

CSO's Meeting on SDGs Popularization and Localization Workshop Report



Holiday Inn, Harare

23 February 2017



1.0 Background and Introduction

This report presents key highlights from the Civil Society's dialogue meeting on Popularization and localization of SDGs held on 23rd February 2017 at the Holiday Inn in Harare. The Poverty Reduction Forum Trust convened a platform for Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) to define what the agenda meant for them and to provide sector specific goals, targets and indicators that resonate with their work as part of the SDGs localisation process in Zimbabwe. The government is the process of coming up with an implementation plan on SDGs that should be popularised at both national and local level before the production of its first voluntary SDGs progress report to be presented during the High – Level Political Forum (H- LPF) in July 2017. Given the scope and ambition of the SDGs, it is clear that governments alone cannot achieve the agenda. Hence, civil society organizations and other stakeholders should take a proactive role in complimenting the government in its endeavor to implement the agenda.

The workshop was organised as a first step to stimulate discussions on the need for an integrated approach that would recognize synergies and possible trade-offs between the civil society organizations sector and government in SDGs implementation. One major weakness of the Millennium Development Goals agenda was that it lacked multi-stakeholder engagement and inclusion in implementation and by extension led to lack of wider ownership of the process. The Poverty Reduction Forum Trust has observed that a number of other civil society organizations in Zimbabwe are doing SDGs-related work but each in their own way and there is need for a coordinated approach to engage the government effectively and demand accountability on national and international development policy frameworks. It is against this background that the meeting was convened to open space for CSOs to engage on the localization and popularization of SDGs under the campaign of leaving no one behind.

There were eight different sectors represented at the meeting and these included the Children, Disabled Persons, Ageing, Women and Gender, Youth, Religion, Human Rights and Media Sectors.

1.1 Workshop Objectives

The workshop sought to create a demand driven SDGs implementation process through the bottom up approach as a prerequisite for guaranteed success of the SDGs implementation in Zimbabwe. The specific objectives were;

1. To popularize and localize SDGs among CSOs in Zimbabwe
2. To collectively brainstorm what the SDGs mean for the various sectors and what would be key indicators for each sector represented
3. To share CSOs' aspirations, experiences and synergies around SDGs implementation
4. To engage the government and develop a shared understanding of the role of CSOs in the SDGs implementation process

1.2. Key messages and SDGs Sector Priorities

The Sectors represented were all in agreement that the 17 Goals are equally important and the government should go beyond the ten (10) it prioritised and implement, achieve and monitor all the goals.

Advocacy Message

The SDGs are broad, ambitious, comprehensive and interconnected. Once you pick one, you have picked all of them. Due to the interconnectedness of the goals and targets, choosing one goal has an impact, whether negative or positive, on the other unselected goals

The sector's prioritised goals, targets and indicators are as follows;

Session 1: Children and SDGs: Zimbabwe National Coalition working on Children (ZNWC)

Summary

Almost all SDGs goals touches on Children's issues but goals number 2, 3, 13 and 14 are of particular importance in addressing challenges of Children in Zimbabwe. Although the government has recorded milestone MDGs era has recorded positive results on a number of specific issues affecting children, there is already indications that the progress has already been lost due to collapsing social and economic environment of the country. The focus of the SDGs agenda should be to take emergent response on the following challenges in the Children's sector:

- Extreme poverty
- Hunger
- Lack of quality education
- Lack of access to clean water and sanitation
- Gender inequality
- Violence against children
- Lack of Quality health Care
- HIV and AIDS and lack of access to treatment

The government has to take a proactive role to include children in the review of public policies (e.g education curriculum) that affect them and the Junior parliament should be effectively used as a space for children to speak out on their issues.

