'ENSURING NO ONE IS LEFT BEHIND'

CSO's Voices on High Level Political Forum 2017

CSO's submissions into Zimbabwe's Voluntary National Review Report

Executive Summary

In September, 2015, 193 United Nations member states signed up the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), following the end of the 15 year-long Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), to end poverty, inequality and combat climate change. The SDGs are a new, universal set of 17 goals, 169 targets and several indicators setting out new development priorities for all countries for the next fifteen years up to 2030. The ambition of the SDGs is to integrate action to eliminate poverty, with efforts to better manage the natural environment while LEAVING NO ONE BEHIND. Zimbabwe is one of the 44 countries that have volunteered to be part of the High Level Political Forum (HLPF) 2017 peer review and there is higher expectation among Zimbabweans that the Voluntary National Review Process report is representative and inclusive.

On behalf of Civil Society Organizations which participated in consultations under the auspices of the Zim CSOs Reference Group on the Sustainable Development Goals[1] coordinated by the Poverty Reduction Forum Trust, this report captures the voices of CSOs on Zimbabwe's readiness for the implementation of the SDGs. Specifically, this CSOs report highlights and re-emphasizes complementary issues that are critical to the attainment of the SDGs for Zimbabwe. As part of our key messages, we commend the government of Zimbabwe for volunteering to conduct the Voluntary National Review (VNR). This is a gesture that demonstrates the government's commitment to the implementation of the SDGs. Despite the challenging economic environment that the country is currently experiencing, we recognize some achievements that have been realized as a result of collective effort by government, CSOs, private sector and our development partners. Special reference is made to progress made in the health sector especially the significant drop in HIV prevalence rate, drop in Infant and neonatal mortality rates, the coming into effect of the New Constitution among others. However, we also note key gaps that need more attention as the country gears up towards full implementation of the SDGs.

The key concerns we register here are mainly to do with complimentary issues that we recommend to be considered since they are critical to the attainment of the SDGs as well as some programming issues.

A.   COMPLEMENTARY ISSUES CRITICAL TO ATTAINMENT OF SDGS

1.0 Leadership, ownership, diversity and inclusivity

Implementing the SDGs requires that leaders at all levels engage with the 2030 agenda. We acknowledge that government is taking the lead, but, we are cognizant of the demands of achieving the SDSGs. To this end, the contribution of all sectors of society is essential to successful implementation of the 2030 agenda.

We acknowledge that the government initiated various processes towards the SDGs implementation. These include the Steering Committee chaired by the Chief Secretary to the Office of the President and Cabinet Technical Committee chaired by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Macroeconomic Planning and Investment Promotion. We however note with concern that all these initiatives are government-centric and do not include the participation of other stakeholders. We acknowledge that in some cases government has extended invitations to CSOs through NANGO, unfortunately NANGO does not represent all CSOs in Zimbabwe and as a result there has been limited CSOs participation in these government-led platforms.

We therefore note the following challenges:

---

[1] The Zim CSOs Reference Group on SDGs under the coordination of the Poverty Reduction Forum Trust was officially launched on April 7th, 2017. It is currently made up of the following CSOs Thematic Representative organizations: National Council for Disabled People in Zimbabwe, Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe, National Council for the Welfare of Children, National Association of Youth Organizations, SAYWHAT, HelpAge Zimbabwe, Media Institute for Southern Africa, CARITAS Zimbabwe and Zimbabwe Human Rights NGO Forum

(i)   To date the consultations and engagement around SDGs and particularly the VNR have been ad hoc since there is no mechanism in place for national dialogue and consultations that brings together multi-stakeholders..

(ii)   The SDGs have not yet been officially launched in the country and as a result there is no adequate awareness and engagement especially with key stakeholders who include marginalized groups like People With Disability, Older Persons, Women, Youth, Children and the Media.

(iii)   The government processes on SDGs are mainly centered in Harare and they are still more of government structured processes, engaging with ministries at the national level and not necessarily involving the provincial and district levels of the ministries.

Our Recommendations:

(i)   We underscore the need for a more comprehensive coordination mechanism that promotes and supports autonomous and coordinated organizing and includes Local governments across the country, Parliament, Civil Society Organizations and private Sector.

