



ZIMBABWE

EVALUATION AND NOONE IS LEFT BEHIND : OUR EXPERIENCES AND THE NEXT STEPS

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Outline of Presentation



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- ❑ Implementation modalities.
- ❑ Institutional Framework.
- ❑ Zimbabwe's Position on SDGs.
- ❑ Progress to date.
- ❑ Incorporation of lessons learnt and Next Steps

Introduction



- ❑ Recognition that enhanced national evaluation capacities are a panacea for the successful implementation of development programmes and projects
- ❑ We are ready as a country to innovate and develop effective, accountable, participatory and transparent institutions at all levels to ensure efficient use of public resources for the services and benefits of all citizens
- ❑ The pursuit for improvements in the quality of life has remained a global priority and indeed also a national priority for Zimbabwe

Introduction



- ❑ Zimbabwe's commitment to ensure that “no one is left behind has been a key feature in all Government programmes and the discourse shaping the Agenda 2030
- ❑ The fact that “ no goal should be met unless it is met for everyone” is well pronounced
- ❑ Leaving no one behind requires not only targeted focus on the vulnerable[youth, children, women, elderly, persons living with disabilities, poor]

Introduction



- ❑ But emphasis should be on participation and concerted efforts to build partnerships between Government, civil society, private sector, development partners to ensure programmes are successfully implemented



Implementation Modalities

- ❑ The Post-2015 Development Agenda is being implemented within our National Development Plan, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIM ASSET), and its architecture of the 4 core Clusters and 3 enabling Sub-Clusters
- ❑ It is anchored on the RBM system
- ❑ All the SDGs have been integrated into these clusters for ease of implementation and ensuring synergies between the SDGs and the country's economic blue print the ZIMASSET

Implementation Modalities

- ❑ For reporting purposes, ease of data collection and consistency in Reporting, 2015 was adopted as the base year in the implementation of the SDGs.
- ❑ **Key partners:** Given the breadth of the SDGs Agenda, which now incorporates the three pillars of sustainable development (**Economic , Social and Environmental**) and the magnitude of the resources (human and financial) that is required to implement the Programmes, a **Multi-stakeholder** approach has been adopted to augment Government efforts.
- ❑ As stated in the Post-2015 Development Agenda, Governments alone (especially in the developing world) will not be able to implement the SDG Agenda on their own. The key partners will also be involved in the Financing, Implementation, Monitoring and Evaluation of the SDGs.

