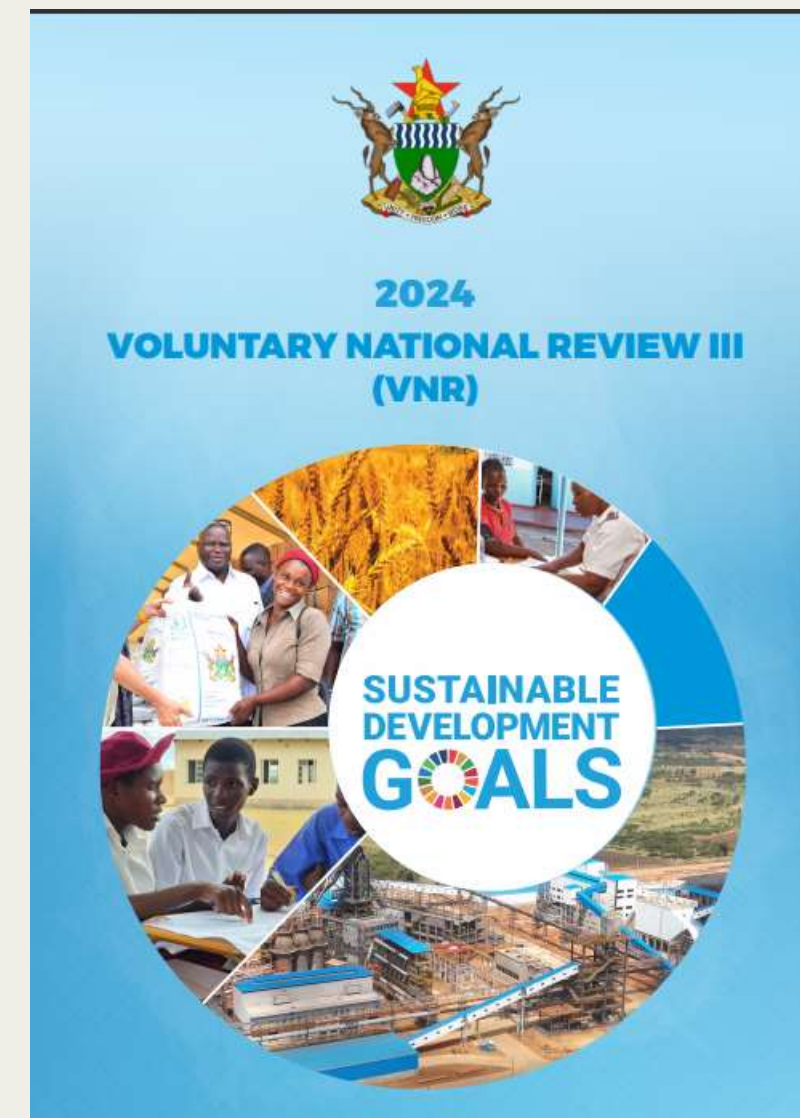




Zimbabwe 3rd Voluntary National Review

Ministry of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare





The Minister of Public Service, Labour, and Social Welfare presented Zimbabwe's 3rd Voluntary National Review 12th of July 2024.



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PROCESS

- Zimbabwe used a team of drafters to develop the report as compared to the use of a consultant.
- The team of drafters comprised government bodies, Civil Society Organizations, youth organizations, and other organizations.
- The drafting team carried out nationwide consultations and validations to ensure that the report captures the aspirations of all Zimbabweans.



VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REVIEW PROCESS

- The report tracks SDGs progress of all the 17 indicators.
- There is also a children's section to ensure their issues are mainstreamed into the development agenda.
- We also used national documents such as the Population and Housing Census, and the National Development Strategy Mid-term Review.
- The report also incorporated information from Voluntary Local Reviews.



SUCCESS STORIES

- Advances in agricultural transformation in line with food systems transformation, harvesting 380,000 tons of wheat and 2.3 million tons of maize against 1.8 million tons of national requirements in 2022.
- Life expectancy rose from 38 years in 2012 to 64.7 years in 2022. Maternal mortality ratio reduced per 100,000 mothers from 614 in 2014 to 362 in 2022.



SUCCESS STORIES

- There is increased female leadership participation increased from 13% in 2018 reaching 42% in local councils, after the introduction of the 30% quota system.
- In 2022, 87.9% of the population had national identification registration documents, and 78.6% had birth registrations.
- The Presidential Borehole Drilling Programme targeting 35,000 community villages plus 10 000 school boreholes program is underway, to improve access to clean water and nutrition (VBUs) and overcome the impacts of climate change



CHALLENGES

- Missing Data- where data is not collected anywhere.
- Non-existence of robust data sharing arrangement between the National Statistical Office and organizations.
- Limited data disaggregation.
- Climate Change: Zimbabwe's vulnerability to climate-induced shocks like droughts, floods, and heatwaves affects agriculture and water resources, leading to food insecurity.



CHALLENGES

- New Pests and Diseases in Agriculture where productivity is threatened by pests like Fall armyworm.
- Drug and Substance Abuse negatively impacts economic productivity through increased work-related accidents and health implications.
- Rapid urbanization and land use changes contribute to habitat loss and fragmentation, resulting in increased infrastructure demands and impacting biodiversity.



BENEFITS OF THE REVIEW

- It helps in identifying areas where there are shortcomings and strategies to solve them.
- it helps in improving data for SDGs
- Enhances collaboration of Government and stakeholders
- Help in shaping policies and resource targeting

Thank you!