(ii)   The government should have one coordinated information centre on SDGs and important dates, and it should be friendly and accessible to everyone to ensure that information is widely disseminated.

2.0 Policy, legislation and enabling environment

We recognize that the government has put in place several progressive legal frameworks including the New Constitution, enactment of laws targeting the women, disabled community, old age, children youth. Examples are: Older persons act, gender commission, Disability Act. judgement outlawing marriage of persons below the age of 18, Domestic Violence Act among others. We also note that the process to re align the existing laws with the new constitution is in itself a positive milestone given the fact that the success of SDGs hinges on the implementation of the new constitution.

We however note the following challenges:

(i)   We note with concern the snail's pace towards the realignment of the laws with the New Constitution which now retrogressive towards the full realisation of some of the benefits.

(ii)   It should be appreciated that the right and freedom to assemble is the aggregate of the individual liberty of speech which is one of the essential foundations of a democratic society. The continued existence of AIPPA and POSA represent a reversal in the successes towards protecting and promoting human rights and fundamental freedoms as enshrined in the New Constitution. These pieces of legislation lead to a further deterioration of civic space in Zimbabwe thus limiting their participation and contribution to the development processes of the country.

(iii)   We note a general lack of funding and implementation of enacted policies.

(iv) **Media sector**- Media plays a critical role in information dissemination and regarded as the fourth arm of government yet to date the Ministry of Information and Media is yet to submit a single proposal to realign the existing media laws with the new constitution. There is little progress in terms of the enabling environment and media freedom in light of AIPPA and POSA. We note with concern that SDG 16 which speaks to media and freedom is not part of the government's 10 priority Goals yet media is regarded as an enabler for sustainable development. We are concerned that if media is not brought on board early enough, the SDGs will remain an "elitist agenda" and the failures of the MDGs will be relived. There is a key opportunity to expand freedom in the media through legislation and support of community radio stations. However, there is slow process with regards to licensing and funding of these initiatives

We recommend government to prioritise media law reforms and access to information and to avoid a peace- meal approach to reforms.

(v) C.MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

The Government of Zimbabwe has to decisively deal with corruption. The SDGs implementation calls for domestic resource mobilization yet Zimbabwe continues to lose millions of dollars through corruption and illicit financial flaws. We note with concern that Zimbabwe government has little room to fund SDGs because the national budget allocations are skewed towards civil servants' salaries and this is a key threat to the realisation of the SDGs.

We call for full adherence to principles of transparency and accountability in the use of public resources and plugging the revenue leakages to curb corruption. Domestic accountability should form the core of Government's responsibility towards all citizens in the implementation of the SDGs.

B.PROGRAMMING ISSUES

3.0 SDGs Prioritization.

We acknowledge the government's prioritization of 10 SDGs realizing the country's capacities and limitations. We are however concerned by the omission of Goal 16. Currently the country is seized with governance issues reflected by rampant corruption and a demonstration of political will to stem it out is key.

3.1 Integration and alignment of the SDGs to National Plans

While we applaud the alignment of the SDGs to ZIMASSET. It is however important that Government moves beyond the realignment to actual implementation and a clear demonstration on how Government will undertake the mainstreaming of the SDGs in all its plans and programmes. We note with concern that the ZIMASSET cluster meetings are purely

government-led processes that have failed to effectively include other key stakeholders hence are not inclusive and representative.

We therefore call for the opening-up of all government –led SDGs processes.

We also recommend the development of an open and robust indicator level integration process that will ensure clear tracking of achievements and results at the implementation level.

3.2 Inclusion of Disability and Older Persons

We appreciate efforts by Government in enacting friendly legislation and policies to promote and protect the rights of People With Disability and Older Persons i.e. Older Persons Act, Disability Act. However, inclusion of these groups of people at all levels is not sufficient, there is need for adequate disaggregated data for example by gender, age, nature and extent of disability to ensure appropriate interventions and adequate funding for the programmes related activities. There is need for the institutionalization of disability and elder persons planning so that the environment is accommodative to all and not disabling.

There is need for more inclusive awareness raising of SDGs through development of disability, old age friendly communication channels and ICT infrastructure such as Braille, SDGs in vernacular languages including indigenous languages, use of theatre and music as a way of communicating SDGs to the diversity of the population.

