

		Agency	UNCT member	IS signatory	In-country presence
Г	1	FAO	Yes	Yes	Yes
	2	IFAD	Yes	Yes	No
	3	ILO	Yes	Yes	Yes
	4	IMF	Yes	No	Yes
	5	IOM	Yes	Yes	Yes
	6	ITC	Yes	Yes	No
	7	ITU	Yes	Yes	Yes
	8	OHCHR	Yes	Yes	No
	9	UNDESA	Yes	Yes	No
	10	UNECA	Yes	Yes	No
	11	UN Women	Yes	Yes	Yes
	12	UN-HABITAT	Yes	Yes	No
	13	UNAIDS	Yes	Yes	Yes
	14	UNCTAD	Yes	Yes	No
	15	UNDP	Yes	Yes	Yes
	16	UNDSS	Yes	No	Yes
	17	UNEP	Yes	Yes	No
	18	UNESCO	Yes	Yes	Yes
	19	UNFPA	Yes	Yes	Yes
	20	UNHCR	Yes	Yes	Yes
	21	UNIC	Yes	No	Yes
	22	UNICEF	Yes	Yes	Yes
	23	UNIDO	Yes	Yes	Yes
	24	UNODC	Yes	Yes	No
	25	UNOPS	Yes	Yes	Yes
	26	UPU	Yes	Yes	Yes
	27	WFP	Yes	Yes	Yes
	28	WHO	Yes	Yes	Yes
	29	World Bank	Yes	No	Yes
			2010	MAN TO SERVICE	

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#### ZIMBABWE AT A GLANCE

Zimbabwe is a landlocked southern African country with a total land area of over 39 million hectares, with 33.3 million hectares used for agricultural purposes. The remaining 6 million hectares have been reserved for national parks and wildlife, and for urban settlements. The country comprises of four physio-geographic regions, which are the Eastern Highlands, the Highveld, the Middle veld and the Low veld. Zimbabwe borders with Botswana, the Republic of South Africa, Mozambique, and Zambia. It has a population of 16.8 million inhabitants, of which 41.9% are below the age of 15 years.



#### People

Warm, Hospitable & Peaceful



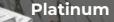
#### **Major Attractions**

Victoria Falls - One of the Seven Wonders of the World, Great Zimbabwe Monument, Diverse Wildlife.



#### **Economic Pillars**

Agriculture, Mining &



Holds World's Larges Platinum Reserves



#### **Social Fabric**

Diverse Cultures & 16 Indigenou



# UNE2024

# Sustainability

**FOREWORD** 

The 2024 Annual Report provides an overview of the key results for the third year of implementation of the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF 2022-2026) and the UN's contribution to Zimbabwe's development priorities as articulated in the country's National Development Strategy (NDS1, 2021-2025) now at its fourth year of implementation. The Report presents the joint efforts of the United Nations in Zimbabwe in partnership with the Government, development partners, civil society, private sector, people with disabilities, youth and women's groups to address cross-sectoral challenges through cooperation and leaving no one (and no place) behind.

The UN development system in Zimbabwe continues to support the Government of Zimbabwe to advance Universal Health Coverage; Quality Education; Access to WASH Services; targeting of Social Assistance Programmes; Elimination of Violence

Against Women; Sustainable Agriculture, Food and Nutritional Security; Disaster Risk Reduction; Environmental Protection; Decent Work and Employment; Industrialisation; Enhanced (public) Service Delivery; Institutional Capacity Strengthening; Public Participation and Representation in Decision Making; Compliance with International Human Rights Instruments and, Promotion of Peace and Social Cohesion.

51 percent of the USD 317.8 million expended by the UN system in 2024 was delivered through 10 Joint Programmes including the Health Resilience Fund, Joint SDG Fund for Renewable Energy, the UN Partnership for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, Together for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights, the Global Partnership for Education, ZimECO II project, Great Zimbabwe Rehabilitation Project, the Joint UN AIDS programme and, the Enhanced Resilience for Vulnerable Households in Zimbabwe (ERVHIZ). Most of the Joint Programmes were driven by availability of vertical and/or global funds and much more needs to be done to incentivise more country-based pooled funds/joint programmes with be terminating soon.

As we move into 2025, amidst the new challenging environment to multilateralism, the key call on the UN system in Zimbabwe is to do more with less, with a focus on enhancing country leadership and ownership and a move away from funding to financing.

The UNCT will seek to support the government in the development on its new National Development Strategy NDII 2026-2030, including the mainstreaming the six-transitions agreed at the 2023 UN SDG summit, alignment with the second decade of acceleration of Agenda 2063 and, ensuring that current Cooperation Framework priorities dovetail into the NDS II.

In focus will be continued efforts to strengthen coordination between government, development partners and other stakeholders across the NDSI Thematic Areas, SDG implementation clusters and, the sectoral aid coordination mechanisms and ensuring that lessons learnt inform coordination for the implementation of NDS II.

#### **Edward Kallon**

UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator Zimbabwe



#### CHAPTER 1

## **Key Developments in the Country and Regional Context**



Zimbabwe's socio-economic status in 2024 was shaped by many interlinked factors, including macroeconomic instability, climate-induced shocks, disease outbreaks (cholera) and regional political developments. Economic growth decreased from 5.3% in 2023 to an estimated 2% in 2024 due to the severe El Niño-induced drought, which exacerbated food insecurity. An estimated 7.2 million people are in need of food assistance. The country only generates 19% of its installed hydropower capacity of 1050 MW. A national appeal for US\$ 2.2 billion was launched to meet the immediate needs.

As of 30 September 2024, public debt was US\$ 21.1 billion, of which external debt was US\$ 12.3 billion (59%) and domestic debt was US\$ 8.7 billion (41%). Zimbabwe continues to negotiate its debt and arrears clearance with creditors and has made available US\$ 55 million to compensate white farmers whose lands were acquired under the Fast Track Land Reform Programme (FTLRP) that began in 2000. Zimbabwe has requested an IMF staff monitored programme, signalling its commitment to continue making progress towards macroeconomic stabilisation and economic governance.

In 2024, Zimbabwe launched a new currency – the Zimbabwe Gold (ZiG) – to recalibrate its monetary policy framework and mitigate currency instability and hyperinflation. However, the ZiG was devalued by 43% after six months, as the currency struggled to gain confidence due to pressures from high inflation worsened by; the drought, exchange rate volatility and parallel market activities.

Zimbabwe became a Champion of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM), advancing migration governance through key policies and services. The Government established two migrant resource centres in Harare and Bulawayo. With over 551, 000 movements tracked at key points of entry, the country addressed labour mobility, climate-induced migration, and reintegration, benefiting

more than 80, 000+ people and coordinating durable solutions for returning migrants and host communities.

Zimbabwe has largely maintained political stability following the by-elections in April 2024 and witnessed the signing of the Death Penalty Bill into law and on-going negotiations on the Private Voluntary Organisations Bill. Zimbabwe's oversight institutions need to be strengthened to function independently in order to enhance social cohesion, governance and the rule of law.

Since 2000, Zimbabwe's SDG index score has plateaued between 56 and 58, making it 134th out of 1361 countries. It ranks 159th out of 193 countries and 22nd in Africa with a 2024 Human Development Index of 0.550 places it in the Medium Human Development category<sup>2</sup>. The Human Capital Development Index of 0.5395 indicates a relatively low level of human capital development<sup>3</sup>. The UNCTAD 2023 Productive Capacities Index report indicates that Zimbabwe's score improved from 28.9 (2019) to 30.2 (2022), ranking 170th of 194 countries. The World Economic Forum (2024) report indicates that Zimbabwe's Environment Performance Index improved by 9.5 points to 51.6%, ranking 48th of 180 countries and territories assessed. World Bank estimates indicate that extreme poverty has almost doubled from 23% (2010/2011) to 39.8% (2023).

The National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) midterm review (MTR) and the 3rd national voluntary review (NVR) have highlighted key concerns in the implementation of government's development agenda. The 3rd NVR identified 18 high level challenges and recommendations to address them. These challenges relate to climate change, social protection, progress for persons with disabilities (PWDs), impact of sanctions, health care, education, gender inequality, energy, economic and social strains, disaster preparedness and management, environmental sustainability, data, institutional coordination, institutional and legal frameworks, policy

<sup>1</sup>https://dashboards.sdgindex.org/profiles/zimbabwe. <sup>2</sup>UNDP Human Development Report 2023-2024.



inconsistencies, ICT and digitalisation, rural development/export-oriented industrialisation. The MTR observed that monitoring and evaluation and implementation of NDS1 had shortcomings that required immediate remedial measures.

The Zimbabwe UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022–2026), organised around four pillars – people, planet, prosperity,

peace – remained a relevant partnership framework to work with government and other partners and stakeholders in addressing the development priorities. Twenty-five (18 resident, 7 non-resident) UN agencies, funds and programmes (AFPs) continue to support this effort. To support the government in responding to El Nino drought, the UN launched a US\$ 430 million humanitarian appeal to meet the needs of 3.1 million people and raised US\$ 8 million from the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF) to support anticipatory action and address a cholera outbreak.