CHILDREN'S SECTOR

PRIORITY GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SECTOR

Goals	Targets	Indicators
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Goal 3: Promoting health lives and well-being	Achieve universal health coverage, including financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all	Increase in antiretroviral therapy coverage
	By 2030, end preventable deaths of newborns and children under 5 years of age, with all countries aiming to reduce neonatal mortality to at least as low as 12 per 1,000 live births and under-5 mortality to at least as low as 25 per 1,000 live births	Increased coverage of prevention of mother-to-child transmission
Goal 2: Ending hunger		Proportion of Zimbabweans living under the poverty datum line
	Target 2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round	Proportion of people with access to nutritious food
	Target 2.4 By 2030, ensure sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality	Increased agricultural production
	Target 2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children	Reduced % of malnutrition cases in children under 5 years old

	under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	
Goal 4 Quality Education	Target 4c By 2030, substantially increase the supply of qualified teachers, including through international cooperation for teacher training in developing countries, especially least developed countries and small island developing States	Improved student-tutor ratio

Session 2: The Church Sector: Caritas Zimbabwe

Summary: What do the SDGs mean for the sector?

SDGs goals are an opportunity for the sector as they can be used as tools to promote

- **A life with dignity** – where people are able to access basic services, are included in social, political and economic life. This empowers people with confidence to make changes in their own lives

- **Just and peaceful relationships** – by addressing power, equity and conflict issues, people can feel safe within their family and community, and actively engage in community activities

- **Sustained economic wellbeing and resilience** – where people have access to resources necessary for life for themselves and their family

- **Influence and independence** – by improving the ability to access information and resources, people should be able to influence attitudes and decisions that affect their lives

CHURCH SECTOR

PRIORITY GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SECTOR

Goals	Targets	Indicators
Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere	Target 1.1 By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day Target 1.4 By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and	• All the citizens of Zimbabwe living on more than US\$1.00 per day • All community members having access to basic services such as water and education, not being discriminated upon and participating actively in decision making

	the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	
Goal 2 End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture	Target2.1 By 2030, end hunger and ensure access by all people, in particular the poor and people in vulnerable situations, including infants, to safe, nutritious and sufficient food all year round Target2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons Target2.3 By 2030, double the agricultural productivity and incomes of small-scale food producers, in particular women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, pastoralists and fishers, including through secure and equal access to land, other productive resources and inputs, knowledge, financial services, markets and opportunities for value addition and non-farm employment	• All citizens of Zimbabwe having 3 meals per day. • Cases of undernourishment being at zero. • By virtue of contributing more than 50% of labour force in agriculture, women owning most of the land.
Goal 3 Ensure healthy lives	Target3.4 By 2030, reduce	• Increased life expectancy

and promote well-being for all at all ages	by one third premature mortality from non-communicable diseases through prevention and treatment and promote mental health and well-being	and reducing the common killers associated with child and maternal mortality.
Goal 5 Achieve Gender equality and empower all women and girls.	Target5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere	• Women and girls having equal access to education, health care, decent work and representation in political and economic decision making
Goal 6 Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.	Target6.1 By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all	• All citizens of Zimbabwe having access to clean, safe and sustainable water sources.
Goal 13 Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts	Target13b Promote mechanisms for raising capacity for effective climate change-related planning and management in least developed countries and small island developing States, including f	• Percentage of rural population that are implementing risk reduction and resilience strategies informed by accepted international frameworks

Session 3: Women 'S Rights Sector and SDGs: Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCOZ)

Summary

Gender is a cross cutting element in all the SDGs goals and therefore systematic mainstreaming of a gender in the implementation of all goals is crucial. The new agenda should;

- I. Seek to realise and protect human rights of all and to achieve gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls.
- II. Aim to empower every woman and girl enjoys full gender equality and all legal, social and economic barriers to their empowerment have been removed.
- III. Recognise disparities of opportunity including wealth and power and gender inequality.
- IV. Realise gender equality and the empowerment of women and girls as a crucial contribution to progress across all the Goals and targets
- V. Increase investments to close the gender gap and strengthen support for institutions in relation to gender equality and the empowerment of women at the global, regional and national levels.

VI. Encourages states to States, to increase significantly the availability of high-quality, timely and reliable data disaggregated by gender amongst others.

VII. Support gender sensitive development strategies focusing on the poorest, most vulnerable and those furthest behind

Key advocacy Messages

1. There must be a coherent and holistic strategy in addressing the needs of sector which is diverse (consists of women's rights organizations, networks, religious institutions, unions, activists, informal groups and gender and women's rights desks in mainstream civil Society, professional networks and social movements) heterogeneous and located in different ministries and spaces in Zimbabwe. Women's social and economic rights are a spectrum and they interlink; ie if one right is violated, the whole set of the rights is compromised. All the social and economic rights are at the same level and hence there is need to develop a social and economic rights package that fulfils the aspirations of the multi-faceted women sector in the SDGs implementation in Zimbabwe.