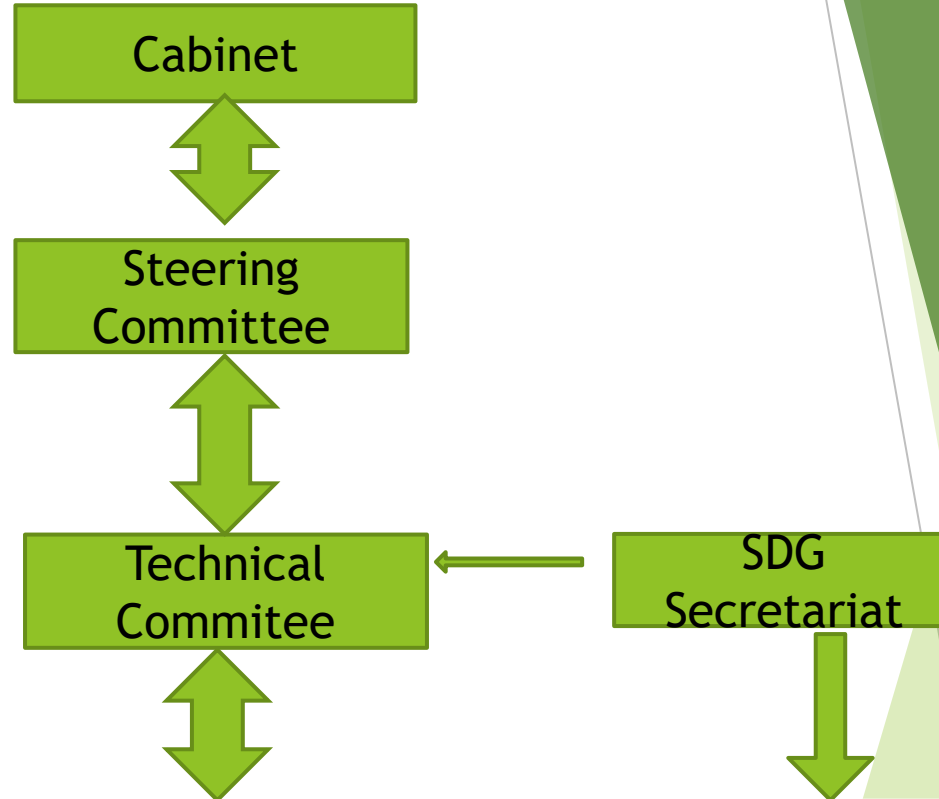




Implementation Modalities

- These stakeholders include: Government (national and sub-national structures); Parliamentarians; Chiefs; Parastatals; Private Sector (both Domestic and Foreign); Civil Society Organisations; Development Partners; Youth Organisations; Women's Organisations, Local Authorities, Faith Based Organisations and organisations representing PLWD, the Elderly and the general citizenry.

Institutional Framework



		SDGs	Clusters		
1	2	3	4	5	6

Institutional Framework



Cabinet

- As the supreme policy making body in the country, it is responsible for considering all policy issues pertaining to the SDGs in the country as well as reports from the Steering Committee including the SDG Annual Country Report before its submission to the UN.

Institutional Framework



Steering Committee

- ❑ This Committee comprises of Permanent Secretaries, Cluster Chairs and Co-Chairs, Heads of UN Task Force Agencies, the Private Sector, Parastatals and Donors and is chaired by the **Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet or his designate.**
- ❑ This committee meets twice per year to consider the reports from the Technical Committee and give policy guidance in the implementation of the SDGs in the country. It is responsible for preparing reports to Cabinet.

Institutional Framework



The Technical Committee

- ❑ The Technical Committee comprises of the Cluster Chairs and Co-Chairs, SDG focal persons and representatives of all key stakeholders in the Cluster, it is chaired by the **Secretary for Macro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion**.
- ❑ It is responsible for receiving the quarterly reports of the Clusters and in turn prepare reports for submission to the next committee in the hierarchy. It is also responsible for directing and working closely with the Secretariat to ensure that the events and activities necessary for the smooth implementation of the SDG Agenda are undertaken.

Institutional Framework

The SDG Clusters

- These are the Working Groups consisting of all institutions responsible for the implementation of policies, projects and programmes key in the attainment of the SDGs, targets and indicators. Included in the Clusters are SDGs Ministry's focal persons.
- The Clusters comprise of representatives of all stakeholders who have an interest in the topical issue/s dealt with by that group or Cluster. These include Government, civil society, development partners, the donors, the private sector, parastatals, Faith based organisations, Women's groups, people with disabilities, the Elderly, Youth groups, Philanthropists, professional bodies etc.



Institutional Framework



Secretariat

- ❑ The Secretariat, constituting of the Office of President and Cabinet, Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion, UNDP and ZIMSTAT are responsible for organising and co-ordinating key SDG activities and production of the necessary documentation.
- ❑ The envisaged activities include the National Launch, Roll Out Plan, Advocacy campaign, establishment of Provincial structures, reporting structures, interacting with Clusters etc.



Zimbabwe's Position on SDG's

- In coming up with its position on SDG's, Government undertook a wide consultation process which entailed Multi-stakeholder Workshops and several follow up meetings. The stakeholders included Government, Private Sector, Civil Society, Academia, UN Agencies and other Development Partners.

Zimbabwe's Position on SDG's



The Country Position Paper is meant to;

- ❑ Raise awareness on the SDGs agenda;
- ❑ Align the SDGs to the existing National Development Plan (ZimAsset) Clusters and enabling-Clusters; and
- ❑ Prioritise the SDGs in terms of implementation.