Economic growth decreased from **5.3% to 2%** 



Severe El Niño induced drought and devastating cholera outbreak



An estimated **7.2 million** people in need of **food assistance** 



Champion of the Global Compact on Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration (GCM)

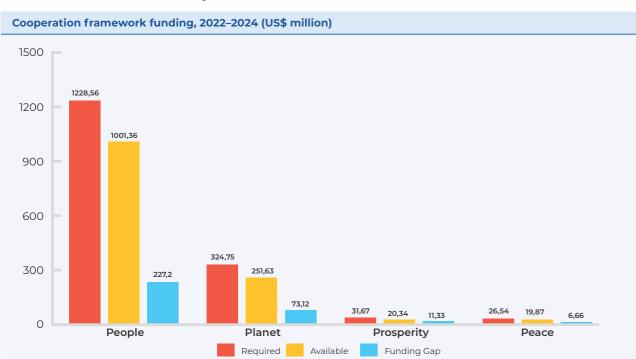
Results Report 2024

#### **CHAPTER 2**

UN Development System Support to National Development Priorities through the Cooperation Framework



#### 2.1. Overview of Cooperation Framework Results



#### 2.1.1: Cumulative Results and Trends:



#### Universal Health Coverage

- Universal Health Coverage index for essential services: 55% (static since 2019)
- Reproductive, maternal, neonatal and child health (RMNCH) and infectious disease coverage decreased, while service capacity and access improved
- Noncommunicable diseases trends remain unchanged
- Under-5 mortality: 47.73 per 1000 livebirths
- Neonatal mortality: increased to 37 per 1000 livebirths (DHS 2023-24) from 32 per 1000 livebirths (MICS 2019)
- Maternal mortality: 362 per 100 000 livebirths (Census 2022)
- Number of health facilities per 10 000 remains below the target of 2
- Average travel distance to health facilities: 6–10km
- Paediatric HIV prevention: 73% vs 95% target (DHIS Sept 2024)
- Health workforce density (number of doctors, nurses and midwives per 10 000 population): 23 (Comprehensive Health Labour Market Analysis report of 2022) (lower than the global SDG threshold of 44.5 per 10 000 by 21.6%)
- Zimbabwe has attained its 95:95:95 HIV targets



95% On HIV treatment

95% Virally suppressed

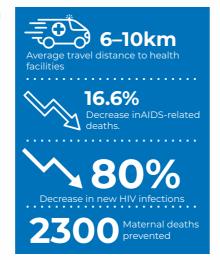








- DTP3 coverage: increased from 77% (2022) to 94% (2024), contributing to the decrease in under-5 mortality rate
- Births attended by skilled health personnel in 2024: 85%
- Early antenatal care bookings at 16 weeks: increased from 18% (2022) and to 23% (2024)
- HIV incidence: decreased from 1.08 per 1000 uninfected individuals in 2023 to 0.96 in 2024
- New HIV infections: decreased by 80%
- ARVs for PMTCT prophylaxis coverage: 88%
- Mother-to-child transmission rate: 7.35% (2024 target 8%)
- HIV treatment coverage: 97%
- AIDS-related deaths: decreased by 16.6%
- HIV postnatal care coverage within the first two days: decreased from 92% in 2022 to 68% in 2024 (93% target)
- BEMONC service availability: decreased from 93% in 2022 to 85% in 2024
- Oral rehydration solution and zinc treatment for diarrhoea: 83%





#### **Education**

- Early childhood development net enrolment rate: 42.9% (decrease from 44.2% in 2022 and a slight improvement on 2023 (42.7%)
- Junior school enrolment: 80.6% in 2024 (down from 82% in 2022 but improvement on 79.2% in 2023)
- Secondary school enrolment: decreased from 56.1% in 2022 to 52.2% in 2024, with a sharper decrease among males (55.3% in 2022 to 50.9% in 2024).



#### Access to water, hygieneand sanitation

- Access to basic drinking water services: 64% of households (93% in urban vs 48% in rural areas)
- Access to sanitation: 36% in 2024 (urban 40% vs rural 32%, target 38%)
- Access to hygiene: 45% (36% rural vs 56% urban)









- Proportion of households receiving social protection: increased from 61% (2022) to 66% (2023)
- Support decreased to 43% by June 2024 due to government ban on cash distribution in rural areas
- UN-supported food assistance, cash transfers and resilience-building: 1.46 million beneficiaries
- Comprehensive protection services (cumulative): >944 000 beneficiaries
- Women (aged 15-49) facing physical or sexual violence: 42.5% (up from 39.4% in 2015, ZDHS)
- Early marriage: 18.9% of women (Zimbabwe Census, 2022)



#### Food security and food systems

• Food insecurity decreased from 56% (2020) to 26% (2023). Through the Pfumvudza/Intwasa interventions, agroecology and rehabilitation of irrigation schemes, the UN supported productive, climate smart and sustainable agriculture. Pfumvudza/Intwasa accounted for 12% of the total maize crop area in 2023/2024.



#### Global SDG indicator 13.1: Disaster risk reduction

• All the 92 local authorities are currently implementing disaster risk reduction (DRR) programmes and this has strengthened community preparedness, enhanced early warning systems and reduced vulnerabilities to climate-induced and other disasters. The comprehensive adoption of DRR programmes at the local level is a significant step towards safeguarding lives, livelihoods and infrastructure.



#### **Nutrition security**

- Wasting decreased from 3.2% (2014) to 2.9% (2019)
- Stunting among under-5 children increased from 23.5% (MICS 2019) to 27% (ZDHS 2023–2024)
- Overweight among under-5 children increased from 2.5% (MICS 2019) to 4.3% (ZDHS 2023-2024)



#### **Clean environment**

• Zimbabwe achieved 4% (from 29% to 25%) reduction in open defecation between 2020 and 2024 due to strengthened national sanitation and hygiene interventions. El Nino caused a severe drought in 2024, which impacted public finance for WASH, power generation, access to water and hygiene as well. There is a need for targeted hygiene promotion and education among vulnerable rural populations.

Zimbabwe achieved 67.3% reduction in total greenhouse gas emissions, surpassing the 37.98 MtCO2e per capita baseline. The country is on track to reduce hydrochlorofluorocarbons by 67.5% and freeze hydrofluorocarbons by 2025. The GCF-funded Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme helped reduce reliance on fossil fuels, thus reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 25%.



#### **Employment and education**

- Formal employment reached 14,5% (14,5% F and 15% M) of total employment from 13,2% (11,4% F and 14% M) in 2023.
- Youth (15-35 years) employment: 30.1%
- Persons with disabilities employment: 0.7% a decrease from 0.8% in 2023
- Unemployment: increased from 20.7% (2023) to 21.8% (2024) (24.6% among females, 19.7% among males)
- Youth unemployment: increased to 41.2% from 28.4% in 2023 for 15–24-year-olds and to 30.1% from 28.7% among 15–35-year-olds
- Persons with disabilities unemployment: 22.1% compared to 6.8% in 2023
- Youth out of school, job or training: increased to 48.1% among youth aged 15–24 years and 49.5% among youth aged 15–35 years, compared to 45.4% and 48.5%, respectively, in 2023 (24.3% female vs and 20% male aged 15–24 years)







#### **Economic growth**

- Economic growth: decreased to 5.5% from 6.5% in 2023. Further 2% decrease projected due to El Niño. Economic growth expected to rebound to
- GDP growth: 6.3% in agriculture and 5.3% in mining in 2023, and 6.2% in agriculture and 10.5% in mining in 2022.
- Manufacturing: increase from 1.4% to 2.1%
- Projections for 2024: sharp contraction in agriculture (-15.0%), mainly due to El Nino effect, mining expected to grow 2.3% and manufacturing
- Recovery projection: by 2025, agriculture to recover strongly (12.8%), with mining (5.6%) and manufacturing (3.1%) maintaining moderate growth



#### **Public service satisfaction**

• Public satisfaction with service provision increased significantly from 48% in 2021 to 68.47% in 2022, based on online citizen surveys involving 3706 participants (52.8% male, 47.2% female, and 6.2% persons with disabilities).



#### **Women's representation in leadership** {<sub>የ</sub>እናፈት {<sub>የ</sub>እ<sup>™</sup> and decision-making

Following interventions by the UN, women's representation in leadership and decision-making is improving:

- Senate: 36 of 80 members are women, improving Zimbabwe's global ranking to 7th among upper houses of parliament.
- National assembly: 30.8% (86) of elected members are women, a 0.2% increase that moved Zimbabwe to 61st place in the August 2023 IPU ranking. First-past-the-post seats held by women decreased to 11%, and only one woman contested for the presidency.
- Local councils: implementation of Constitutional Amendment No. 2 (2022) ensured a minimum 23% female representation in local councils.
- Public sector: Women occupied 23% of ministerial positions and 5 of 10 provincial ministerial roles.

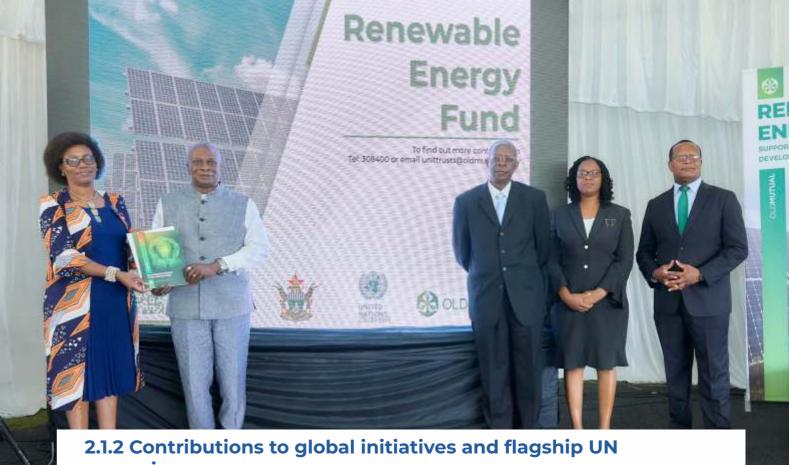
elected Members 80 Senators 30.8% of Parliament are women



#### **Emergency Response (El Niño and cholera)**

- UN system in Zimbabwe launched a US\$ 430 million Flash Appeal, of which over US\$ 104 million was realized to assist 3.1 million people affected by El Niño-induced drought.
- Additional US\$ 17.3 million mobilized from the Central Emergency Response Fund (US\$ 3 million for government-led relief benefiting 5.7 million people, US\$ 14.3 million for anticipatory action and USD 0.7 million for cholera response.
- These strengthened resilience and the humanitarian-development nexus and enhanced food assistance delivery and crisis preparedness.





