2. To drive Women's Rights Agenda which seeks to position Women and girls at the center of all levels of development processes such in education and ICT, deliberate efforts must be put in place to avail more disaggregated data on women's issues to inform inclusive development. Although the country has recorded improved access to mobile phones, ICT access and internet penetration, more disaggregated data by gender would be pivotal in understanding measures needed in the promotion of gender sensitive policies in the ICT sector.

3. Implementation of SDGs is a collective responsibility in which government, civil society, private sectors and citizens should work together in a collective and holistic manner for sustainability Leaving No Woman or Girl behind means taking on board men and boys and all stakeholders beyond the women's rights sector

WOMEN'S RIGHTS SECTOR

PRIORITY GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SECTOR

Goals	Targets	Indicators
Goal 5 Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls	Target 5.1 End all forms of discrimination against all women and girls everywhere.	5.1.1: Whether or not legal frameworks are in place to promote, enforce and monitor equality and non-discrimination on the basis of sex
	Target 5.2 Eliminate all forms of violence against all women and girls in the public and private spheres, including trafficking and sexual and other types of exploitation	Indicator 5.2.1: Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 years and older subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by

		form of violence and by age
	Target 5.3: Eliminate all harmful practices, such as child, early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation	• Proportion of women aged 20-24 years who were married or in a union before age 15 and before age 18 • Proportion of girls and women aged 15-49 years who have undergone female genital mutilation/cutting, by age
	Target 5.4: Recognize and value unpaid care and domestic work through the provision of public services, infrastructure and social protection policies and the promotion of shared responsibility within the household and the family as nationally appropriate	• Proportion of time spent on unpaid domestic and care work, by sex, age and location
	Target 5.5 Ensure women's full and effective participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life	• 5.5.1: Proportion of seats held by women in national parliaments and local governments • 5.5.2: Proportion of women in managerial positions
	Target 5.a: Undertake reforms to give women equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to ownership and control over land and other forms of property, financial services, inheritance and natural resources, in accordance with national laws	• Proportion of countries where the legal framework (including customary law) guarantees women's equal rights to land ownership and/or control
	Target 5.b Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women	• Proportion of individuals who own a mobile telephone, by sex
	Target 5.c Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the	• Indicator 5.c.1: Proportion of countries with systems to track and make public allocations for gender equality and women's

	empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.	empowerment
	Target 5.6 Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Programme of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development and the Beijing Platform for Action and the outcome documents of their review conferences	• Indicator 5.6.1: Proportion of women aged 15-49 years who make their own informed decisions regarding sexual relations, contraceptive use and reproductive health care
		• Indicator 5.6.2: Number of countries with laws and regulations that guarantee women aged 15-49 access to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education

Session 4: The Ageing Sector and SDGs: Help Age Zimbabwe

Summary: What SDGs mean for the ageing sector

One pre condition to the success of the 2030 agenda to end extreme poverty, fight inequality & injustice and protect the planet, is to look at older persons as key participants in the sustainable development of Zimbabwe. Although it appears as if the population of the older persons in Zimbabwe is insignificant (ZIMSTAT statistics show that people aged 60 and above are about 4% of the projected population of 12.4 million in Zimbabwe), the holistic approach in interpreting this figures in line with the development should be undertaken. Additional statistics which show that 60% of the OVC are under the care of older persons (UNICEF) really demonstrate the need to prioritize this sector development policies. The inclusion of ageing as a main theme for SDGs shows that ageing is back on the agenda. The new SDGs agenda means:

- i. An opportunity for Zimbabwe to recognize the worth of older persons
- ii. A campaign for the realization of social and economic development outcomes for all ages, hence SDGs for all ages campaign
- iii. An opportunity to review existing policies and laws
- iv. Working with other partners (such as ZIMSTATS and communities) to support collection of age disaggregated data
- v. Recognition of ageing in a positive light
- vi. Recognition of the importance of livelihoods
- vii. Bringing in other regional action plans to address gaps in existing laws
- viii. Training opportunities in areas such as health, HIV, livelihoods that can be accessed by older person

- x. Basically, SDGs aim to ensure that no one is left behind through advocating for a more dignified life, realization of potential and growth of families and communities through older persons contributions
- xii. An opportunity to address negative perceptions on ageing
- xii. To investigate how the older persons are affected by the economic, social and environmental nature of the SDGs.