3.3 M and E for policy Reporting and Evaluation

The current reporting on development progress lacks credibility due to the absence of a comprehensive M and E framework that is holistic and transparent. In its absence monitoring implications of government policies on overall development and macro-economic environment is compromised. There is need for synchronisation of sector specific M and E plans for all the goals being targeted to come up with a national M and E plan in order to come up with objective assessments. Without a national M & E, assessment of impact of Economic and social empowerment policies such as command agriculture, youth empowerment programmes will remain opinions of a few individuals.

Our key message is that the government has to come with sound policy evaluation tools.

3.4 Evidence and Disaggregation of Data — we are calling for evidence and disaggregation of data as a cross cutting issue in the implementation and evaluation of policies. The key messages are: (1) There is lack of disaggregated, national level data for effective targeting of persons with Disability, youth, older persons, women e.t.c in poverty eradication and social development (2) Reporting on development/ humanitarian issues/ climate change hazards and data on vulnerability is not disability inclusive e.g Cyclone Dineo, there was no clear position on how the disability community was affected or could be supported by government or other development partners

D: SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS ON GOALS 1,2,3,5, 16 AND 17

4.0 Goal 1 End poverty in all its forms everywhere/ Goal 2: End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture

Zimbabwe still records a huge percentage of population whose consumption is below the Poverty datum Line (ZIMSTATS shows that 62% of the Households in Zimbabwe live below the TCL Curve). The SDGs agenda calls for an end to all forms of poverty, extreme poverty, inequality & injustice across gender and all ages. Hence, there is need to deliberately target everyone including vulnerable communities as key participants and beneficiaries in the SDGs. In this regard, the government has made good progress in developing legislative and policy mechanisms targeted to support persons with disabilities and older persons (Examples are Older Persons Act, Health Ageing Strategy, Health strategy on hearing impairment and disability act. There are also progressive constitutional rulings such as high court ruling against child marriage, establishment of new education curriculum, improved government reporting to treat bodies such as United Nations Conventions on the Right of Children (UNCRC) and such initiatives present a good opportunity to eliminate all forms of poverty and inequality which exists among Children, People With Disabilities, women and youth at all ages.

The reference Group's Key observations and concerns on this goal are:

- There is still lack of data to report on the progress by government to reduce poverty among older persons by their age, sex and nature of disability. Older persons in Zimbabwe face a number of social and economic challenges including poor access to medication, lack of friendly water and sanitation programmes, lack of age-friendly ICTs, lack of access to universal social protection in health and pension among others.

- There is no adequate funding on Older Persons' issues and bodies representing the old age and disabled community

We recommend the following:

- The adoption of indicators that speak explicitly to issues of old age e.g the proportion of older persons by age and sex living under poverty datum line and the proportion of older persons by age and sex benefiting from social protection

- Government through ZIMSTATS should work effectively with communities on collection of disaggregated data

- There is need for government to ratify regional and global protocols (e.g age definition of older persons)

- Harmonization and development of policies on ageing (e.g universal pension and Medical Insurance, Ageing policy)

- We call for national data surveys on disability, old age and child poverty e.g scoping study or situational analysis on older persons in Zimbabwe

- **Children's sector**: We call for investment in non monetary measurement tools (life cycle approach) to target multidimensional aspects of child poverty. These should be used to compliment the national household poverty surveys that ZIMSTATS produces

- There is need for robust and same methodology among government and CSOs in eliminating child poverty.

- Promote Child friendly budgeting and advocacy .

- M and E tools to track changes in subsectors within the child rights sector e.g education and child protection).

- Speed Harmonization of children's laws to the new constitution (e.g Children Act, Marriage Laws e.t.c) .
- Disability friendly educational curriculum should be developed.

4.1 Health and Well Being, Education and Gender Equality – Goals 3, 4 and 5

Zimbabwe records a significant progress in line with health, well being and gender equality goals. This is attributed to a number of key factors including the development of gender sensitive Bills, Zimbabwe's commitment to adopt international and regional conventions e.g), establishment of a gender commission among others. The Zimbabwe CSOs Reference Group on SDGs notes that the implementation of the MDGs in Zimbabwe scored on gender equality in health, education, political and labour force participation, culminating in increased coverage of immunization, decline in child mortality, increase in the number of women in parliament of Zimbabwe among others.