- Zimbabwe submitted its revised nationally determined contributions in 2021 with a target to reduce emissions by 40% across energy and new sectors.
- Zimbabwe launched US\$ 100 million for the Renewable Energy Fund and secured US\$ 10 million in catalytic capital from the SDG Joint Fund (led by UNESCO in partnership with Old Mutual, UN Women, UNDP, UNCDF and the Government of Zimbabwe).
- This initiative strengthens institutional capacities and fosters public-private collaboration to address rural-urban energy inequalities and reducing dependence on coal.
- Renewable energy investments to promote uninterrupted access to life-saving vaccines and essential medicines:
- 1072 solar systems
- 447 solar-powered boreholes (UNDP)
- 1402 renewable energy refrigerators (UNICEF)
- 154 schools solarised (UNICEF)
- 4 solar-powered vaccine storage refrigerators (UN Women)
- Mini-grids and small business centres that produce a cumulative 13.6 MW of energy (UNICEF)
- 38 community solar-powered boreholes and pipe-borne water (UNICEF)













- UN-facilitated key policy and regulatory reforms: review of the Agrifood Systems and Rural Transformation Strategy (AFSRTS) and the finalization of national investment plans aligned with the Malabo commitments
- Through FAO's Hand-in-Hand Initiative, Zimbabwe set an investment target of US\$ 925 million based on three investment cases:
- Smallholder Micro-Irrigation Systems US\$ 743 million to expand access to efficient and climate-smart



#### irrigation technologies

- Local tractor assembly plant US\$ 81 million to enhance mechanization and reduce reliance on imported agricultural machinery
- Decentralized smallholder mechanization hubs US\$ 101 million to support farmers with localized mechanization services
- Launched the 2023 National Food Safety Strategy
- Central Veterinary Laboratory gained ISO certification for food testing
- Over 1.3 million farmers and refugees (52% female) capacitated in climate-smart agriculture (UNDP, FAO, UNICEF)
- Since 2022, more than 76 irrigation schemes have been established or rehabilitated, benefiting more than 10,000 households (IFAD, UNDP, FAO, UNHCR)











- Additional funding of US\$ 48.8 million for 2023–2026 from the Global Partnership for Education to support inclusive and transformative education (UNICEF)
- Partnership with the International Telecommunications Union (ITU) to support connection of all schools in Zimbabwe to the internet by 2030
- Developed key digital learning platforms aligned with the national curriculum (UNICEF in partnership with Ministry of Education)



Students at Mutoko St Vincent Primary school using the learning passport.













- Supported the review and development of the ICT policy, anchored in the National Development Strategy 1 (ITU, UNECA)
- The UN-backed national Digital Health Strategy enabled the transition of the Community Health Information System (CHIS) to a digital platform and 60% of health facilities adopted Impilo Electronic Health Records, improving data quality
- UN-supported digital initiatives helped expand school ICT access to 38% of primary and secondary schools in 2024 from 27% in 2022
- The Dzidzo paDen platform, Learning Passport and Profuturo Education platform enhanced access to learning opportunities for more than 106 699 users including 4946 refugees (2352 females, 2594 males)
- The digitalized civil registration improved birth registration
- The digital referral system enhanced GBV case management for 1689 women and girls
- The 30 automatic weather stations, 52 digital weather stations, and 3 automatic weather observation systems boosted climate resilience (ITU, UNECA, UNICEF)







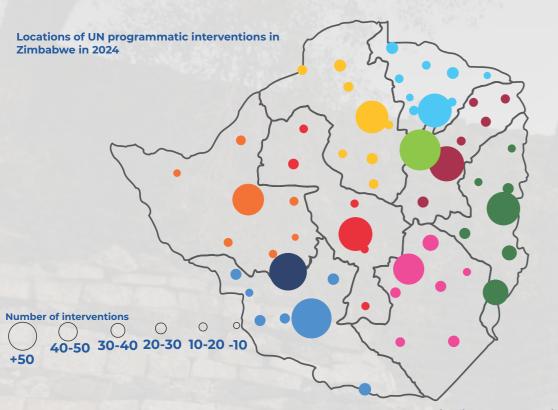






- Implementing the Women at the Centre programme (2023–2026) to strengthen gender-based violence case management systems nationwide
- At least 89% in 2022 and 2023, and 85% in 2024 of available resources allocated to gender-targeted and gender-mainstreamed initiatives
- Progress driven primarily by people and planet pillars (UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UN WOMEN)





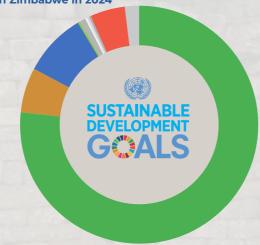
Overall framework funding for 2024 (US\$ million)



Total UN contributions to the SDGs in Zimbabwe in 2024

Half (50.8%) of the contributions was for good health and wellbeing, followed by no poverty (16.7%) and zero hunger (11.9). The least contributions were made to life below water, life on land, sustainable cities, and responsible consumption and production.

Percentage contribution of UN agencies to the SDGs in Zimbabwe in 2024



■ Reduced inequalities (0.5%)

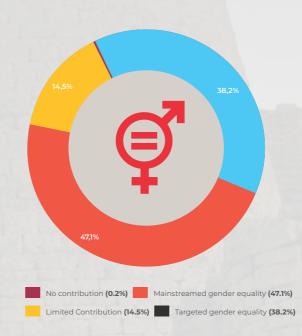
Climate action (1.6%)

Life on land (0.07%)

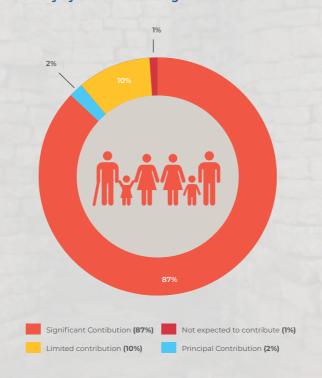
Life below water (0.07%)

- No poverty (16.7%)
- Zero hunger (11.9%) Sustainable cities & communities (0.1%)
- Good health and wellbeing (50.7%) Responsible consumption & production (0.1%)
- Quality education (3.6%)
- Gender equality (9.1%)Clean water and sanitation (3.1%)
- Clear water and samitation (3.1%)
- Affordable and clean energy (0.1%)
- Decent jobs & economic growth (0.5%) Partnerships for the goals (0.3%)
- Industry, innovation & infrastructure (0.2%)

Percentage contribution of resources to gender equality and women's empowerment.



Percentage contribution of resources to human rights delivery by United Nations agencies in 2024



No Poverty, 14.0

Zero Hunger, 9.1

Climate
Action, 1.6

Sanitation, 3.7

e...

Genuality, Quality Education, 2.1

Columate
Action, 1.6

Columate
Action,

od Health and Well-being, 58.2

#### 2.2.1: People priority interventions



Political P

The people priority supports Outcome 1 of the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022-2026:

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.

The interventions focus human capital development and innovation, health and wellbeing, social protection, food and nutrition security, gender equality, and women empowerment. They address output 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 of the framework, and align with global SDG indicators 1.4, 2.3, 3.1, 3.3, 5.4, 10.2, and 10.3.

Over 10 million people benefitted from basic services including health, improved education, social protection, protection, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene outcomes in 2024. Advocacy by the UN contributed to 4.6% increase in public allocations to health, education, WASH, and social protection; 6.9% increase to social protection and 3.2% increase for education.









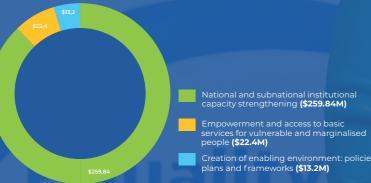








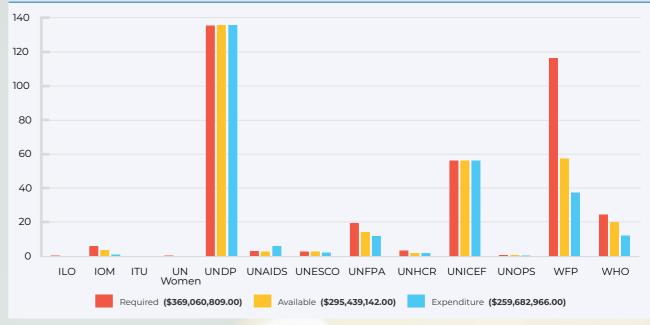
Total UN funding for people strategic areas in 2024 (US\$ million)





Total UN funding available:

#### Funding for people priority by agency in 2024 (US\$ million)





#### Output 1.1.

Government and non-government institutions and systems are strengthened at national and sub national levels to effectively manage and deliver sustainable and inclusive quality social and protection services

#### **Health sector**

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, UNODC

Through technical and financial support of UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNESCO, UNHCR, IOM, ILO, and UNODC, remarkable strides were made in the health sector. Through capacitation efforts, 1,789 health facilities, 7,986 PLHIV support groups, 28 community-based organizations, 3,350 government officials, and 30,270 community health workers delivered critical services in HIV care, maternal and child health, SRHR, and nutrition, benefiting 10.9 million people, with 9.2 million served by community health workers. PLHIV support groups improved adherence, achieving a 96% viral load suppression rate. Solarized health facilities saved 76,928 lives and cut CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 49,000 tons. Essential medicines procurement, through HRF, minimized stock-outs, enabling 97% of facilities to deliver maternal care, 97.5% to maintain cold chains, and 100% to have ART medicines available.

#### **Learning environment**

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, UNHCR

Significant improvements were made in the learning environments of 11,371 schools, benefiting nearly 1.1 million learners, including refugee children in Tongogara Refugee Settlement through support from UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, and UNHCR. Over 3,256 schools received enhancements such as School Improvement Grants, digital learning tools, solarization, and early learning materials, while institutional capacity strengthening enabled MoPSE to provide over 6,000 learning objects to 106,699 users. Mobile laboratories were introduced in 34 schools, and teachers were trained in gender-responsive approaches, increasing girls' participation in STEM fields and opening pathways to higher-paying career opportunities. These efforts reaffirmed the commitment to leaving no one behind.

#### **Protection sector**

United Nations agencies involved

UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, ILO, UNODC

Through support from UNFPA, UN Women, UNICEF, ILO, and UNODC, significant progress was made in the protection sector. Capacitation efforts empowered 39 women's rights and youth-led organizations, 27 government ministry directors, and 226 non-GBV actors across 26 districts to address GBV, promote inclusivity in humanitarian responses, and enhance PSEA reporting mechanisms. Cross-border forums in Musina and Chirundu strengthened cooperation on migration governance, while the development of a zero-draft SOP on Return, Readmission, and Reintegration involved 75 officials and aimed to improve protection services for vulnerable migrants and their inclusion in national social protection systems.

