

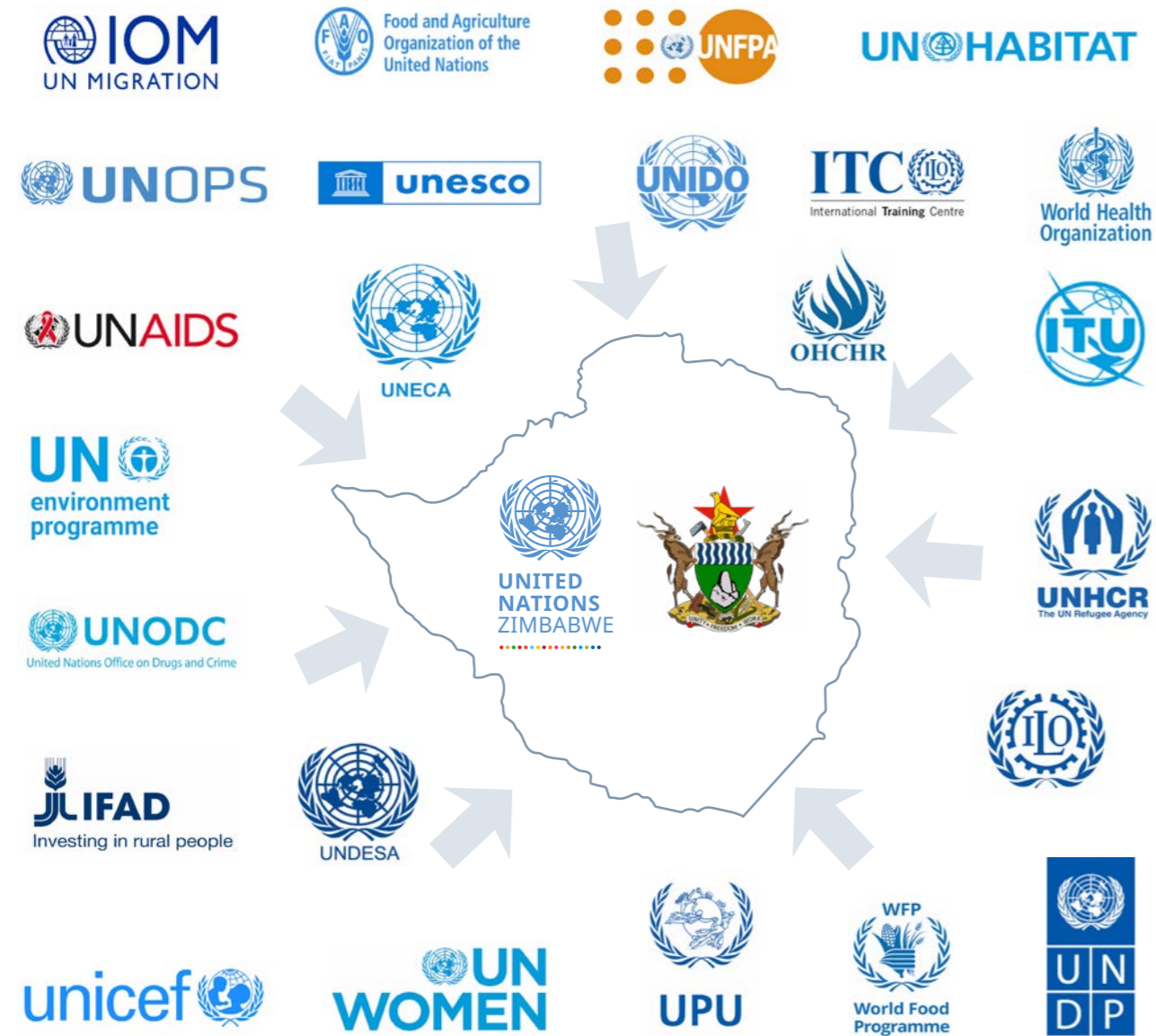
**UNITED
NATIONS
ZIMBABWE**



**2022 UN
ANNUAL
RESULTS
REPORT
ZIMBABWE**



UN COUNTRY TEAM



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**Our Common Agenda:
Accelerating the implementation of SDGs
in Zimbabwe**

Partnership

Foreword

The 2022-2026 Zimbabwe UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) Steering Committee and stakeholders convened in April 2023 and reviewed development results in 2022 and endorsed plans for 2023.

We are pleased to note that the Steering Committee and stakeholders meeting brought together over one hundred senior representatives from Government, Development Partners, Civil Society, Private Sector, Youth Groups, Women's movement, Organizations of Persons with Disabilities, and the media.

The ZUNSDCF, delivering US\$524 million in various forms of projects and programmes in 2022, has made deliberate initiatives to target populations often left furthest behind and these include persons with disabilities, migrants and refugees, children, youths, and rural farmers among others under four strategic areas agreed with the Government of Zimbabwe namely:

- People-centered equitable, human development and well-being.
- Environment protection, climatic resilience, and natural resource management.
- Economic Transformation, equitable and inclusion growth; and
- Accountable, equitable and inclusive governance.

The Government of Zimbabwe and the United Nations have a shared commitment to leaving no one behind through delivering concrete results that ensure inclusive participation and reaching the people typically left behind the furthest.

In support of national efforts and initiatives, the ZUNSDCF pursued projects and programmes that address climate change including the design and launch of Health Resilience Fund, SDG fund on Renewable Energy, and continued implementation of resilience programmes.

Our joint efforts with partners have increased resilience to climate shocks among rural and urban vulnerable households, rural smallholder farmers, migrants, and refugees. These efforts have also promoted natural resources conservation and transformed agrifood systems.

In 2022, the ZUNSDCF focused on recovery from the COVID-19 pandemic including rescuing the Sustainable Development Goals and full-scale transformation of the international financial and debt architecture.

Another major area of focus has been, promoting peace and social cohesion. In line with NDS 1 priorities, the ZUNSDCF supported the strengthening of governance and institutional capacities to build, and sustain peace, promote transparent and accountable institutions, and

advance human rights and the rule of law. We must work together to endear social cohesion to sustain peace including before, during and after the 2023 elections. The costs of conflicts are high and further reverses development gains achieved.

Under the overarching SDGs principle of Leave No One Behind and in adherence to Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international human rights treaties, and instruments, the ZUNSDCF continued to support the Government of Zimbabwe through the UPR mechanisms to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights and fundamental freedoms, particularly persons with disability, women, children, youths and migrants and asylum seekers.

In this regard, the ZUNSDCF facilitated regional engagement and the development of an operational plan with a rights-based approach to migration governance in return contexts. The support includes provision of post-arrival assistance and reintegration support to returning migrants in Zimbabwe, especially regarding the return of about 180,000 Zimbabwean migrants from South Africa with Exemption Permits as well as the potential expulsion of other migrants without legal status.

Without the generous support of the donor community, these results captured in this report could not have been achieved. I would like to take this opportunity to thank the donor community in Zimbabwe, who supported the first year implementing the ZUNSDCF with an estimated USD544 million.

Furthermore, we acknowledge the admirable engagement of a cross-section of Government Ministries and Departments, UN Agencies, Donors and Development Partners, Civil Society Organizations, Non-Governmental Organizations, Private Sector, and International Financial Institutions in supporting the Government's efforts to achieve its national development priorities and meet its international commitments including the Sustainable Development Goals.

Going forward, we count on the strong partnerships established as we strive to achieve the ZUNSDCF outcomes by 2026 with a total finance portfolio of US\$ 2.8 billion to be mobilized in support of national development priorities and the achievement of SDGs.

Dr M J M Sibanda
Chief Secretary to the
President and Cabinet

Edward Kallon
UN Resident and
Humanitarian Coordinator



Chapter One

Context

Zimbabwe is a landlocked, low-income, food-deficit country in southern Africa. Between 2020 and 2032, the country's population (two thirds of whom live in rural areas) is expected to grow from 15.6 to 19.3 million, leading to a large, youthful population with a demographic dividend estimated to last until 2060. As a lower middle-income country with a population estimated at 14.8 million people in 2020, the majority of whom live in rural areas. The Human Development Index (HDI) value of 0.571 placed the country in the medium human development category with a ranking of 150 out of 189 countries in 2019. Progress remains uneven across several sectors, including health and education. Between 2017 and 2019, 70.5 percent of households were poor, and between 2011 and 2020 the percentage of people living in extreme poverty increased from 23 to 49 percent. Women, girls and urban households account for disproportionately high shares of those people. In Zimbabwe there are 1.3 million people living with HIV, and 9 percent of the population is living with at least one disability. While there have been improvements in health outcomes, maternal and child mortality remain high. Zimbabwe's literacy rate ranks among the highest in Africa, at 92.1 percent, notwithstanding the threat posed by an increase in the number of children dropping out of school. Gender inequality remains high, with women lagging in almost every metric of development progress. The country retains little resilience to shocks (economic, climate and health). Cyclone Idai in 2019, coupled with years of successive drought and the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020, have had severe impacts, which have left more than half the population food insecure. These disruptive shocks and crises have impeded the country's progress towards achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its 17 Sustainable Development Goals. These also threaten to reverse fragile but important development gains of the past few years.

Since 2017, the Government pronounced Zimbabwe's Vision 2030 statement which aims to move the country, "Towards a Prosperous and Empowered Upper Middle-Income Society by 2030." The Vision represents an overarching framework

to achieve the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063. The Vision would be attained through the implementation of the Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP) 2018-2020 and two medium term development strategies. The Government has demonstrated its commitment to finance the current National Development Strategy (NDS1) covering the period 2021 - 2025 (and by extension the SDGs), through budgetary allocations in line with NDS1 priorities, programmes and initiatives, hinged on an Integrated Results-Based Management (IRBM) framework for concrete deliverables. Despite limited fiscal space, this undertaking represents a firm commitment for not only NDS1 implementation but also the environment within which the ZUNSDCF will be implemented. The ZUNSDCF will deliver integrated support in four priority areas, aligned to the SDGs and the NDS1, to maximize positive impacts towards the attainment of national, regional and global development objectives.

The ZUNSDCF 2022-2026 envisages four outcomes, which are:

- i. Outcome 1: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.
- ii. Outcome 2: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.
- iii. Outcome 3: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, benefit from more inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities.
- iv. Outcome 4: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from more accountable institutions and systems of rule of law, human rights and access to justice

Background

Zimbabwe is in the second year of implementing its 5-Year Medium Term Plan, the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1 2021 to 2025) to drive sustainable development which leaves no one and no place behind. The NDS1 is aimed at propelling the economy towards an upper middle-income economy by 2030, while at the same time addressing the global aspirations of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). Due to the effects of COVID-19 effects the economy's estimated growth was revised downward to 4% in 2022, from an initial projection of 5.5% and in 2023 the economy is projected to grow by 3.8%. The economy is projected to derive growth from mining, construction, accommodation and food services and ICT sectors. Intermittent power supply, high cost of credit with interest rates at 200%, high inflation occasioned by exchange rate depreciation

and the Ukraine war dampened economic activity in 2022. Other headwinds facing the economy include debt overhang, tight public finances and lack of Balance of Payment support (implying heavy reliance on domestic resources) and climate change effects. On the inflation front, the year 2022 started off with annual inflation at 60.6%, which persistently rose to a peak of 285% in August 2022, before declining to 243.8% by December the same year.



Population

In 2022, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) through its statistics agency, ZimStat conducted the 2022 decennial Population and Housing Census. The census data showed that Zimbabwe’s population had grown by a marginal 1.5% to just over 15 million in 2022 compared to 2012, with females constituting the highest proportion at 52%. The census data also showed that sixty-one percent of the population lives in rural areas although the share of urban population has increased from 33 percent in 2012 to 39 percent in 2022. Despite an improvement in human development indicators in recent years the extreme poverty rate and inequality in Zimbabwe have increased to a peak of 49 percent and 50 percent respectively at the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. Macroeconomic volatility, exposure to natural shocks, slow urbanization and structural transformation, poor quality of jobs, inefficient and inadequate social protection remain the root causes of the persistence of poverty.

