

# UNCT ZIMBABWE

## 2021 Results Report



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# Foreword

In 2021, the United Nations continued to deliver development programmes under the 2016-2021 Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF). The ZUNDAF remained instrumental in supporting the country's efforts towards attaining the objectives of Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, through delivering US\$ 523 million worth of projects.

Under the ZUNDAF, the UN system supported food security; gender equality; water, hygiene, and sanitation; education; economic empowerment; community resilience and targeted relief assistance to those most in need amongst others.

In 2021, the UN facilitated through technical and financial support, the launch of the national policy on inclusion of persons with disability; established national mechanisms for the prevention of gender-based violence through the High-Level Political Compact and the national policy on social protection, to provide coordinated support to vulnerable communities.

The UN facilitated a nationwide food systems dialogue and continued to implement sustainable resilience building projects, which made a significant contribution to the Food and Nutrition Security outcomes, i.e. equipping communities to adapt to climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security.

The UN in Zimbabwe implemented arguably the largest resilience programme in Zimbabwe, covering 18 districts and executed through seven (7) consortia. The programme strengthened the capacities of vulnerable communities to proactively make decisions in responding to severe economic, environmental, climatic, and social shocks and stresses.

Through the Socio-Economic Framework, the UN development system adopted a crisis modifier to address challenges caused by COVID-19. This entailed reprogramming and repurposing to deliver integrated support towards response and recovery. In addition, the UN collaborated with the Government of Zimbabwe, to strengthen key value chains, including value addition and enterprise development in small-scale gold mining and agriculture, targeting women and youth,



as well as green skills development.

The UN supported Independent Commissions established under Chapter 12 of the Zimbabwean Constitution, to effectively discharge their mandates. The Commissions are essential in entrenching rule of law, accountability, democracy, human rights, gender equality, peace and reconciliation and social cohesion, which elements, are critical for achieving the SDGs.

During the year under review, the Government of Zimbabwe and the United Nations system in the country, launched the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) 2022-2026 following extensive consultations with strategic development partners. This 2021 UNCT Annual Report, therefore, is forward-looking, as it provides baseline data for the ZUNSDCF 2022-2026, anchored on the four main pillars: People, Planet, Prosperity and Peace.

The year 2021, marked the beginning of the implementation of the Zimbabwe Government's first five-year, National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1: 2021–2025) in which, the ZUNSDCF is fully-aligned.

Edward Kallon

**UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator**

# UN Development System in Zimbabwe



UNITED NATIONS ZIMBABWE



Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations



IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency



IFAD INTERNATIONAL FUND FOR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT





# CHAPTER I

## Key developments in the country and regional context

# Year of rapid transformation

The year 2021, marked the beginning of the implementation of the Zimbabwe Government's first five-year, National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1: 2021–2025). Through NDS1, the Government aims to drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth that is vital to advancing progress towards the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The Government projected

the economy to grow by

# 7.8%

in 2021

on account of above average rains recorded during the 2020/2021 cropping season, a stable macroeconomic environment, higher commodity prices, and an effective national response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The economic rebound was supported by improved electricity generation, manufacturing output as well as growth in the financial services sector.

Industry capacity utilisation reached

# 54%

in the second quarter of 2021, and was projected to average of

# 65%

by year-end, reflecting output gains from ongoing macroeconomic stabilisation strategies.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Ministry of Finance and Economic Development. 2021. National Budget Statement

Reforms also resulted in inflation receding.



Zimbabwe's GDP growth estimate of 7.8% for 2021, is above the 3.4% average growth for Sub-Saharan Africa.

IMF Special Drawings Rights (SDR) Allocation

Received

# SDR677.4

million (US\$958 million equivalent)

A third of the SDRs allocation was mainly for the purchases of vaccines and medical equipment, road infrastructure and agricultural schemes.

Economic Pain Points

Tight public finances and limited recourse to external financing, mean that Zimbabwe needs to rely heavily on reallocating domestic resources to optimal public use, mobilise humanitarian support to prevent increasing fragility and leverage private financing where possible, to stimulate growth.

# Key developments in the health sector



## Successes

- Increased public health sector financing
- Significant donor support
- Good progress in Results-Based Financing (RBF) implementation
- Government successful implementation of COVID-19 vaccination programme
- (By November 2021-38% of the population had received first dose
- 29% had received a second dose).



## Challenges

- Medicine shortages
- Regular protests by health workers
- Brain drain of health workers
- Shortage of critical infrastructure and equipment
- Impact of COVID-19 on healthcare for the poor and vulnerable groups.

# The status of food security

Bumper harvest of over 3 million tonnes of grain

**36.2%**

overall growth of the agriculture sector

**Government ramping up mobilisation and disbursement of resources towards cushioning vulnerable groups, including against the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic.**



- While food security improved due to the good harvest, poverty levels remained elevated, on the back of two successive years of recession, high inflation and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.
- Social assistance coverage remained low, particularly for the urban poor and benefit levels were increasingly inadequate because of high inflation.

The UN supported the introduction of radio and online lessons

## Impact of COVID-19 on children’s learning

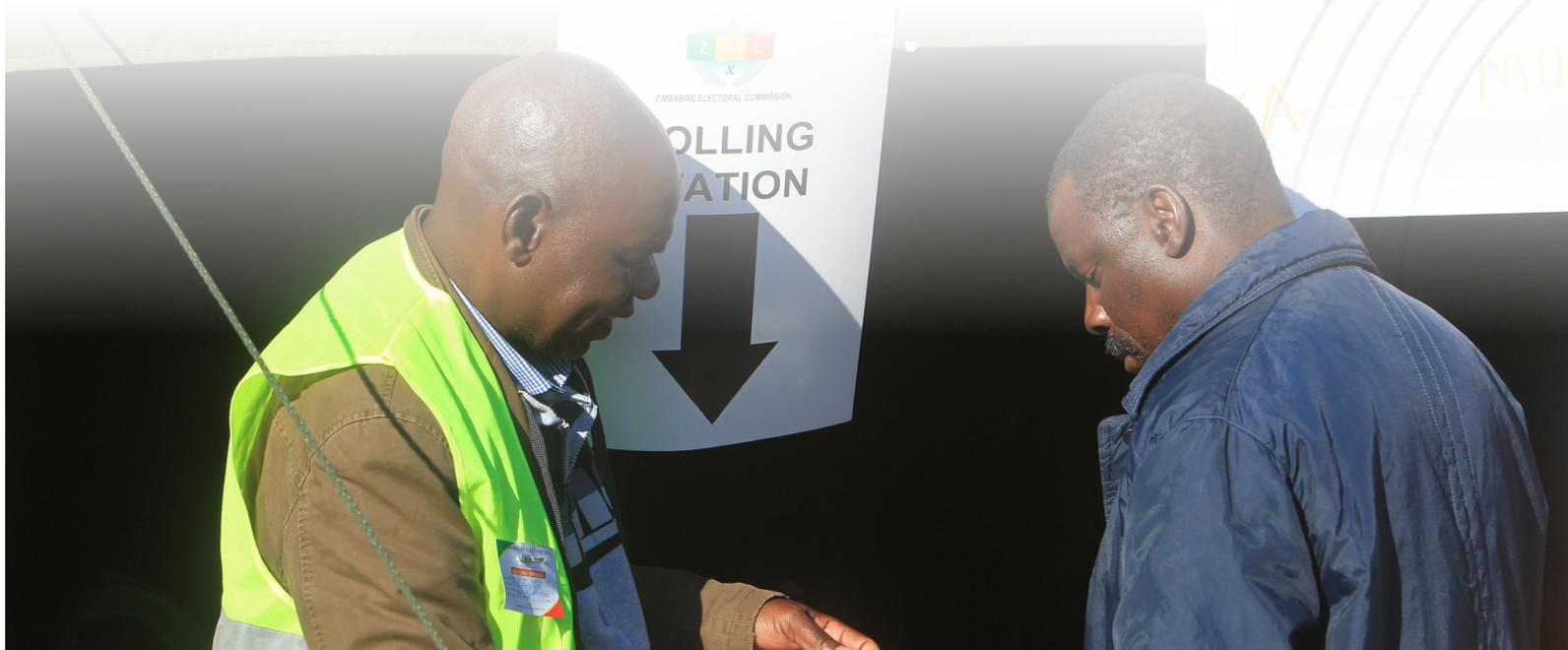
The intermittent closure of schools as a COVID-19 containment measure, adversely affected children’s learning progress, especially those with special needs and those in poor families. Government, through the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, with support from development partners, introduced alternative forms of learning, which included radio and online lessons, to ensure continued teaching and learning. However, this further exacerbated previously existing inequalities, as children from rural areas, where there is limited network connectivity and radio signal could not access the lessons

## Funding for social sectors

Notwithstanding Government efforts to allocate increased budget for all social sectors, funding remained increasingly inadequate. Moving forward, continued investment towards capacity enhancement and systems strengthening, will be vital to ensure effective and timely delivery of public services to those most in need and to realise the commitment to ‘leave no one behind.’ The United Nations will continue to support the Government in this endeavor and in addition, explore innovative approaches to working with the private sector and development partners, to leverage finance and strengthen resilience.

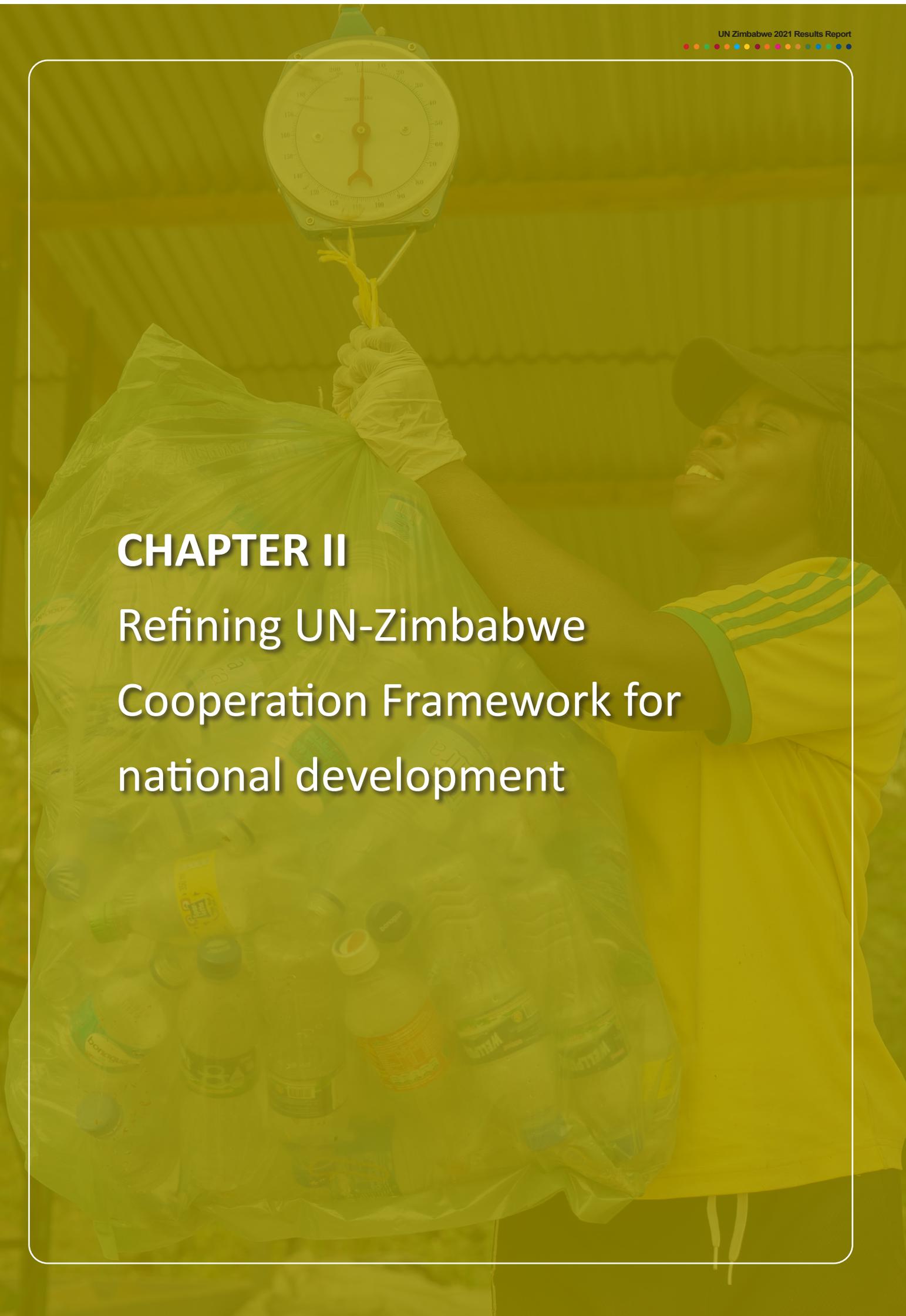
## Human Rights mechanisms

The Government also continued to engage with UN Human Rights mechanisms: submission of treaty reports and common core document; the Universal Periodic Review (UPR); and hosting the visit of the Special Rapporteur. Sustaining peace and socio-economic gains of 2021, will entail an enabling environment that promotes stability, and respect for human rights.