#### Persons with disabilities

United Nations agencies involved

UNESCO, UNICEF, UNPRPD MPTF

UNESCO, UNICEF, and UNPRPD MPTF, facilitated progress in disability inclusion through capacitating 23 government ministries and 13 OPDs, leading to Zimbabwe's first Costed Action Plan for the National Disability Policy. This inclusive process, with 65% female participation, addressed challenges faced by 9.2% of the population living with disabilities. Key interventions included a disability identification framework, strengthened assistive technology services, integration of the eARSS module to track 9,184 children under five with functional difficulties, training for 824 healthcare workers, and rollout of Model Infant Inclusive Facilities in 647 schools. Additionally, 1,090 parents, in partnership with the Zimbabwe Parents of Handicapped Children Association, advocated for disability rights, enhancing services for 811 children with disabilities.

#### Water and sanitation

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF. UNOPS

Through UNICEF's support, 55 rural districts and 32 Water and Sanitation Coordination Committees were strengthened to monitor and deliver climate-resilient WASH interventions. The integration of RapidPro and mWater platforms enhanced monitoring, enabling effective responses to cholera and drought, while the sustained functionality of these committees bolstered planning and implementation, improving overall sector resilience.



#### **National social protection system**

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, WFP, FAO

UNICEF and WFP, ensured the national social protection system was enhanced through the active operation of the National Social Protection Steering Committee, improving stakeholder coordination. Updated Cash Transfer operational guidelines boosted implementation efficiency, while a cost-effective targeting and registration methodology was launched in five rural districts. The development of a national social registry began in 2024 with the creation of a harmonized questionnaire.



#### **Global SDG indicator 2.3:**

Number of governmental and non-governmental institutions having increased capacity to design, implement and fund policies preventing and reducing malnutrition and promoting healthy diets, with UN's support.

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, WFP, FAO

UNICEF, WFP, and FAO strengthened 60 district food and nutrition security committees and 12,417 Care Groups, advancing the government's Food Deficit Mitigation Strategy and enabling the early identification and treatment of severe wasting in children. This effort screened over 1.28 million children, with 12,786 treated for wasting. Through the Food Security and Livelihoods Cluster and National Cash Working Group, food security and cash-based interventions were coordinated, enhancing humanitarian responses across Zimbabwe.



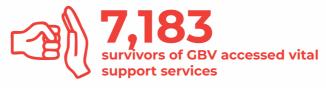
#### **Global SDG indicator 5.4:**

Existence of national or subnational mechanism to address discriminatory gender and social norms, stereotypes, practices and power relations at the individual, social and institutional levels related to gender equality and the empowerment of women, with support of the UN.

United Nations agencies involved

#### UNFPA, UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF, IOM

UNFPA, UN Women, UNHCR, UNICEF, and IOM, GBV coordination mechanisms expanded to cover all 10 provinces and 64 districts, enhancing implementation of the GBV National Strategy. Refugee settlement governance improved through capacity-building for 17 leaders in Tongogara, while 155 community leaders received conflict prevention training, addressing GBV in high migrant return areas. The National Gender Machinery framework was drafted to institutionalize gender equality measures, and safe reporting channels reached 93,474 individuals, with 7,183 survivors accessing vital support services. Prevention efforts engaged 28,918 individuals, reducing GBV risks and strengthening humanitarian responses.



28,918

individuals were reached in GBV prevention efforts





#### Output 1.2:

People, especially the vulnerable, marginalized, women, adolescents and youth are more knowledgeable and empowered to utilize quality basic social and protection services, having strengthened engagement and participation in and skills for their own development.



Global SDG indicator 3.3.

Number of people who benefitted from health services with UN support.

United Nations agencies involved

WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, ILO UNESCO, in collaboration with MoHTEISTD, MoHCC, and the Ministry of Local Government

#### **Essential health services**

With the support of WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNAIDS, IOM, UNHCR, UNDP, ILO, and UNESCO, over 10 million people, including 60,328 refugees and people on the move, accessed essential health and nutrition services. Among these, 9.2 million benefited from community health workers delivering critical care in nutrition, HIV, SRHR, and maternal and child health. Over 1.23 million individuals, including 100,741 children and adolescents, received antiretroviral therapy (ART), achieving an impressive 96% viral load suppression rate. Peer educators enhanced SRHR awareness, increasing HIV testing among tertiary students by 25% between 2023 and 2024, while 7,519 adolescent girls and young women accessed HIV Testing Services, with 97.5% disclosing their results and 50 linked to care. Additionally, 3,867 high-risk individuals received PrEP to prevent HIV infection, supported by adequate supplies.

Under the 03 Plus Program, over 35,000 young people in 12 higher and tertiary education institutions received rights-based comprehensive sexuality education, fostering a youth-friendly environment for improved health service access.

#### **Vaccination**

Vaccination campaigns surpassed expectations, with 15 million polio doses administered to 4.7 million children and 2.3 million cholera doses delivered in high-risk areas, strengthening emergency preparedness. Nutrition support reached 1.5 million children, including treatment for 12,786 suffering from severe wasting, achieving a 79% cure rate and maintaining a low defaulter rate of 11%, outperforming global targets.

These achievements highlight the UN's integrated approach to health and nutrition, in collaboration with MoHTEISTD, MoHCC, and the Ministry of Local Government. By addressing critical needs, these interventions significantly improved health outcomes, emergency preparedness, and access to essential services for vulnerable populations across the region.





#### Global SDG indicator 1.4: Number of people accessing basic services with UN support

Over 3 million people accessed essential basic services, contributing to improved education, social protection, protection services, and WASH outcomes

#### Education

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, ILO

Through UNICEF, UNDP, UNESCO, UNHCR, and ILO, nearly 1.1 million children accessed quality education through School Improvement Grants, digital learning, early education materials, and ECD services in Safe Markets, while equitable access was ensured for 3,487 refugee children. Additionally, 6,263 adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) were retained in school through the UNDP Global Fund-supported initiative, with 252 AGYW housed in low-cost boarding facilities across four districts, reducing their vulnerability to HIV. Examination fees were covered for 1,535 AGYW, easing financial burdens and lowering school dropout rates, which stood at 22% in 2023, particularly benefiting girls in rural areas. By reducing barriers like long walking distances and addressing structural challenges, these interventions improved educational outcomes, fostering inclusivity and opportunities for marginalized groups.

#### **Social protection**

United Nations agencies involved

WFP. UNICEF. UNDP. UNHCR. IOM

With support from WFP, UNICEF, UNDP, UNHCR, and IOM, 736,714 people, including 8,928 persons with disabilities, benefited from cash transfers, food assistance, and school feeding programs. These interventions improved livelihoods, reduced school absenteeism, and supported the retention of 6,263 adolescent girls and young women (AGYW) in school through fee support, fostering educational continuity and resilience for vulnerable populations.

#### **Protection services**

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, IOM, UNHCR, UNFPA, UN Women

Through UNICEF, UN Women, IOM, UNHCR and UNFPA, a total of 599,268 people received protection assistance, including 44,681 survivors of gender-based violence who accessed care services, 3,070 new-borns who gained birth registrations, and 811 children with disabilities who benefited from 18 stimulation centers. Mental health support reached 12,792 returning migrants, while 870 young people acquired digital skills through the Feminist Knowledge Hubs, empowering them to advocate for gender equality. Efforts to promote disability inclusion engaged 580 individuals, including 180 persons with disabilities, while 22 duty bearers and 12 organizations, such as the Zimbabwe War Victims Association and Deaf Women Included, were sensitized on intersectionality and inclusion, fostering more equitable policies and practices.

#### Water, sanitation and hygiene

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, UNOPS

Supported by UNICEF and UNOPS, 574,060 people, including 48,775 females and 45,063 males, gained access to safe water, with 93,798 benefiting from solar-powered systems and 480,262 supported during cholera outbreaks. Basic sanitation services reached 31,899 people, with 34 villages declared open defecation-free, while inclusive sanitation in 156 schools improved menstrual hygiene for 78,000 children, fostering healthier and more resilient communities.

480,262

people were supported during cholera otbreaks







**Global SDG Indicator 10.3:** 

Number of people who are internally displaced, migrants, refugees, or part of host communities benefiting from integrated and targeted interventions, including strengthened social cohesion

United Nations agencies involved

UNHCR, IOM, UNICEF

17,407 individuals from displaced populations, migrants, refugees, and host communities benefited from integrated interventions to strengthen social cohesion, improve livelihoods, and access basic services, With support from UNHCR, IOM, and UNICEF, fostering resilience and reducing inequalities. Efforts included capacitating 75 frontline border officials on cholera prevention, conducting over 1,000 health talks by 24 Community Health Workers along migration corridors, and training 41 officials on migration, environment, and climate change across nine districts, integrating mobility into disaster resilience planning and enhancing support for vulnerable communities at border points and areas of high return.



#### Output 1.3:

A strengthened gender responsive policy, regulatory and budgeting environment is in place to promote equitable utilization of social and protection services



#### **Global SDGs indicator 3.1:**

National policies on health (including overall health or specific health areas such as sexual and reproductive health, non-communicable and communicable diseases), in accordance with human rights standards are developed and adopted, supported by the UN

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, UNESCO, UN Women, UNJTA

Zimbabwe developed 11 health policies, strategies, and frameworks alongside three electronic health information management systems, with support from UNICEF, WHO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNDP, and UNESCO, advancing Universal Health Coverage and NDS1 health priorities. These included frameworks on financing, human resources, HIV sustainability, SRHR, non-communicable and neglected tropical diseases, ensuring equitable access to quality services. The Community Health Information System achieved 92.7% compliance, facilitating timely data use, while the Impilo system's disability module enabled early identification and referral of 6,184 children with functional difficulties. The electronic Logistics Management Information System was expanded to 150 facilities, totaling 1,250, including 17 labs and all vaccine stores, enhancing health system efficiency.