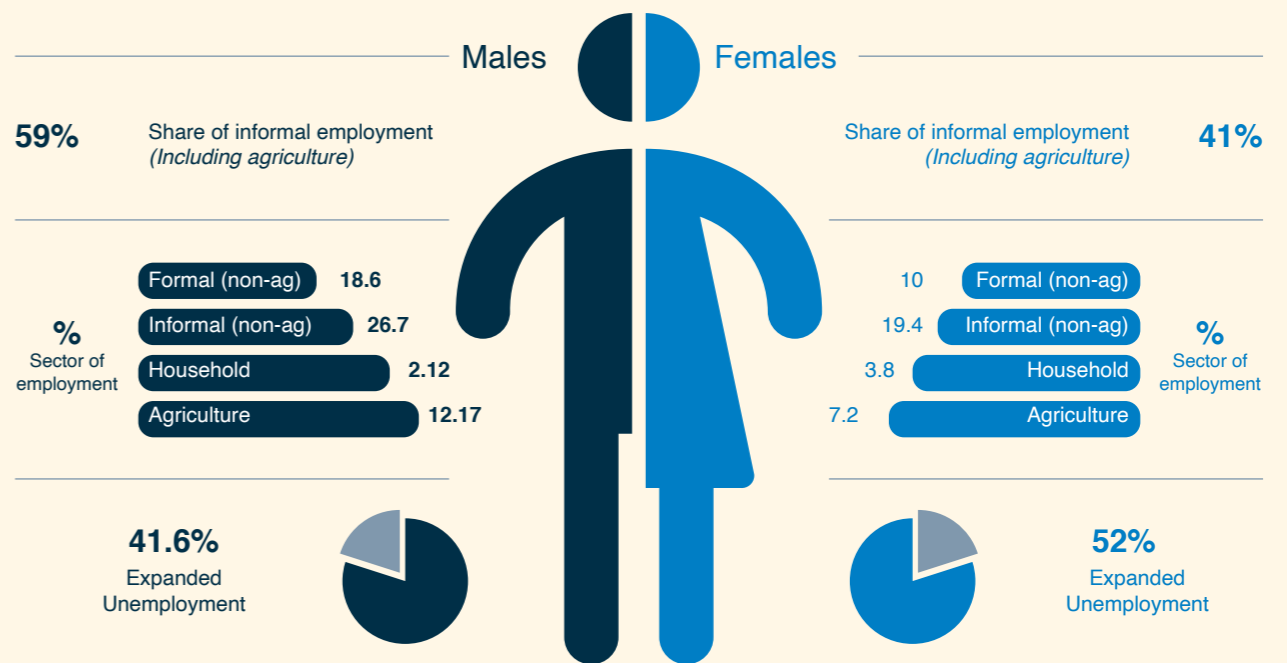
The exclusion of about 60% of those aged between 15-34 years from education and the formal labour market is concerning as it damages this cohort’s long-term livelihood prospects, as well as ultimately undermining the social and economic development of the country. The surges in inflation and depreciation of the local currency have significantly deteriorated the purchasing power of wages/salaries and incomes with 77% of employed persons earning equivalent of below USD200.00 per month. This is against a total consumption poverty line of ZWL23,479/USD60.00 per person showing that even for paid employees, many are working in poverty especially in the informal economy increasing vulnerabilities for households. This is not withstanding the fact that Zimbabwe was classified as a lower middle-income economy (as per the ranking released by the World Bank as of 1 July 2022), in line with the country’s vision of attaining an upper middle-income society by 2030.

Employment and Decent Work

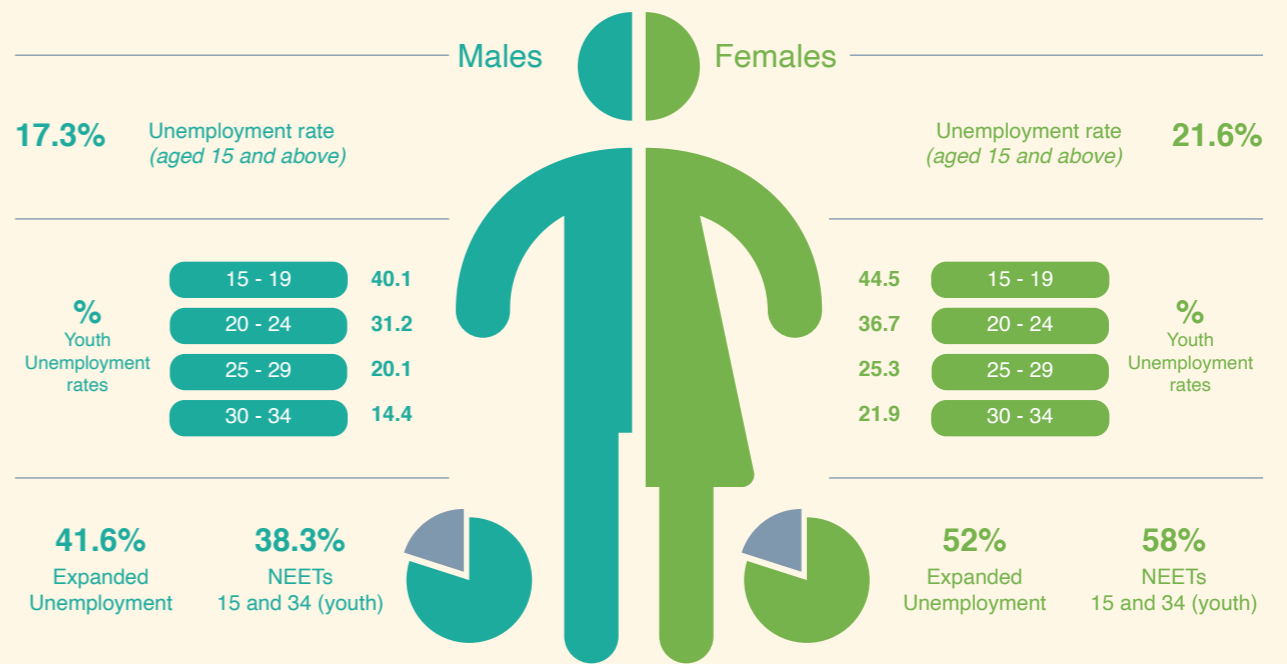
The country’s macro and socio-economic challenges are reflected in the labour market through significant gaps in the quality and the quantity of employment especially for the youth and women. The labour market is exhibiting a wide range of decent work deficits and inequalities based on individual characteristics such as age, gender, formal and informal employment.



Proportion of Employed population in Zimbabwe (Q4 QLFS 2022)



Proportion of Employed population in Zimbabwe (Q4 QLFS 2022)



Source: Zimstat

¹ Youth Not in Employment, Education or Training (NEETs)

Health Service Delivery

The year 2022 saw a general decline in COVID-19 infections which eased the pressure on the health system. However, the measles outbreak which was first detected in the country in April 2022, posed a new threat to the population, which was mitigated by measles vaccination campaigns. Polio outbreaks reported in neighboring Mozambique and Malawi were also identified as threats to the Zimbabwe health system. Polio vaccination, COVID-19 and other childhood illnesses campaigns were held to increase vaccination coverage. The biggest challenge faced by the health sector has been a high staff attrition as the key health personnel have migrated in search of better remuneration. This has had negative implications on health service access and delivery. A sustainable remuneration and retention package for the health workforce is a high priority to address further brain drain that will have negative impact on overall health and socio-economic outcomes.



Sustainable remuneration and retention package for health workforce is a high priority to address brain drain that will have negative impact on overall health and socio-economic outcomes

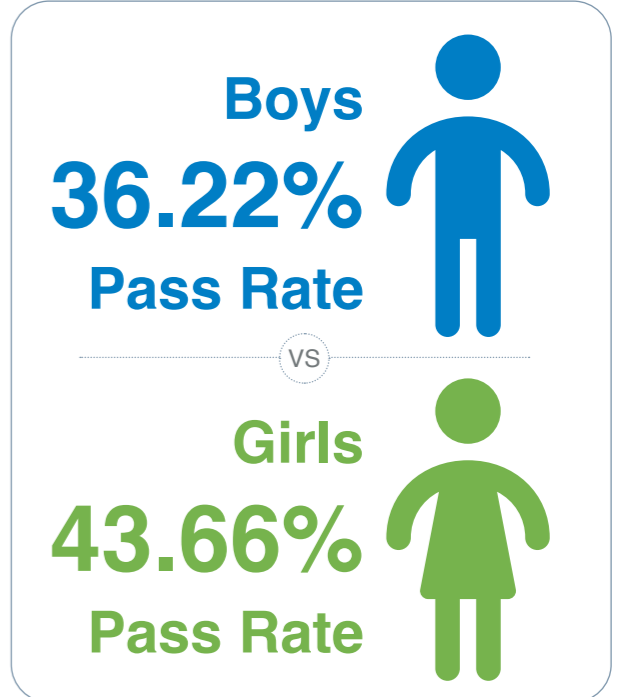


Education sector

The Government and its partners continued to make investments in education. According to the ZimVAC data, nationally, 69% of households had access to a primary school within a 5km radius, whilst 26% had access to a primary school within a 5 to 10 km radius. The grade 7 examination results for 2022 show a 5.4% (equivalent to 17,596 candidates) increase in candidature compared to the previous year. Girls had a higher pass rate (43.66%) compared to that of boys (36.22%), which showed that females outperformed males in the examinations.

Social Protection

The food security situation in the country continued to be volatile as reported in the ZIMVAC report, which projected that over 3 million people will be food insecure between October to December 2022 and the figure would rise to around 4 million between January to March of 2023. The report indicates that at least 29% of the population engaged in high coping strategies, while the households consuming poor diets dropped from 43% in 2021 to 36% in 2022. By removing restrictions on food importation especially the removal of import duty on maize,



wheat, cooking oil, and other basic commodities, the Government helped to ensure affordability of essential foodstuffs thereby mitigating the effects of drought on households. The Government also continued to cushion vulnerable households through its food deficit mitigation plan and other protection programs with Government support increasing from 54% reported in 2021 to 61% in 2022.



A total of **18,246 households** received targeted emergency social cash transfers in rural and urban areas including Beitbridge, Binga, Bulawayo, Chitungwiza, Lupane and Mufakose

WASH

Government spending on WASH has been increasing over the years though expenditures are still low to realize the NDS1 and SDG targets on WASH. However, the Sanitation and Water for All (SWA) commitment for Government to commit at least 7% of their annual budgets to WASH by 2020 has not been achieved. The Government is encouraged to progressively increase its spending on WASH from the current 4.5% to at least 7% of the budget to ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation and that the entire population is guaranteed the right to water and sanitation discrimination in line with the Zimbabwe Constitution. The National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy which is still under development will help to provide direction on the Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Hygiene environment in the country. This will be supported by the WASH financing strategy as well as the WASH service standards. The intention of these efforts is to improve the overall WASH situation in the country where 64% of rural households use basic water services and 54% rural households use basic sanitation services. More work needs to be done in addressing open defecation which is practiced by 27% of rural households.

Peace, justice and strong institutions

The UN is working with the GoZ to build a more transparent, accountable and inclusive democratic governance architecture at national and sub-national levels. During the first year of implementation of the Cooperation Framework, the UN continues to collaborate with the GoZ in implementing NDS1 and strengthening the democratic space that promote economic transformation, rule of law, strong oversight institutions, justice, human right, freedoms, and social cohesion. Support under the Peace Pillar focused on strengthening policy, oversight, and legislative environments to enable effective implementation of international, regional, and subregional normative frameworks which the country signed, ratified, and domesticated. In addition, the support provided was geared towards strengthening the capacities of key national institutions, to uphold the regional and international obligations and strengthening the capacities of civil society and empowering them to claim their rights. These State and Non-State Actors serve as a key enablers for development agenda with the participation of all people ensuring that no one is left behind.

**Chapter Two**

UN development system support
to national development priorities

2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results

2030 AGENDA PILLAR	ZUNSDP PRIORITY	NDS 1 Priorities	SDGs	CF OUTCOME
<p>PEOPLE</p>	<p>People-centred - inclusive, equitable human development and wellbeing</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Health and Well-being • Human Capital Development & Innovation • Social Protection • Devolution and Decentralisation 		<p>By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection..</p>
<p>PLANET</p>	<p>Environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resources management</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food and Nutrition Security • Environmental Protection • Climate Resilience & Natural Resources Management 		<p>By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.</p>
<p>PROSPERITY</p>	<p>Economic transformation, equitable and inclusive growth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic Growth and Stability • Structural Transformation and Value Chains. • Infrastructure, Utilities and Digital Economy 		<p>By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from more inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities.</p>
<p>PEACE</p>	<p>Transformative, accountable, equitable and inclusive governance</p>	<p>[NDS cross-cutting themes] Governance, Public Service Delivery, Justice Delivery, Combating Corruption, Human Rights and Freedoms, Social Cohesion, National Unity, Peace and Reconciliation, Transparency and Accountability</p>		<p>By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from more accountable institutions and systems for rule of law, human rights and access to justice.</p>



OUTCOME 1

Strategic Priority 1: People-centred - inclusive, equitable human development and well-being
 By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.

At outcome level and across all output areas, the UN achieved robust results during this first year of ZUNSDCF implementation, as shown below.

