



FOOD & NUTRITION SECURITY



GENDER EQUALITY



HIV & AIDS



POVERTY REDUCTION & VALUE ADDITION



PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE



SOCIAL SERVICES & PROTECTION

ZUNDAF 2016 - 2020

Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework

Supporting Inclusive Growth & Sustainable Development

ZUNDAF 2016 - 2020

**Zimbabwe United Nations Development
Assistance Framework**

Supporting Inclusive Growth & Sustainable Development

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GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE & UNITED NATIONS COUNTRY TEAM FOREWORD

We, the undersigned, pledge our commitment to realising the Sustainable Development Goals in a universal, human-rights based, and transformative manner. In pursuit of that endeavour, the Government of Zimbabwe and the United Nations Country Team are guided by the principles and ideals of the United Nations as well as by the national aspirations and commitments detailed in the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset).

Looking ahead, Government and UN action is informed by the successes and lessons from the 2012-2015 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF), where commendable development results have been supported. This support was made possible with strong partnerships under national leadership, where joint efforts by Government, UN, Donors, Civil Society and Non-Governmental

Organisations have revitalized the social sectors and led to key progress in others.

Some of these key results include: a one-third decline of the maternal mortality rate; a doubling of the immunisation rate, with 69 per cent of children now covered; a progressive and people-driven national Constitution now in place; a 1:1 pupil-to-textbook ratio maintained for over 2.5 million school children; an increase in access to reliable data through the completion of major national surveys; a doubling of women in Parliament to 35 per cent; and a reduction of mother-to-child transmission of HIV by more than half to under 9 per cent.

On these results, we must highlight the very generous engagement of the donor community in Zimbabwe, where the 2012-2015 ZUNDAF saw an average delivery of approximately USD 400 million



annually to support the achievement of development results.

Nevertheless, some major and persistent challenges remain. With poverty levels stubbornly high at 63 per cent nationally and 76 per cent in rural areas, we must build resilience to more firmly address root causes of un- and under-employment, inequalities, food and nutrition security, as well as the effects of climate change. Through the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF, we have the collective responsibility to sustain, enhance and replicate the admirable progress made in certain sectors over the past few years, while promoting partnerships for improved development cooperation and effectiveness in a united front.

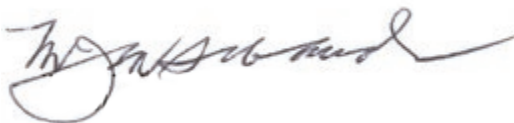
In this regard, we note key efforts that have been set in motion to facilitate growth and development, including: establishing independent commissions for human rights, elections, and peace and reconciliation; strengthening the business and investment climate; prioritising the economic reform agenda; addressing fiscal space issues; and promoting increased engagement between the Government and Partners for enhanced coordination of development efforts.

We now move ahead on robust foundations. As a major programme framework complementing Zim

Asset, the ZUNDAF describes the collective vision and response of the UN System in Zimbabwe and allows us to deliver together under one nationally-owned strategy in an efficient and transparent manner. This ZUNDAF is the product of a series of high level consultations that allowed stakeholders to reach broad consensus on priority areas.

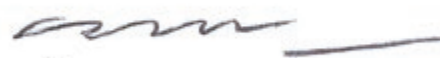
We hereby acknowledge the admirable engagement of a cross-section of Government Ministries and Departments, UN Agencies, Donors and Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations, Non-Governmental Organisations, and International Financial Institutions in together determining how best the UN System can support the Government to achieve its national development priorities and meet its international commitments.

In moving forward, the onus is on all of us to ensure that the implementation of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF has a sustainable impact in its contribution to ending poverty, transforming all lives, and protecting the planet. We have a collective responsibility and obligation to ensure equal access to justice and human rights for all in uplifting the standard of living of Zimbabweans and positively contributing to this country's development.



Dr. M.J.M. Sibanda

Chief Secretary to the President and Cabinet



Bishow Parajuli

United Nations Resident Coordinator

PARTICIPATING UN AGENCIES

Bishow Parajuli
United Nations Resident Coordinator
also on behalf of IAEA, IFAD, ITC, UNCTAD, UNIC, UNOPS

Chimimba David Phiri
FAO Subregional Coordinator and Representative

Hopolang Phororo
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Chali Tumelo
ITU Area Representative

Anders Kompass
OHCHR Director, Field Operations and Technical Cooperation Division

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UNAIDS Country Director

Verity Nyagah -
UNDP Country Director

Mounkaila Goumandakoye
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Hubert Gijzen
UNESCO Regional Director

Cheikh Tidiane Cisse
UNFPA Representative

Millicent Mutuli
UNHCR Representative

Reza Hossaini
UNICEF Representative

Mohamed Eisa
UNIDO Regional Director

Zhuldyz Akisheva
UNODC Regional Representative

Delphine Serumaga
UNWOMEN Representative

Gladys Mutyavaviri
UPU Regional Coordinator

Camille Nuamah
World Bank Country Manager

Sory Ouane
WFP Representative

David Okello
WHO Representative

FAO	Food and Agriculture Organisation	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency	UNIC	United Nations Information Centre
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
ILO	International Labour Organisation	UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organisation
ITC	International Trade Centre	UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
ITU	International Telecommunications Union	UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
OHCHR	Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights	UNRCO	United Nations Resident Coordinator's Office
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS	UNWOMEN	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNCT	United Nations Country Team	UPU	Universal Postal Union
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development	WB	World Bank
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme	WFP	World Food Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme	WHO	World Health Organisation
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation		
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund		



United Nations
Zimbabwe



The UN will follow through on MDG commitments while supporting Zimbabwe to embrace and work towards the implementation of the Post-2015 International Development Agenda

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

ZUNDAF BACKGROUND

The 2016-2020 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) is the United Nations (UN) strategic programme framework to support national development priorities as informed by the 2013-2018 Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset) and to advance on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as other international commitments, norms and standards.

The ZUNDAF allows all members of the UN Country Team to deliver together through one nationally-owned strategy that draws on the full range of UN expertise while supporting an integrated approach to achieving development results in a coherent manner. The ZUNDAF elaboration process was jointly led by the Government of Zimbabwe and the UN Country Team with the participation of development partners, civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, and international financial institutions, ensuring national ownership and inclusiveness throughout the process.

ZUNDAF MODEL

The Government of Zimbabwe and the UN Country Team are committed to the principles of Delivering as One to enhance UN coherence for development results. In line with these principles, and to best support Zim Asset, a strategic outcome-based approach for the ZUNDAF was adopted, focusing on recovery and development priorities. In addition, the Government of Zimbabwe and the United Nations Country Team have integrated key cross-cutting issues and UN programming principles to strengthen the quality and focus of the UN's response to national priorities based on the UN System's common values, standards and comparative advantages.

To ensure robust ZUNDAF implementation, the Government and the UN Country Team will formulate a Joint Implementation Matrix (JIM), providing a common tool for ZUNDAF operationalisation at the output level. In addition, the UN Country Team, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, will continue to support the response to humanitarian needs as they may arise.

COMMITMENT TO UNIVERSAL DECLARATIONS

Zimbabwe continues to show commitment to adhere to international norms and standards. The country has acceded to a wide range of international and regional conventions and created a legal and policy framework to translate these commitments into policy. Accordingly, the 2013 Constitution and the general legislative framework of the country have been largely aligned with international human rights standards. With regards to the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs), while major strides have been made to achieve certain targets, significant challenges remain.

In going forward, the UN will continue to promote the application and implementation of internationally and regionally agreed standards in Zimbabwe. Moreover, the UN will follow through on MDG commitments, including those made in previous ZUNDAFs, while supporting Zimbabwe to embrace and work towards the implementation of the Post-2015 International Development Agenda through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

ZUNDAF RESULTS

The ZUNDAF offers opportunities to strengthen partnerships, linkages and programming, including those with other major development frameworks. ZUNDAF results are explicitly linked to the national priorities articulated by Government through the Zim Asset and to the emerging Sustainable

Development Goals. Priority areas and outcomes are detailed below:

1. **Food and Nutrition Security:** Outcome 1 - Targeted households in rural and urban areas have improved food and nutrition security. Outcome 2 - Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security.
2. **Gender Equality:** Outcome 1 - Key institutions strengthened to formulate, review, implement and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women's rights. Outcome 2 - Women and girls are empowered to effectively participate in social, economic and political spheres and to utilise gender-based violence services.
3. **HIV and AIDS:** Outcome 1 - All adults and children have increased HIV knowledge, use effective HIV prevention services, and are empowered to participate in inclusive and equitable social mobilization to address drivers of the epidemic. Outcome 2 - 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, at least 90% of HIV positive people receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, and 90% of those on treatment have durable viral load suppression. Outcome 3 - Key institutions from Government and civil society effectively and efficiently manage a multi-sectoral AIDS response.
4. **Poverty Reduction and Value Addition:** Outcome 1 - Key institutions formulate and implement socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes for improved livelihoods and reduced poverty of communities. Outcome 2 - Increased access to income and decent work opportunities in key value chains and economic sectors, particularly for young people and women.
5. **Public Administration and Governance:** Outcome 1 - Key public sector institutions mobilize, manage and account for resources effectively for quality service delivery. Outcome 2 - Increased citizen participation in democratic processes in line with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant international norms and standards.



Outcome 3 - Government and its partners generate and utilize data for development.

6. **Social Services and Protection:** Outcome 1 - Vulnerable populations have increased access to and utilisation of quality basic social services. Outcome 2 - Key institutions provide quality and equitable basic social services. Outcome 3 - Households living below the food poverty line have improved access to and utilisation of social protection services.

ZUNDAF results are explicitly linked to the national priorities articulated by Government through the Zim Asset and to the emerging Sustainable Development Goals

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

All major ZUNDAF processes are led and chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Office of the President and Cabinet, who are accountable for the strategic oversight of ZUNDAF results. The UN Resident Coordinator, as the designated representative of the UN Secretary General, coordinates the actions of the UN Country Team to achieve ZUNDAF results.



Significant efforts are made to ensure strong partnerships with all stakeholders, including multilateral and bilateral partners, international financial institutions, non-governmental organisations, civil society, and the private sector

ZUNDAF planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting is organized at the ZUNDAF Results Group level, and chaired / co-chaired by UN Heads of Agencies leading the outcomes in their respective results area. The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF Results Groups are aligned to the Zim Asset architecture, rallying behind nationally-led systems and structures to support national ownership and the reduction of transaction costs.

PARTNERSHIPS

Significant efforts are made to ensure strong partnerships with all stakeholders, including multilateral and bilateral partners, international financial institutions, non-governmental organisations, civil society, and the private sector. Moreover, the UN continues to strengthen its partnerships with communities and the media. Focus is also placed on South-South Cooperation, offering valuable pathways to promote and encourage the sharing of knowledge, skills and expertise as well as the adaptation of good practices.

The UN thus supports the Government to establish and lead its development coordination systems through the Zim Asset architecture. The objective

is for the full operationalisation of an efficient platform for the coordination and achievement of development results for all stakeholders. To promote robust partnerships, joint resource mobilisation and leveraging strategies will be flexible and programmatic, taking into account the importance of strengthening existing collaborations while increasingly tapping into innovative sources of funding and partnerships.

POLICY, ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS

The UN System's policy, advocacy and communications activities in Zimbabwe are continually enhanced to inform, track, monitor and report on the implementation of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF.

The UN Country Team thus pursues consistent and coordinated policy analysis, expression and guidance for a common vision by harnessing the expertise from across UN agencies. In this regard, a multi-faceted UN advocacy and communications strategy is developed and implemented to support the achievement of results.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The UN Country Team is committed to the principles of business process simplification, harmonization, reduction in transaction costs, and efficiency savings in support of 2016-2020 ZUNDAF implementation. Accordingly, the UN Country Team is implementing a five-year Strategic Operations Framework aligned to the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF. This framework aims to build increasingly cost-effective operations and services that contribute to enhanced development results.

RESOURCES

Indicative resources required for the implementation of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF are estimated at USD **1,641,800,000**. This figure is in line with disbursements for the 2012-2015 ZUNDAF, which totalled USD 1,601,192,579.

ZUNDAF BACKGROUND

The 2016-2020 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) is the United Nations (UN) strategic programme framework to support national development priorities as informed by the 2013-2018 Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (Zim Asset) and to advance on the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) as well as other international commitments, norms and standards.

The ZUNDAF allows all members of the UN Country Team to deliver together through one nationally owned strategy that draws on the full range of UN expertise while supporting an integrated approach to achieving development results in a coherent manner.

This approach also includes access to the mandates and resources of non-resident agencies. As such, the ZUNDAF describes the collective vision and response of the UN System in Zimbabwe by defining outcomes to be achieved over the course of five years, by providing a platform for clear division of labour, and by driving joint planning and programming. Ultimately, the ZUNDAF is an instrument through which UN agencies work together to develop programmes that positively impact the lives of the people of Zimbabwe.

The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF is the fourth generation programme framework and succeeds the 2012-2015 ZUNDAF. The ZUNDAF elaboration process was jointly led by the Government of Zimbabwe and the UN Country Team with the participation of development partners, civil society organisations, non-governmental organisations, and international financial institutions, ensuring national ownership and inclusiveness throughout the process.

The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF is the product of a series of high-level consultations through open dialogue visioning, an independent ZUNDAF evaluation, a country analysis exercise, and strategic prioritisation. This process concluded with a high-level validation exercise allowing stakeholders to reach broad consensus on ZUNDAF priority areas and outcomes. These exercises provided the information and strategies needed to elaborate an evidence-based and results-focussed programme framework in a participatory and inclusive manner.