UNFPA, UNICEF, and WHO, advocacy efforts through the Health Resilience Fund Policy Forum, Parliamentary Portfolio Committee, and Health Financing Dialogue secured US\$15 million for essential medicines and increased the health sector budget allocation to 13.01% for 2025, up from 9.8% in 2024. These achievements ensured the availability of key medicines and commodities for maternal and child health care, HIV, SRHR, and nutrition services. Community-led monitoring further influenced policy changes, eliminating user fees for PLHIV and enhancing equitable access to health care.

With support from UN Women and UNJTA, an evidence-based, gender-sensitive HIV prevention strategy was enhanced through a study in Matabeleland South, uncovering key factors driving HIV incidence among adolescent girls and young women and informing targeted interventions. The Chiefs' Council deepened their understanding of gender dynamics, enabling them to challenge harmful social norms and create a supportive environment for effective HIV prevention and care.



13,01%

health sector budget increased from 9.8% in 2024 to 13.01% in 2025





**Global SDG Indicator 10.2:** 

National development policies that integrate migration and recognize migrants as contributors for sustainable development developed with UN support and implemented by the Government.

#### United Nations agencies involved

#### IOM, UNICEF

With support from IOM and UNICEF, Zimbabwe advanced its migration framework by developing the National Migration Data Strategy (2024), building on the adoption of the UN-supported National Migration Policy (2023). The strategy established a structured framework for migration data collection, sharing, and analysis, improving government coordination and addressing data gaps, particularly on migrant and diaspora contributions to sustainable development. This data strengthened evidence-based policymaking, humanitarian planning, and targeted interventions, ensuring inclusivity for vulnerable migrant populations. Complementing this, UNICEF and MoPSLSW conducted a study on children's migration dynamics, enabling a coordinated national response framework to protect and support children on the move.

#### Other Laws and policies and frameworks in other social sectors Education

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, UNESCO, MoHCC, MoHTEISTD

Zimbabwe's education system saw significant advancements in 2024, including the development or strengthening of 10 national policies and 18 institutional policies for higher and tertiary education through support from UNICEF, UNESCO, MoHCC, and MoHTEISTD. Key national policies, such as the Zimbabwe Early Learning Policy and School Financing Policy, improved early childhood education, sustainable funding, and inclusive learning, while the Education Management Information System (EMIS) ensured timely data access for strategic planning. Institutional policies in 12 higher education institutions enhanced SRHR, gender equity, and addressed substance abuse, fostering safer, gender-responsive learning environments. Student engagement with the Future+ mobile app for SRHR information rose from 739 users in 2023 to 3,315 in 2024, driving increased uptake of health services at campus clinics and expos and encouraging positive health-seeking behaviours.

#### **Protection**

United Nations agencies involved

UN Women, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, ITU

Through advocacy and technical support from UN Women, UNICEF, WFP, IOM, and ITU, five policies and frameworks were developed to strengthen child protection, access to justice, migration data, and disaster preparedness, including the Children's Amendment Act, Criminal Law Code, Child Justice and Legal Aid Bills, and the Multi-Hazard Contingency Plan. These initiatives enhanced evidence-based and gender-responsive disaster responses, while the Humanitarian Flash Appeal and related plans promoted inclusivity. In 2024, ITU supported the creation of a Child Online Safety Survey and the launch of the Handbook on Mainstreaming Gender in Digital Policies, facilitating dialogue platforms that enhanced online safety for women and addressed GBV on digital platforms.

#### Social protection and social sector budgets

United Nations agencies involved

UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP, UNFP, WFP, UNICEF, World Bank

Decentralized child protection planning expanded from 10 districts in 2024 to 14 in 2025, improving case management and advancing an integrated child protection information system. With support from UNICEF, UNAIDS, WFP, and the World Bank, the UN strengthened social protection systems, enhancing data-driven decision-making and service delivery. The Social Protection Management Information System was finalized, along with a harmonized social registry questionnaire to better target vulnerable populations. UN advocacy increased public allocations to health, education, WASH, and social protection by 4.6 percentage points, rising to 35.2% in 2025, with social protection funding climbing to 6.9%, up from 4% in 2024. Education funding increased to 16.9%, while WASH funding remained steady at 1.2%, reflecting a decline from 4.5% in 2022, ensuring expanded support for marginalized groups.



#### 2.2.2: Planet priority interventions











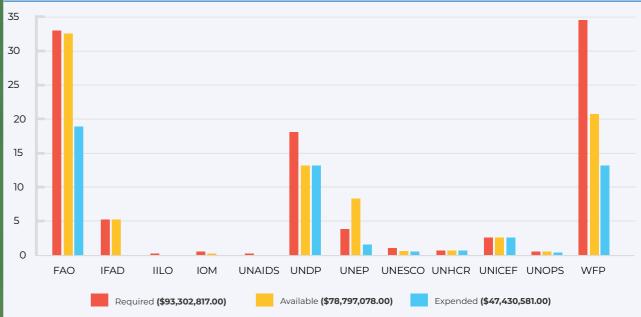






By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.

#### Funding for planet priority by agency in 2024 (US\$ million)



UN funds allocated to planet strategic areas in 2024 (US\$ million)





Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions at national and sub national levels to sustainably manage and protect natural resources, the environment and promote climate change resiliency.

United Nations agencies involved

#### UNDP, UNOPS, WFP, UNESCO, UNICEF, ITU, FAO, UNOPS

over 1,200 institutions were capacitated to sustainably manage natural resources, protect the environment, and enhance climate resilience across 45 districts, 4 universities, 14 laboratories, 1,103 health institutions, and 118 disaster-prone schools through UNDP, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP, UNESCO, UNICEF, ITU, FAO, The Government of Zimbabwe and key stakeholders partnerships. Achievements included the installation of radars, weather stations, and water sensors, improving disaster preparedness; the solarization of 1,103 health facilities generating 13.6 MW of clean energy; and the rehabilitation of 155 km of power lines, benefiting 563,838 people. Climate resilience in education was advanced in 118 schools, benefiting 32,912 children, while innovative technologies such as AI reduced wheat losses by 50%, saving farmers \$100,000, and drone mapping covered 40,000 hectares of forests, streamlining ecosystem monitoring. Collaborative efforts also strengthened flood monitoring, gender-responsive climate policies, and water catchment management, ensuring inclusive and sustainable development.



- UNDP provided solar power to 1103 health institutions, generating 13.6 MW of clean energy
- Rehabilitated 155 km of power lines, benefiting 563 838 people with improved electricity access and revitalizing local economies
- Supported 6 sub-catchment councils to develop catchment management plans, improving disaster preparedness and sustainable water resource planning in partnership with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development
- UNESCO and UNICEF enhanced the capacity of the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education to mainstream climate resilience in schools by integrating climate-smart indicators, benefitting 118 teachers, 118 disaster-prone schools and 32 912 school children.
- Strengthened capacity to develop forest reference emission levels, enabling accurate measurement of emissions
- FAO supported the Agriculture Development Partners Coordination Working Group and National Biodiversity Forum, while UN Women facilitated the establishment of the National Gender and Climate Change Task Force, ensuring gender-responsive climate policies
- Strengthened the capacity of 17 technical staff on flood monitoring and early warning systems, enhancing the capacity for flood and drought monitoring
- Piloted artificial intelligence for quelea bird detection, reducing wheat losses by 50% and saving farmers US\$ 100 000 in revenue losses in collaboration with Japan
- Mapped 40 000 hectares of indigenous forests in 7 days with the drone technology, significantly improving ecosystem monitoring and carbon mapping



Output 2.2: People especially the vulnerable and marginalized including women, girls, adolescents and youth are empowered to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food, and nutrition and water security demonstrating optimal attitudes, knowledge and attitudes



Global SDG Indicator 9.3:

Number of people with improved access to quality, reliable, sustainable and resilient infrastructure / infrastructure-related services, (including digital infrastructure) with UN support

Over 500 000 individuals benefited from enhanced access to climate-smart agriculture, water, transport, and renewable energy infrastructure, strengthening resilience, food security, economic opportunities, and environmental sustainability. These interventions,

implemented in partnership with government ministries and development partners, directly contributed to NDS1 priorities on infrastructure and utilities development and the achievement of SDG 7 (clean energy), SDG 8 (economic growth), and SDG 13 (climate resilience).

#### Climate-smart agriculture and post-harvest storage

United Nations agencies involved

FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNOPS, WFP

In collaboration with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Development, 45 irrigation schemes covering over 4,860 hectares were rehabilitated, enhancing water access and climate adaptation for 232,132 farmers, including 7,130 persons with disabilities with support from FAO, IFAD, UNDP, UNOPS, and WFP. This reflects a rise from the 110,596 farmers supported in 2023. Additionally, 36% of smallholder farmers received WFP inputs, boosting agricultural resilience, while 6,231 farmers (50% women) achieved maize yields of 7.4 MT/ha, surpassing the 5 MT/ha target. Annual household incomes increased from USD 1,056 to USD 1,413.74, showcasing significant livelihood improvements.

To reduce post-harvest losses and enhance market access, IFAD constructed and rehabilitated six climatesmart storage facilities, benefiting 2,656 people (664 households).

#### Transport infrastructure, renewable energy and rural electrification

United Nations agencies involved

UNDP, UNICEF, UNOPS

In partnership with the Ministry of Transport and the African Development Bank (AfDB), UNOPS rehabilitated a 17 km road and a bridge in Chimanimani, a district hit by Cyclone Idai, providing safe and reliable transportation for 200,000 people. This initiative strengthened market access, improved healthcare availability, and accelerated economic recovery in affected areas.

The UNDP-supported Hakwata Green Village marked a milestone in Zimbabwe's clean energy transition with a 200-kW solar mini-grid powering 100 homes, 18 businesses, a school, and a clinic, enhancing education, healthcare, and entrepreneurship. Across Zimbabwe, nine additional solar mini-grids created 6,258 green jobs and improved climate resilience, while 90 biogas units and 40 solar-powered streetlights reduced firewood reliance, lowering carbon emissions. UNICEF solarized 154 schools in Manicaland and Matabeleland South, boosting digital learning, reducing teacher turnover, and enabling communities to charge ICT devices, further cutting emissions. These efforts empowered schools to pursue green energy income projects and foster climate action advocacy among pupils and teachers.



