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ZIMBABWE UNITED NATIONS RESULTS REPORT- 2020

ZIMBABWE UNITED NATIONS
DEVELOPMENT FRAMEWORK
(ZUNDAF) 2016 - 2021





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Foreword

The year 2020 presented the Government and people of Zimbabwe with significant challenges. Climate induced shocks and economic difficulties were exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic which threatened to reverse past development gains and undermine important progress made towards the attainment of SDGs.

The year was also characterised by remarkable displays of resilience, and determination as Zimbabweans continue to respond from COVID-19 while building forward better. The UN System supported the national COVID-19 response plan with risk communications and community engagement, procurement of PPE, strengthening surveillance, infection prevention and control efforts and continuity of essential services. The COVID-19 Socioeconomic Response Framework has also been an important enabler of the UN System's support to the national COVID-19 response.

The year also saw the launch of the Decade of Action for people and planet to increase momentum on the achievement of the 2030 agenda for Sustainable Development Goals. This provided an opportunity for engagement and cooperation with a central theme of shaping our future together. One such example is the successful convening of the sixth session Africa Regional Sustainable Development Forum in Victoria Falls in February 2020 bringing together 3000 participants across the continent.

Throughout the year, the 2016-2020 Zimbabwe UN Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) remained key vehicle in support of the country's efforts to attain Agenda 2030 and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals by 2030. Through ZUNDAF,

the UN system supported food security; gender equality; water, hygiene, and sanitation; education; economic empowerment and community resilience amongst others.

The UNCT in Zimbabwe collectively delivered development support under the ZUNDAF in 2020 totaling nearly USD 554 million against a budget amount of USD 550 million. The ZUNDAF continued to lay the ground for the UN system in Zimbabwe to 'Deliver as One' including through initiatives such as the joint UN-European Union Spotlight Initiative to eliminate violence against women and girls as well as resilience building, youth and people living with disabilities. These key milestones were coincided with Zimbabwe's 40th anniversary as an independent nation.

2020 was also a year of transition for the UN system in Zimbabwe. As the ZUNDAF 2016-2021 draws to a close, the UN in partnership with the Government and in close consultation with stakeholders and development partners initiated on the process to formulate a new UN Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2022 - 2026.

This new generation partnership will reflect the breadth of the UN system's partnership with the Government of Zimbabwe will be aligned to the National Development Strategy (NDS 2021 - 2025), the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the AU Agenda 2063. We look forward to deepening our partnership with the Government and people of Zimbabwe.

Maria Ribeiro

UN Resident Coordinator for Zimbabwe



Overview

The UN System in Zimbabwe has supported national development priorities and the response to stem the impact of COVID-19 pandemic on people's lives.

As part of the immediate response, the UN has supported awareness raising, procurement of PPEs, strengthening laboratory system for surveillance, infection prevention, and continuity of essential services.

COVID-19 has come on top of challenges caused by climatic shocks as well as a fragile economy. Its impact stretches beyond health and needs an all society and government response.

That is why the UN System in Zimbabwe continued to work with the Zimbabwean authorities, civil society and other development stakeholders on food security, gender equality, sanitation, education, economic empowerment and community resilience amongst others.

The UN System delivered humanitarian assistance to 5.6 million Zimbabweans affected by drought,

economic hardship and the residual impact of Cyclone Idai.

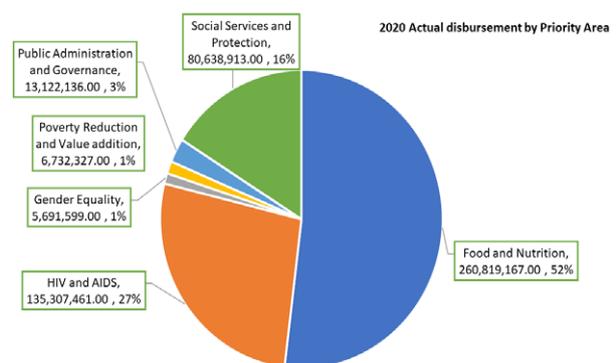
The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the 17 SDGs remained the collective commitment and blueprint for recovering and building forward better.

The 2016-2020 ZUNDAF, co-chaired by Government and the United Nations, is the strategic document that UN Entities channel their support to national development efforts in six result areas.

The six result areas, fully aligned to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), are Social Services and Protection; Poverty Reduction and Value Addition; and Food and Nutrition. The remaining three areas are Gender Equality; HIV and AIDS; and Public Administration and Governance.

Since the implementation of the 2016-2021 ZUNDAF begun in 2016, the United Nations Development System in Zimbabwe with generous financial support from the Development Partners disbursed USD 1.64 billion in development grant contributing to national development priorities.

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Key development partners of the UN development system in the country

Poverty Reduction and Value Addition

EU, SIDA, AfDB

Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), World Bank (WB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF)

Gender Result Group

USAID, MPTF COVID 19, Irish Aid, (PBF), EU, Japan Government, SDC, Germany, World Bank, FCDO, Netherlands, South Korea, Belgium, SDC, USAID, Japan, GEF 6, GCF, Russia, China, OFID -OPEC Fund for International Development, NORA, SIDA

HIV and AIDS

EU – Spotlight Initiative; UNAIDS UBRAF, SIDA Together for SRHR, USAID, Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation and UNITAID

Food and Nutrition System

World Bank, EU, FCDO, Netherlands, South Korea, Belgium, SDC, USAID, Japan, GEF 6, GCF, Sweden, Russia, China, Germany, OPEC Fund for International Development (OFID) & NORAD

Public Administration and Governance

Ireland

Norway

Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund

European Union

Social Protection and Services

USAID, FCDO, Japan, SDC, Germany, ECHO

SDC, SIDA, Global EVAC, European Union- Spotlight Initiative

KfW (Germany), Global Partnership for Education (GPE), Education Coalition of Zimbabwe (ECOZI)

The World Bank, African Development Bank, Government of Japan, Government of China, Royal Kingdom of Sweden, USAID

CHAI, FHI360, Swedish SIDA, EU, Govt of Ireland, Higher Life Foundation



Chapter I: Key developments in the country and the regional context



Protracted structural economic challenges combined with climatic shocks and the COVID-19 global pandemic constrained Zimbabwe's development trajectory in 2020.

Despite the challenging development context, under the Transitional Stabilization Programme (October 2018 – December 2020), the Government implemented key reforms to stabilize the economy and lay the foundation for economic recovery.

Notable achievements include fiscal consolidation, external sector balance and exchange rate stability. The Government, in November 2020, adopted the

National Development Strategy (NDS) 2021 – 2025, as a key vehicle to drive inclusive and sustainable economic growth that is vital to advancing progress towards achievement of the country's Vision 2030 and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

By end of 2020, following the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic, Government revised downwards the estimated economic growth from 3% to 4% contraction due to COVID-19 induced disruptions and the impacts of drought.

The impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic were felt through the closure of some sectors of the



economy, with tourism, education, and the informal sector being most affected. Over 4.6 million children in Zimbabwe lost access to education and the protective environment provided in schools for over six months due to the pandemic.

With the advent of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country witnessed a sharp increase in gender-based violence. From January to September 2020, some 5,507 gender-based violence cases were reported through the National GBV Hotline, a 200 percent increase compared with the same timeframe in 2019.