## CHAPTER II

# Refining UN-Zimbabwe Cooperation Framework for national development



## 2.1 Delivering forward-looking results

The Government of Zimbabwe and the United Nations System in the country, with support from strategic development partners, designed the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) 2022-2026. The ZUNSDCF succeeded the Zimbabwe UN Development Framework (ZUNDAF) 2016-2021. This UNCT Zimbabwe Results Report, therefore, is forward-looking as it provides baseline data for the ZUNSDCF 2022-2026, anchored on the four main pillars: People, Planet, Prosperity and Peace.

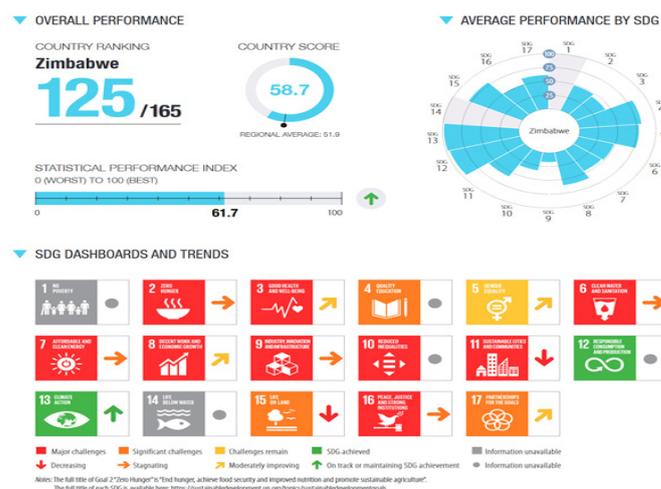
The Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (ZUNSDCF) rolled out to help Zimbabwe achieve National Development Strategy 1 and Sustainable Development Goals

### 2.1.1 SDGs progress: marking the successes, meeting the challenges

Out of the 17 SDGs, two goals, namely climate change (13) and responsible consumption and production (12), achieved respective targets. Moderate improvement in other goals, i.e. Good health and wellbeing (3), Gender equality (5), Decent work and economic growth (8), and Partnerships for the goals (17), was recorded.

However, significant hurdles remain in the way of steps towards the targets, especially in the areas of sustainable livelihoods, such as Zero hunger (2), Clean water and sanitation (6), Affordable and clean energy (7), Industry, innovation and infrastructure (9) and Peace, justice and strong institutions (16). Meanwhile, goals on Life on land (15) and Sustainable cities and communities (11), are also regressing. While there is no data available for SDG1 on international poverty rates, data on national poverty rates, suggest that poverty levels remained very high, on the back of two successive years of recession, high inflation and the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic.

Figure 1: Zimbabwe 2021 SDGs Dashboard



Source: Sachs et al. 2021. Sustainable Development Report 2021 – The Decade of Action for Sustainable Development Goals. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

The Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) Index for Zimbabwe was 58.7 in 2021 (refer to figure 1 below), ranking the country at 125 out of 165 countries.<sup>2</sup>

Govt capacitated to review and develop laws and policies that align with the leave no one behind principle of the 2030 agenda for sustainable development

## 2.1.2 Steady progress: Building blocks for sustained growth in priority areas

### People Pillar

The UNCT supported the Government of Zimbabwe with technical assistance to strengthen its legal framework for combatting sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV). The support covered drafting of the Principles of the Sexual Harassment Bill and Gender Equality Bill as well as the enactment of the Data Protection Act [Chapter 11:12]. The UN also supported the drafting of the Public Health Act on the age of consent to accessing sexual and reproductive health services.

### Child Protection

- The capacity of the Government to review and develop laws and policies that align with the Leave No One Behind agenda, was strengthened, resulting in the review and design of laws that promote Human Rights.
- Child protection was enhanced through development and launch of the Costed National Action Plan on Ending Child Marriages, to provide for protection of children from child marriages.

### Social protection

UN partners provided technical support for the development of a policy on social inclusion and or protection. This contributes to the removal of barriers to access social protection services for the most vulnerable and formulating system-wide coherent policies and systems that create a conducive and sustainable environment for the delivery of social services.



The UN supported the National Case Management System (NCMS) to respond to Violence Against Children (VAC) in Zimbabwe. During the period 2016-2021, the UN in collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe, partners and communities, supported 662,256 children (55% girls, among them, 28,290 children with disabilities), in both development and emergency to access child protection services. The ZUNDAF cycle results show that while Violence Against Children (VAC) and Gender-Based Violence (GBV) are

still high in Zimbabwe, positive change is taking place.

- The percentage of women aged 15-19 years who ever experienced violence, decreased by 4.7% from about 18% in 2015 to about 13% in 2021, through support to national systems and services.
- Advocacy toward ending child marriages contributed to the reduction in the proportion of women aged 15-19 years in a union from **24.5% in 2015 to 21.2% in 2021.**



**Disability Inclusion**, the UN supported the Government to develop and finalise the National Disability Policy that was launched by His Excellency, President Emmerson Mnangagwa in June 2021. The new Disability Policy provides an impetus for better coordination and effective implementation.

**Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**, the UN provided technical and financial support to the Government, to advance SDG 5. This entailed strengthening the institutional structures and mechanisms for GBV prevention, through the launch of the High-Level Political Compact (HLPC) on GBV for enhanced accountability and financial investment, championed, by the President, collaborating with the Government and Civil Society, to strengthen GBV services and support through One Stop Centres, and capacity building of key stakeholders and strengthening the participation of Civil Society Organisations in advancing gender equality and women's empowerment.

### Health sector

- Maternal Mortality Ratio **decreased from 614/100,000 live births in 2014 to 462/100,000 live births in 2021**, attributable to the procurement of essential equipment to deliver reproductive, maternal, newborn and child health (RMNCH) services and enhanced maternal death surveillance.



- Health facilities charging user fees for maternal and child health services dropped from 7% in 2015 to 2% in 2021 courtesy of the UN’s financial investments via the Results-Based Financing.
- 99% health facilities have functional cold chain equipment for EPI, through procurement and logistics support.

About 83% from a target of 80% of Villages, are supported by trained Village Health Workers (VHWs), to provide integrated health nutrition and HIV services.

### Education sector

- Implementation strategy for the Inclusive Education Policy was developed to help improve access to education for the most left behind, including children with disabilities and out-of-school youth.
- Improved learning outcomes for Grade 7 from **46% to 56%** during the period 2016 – 2020 were realised.
- Gross enrolment ratio in pre-primary education increased from a baseline of **39% in 2013 to 45.27% in 2021.**
- The transition rate between primary and lower secondary education increased to **81.46% in 2021 from 79% in 2015.**

Notable achievements were also registered in Science Technology Development and Innovation Ecosystems where focus was on the Universities’ Business Units and commercialisation of various innovations such national fuel management system at Harare Institute of Technology.



### Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)

- The UN continued to support programmes in rural and urban communities, helping over **1.2 million people to have improved access to water**, through supporting climate-resilient water supply infrastructure
- Over 2.7 million people, among them, 35,654 people with disabilities, received hygiene messages in 2021, contributing to fewer cases of diarrheal diseases than in previous years.
- Rehabilitation of water points and construction of new facilities, powered by solar energy and gravity, resulted in 809,208 people (48% females, including 5,322 people with disabilities), using at least basic water services.
- 2,737, 243 people (52% females, among them; 35,654 people with disabilities), were reached with COVID-19 prevention and hygiene messages.
- The repair of water and sanitation facilities and distribution of sanitary cleaning materials in 59 health care facilities, contributed to infection prevention and control.

#### Key Highlights

- UN supported 1.2 million people to have improved access to water
- Over 2,7 million people received hygiene messages, contributing to fewer cases of diarrheal diseases than in previous years
- Over 2,7 million people (52% female, among them, about 36 000 people with disabilities, were reached with COVID-19 prevention and hygiene messages

## Planet Pillar

The UN continued to implement sustainable resilience building projects, which made a significant contribution to the Food and Nutrition Security outcomes, of equipping communities to adapt to climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security. Rural and urban drought-affected vulnerable communities, benefitted from a more integrated approach to resilience building, focused on supporting transition from lean season assistance to longer-term sustainable options.

### Disaster risk management and resilience building

Emergency preparedness and response were prioritised, including mainstreaming resilience in COVID-19 response.

- In 2021, more than 280,000 people (30% males and 70% females), benefitted from initiatives to strengthen the health systems implemented by the UN in two (2) districts hit by Cyclone Idai. These initiatives included human resources capacity strengthening, provision of supplies and capacitating communities to protect themselves from diseases and to make healthy life choices.
- The UN reinforced the capacity of national and local authorities to promote community resilience to recurring shocks and hazards and ensuring sustainable drinking water services, using the Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning approach.

About 280 000 people (30% males and 70% females) were supported to recover better from the impacts of Cyclone Idai



## Nutrition

- UN supported the development of the Human Nutrition in Agriculture module for agricultural colleges.
- The UN in Zimbabwe implemented the largest resilience programme in Zimbabwe, covering 18 districts and executed through seven (7) consortia.
- In response to the impact of Cyclone Idai, the UN supported climate risk management capacities of institutions and communities affected by the cyclone.
- Returnees, people displaced by Cyclone Idai in 2019 and storms in 2020 and host communities, benefitted from multi-sectoral livelihoods programmes implemented by the UN.
- Food and nutrition security improved for 580 000 people, constituting the most vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe.

The UN contributed towards this result through strengthening the multi-sectoral and targeted approach to combating stunting at all administrative levels, capacity development of national institutions and frameworks, and strengthening the capacities of communities to respond to, cope with, and recover from climate change and man-made shocks and stresses.

The UN fortified its technical assistance to the livestock sector, facilitating the review of the Animal Health Act and updating 10 key regulations. The national Central Veterinary Laboratory was also accredited under ISO 17025 in line with international best practices.

### Prosperity Pillar

- UN supported the Government of Zimbabwe's response to the COVID-19 pandemic.
- Through the Socio-Economic Framework, the UN development system adopted a crisis modifier to address challenges caused by COVID-19.
- UN collaborated with the Government to strengthen key value chains, including value addition and enterprise development in small-scale gold mining and agriculture, targeting women and youth, as well as green skills development.
- UN collaborated with the Government in sequencing and prioritizing investments and reforms in the context of the 2022 national budget and NDS1 implementation plans.



### Peace Pillar

The UN extended its programmes to strengthen the capacity of Independent Commissions established under Chapter 12 of the Zimbabwean Constitution<sup>3</sup>, to effectively discharge their mandates. The Commissions are essential in entrenching respect for the rule of law, accountability, democracy, human rights, gender equality, peace and reconciliation and social cohesion, which is critical to attaining sustainable development and achieving the SDG goals.

<sup>3</sup> Collectively known as Chapter 12 Commissions, namely: Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Zimbabwe Gender Commission, Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, Zimbabwe Media Commission and the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission

## Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission (ZHRC)

- The UN system in Zimbabwe helped strengthen the capacity of the Commission to handle and investigate complaints, through the development and utilisation of handling and investigation tools for visit to the prison; complaints registration form and monitoring children’s homes.
- With UN support, a Bill to establish an oversight mechanism to address complaints in respect of human rights violations committed by security forces, was gazetted in November 2020, and the UN continued to advocate for its enactment.

## National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC)

- The UN in Zimbabwe helped the Commission to develop and launch Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the Handling of Gender-Based Conflict and the Gender and Inclusion Policy.
- Thematic committees were established on complaint handling and investigations, conflict prevention and resolution, and gender inclusivity, to increase cooperation between the five (5) Commissions.

Although significant progress has been made by the NPRC, historical conflicts must be addressed to enhance national healing.