Challenges are:

Despite such progress, gender inequality still persists and there is a lot of work which needs to be done to improve gender equality and equity across a number of sectors including reproductive health, education, labour and political sector (e.g parliament). Some of the challenges which need to be looked at include non functionality of Gender commission due to funding constrains, slow process in realignment of the women laws to the new constitution, lack of disaggregated data on women exclusion across sectors. There are also gaps in the implementation of international and regional protocols and conventions on gender.

Youth, students and Reproductive health

We commend government's progress in the formulation of policies and strategies that target youth who are a key constituency in the social and economic development of the country. Major milestones for youth sector in line with the above goals include the development of National Youth Policy, SRH – ASRH strategy, fertility study, ASRH Training Manual, Service

Provision Manual among others. The key challenge is that Sexual and Reproductive Health for the youth remains a strategic but overlooked component, neither mainstreamed nor prioritized, yet it can have a debilitating effect on all the other goals. For youth to contribute meaningfully to the development of society and country, the key challenges that confront them must be addressed, and at the core of these challenges are Sexual and Reproductive health rights and issues. The National Youth Policy provides all the things that would make a difference to youth in Zimbabwe. Some of the critical issues are;

- Prioritization of SRHR Issues Affecting Young Women, based on the evidence (e.g the emphasis on the Prevention through Promoting Access to Contraception

- Promotion of gender equality and equity among the youth, in particular, in education and training, socio-cultural, political, economic and legal spheres;

- Improvement in access to facilities and services by youth with disability and promote prevention of disabilities;

- Improvement in access to Anti-Retroviral Therapy by Young People, in light of the fact that treatment is part of the prevention package.

- Promotion of environmental education and active participation in environmental conservation among the youth;

- Ensuring that adequate resources are directed towards youth development programmes;

- Promotion of research and disseminate information on youth

However, the key challenge remains lack of implementation of the policies such as the National Youth Policy) due to lack of budgeting and financing for youth initiatives and policies

We recommend the following:

- Promote mainstreaming of disability as cross cutting issues in educational, health and training to promote gender equality and equity.

- There is also need to increase engagement and representation of women , youth and people with disability in key policy spaces and positions.

- We call for movement from policy making to practice i.e there is need to fund the implementation of gender and youth policies

- Adopt sound policies and enforceable legislation for the promotion of gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls at all levels.

- There is need for research and data to support the prioritization of Sexual reproduction Health for young women

- Acceleration of the use of ICTs for access to SRH Information Access and other development priorities for youth

4.2 Goal 16/17

Goal 16: promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels

Goal 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development

Goal 16 and 17 are interlinked and their prioritization provides an enabling environment for the realization of all other goals in Zimbabwe. To support accountability and inclusion in SDGs implementation, there is need to make sure that no one is left behind. Hence, deliberate actions from government should be taken to promote effective participation of all stakeholders (including women, religious groups, youth, disabled community, older persons and media) in the implementation and monitoring of the SDGs. The key concerns around these goals are:

Media and goal 16: SDG 16 which speaks to media and freedom is not part of the government's 10 priority Goals yet media is regarded as an enabler for sustainable development. A key opportunity exits in expanding freedom in the media through legislation and supporting of community radio stations. However, there is slow process with regards to licensing and funding of these initiatives. The continued existence of legislation such as AIPA, POSA and high level of secrecy around government documents make it difficult for the media and the public to demand accountability from public officials and government. This presents a biggest threat to the enjoyment of human freedom and realisation of sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

We recommend the following;

- We call for the prioritization and selection of SDG goal number 16 as part of the government's priority Goals
- Promote realignment of the media laws with the new constitution e.g the Information and Media panel of Inquiry (IMPI, AIPA and POSA)
- Speed up promotion of diversity of broadcasting players through licensing and support of community radios
- There is need to raise awareness, promote and protect the rights of journalists and build capacity of the media sector as the 4th arm of the state so that it is able to effectively report and monitor on the performance of the Government

Youth and SDGs 16 and 17

Active participation of children and youth in the SDGs agenda is of paramount importance. However, so far the engagement with the youth and children has been ad hoc, not been broad-based as they are mostly skewed towards urban areas. Consultations and awareness raising activities carried by government and UNDP mainly to youth, students and children included