HEALTH OUTCOME INDICATORS

1. An increase in deliveries attended by skilled personnel from 86% in 2021 to 93% in 2022.
2. 95% of health facilities that had at least one upskilled primary care nurse which fell below the target of 98%
3. 99% of health service points had adequate maternal health and child nutrition supplies, higher than the targeted 95%.
4. IHR core capacity improved from 52% in 2019 to 67% in 2022

nationwide. The UN system (UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care continued support for clinical mentorship and on the job training in five provinces helped to sustain high coverage for BEmONC and CEmONC signal functions nationwide. This contributed to the 95% of the health facilities that had at least one upskilled primary care nurse which fell below the target of 98%. The contribution of these partners also helped to ensure that proportion of service points with adequate maternal health and child nutrition supplies was at 99.07%, higher than the targeted 95% while 97% had the oral pill available.

UN Women reached 9,633 people (4582 males; 5051 females) directly vaccinated through COVID 19 outreach campaigns in remote marginalized communities of Guruve and Mbire districts whilst a total of 15,399 were reached through health facilities in partnership with the Ministry of Health and Child Care.

UNICEF and WHO's support to MoHCC also saw an increase of health facilities offering maternal services from a baseline of 49% in 2020 to more than 97% in 2022 and an increase in deliveries attended by skilled personnel from 86% in 2021 to 89% in 2022. Investments in infrastructural development, capacity building of the health workforce and provision of equipment such as continuous positive airway pressure ventilation machines, phototherapy machines, and basic labour and delivery monitoring equipment to all the central hospitals played a key role in influencing these results. UNICEF in collaboration with UNFPA and WHO, continued to support clinical mentorship and on the job training in five provinces which helped to sustain high coverage for BEmONC and CEmONC signal functions

- 95%** of the health facilities that had at least one upskilled primary care nurse, slightly below the target of 98%
- 99%** of health service points had adequate **maternal health and child nutrition** supplies, higher than the targeted 95%.
- 112,496** young women and adolescents accessed **family planning services** against a target of 160,000.



HEALTH SECTOR NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED

The UN system (UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO) in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care continued support for clinical mentorship and on the job training in five provinces helped to sustain high coverage for BEmONC and CEmONC signal functions nationwide. This contributed to the 95% of the health facilities that had at least one upskilled primary care nurse which fell below the target of 98%. The contribution of these partners also helped to ensure that proportion of service points with adequate maternal health and child nutrition supplies was at 99.07%, higher than the targeted 95% while 97% had the oral pill available.

WHO and other agencies supported the country to improve its IHR Core Capacity from **51% in 2019 to 67% in 2022**. The IHR Core Capacity is the average percentage of attributes of **13 core capacities required to detect, assess, notify and report events**, and respond to public health risks and emergencies of national and international concern.



EDUCATION



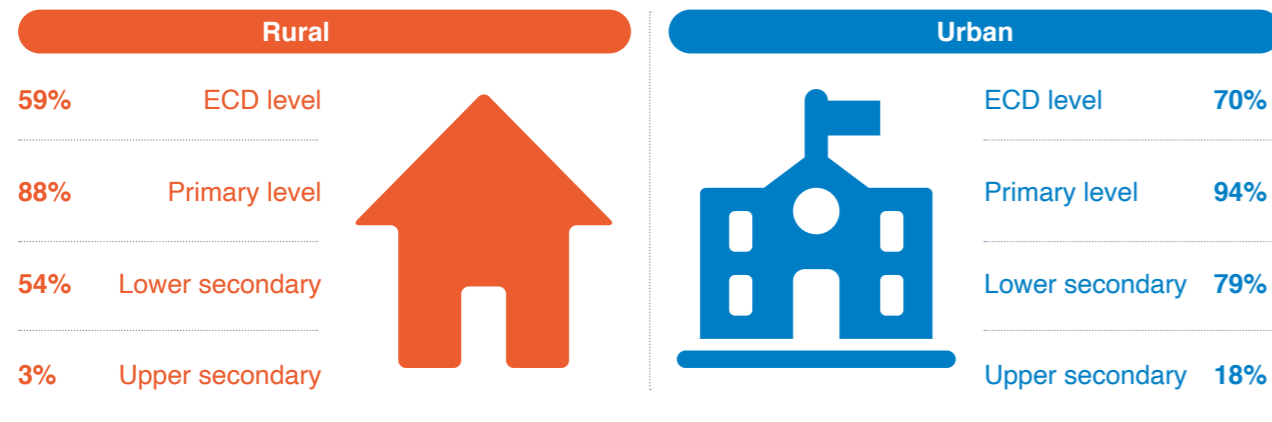
UNICEF and UNESCO's technical and financial support in education **improved the learning environment in 9,778 schools** which benefited over **4.5 million** learners.



The support provided included provision of teaching and learning materials, sensitization on disability inclusion in education and advocacy work to improve public spending on education.

These efforts over the years resulted in an **increase in enrolment rates to 63% ECD, 90% for primary school and 65% for lower secondary education while it was only 8.5% at upper secondary.**

Net Enrolment Rates



The same trend was apparent in literacy rates which stood at about 94%

Literacy Rates



UNICEF and UNESCO continued to work with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (MoPSE) to improve the education sector in Zimbabwe. Through this collaboration, the education sector made some considerable achievements in 2022 which saw the net enrolment in Infant and primary school levels marginally increasing. However, the transition to secondary school at 70% (Grade 7 to Form 1) showed stagnation and challenges with paying school fees were cited as the major reason for this by the 2022 National Census report.

WASH

The sector managed to improve the percentage households using basic drinking water services in rural areas by 4% from a baseline of 60 % through various activities which included rehabilitation of waterpoints and solarization which ensured easy access to the water points.



Waterpoints and solarization ensured easy access to the water points

SOCIAL PROTECTION

WFP and UNICEF complemented the work done by the government in providing social protection services in keeping with implementation of the UPR recommendation urging Government to improve the level of well-being and social protection of the population. Through the combined effort of these UN agencies and the government over 4.6 million people received social protection services. About 10% of the people received cash transfers while the rest received in kind support. To compliment Government efforts, UNICEF and WFP recheid a total of 1,827,697 people with general social protection services (Cash, in kind support) and Lean season assistance.



Over 4.6 million people received social protection services.



Strategic Priority 1: People-centered - inclusive, equitable human development and wellbeing

Alignment of the ZUNSDCF strategic priorities with NDS 1 and SDGs

ZUNSDCF Priority	NDS 1 Priorities	SDGs
People-centred - inclusive, equitable human development and wellbeing	Health and Well-being Human Capital Development & Innovation Social Protection Devolution and Decentralisation	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17

Key achievements were demonstrated across all sectors. At the output level, 49% of the 39 indicators had met their targets while 36% were constrained and 15% had no data. The achievements in the first year of implementation were quite plausible for the first year of implementation and laid a solid foundation for implementation in subsequent years.

National and sub-national institutions capacity strengthened to effectively manage and deliver sustainable and inclusive quality social services and protection services.

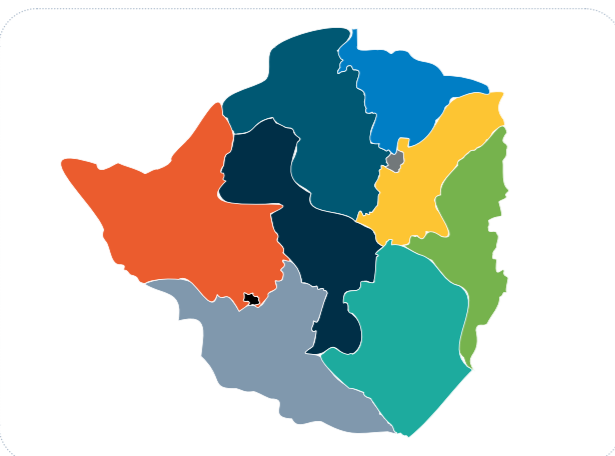
3,000,000
children aged 6-59 months were reached with measles vaccines

9,633 people directly vaccinated through COVID 19 outreach campaigns

Four **solar powered refrigerators** were delivered to **3 clinics** in Mbire district and **1 Hospital** in Guruve district for vaccine storage

an increase of health facilities offering maternal services from a baseline of 49% in 2020 to **more than 97%** in 2022

With the COVID-19 situation easing, the health situation in the country realised some pressure regardless of the measles outbreak in Zimbabwe. 3 million children aged 6-59 months were reached with measles vaccines through a nationwide campaign by the MoHC, UNICEF, UN Women and WHO and 24% of these were from the 10 priority districts reached by WHO through the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) and this represented close to 65% of all children in this age group in the 10 priority districts. In addition through the CERF fund a total of 523,248 children aged 6-29 months received Vitamin A Supplementation representing 74% coverage of the children in this age group in the 10 priority districts.



In 2022, a total of 2,745, 590 women accessed family planning services through family planning commodities distribution and awareness raising by UNFPA, Ministry of Health and Child Care and other UN agencies. UNFPA focussed specifically in 5 provinces: Manicaland, Mashonaland East and Central, Midlands and Matabeleland North.

- Manicaland
- Mashonaland East
- Mashonaland Central
- Matabeleland North
- Midlands

2.8 million
Children accessed basic quality education due to UN support.

451 982
Text books procured and distributed.

4 283
of 4,363 schools received grants 98% achievement.

EDUCATION SECTOR INSTITUTIONS AND SYSTEMS STRENGTHENED

Primary and Secondary Education

The UN in Zimbabwe continued to partner with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to implement the UPR recommendation to address the impact of COVID-19 to protect the rights of vulnerable groups by delivering inclusive quality education to vulnerable children including those affected by disasters and COVID 19. Through UN support about 2.8 million children (2,796,731: 1,409,015 Girls and 1,387,716 Boys) accessed basic quality education (Global SDG 1.4 output indicator) and this was achieved through:

- Distribution of school supplies to Cyclone Idai and COVID 19 affected children in 9 districts through the Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project a unique partnership between the World Bank and the UN (WFP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNOPS, IOM and UNESCO).
- Disbursement of School Improvement Grants to 4,283 against a target of 4,363 schools (98.2% of target) rural primary and secondary schools and satellite schools by UNICEF with the support of FDCO.
- Procurement and distribution of 451 982 textbooks (67% primary and 33% secondary) by UNICEF.

- Development, printing and distribution of 70,000 Open and Distance Learning (ODL) modules on English, Mathematics and Combined Science to 1294 secondary schools by UNICEF.
- Distribution of Catch-up material to help children recover from the learning losses caused by the Covid 19 induced school closure as well as financial literacy cards that aim to improve their financial literacy skills for children in Grade 3 to Form 3.

In line with the National Development Strategy priorities on Human Capital Development and Digital Economy and Africa Agenda 2063 goal of Well Educated Citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation, the UN in Zimbabwe in collaboration with the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education enhanced learner's access to internet connectivity and improved teachers' teaching methods and digital skills. To deliver on this result and contribute to the implementation of the UPR recommendations to the Government urging it to ensure that all schools have access to internet, UNICEF facilitated internet connectivity to about 27% of the schools (Primary schools 23% and Secondary schools 39.43%) against a target of 41%. The high costs of internet coupled with limited funding limited this achievement. UNESCO complemented the installation of internet

by supporting the capacity building initiatives for teachers on teaching methods and digital skills. This resulted in an increase of the capacitated workforce from a baseline of about 60% in 2019 to about 93%. Primary schools had the highest proportion of those trained (97%) followed by secondary schools (89%) while the ECD human resources has the lowest proportion (73%).

The sector also capacitated 29 institutions on disability inclusion which included making the schools disability inclusive. The sector also engaged Organisations of Persons with Disabilities in programming and service delivery to facilitate schools and learning environment to take into consideration the needs of people with disabilities. UNICEF also contributed to the leave no one behind agenda by providing assistive devices to 77,310 children with disabilities (42,046 boys, 35,264 girls) which enabled them to access education during the year.

Tertiary and Vocational Education and Training

UNESCO and ILO continued to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development to provide quality tertiary and vocational skills and thirty (30) TVET and community-based institutions were capacitated to deliver training programmes that provides opportunities for wage and self-employment in green economy through ILO support. (Global SDG 4.2 indicator)



29 Institutions capacitated on disability inclusion which included making the schools disability inclusive.



77 310 Children with disabilities were provided with assistive devices.



27% of schools were **connected to the internet** against a target of 41%



supported the Government to develop

a National Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Policy to ensure quality TVET provision throughout the country to meet, community, local, regional and international skills demand.

WASH

Funding has also been received to improve WASH services from USAID and US CDC to support WASH in Health Care Facilities, KfW for WASH in Schools, Sweden and AfDB - Urban WASH as well as funding from Norway and FCDO.