## Zimbabwe Gender Commission (ZGC)

- The UN System in Zimbabwe provided technical support to ZGC, for the development of the Judicial Services Commission (JSC) Strategic plan 2021–2025; Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) Victim Friendly Unit (VFU) Strategic Framework 2021–2025 and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) Prosecution Manual, with specific instructions on the effective handling of Sexual Gender-Based Violence (SGBV) & Harmful Practices (HP) cases.
- Assisted the ZGC to develop an M and E Framework, to improve gender equality monitoring and accountability by key government Ministries and stakeholders.

Engagement by the UN with key partners for additional resourcing to help Chapter 12 institutions to more effectively discharge their respective mandates resulted in initial funding of 450,000 Euros being secured for a 6-month start-up phase.



Supported Independent Commissions to entrench rule of law, accountability, democracy, human rights, gender equality, peace and reconciliation and social cohesion.



## PRIORITY 1: PEOPLE

### Leave no one behind: Building capacity for inclusive growth

The UNCT prioritised disability inclusion in the new United Nations Sustainable Development Framework (UNSCDF) 2022-2026 for Zimbabwe and the Joint Work Plans as a cross cutting issue, in line with the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy (UNDIS). It also supported the Government to strengthen the coordination and development of disability laws, policies, and strategies for effective implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities at national and local levels. Further, the UN strengthened measures to implement the UNCT UNDIS Scorecard and submitted the Annual report in 2021.

In 2021, the UNCT strengthened the institutionalisation of gender equality in a systems-wide approach, through the implementation of the UNCT Gender Equality Accountability Scorecard annual work plan. This yielded stronger collective engagement, implementation and institutionalisation of gender equality priorities as the UN System. It also reviewed the UNCT Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (2016–2020 extended to 2021). The new UNCT Gender Mainstreaming Strategy (2022-2026), is underway.

### Advancing the legal and policy environment

The UN contributed significantly to improving the legal and policy environment in Zimbabwe. In the **HIV sector**, with strong advocacy from the UN, National AIDS Council and Civil Society, Parliament moved a motion to repeal the law on HIV criminalisation, WHO 2019 three test strategy and the use of HIV/Syphilis duo kit for pregnant women in ANC settings were adopted.

**The National Disability Policy**, launched in June, 2021 by President Mnangagwa, provides a framework for the promotion, and protection of the rights of persons with disabilities in line with the UN Convention on the rights of Persons with Disabilities, including women and children, particularly in rural areas. This is key in a country with a disability prevalence of 9%, which is higher among females (10%) than males (8%).

**On Gender equality and women’s empowerment**, The Zimbabwe Government, with UN support, presented its sixth periodic 2022 report to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) Committee in Geneva. An implementation plan to effect the recommendations was developed. The UN also supported Government’s steps to strengthen legal provisions, through the Cyber Security and Data Protection Bill, to protect women and children from online violence.

Inclusion was at the centre of all UN-supported programmes and projects implemented to advance SDGs in Zimbabwe



Supported Cyber Security and Data Protection Bill to protect women and children from online violence

## UN capacitates social sector for quality service delivery

In the education sector, to support implementation of the Inclusive Education Policy, the UN strengthened the capacity of the sector to reach vulnerable children. As a result, in 2021, a total of 4,795 schools with vulnerable children, received financial support through the School Improvement Grant, administered through the UN, reaching 1.77 million learners. Government capacity to provide learning opportunities to out of school children and young people was strengthened through the development and distribution of 160,000 Open Distance Learning modules to 1,000 schools, which benefitted 150,000 learners.

The UN promoted a comprehensive education and information outreach to youth in school, out of school and in tertiary institutions. This programme reached approximately 2.5 million young listeners through interactive radio sessions on Life Skills, Sexuality, HIV and AIDS. Through training of university students, producers and presenters on CSE/SRH, 67,642 learners were reached in a model that can be replicated in other universities. The UN facilitated the development of life skill education materials, including learner modules; CSE Curriculum Framework for Students in Tertiary Education; Fit for Life and work learner's workbook and the WhatsApp chatbot.

The UN undertook high level advocacy with Parliament and Government for the participation of Zimbabwe in the Eastern and Southern Africa (ESA) Commitment on sexuality education and sexual and reproductive health services for adolescents and young people and the subsequent monitoring of its implementation. The UN also helped mainstream HIV in the education sector and the Guidance and Counseling learner modules, for grades 5 to 7, which was transcribed into braille.

### Key Highlights

- Financial support through the School Improvement Grant, administered through the UN, reached about 1.8 million learners in schools with vulnerable children
- 150,000 learners benefitted from the development and distribution of Open Distance Learning modules
- About 2.5 million young people were reached with education and information on Life Skills, Sexuality, HIV and AIDS through interactive radio sessions





The UN continued to support the rollout of the Competency-Based Curriculum (CBC) and its integration into Pre-Service Teacher Education curriculum—a strategic move to ensure sustainability of the investment made in the implementation of the CBC over the past five (5) years. Despite disruptions caused by COVID-19, in-service training of teachers continued online. About 77.7% of the teachers benefitted from the Guidance and Counselling training, an improvement from 60% in 2015.

The UN promoted the use of alternative education approaches and provided enabling devices. This resulted in the Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education reaching 12, 278 children (61% girls and 39% boys) with disabilities, who benefitted from assistive devices.

With the impact of COVID-19, challenges remained in reaching the most vulnerable children. Following the closure of schools as a COVID-19 containment measure, only 40 per cent of Zimbabwe’s 4.6 million school-age children were engaged in some form of remote learning, according to the Rapid Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Survey.

**Protection**, the UN and partners strengthened the capacity of the National Case Management System, the justice system, communities, and families, to respond to and protect children from violence through comprehensive child protection services, initiatives that promote a shift from harmful social norms and building individual assertiveness. More than 138, 000 children and adolescents (76% girls and 24% boys) benefitted from the comprehensive child protection services. Of these, 29% were capacitated to identify and report cases of violence against children and more than 14,000 were children with a disability.

The UN continued to strengthen the capacity of Child Protection service providers, to provide critical child protection in emergency (CPiE) services

About 140, 000 children and adolescents (76% girls and 24% boys) benefitted from comprehensive child protection services after the UN and partners capacitated the National Case Management System, the justice system, communities, and families, to protect children from violence



and respond to multi hazards and vulnerabilities associated with drought, residual effects of Cyclone Idai and COVID-19. The UN strengthened the capacity of 280 service providers to implement the community-based Gender-Based Violence in Emergency (GBViE) risk mitigation strategy, resulting in 123, 529 children (55% girls) accessing critical CPiE services. The services provided, include family tracing, reunification, and appropriate follow up care for UASC; emergency shelter, counselling mental health and psychosocial support, and legal assistance for victims of GBV; and birth registration outreach services in COVID-19 hotspots.

The UN strengthened interventions for survivors of SGBV, who were identified as the population furthest behind, through the CCA. These groups included: refugees, rural women and girls, women and girls with disabilities and women and children in specific religious affiliations. The UN and partners strengthened the capacities of more than 300 community leaders, including those in refugee communities, to address SGBV and harmful practices towards women and girls with disabilities in four provinces-Manicaland, Matabeleland South, Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West, which are four of the five targeted areas of the Spotlight Initiative.

The proportion of children under one year covered by all vaccines included in the national program: Penta 3 vaccine further dropped to 71% from 76% during third quarter against a target of 93%. Challenges encountered included: competing activities (COVID-19 vaccinations) lockdown restrictions; and overwhelmed staff; staff attrition and turnover.

The BEAM programme reached out to 1 015 000 vulnerable children with educational assistance from both Government and Development Partners for both primary and secondary school as at 13th December 2021. Training of Community Selection Committees started in all Provinces to improve on efficiency.

Through the Mobile One Stop Centre Model for GBV,



more than 9, 800 GBV survivors (93% females and 7% males), accessed GBV services such as medical, psychosocial support and legal representation in 2021. Over 1, 800 women survivors of SGBV benefitted from life skills, entrepreneurship, financial literacy, and market linkages capacity-building initiatives.

The UNCT supported the Government in systems strengthening and capacity development for DNA evidence in Sexual Gender-Based Violence cases. This support has immense impact on the adjudication of SGBV cases and increased access to DNA evidence in SGBV cases in Zimbabwe.

In terms of the socio-economic framework, in 2021, the UN in partnership with government and civil society partners, reached 123,529 (67,789 females and 55,740 males) children with mental health and psychosocial services. This surpassed the target of 20,000 through Peer-to-Peer Support Clubs and Community Child Protection Champions.

A total of 16,200 children with disabilities (53% boys), were reached with critical child protection services, including in response to COVID-19. In terms of geographical equity, 6,654 children under the age 16 years from two marginalised districts severely affected by humanitarian crises (Tsholotsho and Bikita) in Matabeleland North and Masvingo



provinces respectively, benefitted through a birth registration outreach campaign. In addition, the programme reached out to the Apostolic faith members with information VAC and GBV prevention.

**Social protection**, five UN agencies (IOM, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and ILO) with the support of development partners; including the International Monetary Fund (IMF), United Kingdom, United States, Switzerland, Japan, Germany, European Union Commission and the World Bank, enhanced social protection for households living below the food poverty line.

The UN and partners provided social transfers to 21% of households living below the food poverty line, increasing their capacity to respond to future shocks. The multi-purpose social transfers enabled households to meet their needs across sectors, protecting the consumption levels of the destitute, who have lost their assets, due to a poverty shock. UN partners' advocacy influenced the 2% of national budget allocated to Social Protection Systems. This enhances government structures, as they align with the inclusive national social protection policy, to respond to recurrent shocks, affecting the most vulnerable populations, in particular women and girls.

A total of 78,000 eligible households, received Harmonised Social Cash Transfers, surpassing the target of 29,000, after scaling up to 26 districts.

Through the UN partner's technical and financial support, the Government evaluated and redesigned the social assistance programmes, targeting approaches,

**78,000 eligible households, received Harmonized Social Cash Transfers, enabling them to meet their immediate needs and cushion them from future shocks**



monitoring, and information management systems. Government enhanced its capacity to extend protection and assistance to 100% of refugees and asylum seekers, through the provision of cash transfers to 9,776 households at Tongogara Refugee Camp.

**Health & HIV**, access to health services was also impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as ongoing challenges, including health staff job action, reduced working hours for nurses, and limited access to personal protective equipment. Notwithstanding these challenges, with UN support, Government managed to continue providing basic health services. The UN continued to deploy essential hospital equipment to enhance access to Comprehensive Obstetric and Newborn Care services, Emergency Obstetric and Newborn care (EmONC) as well as basic maternal and neonatal care and support data collection for MNCH & HIV services, including eMTC. Furthermore, the UN supported Maternal and Perinatal Death Surveillance and Response platforms, where lessons learned on how to avert recurrence of drivers of maternal/newborn deaths, were exchanged. As a result of the UN and partners support, 91.5% of pregnant women’s deliveries were done by skilled health care workers, surpassing the target of 88% and an overall 11.5% increase from the 2015 baseline.

About 82.1% women received postnatal care within 48 hours of delivery. Although this was below the annual target, it was an improvement from 77% in 2015. About 93% of health facilities (against a target of 90%), provided both basic and comprehensive EmONC services. With the support of the UN and partners, the Ministry of Health and Child Care, developed an HIV risk screening tool and motivation package for pregnant and breastfeeding adolescents and young women as well as a HIV prevention package for adolescent girls and young women in an effort to reduce incidence of new HIV infection.

The UN financed procurement and strengthened NatPharm operational capacity. This enabled 93.8% facilities to maintain 80% availability of essential medicines/health commodities, while promoting rational use and establishing local LTAs, helped mitigate impact of global shortages. In addition, the UN

### Key Highlights

- About 92% of pregnant women’s deliveries were done by skilled health care workers
- 82% women received postnatal care within 48 hours of delivery
- About 93% of health facilities (against a target of 90%), provided both basic and comprehensive EmONC services
- 94% health facilities maintained 80% availability of essential medicines/health commodities
- Installed about 1, 050 solar (SDD) refrigerators in health facilities, which enabled 99% of facilities to maintain functional cold chain equipment





installed 1, 051 solar (SDD) refrigerators in health facilities, which enabled 99% of facilities to maintain functional cold chain equipment. Synergies between implementation of the National Community Health Strategy (NCHS), including strategies on Social Accountability and mainstreaming the Results-Based Financing (RBF), contributed to 100% of Health Centres sustaining functional Health Centres Committees.