AGEING SECTOR		
PRIORITY GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SECTOR		
Goals	Targets	Indicators
SDG 1 No Poverty	Target1.1By 2030, eradicate extreme poverty for all people everywhere, currently measured as people living on less than \$1.25 a day Target1.4By 2030, ensure that all men and women, in particular the poor and the vulnerable, have equal rights to economic resources, as well as access to basic services, ownership and control over land and other forms of property, inheritance, natural resources, appropriate new technology and financial services, including microfinance	• Proportion of older persons by age and sex - living under poverty datum line, - benefiting from social protection,
Goal 2 No Hunger	Target2.2 By 2030, end all forms of malnutrition, including achieving, by 2025, the internationally agreed targets on stunting and wasting in children under 5 years of age, and address the nutritional needs of adolescent girls, pregnant and lactating women and older persons	• Proportion of older persons by age and sex - undernourished
Goal 3 Good Health and Well Being	Target3.8 Achieve universal health coverage, including	• Proportion of older persons by age and sex

	financial risk protection, access to quality essential health-care services and access to safe, effective, quality and affordable essential medicines and vaccines for all Target3cSubstantially increase health financing and the recruitment, development, training and retention of the health workforce in developing countries, especially in least developed countries and small island developing States	- who access health facilities and receive medicines regularly • Health facilities availability within given standard ranges • Number of geriatric clinics with trained personnel set up
Goal 4 Quality Education	Target4.6 By 2030, ensure that all youth and a substantial proportion of adults, both men and women, achieve literacy and numeracy	• Percentage of older persons involved in social accountability
Goal 5 Gender Equality		
Goal 6 Clean Water and Sanitation	Target6.1By 2030, achieve universal and equitable access to safe and affordable drinking water for all Target6.2By 2030, achieve access to adequate and equitable sanitation and hygiene for all and end open defecation, paying special attention to the needs of women and girls and those in vulnerable situations	• Percentage of population accessing safe and clean water, sanitation facilities, and availability of policy
Goal 8 Decent Work & Economic Growth.		• Payment of universal pensions - Social pensions stimulate demand for goods and services
Goal10 Reduced Inequalities.	Target10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity,	• Percentage older women enjoying land ownership rights

	origin, religion or economic or other status	
Goal 16 Peace Justice and Strong Institutions	Target16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all Target16b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	• Availability of legal frameworks to enforce laws • Older Persons Committees formed per District

Session 5: SDGs and Human Rights in Zimbabwe: Human Rights NGO Forum

Summary of Key advocacy Message: Is the SDGs a panacea to end human rights violations?

The UN - SDGs Global agenda presents a key opportunity to promote and protect human rights for all since they have assumed and envisioned a human right approach to human development- it encompasses a universal, transformative, and integrated agenda.

The interconnectedness of the goals means that there is no element of cherry picking the goals – Once you choose one - you have picked all at least for Zimbabwe which witnesses violation of human rights and increasing poverty happening at the same time.

The SDGs mantra that Leaving No One Behind as applied to the human rights sector means that the full human capacity is realized when their rights are enjoyed. The Sector advocates and push for human rights to be at the core of the new agenda i.e.

- Anchoring in international human rights commitment
- Making gender equality a cross cutting issue and a stand-alone goal
- Universality of the agenda-all goals and targets are both for developed and developing countries.

The key message is national and international best practices must be upheld towards the realization of SDGs and there is need for continuously engagement and advocacy to monitor adherence of the countries within the already set out SDGs roadmap, at both national and international

There is also need to interrogate at national and international level and test on the most striking aspect of the new agenda – the Universalist concept of sustainable development and it remains very critical to continuously access this hypothesis “Can we still achieve human rights in the 2030 -SDGs framework which has a characteristic of the human rights-Universality.