SDG lectures happening in Universities e.g. Great Zimbabwe University, Bindura University of Science & Technology, NUST, Africa University. Government spear- headed platforms through NAC, SDG debates and Quiz conducted by Zimbabwe United Nations Association (ZUNA), Youth4 SDGs platform exhibitions in 2016 engaging students, Event at Lake Chivero focusing on SDG 16. We comment the efforts with regards to the creation of platforms for youth participation and awareness raising on SDGs through Government and UNDP processes. However, a lot more should be done to integrate the youth in the implementation and monitoring of SDGs. Specific energy should be targeted towards key missing issues including youth led evidence gathering and feedback mechanisms, Youth holding government accountable on their terms and youth participation in Monitoring SDGs Goals.

Our key recommendations are:

- We call for an increase in youth knowledge on SDGs through the use media platforms and communication tools that reach out to the diversity of youth located in all geographical locations (such as theatre, musicians singing on SDGs, digital platforms and social media).
- Youth voices and youth led transparent and inclusive initiatives should be embraced.
- There is need to promote youth led accountability through creation of accessible one stop information centre for goals, government policies and programmes targeting youth.
- We call for more youth inclusion in the implementation and tracking of the SDGs.
- There should be proper government reporting and feedback mechanism on views and initiatives undertaken by youth organizations. More importantly, there is need for more coordination in terms of reporting and this can be enhanced by identification of focal persons within each line ministry to deal with youth SDGs.

- Promotion of the role and representation of children and youth in high level public policy discussions and formulation is recommended.
- Children and Youth organizations should be empowered to hold governments and duty-bearers accountable and this is one of the most important means of implementation for an agenda that "leaves no one behind"

E. SUMMARY OF KEY RECOMMENDATIONS

3.1 Leadership, inclusivity and Diversity

- The government has to open up an inclusive and transparency CSOs – government dialogue process so that the SDGs agenda does not remain a government process like what happened during the MDG era

- Promote inclusivity and representativeness of government - CSOs platforms on SDGs such as the National Technical Working committees on SDGs (NTCs should be inclusive and muilti- sectorial in composition)

- The government should speed up the localisation and implementation of the SDGs

3.2 Communication and awareness raising

- The government should have one coordinated information centre on SDGs and important dates and it should be accessible to everyone to make sure that CSOs are well informed on the SDGs processes

- There is need for more inclusive awareness raising of SDGs through development of disability, old age friendly communication channels and ICT infrastructure such as Braille, SDGs in vernacular languages including indigenous languages, use of theatre and music as a way of communicating SDGs to the diversity of youth and children sectors

- Promote more awareness raising on SDGs in geographical locations outside main towns such as Harare

3.3 Monitoring and Evaluation

- There is need for feedback mechanisms for events such as VNR processes for accountability purposes
- Comprehensive poverty data and Ageing should be developed
- There is need to raise awareness and build capacity of the media sector so that it effectively report and monitor on the performance of the Government
- Relevant information on government progress reports on SDGs should be easily accessible by the media and public
- The government has to come up with a comprehensive, transparent and inclusive Monitoring and Evaluation driven by broad based participation
- There is need to share M and E framework to a wider audience for transparency and accountability

3.4 Policy environment and enabling environment

- Robust data management should be developed to facilitate essential research and advocacy on SDGs
- Investment in data disaggregation to mainstream poverty issues of persons with disabilities, older persons and multi – dimensional causes of child poverty, access to reproductive health and non monetary approach to child poverty for better targeting of children and disability community
- Prioritisation of Goal number 16 and creation of actions plans to implement this goal
- Improve public resource management to reduce corruption
- Expedite realignment of laws with the new constitution across all sectors including media
- There is need for the protection and promotion of social and economic rights guided by the new constitution

- Increase participation of children, persons with disabilities, women, youth, older persons in the implementation and monitoring of SDGs
- **SDGs Financing**: There is need to increase funding to SDGs work at national level and there must be analysis of the budget performance towards SDGs.
- Improved capacity building and provision of provide financial resources to CSOs especially those representing women, youth, disabled community, elder persons
- Promotion and capacity building of CSOs led data gathering and social accountability initiatives on SDGs
- There is need to strengthen capacity of youth organisations, young women and men to be able to demand accountability from public officials and government institutions