Leveraging Humanitarian Response for Health System Strengthening enabled 83% of villages with at least one CHW, providing community-based preventive RMNCH, nutrition, HIV and selected curative RMNCH services- meeting the annual target. This was enabled through the training of 20, 212 VHWs, to operationalise Integrated Community Case Management (iCCM) in 60 districts and provision of bicycles to 2,000 VHWs. The UN continued strengthening health systems in the two districts that were hardest hit by Cyclone Idai. More than 28,000 people (30% males and 70% females) benefitted from free health services, while more than 47, 000 individuals were capacitated to protect themselves from diseases and to make healthy life choices through health promotion talks.

The UN engagement in the AIDS response during 2021, promoted the UN SDGs agenda of Leaving No One Behind, including key populations, PLHIV, Women, Children, people affected by COVID-19 and PWD. HIV-sensitive disability guidelines and a training manual were developed. A study on Inclusion of Persons with Disability (PWDs) in Workplace Policies and Programmes on Violence, Harassment including SGBV, was finalised. The UN and partners made significant progress in targeting the population furthest behind as identified through the Common Country Analysis (CCA). These included adolescents and sex workers.

The UN-supported HIV programme enabled about 166,000 adolescents (85% females and 15% males), to get tested for HIV and receive their results. Of these, about 5,000 (19% males and 81% females), tested positive from which about 4,000 (18% males and 82% females), were initiated on treatment.

**Key Highlights**

- About 166,000 adolescents (85% females and 15% males), were tested for HIV and received their results, with 5,000 testing positive, from which about 4,000 (18% males and 82% females), were initiated on treatment
- Over 25,000 people, including contacts of sex workers and men having sex with men, benefitted from HIV prevention counseling services
- The public sector distributed more than 102 million male condoms

Furthermore, the UN enhanced access to HIV/SRH/GBV services for key populations through a public-sector-led approach to the sex worker peer educator programme in six (6) districts. Through this programme, more than 25,000 people, including contacts of sex workers and men having sex with men, benefitted from HIV prevention counseling services. The UN also supported the public sector condom programme and enabled the public sector to distribute more than 102 million male condoms, representing an increase from 2020 but below the 2021 target of 109 million.

The UN collaborated with the Government and partners to improve systems integration for increased coverage of HIV testing, treatment and viral load services. Nationwide, Zimbabwe tested more than 1,3 million people for HIV (75% of target). Of those tested, 1.2 million received their results by December 2021. By September 2021, there were 1,188,217 PLHIV on ART (93% ART coverage). A total of 89% of those on treatment, achieved viral suppression. This is against an international target of 90-90-90 for those who are tested for HIV, knowing their HIV status; those who are positive, initiated on ART; and those on ART, achieving viral load suppression. Of these, 36%, received services through Differentiated Service Delivery (DSD), excluding 3 to 6 MMD that is over 90%.

The UN collaborated with Government and partners to reduce new HIV infections by approximately 66% from 2010 levels. This was accomplished by strengthening the capacity of communities to demand and utilise HIV/SRHR services. More than 2.5 million adolescents, including those living with HIV, pregnant and breast-feeding girls and young women, benefitted from community empowerment programmes, parent child communication groups on SRH, HIV, GBV and COVID-19, mentoring clubs in 23 districts, social media interactions and adolescents peer supports. The UN supported specific HIV and AIDS education programmes for university students. This resulted in more than 67, 000 learners benefitting from the University producers and presenters on the SRH training programme. The University producers and presenters' model can be replicated in other universities.

### 90-90-90 Key Highlights

- 92% of the people tested for HIV, received their results by December 2021
- 93% of those who tested positive, were on ART by September 2021
- 89% of those on ART, achieved viral load suppression



The UN strengthened public-private partnerships by facilitating 39 (34 females and 5 males) private sector nurses to complete the Rapid HIV Testing programme, which resulted in all being permitted to initiate ART at registered private sector testing sites. In addition, a plan of action was developed by Labour Inspectors to take measures to improve workplace compliance on the implementation of Gender-Responsive Programmes, and HIV and AIDS in selected sectors, including in the informal sector.

The UN worked closely with the Ministry of Health and Child Care and National AIDS Council and other partners, to ensure improved availability and use of timely, coherent, and relevant data and strategic information. During 2021, the following strategic information products were made available: HIV estimates for 2020, were updated and included disaggregated data for new infections and ART coverage; Country GAM report 2020 was submitted and contributed to Global AIDS update report 2021; Study of VL testing in children completed; A ZIMVAC study that includes HIV vulnerabilities in food security, was completed and through a partnership with the food and nutrition council, HIV was successfully integrated into ZIMVAC urban and rural assessments; PLHIV stigma Index draft report has been prepared and report validation is to follow; The National AIDS Spending Assessment 2018, 2019 and 2020 analytical report is available and report writing to follow.

The UN also participated in the rapid assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on HIV service delivery led by the Ministry of Health and Child Care. Data and evidence generation have been prioritised and the UNCT engaged OPDs to lead and conduct the Country and Situation Analysis on disability Inclusion. UNCT increased accountability for mainstreaming disability inclusion and submitted the Annual Report Scorecard in December 2021.

The UNCT supported mainstreaming of disability



inclusion within the UNCT Communication Strategy. UNCT implemented the inter-agency UN Communication Group (UNCG) annual work plan that integrated the human rights of persons with disabilities into UNCT advocacy and communications. The UNCT also continued to raise awareness of disability rights through the commemoration of the International Day of Disabled Persons and other events.

Institutional maternal mortality ratio has been generally on the rise, reaching a high of 113 by end of the second half year against a target of 98. At the same time, institutional deliveries dropped from 89% to 85.7%, against a target of 87%. Poor performance is mainly attributed to challenges around the COVID-19 pandemic and skills flight of the human resources. Non-functioning of theatres, shortage of equipment and ambulance exacerbate the challenge.

Proportion of people (adults aged 15+yrs) living with HIV who are on Antiretroviral Therapy (ART) surpassed a target of 92% by 2.8%, during the last quarter, implying overall ART coverage has been performing well.

The COVID-19 Case fatality rate (CFR) target of below 4 was achieved and stood at 3.4 though the CFR rate for Zimbabwe has been one of the highest in the African Region.

**WASH**, construction of over 2,000 latrines (65% self-sponsored household and 35% subsidized latrines), for vulnerable households contributed to additional 11, 564 rural people (52.6% females) using basic sanitation services and nine villages (45% of target) becoming open defecation-free.

Institutional WASH services in 457 schools, including the construction of latrines in rural schools, benefitted nearly 450,000 students (50% females and 50% males). The UN support contributed to an increase in the proportion of schools with basic water services from 64% (2017) to 67% in 2021.

Support to 10 Provincial and 51 District Water and Sanitation Sub Committees led to improved sector coordination at all levels especially around COVID-19 and WASH in emergencies, resulting in 88% from 72% baseline in 2017 of the NAC substructures, becoming functional. This enhanced the prioritisation of WASH interventions. COVID-19 restrictions resulted in Rural WASH Information Management System (RWIMS) being operational in 51 out of the 60 rural districts (85% of target), to improve information management. A total of 276 out of the 319 communities (86%) across

seven (7) districts supported by the UN, developed and implemented Drinking Water Supply and Sanitation plans to ensure access to safe and secure water supply in the communities. To complement community efforts, 45 government personnel, trained by the UN and deployed across 15 districts, improved skills in monitoring the borehole drilling by public and private contractors to ensure compliance with quality of works standards.

**450, 000 students in about 460 schools benefitted from WASH services, including construction of latrines and basic water services**



## Priority 2: Planet

The UN, through funding from development partners, continued to implement programmes and projects, namely: Zimbabwe Idai Recovery Project, Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund, Smallholder Irrigation Revitalisation Programme, Livelihoods and Food Security Programme, Small Grains Project. Through these programmes, the UN strengthened resilience in Zimbabwe.

Over 1.1 million people, among them, 62% females and 20% youths, were empowered to cope with the effects of climate change through resilience-building interventions. These included infrastructure development, water harvesting, climate-smart agriculture, fodder production and preservation, post-harvest management, small grains production, livestock production, disaster risk management, and value chains.

Smallholder farmers' resilience was one of the priorities in 2021. More than 79,000 smallholder farmers (52% women and 48% males), were capacitated to adopt climate-smart agriculture technologies, agroecology practices and local livestock feeding practices. Through UN-supported interventions, more than 2,600 smallholder farmers accessed credit worth more than US\$2.3million, for agriculture and other non-farm income generating activities. This resulted in improved incomes, wellbeing and resilience. More than 48,000 farmers recorded improved survival and health prospects of their livestock, following training on livestock management, dipping, vaccination, and treatment of livestock. To protect farmers against drought and extended dry spells, about 6,000 farmers received a microinsurance cover worth US\$598,400.

### Key Highlights

- Over 1.1 million people (62% females and 20% youths), were empowered to cope with the effects of climate change: infrastructure development, water harvesting, climate-smart agriculture, fodder production and preservation, post-harvest management, small grains production, livestock production, disaster risk management, and value chains
- About 80 000 smallholder farmers were capacitated to adopt climate smart agriculture technologies, agroecology practices and local livestock feeding practices



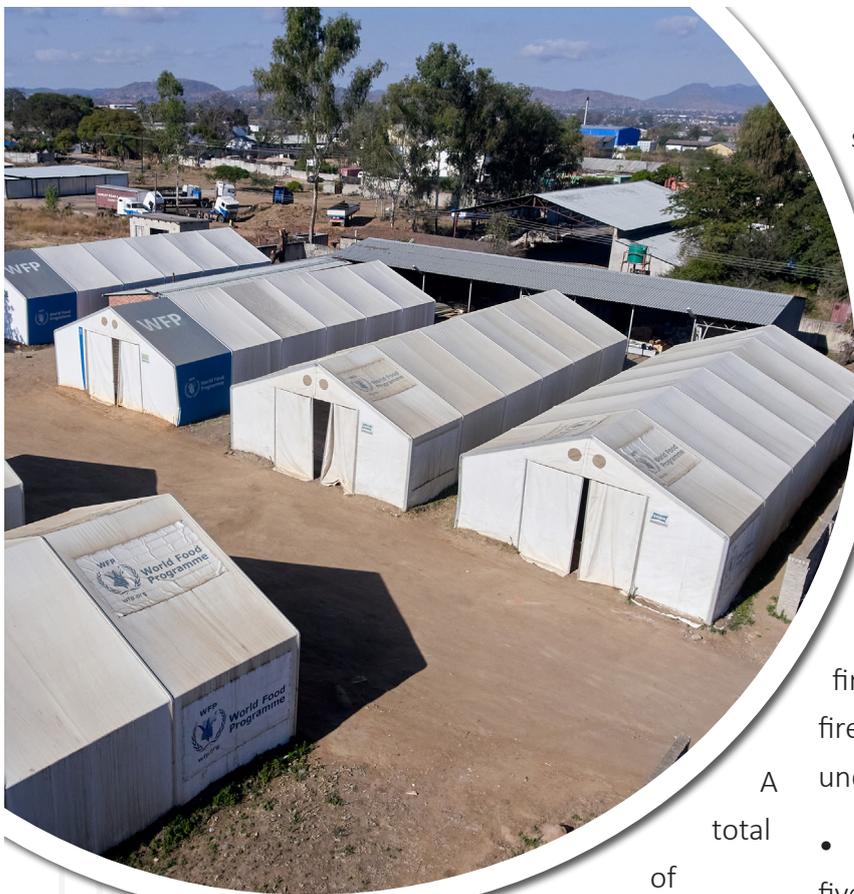


In addition, UN support delivered food assistance to over 450,000 food insecure individuals (52% female and 48% male, 5% people with disability), in 2021 in response to lean season shocks in rural areas. Some 14,000 food-insecure refugees were also supported with food assistance (54% female, 48% males, 1.5% people living with disability).

The UN continued to support child nutrition programmes, which saw more than 143,000 under five years (U5) children, screened for acute malnutrition using Family-led MUAC innovation of active screening. About 23,000 children were admitted for treatment of wasting (SAM-16% and MAM-52%). The proportion of children with severe acute malnutrition (SAM) successfully treated, improved from 69% in 2020 to 72% in 2021 (DHIS 2). Strategic partnerships with the Paediatric Association of Zimbabwe and Zvitambo for improved SAM case management and reporting, showed early results of improved access to care. The proportion of children fed on Minimum Acceptable Diet (MAD), remains

below acceptable levels at 6% (ZIMVAC 2021) despite improvement in the overall food security situation in the country. The UN continued to raise awareness of nutrition through various platforms, including a radio program reaching out to about 8 million people.