To that end and in view of Zimbabwe the following needs to be TESTED:

- A. Supporting human rights comprehensively, taking into consideration their universality, indivisibility and interdependence
- B. Ensuring full transparency and meaningful participation of all people, especially the most disadvantaged, in decision-making at all levels

- C. Ensure human rights accountability of all development actors
- D. Guarantee that the private sector respects human rights.
- E. Combating inequality and end discrimination in all its forms
- F. Securing a minimum floor of socioeconomic well-being for all.
- G. Ensuring that any global partnerships for sustainable development are aligned with human rights

HUMAN RIGHTS SECTOR

PRIORITY GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SECTOR

Goals	Targets	Indicators
Goals 5, 10, 16 Non-Discrimination	Targets 5.aims to adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels., 10.3 targets to Ensure equal opportunity and reduce inequalities of outcome, including by eliminating discriminatory laws, policies and practices and promoting appropriate legislation, policies and action in this regard and, 16.b aims to promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development.	number of countries (Zimbabwe included) that have ratified and implemented international Conventions of particular relevance for equality and non-discrimination
		Supporting Conventions for lobby and advocacy: the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women; the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination; the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; ILO Convention No. 111 on Discrimination in Employment and

		Occupation, and; ILO Convention No. 169 on indigenous peoples.
Human Rights Education	Target 4.7 aims to ensure that all learners acquire the knowledge and skills needed for sustainable development, including human rights, gender equality, promotion of a culture of peace and non-violence, as well as the appreciation of cultural diversity and of culture's contribution to sustainable development	Percentage of 15-year old students enrolled in secondary school demonstrating at least a fixed level of knowledge across a selection of topics in environmental science, geoscience and human rights.
Forced Labour and Trafficking	Target 8.7, 5.2, 10.7 call for immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labour, including child labour	Number of countries that have taken immediate and effective measures to implement recommendations regarding forced labour of treaty monitoring bodies, ILO supervisory bodies, UN Special Rapporteur on contemporary forms of slavery and the Universal Periodic Review
Goal 16 Governance & Human Rights	Target 16.6 aims to develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions; Target 16.a aims to strengthen relevant national institutions to prevent violence and combat terrorism and crime; and Target 16.b aims to promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development	Existence of an independent National Human Rights Institution in compliance with the Paris Principles
Goal 16 Rule Of Law and Access To Justice	Target 16.3 aims at promoting the rule of law and ensuring access to justice of all	Proportion of those who have experienced a dispute in the past 12 months and who have

		accessed a fair formal, informal, alternative or traditional dispute mechanism, in accordance with international human rights standards
Goal 1 and 2Land Rights	Secure tenure and access to land, territories and resources are crucial rights of, among others, small-scale producers, women, indigenous peoples and local communities across the globe. Target 1.4.addresses equal rights to ownership and control over land for women and men, the poor and the vulnerable, but the proposed indicator only addresses the gender aspect of the target. Target 2.3. aims to ensure secure and equal access to land for women, indigenous peoples, family farmers, etc.	Percentage of women, men, indigenous peoples and local communities with secure tenure rights to individually or communally held land, property and natural resources.
Goal 16Access To Information and Fundamental Freedoms	Target 16.10 is very broad, addressing both public access to information as well as the protection of fundamental freedoms (such as freedom of speech, opinion etc.).	- Number of countries that have received and implemented recommendations regarding fundamental freedoms of treaty monitoring bodies, ILO supervisory bodies, the Universal Periodic Review and UN Special Rapporteurs - Number of countries that have adopted and implemented constitutional, statutory and/or policy guarantees for public access to information.

Session 6: SDGs and Youth: Student and Youth Working on Reproductive Health Action Team (SAYWHAT)

Summary: What will make a difference for the Youth?