The ZUNDAF allows all members of the UN Country Team to deliver together through one nationally owned strategy that draws on the full range of UN expertise



ZUNDAF MODEL

The Government of Zimbabwe and the UN Country Team are committed to the principles of Delivering as One to enhance UN coherence for development results. Through the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF, and building on progress thus far, efforts will continue to strengthen the impact of UN action through these principles in complementing Zim Asset.

The vision of Zim Asset is “towards an empowered society and a growing economy,” guided by the mission “to provide an enabling environment for sustainable economic empowerment and social transformation to the people of Zimbabwe.” Zim Asset is based on four main clusters: Food and Nutrition Security; Social Services and Poverty Eradication; Infrastructure and Utilities; and Value Addition and Beneficiation. To support these efforts, enabling clusters are established to support Fiscal Reform Measures; Public Administration, Governance and Performance Management; as well as Development Coordination.

In line with the UN Delivering as One principles, and to best support Zim Asset, a strategic outcome-based approach for the ZUNDAF was adopted, focussing on recovery and development priorities. The ZUNDAF is designed to provide the Government of Zimbabwe, the UN and Development Partners with a flexible and agile framework, responding and adapting to the national context in a holistic manner. As such, the ZUNDAF offers opportunities to strengthen partnerships, linkages and programming, including those with other major development frameworks. ZUNDAF results are guided by six national priority areas, these are:

1. Food and Nutrition Security
2. Gender Equality
3. HIV and AIDS
4. Poverty Reduction and Value Addition
5. Public Administration and Governance
6. Social Services and Protection.

Accordingly, fifteen outcomes have been elaborated to respond to the evolving needs within

these priority areas. In addition, these outcomes are explicitly linked to the national priorities articulated by Government through the Zim Asset and to the emerging Sustainable Development Goals.

In addition, the Government of Zimbabwe and the United Nations Country Team have integrated key cross-cutting issues. These issues are: Youth, Information and Communications Technology, Data, Resilience, Disaster Risk Management, Culture for Development, and Public Private Partnerships. The ZUNDAF also applies the five UN programming principles, of Capacity Development, Environmental Sustainability, Gender Equality, Human Rights-Based Approach, and Result-Based Management. These cross-cutting issues and principles strengthen the quality and focus of the UN’s responses to national priorities based on the UN System’s common values, standards and comparative advantages.

To ensure robust ZUNDAF implementation, the Government and the UN Country Team will formulate a Joint Implementation Matrix (JIM) that provides a common tool for ZUNDAF operationalisation at output level. The Joint Implementation Matrix provides a clear link and interface between the ZUNDAF and individual UN agency programmes. It also provides a common budgetary framework, where all planned and costed programme activities are presented, significantly facilitating reporting and joint resource mobilisation efforts. Through the ZUNDAF and the JIM, the Government and the UN System in Zimbabwe determine areas of complementarity for joint programming and joint programmes in order to reduce duplication and achieve higher level results through multidimensional responses.

While the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF focusses on recovery and development issues, scope for support to humanitarian needs as these may arise is provided. As such, should a situation occur where humanitarian assistance is required, the UN Country Team, under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator, will continue to support the

The ZUNDAF is designed to provide the Government of Zimbabwe, the UN and Development Partners with a flexible and agile framework, responding and adapting to the national context in a holistic manner

response in line with humanitarian principles of humanity, neutrality, impartiality, and operational independence, which are central to establishing and maintaining access and providing support to affected populations.

Seeing the closure of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) in Zimbabwe in 2015, and as the humanitarian architecture has gradually phased out, coordination has been assumed by Government-led sectors, covering both development and humanitarian activities. The UN will therefore continue to work closely with relevant Ministries and Departments as appropriate to strengthen disaster risk management, preparedness, response and mitigation, as well as overall coordination.

In implementing the ZUNDAF, the United Nations Country Team will continue to rely and build upon its comparative advantages. Some of these are: the UN's unique, neutral and impartial role across the humanitarian and development spheres; its key position as a trusted and honest broker with Government and development partners; its normative legitimacy and permanent presence in Zimbabwe; and the breadth of its engagement, including its capacity to leverage resources.



COMMITMENT TO INTERNATIONAL GOALS, NORMS AND STANDARDS

Zimbabwe continues to show commitment to adhere to international norms and standards. The country has acceded to a wide range of international and regional conventions and created a legal and policy framework to translate these commitments into policy. Accordingly, the 2013 Constitution and the general legislative framework of the country have been largely aligned with international human rights standards.

Major strides have been made in achieving targets for MDG 2 on Universal Primary Education; MDG 3 on Gender equality; and MDG 6 on Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other diseases

Major strides have been made in achieving Millennium Development Goal (MDG) targets, albeit with significant challenges. Improvements are mainly in MDG 2 on Universal Primary Education; MDG 3 on Gender equality; and MDG 6 on Combating HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases. Significant challenges remain in MDG 1 on Eradicating Extreme Poverty and Hunger, MDG 4 on Reducing Child Mortality, and MDG 5 on Reducing Maternal Mortality.

Moreover, as part of strengthening the human rights and the peace architecture, the country has successfully participated in the Universal Period Review (UPR) process driven by the UN Human Rights Council. This has also resulted in increased compliance with the regional and international human rights obligations. Likewise, the UN Country Team is committed to the principles of the Human Rights Up Front agenda, where the UN Secretary General has renewed the commitment of the UN to its responsibilities with regards to prevention and early warning. Furthermore, the Zero Hunger Challenge of the UN Secretary General provides the opportunity to address the multi-sectoral issues of hunger and malnutrition.

Going forward, the UN will continue to promote the application and implementation of internationally and regionally agreed standards in Zimbabwe, including: the Universal Declarations of Human Rights (and related International Treaties), the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Convention on



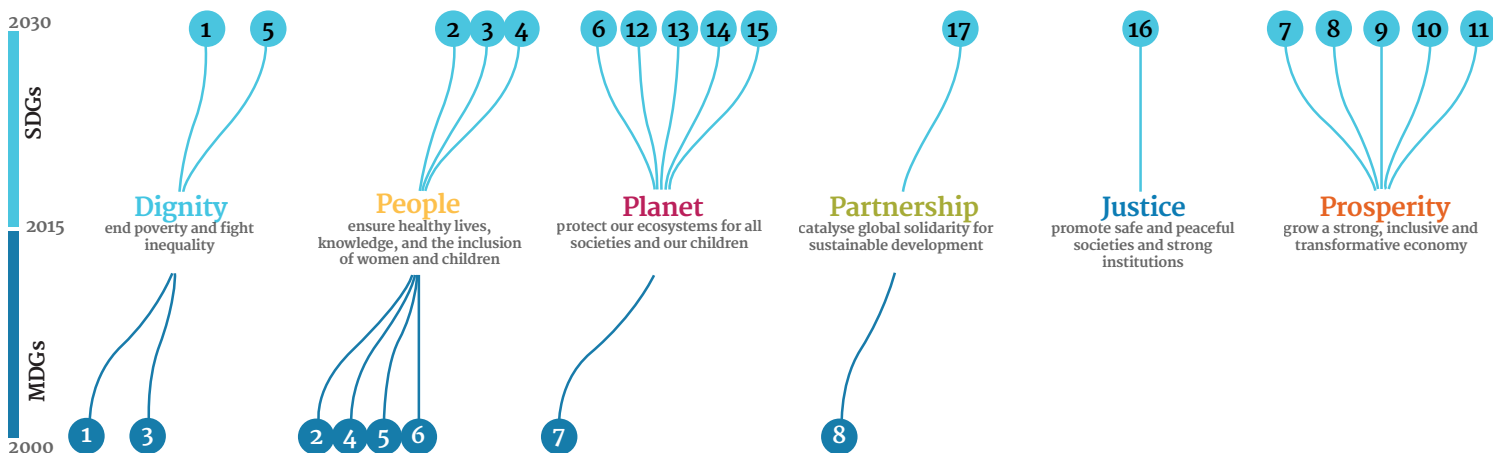
the Rights of the Child (CRC), the UN Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) Resolutions, ILO International Labour Standards, the International Conference on Population and Development, and UNESCO Cultural Conventions.

Likewise, the UN will continue to bring relevant international norms and standards to the attention of stakeholders and provide support to strengthen capacities for their fulfilment. Moreover, the UN will continue to follow through on MDG commitments, including those made in previous ZUNDAFs, while supporting Zimbabwe to embrace and work towards the implementation of the Post-2015 International Development Agenda through the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

At the time of printing of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF (May 2015), the emerging Post-2015 International Development Agenda was captured in the form of 17 Sustainable Development Goals. These goals have informed the development of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF and are outlined below. This agenda is expected to be finalised in September 2015 at the UN General Assembly.

1. End poverty in all its forms everywhere
2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition, and promote sustainable agriculture
3. Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages
4. Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote life-long learning opportunities for all
5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
6. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable, and modern energy for all
8. Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all
9. Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation
10. Reduce inequality within and among countries
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. Ensure sustainable consumption and production patterns
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14. Conserve and sustainably use the oceans, seas and marine resources for sustainable development
15. Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss
16. Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels
17. Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development



ZUNDAF RESULTS

Food and Nutrition Security



Food and nutrition security is enshrined in the Zim Asset as one of the key priority areas for the Government of Zimbabwe

Food and nutrition security as emphasized in the Zim Asset is one of the key priority areas for the Government of Zimbabwe. The commitment is evident in the 2013 National Food and Nutrition Security Policy which promotes a multi-sectoral approach at all administrative levels, especially for the most vulnerable, including female and child-headed households. The food and nutrition security development priority is in line with MDG 1 aimed at eradicating extreme poverty and hunger, and will be carried forward in 2015 by SDG 2 to end hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture.

The food and nutrition security situation in Zimbabwe is influenced by the macro socio-economic and political environment, which for more than a decade has been characterised by economic decline, low agriculture productivity, degraded natural resource base, limited access to means of livelihood, climate change and variability, deteriorating standards of living and health services, poor sanitation, as well as policy inconsistencies. A five-year trend analysis of the number of food-insecure households reported in the 2014 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Report shows an unstable pattern, with women and children most affected. It is therefore important to ensure

that these groups are covered in all interventions aimed at addressing food and nutrition insecurity.

The most prominent nutrition challenge in Zimbabwe is stunting. Preventing and reducing stunting, especially during the first 1000 day period from conception to 2 years of age, has emerged as one of the most critical national priorities for Zimbabwe. According to the 2014 Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS), prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age is at 27.6 per cent which points to an improvement from 35 per cent in the same survey in 2009 and 32 per cent in the Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey (ZDHS) of 2010-2011.

Zimbabwe is signatory to a number of UN Environmental Conventions on Climate Change, Biodiversity, Drought and Desertification. The country's current energy challenges and the traditional dependency on biomass for energy exert enormous pressure on natural forests. This dependence has resulted in deforestation that leads to land degradation, exacerbates the greenhouse effect and negatively affects the water cycle, which impacts the availability of water resources for agriculture and other social and economic uses. From 1990 to 2010, the country has been among the top ten countries with the largest annual net loss of forest area, at approximately 330,000 hectares per annum (FAO-Forest Resources Assessment Report 2010). All of these aspects contribute both directly and indirectly to food and nutrition insecurity.

The UN in Zimbabwe will call upon stakeholders in agriculture, social protection, health, nutrition, environment, as well as water and sanitation sectors to address food and nutrition insecurity using a multi-sectoral approach. Accordingly, the UN Secretary General's Zero Hunger Challenge will serve as a guiding framework to address key drivers of food and nutrition security under strong national commitment. The challenge of Zero Hunger means zero stunted children less than 2 years; 100 per cent access to adequate food all year round; all food systems are sustainable; 100 per cent increase in smallholder productivity and income; as well as zero loss or waste of food. Moreover, the UN will facilitate risk-sensitive and sustainable agricultural production in line with



international environmental obligations. In order to promote the attainment of food and nutrition security at all levels, the UN will prioritise supporting the implementation of proven high-impact interventions that will enable households and communities to ensure food and nutrition security for adolescent, maternal, infant and young children.

Outcome 1: Targeted households in rural and urban areas have improved food and nutrition security

There are four pillars to food and nutrition security, each of which can be applied across national, household and individual levels: food availability, food access, food utilisation, and stability. The UN in Zimbabwe will facilitate capacity development of national institutions and support frameworks that increase agricultural production and productivity. It will also promote interventions to improve post-harvest management and consumption of diversified nutritious foods.

To address nutrition issues, a multi-sectoral and targeted approach to combat stunting will be applied. Key strategies to reduce stunting will include: coordination and collaboration across sectors to enhance convergence of interventions for greater impact; community engagement; behaviour change communication for the uptake



Prevalence of stunting in children under five years of age

The UN will promote resource-efficient technologies, sustainable land and water resources management and renewable and sustainable energy solutions crucial for sustained food and nutrition security

of nutrition services; and sustained adoption of practices that promote good nutrition.

Partnerships with the private sector and academia to support the implementation of the food fortification strategy will be developed through the Scaling Up Nutrition (SUN) Business Networks. Efforts will also focus on the continued establishment of Government led food and nutrition security committees at all administrative levels in order to facilitate cross-sector linkages and collaboration for scaling up nutrition at sub-national levels. Through these efforts, the UN will support increased access to resources for women and youth in order to increase their food and nutrition security.



Outcome 2: Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security

In line with the Zim Asset vision of moving “towards an empowered society and growing economy,” it is of high priority to mobilize, organize and build the capacities of communities to respond to, cope with, and recover from natural and man-made shocks and stresses.