Through UN support, 276,000 people (143,520 women, and 132,480 men), benefitted from the development and rehabilitation of 145 assets (community/nutrition gardens; irrigation schemes; weirs), which improved agricultural production capacities, resulting in improved food security at household and community level. The Department of Veterinary Services enhanced its capacity for delivery of animal health services after receiving modern equipment for theileria vaccine production. Solar powering of animal health management centres for effective cold chain management of veterinary drugs and vaccines at decentralised offices, was successfully piloted at two centres and upscaled to 24 centres at district level.



safe drinking water and hygiene services. Around 811,000 children were assisted to continue with their education while 190,000 were provided with psychosocial support services.

Key strategic interventions include;

- The government pledge of US\$2 million to support sustainable management of two (2) wetlands per province with a total area of 2100Ha.
- A review of the statutory instrument on veld fires putting in place deterrent fines and flexible veld fire season in line climate change and rain seasons is underway.
- The Government of Zimbabwe procured five (5) weather radars for MSD to enhance Early Warning Systems (EWS). To strengthen the EWS, the Meteorological Services Department, is working with international organisations and the World Bank to establish a weather App and Common Alert Protocol (CAP).
- District level climate change mainstreaming workshops were conducted in three (3) provinces namely; Midlands, Matabeleland South and parts of Matabeleland North (Binga, Hwange, Lupane & Umguza).

A total of 15,300 people benefitted from the completion of two access roads that were destroyed by Cyclone Idai.

To improve climate resilient WASH, Government and community capacity was strengthened through the 'Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning'. This approach enabled communities to implement risk-informed plans to protect water quality and quantity. A Green Climate Fund (GCF) Concept Note on 'Fostering food and water security in rural areas of Zimbabwe' was developed and will be submitted in 2022.

In the humanitarian area, the UN and humanitarian actors in Zimbabwe reached approximately 3.4 million people with lifesaving and life-sustaining assistance in 2021, under the Humanitarian Response Plan. At least 717,000 people received food assistance with about 400,000 children and pregnant and lactating women, receiving services to prevent and treat acute malnutrition. In addition, more than 2.7 million people accessed critical health services while over 1.5 million people were supported with access to

However, funding for humanitarian support remained low. By the end of November 2021, aid organisations in Zimbabwe had received close to 19% of the US\$500 million required to assist over 4.5 million people. Humanitarians, therefore, had to reprioritise and this resulted in a reduction of some of the critical activities and services. The other strategic milestones in 2021, is strengthening of the capacity of Government and Non-Governmental institutions at national and sub national levels to sustainably manage and protect natural resources, the environment and promote climate change resilience.

### Priority 3: Prosperity

The UN continued to promote creation of an enabling environment for strong economic governance and inclusive growth. Through advocacy and technical support, Government launched the National Labour Migration Policy (NLMP) in June 2021. The policy was validated by stakeholders for submission to Cabinet. The UN supported the dissemination of the SME Policy, the drafting of the National Community Development Policy, and the relaunch of the Pharmaceutical Manufacturing Sector Strategy.

Through the support of development partners such as the EU, Sweden, Community Development Fund (ZCDF), AfDB and MPTF, the UN in collaboration with the Government and partners, implemented Local

Economic Development programmes in rural/urban and the informal sector. The programmes include green enterPRIZE Programme, Youth and Women Economic Empowerment Programme and Informal Economy and Cross Border Traders.

New investment/trade promotion strategies were strengthened, AfCFTA capacitation was provided to over 350 trade stakeholders (mainly the private sector) and national stakeholders were provided with a platform to contribute to the development of the AfCFTA Women in Trade Protocol. The COMESA/UNECA sponsored Zambia–Zimbabwe Agro–Industrial Park Project was conceptualised and launched.

Through Local Economic Development programmes such as the Green enterPRIZE, Youth and Women



Economic Empowerment, Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Livelihoods, the UN has promoted the Leave No One Behind agenda by empowering the furthest behind communities identified in the CCA from twelve of the most marginalised rural districts. Through these programmes, more than 7,500 youths and women, including Informal Cross Border Traders, were empowered to start and grow their businesses, formalise their business and practice good hygiene in workplaces, entrepreneurship skills, value addition of agricultural products through food processing, disaster risk management and diversified climate-smart programmes. More than 1,800 women—including SGBV survivors, PWDs, sex workers, Apostolic faith women & PLWHIV, improved their entrepreneurship development skills through the Start Your Business (SYB) and Generate Your Business Idea (GYBI) programme. The women were drawn from three (3) sites; Chipinge District, Epworth and Hopley in Harare.

enhance sustainability of interventions, the UN focused on institutional capacity strengthening, to deliver green skills courses.

Training curricula was developed for Five (5) TVET green courses in renewable energy and agriculture, and was validated and ratified by the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology (MHTEIST) & Higher Education Examinations Council (HEXCO). Thirty TVET institutions were capacitated to deliver green skills courses and 438 (65% males and 25% females) youths, benefitted from the green courses.

The UN and partners strengthened resilience of more than 6,000 communities (40% males and 60% females), through entrepreneurship skills, value addition of agricultural products, disaster risk management and diversified climate-smart programmes. Technology adaptation is one of the strategies implemented to enhance farmers productivity. A total of 43 smallholder farmers benefitted from drone technology in irrigation and pest management. This also resulted in reduced environmental pollution and human exposure to agro-chemicals. Community ICTs solar initiatives and digital enterprises through Impact Hub, benefitted more than 900 people, including youths and women in three most marginalised districts.

To



### Key Highlights

- Over 7,500 youths and women were empowered to start and grow and formalise their businesses as well as practice good hygiene in workplaces, entrepreneurship skills, value addition of agricultural products, disaster risk management and diversified climate-smart programmes
- Over 1,800 women—including SGBV survivors, PWDs, sex workers, Apostolic faith women & PLWHIV, improved their entrepreneurship development skills
- Strengthened resilience of more than 6 000 communities (40% males and 60% females), through entrepreneurship skills, value addition of agricultural products, disaster risk management and diversified climate-smart programmes

In collaboration with the National Social Security Authority (NSSA), 5,000 micro-enterprise operators in four urban districts improved their workplace safety and health skills through training on Occupational Safety and Health (OSH), first-aid, Work Improvements in Small Enterprises (WISE). The microenterprise operators also benefitted from COVID-19 awareness and provision of PPEs for enhanced safety and health in informal economy markets and workspaces.

Gender Responsive Budgeting has been prioritised and strengthened the capacity of more than 100 key stakeholders (52% MPs, 29% Government Officials and 28% CSOs and media representatives), on Gender Responsive Budgeting (GRB) Skills and knowledge to influence public finance allocation for gender programming and to apply GRB in their work. The Gender Budget Guidelines and a tracking and monitoring tool were utilised by the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED) and line ministries for oversight. The application of GRB principles was reviewed and updated with the support of UNCT.

The external sector remains favourable due to strong performance of exports, diaspora remittances as well as other foreign currency generating activities. In this context, total foreign currency receipts amounted to US\$9.7 billion as at end of December 2021, against foreign payments of US\$6.99 billion.

Consequently, the current account balance remained in surplus position in 2021, for a consecutive three-year period beginning 2019.

International reserves coverage ratio as measured by months of import cover is expected to have increased from 0.4 months in 2020 to 2.4 months in 2021, following an injection of US\$961 million SDR allocation from IMF. Public finances were in better shape during the last half of the year, benefiting



from spending within the Budget, adherence to cash budgeting principle that limits additional expenditure to available revenues and financing, as well as supportive monetary policy.

The ratio of debt to GDP improved in 2021 benefitting from the growth in GDP. In terms of the absolute figure the total public and publicly guaranteed debt as at end December 2021, was estimated at US\$11.8 billion, comprising of public external debt of US\$11.4 billion and domestic debt of US\$410 million.

The total public debt stock excludes contingent liabilities worth US\$3.5 billion, for the Compensation of Former Farm Owners, which will be incorporated upon signing of cession agreements with the Former Farm Owners.

The main challenge for interventions under this Priority area remains the limited resources and joint programmes to support productive poverty reduction initiatives- most interventions remain in pilot mode and spread across the country and thematic areas. In the absence of direct support from the fiscus, sustainability of interventions beyond development partner funding is severely constrained.

## Priority 4: Peace

In 2021, through several programmes, the result group prioritised capacity strengthening of institutions to deliver on their mandate, access to conflict resolution mechanisms and access to information by citizens on elections, democracy, justice and human rights.

The programmes included: the Peace Building Fund, Pre-trial diversion program, African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Initiative, Spotlight Initiative, Support to Human Rights Services, Parliamentary Support Programme, ZIM-ECO and the African Women Leaders Network (AWLN) Initiative. Through the Data for Development, the Results Group also focused on data and evidence generation.

The UN produced tools to support Government to improve gendered access to justice and realise effective gender responsiveness of the judicial system. The UN supported the development of the Gender Bench Book, Magistrates' Handbook on Criminal Cases among others, to strengthen interpretation and application of gender equality laws.

The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) developed the Community Level Preventative Dialogue Framework for use at sub-national levels. This proffers robust preventative dialogue actions spearheaded by the Commission and implemented through province and district-based peace infrastructures, where all citizens participate and engage in the peacebuilding discourse. The framework has been developed and is now in the initial implementation phase. Furthermore, the NPRC developed indicators to measure various indices that inform conflict prevention, mitigation, and management measures. These indicators will form the core of the Conflict Early Warning and Early Response (CEWER) system, a mechanism that is used to detect conflict or natural disasters. These steps will help mitigate consequences and develop preventative measures before a full-blown incident occurs.

The UN continued to support the C12 institutions to improve compliance with international human rights and governance standards. About 200 magistrates acquired skills and knowledge on how to apply SGBV lenses in their judgements when dispensing justice through judicial decisions, which are sensitive to normative standards on gender-based violence.

Furthermore, the establishment and digitalisation of the 10 virtual courts across the 10 provinces of Zimbabwe was completed and the digitalisation of the courts will ensure that cases are dealt with expeditiously.

National Institutions and Civil Society Organisations were capacitated to develop four (4) reports to be submitted to international treaty bodies. The reports include:

### Key Highlights

- UN continued to support the Chapter 12 institutions to improve compliance with international human rights and governance standards
- About 200 magistrates acquired skills and knowledge on how to apply SGBV lenses in their judgements when dispensing justice through judicial decisions, which are sensitive to normative standards on gender-based violence
- 10 virtual courts were established across the country's 10 provinces, to ensure that cases are dealt with expeditiously





the Universal Periodic Review NHRI and Civil Society Parallel reports both submitted to the Human Rights Council; the Common Core Document to UN State Party Reports; International Convention on Civil and Political Rights; International Convention on Economic, Cultural and Social Rights; the State Party Report under the International Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD) approved by Cabinet and submitted to the treaty body, the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child and the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities reports are awaiting cabinet approval.

The UN continued to support law and policy reform for example: technical support was extended to the Inter-Ministerial Taskforce (IMT) on the peer review of the Child Justice and the Children’s Amendment Bill. The Public Service Commission developed the Sexual Harassment Policy for the public service. In line with the principle of “nothing about us without us” and LNOB, the UN and its partners (OPDs and disability experts) developed Sign language manual for the Judicial Service Commission, as well as, produced a baseline report on disability in the Public Service. In addition, the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works (MLGPW) conducted a study on indigenous people in Zimbabwe, among them, the San people. The report further noted the relevant initiatives of the Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, including their recommendations to Government concerning the San people. The UN will continue supporting the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works in their efforts to:

- **increase inter-ministerial and multi-stakeholder coordination in relation to the San people; and**
- **to research additional indigenous people, such as the Doma or others that have not yet been identified.**



Citizens' awareness of human rights continued to be a priority for the UN. More than 42,000 people (55% females and 45% males), from the northern and southern regions of Zimbabwe were reached directly through the different awareness raising strategies implemented by ZHRC and ZEC. Support for elections preparation is underway. The UN capacitated 239 aspiring women political candidates, including nine (9) women with disabilities on how to run for elections. Approximately 42,310 people (54% females and 46% males), were reached with information on elections, democracy, justice and human rights.