The onset of COVID-19 and the continued increase in costs of healthcare beyond the means of most citizens, resulted in a general decline in performance of health indicators from February 2020 onwards putting the SDG target of achieving Universal Health Coverage (UHC) by 2030 in a distant ambition.

Due to poor performance of the 2019/2020 agricultural season, an estimated 4.34 million people in IPC phase 3 and 4 in rural areas were estimated to require food assistance between

February and June 2020. The 2020 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee Survey (ZIMVAC, July 2020) reported an increase in acute malnutrition for children under-five, with Global Acute Malnutrition (GAM) increasing from 3.6% in 2019 to 4.5% in 2020.

Social protection coverage remained very low despite high poverty levels. As a share of GDP, non-contributory social protection budget stood at 1.2% in 2020, an increase from 0.7% in 2019 owing to improved allocation towards the school feeding programme (US\$47.9 million) and the free sanitary wear for female learners in primary and secondary schools (US\$9.3million)¹.

While the country enjoys relative peace, full implementation of constitutional provisions and international human rights obligations is yet to be realised and oversight institutions such as the Chapter 12 and 13 Commissions have limited capacity to effectively execute their mandates.

Devolution is gaining momentum, in line with the constitution and as a key strategy to stir implementation of the NDS at sub-national levels.



In 2020, in response to increased vulnerability, the UN in Zimbabwe continuously provided targeted assistance to vulnerable people as part of humanitarian and COVID-19 response response

¹ UNICEF. 2020. Zimbabwe Social Protection Budget Brief. UNICEF. Harare. [Online] Available at <https://www.unicef.org/esa/media/6511/file/UNICEF-Zimbabwe-2020-Social-Protection-Budget-Brief.pdf> [Accessed on 1 January 2021]



Chapter II: UN development system support to national development priorities through the ZUNDAF

2.1 Overview of ZUNDAF Results

The Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) remains both relevant and aligned to the national development frameworks as articulated in ZIMASSET (2013 – 2018); Transitional Stabilization Programme (TSP: October 2018 – December 2020) and the recently launched National Development Strategy (NDS1: 2021 - 2025).

2.1.1 Overview of progress on SDGs

In 2020, Zimbabwe's SDG index score stood at 53.8 % , registering a slight decline from 56.1 % in 2017² giving the country an overall ranking 125th³ Moderate progress was registered on some SDGs, including (climate action (13), decent work and economic growth (8), gender equality (5), good health and wellbeing (3), life on land (15).

Trends

Click on a trend to view more information.



Source : <https://dashboards.sdindex.org/profiles/zwe>

Although Zimbabwe's economy has shown signs of recent improvement, it has not grown at sufficiently

² Sachs, J., Schmidt-Traub, G., Kroll, C., Durand-Delacore, D. and Teksoz, K. (2017): *SDG Index and Dashboards Report 2017*. New York: Bertelsmann Stiftung and Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN). [Online] Available at <https://www.sdghilanthropy.org/system/files/2018-06/2017-SDG-Index-and-Dashboards-Report--regions.pdf> [Accessed on 21 November 2020]

³ The Sustainable Development Goals Center for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions network. 2020. *Africa SDG index and Dashboards Report 2020*. Kigali and New York. SDG centre for Africa and Sustainable Development Solutions network. [Online] Available at https://s3.amazonaws.com/sustainabledevelopment.report/2020/2020_africa_index_and_dashboards.pdf [Accessed on 21 November 2020]



high or inclusive⁴ levels to create adequate decent jobs⁵ and significantly reduce poverty. A series of climate induced disruptive shocks and crises have negatively affected growth and more recently, the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic has aggravated economic and social challenges.

Poverty remains high, with extreme poverty increasing in recent years. Women, youth, children, Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) amongst others, bear the disproportionate impact. Governance indicators have largely stagnated, albeit with marginal improvements in “government effectiveness” after years of sharp decline since the 1990s (Mo Ibrahim Governance Index).

2.1.2 Trends and Cumulative results for the 6 priority areas within the ZUNDAF 2016-2021

Priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security

In 2020, the Zimbabwe Humanitarian Response Plan (HRP) indicated that 7 million people urgently needed humanitarian assistance up from 5.5 million in 2019 due to drought, economic hardship and COVID-19.

Nutrition security also remained a serious challenge for Zimbabwe which is characterised by a multiple burden of malnutrition and various forms of undernutrition.

The food and nutrition security results group supported early warning systems and assessments, such as the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) and the integrated food security phase classification (IPC) to determine critical needs.

Priority 2: Gender Equality

Women and girls continue to face hurdles in respect to equal opportunities, including limited access

to finance; limited access to land and freehold property; unequal representation and limited opportunities to influence policy.

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in a surge in gender-based violence. In response, the Spotlight Initiative implementing Agencies (UNESCO, ILO, UNWOMEN, UNDP, UNICEF and UNFPA) adapted programming to ramp up services for women and girls to protect against gender-based violence, increased by lockdown measures.

The results group has also supported outreach through mobile one stop centres and National Youth Helpline to provide counselling and referral services to survivors and over 10 000 callers were supported by the helpline with high impact psychosocial and clinical services and over 92% clients tracked and 87% referral confirmations. .

Priority 3: HIV and AIDS

According to the 2020 Zimbabwe Population based HIV Impact Assessment (PHIA), the country has met the second and third UNAIDS 90-90-90 treatment targets and has achieved the overall target for 2020 by exceeding 73% of viral load suppression among all adults living with HIV.

The costs of healthcare continue to increase and are beyond the means of most citizens. Moreover, the COVID-19 pandemic risks reversing the fragile gains made over the years by disrupting routine health services and constraining access to essential health and by consequence, HIV services.

The UN remains the Principal Recipient of the Global Fund HIV grant that provides most of the ARVs as well as support for implementation. The Global Fund played a vital role in providing uninterrupted provision of ARVs for over 710,000 people (out of a total of 1,184,901), investment in prevention for key

⁴ In 2017, the country's Gini was 0.44, representing a marginal increase from 0.42 in 2011. ZIMSTAT (Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency). *Poverty Income Consumption and Expenditure Surveys*.

⁵ Defined by ILO, decent work sums up the aspirations of people in their working lives. It involves opportunities for work that is productive and delivers a fair income, security in the workplace and social protection for families, better prospects for personal development and social integration, freedom for people to express their concerns, organize and participate in the decisions that affect their lives and equality of opportunity and treatment for all women and men.



populations including adolescent girls and young women, and health system strengthening, for example, extension of solar energy to an additional 642 health facilities and provision of secure water supply to 447 facilities.

The sustainability of the AIDS response remains a matter of concern as it is predominantly supported through external funding (accounting for 69% of the expenditure on HIV response) while domestic financing accounts for 31%.⁶The Global Fund and PEPFAR contribute over 97% of external funding. Domestic investments primarily include out-of-pocket costs from individual savings which can come with consequences such as poverty.

Priority 4: Poverty Reduction and Value addition

Poverty remains high, with an estimated 70.5% of Zimbabweans living in poverty⁷ mainly because of socio-economic challenges and a series of climate induced disruptive shocks and crises, aggravated by the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic.