Climate change is a development issue that cuts across sectors, allowing all development partners to become involved. The UN will therefore focus on strengthening climate adaptation and mitigation, disaster risk management, proper land use, as well as planning and rehabilitation of community productive assets to build community resilience, particularly for vulnerable populations in a gender-sensitive way.

In line with Zim Asset, the Food and Nutrition Policy, and the National Nutrition and Food Fortification strategies, the UN will prioritize delivery of high-impact nutrition interventions based on global guidance and evidence. Using a lifecycle approach, the UN will incorporate strategies and actions that will support Zimbabwe in its attainment of the World Health Assembly targets for increasing the rates of exclusive breastfeeding, reducing stunting, reducing anaemia and controlling obesity by 2025.

Agricultural production and productivity depends on energy and environmental resources such as land and water. The UN will promote resource-efficient technologies, sustainable land and water resources management and renewable and sustainable energy solutions crucial for sustained food and nutrition security that spans generations. Education, training and capacity development in all these areas will be essential.

High-impact advocacy campaigns for climate smart agriculture for household food and nutrition security and community resilience will be launched in partnership with the public and private sectors, non-governmental organisations, community based organisations, and donors. National advocacy networks that are linked to global networks will be strengthened and/or established.

Gender Equality



Zimbabwe continues to face a myriad of challenges in the political, social and economic spheres as a consequence of gender inequalities

Zimbabwe's 2013 Constitution provides a strong legal framework for the promotion and attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment. This framework includes a non-discrimination and equality clause, a gender parity clause on equal representation of men and women in public office and positions of decision making, full citizenship rights for women, and the establishment of a Gender Commission. Further, Zimbabwe is a state party to key regional and international human rights instruments such as the Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW), the Protocol to the African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa, and international labour standards on gender equality.

Despite the legal commitment to gender equality at the international, regional and national levels, women and girls in Zimbabwe continue to face a myriad of challenges in the political, social and

economic spheres as a consequence of gender inequalities and imbalances. As noted in the 2014 Zimbabwe Country Analysis Report, the exercise of women's rights is negatively impacted by harmful cultural and religious practices, subordination in the public and private spheres, patriarchal attitudes, lack of skills, and power imbalances in all spheres of life.

Manifestations of gender inequalities include: the high prevalence of violence against women and girls, which poses a major challenge to their advancement and empowerment; high rates of child marriages and pregnancies; high maternal mortality rates; and high vulnerability of adolescent girls and young women to HIV and sexually transmitted infections. These inequalities are manifested through low representation in leadership and decision making positions in both public and private sectors; low levels of participation in the labour market, child labour and over

ZUNDAF interventions will focus on strengthening capacity of institutions to promote gender equality, strengthening the legal and policy frameworks while at the same time empowering women and girls to exercise their rights

representation in the informal economy; higher dropout rates for girls, especially in secondary education and beyond; low participation of girls and women in the science and engineering fields as well as in technical and vocational education and training programmes; and low access to productive resources such as land and mineral wealth.

The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF provides an entry point for the Government of Zimbabwe, the UN, development partners and stakeholders to address gender inequalities in line with the Constitution and Zim Asset through specific programming on key issues such as violence against women, women's participation in politics and decision making, and women's economic empowerment, while at the same time mainstreaming gender in all other priority areas. The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF builds upon the previous ZUNDAF and provides a framework to further efforts for the establishment of an environment that ensures the respect, protection, promotion and fulfilment of the rights of women and girls, as well as the attainment of gender equality through working with public and private sector institutions and all relevant stakeholders.

Through integrating the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 5 to achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls, ZUNDAF interventions will focus on: strengthening the capacity of institutions to promote gender equality; strengthening the legal and policy frameworks; empowering women and girls to exercise their rights; and creating an enabling and supportive community environment. The modality of the Joint Programme for Gender Equality that was initiated during the 2012-1015 ZUNDAF will continue to be utilised as a key mechanism to bring multiple stakeholders together to work collaboratively towards achieving gender equality outcomes.

Outcome 1: Key institutions strengthened to formulate, review, implement and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women's rights

This outcome is aimed at developing and strengthening the capacity of key institutions and duty bearers to effectively engage in the processes of formulating, reviewing and amending national

legislation and policies that impact gender equality, while also aligning them with the Constitution and international norms and standards. The UN will support the strengthening of national gender monitoring and evaluation systems in order to coordinate and track the implementation of gender equality commitments and measure results of various stakeholders. Support to the Gender Commission as an independent institution with a constitutional mandate on monitoring gender equality in the country will be a key priority.

Capacity development support will also be targeted towards promoting accountability in the implementation and monitoring of legislation and policies through various development programmes and initiatives in order to advance gender equality. This includes capacity for gender analysis, as well as review, reform and formulation of laws and policies informed by research and practical experiences. The capacity development processes will target parliament and policy makers to facilitate the passing of gender sensitive laws or amending laws to ensure they comply with the Constitution in all sectors.

Programmatic work supported by the UN under this outcome will seek to strengthen the capacity of the gender management system in Government and within the gender machinery to formulate, coordinate, implement, monitor and evaluate agreed gender equality programming initiatives, while also translating them into practice. These efforts include UN support to existing and new programmes and advocacy for sufficient resource investment so that they are effectively implemented. In addition, capacity development will focus on equipping institutions, including Government as well as employers' and workers' organisations, with tools for gender mainstreaming and the monitoring and tracking of results. Programming will aim to address key gender inequality challenges, such as: high levels of gender-based violence, including child marriage; marginalisation and discrimination in the political, social and economic sectors; as well as negative religious and cultural practices and norms that perpetuate gender inequalities.

Key achievements under this outcome will include increased protection, promotion, upholding, respecting and facilitation of the realisation of

rights for women, men, boys and girls in line with the Constitution.

Outcome 2: Women and girls are empowered to effectively participate in social, economic and political spheres and to utilise gender-based violence services

The second outcome under the gender equality priority area is targeted at achieving gender equality results for the rights holders and empowering them to exercise their rights. The rationale behind this outcome is derived from the Zim Asset gender and development key result area, which seeks to empower women to effectively participate in social and political sectors as well as in key aspects of the economy, such as mining, agriculture, tourism and trade. Increasing women's effective participation through capacity development, creation of a conducive environment, and identification of opportunities for entry into leadership and decision-making in social, economic and political spheres will thus be a key focus for the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF.

The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF will support national efforts to empower specific groups, including survivors of gender-based violence, people with disabilities, young women, and women workers, with knowledge and information in order to create a conducive environment for them to benefit from and utilise social, political and economic opportunities and services.

In addressing the empowerment of women and girls in the social, economic and political spheres, the main focus will be on increasing the qualitative and quantitative participation of women and girls in decision making positions (Parliament, Cabinet, local Government, community leadership structures, public service, independent commissions, judiciary, parastatals and the private sector) through various programmes and advocacy initiatives. Strengthening the position of women and girls will include designing and implementing programmes that address gender-based violence through coordinated and integrated efforts in the provision of multi-sectoral services, as well as empowering survivors, including those with disabilities, to utilize services.



The UN, together with stakeholders, will pursue advocacy efforts urging for increased support to gender equality work. This pursuit will include an investment case for gender equality, and demonstrating the negative impact and drawbacks where investments for gender equality are not made. It will go hand in hand with enhancing opportunities for increasing women's participation in profitable components of the key sectors value chains driving the Zimbabwean economy.

UN support will seek to address the high unemployment levels among young women through the creation and identification of entrepreneurship opportunities, facilitation of access to finance, training and skills in business development services, and linkages to local, regional and international markets. As education is a key strategy for empowerment, gender equity at all levels of education will need to be addressed. Further support will be provided to increase girls' participation and achievements in science subjects and ICTs in school, as well as in skills development through targeted programmes.

The ZUNDAF will support national efforts to empower specific groups, including survivors of gender-based violence, people with disabilities, young women, and women workers

HIV & AIDS



The country has an estimated 1.4 million people living with HIV, with the third largest HIV burden in Southern Africa after South Africa and Mozambique

Zimbabwe has a generalized heterosexually-driven HIV epidemic with adult prevalence of 15 per cent (ZDHS 2010/2011) and an annual incidence of 0.98 per cent (National HIV and AIDS Estimates Report 2013). The country has an estimated 1.4 million people living with HIV, with the third largest HIV burden in Southern Africa after South Africa and Mozambique. Prevalence has nearly halved since the epidemic's peak in 1997 when it stood at 28 per cent. HIV prevalence among women aged 15 to 24 is 1.5 times higher than men of the same age (MICS 2014).

Fast-tracking efforts to end the AIDS epidemic in Zimbabwe is possible by working together to: foster innovation, secure sustainable financing, strengthen health systems and communities, ensure commodity security, promote human rights and gender equality, and ensure access to HIV prevention and treatment services.

During the period of 2016 to 2020, the UN will contribute to the following outcomes, in line

with the impact results approved by Zimbabwe National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan (ZNASP) III Results Framework:

1. HIV incidence among adults and adolescents less than 0.39 (a 75 per cent reduction from a baseline of 0.98 in 2013)
2. Fewer than 1000 new HIV infections among children (a 90 per cent reduction from a baseline of 8958 in 2013)

In addition, HIV efforts focussed on preventing new infections in children and keeping mothers alive will contribute to reducing HIV-attributable maternal mortality.

The relevant international targets agreed to by Zimbabwe include MDG 6 and its HIV-related goal to halt and begin to reverse the HIV epidemic, the UN General Assembly Political Declaration of 2006 committing to universal access to HIV treatment, care and support, and the UN General Assembly

Political Declaration on HIV and AIDS of 2011 committing to halve new HIV infections.

It is also linked to the Sustainable Development Goals, particularly Goal 3 on healthy lives and its sub-goal to end the epidemics of AIDS, tuberculosis, malaria, and neglected tropical diseases and combat hepatitis, water-borne diseases, and other communicable diseases by 2030. In addition, these outcomes will contribute to the SDGs related to equality, dignity, inclusion and development.

HIV-related regional and international commitments endorsed and adopted by Zimbabwe include: the 2012 roadmap on shared responsibility and global solidarity for AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria response in Africa developed by the African Union Commission and the New Partnership for Africa's Development (NEPAD); the 2013 Ministerial Commitment on comprehensive sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and young people in Eastern and Southern Africa; the Southern African Development Community's HIV and AIDS Strategy Framework; and the ILO recommendations concerning HIV and AIDS and the World of Work.

Outcome 1: All adults and children have increased HIV knowledge, use effective HIV prevention services, and are empowered to participate in inclusive and equitable social mobilization to address drivers of the epidemic.

Reduction of new HIV infections in adults and children, and in particular among adolescent girls and young women, is being achieved through intensified delivery of combination prevention interventions. In addressing sexual transmission of HIV, the Government, in close collaboration with the UN and other partners, has prioritised interventions around social and behaviour change; increased condom promotion and distribution, coupled with intensified awareness on correct and consistent use; voluntary medical male circumcision; and prevention and control of sexually transmitted infections. These strategies address key drivers and risk factors of the epidemic that include multiple and concurrent partnerships, inter-generational sex, transmission between discordant couples and



low circumcision rates. HIV testing and counselling has been identified as a strategic entry point for both antiretroviral therapy (ART) and many HIV prevention services. Provider initiated testing and counselling services are being scaled up and have been rolled out to 94 per cent of health facilities.

UN agencies will continue to work with the Government, communities, development partners and other stakeholders to build support for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support interventions that reach young people in schools, communities and health facilities. Ensuring that HIV prevention measures are sustainable means linking them to education, health and social service delivery systems. It also means integrating HIV-specific efforts with social protection and employment policies and programmes for workers and young people, especially young women and girls.

Outcome 2: 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, at least 90% of HIV positive people receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, 90% of those on treatment have durable viral load suppression

The UN is committed to supporting Zimbabwe in its commitment to provide life-long antiretroviral therapy to all people living with HIV who need

UN agencies will continue to work with Government, communities, development partners and other stakeholders to build support for HIV prevention, treatment, care and support interventions that reach young people in schools, and through health facilities

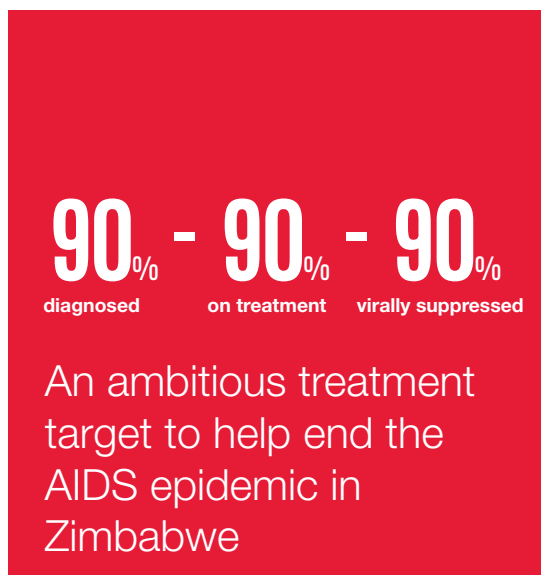
The UN will continue to support the National AIDS Council in order to ensure the inclusion of hard to reach communities, key populations, and people living with HIV

it. Major scale up of antiretroviral therapy in the past five years by the Government will need to be sustained. Focus will be on elimination of paediatric HIV, reduction in maternal deaths, quality of services, and adherence and retention in care of all those initiated on antiretroviral therapy (especially children) to maximise the impact of treatment in keeping people healthy and reducing their infectiousness, as well as to avoid development of resistance to treatment. Isoniazid Preventive Therapy was recently introduced in pilot sites to help reduce the prevalence of Tuberculosis among people living with HIV and the subsequent reduction in Tuberculosis-related mortality.