The UN joint support contributed towards strengthened WASH Operations, Coordination and Leadership for 10 Provincial Water Sanitation Sub Committees, altogether comprised of 131 people (94 males and 37 females) through providing technical, financial and administrative assistance for capacity building. The capacity building exercise strengthened coordination for inclusive WASH services, emergency preparedness, response, and contingency planning. This improved capacity for WASH coordination contributed to:

- improved access to basic drinking water for 563,353 (Global SDG output indicator 6.3)
- improved access to basic sanitation services for 134,771 of people (66,038 male and 68,733 female) (Global SDGs output 1.4)
- improved access to durable water supplies for 30 schools benefitting 9,000 school children (4,597 girls and 4,413 boys) (Global SDG Output indicator 6.3)
- Improved hygiene facilities for girls and boys in 97 schools benefitting 29,100 school children

Through UN supported hygiene promotion campaigns a total of 1,868,510 (1,008,745 females and 859,765 males) gained knowledge on hygiene practices. UNICEF in collaboration with the Ministry of Health and Child Care strengthened the capacity 382 of non-clinical HCF staff (114 male, 268 female) from 100 HCFs in WASH/IPC practices on WASH/ infection prevention and control (IPC) for non-clinical health care facilities (HCF) staff in the Ministry of Health and Child Care and 153 people on WASH FIT assessment in 100 HCFs. The capacity building contributed to strengthening the overall health system with improved government and Health Care Facility staff capacity and reducing the risk of COVID-19 transmission and other infectious diseases.



National WASH Budget
from 2.8% in 2021 to **4.8%** in 2022

Due to the commitment by Government to improve WASH service delivery and continued advocacy by the UN, National WASH budget increased from 2.8% in 2021 to 4.8% in 2022 and access to basic sanitation services increased from 54% in 2022 from 32% in 2021.



BASIC DRINKING WATER

Improved access to basic drinking water for **563,353 people**



BASIC SANITATION SERVICES

Improved access to basic sanitation services for **134,771 people**



DURABLE WATER SUPPLIES

Improved access to durable water supplies for **30 schools** with **9,000 students**



HYGIENE FACILITIES

Improved hygiene facilities for girls and boys in **97 schools** with **29,100 students**



SOCIAL PROTECTION

About 250,000 people benefitted from rehabilitated community infrastructure interventions including (construction of 5 community roads, rehabilitation of 7 irrigation schemes, 64 Community gardens and construction of 446 community water systems (piped water schemes, boreholes, springs and deep wells). The infrastructure was constructed by FAO and UNOPS in collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries & Rural Resettlement through the Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Programme. The households benefiting from these gardens reported improved incomes and diets from consumption and sale of produce from the rehabilitated irrigation schemes. FAO also worked with the department of Veterinary services and supplied acaricides for 546 dip tanks. The use of these acaricides contributed towards the reduction in tick-borne diseases for 48,108 stock owners resulting in improved production and productivity of livestock. Tick-borne diseases are a major threat to the wealth of livestock owners as they account for at least 67% of the deaths reported in cattle. All the above interventions helped to reduce food insecurity for the households identified by the ZimVAC report as food insecure and will ultimately help to improve the food security and nutrition indicators that include the household hunger scale and the household dietary diversity scores.

PROTECTION

Protection against violence and harassment in the workplace. Through ILO support, 3000 workers drawn from government (Ministry of Agriculture) and the private sector (Cairns, Econet Wireless Zimbabwe, OK, Sable Chemicals and the Zimbabwe Stick Exchange (ZSE)) were reached with education and awareness raising messages on ending violence and harassment in the world of work in line ILO Convention 190.

PROTECTION AGAINST GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

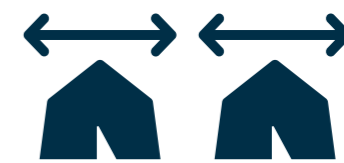
More than 39,000 women and girls including at least 500 women and girls with disabilities benefitted from GBV services and access to safe safes.

In addition to enable remote and digital updating of GBV referral pathways & services and to make information widely accessible on available GBV services, UNFPA and UNICEF in collaboration with the GBV Sub-Cluster, developed the E-RPW Application that was piloted in Zimbabwe. The GBV Sub Cluster is chaired by the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises, and UNFPA will coordinate and lead the utilization of the Application within Zimbabwe.

PROTECTION OF MIGRANTS AND REFUGEES

The UNCT (IOM, UNHCR, FAO, WFP and UNICEF) continued to partner with Government Ministries at national and sub-national level including the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing and Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development to promote and protect the rights of the migrant returnees, refugees, asylum seekers, IDPs and host communities through supporting the development and implementation of policies and frameworks, implementation of sustainable livelihoods programmes and provision of psychosocial support and strengthening the capacities of Parliament to promote migration Governance.

IOM and FAO implemented Livelihood programmes for migrants and returnees including those affected by COVID 19. IOM provided in-kind small business start-up materials equivalent to USD 400 per beneficiary/per IGA.



14,000 people, poor and marginalised population at the **Tongogara Refugee Camp** which include refugees and asylum seekers receiving cash while at most **140 new arrivals** received in kind food assistance. **UNHCR supported the same 14000 refugees and asylum seekers with non-food core relief items such as blankets, kitchen utensils, clothes.**

7,740 migrants returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities supported with income generating activities (IGAs) in the provinces of Masvingo (Bikita, Chivi, Chiredzi), Manicaland (Chimanimani, Chipinge) and Matabeleland South (Gwanda, Beitbridge, Bulilima).

Beneficiaries from Information, Counselling and Referral Services

	Males	Females
IOM trained 7 counsellors	3 males	4 females
(Between 18-49)	11,795 males	9,267 females
(Between 50+)	983 males	773 females
5 to 17 years	1,406 males	1,062 females
	120 PWD	94 PWD



13,685 migrants were reached out with Focus Groups Discussions (FGDs), 7,891 migrants were assisted with one-on-one counselling sessions and 37190 referrals were made

In Masvingo (Bikita, Chivi, Chiredzi), Manicaland (Chimanimani, Chipinge) and Matabeleland South (Gwanda, Beitbridge, Bulilima), 11 community counsellors (7 females, 4 Males) were capacitated in PFA/Trauma Therapy and referral mechanisms and provided assistance to 1,047 returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities (333 males/714 females) to promote and protect their wellbeing by reducing psychosocial vulnerabilities and promoting community resilience. (Global SDGs output indicator 10.3)



4.6 million

people received social protection services



About 250 000

people benefitted from resilient infrastructure development & rehabilitation



48 108

stock owners benefitted from supplies for 546 dip tanks

UN SYSTEM WIDE ACCOUNTABILITY FRAMEWORK ON GEWE

The UNCT continued to support the System-Wide Action Plan (SWAP) on Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women through the Gender Thematic Working Group as well as the implementation of the UNCT SWAP “scorecard” and mainstreaming GEWE in the Cooperation Framework’s four priorities – people, Planet, Prosperity and Peace. UNCT made significant efforts to include gender in Head of Agencies meetings. Gender was often a matter of discussion on heads of agency agendas in various meetings including topics on the Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (the gender mainstreaming strategy was adopted and there was an action plan developed for the strategy that was similarly adopted by UNCT. The Gender Mainstreaming strategy was a topic of discussion in 3 PMT and 1 UNCT meeting), the Spotlight Initiative (the SI was discussed in over 3 PMT meetings in the last year, ranging from discussions on programming, discussions on events to discussions on a programme that goes beyond spotlight), Gender Scorecard Action Plan (the gender scorecard action plan for 2022 was endorsed by UNCT), and gender reports as part of the Programme Management Team reports to UNCT. The UNCT conducted a comprehensive end of year review of the UNCT-SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard (UNCT-SWAP) and below is the feedback on the performance of the UNCT on implementation of the score card.

TITLE DISABILITY INCLUSION

Through ILO support, **3000 workers drawn from government** (Ministry of Agriculture) and the private sector (Cairns, Econet Wireless Zimbabwe, OK, Sable Chemicals and the Zimbabwe Stick Exchange (ZSE)) were reached with education and awareness raising messages on ending violence and harassment in the world of work in line ILO Convention 190.

the UN in Zimbabwe (UNICEF and IOM) continued to strengthen institutional capacities on disability. As part of institutional capacity building, the Disability Department provided support to 46 (from a target of 25) institutions which contributed to the development and implementation of equitable, disability inclusive and gender responsive services. Through the support of UNICEF and partners, the government set up the Disability Implementation Committee composed of 21 Government ministries and commissions which will ensure the implementation of the National

Disability Policy. The implementation of the National Disability Policy is expected to benefit close to **1.2 million persons with disabilities (9.2% with some difficulty in functioning) of which close to 892,000 are in rural areas**. IOM trained implementing partners, local and traditional leaders (**362 individuals - 188 females, 174 males**) in 6 province of Zimbabwe (Mashonaland East, Midlands, Manicaland, Bulawayo, Matebeleland North and Matebeleland South) on protection of beneficiaries against abuse during food and input distributions and upholding of ethical conduct by staff members when serving vulnerable communities through ensuring humanitarian aid is free from abuse and exploitation.



More than 60,000

GBV survivors have accessed services supported by Spotlight



1.2 million persons

with disabilities expected to benefit from the implementation of the National Disability Policy



Most Significant Change Stories from Beneficiaries of Empowerment Programmes

LC - Masvingo (Chivi District) – Soap Making project

“I sell each bar of soap for R25 and people in the community are showing great interest in my product. I usually prepare about **80 bars of soap in one cycle** so roughly I usually make around **USD120 per month**. Right now, I no longer struggle, going around asking for assistance because I now have savings from my soap making project that are channeled towards restocking of ingredients and household requirements.”

JC- Single mother of Two – Manicaland (Chipingue) Poultry Project

“People used to look down upon me saying that nothing good could come out of me but they were surprised when they saw me in this project. Right now, **I have my own broilers and fellow community members are amused** always showering praises and admiration.”

JC, suffer from an inherit skin condition (albinism) -

With a continuous stream of support Joyce has managed to derive strength to overcome discrimination, claiming her space as a wholesome and equal member of the society.



MC - Masvingo (Chivi District) – Carpentry project

“What compelled me to join the IOM project was that I was already into the carpentry system and I had sustained injuries from a road accident. **IOM gave me the required resources**, since I was passionate about carpentry as a means of providing the needed service to my community and to take care of my family. Now I can send my children to school, they are not chased away because of non-payment of fees, they have a fairly comfortable life. Now I service the community with the furniture I make and many people love my products. I now have customers who come from as far as Ngundu Growth Point.”

SB - Manicaland (Chimanimani) – Sewing project

“It’s better to be given a fishing rod than a fish if you are given a fish, you will eat the fish and you will have nowhere to start from tomorrow but if you are given a fishing rod you can then go out and get more fish. So, I took the opportunity to select the sewing project, it’s a symbolic fishing rod that allows me to be self-sustainable. If I offer my services to a few people, **I am then empowered to generate funds to buy one or two bags of cement** to restore my house that was destroyed by Cyclone Idai.”

SB also intends to start a sewing school for school drop-outs within his community, imparting all the skills he learnt.

For the first time, ward 28 community members actively participated in the RDC budget consultations utilizing the public expenditure tracking tool and the community score card. As a result of the engagement the Chipinge RDC committed and has set aside a budget to address the issues raised as reflected in its 2023 budget. Key among the commitments being the construction of a rural health centre during the second quarter of 2023.

UN Women in partnership with Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe (WCOZ) through support from the Spotlight Initiatives revived the #Ending VAWG campaign that was launched during the 2021 national symposium. (Global SDGs Output indicator 5.2) The campaign continued online on their twitter and Facebook pages, radio and the Zimbabwe Television Network. To date, the show has had over 11000 views. The national symposium on VAW was conducted during the 16 days of activism against gender-based violence in Harare reaching a total of 239 people (208 females and 31 males). This was held under the theme Strengthening Pathways for The Promotion of Equality, Diversity and Inclusion.

In the reporting period, UN Women created platforms for women’s participation in the budgetary process through the partnership with the Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe whose constituency includes women led organisations spread throughout all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe. UN Women coordinated with WCoZ to convene virtual and physical engagements with more than 400 women representatives to discuss, debate and analyse the gender responsiveness of the 2022 National Budget and proposals for the 2023 budget. UN Women provided technical support to the women to develop a policy brief that was used as an advocacy tool to engage with the

Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on budget and the Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Gender as well as the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. Key among the issues raised and recommendations in the policy brief included among others the following; inadequate financing of gender equality, request for duty rebates on items used by women on daily basis especially sanitary wear; need for timely disbursement of funds allocated to women and gender issues; women and Informal Economy; unpaid Care Work; lack of Social Protection; agricultural Crisis and Food Insecurity; rural and Urban Inclusivity; shadow Pandemic and GBV; limited participation of women in budget consultations.

The organizations have reached **over 100 stakeholders** through stakeholder dialogues.