#### Water access for agriculture and livestock

United Nations agencies involved

FAO, UNDP, WFP and UNICEF through the ERVHIZ

With technical and financial support from FAO, UNDP, WFP, and UNICEF through the ERVHIZ, two dams, five weir dams, nine solar-powered piped water schemes, and 496 solar-powered boreholes were constructed, improving water access for over 57,500 people. Reliable water sources benefited 17,663 livestock farmers, boosting productivity, while 40 dip tanks and small livestock training enhanced animal health for 32,457 people, supporting a 46,320-cattle catchment area.



#### **Nutrition gardens**

WFP established 21 nutrition gardens spanning 92 hectares, improving food security and generating income for 5,552 individuals, 70% of whom are women. Additionally, UNICEF, in partnership with FAO and the Food and Nutrition Council under the EU-funded ERVHIZ project, set up six community nutrition gardens in five districts of Matabeleland South, benefiting 2,992 households. These gardens prioritized female caregivers through the Care Group approach, enhancing dietary quality for children and families.



#### Output 2.3:

Strengthened gender responsive policy, regulatory, public and private finance environment to transform agrifood systems and promote sustainable natural resource management.

United Nations agencies involved

FAO, UNICEF, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, IOM

FAO, UNICEF, ITU, UNDP, UNESCO, and IOM, Zimbabwe advanced agrifood systems transformation and sustainable natural resource management by developing 11 gender-responsive policies and frameworks. Key achievements include the adoption of climate-resilient agricultural policies like the National Forestry and Agroecology Policies, strengthened climate governance through legal frameworks for adaptation and carbon trading, and enhanced urban agriculture governance with WFP's Urban Agriculture Policy for Gweru City, FAO improved data tools like EOSTAT and DIEM for targeted interventions, while IOM integrated climate-induced displacement into national policies. ITU bolstered digital resilients, while UNICEF, UNDP, and FAO empowered youth engagement in climate action, shaping Zimbabwe's COP29 position. UNESCO strengthened climate education, integrating it into curricula and building teacher capacity, while UNICEF's climate vulnerability assessment highlighted impacts on children and youth, driving evidence-based solutions.



#### Young Farmers Driving Change: Local Solutions to Zimbabwe's Food Crisis

"It's been a difficult season for many, especially us young farmers. I don't have land; I rent. Funding is a challenge when you don't have collateral, and the market is inaccessible with unstable prices," says 38-year-old Batsirai Magaya, a farmer in Chinhoyi District, Mashonaland West. Despite these challenges, Magaya produced 1,100 tons of maize in 2023/2024 but struggled with high transport costs and delayed payments from the Grain Marketing Board. The World Food Programme (WFP) stepped in to support local food procurement and marketing, boosting market access for farmers like Magaya and purchasing over 3,500 metric tons of grains to assist 272,000 people during Zimbabwe's drought crisis. This initiative highlights the growing role of young farmers in strengthening local food systems amid adversity.

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#### Output 3.1:

Key institutions are able to design and implement evidence based gender responsive policies, laws and programmes for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development.

United Nations agencies involved

#### UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, FAO, UNOPS, WFP, ILO, UN Women, ILO, UNCTAD, ITU

Through UNDP, ILO, UN Women, UNESCO, FAO, and IOM partnerships with Government of Zimbabwe, 173 institutions were strengthened in governance, labour relations, and cultural industries, driving inclusive development aligned with NDSI and SDGs. UNDP capacitated 125 institutions, including local authorities on AfCFTA, ministries on tax reforms, and power producers on renewable energy financing, while ILO enhanced five labour institutions and provided vehicles to boost youth enterprise outreach and artisanal miner monitoring. UNESCO empowered cultural professionals and SMEs, transitioning industries from informality to formality. Major achievements included seven land resolutions promoting tenure security, youth empowerment, and curbing corruption; three tax regimes reducing inequalities; and strategies advancing women's economic opportunities, such as the Chesvingo Safe Market Initiative and Small-Scale Mineral Beneficiation Strategy. National frameworks enhanced gender equality, digital economy access, and cybersecurity for women entrepreneurs. Digital transformation efforts, including eTrade readiness and the Digital Acceleration Centre, fostered innovation and job creation for youth. Diaspora policy review improved private sector engagement, while the DEVPROMIS System strengthened accountability across 38 agencies, ensuring equitable development progress.



Global SDGs indicator 4.2: Number of technical and vocational education and training (TVET) institutions with improved capacity to deliver training and assessments with UN support

Employability prospects and entrepreneurial skills for youth and women were improved through the strengthening of eight Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) programs. This initiative, led by the ILO in collaboration with the Ministries of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MWACSMED) and Youth Empowerment, Development and Vocational Training (MYEDVT), and financially supported by the African Development Bank (AfDB), addressed the challenge of disengaged youth aged 15–24, reducing NEET rates of 24.3% for females and 20% for males.





#### Dutput 3.2:

People, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized including women, girls, adolescents and youth are empowered to contribute to and benefit from productive and decent work opportunities.

#### People benefitting from income generating activities (IGA) with UN

United Nations agencies involved

ILO, UN Women, UNICEF, WFP, IFAD, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, UNESCO



Through ILO, UN Women, UNICEF, WFP, IFAD, FAO, UNDP, UNFPA, IOM, and UNESCO, over 1.38 million individuals, including youth, women, and persons with disabilities, gained economic empowerment through financial inclusion, climate-smart agriculture, business development, employability skills, and safe spaces. Key achievements included UNDP empowering 1,122,672 individuals through savings programs and FAO facilitating finance access for 8,439 smallholder farmers. FAO also trained 232,132 farmers in climate-smart agriculture, significantly boosting agricultural resilience. UNICEF equipped 15,248 youth with entrepreneurship skills, while ILO strengthened employability through TVET programs and business services, benefiting 4,503 individuals. UN Women capacitated 966 participants in digital skills, and UNESCO enhanced cultural industries, supporting 139 individuals and 13 MSMEs at Great Zimbabwe. These interventions increased household incomes, market access, and resilience to economic shocks, fostering inclusive and sustainable growth.









#### Output 3.3:

The business environment is strengthened to increase opportunities for private sector investment, innovation, productivity and competitiveness, trade and industrial development in key value chains (mining, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, services, digital and green economy).



#### **Global SDG Indicator 8.3:**

Number of business support organizations, workers' organizations and employers' organizations and with increased capacity to represent and provide services to its members, and to promote economic development, productive employment and decent work, as a result of UN support.

United Nations agencies involved

UNDP, ILO, UNESCO

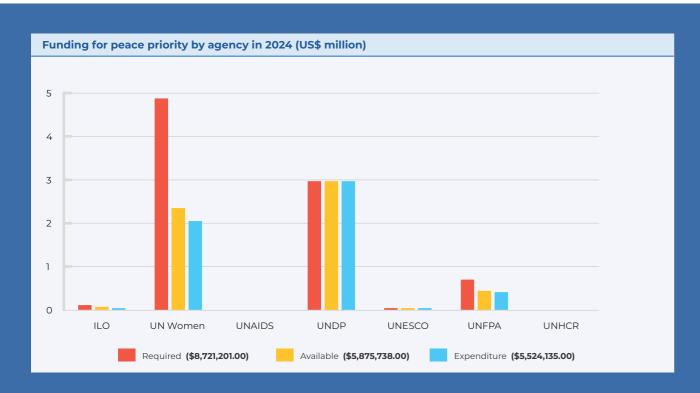
Through UNDP, ILO, UNESCO, UN Women, and UNICEF, 11 key organizations—such as TNF, EMCOZ, ZCTU, ZNCC, and NACZ—were empowered to improve service delivery and advocate for inclusive policies, advancing sustainable economic growth in Zimbabwe. Labour market contributions included TNF and trade unions shaping inclusive policies on decent work and social protection, while ZIMSTAT strengthened labour analysis capacity. Private sector engagement improved through SDG integration, gender empowerment studies, and adoption of the Women's Empowerment Principles by nine companies. Renewable energy financing programs enhanced the technical capacity of 30 Independent Power Producers, promoting gender equality and economic empowerment. Tourism grew with UNESCO's support for the Great Zimbabwe Destination Strategy and upskilling marginalized women under the Fairchance initiative. The creative economy benefited from the first baseline survey on informality, and disability-inclusive growth was advanced with the National Business Disability Network's launch. These efforts collectively enhanced economic opportunities, decent work, and sustainable development.



#### Sweet Success: Turning Challenges into Opportunities

Yollanda Mambeu's pastry business, Yoyo's Yummy Cakes and Baking Supplies, flourished in Mutare, Zimbabwe, thanks to her resilience and strategic growth efforts, supported by the ILO's Sustainable and Resilient Enterprise (SURE) and Improve Your Business (IYB) programs funded by the African Development Bank. Transforming the COVID-19 lockdown into an opportunity, Yollanda refined her baking skills, diversified her product line, and expanded her market reach, increasing her client base from 300 to 1200 within a year. Her profit margin surged from \$1000 to \$4000 monthly, and her baking workshops now train over 100 bakers. With plans to train 250 bakers and expand her enterprise into a full-scale bakery, Yollanda's vision inspires others while solidifying her business as a household name in Manicaland.





UN funds allocated to peace strategic areas in 2024





#### Output 4.1:

Strengthened Capacity of National and Sub-National Institutions to Discharge Mandates in a Transparent and Accountable Manner.

#### United Nations agencies involved

#### UNDP, UN Women, UNESCO, UNICEF, ILO, ITU, IOM

In 2024, the UN, in partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe, strengthened 169 institutions, including 27 government entities, 92 local authorities, 21 community and campus radio stations, 25 civil society organizations, and 20 Organizations of Persons with Disabilities. Notable achievements included the decentralization of magistrate courts, expanding legal services to nine districts and empowering 60 magistrates to handle cyber protection cases. Community and campus radio stations reached 1 million listeners with voter information, while the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Human Rights submitted seven state-party reports on key conventions. UN Women and UNDP enhanced advocacy to address VAWE, leading to a sectoral action plan to mitigate electoral violence against women. Capacity-building efforts supported 92 local authorities in gender-responsive budgeting, developed Community-Based Plans promoting social cohesion, and revitalized Junior Councils for child-inclusive governance. UNICEF facilitated provincial and district profiles, improving evidence-based planning for Vision 2030. Additionally, CSOs and OPDs were trained to engage in policy consultations, and negotiation training led to a collective public service agreement, strengthening governance and inclusivity.