Pharmacovigilance systems in relation to antiretroviral therapy, anti-Tuberculosis medicines and medicines to treat opportunistic infections in adults and children, including those in programmes to prevent transmission from mother to child, are in place but need continuous review and strengthening in order to ensure early detection of adverse effects. The UN will support the strengthening of the Medicines Control Authority of Zimbabwe that plays a key role in post-marketing surveillance activities for medicines. Care and support services have been reviewed to incorporate new approaches in light of improved access to antiretroviral therapy, including the greater involvement of people living with HIV and communities in demand creation and supporting adherence to and retention in therapy.

Outcome 3: Key institutions from Government and civil society effectively and efficiently manage a multi-sectoral AIDS response

The UN will continue to support the National AIDS Council in providing coordination and management of the multi-sectoral national response through its decentralised structures in order to ensure the inclusion of hard-to-reach communities, key populations, and people living with HIV. Support will be provided through health and other Government sectors, non-government actors,



90% - 90% - 90%

diagnosed on treatment virally suppressed

An ambitious treatment target to help end the AIDS epidemic in Zimbabwe

the private sector, faith-based organizations and traditional leaders. The Zimbabwe National HIV and AIDS Strategic Plan III articulates strategies that promote and support HIV, gender and human rights mainstreaming in policies, service provision in the workplace, as well as broader development projects, including the provision of technical assistance and policy guidance.

The Government of Zimbabwe, the UN and other partners continue to mobilise resources from both domestic and international sources to support the national HIV response. The country is currently developing an HIV investment case to ensure sustainable financing of the national response. The national monitoring and evaluation system has been decentralised down to district level and is linked with the Ministry of Health and Child Care HIV monitoring and evaluation systems. The UN will continue to support the enhancement of the quality of data and evidence generated from the system.

Poverty Reduction and Value Addition

The challenges of persistent poverty, with 63 per cent of the population living under the total consumption poverty line, 16 per cent being extremely poor, and significant levels of unemployment and underemployment (particularly in the informal economy), continue to weigh down on sustainable economic development. These challenges affect mostly young people and women who constitute over 65 per cent and 52 per cent of the total population (2012 Census), respectively. Over 3.7 million people are engaged in informal activities, the majority being women and young people. Industrial capacity utilisation has fallen from 56 per cent in 2011 to below 40 per cent in 2013. Skills and expertise in industry have been lost through migration, at the same time bringing the boon of remittances, which however have not been effectively harnessed for investment and development and have declined from an estimated USD 2.1 billion in 2012 to USD 1.6 billion in 2013.

The Poverty Reduction and Value Addition ZUNDAF Result Group provides a key entry point for UN support for sustainable economic transformation, especially through macro and micro-economic policies, harnessing the demographic dividend, as well as the promotion of employment and economic empowerment for key populations, among them youth and women, in order to reduce poverty in all its forms.

This priority area will integrate the Sustainable Development Goals 1, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 and 13. In line with this new thinking, the UN will continue its advocacy for the integration of employment as a key macroeconomic target to support employment and development-friendly investments for poverty eradication and inclusive growth learning from the experiences of cooperation in the global South.

The UN will work with the private sector to deliver value not just economically, but also in social and environmental terms through public private partnerships. Focus will be placed on integrating marginalised persons, particularly those living



with disabilities, to ensure equality of opportunity through disability-specific programmes and mainstreaming of disability rights into broader poverty reduction and value addition processes. The focus on women will complement the efforts toward gender mainstreaming and equality.

Outcome 1: Key institutions formulate and implement socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes for improved livelihoods and reduced poverty of communities

Key actions to recovering and sustaining inclusive economic growth and socio-economic transformation will focus on the promotion of domestic and foreign investment, the informal economy, private sector development, the acceleration of industrial sector recovery and trade promotion, value addition and beneficiation, as well as productivity improvements and competitiveness enhancement, especially in small and medium sized enterprises.

Focus will be on developing institutional capacities to better implement Zim Asset and pro-poor policy initiatives aimed at promoting investment and aid coordination, industrial and trade development that is inclusive of jobs, as well as improved social and economic conditions of vulnerable populations, especially youth, women and people with

62.6%
households are poor

16.2%
households are in
extreme poverty

76%
rural households are
poor

38.2%
urban households are
poor



Focus will be placed on integrating marginalised persons, particularly those living with disabilities, to ensure equality opportunities

disabilities. These efforts will include the development and implementation of a holistic poverty reduction framework, with a focus on the most vulnerable groups in the three poorest districts.

The UN will support the Government and other stakeholders to generate and share knowledge and related statistics in order to inform policy and capacity development initiatives that contribute to poverty reduction, including strengthening the resilience of communities.

Building on gains made during the implementation of the 2012-2015 ZUNDAF, the UN will also support linkages of livelihood recovery efforts and the expansion and diversification of community productive bases to resilience-building and development through education and training, jobs, economic empowerment and income generation for youths, women and people with disabilities. This will go hand in hand with disaster risk management, livelihoods and resilience support, while exploring new opportunities in the green economy to enable vulnerable population groups to work their way out of poverty.

Outcome 2: Increased access to income and decent work opportunities in key value chains and economic sectors, particularly for young people and women

Poverty and unemployment mostly affect women and youth, which therefore requires efficient targeting in facilitating employment and economic empowerment opportunities for these groups. To increase access to investment, employment and economic opportunities in key value chains and sectors, the UN will support: employment friendly policies and investment promotion initiatives;

entrepreneurship development through micro, small and medium size enterprise and cooperatives; provision of business development services including micro-finance services, appropriate technologies, market linkages and local resource value addition; and local community-based economic empowerment.

Interventions will target key economic sectors with the highest potential for job creation, among them: manufacturing, agriculture, mining, trade, tourism (including eco-tourism and culture enterprises), ICTs, green economy, energy, and climate change adaptation initiatives. Sustainable opportunities for investments, employment creation and empowerment will be pursued through green economy initiatives, production and market business linkages, livelihoods support and value-chain upgrading, facilitating the transition of the informal economy to formality, as well as harnessing diaspora resources (remittances and human capital). These will integrate environmental sustainability and gender equality and equity principles, paying particular attention to women, youth, people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups.

The UN will also provide support for capacity building, training and skills development, skills transfer, technology adaptation and innovation, and the use of ICT to enhance access and innovation for economic opportunities, including accessing new markets. This requires coordinated efforts towards strengthening science, technology and innovation, and mobilising of universities as well as research and development institutions. Capacity development initiatives will target Government departments, vocational training centres and other training providers, and financial services providers to provide relevant skills and services for employment and economic empowerment. The generation, analysis and use of key sex disaggregated economic data and evidence through policy research will be supported to inform decision making.

The UN System-Wide Action Plan on Youth presents a key opportunity for coordinating inter-agency action to address the twin challenges of under/unemployment and poverty. The UN contribution will be to demonstrate good practices and what works for addressing the challenges of youth unemployment and reducing poverty.

Public Administration and Governance



The 2013 Constitution enshrines the fundamental pillars essential for good governance and respect for human rights principles

In pursuit of a new trajectory of accelerated economic recovery, growth and wealth creation, the Government crafted a new macro-economic blueprint - Zim Asset. This blueprint comes after years of social, economic and political challenges since 2000. After relative stabilization, economic growth declined from 10.6 per cent in 2012 to 3.1 per cent in 2014. The country faces structural and infrastructural bottlenecks such as: high debt overhang, liquidity crunch, erratic power and water supply, out-dated industrial machinery, high cost of capital (or lack thereof), and widespread company closures. The Zim Asset recognises the importance of creating an enabling environment for sustained peace, security and economic development among others.

In this regard, Public Administration and Governance are critical determinants and enablers of quality service delivery to the people in order to realise the Zim Asset and the Sustainable

Development Goals. The Government has instituted public sector and fiscal reforms such as: an integrated Public Finance Management System; integrated Results Based Management; revamped aid and development results mechanism; legislative reforms; and debt management to strengthen resource management, accountability and service delivery, including in the local Government sector.

The 2013 Constitution enshrines the fundamental pillars essential for good governance and respect for human rights principles to guide the work of the State and all citizens, institutions and agencies. Aligning the laws to the Constitution is ongoing with at least 400 pieces of legislation requiring urgent attention, including provisions that relate to rights and participation of all special interest groups. It is imperative to strengthen the capacities of the justice delivery system to respond to the constitutional legal reforms as well as aspects relating to access to justice. The independence

The UN will focus on capacitating human rights and free expression institutions to effectively play their supportive roles to the national efforts

of the judiciary and key Commissions supporting democracy is also articulated in the Constitution. Further efforts aimed at promoting social cohesion and peacebuilding will contribute to SDG 16. Whilst efforts geared towards protection of workers' rights and support to key institutions to undertake economic reforms will contribute to SDG 8.

The Zimbabwe national statistical system, comprising of producers, users and suppliers of data as well as research and training institutions, has made significant progress in increasing generation and availability of sex and age disaggregated data. However, gaps and challenges still exist including: shortage of professional staff (statisticians); lack of public trust in and appreciation of statistics; a dearth in specific data series for employment and labour migration; limited capacity to coordinate statistical production; and lack of access to micro-level data for in-depth analysis.

The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF will benefit from the UN's comparative advantages by ensuring that the national priorities articulated in Zim Asset are realised through the provision of the required technical and financial support. In view of the foregoing, this ZUNDAF Result Group will pursue strategies to improve public sector reforms, including strengthening of capacities for modernization, citizen participation and social dialogue, global citizenship education, innovation, monitoring and

evaluation. Advocacy efforts to ensure achievement of this priority area will focus around key development enablers in particular economic and democratic governance, supported by enhanced data for development.

Outcome 1: Key public sector institutions mobilize, manage and account for resources effectively for quality service delivery

Economic governance is a critical pillar in fostering national development and growth. In pursuit of national objectives for economic recovery and transformation for poverty reduction, there is need for sustained strengthening of strategic private and public sector institutions. It should be premised on inclusive social dialogue that ensures the participation of employers and workers in policy design and implementation to address the deficits of decent work in the labour market and contribute to sustainable development.

Under this outcome, concerted efforts will be placed in developing the capacities of key economic governance institutions to undertake economic reforms. In addition, public sector administrative and management systems will be strengthened under the auspices of the Integrated Results Based Management approach to enhance accountability, transparency and effective service delivery. These economic reforms will be built on a strong ICT infrastructure to enhance public and



private sector performance and service delivery. This will be achieved through support to the establishment and implementation of the ICT policy and legal framework, which will provide an enabling environment.

Outcome 2: Increased citizen participation in democratic processes in line with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant international norms and standards.

The adoption of the people-driven Constitution provided opportunities for strengthening democratic governance institutions and processes as well as convening platforms for enhanced citizen participation in national decision making. It emphasises the promotion, protection and enjoyment of fundamental human rights in a peaceful and prosperous society.

It is expected that UN support under this outcome will result in significant legal reforms to fight all forms of discrimination while also addressing emerging issues, such as the alignment of legislation to the current Constitution. To foster co-existence and social cohesion in the country, support will be provided to develop policy frameworks and institutional mechanisms for the peace architecture at both national and sub-national levels. The UN will work strategically with three pillars of the State, namely the Executive, Parliament and the Judiciary, as well as Independent Commissions to strengthen their capacity to perform core functions for improved accountability, participation and representation.

In addition, the UN will focus on capacitating human rights and free expression institutions to play their supportive roles to national efforts effectively. In order to increase effective and transparent citizens' participation in national development processes, national frameworks and dialogue institutions and processes will be enhanced.

Outcome 3: Government and its partners generate and utilize data for development

The national statistical service (ZIMSTAT and line ministries) will be strengthened to avail timely,



reliable and relevant data disaggregated by social, economic and demographic characteristics at national and sub-national levels. These efforts will lead to improved coordination and supervision of the national statistical system, as well as enhancement of national policy research and analysis capacities. Support will be provided in the development of user web-enabled socio-economic data base systems for line ministries and other users.

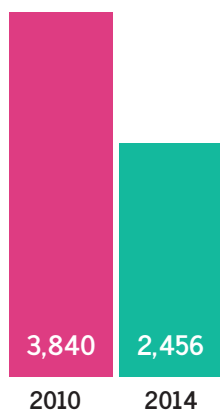
To achieve the above results, five strategies will be adopted comprising of: the provision of technical support services; capacity building efforts for State and non-State actors; enhancing knowledge management and advocacy efforts; developing and nurturing partnerships for increased resource mobilization; and effective stakeholder engagement and consultations.

Finally, efforts geared at strengthening data generation and utilization will ultimately strengthen the capacities of the Government to track progress and provide evidence of national development priorities and the SDGs. Capacity development will focus on the individual level (skills, knowledge and attitude), organizational level (internal policies, frameworks, and procedures), and an enabling environment (policies, legislation, power relations and social norms).

The Zimbabwe national statistical system has made significant progress in increasing generation and availability of sex and age disaggregated data

The ZUNDAF will support Zimbabwe in strengthening human capital development, resilience, inclusiveness and social cohesion

Social Services and Protection



Estimated number of maternal deaths per year out of about 400,000 live births nationally

Social Services and Protection is a component of one of the four national priority areas in Zim Asset: Social Protection and Poverty Eradication. This ZUNDAF result area will support Zimbabwe in strengthening human capital development, resilience, inclusiveness and social cohesion. The 2014 Country Analysis shows that Zimbabwe has, with the support of development partners, recovered from the worst effects of the multiple crises that beset the country between 2000 and 2009.