In February 2020, Zimbabwe hosted, with support from UNECA the UN in Zimbabwe, the Africa Regional Sustainable Development Forum in Victoria Falls, bringing together delegations from across the continent.

The UN Country Team used this opportunity to showcase SDG focused initiatives in Zimbabwe, especially by young innovators. Zimbabwe's leadership for 2020 was used as a leverage by UN agencies to highlight the need for acceleration and policy mainstreaming.

Priority 5: Public Administration and Governance

In 2020 the UNCT in a tripartite partnership collaborated with the African Development Bank and the World Bank to prepare a comprehensive needs assessment as well as 26 sector notes

that provided strategic inputs to the National Development Strategy 2021 – 2025.

The results group supported the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission in commencing public hearings, including through availing South African Experience on the Truth and Reconciliation Commission.

In response to a request from the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), the results group supported an electoral needs assessment mission in January which evaluated the electoral environment in the country, the legal and institutional framework governing the electoral process and the capacity and needs of the various election stakeholders.

In March 2020, an Interagency cross-pillar mission, co-led by DPPA and UNDP as co-chairs of the RMR visited Zimbabwe to identify entry points for enhanced conflict sensitive programming which would strengthen the resilience of the population and better support a peaceful and rights-based transition and recovery process.

The IMF and World Bank participated in the mission, as an important follow up to the joint needs assessment carried out in 2018 which identified the main challenges and needs in the country and joint work on Pathways for Peace.

Priority 6: Social Services and Protection

The UN system's interventions on Social Services and Protection sub-divided into four groups namely, (i) health, (ii) education, (iii) water sanitation and hygiene and (iv) social protection. Each of these is discussed separately below.

6.1 Health

The costs of healthcare continue to increase and are beyond the means of most citizens. There is

6 MoHCC, NAC.2020. *Global AIDS Response Progress Report 2020 FastTrack Commitments To end AIDS by 2030. Reporting Period: January 2019 - December 2019*

7 Food and Nutrition Council. 2020. *Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC): 2020 Rural Livelihoods Assessment (RLA)*. Food and Nutrition Council. Harare. [Online] Available at <https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/WFP-0000119650.pdf>. [Accessed on 22 November 2020]



a shortage of medicines and equipment in public hospitals and maternity clinics, as well as a shortage of trained health professionals in public hospitals. The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated the situation by disrupting routine health services and constraining access to essential health and nutrition services.

The support provided by the results group enhanced coordination of national efforts, better case management, planning and monitoring, heightened surveillance at points of entry and implementation of infection prevention and control measures.

Through this results group effective COVID-19 risk communications and community engagement campaigns were rolled out contributing to public adherence to evidence-informed COVID-19 prevention measures.

Approximately 1,750,000 people were reached with key COVID 19 prevention and control messages through three community radio stations in 3 Provinces. At the end of 2020, the supported the Government to develop a vaccine roll out plan and assessment of country preparedness.

Meanwhile, the results group distributes a total of 2.9 million male condoms and 88,900 female condoms. The provision of condoms and information on HIV/FP/SRHR and COVID-19 coinciding with food assistance distributions equipped the poorest rural and urban people with dual protection against HIV/STIs and unintended pregnancy without their having to visit health centres.

6.2 Education

In 2020, through the Alternative Education Technical Working Group and partnerships with the private sector, 30% of learners were reached through radio programmes and 1,946,926 learners accessed the Ruzivo platform.

A total of 11,582 grade 2 learners (5,894 girls and 5,688 boys) in 6 targeted marginalised districts

continued learning through the 49,269 children's story books and psychosocial workbooks distributed to 75 satellite schools to support remote learning at home during schools' closure.

6.3 Water and Sanitation

Public spending on WASH increased from 1.2% of total government spending in 2016 to 4.3% in 2020. However, there remain stark urban-rural disparities in WASH. In 2019, 77.1% households had access to improved sources of drinking water with a wide rural (67.9%) to urban (97.3%) divide.

Open defecation, though declining, is also still high in Zimbabwe. The 2019 MICS estimated a national open defecation rate of 21.7%, with this practice existing almost exclusively in rural areas.⁸

A total of 1,073,048 people (573,637 females and 499,411 males) benefited from critical WASH supplies and services through the UN supported COVID-19 response. Of these, 5,766 were people with disabilities.

6.4 Social Protection and Services

In responding to the triple threat (COVID-19 pandemic, prolonged drought, harsh socio-economic environment), the UN strengthened coordination on social protection to mitigate the impact on the most vulnerable people and marginalized communities.

A total of 48,015 (160% reach) parents/caregivers were reached through the parenting support programme and close to 130,000 vulnerable children were reached with community-based psychosocial support services interventions, including at child safe spaces.

Over 1500 children benefitted from child sensitive Mental Health and Psychosocial Support services provided by 145 staff in COVID-19 quarantine facilities.

8 ZIMSTAT and UNICEF (2019). Zimbabwe Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey 2019, Survey Findings Report. Harare, Zimbabwe: ZIMSTAT and UNICEF, Table WS.3.1.



2.2. Cooperation Framework priorities, outcomes, and outputs

The UNCT in Zimbabwe collectively delivered development support under the ZUNDAF in 2020 totalling nearly USD554 million with a focus on 6 priority areas.

2.2.1 Priority 1: Food and Nutrition Security



3,663,002
 people (1,978,234 female)
 facing acute food
 shortages receiving food
 assistance

98%
 of health facilities
 have been capacity
 strengthening to support
 integrated management
 of acute malnutrition

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Food and nutrition security improved for the most vulnerable communities in Zimbabwe and the ZUNDAF contributed towards this result through strengthening the multi-sectoral and targeted approach to combat 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 working in collaboration with partners strengthened the capacity of the Food and Nutrition Council and Ministry of Health and Child Care through prepositioning of supplies, capacity strengthening of 98% of health facilities to support



integrated management of acute malnutrition and 87% of Ward Food and Nutrition Security Committees (WFNSC) to implement the multi-sectoral community based model approach for stunting reduction in 63% of the rural districts.

The UN's support resulted in 552,965 (29% of children 6-59 months; 284,782 Girls; 268,183 Boys) children receiving Vitamin-A and Iron folate supplementation; 3,663,002 people (1,978,234 female) facing acute food shortages receiving food assistance; 20,392 (11,343 Girls; 9,049 Boys) which is (75% of the targeted 27,012) children were treated for severe acute malnutrition (SAM); 17,362 children with MAM being admitted for treatment in 25 priority districts.

The UN strengthened the capacities of communities to respond to, cope with, and recover from climate change and man-made shocks and stresses resulting in: over 73,000 farmers (56% female) against a target of over 56,000 capacitated; improved adaptive capacity and resilience of 580 000 beneficiaries up from 420 000 beneficiaries in 2019 through the diversified climate smart packages in 18 districts; increased percentage of people practicing value chain activities (on-farm and off-farm) from 58.5% in 2019 to 70% in 2020 and 70% of districts updated and implemented their Disaster Risk Reduction plans including development of climate adaptation strategies.

