



Accelerating implementation of the SDGs and Agenda 2063: leveraging the six transitions to scale up action at national and local levels

By

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INTRODUCTION



❖ The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development is a shared blueprint for peace, prosperity and partnerships for people and the planet, adopted in September 2015 by UN member states.

❖ 3 dimensions of sustainable development:

- social,
- economic, and
- environment.



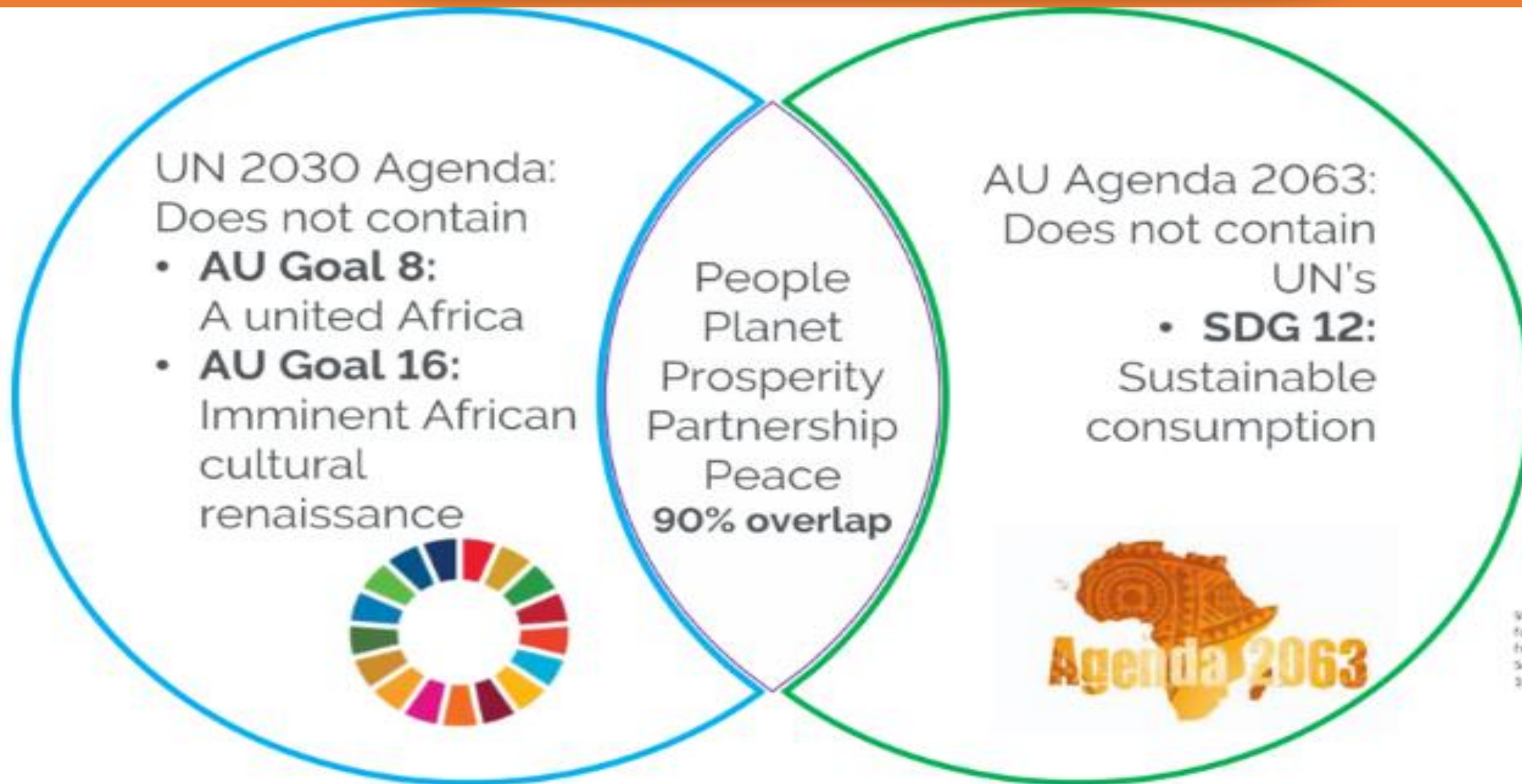
✓ **17 SDGs**
✓ **169 targets**
✓ **232 indicators**



- ✓ **7 Aspirations**
- ✓ **20 Goals**
- ✓ **174 Targets**
- ✓ **253 Indicators**