Zimbabwe's Position on SDG's



- ❑ Government decided that it would implement all the 17 Sustainable Development Goals as they are deemed to be important to the country.
- ❑ However, in terms of emphasis and guided by the country's vision, the need to concentrate on enabling Goals, resource availability and MDGs unfinished business, Government decided that focus would be on the following ten SDGs:- Goals 8, 7, 2, 9, 6, 13, 17, 3, 4 and 5



Rationale for the focus SDGs

- ❑ **Goal 8: Economic Growth** : Sustained and inclusive economic growth is necessary if we are to create wealth which can be channeled to the social sectors, create economic opportunities for citizens to go into business or to become gainfully employed.
- ❑ **Goal 7: Energy**: Energy is critical for all sectors of the economy to be fully functional and productive.
- ❑ **Goal 2: Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition**: Sustainable Agriculture is the bedrock of our Economy (agro-based economy) and the bulk of our population derive their livelihood from this sector. (Also important are the attendant food security and nutrition aspects).



Rationale for the focus SDGs

- ❑ Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy as emphasised in Zim Asset and the ten point plan.
- ❑ **Goal 9: Infrastructure:** Resilient infrastructure, Industrialisation and Innovation are again key in promoting sustainable economic growth. Zim Asset and the Ten Point Plan also emphasise on the importance of infrastructure development.
- ❑ **Goal 6: Water and Sanitation:** Availability and sustainable management of Water and Sanitation are key in supporting all sectors of the economy. No sector can function without water, these are key enablers in the Zim Asset and the Ten point plan.



Rationale for the focus SDGs

- ❑ **Goal 17: Means of implementation and Revitalised Global Partnerships** are key in the implementation of the Agenda since there is outright acknowledgement that domestically mobilised resources will not be enough to finance the SDG Agenda.
- ❑ Financing will require much more players than Government alone. The country needs both foreign and domestic investment for it to grow. Private sector participation is critical in the Ten Point Plan.



Rationale for the focus SDGs

- **Goal 3 (Health)** For the economy to grow it will require healthy people. The relationship between a healthy nation and economic growth is pivotal. Health is key in improving labour productivity and hence economic growth.
- **Goal 4 : (Education)** Quality education is key in imparting the necessary skills required in all sectors of the economy and enhancing labour productivity.



Rationale for the focus SDGs

- ❑ **Goal 13 Combating Climate Change:** The economy (including the anchor sector of Agriculture) depends on the Environment. There is therefore urgent need to combat climate change and its negative impact on the Environment.
- ❑ **Goal 5: Gender and Women Empowerment:** The achievement of full human potential and sustainable development is not possible if one half of humanity continues to be denied its full potential of sustainable development. Economic Empowerment of women and girls is therefore imperative for them to participate in all sectors of the Economy.



Rationale for the focus SDGs

- ❑ Focus on the above mentioned Goals will trigger activity in the remaining seven, leading to the ultimate Goal of **Eliminating Poverty in all its forms everywhere.**
- ❑ However, implementation of policies, projects, and programmes on **all** the SDGs will continue to be implemented working in collaboration with development partners and the private sector.

Gender Responsive M & E Guidelines



- ❑ The state of play of the monitoring and evaluation of gender equality and equity in the country
- ❑ The Zimbabwe Constitution of May 2013 has strong provisions for the promotion and attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment
- ❑ To this end, Government has created an enabling environment for the promotion of gender equality and women's empowerment
- ❑ There is intense promotion of these key principles of gender equality and equity focused perspectives into the existing systems of governance -
- ❑ Notwithstanding the challenges that might arise from time to time be they political or structural

Gender Responsive M & E Guidelines



- ❑ Men and women experience life differently, have different needs and priorities and are affected differently by policies and interventions and therefore is need to ensure that all evaluations undertaken are gender responsive
- ❑ There is consensus that gender responsive evaluations are central to the Government's policy formulation, planning, programming and resource allocation and enables it to achieve its stated results in Zim ASSET, the 10 Point Plan and the prioritised 10 SDGs
- ❑ To this end Government and UN are in the process of developing gender responsive National Monitoring and Evaluation guidelines
- ❑ The development of the guidelines will be guided by the M & E policy principles mainly among others of ownership and inclusivity and gender equality and equity