2.2.2. Priority 2: Gender Equality



30%

legislated quota for women at local government levels endorsed by Head of State & approved by Cabinet



25,493

farmers (57% women) in 13 rural marginalised districts benefited from marketing skills, climate smart agriculture & good agricultural practices.



300

women in 4 districts were equipped with Women's Economic Empowerment Kits to cushion from the effects of SGBV & COVID-19





The Judicial Service Commission and its victim friendly system (VFS) capacity to deal with both online and offline violence against children was strengthened resulting in a total of 1315 children, 44 boys and 1271 girls being assisted through the Victim Friendly Courts.

The National COVID 19 taskforce capacity to respond to the pandemic including the prevention of exploitation and sexual abuse (PSEA), sexual and gender-based violence (SGBV) and the survivor-centred approach was strengthened leading to 220 staff members capacitated and deployed at the 46 national quarantine centres handling more than 16,334 Zimbabwean migrants who returned to the country, with 43% of them being women and girls.

The Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development was supported to develop National Plan on Ending Child Marriages to strengthen political commitments to address child marriages and promote the realization of child protection rights for children through legal reform.

Gender Based Violence service (police, legal, medical and psycho- social) capacity for a multi-sectoral approach to addressing GBV strengthened and as a result 14, 435 women and 6,414 girls subjected to Violence accessed GBV essential services package, compared to 8,513 women and

6,745 girls in 2019.

In 2020, 1,630 women survivors of Sexual and Gender Based Violence accessed services within 72 hours compared to 2,029 in 2019.

The government effectively reported on its normative commitments on GEWE through successful presentation of its 6th Periodic Report to the CEDAW Committee during its 75th session in February 2020.

With the UNCT and partners advocacy, H.E the President launched the African Women Leaders' Network, which provided the impetus for upscaling advocacy and prioritisation of women's leadership action. The Head of State endorsed a 30% legislated quota for women at local government level, which was subsequently approved by Cabinet.

Women's economic empowerment programs resulted in more than 25,493 farmers (57% women) in 13 rural marginalised districts benefiting from marketing skills, climate smart agriculture and good agricultural practices.

Some 300 Women in four districts were equipped with Women's Economic Empowerment (WEE) Kits resulting in improved abilities to respond and cushion themselves from the effects of SGBV and COVID-19.



In 2020, some 14, 435 women and 6,414 girls essential services package.

Menstrual Hygiene is part of the UN support to national COVID19 response.



2.2.3 Priority 3: HIV and AIDS



1,513,378

received HIV Counselling and Testing Services, partly attributable to implementation of "Treat All" strategy

1,184,901

people on Anti-retroviral therapy

470,000

out of a target of 456,008 adolescents 10-19 years were tested for HIV and received the result of the last test

The UN jointly supported the development of the Zimbabwe National HIV multisectoral and health strategies for 2021 to 2025 aimed at getting the country on track to end AIDS by 2030 as part of the SDGs.

Based on the successful implementation of the WHO "Treat All" strategy, UN high level advocacy and strategic guidance, the program has contributed to providing HIV Counselling and Testing Services to 1,513,378 people in 2020, and an increased number of those receiving ARVs (1,184,901 PLHIV) for the reporting period. With regards to PMTCT, a coverage of 80% (25,353) of the estimated HIV positive pregnant and lactating women in need of ART was achieved from July to December 2020.

Based on adolescents focused HIV prevention and treatment interventions implemented by the UNCT and partners, 470,000 out of a target of 456,008 adolescents 10-19 years were tested for HIV and received the result of the last test during the year of reporting.

Through the informal sector HIV self-testing services approximately 40,000 people working in the informal economy benefitted from the program. With support from the UN, over 2,000 out of target of over 1,200 sex workers were seen in public sector health facilities in hotspot districts indicating that public sector health services can be made acceptable to key populations.



2.2.4 Priority 4: Poverty Reduction and Value Addition



500

youths (340 females) from five institutions benefitted from Start and Improve Your Business (SIYB) Programme

693

SMEs benefited from self-learning modules & the Green enterPRIZE Innovation Challenge business development programme

16

enterprises improved their environment through Sustaining Competitive & Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) Module 1, benefitting 353 workers

Progress towards achievement of the set targets for the priority area were consistently constrained throughout the ZUNDAF period including in 2020 due to limited financial resources, weak economic performance, and a fluid socio-political environment. Some of the notable progress has been strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade officials in investment and trade promotion and trade facilitation.

In the manufacturing sector, the UN supported the development of an inclusive and sustainable industrial development diagnostic tool and through the Joint Needs Assessment, the UN facilitated drafting of the Manufacturing Sector Technical Note, which informed the NDS 2021 -2025 development processes.

In response to addressing access to economic opportunities and employment, the ILO Start and

Improve Your Business (SIYB) Programme was implemented benefitting 500 (340 females) youths from five institutions comprising, academia and CSOs. The workplace environment for sixteen enterprises were improved benefitting 353 workers (23% being female) through implementation of the Sustaining Competitive and Responsible Enterprises (SCORE) Module 1. During COVID 19, more than 693 SMEs benefited from self-learning modules and the Green enterPRIZE Innovation Challenge business development programme.

In addition, two (2) anchor enterprises(value addition centres) were operationalised in Beitbridge District for the mopane worms and in Mutoko for horticulture value addition directly benefitting over 200 youths and women. The technical assistance extended included the construction of factory shells and provision of processing equipment.



2.2.5 Priority 5: Public Administration and Governance



80%

of Justice Institutions enhanced access to child friendly justice services during the pandemic, benefitting 492 adolescents

Laws & policies drafted to align to the Constitution of Zimbabwe, resulting in the passing of the Education Amendment Act & National Migration Policy

The Parliament of Zimbabwe (PoZ) was supported to promote citizens participation in democratic processes during the COVID 19 restrictions through 62 Virtual House Sitings and Virtual Public Consultations that allowed 210 citizens, including People with Disabilities to contribute in the public consultations on the Constitutional Amendment No 2 Bill in June 2020.

The Public Service Commission (PSC) developed and finalised of the PSC Communication and Advocacy Strategy and 80% of Justice institutions enhanced access to child friendly justice services

(pre-trial diversion) during the COVID-19 pandemic benefitting 492 adolescents (389 boys and 63 girls) in conflict with the law.

Government counterparts drafted laws and policies to align to the Constitution of Zimbabwe resulting in the passing of the Education Amendment Act and National Migration Policy and Draft Bills such as the Children's Amendment Bill, Child Justice Bill, and Marriages Bill.



2.2.6 Priority 6: Social Services and Protection



700,000

adolescents were reached with family planning services surpassing the annual targets of over 680,000

687,000

people in 13 urban towns and 53 rural districts benefitting from safe drinking water

Health facilities capacity was strengthened, resulting in 97% functionality of the cold chain

The UN working with partners strengthened the capacity of institutions to enhance access to protection, education, health, and WASH services.

The Integrated National Case Management System (NCMS) for child protection in 23 districts benefitted 65,568 (25,406 boys and 40,162 girls).

Over 5,400 primary schools received textbooks and School Improvement Grants (SIG) leading to 1,589,887 vulnerable learners (789,537 girls and 800,350 boys) having access to quality education.

Health facilities capacity was strengthened resulting in 97% functionality of the cold chain, over 315,000 children were vaccinated with DTP3 meeting the target of 86% coverage in 2020, an

increase from 81% in 2019.