Relationship



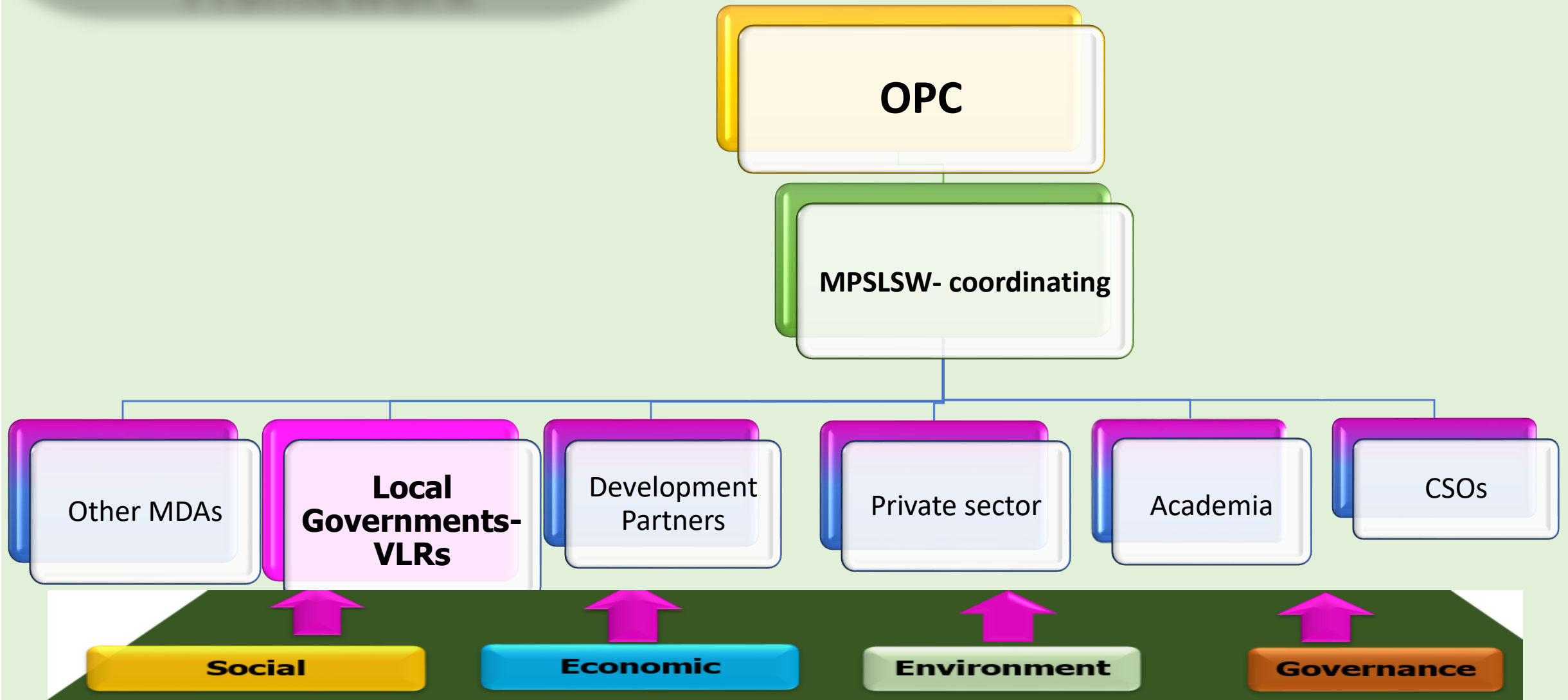
Global and Continental Agendas

NATIONAL



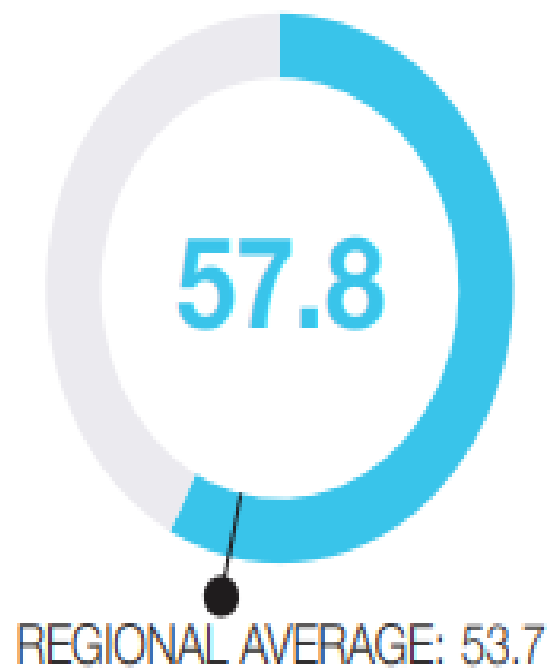
- ❖ Vision 2030
- ❖ National Development Strategy 1
- ❖ Voluntary National Reviews
- ❖ Voluntary Local Reviews