Social Services and Protection outcomes have been curtailed by limited fiscal space, economic stagnation, poor infrastructure, widening inequality and exclusion of some marginalized groups, partial or non-alignment of major laws and policies with the new constitution, limited human resource capacity, poor retention of skilled labour, and limited exploitation of technological opportunities to improve efficiency and effectiveness of service delivery.

The recovery to date remains uneven and fragile with some population subgroups more vulnerable than others. Not only does Zimbabwe have a

high level of poverty, but also a young population (with 67 per cent aged 24 years and below) whose access to and utilisation of basic social services remains low. Gender, geographic, wealth status and other societal characteristics continue to drive inequities. In addition, the turn of the millennium saw a phenomenal increase in outward migration characterized by many challenges, which include irregular and undocumented migration, human trafficking; lack of social protection mechanisms for migrant workers, especially for key populations such as female and domestic migrant workers; and reintegration and opportunities for returning migrants and human trafficking, among others. The poverty and vulnerability of the households that migrants leave behind is also exacerbated by the fact that it is generally the most productive members who engage in migration. Furthermore, the fragile recovery remains susceptible to economic, environmental and other shocks.

While the need for social protection is substantial in light of poverty and vulnerability, coverage of main programmes is limited. For instance, the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) covers

only 530,000 out of 1,300,000 million children in need; the Harmonized Social Cash Transfer (HSCT) programme, which is implemented by Government and supported by the UN, covers only 55,509 very poor and labour-constrained households in 20 districts out of the 200,000 in need. As another example, the public works programme provides employment to only 3 per cent of the unemployed. Social security, health insurance and occupational safety measures only cover the few employed in the formal economy, with a large number remaining uncovered in the growing informal economy.

UN action draws from global joint initiatives, including the Social Protection Floor (SPF) initiative which advocates for social protection for all. A three-pronged approach is thus adopted. This entails tackling social determinants of exclusion from access and utilisation (the demand side); strengthening availability of quality services (the supply side); and social protection for the most vulnerable population groups for whom standard interventions are inadequate to ensure their inclusion and participation.

Accordingly, the UN will also support Zimbabwe to embrace and work towards the implementation of the SDGs, especially 3, 4, 5, 6, 10 and 11, and the Zimbabwe country commitment to Family Planning 2020, related to fighting and reducing vulnerability among key population groups.



Outcome 1: Vulnerable populations have increased access to and utilisation of quality basic social services

Access to and utilisation of services has been limited by a number of factors, including: poverty, social norms (including religious beliefs, attitudes, inadequate knowledge and information), weak engagement of user-communities in the design, management and delivery of services, insensitivity to the needs of specific population subgroups, as well as the growth of un- or under-served irregular settlements in peri-urban and rural areas. These factors have combined to give rise to a number of problems, including: a high rate of school dropouts forcing children into child labour, teenage pregnancies, early marriage, a growing fertility rate, high unmet demand for family planning services, high rates of HIV and AIDS, occupational injuries and diseases, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene related illnesses.

The UN will support Zimbabwe in its response to the barriers that impede on access to and utilisation of basic social services, primary healthcare, clean water, proper sanitation and basic education by focusing on effective, efficient and sustainable improvements in the indicators for vulnerable populations to match those of the general population.

The UN will also support efforts aimed at extending social protection coverage by promoting the definition of a minimum set of basic social security guarantees that ensure basic income security for all and access to universal essential health care. This support includes: access to at least essential health care, including maternity care; basic income security for children; access to nutrition education, care and any other necessary goods and services; basic income security for persons of working age who are unable to earn sufficient income, in particular in cases of sickness, unemployment, maternity and disability; as well as basic income security for older persons.

In education, strategies will be formulated to enhance parental participation in early childhood development, improve completion rates, address unmet education and skills needs and facilitate

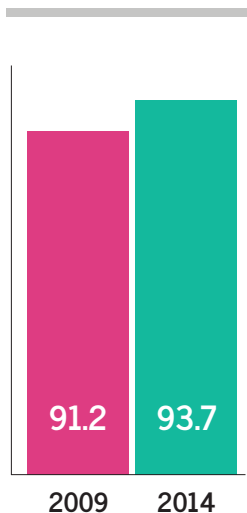
The UN will support Zimbabwe in its response to the barriers that impede on access to and utilisation of basic social services, primary healthcare, clean water, proper sanitation and basic education

transition from school to work, eliminate barriers to girls' participation in education, provide sexuality and life skill training, and tackle social exclusion in schools.

In health, interventions will be formulated to respond to the gaps in access and utilisation of sexual and reproductive health including family planning, maternal health, and child health services especially for young girls. Support will also be provided to improve uptake of cervical cancer screening, fistula treatment as well as the utilisation of health services to safeguard women and girls from gender-based violence.

In the areas of access to safe water, sanitation and hygiene, particular attention will be given to education initiatives with particular emphasis on diseases prevention. To assist the country to tackle persistent challenges around service utilisation as well as improve optimisation of scarce resources, the UN will support studies to provide answers to operational research questions. In line with the Aichi-Nagoya Declaration on Education for Sustainable Development (ESD), the UN will also help the Government to reinforce the integration of ESD into education, training, and sustainable development policies, and ensure the education, training and professional development of teachers and other educators to successfully integrate ESD into teaching and learning.

Under the framework of the Education for All campaign, the UN will support efforts to provide quality basic education, particularly for all children and youths, ensuring that children are not out of school. This will be complemented by efforts to eliminate the worst forms of child labour and ensure minimum age for admission to employment and work in line with ILO Conventions ratified by Zimbabwe (refer to ILO Conventions No. 182 and No. 138, respectively).



Net intake rate in primary education, defined as the percentage of children of school-entry age who enter the first grade of primary school

Outcome 2: Key institutions provide quality and equitable basic social services

Zimbabwe's social services sector recovery has been underpinned by external funding and support for management functions. In the 2012-2015 ZUNDAF, considerable investment was made in ensuring that collapsed systems

were reconstructed and equipped. The UN will support the country to consolidate this process by ensuring that all social sectors are able to provide quality and equitable services. The focus will be on helping to deliver high-impact, cost-effective interventions for education, reproductive, maternal, new-born and child health, water, sanitation and hygiene practices, nutrition and responses to gender disparities and gender-based violence.

Key areas of intervention will include: continuation of the development of the National Social Protection Policy; strengthening the implementation capacity and enhancement of sector funding; and improvements in the availability and utilisation of data for increased efficiency and effectiveness of available resources in addressing service availability for the most vulnerable populations. Stakeholder participation in sector governance will be prioritized to strengthen ownership, responsiveness and accountability of service providers.

Service providers at different levels will be supported to formulate responses to the needs of particular population sub-groups, especially children, youth, women, workers, people living with disabilities, irregular migrants, mobile populations, refugees and persons of indeterminate nationality.

In education, responses will be formulated to improve evidence-based policy development and planning, completion rates and girls' participation, the development of skills and competencies for life and work and skills development for sustainable socioeconomic growth. In health, responses will tackle not only the expansion of access but also the effectiveness of accessed services in reducing maternal and child morbidity and mortality in particular. In water, sanitation and hygiene, persistent challenges posing risks to public health will be tackled to put in place durable solutions that include enhanced community ownership.

Outcome 3: Households living below the food poverty line have improved access to and utilisation of social protection services

Zimbabwe has approximately 3 million households, of these, about 1.1 million are not poor, 1.4 million are moderately poor and 500,000 are extremely poor. The extremely poor households

experience multiple overlapping deprivations as they may experience combinations of inadequate food and limited access to health, education and other basic social services. They include the chronically ill, people with disabilities, older persons, orphaned children, generation-gap households, displaced or mobile populations, undocumented and 'distressed' labour migrants, persons of indeterminate nationality and refugees. While Zimbabwe previously had a fairly robust social protection system, fiscal constraints have severely hampered the provision of social protection and fragmentation has become a key concern. Of the extremely poor households, an estimated 10 per cent are covered by the Government-initiated Harmonised Social Cash Transfers (HSCT).

The UN will support Zimbabwe's effort to expand coverage of the HSCT to 200,000 households as well as continue to support the development and implementation of a comprehensive social protection framework that feeds into in the National Social Protection Policy currently under formulation. The UN will continue to advocate for revision of costs which are a barrier to education and health services and to advocate for further improvements in the coverage of the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM) and the total abolition of user fees for maternal new-born and child health services.

Recognising the opportunities that exist to assist poor households to strengthen their asset base and resilience, the UN will support initiatives to assist the poorest households to develop and strengthen their asset base, including social capital and productive capacity to meet their immediate food and non-food needs in a predictable manner. Initiatives will include strengthening livelihoods skills among youth, women and other vulnerable groups, and building productive community assets. To safeguard the progress of vulnerable groups, disaster risk reduction will be mainstreamed in a new framework on disaster risk management.

The UN will also help to promote the adoption of community-based approaches (including community-based disaster risk management) that recognise that vulnerable and high-risk populations face multiple problems of varying severity simultaneously.



Research and data will play a central role in the design and implementation of context-specific responses for greater effectiveness. Innovations that are responsive to local conditions and needs will be promoted.

Improvements in basic social indicators, in the absence of complementary investments that strengthen the aspects of social resilience (coping, adaptability and transformation), will be temporary and likely to keep the country on a trajectory of fragile achievements. To overcome such limitations, the UN will assist the country to promote multi-sectoral strategies and strengthen UN inter-agency collaboration and existing coordination mechanisms led by the Government.

Partners pursuing the objectives of improved access to and utilisation of basic social services will include local gatekeepers, local authorities and civil society organisations (including those representing special interests and citizens in general). South-South and Triangular Cooperation will be utilised to expose the country to practices and lessons learnt from countries that have made considerable progress against similar challenges facing Zimbabwe.

The UN will support initiatives to assist the poorest households to develop and strengthen their asset base, including social capital and productive capacity

ZUNDAF Results Groups are aligned to the Zim Asset architecture, rallying behind nationally-led systems and structures to support national ownership and the reduction of transaction costs

MANAGEMENT AND ACCOUNTABILITY

All major ZUNDAF processes are led and chaired by the UN Resident Coordinator and the Office of the President and Cabinet, who are accountable for the strategic oversight of ZUNDAF results. The UN Resident Coordinator, as the designated representative of the UN Secretary General, coordinates the actions of the UN Country Team to achieve ZUNDAF results. Working in line with the principle of One Leader and One Leadership, the UN Country Team makes decisions on programing activities as agreed in the ZUNDAF and with Government.

ZUNDAF planning, implementation, monitoring and reporting is organized at the ZUNDAF Results Group level, and chaired / co-chaired by UN Heads of Agencies leading the outcomes in their respective results area. ZUNDAF Results Groups are organised by ZUNDAF priority area and operate as internal UN bodies or in partnership with Government, depending on the functioning of a robust nationally-led structure. UN Heads of Agencies leading ZUNDAF Results Groups do so in order to fulfil a coordination and leadership function on behalf of the UN Country Team.

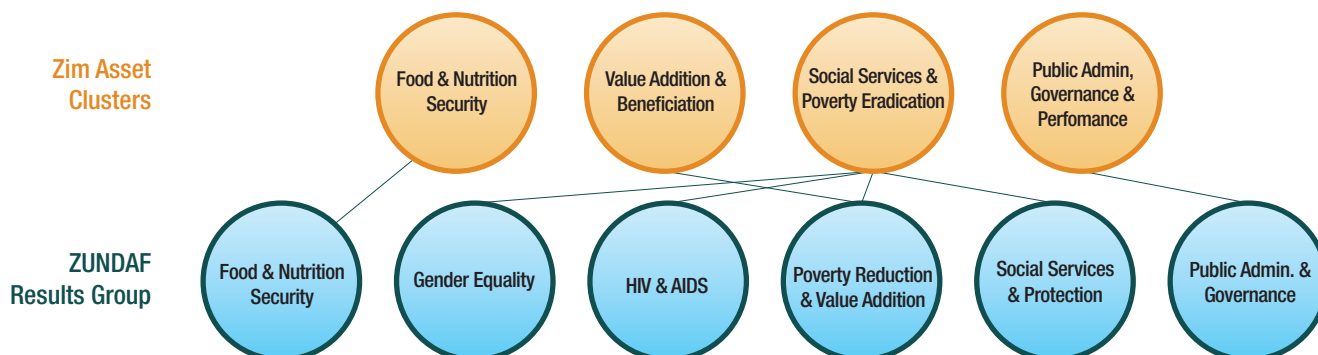
The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF Results Groups are therefore aligned to the Zim Asset architecture, rallying behind nationally-led systems and structures to support national ownership and the reduction of transaction costs. In the absence of a nationally-led structure, the UN temporarily acts as convener with the Government until the national structure in that particular priority area

is operational. In such situations, the UN actively supports the Government to establish functioning national structures.

The ZUNDAF Results Groups are guided by the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF and its Joint Implementation Matrix (JIM), which captures all UN agency work at the output level, and serves as a tool for improved programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

On an annual basis, the Government, the UN Country Team and Development Partners convene under the leadership of the UN Resident Coordinator and the Office of the President and Cabinet to review ZUNDAF results and provide strategic orientations going forward. The results of this exercise are captured in the form of an annual ZUNDAF results report. These annual reviews are informed by planning and mid-year review exercises held at the ZUNDAF Results Group level.