Vulnerable and Marginalised women and youths caapcitated to utilise quality basic social and protection services

HEALTH AND NUTRITION



Multisectoral food and nutrition security committees (FNSCs) established in 44 districts



9055 care-group approach established in 25 districts, which delivered comprehensive multi-sectoral community nutrition services to young children's diets



546,384 caregivers received counselling to help improve child diets and child feeding practices



UNICEF also contributed to the leave no one behind agenda and implementation of the UPR recommendation urging Zimbabwe to redouble its efforts to ensure access to education especially for children and persons with disabilities by providing

assistive devices to 77,310 children with disabilities (42,046 boys, 35,264 girls) which enabled them to access education during the year.



UNICEF and the MoHCC provided **life-saving treatment for severe wasting to 11,449 children**

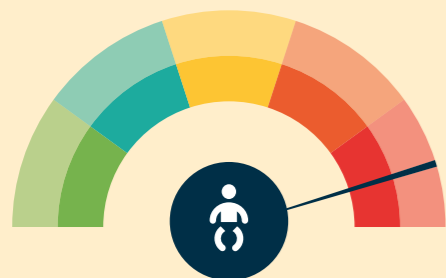


WHO strengthened **community engagement on COVID-19 and diseases**



12,621 youths received COVID-19 vaccination

90% achievement



11,449 children (56% Female, 44% Male) received life-saving treatment for severe wasting, against a target of 12,685

116% achievement



19,722 village health workers (VHWs) received capacity building on community-based screening for child wasting and provision of basic health services, against a target of 17,040.

WASH



250,000 people benefitted from rehabilitated community infrastructure interventions

17% achievement



5 villages out of targeted 30 achieved Open Defecation Free (ODF) status benefiting 1056 (546 females and 504 males)

93% of the users were certified with the social protection programmes



1,040 CCWs (69% female and 31% male) were trained on community casework and psychosocial Support, resulted in the increase of the proportion of community level structures with adequate capacity rising from a baseline of 47% to 68% (from a target of 55%).

135 young women and girls were supported with livelihoods programmes



1,346,390 children (672,072 girls and 674,318 boys) received hygiene and sanitation kits (including menstrual hygiene)



413,994 adolescent girls and young women reached with HIV services

EDUCATION

UNICEF, UNESCO and ILO worked with the government to try and improve the enabling environment on education by supporting the development of the Education Policy and the School Financing Policy, Early Learning Policy as well as the National TVET Policy. The sector also disseminated the Education Sector Strategic Policy (ESSP 2021-2025) to all districts and were used to guide the implementation of the education in the districts. UNICEF continued to work with MoPSE in making the learning environment conducive by providing WASH systems in schools and by the end of the year more than 73% (2019 baseline of 69%) of the schools had functional water sources within the school and more than 50% of the primary schools were running feeding programmes. UNICEF provided hygiene and sanitation kits (including menstrual hygiene) to 1,346,390 (672,072 girls and 674,318 boys). The hygiene kits enabled the learners to be cleaner during their lessons while the menstrual



more than 73% of the schools had functional water sources

kits provided dignity to girls in schools and reduced absenteeism during their menstrual cycles.

The Education Management of Information System (EMIS) continued to be functional as it provided key information which was used by the policy and decision makers to allocate the education resources. (Global SDGs output indicator 17.3)

Laws, policies, plans, strategies and mechanisms designed to promote equitable utilisation of social and protection service



The National Malaria Strategic Plan 2021-2025 extended to 2026 and the Malaria Communication Strategy

HEALTH POLICIES, STRATEGIES AND COORDINATION MECHANISMS

WHO, UNFPA and UNICEF continued to engage the MoHCC to improve the enabling environment for health provision. During the year a total of 8 policies and strategies were developed and these include: Public Service Sexual Harassment Policy which was launched and aims at creating a sexual harassment free environment for Civil Servants in Zimbabwe.

National Surgical, Obstetric and Anaesthesia Strategy launched and costed in 2022, aimed at achieving 5 outcomes including ensuring access to timely essential surgery so that 80% of patients requiring essential services within 2 hours at a district hospital by 2025 access the services and increase the surgical volume to meet 80% of the surgical needs by 2025.

Eye Strategy completed and launched. The strategy aims at strengthening capacities and commitment by Government to eliminate preventable blindness by providing all people in Zimbabwe with sustainable eye care delivery services that are promotional, preventive, curative, and rehabilitative.

Palliative Care Strategy completed and launched. Other policies and strategies being supported include: The National Malaria Strategic Plan 2021-2025 extended to 2026 and the Malaria



Impilo Electronic Health Records **system has now been rolled out to more than 60%**

Communication Strategy, Infection Prevention and Control (IPC) Policy, National Cancer Control Strategy and the WASH Strategy.

The DHIS2 management information continued to be functional and has been used to provide key information on service provision and the respective gaps in coverage. The information provided through this system has been crucial in identifying bottlenecks in the service delivery thereby directing where resources should be allocated for improved service delivery. In addition, the Impilo Electronic Health Records system has now been rolled out to more than 60% of health facilities in the country. Full implementation of the Impilo will contribute to improved data quality for decision making.

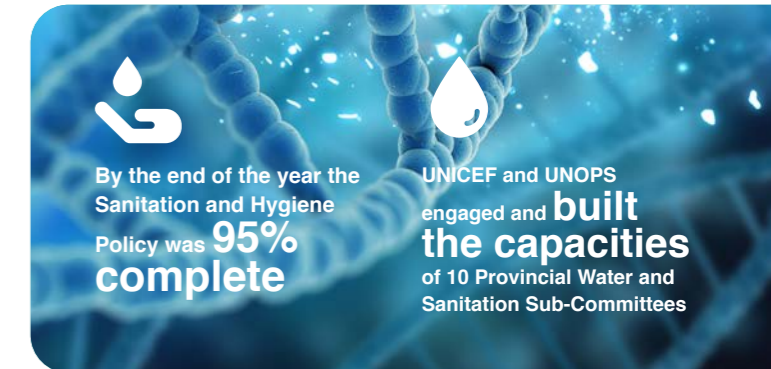
The coordination of the health sector continued to perform relatively well as 11 out of the targeted coordination mechanisms were functional by the end of the year. During the same period, the Health Sector Coordination framework was finalised and disseminated and is expected to further streamline the implementation of the coordination work. With support from WHO and UNICEF, the comprehensive Health Labour Market Analysis was conducted. The HLMA provided evidence to guide the development of the Human Resources for Health (HRH) Strategy and the HRH Investment Case.

CEDAW Follow up report and National Action Plan

UN Women provided technical support and guidance to the Government through the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development to prepare the Follow Up Report to the Committee on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women. The report provides information on follow up to the concluding observations on its sixth periodic report in respect of women's participation in peace and reconciliation processes; raising awareness on gender-based violence and collection of disaggregated data thereto; and amending the trafficking in Persons Act to bring it in line with the 2000 Protocol on Trafficking. Technical support was also provided to the Ministry of Women's Affairs on the strategic roll out and dissemination of the National Action Plan to implement the CEDAW concluding observations nationwide and ensure that the provincial authorities are capacitated to effectively support implementation of the recommendations and contribute meaningfully to the compilation of CEDAW State reports. UN Women provided technical support to the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise Development to review the National Gender Policy. The revised National Gender Policy will be finalised in the first quarter in 2023.

WASH POLICY AND STRATEGY

UNICEF supported the Ministry of Health and Child Care with technical support to adopt the 2021 Africa Sanitation Policy Guidelines (ASPG) in updating and reviewing its draft National Sanitation and Hygiene Policy. The ASPG ensures the whole sanitation and hygiene aspects are well integrated into the policy with a clear pathway to reach safely managed service levels. The draft policy is undergoing review internally in the Ministry of Health and Child Care. By the end of the year the Sanitation and Hygiene Policy was 95% complete. The subgroup also financially and technically supported the development of the WASH Financing Strategy which resulted in a clearly defined the WASH investments needs, identified the available financial resources and came up with the resource mobilisation strategy to close the funding gap. The strategy aligns with the government vision for devolution and sets out a vision and pathways for further fiscal decentralisation in the coming years.



UNICEF and UNOPS engaged and built the capacities of 10 Provincial Water and Sanitation Sub-Committees and 13 District Water and Sanitation Sub-Committees which ensured that these are functional. The engagements led to improved capacities of the subcommittees to coordinate WASH activities at subnational levels. These serve as a platform to share key implementation challenges and innovative approaches to improve WASH interventions in institutional settings. The full functionality of National Rural WASH Information System (RWIMS) remains constrained. Support is being provided to the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MoLAFWRD) in resolving the dispute between the systems developer and the MoLAFWRD on the RWIMS. The prolonged stalemate has resulted in weakened monitoring for WASH services in rural areas. Progress has however been made with a Memorandum of Agreement being drafted between the MoLAFWRD and the systems developer on how the parties engage on RWIMS.

SOCIAL PROTECTION

Disability Policy

As a follow up to the support provided by the UN towards the development of a human rights compliant national disability policy, the UN provided technical support aimed at facilitating implementation of the Policy. The UN contributed in the setting up of the setting up of the national disability coordination committees that will oversee the implementation of the policy and contributed to the policy options document for national disability assessment and referral mechanisms was produced. This gives policy recommendations on how the social protection system can become more sensitive to the needs of persons with disabilities.

OUTCOME 2

By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods

In 2022 the UN working in collaboration with partners prioritized actions that conserve natural resources, transform agrifood systems, increase resilience to climatic shocks and create better jobs.

The UN contributed to the development of a climate smart and resilient agricultural sector which is better able to cope with increasing climatic variability. The UN complemented Government efforts in promoting the Pfumvudza/Intwasa Programme - a low input climate smart farming approach. Pfumvudza offers

a solution to the daunting and recurring climatic, economic challenges experienced by small holder farmers in Zimbabwe; through climate proofing the farming practices using low-cost materials and locally available inputs.

According to the 2022 Second Round Crop and Livestock Assessment Report the area planted to maize and sorghum under Pfumvudza/Intwasa increased by 70% and 2% respectively in the 2021/2022 season owing to the massive uptake of the programme by smallholder farmer.



With support from the UN, the Government of Zimbabwe procured **30 Automatic weather stations, 47 digital weather stations and 3 Automatic Weather Observation Systems** for Buffalo Range, Masvingo and Hwange Airports.

Digital Weather Stations are addressing the Minamata Convention on Mercury Ban, thereby transitioning from mercury based instrumentation to digital. This support contributed to Government strengthening its systems for early warning and response, climate adaptation.



The government has installed a network of 3 radars at Robert Gabriel Mugabe International Airport, J.M.Nkomo and Buffalo Range airports for storm/cyclones tracking and also aviation safety of our airports.

Two additional radars will be installed at Victoria Falls and Kariba Airports. The radars have strengthened capacity for early warning planning and preparedness.

National and subnational institutions capacities strengthened to sustainably manage and protect natural resources, the environment and promote climate change resiliency

ZUNSD Priority	NDS 1 Priorities	SDGs
Environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resources management	Food and Nutrition Security o Environmental Protection o Climate Resilience & Natural Resources Management	2, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 13, 15, 17



53 Districts out of a target of 30 were capacitated to provide climate change adaptive services and products

327 extension officers

benefitted from skills strengthening on post-harvest management, climate smart agriculture approaches including conservation agriculture, value chain and business development.



Inadequate early warning systems lead to poor predictive capacity for proactive and anticipatory action, evidence-based information to aid decision-making in disaster prevention and management in times of crises. With support from UNDP and UNOPS the meteorological services department received Automatic Weather stations, 9 Automatic Rain Gauges and 5 Digital Weather stations.

Early warning systems enhancement is equally important for food safety. The UN supported the Department of Environmental Health with 4 new test kits for Aflatoxins B1, salmonella, Listeria and E-coli and food inspection kits for science-based food inspections at National level and also 3 commercial

ports of entry. This has resulted in strengthened capacity for surveillance of food borne diseases. Surveillance for food borne diseases is critical for better nutrition because when it is not safe, then it is not food.

In pursuit of digitalisation of the animal health and food safety regulators, The DVS received support to set up the Livestock Information Management System and the Department of Environmental Health received support to set up the National Food Safety and Port Health Information Management System. These digital information systems are set to revolutionize project management and policy making through the availability of real time data



Early warning systems enhancement is equally important for **food safety**

Chimanimani and Chipinge districts were capacitated in the development of disaster risk preparedness plans. Seven District Water and Sanitation Sub Committees were capacitated to sustainably manage drinking water supply through the Drinking water and safety and security planning. As a result 478 communities are benefiting from better managed natural resources in a sustainable manner.

Standard operating procedures for frontline veterinary extension staff were reviewed and training rolled out in all 10 provinces. As a result improved service delivery in pursuit of better livestock production has been reported at community level. In addition, the curriculum for Mazowe Veterinary College was reviewed to align it to international best practices and adopted. The Environmental Health Technicians curriculum was also reviewed, adopted. A total of 305 frontline Environmental Health Technicians gained knowledge and skills in Risk Assessment, Management and Communication.