- Prioritisation and mainstreaming of sexual and reproductive health of young women as a cross cutting issues in all sectors

- Promote mainstreaming of disability and ageing as cross cutting issues in educational, health, education and training to promote gender equality and equity
- There is need for government to speed up ratification (e.g old Age definition) and implementation Regional and continental and global protocols

F: WAY FORWARD: ZIM CSOs REFERENCE GROUP's COMMITMENTS TO THE SDGS IMPLEMENTATION IN ZIMBABWE

We acknowledge the existence of various other CSOs platforms that seek to contribute towards SDGs implementation in the country. As the Zim CSOs Reference Group on SDGs[i] whose members include apex bodies of organizations of People with Disabilities, the Elderly, Youth, Children, Women, Church, Media and Human rights, we have built a coherent set of actions that will engage with the SDG process locally, regionally and internationally. The following key areas will be central to our work:

- SDGs Awareness Raising
- Research and Advocacy for SDGs localization
- Participatory Citizen Monitoring of SDGs implementation
- Supporting Government efforts through resource mobilization for SDGs implementation

The Zim CSOs Reference Group on SDGs will provide a collaborative and coordinated mechanism for the roll out of the SDGs process locally. The Reference Group through their membership and structures guarantee a multi-sectoral approach to working on the SDGs.

ANNEXURE 1:   LIST OF ORGANIZATIONS WHO PARTICIPATED IN THE ZIM CSOS REFERENCE GROUP ON SDGS

This publication is a product of the Zim CSOs Reference Group on SDGs workshop   held on the 11th of may 2017. Organizations which took part and contributed to CSOs' voice on Zimbabwe's Voluntary National Review (VNR) Process in 2017 are as follows:

1. The poverty Reduction Forum Trust,
2. CARITAS Zimbabwe
3. Girls & Women Empowerment Network Trust
4. Zimbabwe Broadcasting Corporation (ZBC)
5. The Zimbabwe Association of Community Radio Stations (ZACRAS)
6. Larche Zimbabwe
7. SAYWHAT
8. FBC
9. National Council of Disabled Persons of Zimbabwe (NCDPZ)
10. Simuka Africa
11. Disabled Women Support Organization (DWSO)
12. SAYWHAT University of Zimbabwe
13. Mufudzi Old People's Centre
14. Zimbabwe Cross Borders Association
15. Society for the Destitute Aged (SODA)
16. Epilepsy Support Foundation
17. Alive Albinism Initiative
18. Shamwari yemwanasikana
19. Communities Against Drugs & Substance Abuse
20. For YouthsBy Youths
21. Weekly Mirror
22. Adventist Development and Relief Agency (ADRA) Zimbabwe
23. Women Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCOZ)
24. Mai Nevana Climate Change Wellness and Adaptation Centre
25. The Sunday Times
26. Plan International
27. National Association of Youth Organizations (NAYO)
28. Vision Africa
29. Zimbabwe Older persons Organization (ZOPO)
30. SightSavers
31. New Ziana
32. Caritas Zimbabwe
33. Older Persons Board

34. HelpAge Zimbabwe
35. Angels Foundation
36. Media Institute of Southern Africa Zimbabwe (MISA)
37. Musasa Project
38. SA Bumhudzo
39. Harare News
40. Zimbabwe Catholic Bishops Conference (ZCBC)
41. Labour Economic Development Research Institute of Zimbabwe (LEDRIZ)
42. Young Voices Network (YVN)
43. Radio Voice Of the People
44. ZiFM
45. The Herald
46. Deaf Zimbabwe Trust
47. Zimbabwe National Council for the Welfare of Children (ZNCWC)
48. Methodist Development & Relief Agency
49. National Association of Social Workers Zimbabwe (NASWZ)
50. Safe Hands Center
51. 263 Chat
52. SheepGate
53. Careers Zimbabwe
54. Island Hospice & Healthcare
55. Human Rights NGO Forum
56. Centre for Community Development Solutions (CCDS)
57. CAFOD

Government & UN Representatives

Ministry of Macro-economic Planning & Investment Promotion (Perm Sec, Dr. Desire Sibanda)

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

United Nations Development Program (UNDP)

---

i