Implementation Framework

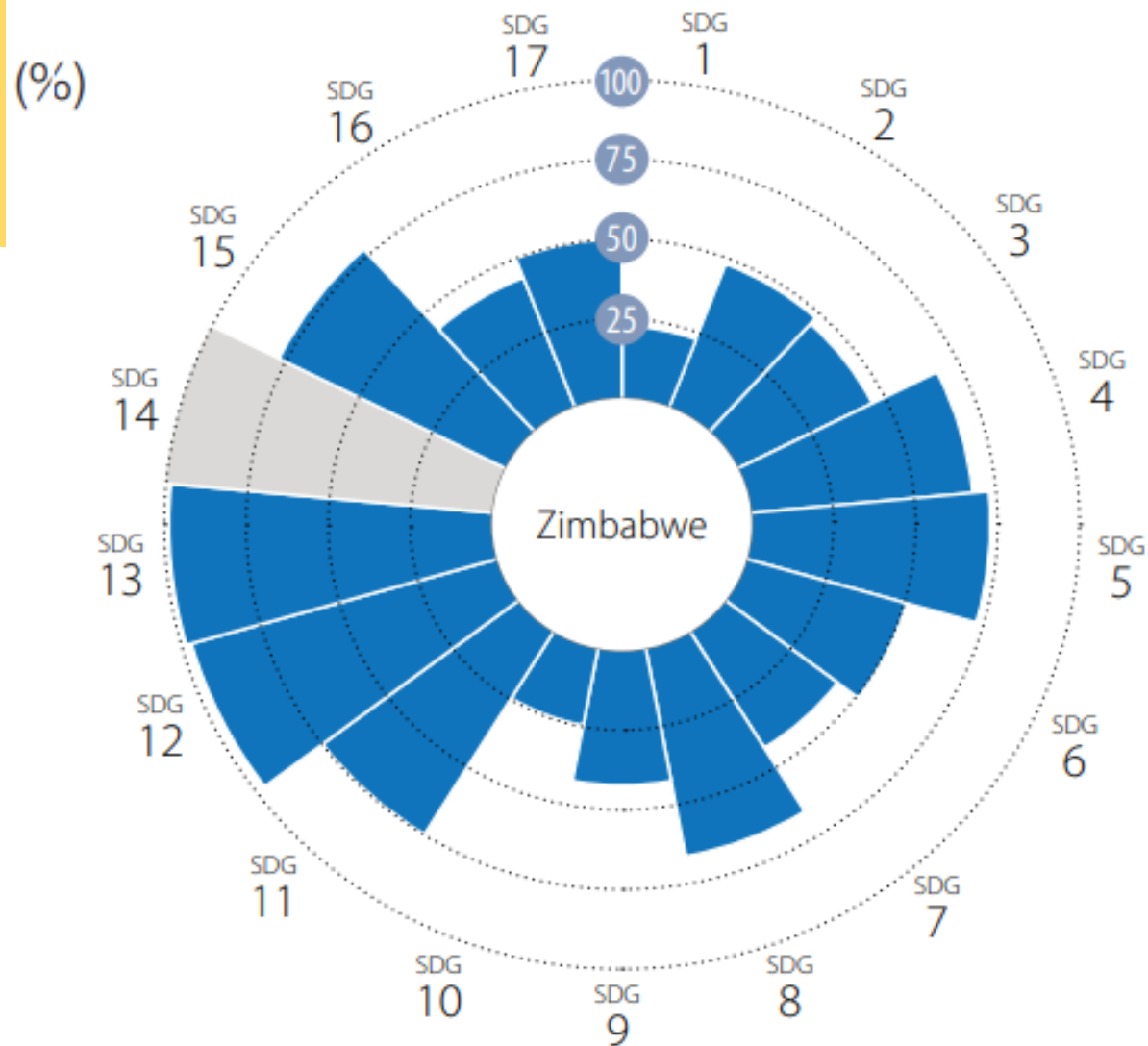


Zimbabwe

COUNTRY
SCORE



▼ AVERAGE PERFORMANCE BY SDG





Localisation of the Agendas

- ❖ Alignment of global, regional, national and local Policy Frameworks and Strategies
- ❖ Empower Local Authorities
- ❖ Multi-Stakeholder Partnerships
- ❖ Data Collection and Monitoring- Disaggregated Data and Community-Based Monitoring

National and local integration of the 6 transitions



- ✓ Food systems,
- ✓ Energy access and affordability,
- ✓ Digital connectivity,
- ✓ Education,
- ✓ Jobs and social protection, and
- ✓ Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution.