#### **Output 4.2:**

People especially the vulnerable and marginalized including women, girls, adolescents and youth are empowered to effectively participate, claim their rights and benefit from service delivery by institutions at national and sub national levels (Executive, legislative and judiciary)



#### Global SDG indicator 16.3: Number of people who accessed justice

67,056 vulnerable individuals, including 818 children, accessed justice through decentralized services like the Legal Aid Directorate, Pre-Trial Detention services, Judicial Service Commission, and Victim Friendly System, reducing costs and improving accessibility with support from UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNFPA, and ILO. Mobile one-stop centers in seven provinces provided legal aid and psychosocial support to 8,600 survivors of SGBV. Pre-Trial Detention services enabled 818 children to access diversion programs, with a 95% success rate. Disability Committees were established in 88% of 26 Victim Friendly Courts, safeguarding the rights of persons with disabilities. Over 3.5 million people, including women, youth, and persons with disabilities, were empowered to participate in governance, with 150 women leaders trained to combat violence in politics and enhance leadership skills. Civic education programs reached 3.5 million listeners, while 227 persons with disabilities influenced budget priorities, and 300 child parliamentarians advocated for child-sensitive budgeting, fostering inclusive political participation.

United Nations in Zimbabwe





#### Output 4.3:

A strengthened gender responsive policy, oversight and legislative environment is in place to enable the effective implementation of the normative frameworks that Zimbabwe has signed, ratified and domesticated.

#### United Nations agencies involved

#### UNFPA, UNDP, UN Women, UNICEF

Collaborating with the Government of Zimbabwe, UN WOMEN, UNFPA, UNDP, UNICEF, and ITU supported the development and rollout of 9 gender-responsive and disability-inclusive policies, bills, and laws to enhance the rule of law, access to justice, and human rights. Key achievements included the enactment of the Criminal Law Code on the Protection of Children and Young Persons, and 3 governance bills improving administrative structures. Child rights advocacy led to enhancements of the Children's Amendment Act, the development of the Child Justice Bill, and revisions to criminalize sexual activity between adults and minors. Gender equality progress, documented in the 2024 Beijing +30 Report and the Solemn Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa, showed significant strides in 10 of 12 critical areas. ITU bolstered Zimbabwe's digital financial security by establishing a Cyber Incident Readiness Team and Digital Finance Security Lab, facilitating fraud detection and multi-stakeholder collaboration through clinics involving regulatory bodies and the private sector, advancing a secure and inclusive digital economy.





#### **Global SDG indicator 17.2:**

Data collection and analysis mechanisms/ initiatives providing disaggregated data to monitor progress towards the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and enhancing policy coherence for sustainable development, established/ implemented with UN support.

#### United Nations agencies involved

#### UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA

In 2024, UN Women, UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, UNESCO, and ITU, collaborated with the Government of Zimbabwe to enhance data systems for monitoring SDGs and promoting inclusive policies. Key achievements included producing the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey Key Indicator Report, four thematic census reports, and gendered analyses like the Women and Men Profile Reports, strengthening evidence-based, gender-responsive policymaking. The revival of the National Data for Development and Innovation Group improved coordination within Zimbabwe's National Statistical System (NSS) through Joint Work Plans across six clusters, aligning data-driven decisions with NDS1 and SDGs. Additionally, UNICEF, ZIMSTAT, and other partners supported the development of 10 provincial, 90 district, and ward-level profiles using 51 SDG-aligned indicators, enabling targeted resource allocation and addressing inequalities to ensure equitable development.



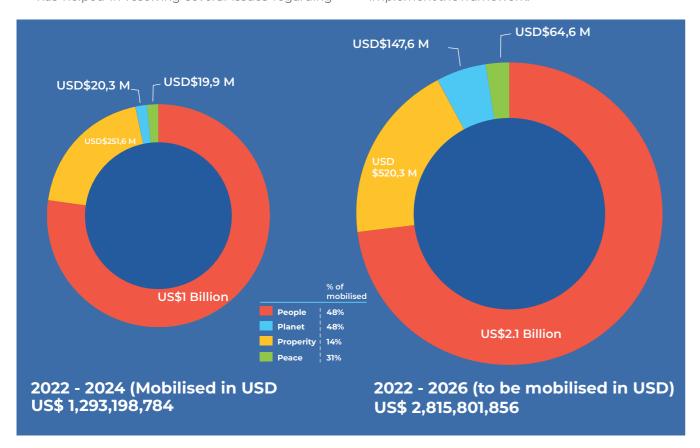
"I want to be a pilot. I want to travel the world and earn decent money," says Munashe, a Grade 7 pupil from rural Makoni District, inspired by the Zimbabwe Learning Passport. Supported by UNICEF, the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, and the UK Government, this online platform has revolutionized education in disadvantaged communities, pairing solar-powered computer labs with curriculum-aligned content. Munashe and her classmates, previously limited by scarce resources and opportunities, now dream beyond their village. With improved teaching tools, better attendance, and access to global knowledge, the initiative is opening pathways to brighter futures for learners like Munashe.





The strengthened partnerships have been instrumental to the progress made in implementing the Zimbabwe UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022–2026 during its third year (2024). Through joint implementation of the cooperation framework and several programmes, the UN Country Team (UNCT) has advanced and fostered collaborations between the different stakeholders and entities, including the private sector, for enhancing the lives and livelihoods of the Zimbabwe population. Structured and coordinated dialogue and advocacy are ongoing for a favourable resolution of Zimbabwe's debt while mitigating the effects on the vulnerable. Continuous engagement with the government and other relevant stakeholders has helped in resolving several issues regarding effective industrial policies, climate resilience, affordable renewable energy, gender equality, as well as better and high quality education, healthcare and pro-poor socioeconomic development.

A comprehensive resource mobilization strategy has been developed aiming to secure adequate funding to implement the cooperation framework. In 2024, the UN in Zimbabwe launched a US\$ 430 million flash appeal and a US\$ 2 billion national drought appeal. However, less than half of the financial resources needed to implement the framework has been mobilised, leaving a very wide funding gap. More effort is needed to raise the remaining funds needed to implement the framework.



#### **Major development partnerships**

- Innovative partnerships for SDG acceleration: Renewable Energy Fund, Hakwata Green Village, Climate-Smart Agriculture
- Key multistakeholder partnerships for an enabling environment and increased financing: Global Partnership for Education, Food Systems Transformation, Digital Connectivity
- South-South or Triangular Partnerships: Cross-border forums, South-South Cooperation on SDG Implementation



**UNCT Zimbabwe configuration and UN coherence** 

UNCT Zimbabwe comprises 25 agencies, funds and programmes (AFPs) that signed the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (2022–2026). Fifteen these 15 are resident and 10 are non-resident.

#### Resident and non-resident AFPs in Zimbabwe

Status	Agency	Fund/Programme	Entity
Resident	FAO, ILO, ITU, UNAIDS, UNESCO, UNIDO, WHO	UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, UNOPS, UN Women, WFP	UNHCR, IOM
Non-resident	IFAD, ITC, UNCTAD, UNECA, UN Habitat, UNODC, UPU	UNEP	OHCHR, UNDESA



Through the four pillars of the cooperative framework (People, Planet, Prosperity and Peace), the UNCT supports the government in accelerating integrated implementation of 16 the SDGs (except SDG 14). Close to 52% of programme delivery in 2024 was done through 11 joint programmes involving 13 (mainly resident) AFPs.

#### Joint programmes implemented by Zimbabwe UNCT in 2024 (US\$ million)

Programme	Participating agencies	2024 Available	2024 Expenditure
Global Partnerships for Education	UNESCO, UNICEF	8.045	7.74
UN Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities	UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA	0.26	0.25
Zimbabwe Electoral Commission Capacity Building Project Phase Two (ZIM-ECO2)	UN Women, UNDP, UNESCO	1.46	1.45
UNPRDP Regional UNESCO_ILO	ILO, UNESCO	0.03	0.03
Enhanced Resilience for Vulnerable Households in Zimbabwe (ERVHIZ)	UNICEF, FAO	2.25	2.25
Health Resilience Fund	UNFPA, UNICEF	13.27	11.38
Joint SRH Fund (2Gether4SRHR)	UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO	0.24	0.20
Rehabilitation and development of the Great Zimbabwe World Heritage Site Project	UNESCO, UNOPS	1.04	0.87
Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF)	ILO, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNHCR, WHO, UNESCO	140.29	138.17
Zimbabwe Joint SDG Fund Programme	UN Women, UNESCO, UNDP	0.18	0.15
Total joint programmes	167.07	162.49	
Total non-joint programme funds	221.76	155.32	
Grand total	388.83	317.81	

To enhance coherence, the UN in Zimbabwe has four formal interagency coordination structures, th UNCT, the Programme Management Team (PMT), the Operations Management Team (OMT) and the United Nations Communication Group (UNCG). Coordination with government and other stakeholders is institutionalised through the Joint Steering Committee (JSC), the Results Groups and the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT).



with youth, persons with disabilities and other stakeholders including donors and academia. Over 100 journalists and government officials participated in a UN-organised media workshop and 10 UN agencies showcased their programmes and activities at the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair attended by over 8000 people. Jointly, the UNCG organized the international days and public engagements including the UN Day and the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence. The UNCG produced 2 quarterly newsletters and conducted 2 UN town hall meetings.

#### The Efficiency Agenda and Business Operations Strategy Implementation

Nineteen entities of the UNCT, including UNRCO, participate in the Business Operations Strategy (BOS) implementation under the oversight of the OMT. The OMT targets a cumulative cost avoidance of US\$ 7.2 million by 2026 through implementation of high-impact services under CASP, Common Finance Services, IT and Procurement. The cost avoidance in 2024 is estimated at US\$ 977 000, which is 50% of the target US\$ 1.942 million, bringing the total cost avoidance to US\$ 6.577 (2020–2024), which is 91% of the target US\$ 7.2 million over the implementation period.