- Poverty Eradication through Youth Empowerment, including access to education and other empowerment initiatives;
- Youth participation and representation: As recommended by Article 20 of the Zimbabwean Constitution – The State and all institutions and agencies of Government at every level must take reasonable measures to ensure that youths have access to appropriate education and training and have opportunities to associate and to be represented and participate in political, social, economic and other spheres of life and are afforded opportunities for employment and other avenues to economic empowerment. Adopt and strengthen sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.
- An End to Child Marriages, informed by the reality that women poverty cannot be ended and girl child education and empowerment improved when a lot of young girls are married off at a tender age.
- Accelerating the use of ICTs for Sexual Reproductive Health (SRH) Information Access and other development priorities, informed by the fact that the 21st century is an information age and it is no-longer in doubt that ICTs are the future.
- Male Involvement in All Efforts to End Violence against Women and Girls, based on an appreciation that males are not just the problem and perpetrators but also need to be part of the solution.

YOUTH SECTOR		
PRIORITY GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SECTOR		
Goals	Targets	Indicators
Goal 3 Good Health and Wellbeing	Improved Access to Anti-Retroviral Therapy by Young People, in light of the fact that treatment is part of the prevention package.	
	Prioritization of SRHR Issues Affecting Young Women, based on the statistics that show that young women are the most affected	
	Accelerate Access to Services for Young	

	People with Disabilities and other vulnerable communities,	
	• An emphasis on Prevention through Promoting Access to Contraception	
Goal 16 &17	• Youth-led accountability strengthens all efforts!	
	• Embracing youth voices and to prioritizing youth-led initiatives that are inclusive, responsive and transparent • Promotion the role of the youth in creating more effective and sustainable policies; • Empowering the youth to hold governments and duty-bearers accountable is one of the most important means of implementation for an agenda that “leaves no one behind”.	
	• Youth inclusion in the implementation and tracking of the SDGs,	

Session 7: The Disabled and SDGs: National Council for Disabled Persons in Zimbabwe (NCDPZ)

Summary issues: What SDGs meant for the Disabled persons?

1. Making information accessible in accessible formats and investment in the sector through provisions in national, local and institutional budgets
2. Taking the rights based approach in-order to view the person first, recognize capacity, right to participation, social responsibility ensuring inclusion for all.
3. Reduced economic vulnerability and social exclusion with increased access of people with disability to education, health and total reduction of stigma and discrimination cases
4. Access to adequate food, shelter, hygiene and sanitation facilities, potable water and preventative health care services

The inclusive nature of SDGs presents great opportunities and responsibilities for persons with disabilities in its implementation agenda. The participation of persons with disabilities in the implementation of the SDGs is critical and will serve as a litmus test to whether the SDGs achieve what the MDGs failed to achieve for persons with disabilities.

SDGS can only be deemed successful if Persons with Disabilities realize the following;

1. Complete end to violence and discrimination against girls and women with disabilities including end to early and forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
2. Full inclusion of men, women and girls with disabilities in all aspects of the society including participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life.
3. Governments enacting labour-related laws that promote full and productive employment for persons with disabilities.
4. PWDs having access to reasonable accommodation and more inclusive mainstream initiatives.
5. All buildings are accessible to PWDs and universal access to the transport system.
6. PWDs having universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights.
7. Having universal access to the justice system
8. Government taking all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish some existing laws, regulations, customs and fundamental prejudices that constitute negative dispositions towards PWDs.
9. The media playing a pivotal in raising the profile of PWDs and assisting in changing fundamental prejudices resident in the Zimbabwean mainstream society.
10. Inclusive, accessible and quality education for children and persons with disabilities at all levels (primary, secondary, tertiary, and vocational training) leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes.