A total of some 77,000 women and some 700,000 adolescents were reached with family planning services surpassing the annual targets of over 69,000 women and 680,000 adolescents respectively. In addition, cervical screening increased to 33% from 21% in 2019.

In WASH 100% of WASH Governance Structures and institutions enhanced access to safe drinking water and sanitation services resulting in over 687,000 people (371,943 abled females; 315,314 abled males; 3,301 disabled females and 2,641 disabled males) in 13 urban towns and 53 rural districts benefitting from safe drinking water;



Some 256 villages were declared open defecation free resulting in 33,131 people (19,215 females and 13,916 males) benefitting from improved sanitation in 28 districts.

UN provided harmonized social cash transfers to poor and labor constrained households resulting in 6% of households living below the food poverty line, 40% of the poorest households receiving social cash transfers or some 360,000 households an increase from 36% in 2019.

To provide gender sensitive infrastructure for public services a safe market was established in Epworth as a pilot project.

In response to the COVID-19 regulations that restricted movement and to provide integrated services to survivors of GBV, One Stop Centres were set up in Bindura and Epworth and the implementation of Mobile One Stop Centres was rolled out to decentralize GBV services.

2.3. Partnerships and Financing the 2030 Agenda

Prolonged economic challenges have led to a constrained national fiscal space resulting in limited financing of the SDGs.

In 2020, the Resident Coordinator led efforts to engage with bilateral and multilateral partners and Government to dialogue more on key development issues led to the establishment of a formal Zimbabwe Development Partners Forum (ZDPF).

The ZDPF is now positioned to engage with the Government of Zimbabwe, through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, in a more streamlined and coherent manner, and to develop strategies aimed at bringing coordinated support to key national development priorities, such as the response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Given the unique context of Zimbabwe with limited direct investment of development funding, the UNCT pushed for greater allocation of domestic resources to advance the SDGs. Consequently, for

the first time in 20 years through UNCT's advocacy, the Government of Zimbabwe freed up funding in the national budget for the local vaccination programme, a move which the UN anticipates will catalyze greater investment of domestic resources in critical development sectors.

In 2020 the UN also supported the strengthening of strategic engagement with International Financial Institutions (IFIs) to support policy analysis and the national response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In a tripartite partnership the UN collaborated with the African Development Bank and the World Bank to prepare a comprehensive needs assessment as well as 26 sector notes that provided strategic inputs to the National Development Strategy (NDS1) 2021 – 2025.

The UNCT identified and leveraged innovative financing and partnerships to advance the SDGs in Zimbabwe. UN collaborated to tap into funding sources such as the Green Climate Fund and the SDG Fund by designing innovative joint programmes aimed at increasing access to sustainable energy and promoting climate sustainability.

For example, the UN successfully mobilised US\$200 000 from the Joint SDG Fund to facilitate the inception phase of a joint programme. Through this facility the UN expects to mobilize US\$10 million that will be leveraged to catalyse investments in renewable energy to benefit marginalized communities.

The UN also mobilized funding of US\$1 million from the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) towards empowering vulnerable women market vendors for recovery and resilience from socio-economic shocks.

The UN also developed a joint proposal to the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) Secretariat to expand the work on disability inclusion in Zimbabwe and will learn the outcome of the application in 2021.

The UN positioned Zimbabwe to benefit from several (sub-)regional initiatives that benefit from funding sources beyond those available



nationally. This includes programmes on HIV/CSE (O3 Regional Programme), UNPRPD sub-regional initiative, collaboration with SADC (in areas of

TVET, ICT in education, water management, higher education) and regional initiatives for submission to Green Climate Fund and Adaptation Fund.

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

2.4.1 Delivering as One: Examples of Joint UN Programmes in Zimbabwe

The UN Country Team in Zimbabwe has prioritized the reform agenda by ramping up instances of collaboration either through Joint Programs or Joint activities to deliver results to work together in a more collaborative way and use their comparative advantages to achieve positive results.

A few highlights where the UN has successfully collaborated in 2020 to jointly deliver results for people in Zimbabwe include:

The Spotlight Initiative: the programme brings together 6 Recipient United Nations Organizations (RUNOS) namely, ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNFPA UNICEF and UN Women in support of national efforts to prevent and respond to Sexual and Gender Based Violence and Harmful Practices.

Through the multisectoral response, flexible programming, iterative learning, working with 55 Civil Society Implementing Partners (IPs) and eight government ministries, the Office of the President and Cabinet as well as development partners, the private sector, members of the media, the Zimbabwe Spotlight Initiative (SI) reached in 2020 a total of 2,301,769 direct beneficiaries (1,477,539 women and girls; 824,230 men and boys) with GBV and SRHR information which integrated COVID 19 prevention awareness, GBV surveillance and referrals, trainings and other GBV and SRHR prevention and response services.

Disability inclusive programming: the UN supported the finalization of the first state party report to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, contribution towards the drafting of the National Disability Policy and Disability bill, as well as the capacitation of over 450 women and girls

with disabilities legal and policy related processes.

The UN also enabled the participation of PWDs in national legislative processes, mainstreaming of disability and targeted intervention in the national COVID-19 response. As another example of joint programming to address the specific concerns of those left furthest behind, the UN supported the development of the **National Migration Policy** for Zimbabwe.

COVID-19 Response: The UN collaborated on several aspects of the COVID-19 response. For example a joint UN proposal was awarded US \$ 850 000 from the **Multi Partner Trust Fund (MPTF)** to support approximately 1800 women in the informal economy to restart businesses in a gender responsive and safe environment whilst building resilience to economic shocks in response to the impacts of COVID-19.

Together for SRHR, HIV and GBV joint programme The UN Country Team has also collaborated successfully together to ensure that access to HIV, Sexual and Reproductive Health and Gender Based Violence services were maintained and strengthened in the face of the COVID-19 pandemic.

2.4.2 Implementation of the Business Operating Strategy

In 2020, the UN has successfully transitioned to an improved online version of the Business Operating Strategy.

Under the BOS, the UN obtained efficiency gains through avoided costs of US\$4, 950,772 by increasing collaboration in critical business processes, including cost avoidance of US\$2.815 million and US\$1.016 million in travel and accommodation respectively as a possible result



Under the BOS, the UN obtained efficiency gains through avoided costs of US\$4, 950,772 by increasing collaboration in critical business processes, including cost avoidance of US\$2.815 million and US\$1.016 million in travel and accommodation respectively as a possible result of COVID-19 lockdown and travel restrictions.

of COVID-19 lockdown and travel restrictions.

A quality satisfaction survey administered in December 2020 found that the BOS yielded quality improvements and overall satisfaction with common services administered under the BOS.

Through the BOS, the UN strengthened interlinkages between operations and programmes to advance achievement of the SDGs notably in gender parity, disability inclusion and environmental protection.

2.4.3 Communicating and advocating Together

In 2020, the UN strengthened accountability to the UN Charter and advanced commitment to the normative framework.

The UN successfully mainstreaming human rights, gender equality and disability inclusion in key planning frameworks such as the National Development Strategy, the Common Country

Analysis, and the Business Operation Strategy.