A total of 10,047 children (31% boys and 69% girls), accessed justice legal services through the decentralisation of the Diversion, Legal Aid Directorate, and the Victim Friendly System in the country. In response to the COVID-19 pandemic, ZHRC conducted 62 human rights monitoring, and investigations missions across the country.

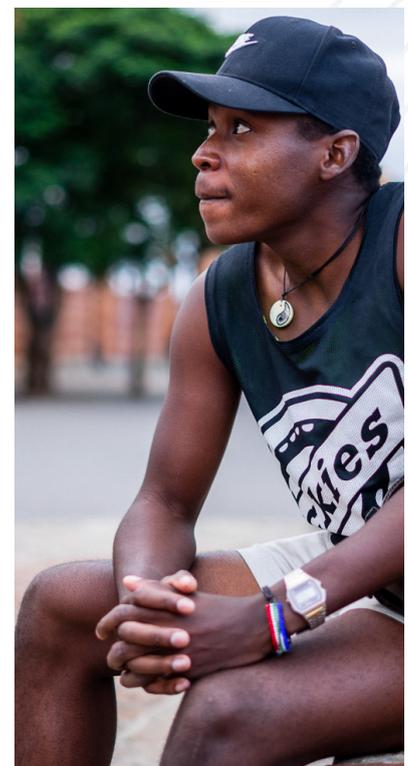
The UN, under its flexible development partnerships with Government through the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MoP/SLSW) and sixteen Civil Society Organisations (CSOs), enabled survivors of violence to access protection services. The programme reached 97,904 children (44% boys and 56% girls). Of these, 16,200 are children with disabilities (53% boys and 57% girls). Through the UN's Partnerships for Emergency Response, 123,529 children (55% female), received protection services inclusive of mental health and psychosocial services, counselling services, and information on where to report. Among them, a total of 19,644 (63% females and 37% males), were survivors of GBV who were reached with post-GBV services.

The UN supported the development and installation of GBV dedicated call centres for the ZRP VFU, LAD and immigration, to enhance easier reporting of SGBV issues by women and girls. A total of 67 JSC officials were trained on the use of the sign language manual.

The UN conducted the UNDIS Accessibility Baseline Assessment with clear recommendations for increased reasonable accommodation for persons with disabilities within the United Nations System in Zimbabwe. The UN also developed individual agencies accessibility. Recommendations for implementation at agency levels. Progress was made by UNCT Zimbabwe to increase accessibility through changes to some physical structures and premises for increased accommodation within the UN.

### Key Highlights

- Over 42,000 people (55% females and 45% males) were reached directly through the different awareness raising strategies implemented by ZHRC and ZEC
- UN capacitated 239 aspiring women political candidates, including nine (9) women with disabilities on how to run for elections
- About 10,047 children (31% boys and 69% girls), accessed justice legal services through the decentralisation of the Diversion, Legal Aid Directorate, and the Victim Friendly System in the country



Data and evidence generation continued to be a priority. Seven household surveys, censuses and routine information systems are being supported. These include Population Census, ZDHS, Rapid PICES ZIMVAC, Health Management Information Systems, Education Management Information System and Gender- Based Violence Management Information System. Disability is integrated into the 2022 Population and Housing Census at all levels. This would include training of census technical staff in collecting and analysing disability data and Rapid PICES, which measures the impact of COVID-19 on the socio-economic status of the population, disaggregated by urban/rural place of residence.



## 2.3. Partnerships that work: communications, advocacy and financing the 2030 Agenda

The UN Communications Group (UNCG) with guidance and leadership from the Resident Coordinator and the UN Country Team (UNCG) successfully rolled out a series of stakeholders’ engagements on 17 SDGs- creating a sense of urgency on the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. In this regard, four were published including two co-created with Zimbabwe Youth for SDGs magazines featuring SDGs, UN supported development results, your engagement, gender equality, human rights and climate action. The magazines were disseminated online and in print reaching over two million readers in total.

The UNCG facilitated the UN Country Team’s the media profiling of the roll out of COVID- 19 vaccine and UN supported programmes in response to health and socio-economic challenges. In this regard, the UN generated 40 human interest stories, generation of 80 quality action photos, and five short video updates and summaries including the arrival of over one million doses of COVID-19 vaccines from COVAX facility produced. These activities have generated 215 media articles citing the UN in Zimbabwe as a source of support to the COVID-19 national response and as a source of information.

A video summary was produced on UNCT Zimbabwe supported development results under the 2016-2021 ZUNDAF in collaboration with the ZUNDAF results group under the theme “leave no-one behind. The video featured as part of showcasing UN engagement on SDGs in 16 joint UN days and public events. The international and observance days were effectively used to showcase results, partnerships, and the role of UNCT on SDGs in Zimbabwe. The overall total reach generated on average 4.5 million per event and in total led to the publication of 415 articles in various media and the UN web platforms.

Notable among the International Days, was the bringing together the UNCT, Senior Government Officials, Development Partners, Civil Society Organisations, Youth and Women Group and the media include: the International Women’s Day, Press Freedom Day, World Environment Day, Peace Day, Democracy Day, and a month-long advocacy along the 76th anniversary of the UN, 16 Days activism against Gender Based Violence, Anti-Corruption Day, and Human Rights Day.

In addition, the UNCG facilitated national events with media and public awareness, the events include: Whistle blowers workshop convened by regional UNODC office; Youth Innovation and ICT expo in collaboration with SAGIT and the Ministry of Tertiary and Higher Learning; UNCT participation at the 2021 Zimbabwe International Trade Fair; the National Journalist and Media Award dedicated to climate action and freedom of information for citizens engagement in SDGs; UN-Media seminar on Climate change reporting that brought together



Over 400 development and recovery humanitarian stories were published in various media and the UN web platforms



experts from UN agencies, national Environmental and Climate Change Department, Ministry of Information and 30 editors and senior reporters from private and public media. These events and platforms have positioned the UN as strong partner for development and humanitarian response and as an authority in providing reliable and information on various development issues.

Eight major dialogue series on food systems and media outreach across the country was facilitated that resulted in the publication of the Government of Zimbabwe's position paper on food and nutrition security to inform the global food systems summit held on the margins of the 76<sup>th</sup> UN General Assembly in September 2021. In addition, a series of youth on climate action nationwide was facilitated including community voices which led youth groups increasing tree planting activities (this saw an increase of trees planted from 17,000 in 2019 to 70,000 in 2021) and twice a month clean-up campaign including leading the way during the monthly national clean-up campaign. The UNCG also facilitated and coordinated two high level field visits for UNCT members and partners showcasing 20 UN supported development and humanitarian projects.

The first field visit that brought together over 130 senior representatives from UN, Government officials, donors, NGOs, and the media was held virtually showcasing mainly Zimbabwe lida Recovery Programme implemented by Eight UN Agencies in Manicaland Province. The second field visit which took place in person bringing together the RC and representatives of 10 UN entities to Bulawayo metropolitan province. In addition to providing an insight to the UNCT on how best to coordinate and create synergy in programmes and projects on the ground, the field visits generated over 70 media articles.

A series of advocacy on SG's stand for inclusion and leave no-one behind agenda was facilitated through the development and implementation of the 2021 Spotlight Initiative communications and visibility annual work plan that articulated issues, results and partnerships on gender equality, violence against women and girls. In addition, advocacy on the inclusion of persons with disability and promotion of human rights was facilitated with various partners including key development partners on these issues i.e., the Embassies of Sweden and EU. Media and public outreach including on social media in profiling the voice and issues of persons with disability including production of short video messages for social media. The joint UN in Zimbabwe communications and advocacy efforts were rated outstanding during the assessment conducted along the SG's rights and inclusion strategy of persons with disability. The only



outstanding action is to ensure the UNCT website is disability friendly which will be addressed by the DCO content management system.

The notable increase in communications and visibility of the SI programme was consistently noted, cited, and appreciated at the regular meeting of the steering committee of the programme (UNRC, EU and Minister of Women Affairs) as strong ensuring the visibility of programme results, raising public awareness on the issue of violence against women and girls and harmful practices.

Working with youth group who joined efforts to set up an organisation to popularise the



constitution and constitutionalism launched an organisation called Section7 named after the section of the national constitution that calls for public awareness about the supreme law of the land. To this effect, the Section7 organisation was launched with a series reading of the constitution by prominent public figures on social media and in communities. The outreach and public awareness reached 2 million people.

The UNCG in collaboration with Human Rights Working group implemented public and youth outreach on human rights including successfully commemorating the democracy and human rights days which featured the UNRC, Minister of Justice, and Embassy of Sweden, the EU delegation, Civil Society, and Persons with Disability including featuring the work and challenges on upholding and fulfilling indigenous people such as the San people. The UNCG also facilitated UN engagement and advocacy with Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Peace and Security, while supported with media coverage of the first of its kind UNODC led national workshop on whistle blowers.

Consistently, the UN digital footprint has been on the rise with UNCT website consistently updated in line with DCO guidance, twitter with over 70,000 followers has the highest followers compared with DCO and other UNCT managed twitter accounts. Efforts to ensure internal communication through holding regular town halls on COVID-19 and joint UN development and humanitarian undertaking have ensured the UN entities that constitute the UNCT, and staff communicate and advocate with one voice.

The UNCT communications and advocacy has positioned the UN Development System in Zimbabwe as a convener and interlocutor of topical issues such as COVID-19 pandemic, climate change,

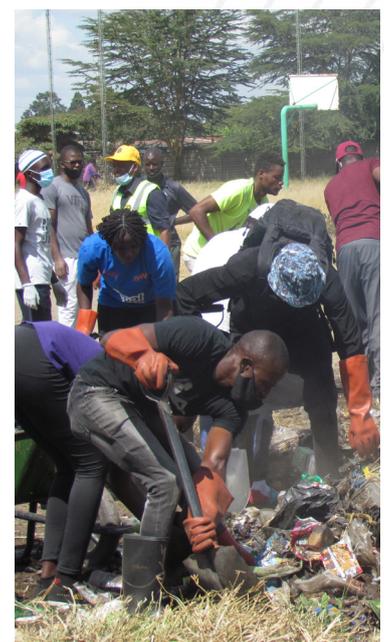


inclusion of marginalised populations including persons with disabilities, indigenous groups like the San People, human rights and youth engagement. This has contributed to the UNCT's resource mobilisation and leveraged of US\$523 million in 2021.

As part of boosting partnerships, the UNCT, through the leadership of the Resident Coordinator, continued active leadership and coordination of the Zimbabwe Development Partners Forum (ZDPF). The Forum provides a platform through which bilateral and multilateral development partners have been able to increase engagement with the Government.

This is done through regular briefings on issues of common concern, such as, updates on economic reforms and implementation of the Development Cooperation Policy. The Forum also acts as the vehicle through which development partners, ensure coordinated support to the Government in alignment with the National Development Strategy 1. As a result of strategic engagement and discussions, UN has led the coordination of development partners support to the Government in health, COVID-19 response and recovery and climate change, among other sectors.

The UNCT strengthened its partnership and coordination with the European Union towards advancing the SDGs in Zimbabwe. Through its flagship programme – the Spotlight Initiative – the UNCT and the European Union continued to raise awareness around the harmful effects of violence against women and girls, including harmful cultural practices, and to implement targeted programmes aimed at empowering survivors of gender-based violence. Key results achieved, include ensuring representation, Delivering as One in the spirit of UN reform and through partnerships, COVID-19 re-programming successfully expands access to services, strengthened laws, policies and Institutions.





The UNCT supported the coordination of inter-agency technical committees and other governance structures hosted by the Ministry responsible for Women’s Affairs and chaired by the Ministry at the level of the Permanent Secretary. This provided a platform for UN Technical Teams and Government Ministries, including the Office of the

President and Cabinet, to engage on the implementation and challenges of the Spotlight Initiative in Zimbabwe.

The UNCT also supported the National Steering Committee for the Spotlight Initiative that provides leadership and oversight to the programme. The UNCT supported Zimbabwe’s Civil Society National Reference Group (CSNRG), comprising 16 members that met monthly in 2021 through convenings organised by the UN Technical Coordination team. The CSNRG members represent the following sectors: women’s rights, HIV and AIDS, SRHR, male engagement, private sector, academic institutions, religious groups, women and girls with disabilities, key populations, trade unions, children’s rights, women’s rights funds and gender equality.