In line with emerging national orientations, the Government and the UN Country Team could also conduct a ZUNDAF Mid-Term Review during the final year of the Zim Asset in 2018. An independent ZUNDAF evaluation will also be conducted, aiming to inform UN action going forward. A full monitoring and evaluation plan is developed and implemented by the Government and the UN Country Team, further detailing the above.



PARTNERSHIPS

The Government and the UN collaborate closely to provide ownership and leadership for the implementation of the ZUNDAF. Significant efforts are made to ensure strong partnerships with all stakeholders including multilateral and bilateral partners, international financial institutions, non-governmental organisations, civil society, and the private sector. Moreover, the UN continues to strengthen its partnerships with communities and the media.

In enhancing partnerships, the UN supports the Government to establish and lead its development coordination systems through the Zim Asset architecture. The objective is for the full operationalisation of an efficient platform for the coordination and achievement of development results for all stakeholders. Accordingly, the UN is guided by the following key principles: achieving transformative programme results, developing national capacities and strengthening public systems, focussing on transparency, accountability, and cost effectiveness, as well as broadening the resource base.

Focus is therefore placed on maintaining and enhancing robust relationships with development partners, including donors part of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development - Development Assistance Committee (OECD - DAC). These efforts are a fundamental priority for the success of resource mobilisation and leveraging efforts, and more broadly, to facilitate the strategic engagement of partners through ZUNDAF results.

In addition, South-South Cooperation offers valuable pathways to establishing strong partnerships. The UN continually seeks to promote and encourage the sharing of knowledge, skills and expertise as well as the adaptation of good practices. The Government and the UN therefore take advantage of opportunities for growth through regional and international bodies such as the Southern African Development Community (SADC), the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and the African Union



(AU). New and emerging bodies and structures such as the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) also offer important insights and lessons into key development processes.

In going forward, the UN Country Team works together to advance results-oriented partnerships in a manner that promotes complementary and comparative advantages. The UN therefore focusses on its role as a facilitator and convenor, in line with international norms and standards, to support the establishment of partnerships that respond to priority needs.

Joint resource mobilisation and leveraging strategies will be flexible and programmatic, taking into account the importance of strengthening existing partnerships while increasingly tapping into innovative sources of funding and partnerships. As such, UN Agencies leverage resources both individually and in collaboration with each other in a coordinated manner to better contribute to the achievement of development results.

The UN focusses on its role as a facilitator and convenor, in line with international norms and standards, to support the establishment of partnerships which respond to priority needs

POLICY, ADVOCACY AND COMMUNICATIONS



Policy, advocacy and communication efforts drive programme results and enhance national capacities to develop and implement results-focussed development policies and strategies

The UN System's policy, advocacy and communications activities in Zimbabwe are continually enhanced to inform, track, monitor and report on the implementation of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF. These commitments are in line with global Communicating as One principles, which aim to facilitate coherent messaging and advocacy on normative and operational matters, as well as a consistent and collaborative dialogue with Government and Partners.

The UN Country Team thus pursues consistent and coordinated policy analysis, expression and guidance for a common vision by harnessing the expertise from across UN agencies, further supporting clear and consistent strategic positioning of the UN and its vision at the country level.

In this regard, a multi-faceted UN advocacy and communications strategy is developed and

implemented to support the achievement of results through the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF, also strengthening communication approaches with the Government, development partners, the private sector, and the media. This strategy captures and disseminates UN supported national development results, articulates common UN messages and perspectives, and supports continued public dialogue and debate on national and international development priorities. It further increases the UN System's visibility and capacity to support the advancement of international goals, norms and standards.

Combined, these policy, advocacy and communication efforts drive programme results and enhance national capacities to develop and implement results-focussed development policies and strategies.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS

The UN Country Team is committed to the principles of business process simplification, harmonization, reduction in transaction costs, and efficiency savings in support of 2016-2020 ZUNDAF implementation. These commitments are in line with global Operating as One principles, which aim to build increasingly cost-effective operations and services that contribute to enhanced development results.

Accordingly, the UN Country Team is implementing a five year Strategic Operations Framework aligned to the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF. The objectives of the framework are: strengthened reputation of the UN as a strategic, coherent and cost effective partner; reduced operational costs by leveraging economies of scale, simplifying procedures and reducing duplications; increased quality of business services; and enhanced transparency and accountability for the delivery of joint operational results through improved monitoring of expenditures and progress.

The Strategic Operations Framework will focus on four specific key output areas indicated below:

1. Strengthened common procurement services, where value addition is seen through time savings and cost reductions.
2. Cost-effective interventions implemented to reduce delays in cash transfer and enhance

Effective business operations to implement the 2016 - 2020 ZUNDAF include:

- Common procurement services
- Harmonized payment processes
- Effective & coherent human resources management
- Cost-effective and high quality ICT services

monitoring and reporting. Savings and efficiency gains are realized through joint quality assurance and harmonised payment practices, such as the Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfer (HACT).

3. Strengthened collaboration among UN Agencies towards effective human resources management. Value addition will come from reduced recruitment costs, while service quality improvements are expected as a result of common training.
4. Cost-effective and high-quality administration and ICT services used by UN entities through innovative and best practice applications to support programmes and operations.

The UN Country Team is committed to the principles of business process simplification, harmonisation, reduction in transaction costs, and efficiency savings

Resources required for the implementation of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF are estimated at USD 1.6 billion

RESOURCES

Indicative resources required for the implementation of the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF are estimated at **USD 1,641,800,000**. The breakdown per outcome is estimated in the table below. Detailed and up-to-date costing is provided in the ZUNDAF Joint Implementation Matrix.

Indicative resources for the 2016-2020 ZUNDAF are in line with disbursements for the 2012-2015 ZUNDAF, which totalled USD 1,601,192,579 (this figure includes actual disbursement from Q1 2012 to Q1 2015 plus projections for Q2-Q4 2015).

PRIORITY AREA	OUTCOMES	RESOURCES (USD)
Food & Nutrition Security	Targeted households in rural and urban areas have improved food and nutrition security	200,000,000
	Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security	100,000,000
		300,000,000
Gender Equality	Key institutions strengthened to formulate, review, implement and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women's rights	20,000,000
	Women and girls are empowered to effectively participate in social, economic and political spheres	25,000,000
		45,000,000
HIV & AIDS	All adults and children have increased knowledge and utilize effective HIV prevention services and are empowered to participate in inclusive and equitable social mobilization to address drivers of the epidemic	60,000,000
	90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, at least 90% of HIV positive people receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, 90% of those on treatment have durable viral load suppression	160,000,000
	Key institutions from Government and civil society effectively and efficiently manage a multi-sectoral AIDS response	40,000,000
		260,000,000
Poverty Reduction & Value Addition	Key institutions formulate and implement socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes for improved livelihoods and reduced poverty of communities	120,000,000
	Increased access to income and decent work opportunities in key value chains and economic sectors, particularly for young people	95,000,000
		215,000,000
Public Administration & Governance	Key public sector institutions mobilize, manage and account for resources effectively for effectively for quality service delivery	3,800,000
	Increased citizen participation in democratic processes in line with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant international norms and standards	60,000,000
	Government and its partners generate and utilize data for development	10,000,000
		73,800,000
Social Services & Protection	Vulnerable populations have increased access to and utilisation of quality basic social services	396,000,000
	Key institutions provide quality and equitable basic social services	289,000,000
	Households living below the food poverty line have improved access to and utilisation of social protection services	63,000,000
		748,000,000
TOTAL		1,641,800,000

ZUNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
FOOD AND NUTRITION SECURITY				
<i>OUTCOME 1: Targeted households in rural and urban areas have improved food and nutrition security</i>				
1.1. Change in agricultural productivity Baseline 0.85MT/Ha (maize) Target 1.5MT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 2nd Round Crop & Livestock Assessment Reports ▪ ZIMSTAT Reports ▪ Post Harvest Survey ▪ MICS ▪ DHS ▪ Micronutrient Surveys ▪ MOHCC reports ▪ FNC reports ▪ ZIMVAC reports ▪ Project evaluation reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Normal rainfall season ▪ Stable macro economic environment 	Mobilise resources, Provide policy advice, Conduct surveys and studies	200 million
1.2. Proportion of households consuming an acceptable diet Baseline 68 % Target 80%				
1.3. Proportion of children under 5 years of age, both male and female who are stunted Baseline 27.6% Target National 20%				
1.4. Proportion of children 0-5 months, both male and female exclusively breastfed Baseline 41% Target 50%				
1.5. Proportion of children 6-23 months, both male and female receiving minimum acceptable diet Baseline 14% Target 25%				
1.6. Proportion of women 15-49 years with any anemia Baseline 26% Target 19%				
1.7. Change in Women Empowerment in Agriculture Index (ownership, purchase, sale or transfer of assets) Baseline Ownership (M 94%, F 86%), Purchase (M 84%, F72%) Target 50% reduction in gap				

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<i>OUTCOME 2: Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security.</i>				
<p>2.1. Proportion of households adopting climate smart agriculture production technologies</p> <p>Baseline 27.9%</p> <p>Target 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Project evaluation reports Project evaluation reports 2nd Round Crop Assessment ZIMVAC Report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Climate policy framework in place and climate programme resourced, Mobile extension personnel Stable macroeconomic environment 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mobilise resources Policy and technical advice 	100 million
<p>2.2. Prevalence of households with moderate or severe hunger (HHS- Household Hunger Scale)</p> <p>Baseline 14%</p> <p>Target 8%</p>				
<p>2.3. Percentage of households with access to positive coping strategies</p> <p>Baseline 79%</p> <p>Target 90%</p>				
GENDER EQUALITY				
<i>OUTCOME 1: Key institutions strengthened to formulate, review, implement, and monitor laws and policies to ensure gender equality and women's rights.</i>				
<p>1.1. Number of laws and policies reviewed and/ or enacted in the social, economic and political sectors in line with the GEWE provisions in the Constitution</p> <p>Baseline 2</p> <p>Target 20 Laws and Policies reviewed and /or enacted</p> <p>(Electoral Amendment Bill, Gender Commission Bill)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parliamentary records and Gazetted laws Bills Gender Equality Advocates reports Gender Gap analysis reports Alternative language reports Memorandum of principles Public stakeholder consultations reports. 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality prioritised in all National Development Frameworks including provision of adequate financial support <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality provisions in the Constitution not fully operationalised by sectors. Slow National economic growth 	<p>UN Lead UN Women</p> <p>UN Agencies UN Women, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF, FAO, UNESCO, IOM, WHO</p> <p>Provide technical support & financial resources</p> <p>Government of Zimbabwe MoWAGCD, All relevant government ministries and departments, local authorities, independent commissions, parliament.</p> <p>Provide leadership for development of laws and policies & establish mechanisms & coordinate implementation and accountability</p>	20 million
<p>1.2. Number of new programmes implemented in line with Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (GEWE) Constitutional provisions, legislative and Policy framework</p> <p>Baseline 0</p> <p>Target 10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender Commission reports Ministries and departmental reports ZIMSTAT reports Government gender equality monitoring system 			

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>1.3. Number of Ministries and local authorities with allocations for gender related issues</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>6 (National Budget document (Blue Book))</p> <p>6 local government authorities</p> <p>(SADC Gender Protocol 2012 Barometer-Zimbabwe)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Blue Book Local authorities budgets 		<p>Donors</p> <p>Provide technical & financial support for gender equality and women's & girls' empowerment programmes to be implemented to national scale; Promote alignment of civil society actions with the nationally agreed strategies & plans</p>	
<p><i>OUTCOME 2: Women and girls are empowered to effectively participate in social, economic and political spheres and to utilise gender-based violence services</i></p>				
<p>2.1. % of Women in decision making positions (parliament, Cabinet, local government, public service, Independent Commissions, Parastatals, Judiciary and private sector)</p> <p>Baseline</p> <p>Women members of Parliament in 2013: 32%</p> <p>Women in House of Assembly in 2013: 32%</p> <p>Women in Senate 2013: 48%</p> <p>Women members of Cabinet in 2013: 11.5%</p> <p>Women in local government in 2013: 16%</p> <p>(SADC Gender Protocol 2013 Barometer)</p> <p>Women as political party candidates for National Assembly 2013</p> <p>MDC: 20%</p> <p>MDC-T: 9%</p> <p>ZANU-PF: 12%</p> <p>Independent: 7%</p> <p>(Zimbabwe Electoral Commission)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2018 General elections Public Service Commission Parliamentary Local Government State Party reports Gender, EMCOZ, CZI reports and ZCTU reports 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality prioritised in all National Development Frameworks including provision of adequate financial support <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gender equality provisions in the Constitution not fully operationalised by sectors Slow National economic growth 	<p>CSOs, employers' and workers' Organisations</p> <p>Advocating for gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment policies, laws and resource allocation; Promote women's and girls' rights at the community and/or enterprise level; Mobilise communities for social change</p> <p>Technical and Financial Support</p>	25 million
<p>Permanent secretaries: 33%</p> <p>(SADC Gender Protocol 2013 Barometer)</p> <p>Commissioners: 67%</p> <p>Principal directors: 26%</p> <p>Directors: 33%</p> <p>Deputy directors: 28%</p> <p>(SADC Gender Protocol 2012 Barometer)</p> <p>Target</p> <p>50% women representation in all institutions (Section 17 of the Constitution)</p>				

