

The VNR in a Nutshell – National Strategies for SDGs.

Zimbabwe

Capital	Harare
Population	12 973 808
Area (in sq. km)	390 757
Language(s)	English, Shona, Ndebele
Per capita income	\$424
Human Development Index International	172
Tourist Arrivals (2015) (thousand)	2057
Sources: 2012 Zimbabwe Census UNDP HDR 2013	



The recognition of the role of tourism in sustainable development and the emphasis placed in the SDGs on the development of public policies for sustainable tourism is a landmark breakthrough that provides a unique opportunity for all governments to create a sound and favourable policy foundation.

The first two years of the implementation of the 2030 Agenda have shown that countries are making headway in aligning national strategies, adapting institutional frameworks and adjusting policies to realize the SDGs.

The countries' efforts have been reported in the Voluntary National Reviews (VNRs), presented by UN Member States during the High-level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) in 2016 and 2017

Title of VNR: Zimbabwe Voluntary National Review (VNR) of SDGs For the High Level Political Forum

Presenter for VNR: Obert Mpofu, Minister of Micro-Economic Planning and Investment Promotion and Grasio Nyaguse, Micro- Economic Planning and Investment Promotion

National Thematic Focus:

Zimbabwe has committed itself to implementing all the SDGs with emphasis on the following 10 SDGs. The prioritisation exercise was guided by the country's vision, the need to focus on enabling Goals, resource availability and unfinished business in the MDGs.

Goal	Rationale
SDG 2 Zero Hunger	Agriculture, Food Security and Nutrition: Sustainable Agriculture is the bedrock of Zimbabwe's Economy (agro-based economy) and the bulk of the country's population derive their livelihood from this sector. (Also important are the attendant food security and nutrition aspects). Agriculture is the mainstay of the economy as emphasized in ZIMASSET and the Ten Point Plan.
SDG 3 Good health and well being	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 labor productivity and hence economic growth.
SDG 4 Quality Education	Education: Quality education is key in imparting the necessary skills required in all sectors of the economy and enhancing labour productivity.
SDG 5 Gender Equality	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 in sustainable development. Economic Empowerment of women and girls is therefore imperative for them to participate in all sectors of the Economy.
SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	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 ZIMASSET and the Ten Point Plan.

SDG 7 Affordable and clean energy	Energy: Energy is critical for all sectors of the economy to be fully functional and productive.
SDG 8 Decent work and economic growth	Economic Growth : Sustained and inclusive economic growth is necessary to create wealth which can be channelled to the social sectors, create economic opportunities for citizens to go into business or to become gainfully employed
SDG 9 Industry, Innovation and infrastructure	Infrastructure: Resilient infrastructure, Industrialization and Innovation are again key in promoting sustainable economic growth. ZIMASSET and the Ten Point Plan also emphasize on the importance of infrastructure development.
SDG 13 Climate Action	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.
SDG 17 Partnerships for the goals	Financing: Means of implementation and Revitalized Global Partnerships are key in the implementation of the Agenda 2030 since there is outright acknowledgement that domestically mobilized resources will not be enough to finance the SDG Agenda. Financing will require more stakeholders 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.

Institutional Arrangement:

Overall supervision and guidance is provided by a **Steering Committee**, chaired by the **Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet** (OPC). The Committee includes the Permanent Secretaries of all line ministries, the heads of UN Task Force Agencies, and representatives from the private sector, civil society, and other development partners. The **Office of the President** and the **Cabinet** also provide strategic oversight.

The **Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion** is the lead coordinator that oversees and coordinates the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. For instance, it organized the national consultations that led to the drafting of the Zimbabwe SDG Position Paper.

For implementation support:

- a **Technical Committee**, chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion, provides technical advice and planning. The Committee is a working level mechanism.
- **Thematic Clusters**, supported by an **SDG Secretariat** comprised of the OPC, the Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion, UNDP and ZIMSTAT, are responsible for mainstreaming and localising the SDGs. They organize and coordinate the implementation of sector-specific programmes.

SDG Incorporation to National Framework:

The SDGs have been prioritized and integrated into Zimbabwe's national development plan, the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZIMASSET).

Zimbabwe has produced an SDG Position Paper in order to prioritize the SDG targets and indicators, lay the framework for implementation of the 2030 Agenda, and raise awareness about sustainable development.

Zimbabwe also recognizes the policy framework provided by the **African Union** and the Southern African Development Community.

Tourism Ministry /NTA portfolio:

[Ministry of Tourism](#)

Tourism and SDG in Zimbabwe:

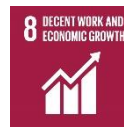
Opportunities

- **Industry, transport and infrastructure**



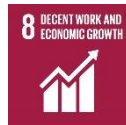
- The completion of the Tokwe Mukosi dam is a major achievement with the Tokwe Mukosi dam now the country's largest inland dam. This development is expected to **promote the agricultural and tourism sectors**. The dam also has the capacity to generate hydro-electricity and there is provision for the construction of a 15 MW power plant.

- **Economic development**
- **Gender equality**
- **Poverty Reduction**



- **Tourism as key economic sectors.** The Revised **National Gender Policy** (2017) under the thematic area on Gender and Economic Empowerment provides for strategies to strengthen women's access to economic opportunities and to the benefits derived from the economic development of the country. The policy is targeting key economic sectors and potential sources of growth particularly in mining, agriculture, **tourism** and manufacturing

- **Economic development**



- **Tourism is set to be improving in terms of contribution to GDP.** Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth declined from 1.1 per cent in 2015 to an estimated 0.6 per cent in 2016 (Table 14). It is however projected to increase by 3.8 per cent in 2017 with the agriculture, tourism, manufacturing, construction and financial sectors all expected to improve

Resources and Useful Links

[VNR Zimbabwe 2017](#)