Through facilitating a series of 20 stakeholders engagements, under the #UN75 and #DecadeOfAction for SDGs, the UN promoted the UN Charter, international cooperation and multilateralism by bringing together various Government line ministries, local government, communities, youth groups, women's movements, media, CSOs, and advocacy organizations.

UN planning and programming documents such as the Addendum to the Zimbabwe Humanitarian Response Plan on COVID-19 and the SERF developed during this period consistently integrated human rights and protection.

Through facilitating a series of 20 stakeholders engagements, under the #UN75 and #DecadeOfAction for SDGs, the UN promoted the UN Charter, international cooperation and multilateralism by bringing together various Government line ministries, local government, communities, youth groups, women's movements, media, CSOs, and advocacy organizations.

Photo below: UN Deputy Secretary General Dr Amina J Mohammed with Zim youth during #UN75 engagement on the side of the sith Africa Regional Forum on SDGs held in Victoria Falls, Zimbabwe. February 2020.





2.5 Evaluations and Lessons learned

The UN in collaboration with the Government of Zimbabwe commissioned the ZUNDAF 2016-2021 evaluation in 2019. The evaluation covered the period 2016-2018 in preparation of the new 2022-2026 UNSCDF. The evaluation report was formally validated by the Government at a high-level meeting co-convened by the UNCT and the Office of the President and Cabinet in November 2020.

The evaluation found out some significant results and best practices that include: ZUNDAF's strong alignment with national and sectoral plans and systems, SDGs and the changing context; two track approach to addressing gender equality and implementing and reporting on all Pillars of Delivering as One. The report also came up with 10 recommendations to further strengthen the work of the UN in Zimbabwe and below are five key strategic recommendations and proposed actions:

Strengthening ZUNDAF Coordination: The evaluation recommended that Delivering as One through enhanced interagency collaboration should be central to the UN's implementation strategy in line with the UN's reform agenda and the General Assembly Resolution A/RES/72/279. In response to this recommendation, the UN will continue to strengthen high level engagement, develop and implement an accountability framework that makes UNSCDF outputs part of individual performance indicators at UN agency level and establish a country level compact to enhance accountability framework between RC and UNCT.

Humanitarian-development-peace nexus: The UNCT should consider ways of developing 'collective outcomes' that encapsulate the work and contribution of both development and humanitarian actors to move from a fragmented approach to a more integrated programming framework that encourages UN agencies to work together towards common outcomes. In response

to this recommendation, the UN will continue operationalizing the SG's Prevention Vision and reinforce the capacity of national institutions that promote peacebuilding towards ensuring a harmonious society and redesign a comprehensive resilience approach to programme implementation.

Develop gender accountability tools: The evaluation noted that gender equality is a critical factor for realising the central theme of the SDGs of 'leaving no one behind and that the UNCT should therefore consider how to strengthen its interventions on gender equality, and in particular how to measure its performance in mainstreaming gender equality. In response to this recommendation, the UN will focus on promoting the fundamental values, standards and principles of the UN Charter, including respect for and protection of human rights and gender equality and mainstreaming of human rights, protection of the most vulnerable and policies to reach the furthest behind first in UN and national planning processes and policies.

Leveraging UN's comparative advantage: The evaluation recommended that UNCT should consider ways of leveraging its comparative advantage to demand government accountability for its commitments to normative standards and international/regional treaties. In response to this recommendation the UN successfully advocated for an SDG-based national development plan and will continue strengthening the Government capacity to monitor and evaluate the national development plans including tracking of SDG indicators and advocate for costing and allocation of resources for prioritized SDG targets, as well as a clear accountability framework for measuring performance.



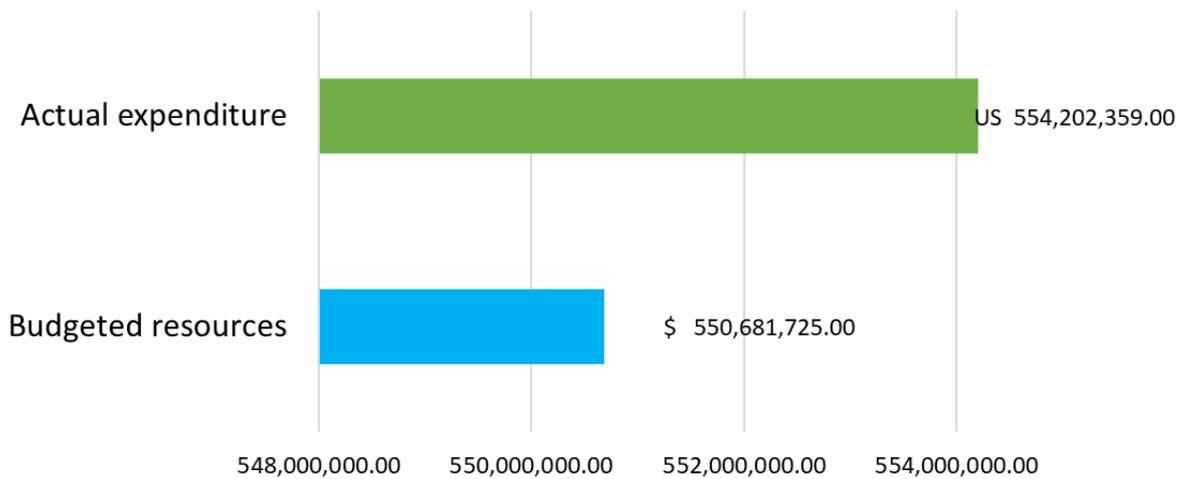
2.6. Financial Overview and Resource Mobilization

2.6.1. Financial Overview

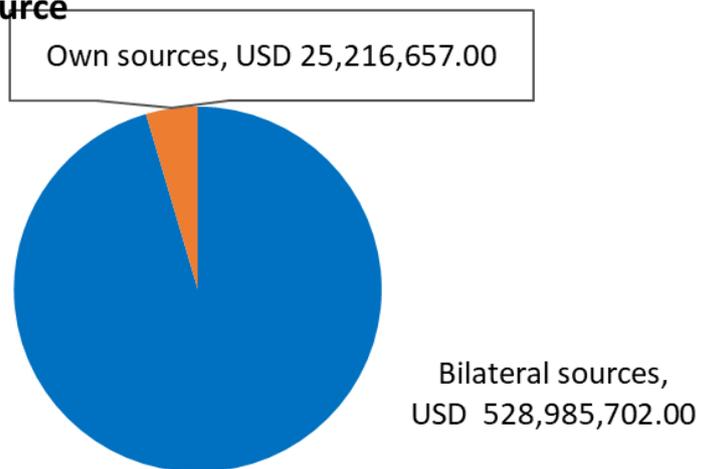
amount of USD550million.