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>2.2. % of women and girls, including those with disabilities, who report having used Gender Based Violence (GBV) services (police, legal, medical and psycho- social) after being abused</p> <p>Baseline 15% report to police and 2.2% seek help from social service organizations (2010-2011 ZDHS)</p> <p>Target 20% report to the police; 10% seek help from social service organisations by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZDHS • MICS • Anti- Domestic Violence Council 			
<p>2.3. Rate of teenage pregnancy</p> <p>Baseline 24.2% of young women aged 15 – 19 years had already begun child bearing 0.6% of women aged 15 – 19 years had a live birth before the age of 15 (MICS 2014)</p> <p>Target 20% by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MICS • ZDHS 			
<p>2.4. % of women, including those with disabilities, participating in the value chains in key sectors of the economy such as agriculture, mining, tourism and trade</p> <p>Baseline 54.0% Agriculture 10.8% Mining 62.1% Trade Industry 15.3% Tourism (arts, entertainment and recreation) (Labour Force and Child Labour Survey, 2014)</p> <p>Target 60% Agriculture 12.5% Mining 65% Trade Industry 18% Tourism (arts, entertainment and recreation) by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Force Survey • Sectoral Ministry Reports 			

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
HIV & AIDS				
<i>OUTCOME 1: All adults and children have increased HIV knowledge, use effective HIV prevention services, and are empowered to participate in inclusive and equitable social mobilization to address drivers of the epidemic</i>				
<p>1.1. % of female and male aged 15–49 who had more than one partner in the past 12 months and who used a condom during their last sexual intercourse</p> <p>Baseline Female: 49.1% Male: 33.1% Female sex workers: 78.4% Source: DHS & Sex Worker RDS survey 2013</p> <p>Target Female: 60% Male: 40%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZDHS • RDS surveys 	Increased change in cultural driven sexual behaviours and contact tracing	<p>UN Lead UNFPA</p> <p>UN Partners UNIT</p> <p>Donors ISD, GF, USG</p> <p>National Partners MOE, MOHCC, MOI CSO</p>	60 million
<p>1.2. % of men aged 15-49 who are circumcised</p> <p>Baseline 16.7% (2014) Ministry of Health and Child Care</p> <p>Target 50%</p>	ZDHS	Stronger community and political commitment		
<p>1.3. % of adolescents and young people accessing sexual & RH services disaggregated by gender and type of services</p> <p>Baseline 50% Female: 50% Male: 50% Source: MICS 2014</p> <p>Target 70% Female: 60% Male: 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MICS • ZDHS • ZIMPHIA • OR 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers to accessing services are successfully removed • Political interference, high mobility, improved retention and increased participation of girls 		
<p>1.4. % of sexually active HIV-positive women who use a modern method of contraception (Contraceptive Prevalence Rate, CPR)</p> <p>Baseline 63.8% Female: 63.8% Source: DHS</p> <p>Target 68% Female: 68%</p>	ZDHS	Increased acceptance and choices of family planning commodities		

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<i>OUTCOME 2: 90% of all people living with HIV know their HIV status, at least 90% of HIV positive people receive sustained antiretroviral therapy, 90% of those on treatment have durable viral load suppression</i>				
<p>2.1. Proportion of adults and children living with HIV who know their HIV status</p> <p>Baseline Female: 50.6% Male: 40.3% Female sex workers: 61% Source MICS 2014, Sex workers RDS survey 2013</p> <p>Target Female: 90% Male: 90%</p>	ZIMPHIA	Improved acceptance of HIV testing and HW stigma and confidentiality	<p>UN Lead UNICEF</p> <p>UN Partners UNJT</p> <p>Donors ISD, GF, USG</p> <p>National Partners MOHCC</p>	160 million
<p>2.2. Proportion of adults and children living with HIV that are receiving ART, disaggregated by sex, age and pregnancy status</p> <p>Baseline (2013): Adults 76.8%, Children 40.5%</p> <p>Target Adults 80% and Children 80% (according to 90-90-90)</p>	Spectrum estimates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Barriers to accessing services are successfully removed • All HW receive training on how to manage paediatric ART, promote task shifting 		
<p>2.3. Proportion of adults and children living with HIV with durable viral load suppression</p> <p>Baseline Not available</p> <p>Target 73%</p>	HIVDR surveillance study	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All HW full trained • Improved forecasting • Efficient procurement and delivery system • TB/HIV coordination improved • Viral load monitoring of patients 		
<p>2.4. Survival rate of PLHIV on ART at 12, 24, 36, 48 and 60 months after initiation</p> <p>Baseline 74% at 36 months</p> <p>Target Adults: 80% Children: 80%</p>	Cohort study			
<p>2.5. Proportion of HIV-positive adults and children diagnosed with TB who are on ART</p> <p>Baseline 78%</p> <p>Target 85%</p>	Routine HMIS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provision of INH • Case detection • Removal of user fees • Comprehensive management of TB/HIV 		

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<i>OUTCOME 3: Key institutions from Government and civil society effectively and efficiently manage a multi-sectoral AIDS response</i>				
<p>3.1. Amount of public and donors funds mobilized and spent efficiently</p> <p>Baseline GRZ-25%; Donors-75%</p> <p>Target GRZ 30%; Donors-65%</p>	NASA	Increased domestic and international funding of the national response	<p>UN Lead UNAIDS</p> <p>UN Partners UNIT</p> <p>Donors GFATM, USG, DFID</p> <p>National Partners NAC, MOH</p>	40 million
<p>3.2. Availability of timely, coherent, and relevant data and strategic information, disaggregated by gender and appropriate age group, for development</p> <p>Data and strategic information in public domain</p>	Evaluation studies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Improved data harmonization Fully functional and scale-up EPIMS and DHIS2 Real time data available and accessible in public domain 		
<p>3.3. Policies and strategies reviewed and implemented regularly to guide the multisectoral response</p> <p>Baseline HIV policy exist do not adequately address key populations</p> <p>Target All HIV policies comprehensively integrate key populations Update National HIV policy and strategies available to support programming</p>	Special surveys	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Political, economic and social stability prevails HIV remains high on the national development agenda 		

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
POVERTY REDUCTION AND VALUE ADDITION				
<i>OUTCOME 1: Key institutions formulate and implement socio-economic policies, strategies and programmes for improved livelihoods and reduced poverty of communities</i>				
<p>1.1. Number of Government institutions adapting strategies and programmes to reduce poverty and inequality</p> <p>Baseline National development plan Zim Asset has been developed; 2012 MDG progress report published</p> <p>Target A new National Development Plan developed (post Zim Asset); National Labour Migration Policy finalised; National Employment Policy reviewed; National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy developed and operationalised; 2015 MDG progress report published; Post 2015 (SDG) M&E system developed</p>	Draft Policy Documents	<p>Assumptions National and sectoral Policy and Strategy formulation processes initiated by Government and other stakeholders</p> <p>Risks Government policy shift</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advice • Resource Mobilisation and Technical and Financial Assistance • Implementation and M&E 	120 million
<p>1.2. Number of institutions that implement institutional and capacity development programmes in industrial and international trade, regional integration, investment and international trade, addition, skills and entrepreneurship development</p> <p>Baseline 26 VTCs Polytechnics; 3 Government Depts (Agritex, Livestock, Apiculture); 3 MFIs (SEDCO, MicroKing, WIDSCU); 15 SACCOS & the Business Council for Sustainable Development; and Pharmaceutical Association</p> <p>Target Six subsector associations supported; Metal and Steel fabrication, Cotton to Clothing Sector, Leather and Footwear, Chemicals and Pharmaceutical, Motor Industry, Agro- Industry; 10 quasi government and private sector association (SIRDC, IDC, ZIA, IDBZ, ZIMTRADE, CZI, ZNCC, BCSDZ, SAZ, ZIMSTATS & Inter-Ministerial Committees), 4 Care Economy Institutions; MFIs & VTCs</p>	Programme and M&E reports	<p>Assumptions Capacity gaps identified and prioritised for UN support</p> <p>Risks Insufficient resources</p>		



INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>1.3. Proportion of people living in poverty</p> <p>Baseline 0 (various fragmented programmes currently being implemented) -16% of population living in extreme poverty</p> <p>Target One UN Joint Programme Initiative on Poverty Reduction - 12% of population living in extreme poverty</p>	<p>Programme and M&E reports</p>	<p>Assumptions Stable global macro/micro economic environment allowing for savings</p> <p>Risks Financial and economic crises, natural disasters</p>		
<p>1.4. Aggregate remittances receipts</p> <p>Baseline USD 890 million-2015 National Budget</p> <p>Target USD 1 billion</p>	<p>RBZ/MoFED Reports</p>	<p>Stable global macro/micro economic environment allowing for savings and transfer of remittances</p>		
<p><i>OUTCOME 2: Increased access to income and decent work opportunities in key value chains and economic sectors, particularly for young people and women</i></p>				
<p>2.1. Employment to population ratio</p> <p>Baseline 80.5% (15+ yrs) & 70.3% (15-24 yrs) - 2014 Labour Force Survey</p> <p>Target 90% (15+ yrs) & 80% (15-24 yrs)</p>	<p>ZIMSTAT Household Surveys (Labour Force and Child Labour Survey et al)</p>	<p>Assumptions Stable global macro/micro economic environment facilitating job creation</p> <p>Risks Lack or limited financial and economic resources for economic growth and development</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy advice • Resource Mobilisation and Technical and Financial Assistance • Implementation and M&E 	<p>95 million</p>
<p>2.2. Broad youth unemployment rate</p> <p>Baseline 16.4% (15-24 yrs) - 2014 Labour Force Survey</p> <p>Target 10% (15-24 yrs)</p>		<p>Assumptions Stable global macro/micro economic environment facilitating job creation</p> <p>Risks Lack or limited financial and economic resources for economic growth and development</p>		
<p>2.3. Average earnings</p> <p>Baseline 57% of working age population earn below \$100/month (FINSCOPE 2014)</p> <p>Target 45% of working age population earn below \$100/month</p>		<p>Assumptions Stable global macro/micro economic environment facilitating job creation</p> <p>Risks Lack or limited financial and economic resources for economic growth and development</p>		

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>2.4. Internet penetration and coverage</p> <p>Baseline 47% in 2014 (POTRAZ)</p> <p>Target 55%</p>	POTRAZ Annual Reports	<p>Assumptions Environment remains suitable for ICT growth and micro-business start-ups and value chain development</p> <p>Risks Insufficient resources</p>		
PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION & GOVERNANCE				
<i>OUTCOME 1: Key public sector institutions mobilise, manage and account for resources effectively for quality service delivery</i>				
<p>1.1. % share of development assistance to the GDP</p> <p>Baseline 12%</p> <p>Target 6%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Budget statement Ministry reports Development Partner reports 	Economic and Fiscal Reforms will be instituted	<p>Government of Zimbabwe Provides leadership and ownership</p> <p>UN agencies Provide technical, financial and advisory services as well as Resource Mobilization efforts</p> <p>Civil Society Provides additional capacities</p>	3.8 million
<i>OUTCOME 2: Increased citizen participation in democratic processes in line with the provisions of the Constitution and relevant international norms and standards</i>				
<p>2.1. % increase of citizens engaging with key democratic institutions (including the Parliamentary Women's Caucus), NPRC, ZHRC, Local Authorities (including the Zimbabwe Women Local Government Forum)</p> <p>Baseline At least 10% increase in citizen participation per annum</p> <p>Target Limited data on the level of citizens engagement with key democratic Institutions</p>	<p>Institutional outreach and consultative reports, Parliament Hansard and Portfolio Committees Reports, Women's Parliamentary Caucus Reports, ZWLGF reports</p>	Citizens willing to participate	<p>Government of Zimbabwe Provides leadership and ownership</p> <p>UN agencies Provide technical, financial and advisory services as well as Resource Mobilization efforts</p> <p>Civil Society Provides additional capacities in supporting citizen participation</p>	60 million

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>2.2. % of human rights complaints received and concluded</p> <p>Baseline 10% (in January 2015, on a total of 705 cases received or inherited by the ZHRC, 77 cases have been closed, referred or advised)</p> <p>Target At least 75% by 2020</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZHRC Annual Reports to Parliament CSOs Reports 	<p>Human Rights Institutions fully discharging their mandates in accordance with the Constitution</p>		
<p>2.3. % of UPJ recommendations that are implemented</p> <p>Baseline 10% (Two action plans for implementation of recommendations from human rights monitoring bodies UPJ and CEDAW developed)</p> <p>Target 50%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National UPJ Report UNCT UPJ Report ZHRC UPJ Report CSOs Shadow Report 	<p>Implementation of the UPJ Recommendations</p>		
<p>2.4. Number of laws aligned with the Constitution and relevant international norms and standards</p> <p>Baseline An estimated 400 principal Acts require alignment with the Constitution</p> <p>Target At least 200 laws aligned with the Constitution</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government Gazette Parliament Hansard PoZ Bill Register 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commitment to alignment Availability of human Technical and financial resources 		