❖ **Agricultural transformation in line with food systems transformation: in 2022**

- ✓ Wheat -380 000 tons against national requirements of 360 000 tons
- ✓ Maize- 2.3 million tons against 1.8 million ton national requirements

❖ **Food insecurity** decreased from 56% to 26% in rural areas and 42% to 29% in urban areas between 2020 and 2023, however, in 2024 we had an El-Nino induced drought, **declared a national disaster.**

Key interventions were:

- **Pfumvudza/ Intwasa Climate proofing agriculture**
- Village Business Units- **Presidential Vision 20230 Accelerator model** by transforming rural irrigation schemes into viable business units
- **Accelerated extension capacitation programme**
- **PPPs**

Energy access and affordability,

- ❖ National access to electricity was 62% in 2022 up from 49% in 2021
- ❖ Clean fuels for lighting - 91.2%
- ❖ Connection of Solar geysers only
- ❖ Renewable energy now constituting around 50% of energy generation

Key interventions

- ✓ PPPs
- ✓ Tapping into climate funds e.g. (CAWEP) and SDGs fund
- ✓ 140 Independent Power Producers with licences
- ✓ Solar power plants
- ✓ Hydro and Mini hydro power plants



Digital connectivity

- ❖ In 2022, 87.9% of the population had access to a cellphone
- ❖ Internet access was 34.2%
- ❖ Computers and internet for pedagogical purposes- primary- 30.42%, Secondary – 47.49% and 100% for tertiary institutions.
- ❖ Provision E-Services
 - ✓ E-Case management of court cases
 - ✓ E-Passports- reducing passport processing to not more than 7 days.
 - ✓ Whole of Government Performance Management Information System
- ❖ **Key interventions**
 - ❖ PPPs
 - ❖ Expand internet infrastructure
 - ❖ Community Access Centers

- ❖ Education 5.0- underscoring competencies and skills
- ❖ Average completion rates: ECD- 86%, Primary- 91%, lower secondary-66%, Upper secondary- 12.85
- ❖ Literacy rate-93.6%
- ❖ About 1.5 million students under BEAM

Key intervention

- ✓ Expansion of school infrastructure to reduce walking distances
- ✓ Registration of satellite schools
- ✓ School feeding programmes
- ✓ Innovations and Industrial hubs

EDUCATION



Social Protection



Social protection programmes

- ❖ Beam
- ❖ Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy (Food distribution)- to both labour and non-labour constrained households.
- ❖ Assisted Medical Treatment Orders
- ❖ Assistive devices and payment of fees for PWDS
- ❖ National Social Security- NSSA

Climate change, biodiversity loss, and pollution

- ❖ National Adaptation Plan (NAP) formulated,
- ❖ Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS)
- ❖ Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) in place, and
- ❖ commitment to a 40% reduction in per capita greenhouse gas emissions by 2030.
- ❖ Access to Carbon Credits awareness has increased in support of the Just Transition.

Role of Goal 16 in the achievement of 2030 Agenda and Agenda 2063

- ❖ **Aspirations 3 and 4 of Agenda 2063(Goals 11-15) emphasise the role of Good governance and peace as a pre-requisite for sustainable development,**
- ✓ **Peace and Stability**
- ✓ **Rule of Law**
- ✓ **Addressing Corruption**
- ✓ **Strengthening Institutions**
- ✓ **Social Cohesion**
- ✓ **Data for Decision-Making**



Governance

Achievements



- ✓ Voluntary National Review Report
- ✓ SDGs awareness raising programmes (Radio, TV, Print and Social media) e.g.
<https://allafrica.com/stories/202410030309.html>
- ✓ SDGs competition and School engagement- with Private sector.
- ✓ Provincial Capacitation of Local Authorities on VLRs in line with the Cabinet Directive
- ✓ **Capacitation of Media**
- ✓ Continuous updating of SDGs M&E framework utilising a multi-stakeholder approach
- ✓ **Participation at APRM at the HLPF enhanced our policy coherence and look forward to continue on the work**

Challenges

- Data- timely and disaggregated
- Limited Financial Resources from budgets and due to debt burden
- Infrastructure Deficiencies in terms of underdeveloped Infrastructure and maintenance Challenges
- Policy Coherence and Integration- particularly at local level
- Impact of Climate Change and global shocks
- Technological Barriers
- Awareness and Engagement
- **Africa's goal 19: Africa as an Influential player**



Emphasis

Programmes and projects that accelerate the achievement of:

- **2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.**
- **AU Agenda 2063**
- **Vision 2030**
- **NDS 1**