The UNCT strengthened collaboration and partnership for the implementation of SDG 5 with Government, CSOs, development partners such the European Union, UNAIDS Unified Budget, Results and Accountability Framework (UBRAF), Irish AID, Health Development Fund (HDF), Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO) among others.

The UNCT supported Government to strengthen institutional capacity to address GBV through establishment of the High-Level Political Compact (HLPC) on GBV that was launched on the 27th of October 2021, by President Mnangagwa. The HLPC enhances accountability on eradicating GBV at the Highest Level, with the President as the key champion and advocate.

The development of the new Cooperation Framework 2022-2026 as well as the EU’s new Multi-Annual Indicative Plan (MIP) 2021–2027, provided an opportunity for the UNCT and the European Union to further engage in

**UN facilitated the launch of the High-Level Political Compact, bringing senior Govt officials led by the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, to champion end of violence against women and girls**

collective dialogue. This resulted in a renewed commitment to enhancing collaboration on joint analysis; strengthening coordination support to the Government in the operationalisation of its Development Cooperation Policy and implementation of its national development strategy; as well as programmatic alignment, particularly in the common priority areas of economic growth, governance, and human development.

In partnership with the Government of Sweden, the UNCT has invested in sustainable development, humanitarian response and building and sustaining peace. As a result of this partnership, the UNCT has contributed towards the achievement of the SDGs in Zimbabwe. The UNCT has:



- Repositioned itself strategically to support Zimbabwe’s transition, which leaves no one behind;
- Increased the capacities of communities to protect development gains by improving well-being and strengthening resilience to shocks and stresses;
- Improved access to comprehensive health services, including water, sanitation and hygiene services;
- Increased national capacity to prevent and respond to gender-based violence (GBV), including child marriages, and enable the delivery of multi-sectoral services;
- Advanced inclusive development through advancing the rights of and addressing stigma and discrimination against persons with disabilities;
- Supported green and growth-oriented small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs), stimulated the market for green products and services through expansion of access to relevant skills, and the greening of existing enterprises;
- Strengthened integrated sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR)/HIV and sexual and gender-based violence services;
- Strengthened the capacity of Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission in partnership with CSOs to monitor and advocate for rights of mobile, vulnerable and at-risk populations;
- Stimulated women’s political participation; and
- Strengthened education for sustainable development (ESD) in teacher education institutions.



**South-South Cooperation:** The UNCT facilitated cooperation between the Governments of Zimbabwe and China for the adoption of new technology, targeting higher yields for mushroom (juncao) production. This will result in higher incomes and improved livelihoods for farmers. The Governments of India and South Africa provided tangible transfer of resources and expertise to Zimbabwe in 2021, successfully administered through WFP, to support food security and nutrition. These contributions were used to address critical gaps, while the sharing of expertise has been vital to promoting drought-tolerant crops and reducing post-harvest losses.

The UN implemented the Spotlight Initiative (SI), - a joint UN initiative seeking to promote the elimination of harmful practices against women and girls. The SI supported joint Government and UN programming on legislative and policy review as well as the elimination of SGBV. The close collaboration with other UN agencies and the joint development of position papers under the Spotlight Initiative, improved the technical engagement of UN agencies

a n d

Government, avoiding overlaps and closing gaps.

UNICEF supported the Government of Zimbabwe to join the Global Partnership on Ending Violence Against Children. This resulted in the Permanent Secretary (PS) in the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare being appointed a champion of ending VAC in Zimbabwe. Related to the pathfinding status, Zimbabwe signed the “We Protect” Pledge—a commitment to ending online violence. The Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education committed to the Safer Schools concept, a global commitment to ending all forms of violence against children in schools. These initiatives support the implementation of a child protection system in Zimbabwe.

The partnership between UNDP, UN Women and UNICEF, enabled the implementation of peace-building work. This involved integration of peace-building, accountability, and citizen participation in service delivery. The joint work on the PBF resulted in the integration of peace-building in grievance handling, and the initiation of robust community-based feedback mechanisms.

Under the World Bank-funded Zimbabwe Cyclone Idai Recovery Programme, UNICEF, FAO, WHO, UNOPS, WFP, IOM, UNFPA and UNESCO, Government, local authorities and CSOs, supported communities to strengthen resilience through the risk-informed Drinking Water Safety and Security Planning approach.

Government financing to the health sector continued to grow. In 2021, traditional and COVID-19 vaccines were purchased through Government while UNICEF supported cold chain and demand creation. UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO collaborated in the development of the post-HDF programme.



Strategic partnerships were established with civil society and the private sector, including research institutions and the academia, to strengthen community health information systems, risk communication, and evidence generation, as well as to support harmonised national shock responsiveness social protection system.

**Partnerships for financing:** With support from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and in close coordination with the Climate Change Management Department and the Meteorological Services Department, the Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods programme started in February. This initiative brings together international academic institutions and insurance companies to provide climate risk insurance coverage to farmers in flood and drought-prone areas. WFP is working with UNDP to widen the scope of this initiative in 2022.





#### 2.4. Working better together: Renewing UN effectiveness and efficiency

The roll-out of the new Zimbabwe UNSDCF in 2021, brought the UN system together and strengthened engagement with the Government and other partners in unprecedented ways. As a result of the strong outreach by the Resident Coordinator to UN entities that are not based in-country, the number of UN entities that signed the Cooperation Framework, and by extension became members of the UNCT, increased by about 40%, from 18 to 25 UNSDG members. Consequently, the Government will be able to count on better coordinated and more coherent support from the UN system, as agencies, funds and programmes align their support to the Government under the strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework. As a result of active engagement by UNCT members in the Cooperation Framework design process, UN entities that developed agency-specific country programme documents, derived their outcomes from the strategic priorities of the Cooperation Framework.

As part of the design of the Zimbabwe UNSDCF 2022–2026, the UNCT conducted a configuration exercise that aimed to assess its fitness to deliver on the results envisaged under the Cooperation Framework. In light of an expanded UNCT, including entities without physical presence, and a majority of agencies working across the four outcomes of the Cooperation Framework, the UNCT will increase

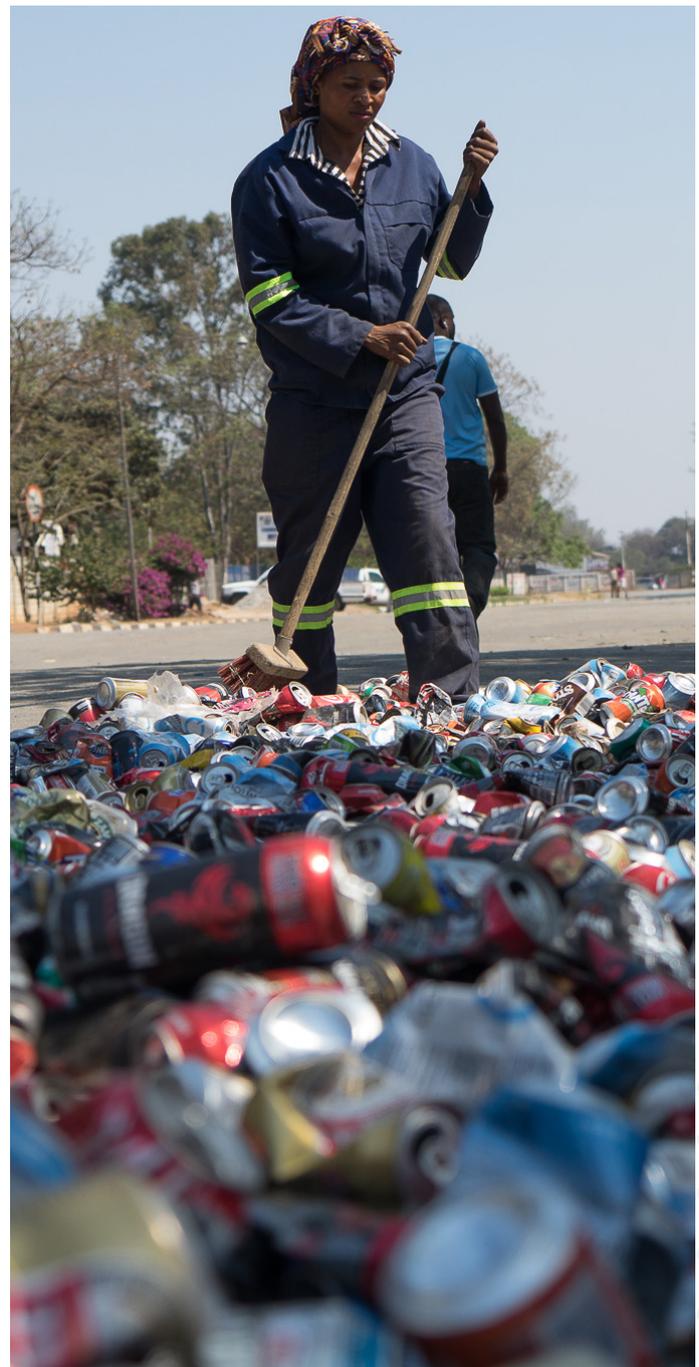


effective collaboration to build synergies and avoid overlaps in providing integrated policy and normative support to the Government. Furthermore, given the constrained economic environment, the UNCT will seek to pursue new strategic partnerships, including with the private sector, and enhance partnerships among UN entities to better leverage expertise and resources.

In 2021, the UNCT and partners continued to work closely together to increase the effectiveness and efficiency of programme delivery through joint programmes, joined-up initiatives, including under its flagship programmes. By working together, the UNCT delivered lifesaving interventions that strengthened people's resilience and expanded livelihood opportunities, advocated for disability inclusion and women's economic empowerment, protected women and girls from gender-based violence, and recovering from Cyclone *Idai* and the COVID-19 pandemic.

Against the background of an allocation of SDR 677.4 million to Zimbabwe by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), the UNCT provided strategic advice to the Government aimed at supporting in sequencing and prioritizing investments and reforms in the context of the 2022 budget and the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) implementation plans. In crafting the advisory note, the UNCT considered the main challenges that the country will need to overcome over the short to medium term, including reforms and investments required to protect developmental gains and to put the country on a path towards inclusive and sustainable growth and development.

Given the limited fiscal space and dwindling donor financing in some areas, the UNCT recommended priority areas for investments to address the impacts of economic and health shocks, have a high social and economic return and support ongoing reform efforts that need to be fast-tracked. As a result, the Government, through the Ministry of Finance and



Economic Development, was supported to align short to medium-term investments in three key areas, namely; economic growth and transformation; strengthening public service delivery; and infrastructure development and maintenance.

As a result of UNCT's technical and policy support, in collaboration with UN DESA, the capacity of about 70 Government officials drawn from all the ministries, was strengthened to integrate the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs into the implementation of the National Development Strategy (NDS1). At the same capacity-



dialogues towards elaborating localised pathways for food systems transformation, the UNCT supported the Government in mobilising more than 400 stakeholders across the food systems value chain, to participate in national and provincial dialogues preparatory to the global Food Systems Summit held in September on the sidelines of the General Assembly. The dialogues drew out valuable insights for shaping pathways to sustainable and equitable food systems by 2030. It also provided an inclusive and supportive avenue for debate, collaboration, consensus-building and shared commitment making. As a result of UNCT's support, participation of the Government in the global Summit, was enhanced through its articulation of national pathways for food systems transformation in the Decade of Action to achieve the SDGs.

building workshop, the Government policymakers were sensitised on opportunities to strengthen financing strategies for NDS1 and SDGs through an Integrated National Financing Framework (INFF). This laid the foundation on which the UNCT will build engagement with the Government on financing strategies for the SDGs.

Through a tripartite partnership with the World Bank and the African Development Bank (AfDB), the UNCT strengthened the technical capacity for monitoring and evaluation and supported the Government to mainstream the SDG indicators as well as the AU Agenda 2063 indicators into the results framework of the NDS1. As a result, the Government will be better able to monitor and report on the achievement of the national, regional and international development agendas through a refined results framework with better quality indicators, baselines and targets and ensuring horizontal and vertical consistency of the results framework.

In response to the call by the Secretary-General to support Member States to convene national

## 2.5 Resource mobilisation through innovation and partnership

In 2021, greater collaboration among UNCT members resulted in increased efforts to mobilise resources for priority interventions as agreed by national partners. Among these areas are food and nutrition security, health, youth social innovation, livelihoods, ICT and trade facilitation. UNCT members successfully prepared and submitted joint proposals to funding sources. They included the following:

### The Joint Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Fund:

The UNCT successfully mobilised US\$10 million through a proposal re-submitted under Component 2 of the Joint SDG Fund. Under this programme, the UNCT aims to leverage public and private investments to support renewable energy-based projects for the achievement of SDGs in Zimbabwe.

