

# Zimbabwe National Review Report on SDG Implementation

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National Review

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By

Mr. G. Nyaguse

Director for Planning and Coordination: Ministry of Macro-Economic  
Planning and Investment Promotion

Republic of Zimbabwe

# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

Following the adoption of SDGs in 2015, Government undertook the following in preparation for the SDGs implementation;-

- ❑ Identified multi stakeholders who would be involved in SDGs implementation;
- ❑ Undertook wide stakeholder consultations on the SDGs with the identified stakeholders
- ❑ Produced the Country Position Paper which identified the country's focus SDGs as well as the implementation modalities;

# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

- ❑ Established SDG Focal Persons in all the line ministries;
- ❑ Undertook consultations to select targets and indicators to be localized by the country;
- ❑ Produced Monitoring Template for the SDGs.
- ❑ Adopted 2015 as the Baseline Year and have started collecting baseline data for the selected indicators. To date we stand at 40% data for the selected indicators.

Agenda 2063 and Vision 2040

SDGs

National Development Priorities

Implemented through

ZIMASSET/IPRSP

Financed by

National Budget,  
Private Sector, Dev  
Partners

Policy Framework

National long term planning  
perspective (peoples'  
aspirations)

Ministry of Macro-Economic  
Planning and Investment  
Promotion

Medium Term Plan

# INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK



# STATUS OF SDGS UNDER VNR REVIEW

## Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

- ❑ **Launch of an Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (IPRSP)** as part of government's international reengagement efforts and to eradicate poverty and ensure inclusive growth;
- ❑ **The National Social Protection Policy Framework (NSPPF)** for reducing poverty and vulnerability.
- ❑ **The 2016-2020 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF)** which aims at promoting inclusive growth and sustainable development by supporting national development priorities.

## STATUS OF SDGS UNDER VNR REVIEW

### Goal 3: Good Health and Well being

- ❑ Provision for the right to health under Section 76 of the Constitution.
- ❑ Development of the National Health Strategy for Zimbabwe 2016-2020 which seeks to achieve 'Equity and Quality in Health: Leaving no one behind.'
- ❑ A robust HIV/AIDS response strategy underpinned by domestic resources through the AIDS levy supplemented by donors through the Health Development Fund and the Global Fund which secured over US\$400 million for HIV related interventions.

## STATUS OF SDGS UNDER VNR REVIEW

### **Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls**

- ❑ The Revised National Gender Policy (2017) which provides for strategies to strengthen women's access to economic opportunities and enhance their participation in the economic development process.
- ❑ The Zimbabwe Gender Commission (ZGC) which seeks to ensure gender equality as provided for in the Constitution.

## STATUS OF SDGS UNDER VNR REVIEW

### SDG 17: Financing of SDGs

Domestic Resource Mobilisation (DRM), for SDGs presents a major challenge to Zimbabwe given the limited fiscal space.

The country will implement the following:

- ❑ Reprioritizing expenditures;
- ❑ Harnessing private sector participation in infrastructure investment through Public Private Partnerships (PPPs).
- ❑ Leveraging remittances from the Diaspora;
- ❑ Restructuring state owned enterprises;
- ❑ Taxation reforms aimed at strengthening tax compliance and administration;
- ❑ Plugging loopholes to eliminate leakages; and
- ▶ Implementing ease of doing reforms

# Challenges Affecting SDGs Implementation

- ❑ Limited fiscal space, which has resulted in inadequate allocations being made to capital expenditure across all sectors;
- ❑ Informalisation of the economy which has led to worsening poverty;
- ❑ Unavailability of reliable timely and disaggregated data which is vital for monitoring, reviewing and reporting of SDGs;
- ❑ The increase in the urban population which has given rise to increasing incidences of urban poverty; inadequate housing; inadequate provision of services; and environmental degradation and pollution; and
- ❑ The negative impact of low per capita allocations to enablers such as health and education which have worsened poverty and inequality.

## LESSONS LEARNT

- ❑ ***Prioritization is key:*** While the country will implement all the 17 goals, focus will be on these 10 SDGs (2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 17). The focusing exercise was informed by country's vision, the need to focus on enabling SDGs, resource availability and our unfinished business in the MDG's.
- ❑ ***Integration and alignment essential for effective implementation:*** The SDGs have already been mainstreamed and integrated into the national development plan. Plans are underway to strengthen capacities of sub-national authorities to align their strategies and policies at that level to achieve SDGs.
- ❑ ***Parliament plays a vital role in oversight, domestication and ownership:*** Engaging Parliament assists the passing of appropriate legislations, appropriation of funds, oversight and monitoring of the SDGs.

## LESSONS LEARNT

- ❑ ***Targeted specific interventions can pay dividends:*** the recent initiative on special programme on maize production for import substitution including targeted input subsidy provision has strengthened resilience against economic and climate-induced shocks.
- ❑ ***Strong partnerships are essential for progress on SDGs:*** In view of comprehensive nature of SDGs, strong partnerships play a vital role in SDG implementation through financing.

## Next Steps

- ❑ Strengthening the National Budget policy to achieve SDGs;
- ❑ Strengthen stakeholder participation in all processes and at all levels ie national, provincial and district level;
- ❑ Capacitating the National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTATS) to effectively address the data requirements of the 2030 Agenda.

## NEXT STEPS

- ❑ Enhance private sector involvement to bridge the huge financing gap that exists;
- ❑ Improve the involvement of local authorities to create a critical mass around sustainable development; and
- ❑ Increase public awareness, knowledge and perceptions of SDGs.

I thank you for your attention