#### Efforts to communicate and advocate together

Twenty AFPs participated in the implementation of the 2024 UN communications annual work plan and provided all the funding required. Approximately 9 million people were reached through national media outlets and targeted social media campaigns on critical issues such as climate change, health and gender equality. The UN jointly worked with the government on stakeholder engagement, production and dissemination of the 3rd Voluntary National Review, as well as engagement on the Summit of the Future

#### **SUCCESS STORY**



Left: All Women Advocacy Trust, Harare-based CBO, receive their motorcycles at the UNAIDS offices in Harare

## Community-led monitoring Changing the Face of HIV Service Delivery in Zimbabwe

The UNAIDS-US CDC cooperative agreement transformed HIV service delivery in Zimbabwe by empowering community-based organizations (CBOs) with essential resources such as tablets, motorbikes, bicycles, solar power banks, and cameras. These tools addressed critical challenges in data security, mobility, and documentation, improving the efficiency and accuracy of data collection and monitoring. Enhanced mobility allowed for timely support visits to remote areas, facilitating early problem identification and resolution, while solar power banks ensured uninterrupted operations in areas without electricity. These advancements strengthened the capacity of CBOs to advocate for improved services, boost programme coordination, elevate staff morale, and ensure key and vulnerable populations receive timely and effective HIV services.

United Nations in Zimbabwe Results Report 2024



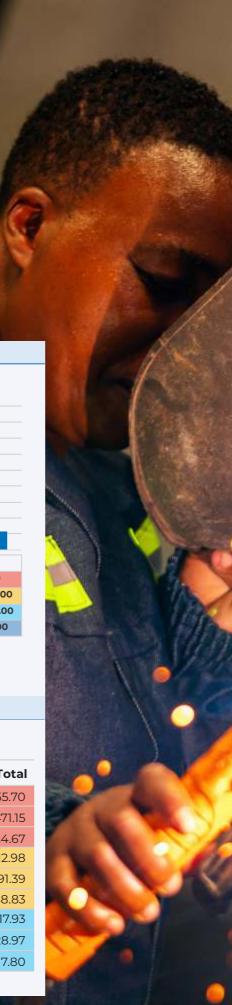
#### 2022 - 2024 Funding Framework 1,800,000,000.00 1,600,000,000.00 1,400,000,000.00 1,200,000,000.00 1,000,000,000.00 800,000,000.00 600,000,000.00 400,000,000.00 200,000,000.00 2022 - 2024 Required 31,669,190.00 26,535,414.00 1,001,356,005.00 251,629,284.00 19,870,855.00 2022 - 2024 Available 20,342,590.00 1,064,710,907.00 2022 - 2024 Expentiture 894,140,648.00 16,662,453.00 Unspent

2022 - 2024 Expenditure Unspent

Implementation funding for the cooperative framework priorities, 2022–2024 (US\$ million)

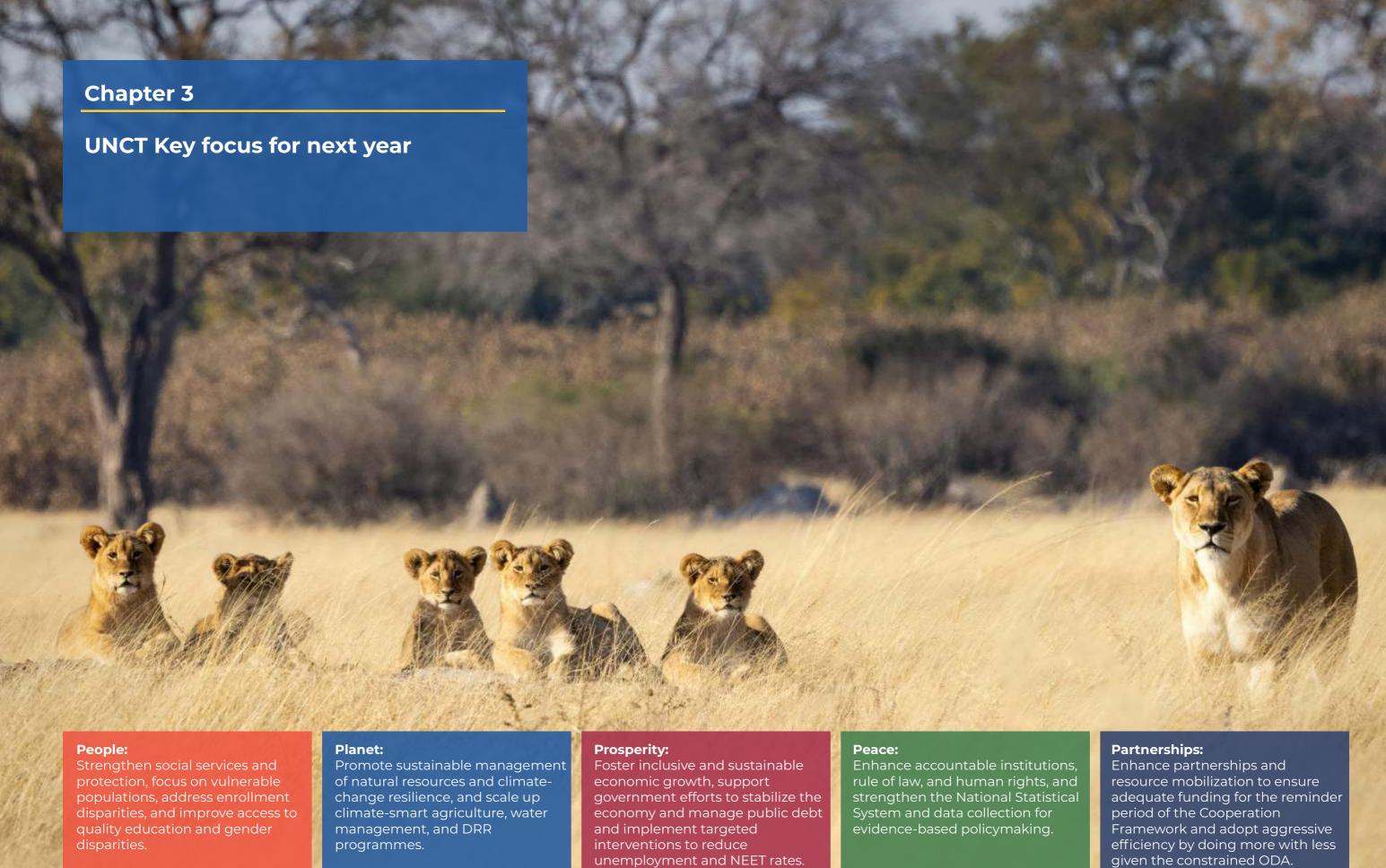
2022 - 2024 Available

Resources	Year	People	Planet	Prosperity	Peace	Total
Required	2022	482.02	155.20	10.48	8.00	655.70
	2023	377.47	76.25	7.61	9.82	471.15
	2024	369.06	93.30	13.58	8.72	484.67
Available	2022	390.51	109.99	7.29	5.19	512.98
	2023	315.40	62.85	4.33	8.81	391.39
	2024	295.44	78.80	8.72	5.88	388.83
Expenditure	2022	358.01	49.16	5.78	4.97	417.93
	2023	276.44	43.37	2.99	6.17	328.97
	2024	259.68	47.43	5.17	5.52	317.80



Results Report 2024

2022 - 2024 Required





given the constrained ODA.

#### **Annex**



Government of Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe Ministry of Health and Child Care; Zimbabwe Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, Climate and Rural Development; Zimbabwe Ministry of Agriculture Mechanization and Irrigation Development; Zimbabwe Ministry of Lands, Land Reform and Resettlement; Zimbabwe Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Zimbabwe Ministry of Mines and Mining Development; Zimbabwe Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; Zimbabwe Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development; Zimbabwe Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Recreation; Zimbabwe Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality; Zimbabwe Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage; Zimbabwe Ministry of Local Government and Public Works; Zimbabwe Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency; Zimbabwe Republic Police; Zimbabwe Ministry of Energy Power and Development; Zimbabwe Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority; Office of the President and Cabinet; Zimbabwe Medicines Control Authority; Zimbabwe Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education; Zimbabwe National Action Committee; Zimbabwe Electoral Commission; Zimbabwe Gender Commission; Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission; Zimbabwe Media Commission; Zimbabwe Parks & Wildlife Management Authority; Zimbabwe Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development; Environmental Management Authority (EMA);



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); International Labour Organisation (ILO); United Nations Development Programme (UNDP); United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS); United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA); United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO); United Nations World Food Programme (WFP); UN Women; United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF); United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD); United Nations Joint Programme on HIV and AIDS Secretariat



Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe (EMCOZ); Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions; Zimbabwe Federation of Trade Union



National NGOs National Aids Council Zimbabwe; Zimbabwe Association of Community Radios; Zimbabwe Union of Journalists; Zimbabwe Online Content Creators; Zimbabwe National Family Planning Council; Pearch Media Trust; Zimbabwean online fact-checking platform



International NGOs Centre de Coopération Internationale en Recherche Agronomique pour le Développement; Plan International; Terre des Hommes Italia; World Vision International; Caritas; Netherlands Development Organisation; Tree of Life Zimbabwe; Cooperazione e Sviluppo; International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center; Mwenezi Development and Training Centre



Academic institutions

University of Zimbabwe; Chinhoyi University of Technology; Great Zimbabwe University; Harare Institute of Technology; Manicaland State University of Applied Sciences; Bulawayo City Council; Harare Polytechnic; Masvingo Polytechnic; Mutare Polytechnic; Westgate Industrial Training College; Danhiko Industrial Training College; Mupfure Industrial Training College; National Museum and Monuments in Zimbabwe; National Arts Council in Zimbabwe; Research ICT Africa



African Union; Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS); Intergovernmental Authority on Development (IGAD); Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)

# CONTRIBUTING PARTNERS OVERVIEW

41%

Multilateral Global
Vertical Funds

24%

13%

8%

Multilateral -IFIs

5% EU Institutions 5%

Multilateral - UN interagency pooled funds

2%

1% Foundation





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