In promotion of green energy for a better environment, the UN procured and installed solar power at selected 26 Anchor Animal Health Management Centres for cold chain management. This has been coupled with engagement of the private sector for sustainable service delivery to farmers.

A total of 35 private sector representatives were capacitated to collaborate with the Government of Zimbabwe for NDC Implementation, enhancing the country's capacity to implement the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Additional trainings



As a result **478 communities** are benefiting from better managed natural resources in a sustainable manner

were held with the Business Council for Sustainable Development, National Chamber of Commerce and Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries on SDG reporting which included a focus on Climate Action

FAO and UNDP supported the development and operationalization of various measures to enhance equitable access and sharing of natural resources. Constitutions for 8 Sub Area Fishers Associations and 2 District Fishers Associations have been developed to support small scale fishers on Lake Kariba and the Zambezi River.

In addition training on Ecosystems Approach to Fisheries Management is being rolled out for small scale women and men fishers. A Fisheries Management Plan is being developed. Integrated Land Management Plans for the Zambezi Valley were developed and 6 Community Wildlife Conservancies (CWCs), notarial deeds are in place

The Department of Veterinary Services received support to produce tick-borne disease vaccines. Vaccines have a lower environmental footprint as compared to use of other chemicals for control of tick-borne diseases.

The Government has launched a new programme on the Beautification of Cities and towns" the programme seeks to beautify cities and towns and promote environmental stewardship. FAO and UNICEF are supporting the Government in the roll out of the programme.



18.3% of farmers out of a target of 20% are reported to have improved knowledge and skill to cope with the effects of climate change

Vulnerable and marginalized people including women, girls, adolescents and youth empowered to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food, nutrition and water security.

With the support from FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNOPS in collaboration with Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement about 1,3million small holder farmers (52% females and 48% males) were capacitated with knowledge and practical skills to reclaim pastures, produce and process fodder crops and livestock feeds, rehabilitation of dip tanks to improve animal health and use of various agricultural approaches such as conversation agriculture, intergrated pest management and post harvest management.

The UN's support complemented ongoing efforts by the government to support of the implementation of the Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation strategy and the Rural Development 8.0 Strategy which includes the climate proofed presidential input scheme Pfumvudza Intwasa, Presidential Goat Scheme, Presidential Horticulture Recovery Programme, Presidential blitz tick grease programme, Presidential Poultry Scheme,

Approximately 4 000 cattle owners are set to benefit from the initial doses of theileria vaccine (20 460) produced by the Department of Veterinary Services. This is in line with support to the implementation of the National Integrated Ticks and Tick-borne Disease Control Strategy 2022/26. The strategy was formulated with support from the UN to safeguard livestock and strengthen the resilience of all livestock farmers to onslaught by tick borne diseases. Tick borne diseases account for approximately 67% of deaths reported in livestock. Reduction in livestock mortality is expected to result in better production and income for smallholder farmers.

The habilitation of 6 cyclone affected irrigation schemes in 3 districts contributed to a total of 216 000 hectares of land equipped with infrastructure. These efforts by the UN have contributed to the targeted irrigation land under the National Accelerated Irrigation Rehabilitation and Development Programme.



An estimated **686,647 farmers** representing 40% of small holder farmers are employing a mix of agro ecology principles



Approximately **4,000 cattle owners** are set to benefit from the initial doses of theileria vaccine



The Building Resilient Food Supply Systems initiative **supports young people** to start and grow their businesses

OUTCOME 3

Laws, policies, strategies and action plans designed and implemented to promote sustainable environment and natural resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation

With the support of FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNIDO and ILO the Government ministry and the Department of Veterinary Services reviewed and updated more than 20 laws, policies, strategies and action plans and these include:

- National Land Policy Framework,
- Small Grains Strategy,
- National Legume Strategy
- Tilapia value chain strategy
- Tick and tick borne disease strategy

New TVET Policy which includes a pillar for a Green economy

- Horticulture Sector Skills Strategy (Skills for Trade and Economic Diversification),
- National Energy Efficiency Policy
- 12 Veterinary Statutory

Instruments were reviewed to align them to the tick borne disease control strategy document these include Animal Health (Movement of Game); Surgeons Act; Veterinary (Paraprofessionals) Regulations; Veterinary Surgeons (Veterinary Practice) Regulations; Animal Health (Fees) Regulations; Animal Health (Veterinary Diagnostic Testing Laboratories).



COOPERATION FRAMEWORK (CF) OUTCOME 3: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from more inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities.

Strategic priority 3: Economic transformation, equitable resilient and inclusive growth

ZUNSD Priority	NDS 1 Priorities	SDGs
Economic transformation, equitable and inclusive growth	Economic Growth and Stability Structural Transformation and Value Chains, Infrastructure, Utilities and Digital Economy	1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 17

The United Nations (UN) is working with the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) to enhance Economic growth and stability structural transformation and value chains, infrastructure, utilities and digital economy. In the first year of implementing the CF, the UN (International Labour Organization (ILO), International Organization for Migration (IOM), UN Women, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Educational, Scientific, Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)) worked with the GoZ on policies to enhance inclusivity in economic development including digital economy, access to finance for traders, enhancing monitoring and evaluation systems for key institutions, infrastructure development and improving household livelihoods.



Key institutions capacitated to design and implement laws, policies and programmes for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development

The UNCT strengthened the capacities of key institutions to design policies and strategies for inclusive economic growth and development and this resulted in:

- The development of the National Formalisation Strategy with the support of ILO and the strategy aims to support Government's efforts to transition economic activities from informal to formal economy.
- The design of the Micro, Small and Medium Sized Enterprises Monitoring and Evaluation Framework with the support of UN DESA and the framework will support the MSMEs to monitor and sustainably manage their businesses.
- Development of Ethical Recruitment Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for Private and Public Employment Agencies with the support of IOM. The SOPs will assist in regulating the employment industry in order to reduce trafficking and smuggling cases.

The UN also supported the tripartite partners (Government, Workers and Employers' Organizations) to participate in an Africa Regional Training on evidence-based policy making with the aim of building capacities for a robust and comprehensive policy making for decent work.

In addition the The Zimbabwe National Statistical Agency caapcit to produce, analyze and report on labour market developments was strengthened through the Quarterly Labour Force Survey (QLFS) report. A national Action Plan for strengthening labour market information systems (LMIS) and skills anticipation has been adopted with EU and ILO collaboration.

ILO and UN DESA strengthened the capacity of the Government and Small and Medium Enterprises to develop the National Formalisation Policy and the SMEs Monitoring and Evaluation Framework respectively. These support by the UN strengthens Government's efforts to transition economic activities from informal to formal economy.

Platforms for inclusion and participation of people in pro-poor job-centered, inclusive and transformational economic policy formulation

A bipartite platform for Workers organization (Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) and Zimbabwe Federation of Trade Union (ZFTU) and Employers organization (Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe (EMCOZ)) was re-convened to agree on key policy issues on employment and labour. A Joint Action Plan which captures the agreed matrix of policy issues of mutual interest was developed. The issues were clustered as social protection; investment, decent job creation and labour migration; price, currency and incomes stability and public

trust, confidence building and nation building The UN also supported the hosting the annual Tripartite Negotiating Forum (TNF) retreat in December 2022. The retreat was attended MOSLSW, ILO, ZCTU, ZFTU and EMCOZ. The members agreed key social dialogue priorities and workplan elements for 2023 and for improved collaboration and trust building.

The most vulnerable and marginalized people including persons with disabilities, women, girls, adolescents and youth empowered to contribute to and benefit from productive and decent work opportunities.

Leaving No One behind through Economic Empowerment skills and opportunities

A total of 28,420 people including migrant returnees, farmers, women, persons with disabilities benefitted from income generating activities supported by FAO, IOM, UN Women, UNFPA and ILO. The support provided by the different entities included:

- The Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO) supported one thousand and eight hundred households (7,740 migrants returnees, IDPs and vulnerable host communities) with income

generating activities (IGAs) in the provinces of Masvingo (Bikita, Chivi, Chiredzi), Manicaland (Chimanimani, Chipinge) and Matabeleland South (Gwanda, Beitbridge, Bulilima). The activity helped to build resilience within the community and improved their ability to withstand future shocks.

- The IOM capacitated 1800 households (941 Females and 859 Males) (approximately 7200 people) of returnees with business skills training and start-up capital in poultry and grocery business, carpentry, soap making and beekeeping through a USAID's Bureau for humanitarian assistance (BHA) funded project.
- Through UN Women's direct engagement with the Women's Bank a total of 148 (103 women, 45 men) the Women's Bank through the UN Women's direct engagement with the bank.
- A total of 3380; (Male 2400; Female 980) from Guruve district benefitted from a gold milling processing plant that was established by the ILO with the support of the African Development Bank (AfDB).
- Under the Spotlight Initiative joint programme and Safe Markets Programmes a total of 10,100 people (5937 women and 4163) men (of whom 157 are persons with disabilities) from Chipinge, Hopley and Epworth were benefitted from business and life skills and more than 90% of these benefitted from ILO's facilitated engagement on key farming skills and market linkages in collaboration with the private sector.





OUTCOME 4

By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from more accountable institutions and systems for rule of law, human rights and access to justice

National and sub-national level institutions capacity strengthened to discharge their mandate (human rights, Rule of Law and Access to Justice) in a transparent and accountable manner.

Institutions supported by the UN to deliver their mandate:

1. UN Women collaborated with the Zimbabwe Gender Commission and capacitated 239 aspiring political women candidates, and 16 of the trained women participated in their internal political party primary elections, and of which 69% were nominated to stand as party candidates in the March By Elections. 3 of those candidates were successful elected as Local Government Councilors in the by-elections. One person with disability (PWD), was elected as the female representative in senate following successful contestation in May 2022.

Furthermore the Gender Commission received 529 reported cases (10 male and 519 female, and 48 female persons with disabilities) against an annual target of 344 cases

2. Department of Disability Affairs and Public Service Commission: The UN has supported the Department of Disability Affairs to advance the disability legislative reforms through the Disability Bill and the Public Service Commission to develop the Public Service Disability Policy to promote workplace culture based on fair practices which safeguard rights of Persons with Disabilities to be treated with dignity and respect to enjoy equal terms and conditions of employment.
3. Justice Delivery Institutions: The UN and GoZ is continuously working with the justice delivery institutions in enhancing the access and dispensing of justice at the sub-national levels. The virtual courts, child friendly courts and setting up of call centers for the ZRP VFU and LAD have been rolled out to be devolved to the remote areas to improve access to justice for vulnerable people, especially women, children, and persons with disabilities. In addition to the setting up of an integrated electronic case management system. Through the strengthened capacities a total of 23,158 people (98% children) accessed justice.

4. Judicial Service Commission: The Judicial Service Commission was supported in the sensitization and rollout process of the Magistrates Handbook and the Gender Bench Book.
5. Public Service Commission (PSC): The PSC developed the Public Service Sexual Harassment Policy which was adopted by Cabinet. The Policy informed the design of the Public Service Gender and Sexual Harassment module and 150 Public Servants Trainers were capacitated on rolling out the module to 13 Trainers Centers at sub-national levels.
6. Zimbabwe Electoral Commission was capacitated on violence against women in elections to ensure violence free elections so to enhance women's participation during elections.

The UN has additionally collaborated with the (1) Zimbabwe Gender Commission on the Gender Forum, revitalization of the National Gender Machinery (2) Ministry of Finance in Gender Responsive Budgeting (3) Zimbabwe Women Parliamentary Caucus (4) Parliament (5) Ministry of Defense (6) Human Rights Commission (7) Ministry of Women Affairs Community Small to Medium Enterprises on MPTF empowering women through safe, resilient, gender responsive food markets and systems in response to Covid-19.

Early Warning System Strengthened: Recognizing that early warning and early response systems are an important tool within the spectrum of actions for conflict prevention, management, and resolution, the UN continued to support the setup and rollout of the Conflict Early Warning and Early Response

(CEWER) system to detect early the disputes and conflict flash points for resolution. Furthermore, the draft National Action Plan for Resolution 1325, and draft NAP Framework 2250 have been developed. Justice Systems Strengthened for Enhanced Justice Delivery: The UN and GoZ is continuously working

Data and statistics

Population and Housing Census Conducted: The UN and the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) jointly carried out a Computer Assisted Personal Interview (CAPI) Population and Housing Census (PHC) in 2022. With support from the UNPRPD and UNESCO, UNDP UNFPA, ZIMSTAT and Department of Disability affairs has collaboratively embedded the 6 Washington Group of Questions in the PHC to collect information on persons with disabilities in compliance with the provisions of the UNCRPD.