### UN Partnership for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD):

Following the successful completion of a joint project under the UNPRPD Third Funding Round, the UNCT secured an additional

US\$600,000 under the Fourth Funding Round to further advance its work to strengthen disability rights accountability, governance and coordination in Zimbabwe. The project will be implemented over two years, from 2022 to 2023.

#### **Migration Multi-Partner Trust**

**Fund:** The UNCT successfully submitted a concept note to the Migration MPTF to mobilise US\$2.483 million to implement a joint project to strengthen protection, safety and wellbeing of unaccompanied minors and separated children in Zimbabwe. A full project proposal will be submitted in the first quarter of 2022.

#### **Joint UN Regional Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights**

**Fund:** The UNCT mobilised funding totaling US\$500,000 in the pilot phase of the Joint UN Regional SRHR Fund that will support work in advancing SRHR, HIV and GBV integration, including in the

context of COVID-19 in Zimbabwe.

#### **Global Fund for COVID-19 response and PEPFAR:**

The UN strengthened domestic and international resource mobilisation through supporting the Government to access US\$35million from the Global Fund for COVID-19 response and mitigating its impact on HIV, TB and malaria responses. The UN provides Global Fund (GF) principal recipient (PR) services for over US\$481 million approved budget of HIV (2021 to 2023) and COVID-19 grants. It is also providing fund administration support services for the TB and Malaria grants for which the Ministry of Health and Child Care is the PR. In addition, UN participated in the PEPFAR Country Operational Plans preparation, which mobilised US\$203 million for 2020/2021 and the preparation of the data pack to inform the process.

## **2.6 Evaluations and Lessons Learned**

### **Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment:**

UNCT implemented and reported on the UNCT SWAP Gender Equality Scorecard in 2020 and 2021. Notable achievements were realised in the areas of Communication and Advocacy for Gender Inequality, UNDAF M&E measured progress against planned gender equality results as gender-sensitive data. This was further updated into the ZUNDAF Joint Implementation Matrix by Result Groups at mid- and end-year. ZUNDAF Annual Reports further outlined progress against gender-specific results. UNCT strengthened the Gender Coordination Mechanism to influence key strategic UNCT planning processes such as the CCA, the ZUNDAF strategic prioritisation, results framework and M & E. Other milestones





included strengthened partnerships with the Government, Gender and Human Rights Commissions, civil society and the private sector. UNCT increased its commitment to allocate a minimum 15% of the Spotlight Initiative resources to CSOs. UNCT also ensured more participation of Women's/Gender Equality CSO in ZUNDAF processes, including the final evaluation of the ZUNDAF.



**Humanitarian-development-peace**

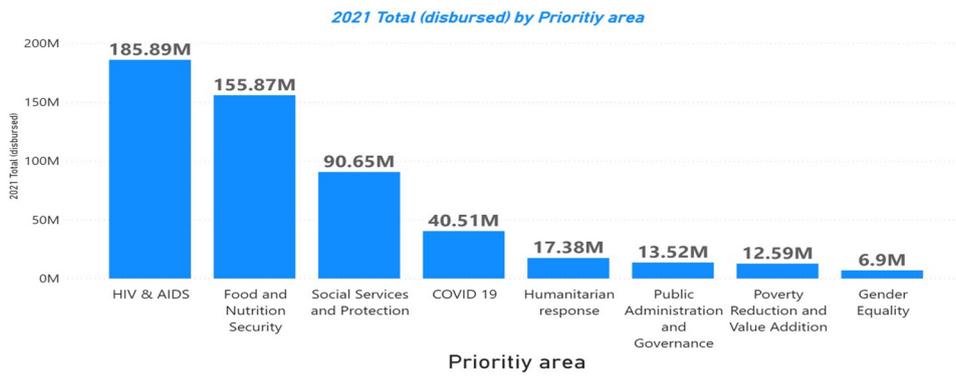
**nexus:** In the framework of the Chapter

12 Commissions, the UNCT continued to support conflict prevention and peacebuilding efforts, in creating an enabling environment for development and humanitarian efforts in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The UNCT supported UN-Zimbabwe engagement towards plans and programmes for peaceful forth-coming elections in Zimbabwe. The UNCT provided support to socio-economic analyses and responses to COVID-19, regional analysis on peace and conflict issues, including the Cabo Delgado crisis.

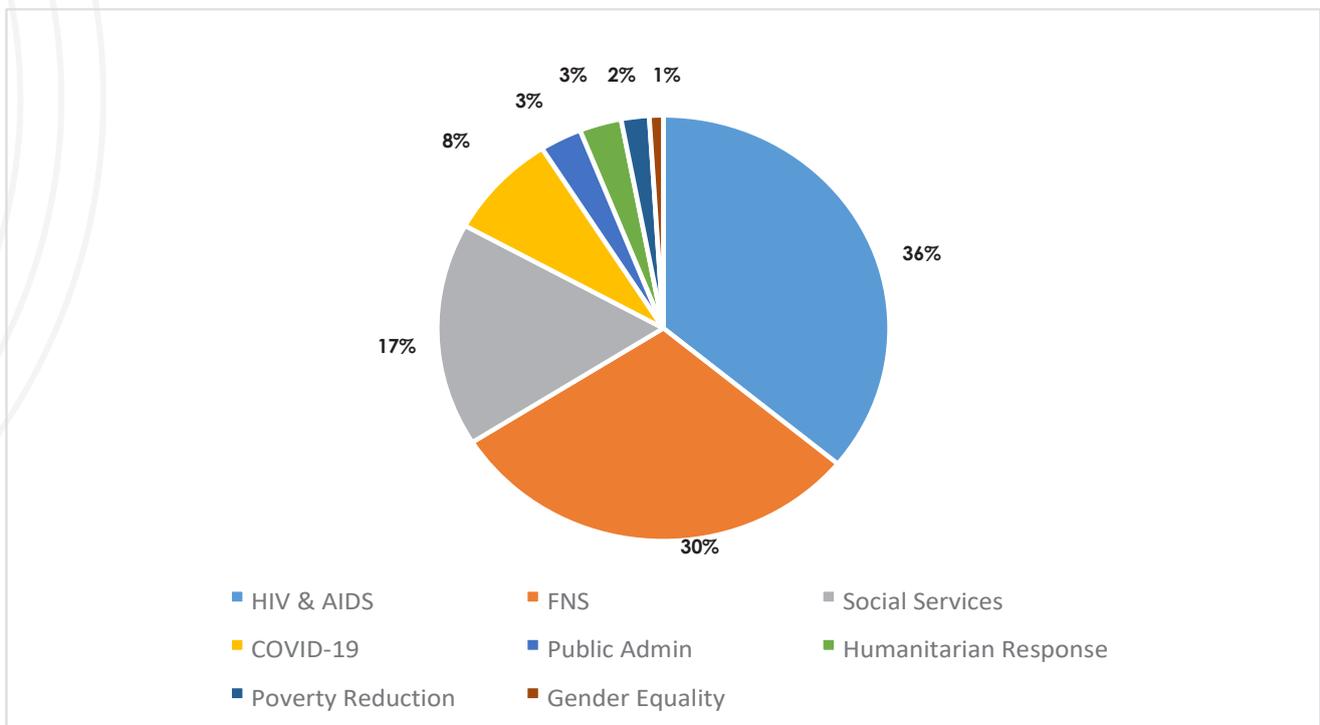
**Disability Inclusion and Rights:** The UNCT implemented the UN Disability Inclusion Strategy through the UNCT UNDIS Scorecard and reported to the UN Secretary General in December 2021. Key milestones achieved, included the integration of disability issues within CCA. Disability inclusion has been identified as a priority cross-cutting issue within the UNSCDF 2022-2026. The UNCT strengthened the UN Partnership of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, a joint programme supported by the MPTF. The UN Country Team strengthened partnerships with Organisations of Persons with Disability (OPDs) at all levels. UNCT also supported Government to strengthen legislation and policy for disability inclusion and rights in Zimbabwe. The UN further strengthened the capacity building of UN Staff and stakeholders on UNDIS to advance the implementation of the CRPD in Zimbabwe.

**Disability inclusion was at the core of UNCT programmes**

## 2.7. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilisation

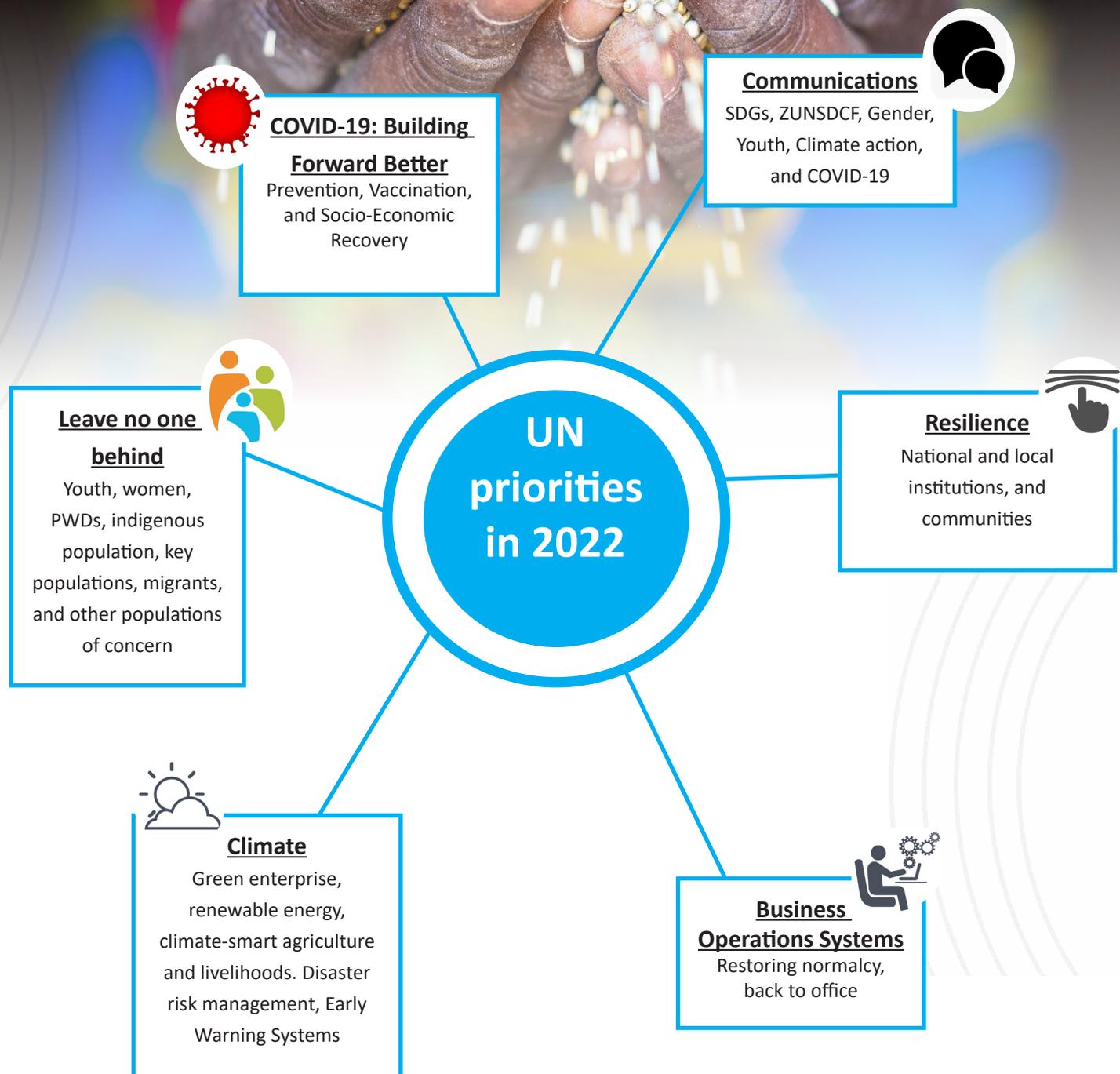


*In 2021 the UN and partners invested about USD523m contributing towards the achievement of SDGs and NDS1 priorities*



# Chapter III

## Looking Ahead





**UNITED NATIONS**  
**ZIMBABWE**



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