DISABLED PERSONS' SECTOR		
PRIORITY GOALS, TARGETS AND INDICATORS FOR THE SECTOR		
Goals	Targets	Indicators
Goal 4 Quality Education	Target 4.8 Build and upgrade education facilities that are child, disability and gender sensitive and provide safe, nonviolent, inclusive and effective learning environments for all	Inclusive, accessible and quality education for children and persons with disabilities at all levels (primary, secondary, tertiary, and vocational training) leading to relevant and effective learning outcomes
SDG Goal 8 Decent Work and Economic Growth	Target 8.5 By 2030, achieve full and productive employment and decent work for all women and men, including for young people and persons with disabilities, and equal pay for work of equal value Target 8.3 Promote development-oriented policies that support productive activities, decent job creation, entrepreneurship, creativity and innovation, and encourage the formalization and growth of micro-, small- and medium-sized enterprises, including through access to financial services	- Government taking all appropriate measures, including legislation, to modify or abolish some existing laws, regulations, customs and fundamental prejudices that constitute negative dispositions towards PWDs. - Governments enacting labour-related laws that promote full and productive employment for persons with disabilities.
Goal 10 Reduced Inequalities	Target 10.2 By 2030, empower and promote the social, economic and political inclusion of all, irrespective of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion or economic or other	Complete end to violence and discrimination against girls and women with disabilities including end to early and

	status	forced marriage and female genital mutilation.
		• PWDs having universal access to sexual and reproductive health services and reproductive rights
Goal 11 Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable;	Target11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons	• All buildings are accessible to PWDs and universal access to the transport system. • PWDs having access to reasonable accommodation and more inclusive mainstream initiatives.
Goal 17 Partnerships for the goals	Target17.17 Encourage and promote effective public, public-private and civil society partnerships, building on the experience and resourcing strategies of partnerships	• The media playing a pivotal in raising the profile of PWDs and assisting in changing fundamental prejudices resident in the Zimbabwean mainstream society
Goal 16 Promote peaceful and <u>inclusive</u> societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice <u>for all</u> and build effective, accountable and <u>inclusive</u> institutions at all levels;	Target16b Promote and enforce non-discriminatory laws and policies for sustainable development Target16.3 Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all	• Full inclusion of men, women and girls with disabilities in all aspects of the society including participation and equal opportunities for leadership at all levels of decision-making in political, economic and public life. • Having universal access to the justice system

Section 8: Media and SDGs: Media Institute in Southern Africa

Summary

The 17 SDGs goals are equally important and heavily depend on the media as the medium for communication and public engagement. Specific Goals that directly speaks to the media include;

- SDG 9 which focuses on building resilient infrastructure and fostering innovation and part of the targets under this goal is significantly increasing access to ICT and providing universal and affordable access to internet by 2020.
- SDG 16 (16.10) which emphasizes the need to "ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements.

The media plays a significant dual part of being both the enabler and target of policies and development. The Media plays the enabler role by performing the watchdog over government SDGs policy implementation, providing checks and balances in the process.

The media being the conduit of information acts as the public sphere and provides the platform for citizen participation, space for public debate, dialogue and consensus building. The media also serves as an informer, raising awareness on the SDGs and related policy implementation or lack thereof, shaping of public opinion and mobilization of national opinion on pertinent issues in the process.

For the Media Sector to thrive, SDGs should the following in Zimbabwe;

- Enactment of policies geared towards engendering the development, sustainability and viability of the media sector
- Legislative reforms that insulate the media from all forms of abuse, violations and manipulation
- The media sector is a beneficiary of poverty eradication programmes and policies based on the rationale that where there is justice and inclusive development policies, the media thrives.

1.3 The Government's Road Map on SDGs

The government is in the process of developing implementation plan on SDGs and this involves the development and selection of targets, indicators and baseline data by line ministries before consolidation is done at national level, through the Ministry of Macro Economic planning and Investment Promotion. The line ministries have already being tasked to identify and select targets, indicators and baseline information for the goals that they will work on.

The comprehensive document on national goals, indicators, targets and baseline information will then need to be presented at the national SDGs launch meeting to be held. The government will then carry out an outreach program to provinces to present the national

goals, targets, indicators and baseline information to generate local level SDGs ownership and participation by CSOs, religious leaders, local authorities.

The last stage will involve the development of the country SDGs progress report to be presented at the High Level Political Forum in July 2017 in line with the commitment made by the government to be among other national governments which volunteered to be reviewed this year.