Gender Responsive M & E Guidelines

- ❑ A tool to complement the M & E Policy and an elaboration of the Policy that further goes to illustrate to users how to conduct gender responsive national evaluations undertaken by Government ministries and other stakeholders
- ❑ UN support both financially and technically will ensure integration of gender in all phases of the evaluation process in terms of planning, implementation activities, usage and dissemination of data, information in terms of roles and responsibilities of key players
- ❑ A consultant engaged and has already implementing a participatory process that will lead to the development of the guidelines



Gender Responsive M & E Guidelines

- ❑ Rapid Results Initiative adopted 100 day period
- ❑ Production of the first draft [Zim ASSET Focal persons gender and evaluation experts]



Progress to Date

- ❑ Focal Persons have been identified in all the line Ministries who will continue to play a key role in coordinating issues at Ministry level.
- ❑ SDGs sensitisation meetings engaging Members of both the Lower and Upper Houses of Parliament were held in 2016 and 2017.
- ❑ We have finalised the Zimbabwe SDG targets and indicators framework.

Progress to Date



- ❑ Following consultations with stakeholders, baseline data has been obtained for selected indicators. Baseline data collection is continuing in collaboration with ZIMSTAT.
- ❑ Main reason is that some of the indicators are being tracked by line Ministries and the statistical agency.
- ❑ Efforts are underway to ensure line Ministries collect administrative data and ZIM STATS carry out all the necessary survey.
- ❑ In this regard there is therefore urgent need to capacitate the statistical agency so that we have the critical statistical data necessary in the evaluation of SDGs going forward.

Progress to date



- ❑ Participated in several local, regional and international seminars on SDGs.
- ❑ Government produced a report on Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs) which was presented at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF), that was held in New York in July 2017 at the UN.
- ❑ Among the 44 countries [7 from Africa] that demonstrated readiness to undertake the reviews
- ❑ Building on the successful participation of Zimbabwe at the UN High Level Political Forum

Lessons Learnt and Next Steps



- ❑ Following the lessons drawn from the experiences of other countries who presented the status of their SDGs Implementation at the 2017 Voluntary National Reviews, the country will focus on:
 - ❑ Embracing SDGs in the national budgeting formulation process;
 - ❑ Enhancing private sector involvement to bridge the huge financing gap that exists;

Lessons Learnt and Next Steps

- ❑ Strengthening multi-stakeholder participation in all processes and at all levels i.e national, provincial and district level;
- ❑ Urgently addressing structural barriers to gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls to enhance their participation in the economic development process



Lessons Learnt and Next Steps



- Recognition of children, adolescents and the youth as important agents of change and underline the necessity of investing in them, with a view to addressing multidimensional deprivations, reducing poverty, harnessing the demographic dividend and empowering them to build a more prosperous future;
- Increasing public awareness, knowledge and perceptions of SDGs;

Lessons Learnt and Next Steps



- ❑ Capacitating the National Statistical Agency (ZIMSTAT) to effectively address the data requirements of the 2030 Agenda.
- ❑ There is need to continuously improve collection, analysis and dissemination of high quality, reliable and timely data, disaggregated by sex, ethnicity, disability, region and other relevant variables; and
- ❑ Improving the involvement of local authorities to create a critical mass around sustainable development.

Lessons Learnt and Next Steps



The Government is embarking on nationwide provincial information dissemination workshops, which have the following objectives:-

- ❑ To create public awareness to SDGs, targets and indicators;
- ❑ To reinforce the need for common action to achieve the SDGs targets by 2030;
- ❑ To present a forum for discussion, exchange of ideas and engagement of stakeholders on the Post 2015 Development Agenda implementation strategy; and
- ❑ To capacitate and involve Provincial and District authorities in SDGs implementation.

END



□ I thank you for your attention

Implementation Modalities cont'd



Clusters	Relevant SDGs
1. Food Security and Nutrition	1,2,3,6, 12,13,14 and 15
2. Infrastructure and Utilities	3,7 and 9
3. Value Addition and Beneficiation	9 and 12
4. Social Services and Poverty Reduction	3,4 ,5 and 6
5. Public Administration and Governance	8,10,11 and 16
6. Fiscal Reform Measures	8,10 and 17