The 2022 PHC provides data on 24 SDG indicators, NDS1-prioritised target populations and UN-supported interventions on nutrition and food security, education, reproductive health, adolescents and young persons, vaccination, and social protection. The disaggregation of census data by sex, age, disability, and rural/urban place of residence right up to the lowest administrative level facilitates the realization of government's policy thrust of "leaving no one and no place behind". The preliminary census results, which show among other things a growing population growth rate, slightly rising fertility, increasing life expectancy at birth, increasing urbanization, declining mortality (including maternal mortality), and high unemployment among the youths, will inform policy and decision making on implementation of current programmes.



Vulnerable and Marginalized people including women, girls, adolescents, and youth empowered to effectively participate, claim their rights and benefit from service delivery by institutions at national and sub national levels (Executive, legislative and judiciary)

ZUNSD Priority	NDS 1 Priorities	SDGs
Transformative, accountable, equitable and inclusive governance	[NDS cross-cutting themes] Governance, Public Service Delivery, Justice Delivery, Combating Corruption, Human Rights and Freedoms, Social Cohesion, National Unity, Peace and Reconciliation, Transparency and Accountability	5, 10, 16, 17

Capacitated marginalised groups in decision making

At least, 1200 women and girls with disabilities were capacitated on law and policy making processes and participated in the national consultations on selected legislative Bills and 2023 Budgetary consultative processes. As part of the law and policy making engagement processes, a total of 2819 children (1301 male and 1518 female) were consulted on various issues that affect them. The UN also supported the development of tools and framework that create an enabling environment for inclusion and participation of these groups. The frameworks include, the National Strategy on Women in Leadership and Decision Making, Media monitoring tools, WPP training Manual, and a Pocket Guide for aspiring women candidates and elected female councilors. (Global SDGs output indicator 5.3)

Through the UN support (UNICEF and UN Women) and within the framework of the Integrated Justice, Law and Order System (JLOS) (Zimbabwe Republic Police, National Victim Friendly System, Pre-Trial Diversion, Legal Aid Directorate, National Prosecuting Authority, Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services), a total of 23,158 people: 22,804 children (18258 female, 4546 male) children and 354 women accessed justice services through legal aid assistance, community mobile legal aid clinics, legal aid help desks, paralegal aid services and monitoring of children in detention. This

enhanced access to justice is also attributed to the UN efforts in capacity building of justice staff and support to the decentralisation of diversion services. Through the Spotlight Initiative and the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) a total of 9 Youth led/Youth focussed CSOs were capacitated to provide support to youths. Working with the Zimbabwe Gender Commission, the UN supported a National Inquiry on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse of Young Girls and Women including young women and girls with disabilities and ending Child marriages. The inquiry interrogated the efficacy of access to justice and social protection mechanisms especially for young women, girls, and young people with disabilities in the affected communities, and it was evident that most cases of exploitation go unreported or are handled at the family level. A total of 283 survivors of child marriages were interviewed, with 2470 community interactions conducted in all the ten provinces of Zimbabwe. Furthermore, the ZGC received 529 reported cases (10 male and 519 female, and 48 female persons with disabilities) against an annual target of 344 cases. Through the Spotlight Initiative and the Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF) a total of 9 Youth led/Youth focussed CSOs

Laws, Policies, strategies and plans designed to enable effective implementation of the Normative Frameworks that Zimbabwe signed, ratified and domesticated.

Legislative and Policy Reform undertaken:

The UN complemented GoZ efforts through upstream technical work that promoted legislative and policy reform. Among the few reforms carried out by the Zimbabwe government is the enactment into law of the Marriages Act, Guardianship of Minors Act, and the Data Protection Act were enacted into law. Progress has also been recorded in the terms of the labour law reforms (Labour Act, Public Service Act, Health Service Act & Occupational Safety Health legislation), the Children's Amendment Bill, the Child Justice Bill, the Persons with Disabilities Bill, the Legal Aid (Amendment) Bill, and the DNA Evidence Bill.

Partnerships and CSOs engagement in Gender Responsive Legislative and Policy Reforms: Recognizing the role CSOs play, the UN continued to support strengthening CSOs to effectively play their role and complement the efforts made by the GoZ and its partners. 29 CSOs across 5 provinces were capacitated on Social Accountability mechanisms, participation in law and policy making processes, and contribute towards Gender Responsive Policy Reform e.g., on Marriage Bill, Gender Equality Bill, and the Sexual Harassment Policy.

Local Authorities strengthened for better service delivery: Through ongoing work on Safe Markets, the UN has supported platforms and systems for local authorities to engage and consult citizens. The development of Safe Markets and Waste Management Station infrastructures that facilitated the 9 local authorities (Harare, Bulawayo, Gwanda, Chipinge, Mutare, Insiza, Lupane and Matobo) to interact with local associations and communities.

Further support has been provided to the Federation of Organization of Persons with Disabilities to develop the first shadow report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

Political participation and leadership: Through continued UN advocacy and engagement with the Government, Constitutional Amendment No. 2 of 2022 was put in place which provides for 30% Women's Quota in Local Government Elected Councilors per Council. In addition UN Women in partnership with the Zimbabwe Gender Commission strengthened the capacities of 80 aspiring women political candidates to run for elections in 2023 in four additional electoral districts under the women's Training and Mentorship Programme. Through UN advocacy 30% Women's Quota in Local Government Elected Councilors per Council as a result of Constitutional Amendment No. 2 of 2022 was put in place. (Global SDGs Output indicator 5.3)

Peace and reconciliation: With the support of UN Women and UNDP the Government Drafted Costed NAP 1325, Draft Framework on NAP 2250 on YPS, Parliament Handbook on 1325. (Global SDGs Output indicator 5.3).

2.3. Support to Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Partnerships are the hallmark of the Education sector activities. The Global Partnership for Education (GPE) programme brings together the UN agencies (UNICEF and UNESCO) and International NGOs to have synergies in supporting the education sector assures partnership and collaboration. Civil society participation is assured by the close collaboration with the Education Coalition for Zimbabwe (ECOZI) on joint programming in support of MoPSE. ECOZI brings together the civil society organisations working in the education sector to harmonise the programming, increase the reach and coordinate the support to MoPSE as well as speak with one voice. The UN agencies working in the education sector are collaborating in engaging mobile network providers for reduced/ subsidised charges for internet network to enable more schools to access internet.

Government Expenditure:

In December 2022 UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNCDF and the Government of Zimbabwe launched the USD 45 Million Renewable Energy Fund (REF) in partnership with Old Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) and IDBZ. The REF is slated to leverage private investments to support Renewable Energy (RE) projects for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Zimbabwe, namely Goals 5, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 17, and harnessing the cross-cutting nature of these goals to achieve the rest of the SDGs.

Though there were concerted efforts through advocacy as well as Government commitment on improving Government expenditure on health, budget allocations in 2022 declined to 9.5% compared to 13% that was allocated in 2021. The statistics for 2021 and 2022 fall short of the Abuja Declaration target of 15%, which is indicative of the need to improve allocations to the sector.

The UN also worked to ensure that key institutions are able to design and implement evidence-based gender responsive policies, laws and programmes for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development. To this end UNICEF, UNDP, ILO, IOM and UNESCO continued to work together with the GoZ through the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development (MHTESTD) and Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MPSLSW) and partners in compiling the National Budget that was concluded in quarter 4 of 2022. It is important to highlight that the allocation for MoPSE increased from 1.6% of total budget in 2021 to 2.9% in 2022. The allocation for MHTESTD increased from 3.3% of the total budget in 2021 to 3.7% in 2022. The UNCT also submitted 2023 Budget proposals to the Government, which emanated from the budget consultation process with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. Most of the UNCT proposals were considered by the Government and they include proposals under Health, Education, Social Protection, WASH, Decent Work, Climate Change and Adaptation.

UNESCO (Lead Agency), UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNCDF and the Government of Zimbabwe launched in December 2022 the USD 45 Million Renewable Energy Fund (REF) in partnership with Mutual Investment Group (OMIG) and IDBZ. The REF is slated to leverage private investments in order to support Renewable Energy (RE) projects for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Zimbabwe, namely Goals 5, 7, 8, 9, 13 and 17, and harnessing the cross-cutting nature of these goals to achieve the rest of the SDGs.

2.4. Results of the UN working more and better together: UN coherence, effectiveness and efficiency

Spotlight Initiative: The Spotlight Initiative is a global, multi-year partnership between the European Union and the United Nations (UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA, ILO, UNICEF and UN WOMEN), the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development and other government ministries and departments, Independent Commissions, Parliament, Civil Society, Private Sector and Academia, continued to promote gender equality and the rights of women and girls in Zimbabwe. This contributes to SDG 5 and its targets to end violence against women and girls.

The Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project a unique partnership between the World Bank and the UN

(WFP, FAO, WHO, UNICEF, UNOPS, IOM and UNESCO) continued to strengthen resilience of Cyclone Idai and COVID 19 affected communities in 9 districts of Zimbabwe contributing towards SDGs 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 9.

2Gether4SRHR a partnership between SIDA and UN agencies in the region and in Zimbabwe 4 UN agencies (UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS and WHO) aimed at improving sexual and reproductive health and rights of all people, particularly adolescent girls, young people, and key populations. The funding for this programme which commenced in 2018, continued to run in 2022, as the final year. Additional resources (USD300,000) were received at the end of 2021, with implementation happening in 2022. The additional funds were intended to mitigate the impact of COVID-19 and covered procurement of additional contraceptives to avert stock ruptures, development of online SRHR training packages, revision of Post abortion care guidelines and adaptation Guidelines on the Minimum Initial Service Package (MISP) of SRHR services.



The Fleming Fund and Multi Partner Trust Fund supported the One Health antimicrobial resistance (AMR) program implementation, through FAO and WHO. To improve #AMR surveillance, 14 laboratories in three provinces were renovated & equipped. These include 5 veterinary laboratories, seven for human health, one dedicated towards food & one environment.

Green Climate Fund collaboration between UNDP and WFP aimed at strengthening resilience of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly women, in southern Zimbabwe in the face of increasing climate risks and impacts.

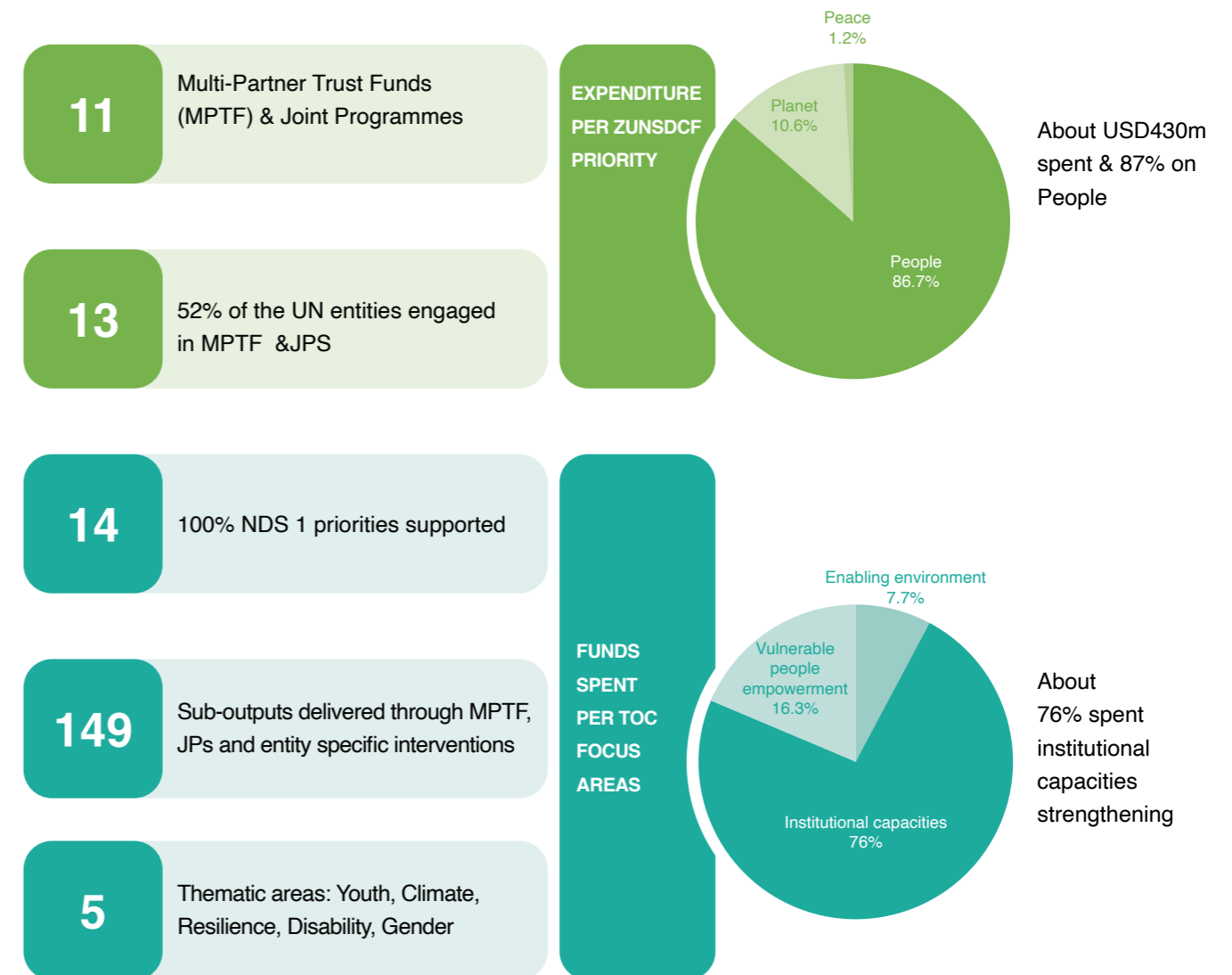
Joint SDG Fund with 4 UN agencies (UNESCO, UNDP, UN Women) aimed at catalysing Investment into Renewable Energy for the Acceleration of the Attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals in Zimbabwe. IOM, WFP and FAO, with support from SDG Fund, collaborated on the establishment of a solid monitoring and anticipatory action system to address the existing information gap on the potential impacts of the war in Ukraine and other global stressors on engendering migration and displacement in Zimbabwe.