1.4 The Role of Civil Society Organisations in Localisation and implementation of SDGs in Zimbabwe

1.4.1 What does Localisation of SDGs mean to CSOs?

The meeting deliberated on what it means by localisation of SDGs within the context of the CSOs sector. The key message was that localization of SDGs within the CSOs meant:

The process of defining the role of CSOs in the implementation of SDGs, the indicators that they would be working work on in complementing the government, key strategies and monitoring tools to be used at sub-national and level to achieve the global goals. Although there is high correlation between the current work of CSOs and the SDGs agenda, the CSOs have to ensure that all activities and interventions which they undertake fits into certain indicators so that they take a collaborative role in the implementation of SDGs agenda in Zimbabwe. The CSOs should mainstream SDGs in their current work and ensure that their constituencies are well informed on SDGs and are participating in work around SDGs. This will induce a bottom-up approach to the implementation of SDGs and ensure that ‘no one is left behind’.

1.4.2: Roles of CSOs in SDGs implementation in Zimbabwe

The key role played by CSOs is to complement the government in the implementation of SDGs. The participants agreed that the complementary role is very expansive and should not be viewed only in terms of government engaging the civil society organisations within a government structured process but it may take a dimension where the CSOs are given space and recognition to proactively do parallel consultations and submit independent opinions although it is not the society document that would be presented at UN level. The key message presented was that the government report can be synthesised with CSOs work during the development of one comprehensive report on the progress of SDGs implementation. For this to happen, there is need for information sharing between CSOs and the government with the ultimate goal of having a shared vision and direction.

- The need to develop timelines and indicators is highly fundamental in measuring progress with regards to the SDGs. Although the government has contracted a consultant to develop baseline data set on SDGs, CSO Data on indicators is important in synchronization of line ministries and CSOs’ work. The discussions recommended CSOs to complement the government in coming up with comprehensive and representative national indicators, baseline information and indicators and this is important in In this case, CSOs should complement the government by presenting to

government, their preferred indicators and targets based on sector experiences and there must harmonisation of government and CSOs work where possible. The line ministries should work in collaboration with ZIMSTATS to harness CSO data and use it as baseline line information in cases where they fail to get data on certain indicators. It is critical for CSOs to effectively monitor and influence representativeness of national SDGs documents by starting to do interventions at line ministries level rather than waiting to engage when the national report would have being produced by the Ministry of Macro Economic Planning and Investment promotion – a leading ministry in the implementation of SDGs in Zimbabwe.

- **Engagement on Budget and realignment of laws:** CSOs also called for line Ministry's budgets to reflect SDGs work. There must be enough legislation to support mainstreaming of SDGs in national budgets. Against this background, there must be realignment of legislation to the new SDGs agenda.
- CSOs should embark on a critical think tanking role in the implementation of SDGs such as doing researches on SDGs policy. CSOs, for example, should be able to advise the government, private entities and other stakeholders on inclusive participatory approaches in SDGs implementation.
- CSOs were urged to use current Zim Asset structures to engage with government and modify them where necessary so that they can be suitable platforms for monitoring progress on SDG implementation. However, concerns were raised over the engagement process using the aforementioned cluster system as CSOs argued that the space is not systematic and limited with very few CSOs participating. Whilst it will be important for CSOs to participate in these structures, it is important for government to support civil society organisations so that they can participate in these spaces effectively. Calls were raised for the Government to improve its communication channels with CSOs and share progress reports and important dates in time to allow effective participation of CSOs. CSOs need enough time to consult their chapters and constituencies which they work with in-order to have critical input into the process.
- The government acknowledged that there is a lot of work which CSOs are doing and the government is trying to find ways and develop a working arrangement that synchronize the work of CSOs, CBOs and Line Ministries to have a comprehensive picture of the SDGs implementation. The government agreed that dialogue platforms such as the PRFT's SDGs platform should be used to share CSOs' progress reports that can inform the Government's country report.

1.5 Actions Points

- The CSOs were urged to be proactive and engage on and contribute to the Government SDGs peer review report that will be presented at the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) in July, this year. Calls were made for the CSOs to monitor the government process and embark on a shadow reporting process and produce a shadow report that will feed into the government report.
- The CSOs also agreed to formulate and formalise a CSOs Reference Group, a structure that will coordinate the participation of CSOs in SDGs implementation. This was against an observation that there is no such a platform that currently exists. The CSOs reference group will meet regularly to deliberate on the strategies to promote accountability and representativeness in the implementation of SDGs.

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