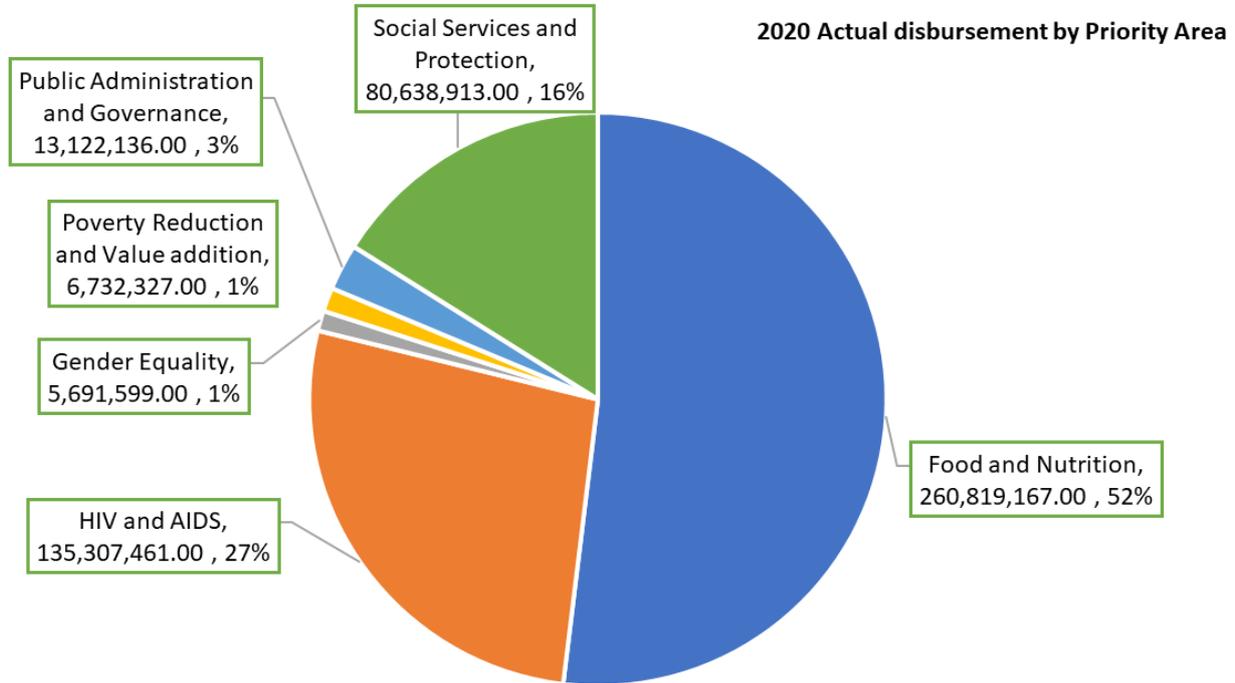
The UNCT in Zimbabwe collectively delivered development support under the ZUNDAF in 2020 totalling nearly USD554 million against a budget

Budgeted resources vs Actual Expenditure (USD)

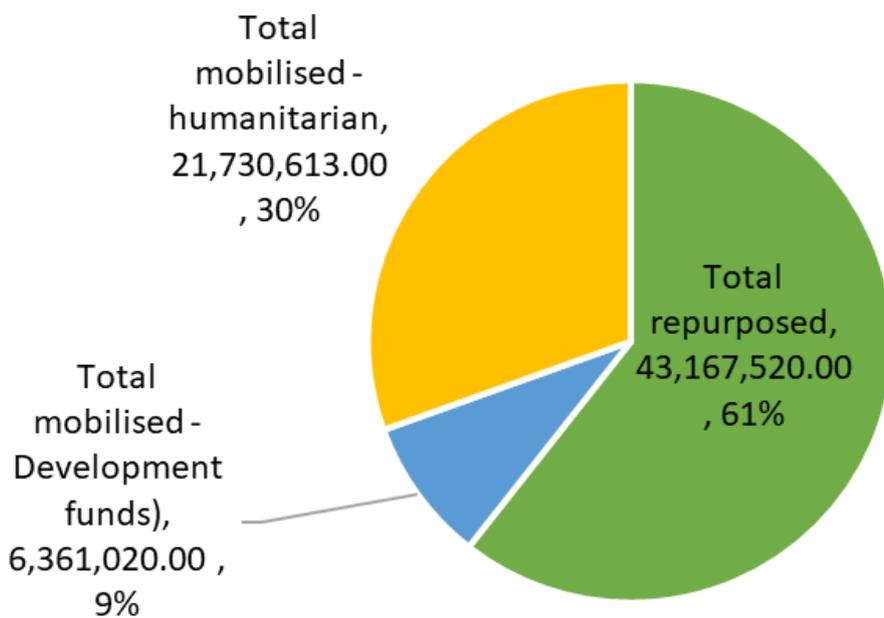


Actual Expenditure by source





2020 COVID Spending



2.6.2 Resource mobilization

Through the Joint UN Partnership and Resource Leveraging Strategy that was developed to accompany the ZUNDAF, the UNCT collaborated to jointly mobilise funding to implement key joint initiatives. As a result, UNCT was successful in attracting funding from existing and new sources.

The UNCT successfully mobilised US\$200 000 from the Joint SDG Fund to facilitate the inception phase of a joint programme. Through this facility the UNCT expects to mobilize US\$10 million that will be leveraged to catalyse investments in renewable energy to benefit marginalized communities.



The UNCT also mobilized funding of US\$1 million from the COVID-19 Multi-Partner Trust Fund (MPTF) towards empowering vulnerable women market vendors for recovery and resilience from socio-economic shocks. The UNCT also developed a joint proposal to the United Nations Partnership on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (UNPRPD) Secretariat to expand the work on disability inclusion in Zimbabwe and will learn the outcome of the application in 2021.

In 2020, to complement the work undertaken in the development sphere, the Humanitarian Country Team (HCT) issued a coordinated Humanitarian Appeal, which mobilized US\$213 million of the

US\$880 million requested.

Funding totalling US\$ 83 860 was mobilised from the DCO COVID-19 funds and used to provide PPE for staff at the St. Anne's hospital, which was made operational with UN's support to provide care for COVID-19 patients.

The UNCT mobilised funding totalling US\$ 150,000 from the Government of Ireland that will be used to reinforce resilience in UN programming by strengthening the development-humanitarian nexus approach.



UNCT Zimbabwe was at the forefront in the COVID-19 pandemic response through the provision of urgently needed PPE to frontline and health workers through realigning programmes in support of the national response plan to COVID-19



Chapter III: UNCT key focus for next year

Based on the UNCT Annual Performance review, the following priorities have been set for the year 2021.

COVID-19 Response: The UNCT will ensure that the Government of Zimbabwe is supported to reduce the socio-economic impact of COVID-19, accelerate efforts to bring the delivery of the SDGs back on track and to procure COVID-19 vaccines and roll out an inclusive vaccination programme. The UN will implement COVID-19 occupational safety and health measures for UN personnel and dependents, including ensuring access to vaccines.

SDG Implementation: The Government of Zimbabwe will receive integrated policy support to accelerate implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the African Union's Agenda 2063, enabling it to reach the most vulnerable and the furthest behind first. Support will also be provided to the Government in implementing, monitoring, and reporting progress on the National Development Strategy (NDS1) 2021-2025. The United Nations and the Government of Zimbabwe will formulate and sign the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) 2022-2026 based on wide consultations with stakeholders that ensure alignment and relevance of the planned results to advance national and regional priorities and the SDGs.

Operationalizing the SG's Prevention Vision: The Government of Zimbabwe will be supported to prevent, respond to, and recover from internal and external shocks, the UN will reinforce the capacity of national institutions that promote peacebuilding towards ensuring a harmonious society and the UN

will redesign a comprehensive resilience approach to programme implementation.