UN Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund's Development Emergency Modality: FAO, WFP, IOM successfully mobilised US\$250 000 funded under

the UN Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund's Development Emergency Modality, in response to the global crisis on food, energy, and finance.

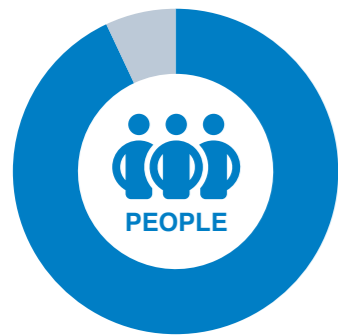
UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with disabilities a partnership with 3 UN agencies (UNESCO, UNFPA AND UNDP) and the programme seeks to support Government and organizations of Persons with disabilities in advancing the CRPD through strengthening disability inclusive Accountability and Governance, advancement of Equality and Non-discrimination and CRPD-compliant Budgeting and Financial management approaches. The UNCT has strengthened synergies with other agencies for effective implementation of the UNPRPD Round 4 that includes the NDS 1(2021-2025) which makes explicit reference to the rights of persons with disabilities. The UN has supported the Government of Zimbabwe and the OPDs to advance the rights of persons with disabilities within the framework of the UNPRPD and its Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF), by empowering them to understand the CRPD provision, analysing the key intersectional discrimination they are facing and building a transformative movement through multistakeholder collaboration. For 2022-2024, the UNPRPD has renewed its support in order to assist the government and organizations of persons with disabilities to effectively implement the National Disability Policy and strengthen disability inclusive Accountability and Governance.

HOW THE UN DELIVERED SUPPORT



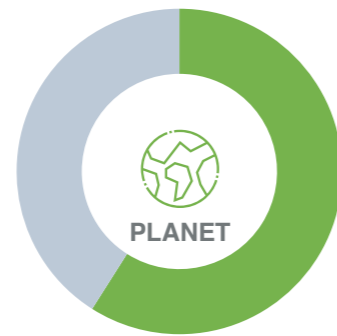
2.5 Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.5.1 Financial Overview



91% Overall Expenditure rate

Required Resources : \$506,542,965.00
Available Resources : \$411,520,220.00
Expenditure : \$372,675,107.00



46% Overall Expenditure rate

Required Resources : \$122,638,739.00
Available Resources : \$99,665,254.00
Expenditure : \$45,616,875.00



85% Overall Expenditure rate

Required Resources : \$10,947,580.00
Available Resources : \$7,760,604
Expenditure : \$6,627,819.00



96% Overall Expenditure rate

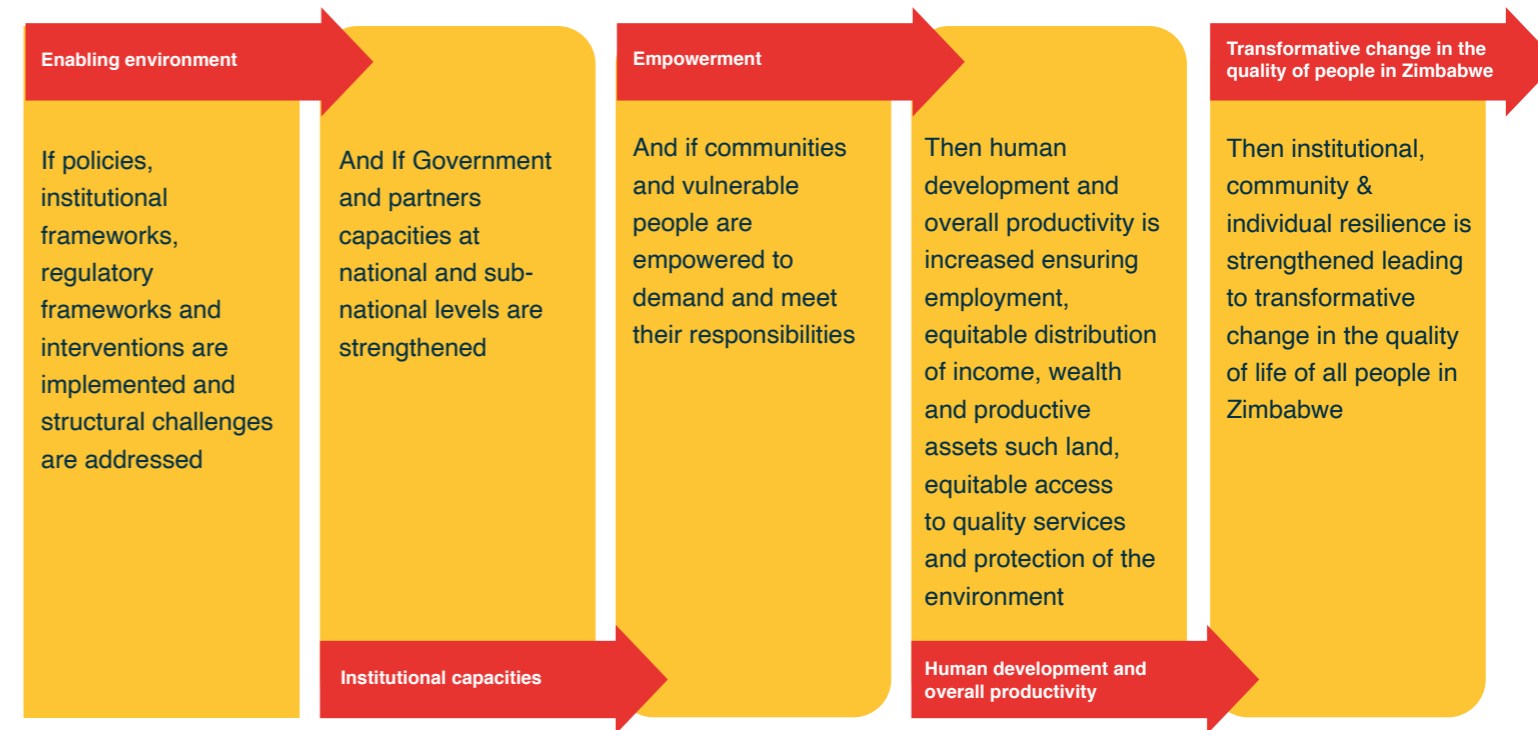
Required Resources : \$8,165,531.00
Available Resources : \$5,362,442.00
Expenditure : \$5,142,730.00



82% Overall Expenditure rate

Required Resources : \$648,294,815.00
Available Resources : \$524,308,520.00
Expenditure : \$430,062,531.00

THE UN, GOVERNMENT AND PARTNERS approach to delivering on the Agenda 2030



2022 Funding Framework

\$648m

Required resources

Planned resource mobilization from contributing partners and own resources

\$524m (10% JPs)

Available resources

Available resources mobilized through MPTF, JPs, individual contributing partners, Entity Own Resources and the Government of Zimbabwe

\$430m

2022 Expenditure

Funds spent on creating enabling environment, capacity strengthening and empowerment of the vulnerable and those furthest and left behind

CONTRIBUTIONS BY PARTNER

- United Kingdom Department for International Development
- Government of Zimbabwe
- Global Partnership for Education
- Government of Germany
- Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation
- GLOBAL THEMATIC - CHILD PROTECTION
- United Nations Population Fund
- United States Fund for UNICEF
- United Nations Department of Operational Support
- The European Union
- Agence Française de Développement
- Government of Switzerland
- United Nations Development Programme
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- Government of Japan
- Government of Germany
- United States Agency for International Development
- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- The Global Environment Facility
- African Development Bank
- UNICEF Global Thematic Humanitarian Fund
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation
- United States Refugee Admissions Program
- United States Agency for International Development
- United Nations Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- Swedish International Development Agency
- UNFPA Supplies Partnership
- United States Department of State
- United Nations Development Programme
- European Commission Directorate-General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
- United Nations Development Programme
- Share The Meal
- UN Women
- Government of Norway
- Embassy of The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland
- FAO Technical Cooperation Programme
- The European Union
- Spotlight Initiative Fund
- Global Education Coalition
- Government of Russia
- Embassy of the Republic of Korea
- Government of Qatar
- African Development Bank
- The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria
- Government of Switzerland
- Government of China
- IOM Development Fund
- European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development
- United States Centers for Disease Control for Prevention
- United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- GLOBAL - WATER SANITATION & HYGIENE
- United Nations Office for South-South Cooperation
- France Ministry for Europe and Foreign Affairs
- Central Emergency Response Fund
- United Nations Development Programme
- Government of Japan Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- The United Nations
- United Nations Population Fund
- Embassy of Switzerland
- World Food Programme Multilateral Fund
- UNFPA - USA
- UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework
- UAE Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation
- UNDP trust fund
- The United Nations COVID-19 Response and Recovery Multi-Partner Trust Fund
- United Nations Environment Programme
- The European Union
- The Swedish Development Aid Organization
- Government of Ireland
- United Nations World Food Programme
- Spotlight Initiative Fund
- GLOBAL - NUTRITION
- Government of Sweden
- Southern African Development Community
- United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
- International Labour Organisation
- Spotlight Initiative Fund
- European Commission
- GLOBAL - HIV AND AIDS
- The US Government Department of State's Bureau of Population, Refugees and Migration
- Government of Ireland
- NUTRITION INTERNATIONAL
- The United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- UN Women Fund for Gender Equality
- Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
- United Nations Office for Project Services
- United States Agency for International Development
- United Kingdom Department for International Development
- German Federal Ministry of Health
- Joint Sustainable Development Goals Fund
- Government of Norway
- IOM Development Fund
- United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat
- United Nations Sustainable Development Fund
- Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation
- St Jude's Rehabilitation (Cancer Control)
- Government of Ireland
- Embassy of China
- Government of the United Kingdom
- UNAIDS Country Envelope
- United Nations Fund for International Partnerships
- Government of Switzerland
- United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
- UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework
- African Development Fund
- United Kingdom Committee for UNICEF
- Denmark Ministry of Foreign Affairs
- Switzerland Federal Department of Foreign Affairs
- German Agency for International Cooperation
- Unitaid
- Switzerland Committee for UNICEF
- International Labour Organisation
- Spain Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation
- The Joint SDG Fund
- United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth & Development Office
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa
- Global Thematic - Social Inclusion

2023 Priorities


The UN will continue to mobilise resources for implementation of the Cooperation Framework priorities

UN PRIORITIES ON PLANET PILLAR
Ensuring access to basic social services for all people in Zimbabwe

UN PRIORITIES ON PEOPLE PILLAR
Building climate resilience and natural resources management

UN PRIORITIES ON PROSPERITY PILLAR
Strengthening sustainable enterprise development for those often left behind including developing capacities in value chains across different sectors

UN PRIORITIES ON PEACE PILLAR
Strengthening capacities of institutions to deliver on their mandates and strengthen treaty body reporting




PEOPLE

PEOPLE

NDS1 Priorities
6 NDS 1 priorities which are:

- Social Protection;
- Health & Well-being;
- Human Capital Development
- Food Security & Nutrition
- Youth, Sport, Arts & Culture;
- Transport, Infrastructure & Utilities




PLANET

PLANET

NDS1 Priorities

- Environment;
- Infrastructure,
- Digital Economy,
- Social Protection




PROSPERITY

PROSPERITY

NDS1 Priorities


- Economic Growth
- Moving the Economy up the value chain
- Youth, Sports, Arts and Culture





PEACE


PEACE

- Governance & Public Service Delivery
- Justice Delivery & Combating Corruption
- Human Rights and Freedoms & Social Cohesion
- National Unity, Peace and Reconciliation
- Transparency and Accountability











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