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<i>OUTCOME 3: Government and its partners generate & utilise data for development</i>				
<p>3.1. Number of key survey/census; routine information system and statistical reports produced on schedule and made available in public domain</p> <p>Baseline 1 (2015 ZDHS)</p> <p>Target Twelve survey reports produced, of which 3 are routine (ZDHS, ICDS, MICS, ALS, Census of Services, LFCLS, PICES, National Nutritional Surveys, Population Census, EMIS, HMIS, Agriculture Information System)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZIMSTAT annual reports Line ministry annual reports Reports (ZDHS, ICDS, MICS, ALS, Census of Services, LFCLS, PICES, National Nutritional Surveys, Population Census, EMIS, HMIS, Agriculture Information System) 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The provisions of the Census and Statistics Act of 2007 are fully implemented and the new ZIMSTAT organisational structure is fully operational A new costed NSDS is in place and being fully implemented Conducive operating environment <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient financial resource allocation by Government for statistical production Continued skills flight among professional staff categories 	<p>Convener UNFPA</p> <p>Other UN Agencies UNICEF, ILO, UNDP, IOM, UNAIDS, UNIDO, WFP, FAO, WHO, UNESCO</p> <p>Provision of technical and financial support</p> <p>Government of Zimbabwe ZIMSTAT, MOPSLW, MOFED, MoF, MOHCC, MOAMID ZIMSTAT</p> <p>to coordinate and supervise the national statistical system; MOFED to provide adequate funding for statistical production</p> <p>Line ministries to establish and provide budgetary allocations to statistical units</p> <p>Donors WB/AfDB/ACBF and bilateral donors align their support to the ZUNDAF and the new NSDS, and provide adequate technical and financial support</p> <p>CSOs Participate in evidence-based national policy making, monitoring, evaluation and reporting</p>	10 million
<p>3.2. Number of national development policies, strategies and action frameworks based on or refer to up-to-date evidence</p> <p>Baseline Zim Asset and key sectoral policy (health, education, agriculture, gender, population) implementation documents and progress reports refer to current data (less than 5 years)</p> <p>Target Sustained reference to recent data (less than 5 years) in Zim Asset and key sectoral policy (health, education, agriculture, gender, population) implementation documents and progress reports</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZIMSTAT reports MoFED annual reports OPC annual reports 	<p>Assumptions Development of cooperation between MoSAC and ZIMSTAT as well as other cultural institutions</p> <p>Risks Inadequate financial and human resources</p>		
<p>3.3. Development of cultural sector statistics</p> <p>Baseline 0</p> <p>Target Cultural statistics framework</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ZIMSTAT reports MoSAC reports OPC annual reports 			



INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
SOCIAL SERVICES & PROTECTION				
<i>OUTCOME 1: Vulnerable populations have increased access to and utilisation of quality basic social services</i>				
<p>1.1. % unmet need for family planning among females, aged 15-19 years</p> <p>Baseline 17% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target 8.5% (Family Planning 2020 Commitment)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS ZDHS 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Continued political commitment Rights holders are willing to demand for Basic Social Services Increased support by development partners & private sector. Predictable financing arrangements Strengthened public-private partnership Improved staff retention in Government ministries, Departments and Basic Social Services structures 	<p>Government of Zimbabwe Providing enabling policy environment; resource mobilisation; planning; budget allocation; implementation; community mobilisation; monitoring and evaluation; maintenance and provision of relevant data statistics</p> <p>UN Agencies Facilitate coordination, convening, mobilisation of resources; advocacy for inclusiveness, equity and quality; technical support for policy development/implementation /peer review; capacity building</p>	396 million
<p>1.2. % of pregnant women going for at least 4 Ante-Natal Care (ANC) visits</p> <p>Baseline 70% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target 80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS ZDHS HMIS 	<p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Insufficient financial resource allocation by Government for Basic Social Services Continued skills flight Continued decline in economic growth Recurrence of emergencies (natural disasters and epidemics) Social Services Protection decreases as a priority area for the Government 	<p>Private Sector Supply of goods and services; innovation; funding</p>	
<p>1.3. % of pregnant women receiving skilled care at birth</p> <p>Baseline 80% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target 85%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS ZDHS 			
<p>1.4. % of women receiving Post-Natal Care (PNC) within 48 hours of delivery</p> <p>Baseline 77% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target 90%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS ZDHS HMIS 			
<p>1.5. % of newborns receiving Post-Natal Care (PNC) within 48 hours of birth</p> <p>Baseline 85% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target 90%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS ZDHS HMIS 			
<p>1.6. Proportion of eligible children aged between 12-23 months fully immunized</p> <p>Baseline 69.2% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target 90%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MICS ZDHS 			

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>1.7. % of women aged 15-49 years accessing cervical cancer screening services</p> <p>Baseline 7.2% - 2013 (WHO/ICO- Information Centre on Human Papillomavirus (HPV and Cervical Cancer)</p> <p>Target 35%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ZDHS • HMIS • VIAC Reports 			
<p>1.8. Secondary Gross Enrolment of the 10 districts with the lowest enrolment rates, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline Female - 50.7%; Male - 51.9% Both: 51.2 (EMIS, 2013)</p> <p>Target 2019: Total: 71.2% with gender parity</p>	EMIS reports			
<p>1.9. % of pupils achieving at or above the grade-appropriate level after completing grade 2 for Maths and English, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline (English) Female - 56%; Male - 47%; Total - 51 (ZELA Report, 2014)</p> <p>Target 2019 Both - 56% with gender parity</p> <p>Baseline (Maths) Female - 70%; Male- 65%; Total - 67% (Zela Report, 2014)</p> <p>Target: Total in 2019 71.2% with gender parity</p>	Zimbabwe Early Learning Assessment Report			
<p>1.10. Grade 7 pass rate of the bottom 10% schools, disaggregated by sex</p> <p>Baseline Female - 2.3% Male - 2.1% Both: 2.2% (EMIS, 2013)</p> <p>Target Both - 12.2% with gender parity</p>	EMIS			

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>1.11. % of population with access to improved sanitation and hygiene Sanitation: (shared and non-shared facilities)</p> <p>Baseline Urban - 97.7% Rural - 48% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target Urban - 99% Rural - 50% Hand-washing facilities with water and soap/ cleansing agent</p> <p>Target 2019 Urban - 70% Rural - 50% (MICS, 2014)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MICS • SLB (Service Level Benchmarking for Urban Water Supply Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Zimbabwe) 			
<p>1.12. % of population using safe water</p> <p>Baseline Urban - 98.4% Rural - 67.5% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target Urban - 99% Rural - 75%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MICS • SLB • Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Zimbabwe 			
<p>1.13. % of population practicing open defecation</p> <p>Baseline Urban - 1.1% Rural - 43.5% (MICS, 2014)</p> <p>Target Urban - 0.5% Rural - 20%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SLB • Institutional Assessment Reports 			
<p>1.14. % population with access to municipal services (continuity of water supply / quality of sewage treatment / efficiency in collection of sewage)</p> <p>Baseline 12 hours (SLB, 2013) 8% (SLB, 2013) 37% (SLB, 2013)</p> <p>Target 24 hours 50% 80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service Level Benchmarking (SLB) for Urban Water Supply • Sanitation and Solid Waste Management in Zimbabwe 			

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<i>OUTCOME 2: Key institutions provide quality and equitable basic social services</i>				
<p>2.1. % of district hospitals providing Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (CEmONC) services</p> <p>Baseline 65.5% (VMAHS Round 20, 2014) Vital Medicines Availability and Health Services Survey</p> <p>Target 80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VMAHS • EmONC Assessment Reports 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued political commitment • Increased support by development partners & private sector • Predictable financing arrangements • There is no major brain drain affecting the education sector <p>UN Agencies Facilitate coordination, convening, mobilisation of resources; advocacy for inclusiveness, equity and quality; Technical support for policy development/ implementation /peer review; capacity building</p> <p>CSOs Advocacy, Resource mobilisation; Facilitate implementation of programmes; M&E; Community mobilisation</p> <p>Private Sector Supply of goods and services; Innovation; Funding</p>	<p>Government of Zimbabwe Providing enabling policy environment; Resource mobilisation; Planning; budget allocation; Implementation; Community mobilisation; Monitoring adherence to standards sets and Evaluation; Maintenance and generation of relevant data statistics</p>	289 million
<p>2.2. % of primary health centres providing Basic Emergency Obstetric and Newborn Care (BEEmONC) services</p> <p>Baseline 45% (NIHFA, 2012)</p> <p>Target 80%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VHMAS • EmONC Reports 	<p>disaggregated information on teachers qualifications</p> <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient financial resource allocation by Government • Continued decline in economic growth • Recurrence of emergencies (natural disasters and epidemics) • All schools that do not meet required standards are not registered or are de-registered 		
<p>2.3. Proportion of Primary Health Facilities managing common childhood illnesses using the Integrated Management of Neonatal and Childhood Illnesses</p> <p>Baseline 80 % (NHIS) National Integration Health Facilities Assessment</p> <p>Target 100%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • MICS • DHS 			

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<p>2.4. % of schools that do not meet the minimum functionality standards</p> <p>Primary Baseline 16.4% Target 12.0%</p> <p>Secondary Baseline 30.8% Target 25.0%</p>	EMIS reports			
<p>2.5. % of trained teachers geographical unit (national, province, district) and by level (ECD, primary, secondary)</p> <p>ECD Baseline 33% Target 40%</p> <p>Primary Baseline 89% Target 92%</p> <p>Secondary Baseline 73% Target 78%</p>				
<p>2.6. Number of individuals receiving legal assistance</p> <p>Baseline 997-Legal Aid Directorates period returns</p> <p>Target 5,000</p>	Legal Aid Directorate periodic returns			
<p>2.7. Number of Legal Aid Directorates strengthened to provide legal assistance, services and protection to vulnerable population in all provinces</p> <p>Baseline Four Legal Aid Directorates established and partially meeting standards</p> <p>Target All decentralised offices meeting legal assistance standards</p>	Legal Aid Directorate periodic returns Case Management MIS			

INDICATORS, BASELINE TARGETS	MEANS OF VERIFICATION	RISKS & ASSUMPTIONS	ROLE OF PARTNERS	BUDGETED RESOURCES (USD)
<i>OUTCOME 3: Households living below the food poverty line have improved access to and utilisation of social protection services</i>				
<p>3.1. % of households living below the food poverty line directly benefiting from social transfer programmes</p> <p>Baseline 10% (ZimVac, 2013)</p> <p>Target 40%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PICES • MICS • Programme reports 	<p>Assumptions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continued political commitment • Rights holders are willing to demand for Social Protection System • Increased support by development partners & private sector • Predictable financing arrangements • Strengthened public-private partnership <p>Risks</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Insufficient financial resource allocation by Government to social transfers programme • Continued decline in economic growth • Recurrence of disasters and emergencies 	<p>Government of Zimbabwe Providing enabling policy environment; Resource mobilisation; Planning; budget allocation; Implementation; Community mobilisation; Monitoring and Evaluation; Maintenance and provision of relevant data statistics</p> <p>UN Agencies Facilitate coordination, convening, mobilisation of resources; advocacy for inclusiveness, equity and quality; Technical support for policy development/ implementation /peer review; capacity building</p> <p>CSOs Advocacy, Resource mobilisation; Facilitate implementation of programmes; M&E; Community mobilisation</p> <p>Private Sector Supply of goods and service; Innovation; Funding</p>	63 million
<p>3.2. % of the national budget allocated to Social Protection Systems</p> <p>Baseline 0.3% Budgeting for Children in Africa 2013</p> <p>Target 10%</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Budget (Blue Book) • Partner Annual Budgets 			

Acronyms

AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome	M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
ALS	Agriculture and Livestock Survey	MDC	Movement for Democratic Change
ANC	Antenatal Care	MDGs	Millennium Development Goals
BCSDZ	Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe	MFIs	Micro-Finance Institutions
BEmONC	Basic Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care	MICS	Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination Against Women	MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
CEmONC	Comprehensive Emergency Obstetric and Neonatal Care	MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Child Care
CSO	Community Service Organization	MoWAGCD	Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development
CZI	Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries	MT	Metric Tonnes
DHIS	District Health Information System	NASA	National AIDS Spending Assessment
DHS	Demographic Health Survey	NIHFA	National Integrated Health Facilities Assessment
ECD	Early Child Development	NPRC	National Peace and Reconciliation Commission
EMIS	Education Management Information System	NSDS	National Strategies for the Development of Statistics
EMCOZ	Employers' Confederation of Zimbabwe	PICES	Poverty, Income, Consumption and Expenditure Survey
EPMS	Electronic Patient Management System	PLHIV	People Living with HIV
FNC	Food and Nutrition Council	PNC	Postnatal Care
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	POTRAZ	Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority
Ha	Hectares	PoZ	Parliament of Zimbabwe
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus	RDS	Respondent Driven Sample
HIVDR	HIV Drug Resistance	RH	Reproductive Health
HMIS	Health Management Information System	SACCOs	Savings and Credit Co-operatives
ICDS	Inter-Censal Demographic Survey	SADC	Southern African Development Community
ICO	Institut Català d'Oncologia (Information Centre on HPV and Cervical Cancer)	SAZ	Standards Association of Zimbabwe
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
IDBZ	Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe	SEDCO	Small Enterprises Development Corporation
IDCZ	Industrial Development Corporation of Zimbabwe	SIRDC	Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre
INH	Isoniazid	SLB	Service Level Benchmarking
JIM	Joint Implementation Matrix	TDIS	Teacher Development Information System
LFCLS	Labour Force and Child Labour Survey	UPR	Universal Period Review
		USD	United States Dollars
		USG	United States Government
		VIAC	Visual Inspection with Ascetic Acid

ZIA	Zimbabwe Investment Authority	VMAHS	Vital Medicines Availability and Health Services Survey
Zim Asset	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation	VTCs	Vocational Training Centres
ZIMPHIA	Zimbabwe Population Based HIV Indicator Assessment	WDSCU	Women Development Savings and Credit Union
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency	ZANU-PF	Zimbabwe African National Union – Patriotic Front
ZIMVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee	ZCTU	Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions
ZNCC	Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce	ZDHS	Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey
ZUNDAF	Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework	ZELA	Zimbabwe Early Learning Assessment
ZWLGf	Zimbabwe Women Local Government Forum	ZHRC	Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission



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DESIGN & LAYOUT


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