Strategic Financing and Partnerships: The UN will focus on strengthening engagement with IFIs and Government to initiate dialogue towards designing an integrated national financing framework (INFF) for sustainable development and the SDG and identify innovative sources of financing to unlock funding for national priorities, including leveraging access to financing through Government resources. The UN will pursue innovative partnerships, including with the private sector, to support achievement of the SDGs.

Leaving No One Behind, Human Rights and Gender Equality in the 2030 Agenda; The UN will focus on promoting the fundamental values, standards and principles of the UN Charter, including respect for and protection of human rights and gender equality and mainstreaming of human rights, protection of the most vulnerable and policies to reach the furthest behind first in UN and national planning processes and policies.

Business Innovation: The UN will ensure Business operations are increasingly harmonised to generate greater efficiencies in support of effective programme delivery; conduct analysis to inform the design of a Common Back Office and adopt and implement environmentally sustainable measures to increase operational efficiency of UN premises.



Annex 1: Alignment to Vision 2030, NDS 1 and the SDGs

Vision 2030 Pillar	SDG	National Priority – NDS1<?>	ZUNDAF 2016 TO 2021 Result Groups alignment to NDS priorities:
Inclusive Growth	SDG 2,13 SD6, 7, 9, 11 SDG 8, 9, 12	Food and Nutrition Security Infrastructure & Utilities Moving the Economy up the Value Chain & Structural Transformation	Food and Nutrition Poverty reduction and value addition Gender
Governance	SDG 10, 16 SDG 11, 12, 13, 14, 15	Governance Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience & Natural Resource Management	Public Administration and Governance Gender
Infrastructure and Utilities	SDG 9, 11	Housing Delivery	
Social Development	SDG 3, 5, 6 SDG 4, 8, 17 SDG1,2, 10, 11 SDG 8, 10	Health & Well-being Human Capital Development Social Protection, Devolution	Social Services and Protection Gender HIV
Macroeconomic Stability & Financial Re-engagement	SDG 10, 17 SDG 8, 10, 17	Image Building & International Re-engagement Economic Growth & Stability	Poverty Reduction and Value addition Gender
Cross-cutting	SDG 11	Youth, Sport & Culture Digital Economy	



Annex 2: Key development partners supporting the RGs

Poverty Reduction and Value Addition		
ILO; UNDP, UNIDO, IOM, UPU, ITU	<p>Office of the President and Cabinet</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage,</p> <p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement,</p> <p>Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development,</p> <p>Ministry of Energy and Power Development,</p> <p>Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development,</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce,</p> <p>Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services,</p> <p>Ministry of Information, Publicity and Broadcasting Services,</p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development,</p> <p>Ministry of Youth, Sport, Arts and Recreation,</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing</p> <p>Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare</p> <p>Postal and Telecommunications Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (POTRAZ)</p>	<p>EU</p> <p>SIDA</p> <p>AfDB</p> <p>Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF and World Bank (WB) International Monetary Fund (IMF)</p>
Gender Result Group		



<p>UN Women, UNDP, UNICEF, WFP, FAO, UNESCO, UNHCR, UNOPS, WHO</p>	<p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Child Care</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government and Public Works and National Housing</p> <p>Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development</p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Small and Medium Enterprise Development</p> <p>Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare</p> <p>Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Judicial Service Commission</p> <p>Zimbabwe Republic Police</p> <p>Ministry of Industry and Commerce</p> <p>Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education</p> <p>Ministry of Tertiary and Higher Education</p>	<p>USAID, MPTF COVID 19, Irish Aid, (PBF), EU, Japan Government, SDC, Germany, World Bank, DfID/FCDO, Netherlands, South Korea, Belgium, SDC, USAID, Japan, GEF 6, GCF, Sweden, Russia, China, OFID Opec Fund for Intl Devpt, NORA, SIDA</p>
<p>HIV and AIDS</p>		
<p>UNICEF, UNFPA, UNDP, WHO, WFP, ILO, UNWOMEN, UNAIDS, WB, UNESCO</p>	<p>Ministry of Health and Child Care, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small to Medium Enterprises Development, National AIDS Council, Prisons, and the Parliament of Zimbabwe</p>	<p>EU – Spotlight Initiative; UNAIDS UBRAF, SIDA Together for SRHR, USAID, Bill Melinda Gates and UNITAID</p>



Food and Nutrition System		
FAO, UNDP, WFP, UNICEF, UNIDO, UNOPS, IFAD & UN Women	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement Ministry of Health and Child Care Ministry of Local Government and Public Works Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry Ministry of Industry and Commerce Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Ministry of Women Affairs, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare	World Bank, EU, DfID/FCDO, Netherlands, South Korea, Belgium, SDC, USAID, Japan, GEF 6, GCF, Sweden, Russia, China, Germany, Opec Fund for International Development (OfID) & NORAD
Public Administration and Governance		
UN agencies	Government	Development partners



<p>UNDP, UNWOMEN, UNICEF, UNFPA, ILO, IOM</p>	<p>Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage</p> <p>Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development</p> <p>Ministry of Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing</p> <p>Parliament of Zimbabwe</p> <p>Inter-Ministerial Committee on Migration (IMCM)</p> <p>Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission</p> <p>National Peace and Reconciliation Commission</p> <p>Zimbabwe Gender Commission</p> <p>Zimbabwe Electoral Commission</p> <p>Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency</p> <p>Zimbabwe Republic Police</p> <p>Public Service Commission</p>	<p>Ireland</p> <p>Norway</p> <p>Secretary General's Peacebuilding Fund.</p> <p>European Union</p>
<p>Social Protection and Services</p>		



<p>UNCEF, UNFPA, WHO, FAO</p>	<p>Ministry of Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing</p> <p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement and relevant provincial committees</p> <p>Ministry of Finance and Economic Development Ministry of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare</p> <p>Ministry Justice Legal and Parliamentary Affairs</p> <p>Ministry of Gender, Community Development and Women's Affairs.</p> <p>Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (basic education provision and strengthening and in-service teacher training, WASH in Schools)</p> <p>Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development (pre-service teacher training, TVET policy, skills education)</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Child Care (health education, support to learner health including deworming)</p> <p>Ministry of Youth, Sport, Art, and Recreation (skills education)</p> <p>National Action Committee for WASH</p> <p>Ministry of Health and Child Care - Lead Ministry on RMNCH</p> <p>Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education (Adolescent Sexual and Reproductive Health)</p> <p>Ministry of Public Service, Labor and Social Welfare (Child protection issues e.g. ending child marriages)</p>	<p>USAID, FCDO, Japan, SDC, World Bank, Germany, ECHO</p> <p>FCDO, SDC, SIDA, Global EVAC, European Union-Spotlight Initiative</p> <p>KfW (Germany), Global Partnership for Education (GPE), Education Coalition of Zimbabwe (ECOZI)</p> <p>The World Bank, African Development Bank , Government of Japan, Government of China, Royal Kingdom of Sweden, USAID , KfW</p> <p>CHAI, USAID, FHI360, Swedish SIDA, EU, Govt of Ireland, Higher Life Foundation</p>



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