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Country programme document for Zimbabwe (2022–2026)

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I. UNDP within the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework

1. In 2020, Zimbabwe is a lower-middle income country of 15.5 million people of whom two-thirds lived in rural areas, 52 per cent were females, 68 per cent were youth, and 9 per cent were living with at least one form of disability.¹ The country's human development index value for 2019 was 0.571, putting it in the medium human development category and ranking it at 150 out of 189 countries. Its gender inequality index value of 0.527 ranks the country at 129 out of 162 countries.² Zimbabwe has endured a series of disruptive socioeconomic and climatic shocks and crises that have pushed millions into extreme multidimensional poverty, threatening the country's progress to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals. Despite a progressive constitution, the country's governance challenges are rooted in unresolved historical grievances, unmet expectations, human rights complaints and contested elections that have weakened the social contract, led to polarization, and created a deficit of trust in key institutions. The COVID-19 pandemic further compounded these challenges, deepening the inequality gap and pushing more people (60 per cent) into informality.³

2. The United Nations Common Country Assessment notes the progress made in the first decade of Zimbabwe's independence; however, recent decades have recorded modest improvements and some declining socio-economic development indicators. The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) index declined by 2.4 per cent over the past three years on the back of increasing levels of poverty (especially during 2020),⁴ high levels of informality, and deepening vulnerability induced by repetitive climatic and economic shocks, as evidenced by an increasing humanitarian caseload.⁵ Positively, during 2020 Zimbabwe registered a level of macroeconomic stability, though precarious, and continued to show progress in health and educational outcomes, evidenced by the achievement of the overall 90-90-90 goal for HIV/AIDS of the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) in 2020 and sustained high levels of literacy.

3. The national Vision 2030 is a bold and ambitious blueprint charting a new long-term, transformative and inclusive development agenda that aims to propel Zimbabwe into a prosperous and empowered upper middle-income society by 2030. Vision 2030 is implemented through national development strategies, the first being the National Development Strategy I 2021-2025 (NDS1), which forms the foundation for the current United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF).

4. The UNSDCF to which UNDP will contribute to places **people** at the centre of development, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized. This includes *youth*, who form 68 per cent of the population but lack employment opportunities; *women*, who experience high rates of poverty and are far behind their male counterparts in terms of education, political representation, and social and economic empowerment – owing largely to customary law based on the patriarchal nature of Zimbabwean society that acts as a key structural barrier to women's advancement; and *persons with disabilities*, who are more likely to face stigma, abuse and exclusion from education, social protection and employment. In so doing, the UNSDCF supports NDS1 objectives and national SDG priorities by pursuing four outcomes via the following strategic priorities:

- **People:** ensuring a *people-centred equitable, human development and well-being* by addressing structural and societal inequalities and strengthening capacities at subnational levels to deliver quality basic services;

¹ZIMSTAT population projections report of 2015.

²*Human Development Report 2020*.

³International Monetary Fund working paper 2018

⁴2020 Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee.

⁵Comparison of humanitarian response plans over the years.

- **Planet:** strengthening *environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management* for a sustainable balance between people, planet and prosperity;
- **Prosperity:** fostering **equitable, sustainable and transformative economic growth** that contributes to lifting people out of multidimensional poverty; and
- **Peace:** strengthening *transformative, accountable, equitable and inclusive governance* that uphold rule of law, human rights and access to justice and promotes peoples' voice and participation as key tenets of good governance.

5. UNDP will support the United Nations system in achieving the outcomes of the UNSDCF via its integrator role, using a two-pronged strategic approach centred on **resilience**: resilience of the *people* and resilience of the *systems* serving the people. These two distinct, yet mutually reinforcing prongs, have been identified based on evaluative feedback on UNDP positioning and experience,⁶ and a broadly shared realization that current aid practices promote neither a sustainable nor transformative approach to development. The underlying strategy of the UNSDCF emphasizes the need to shift from humanitarian and operational support in the social sectors – which is outside of, yet complementary to, government – towards building the capacity of national and subnational structures and systems to deliver more people-centred development interventions.

6. UNDP will support this **systems resilience** strategy across all UNSDCF priority areas as a connector of service delivery-oriented partnerships among government, United Nations entities, bilateral and multilateral partners, civil society organizations (CSOs) and the private sector. The UNDP comparative advantage stems from its strategic positioning and trust generated during previous programming cycles and ongoing investments at national and subnational levels to strengthen systems and reforms. These include developing a public sector reform strategic plan; supporting constitutional reform; strengthening independent oversight institutions; developing local government service-level benchmarks; and bolstering health systems through a decade of successfully implementing grants from the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria. Moving forward, in partnership with United Nations organizations and others, UNDP will contribute to UNSDCF objectives by expanding its engagement at the subnational level to improve service delivery as part of United Nations support to the country's devolution agenda in line with NDS1. It will place special emphasis on strengthening capacities of health systems and communities to scale up HIV treatment and care and augment the national response to COVID-19, including through digitized distribution systems established under the Global Fund to support the vaccination drive. UNDP will also lead United Nations efforts to strengthen rule of law and accountability of institutions through improved oversight.

7. In building the **resilience of the people**, UNDP has a successful track record as manager of the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (ZRBF), which has enhanced the resilience capacities and mitigated the negative effects of shocks on the food security status of over 870,000 people in the most vulnerable districts.⁷ UNDP also has built the resilience of communities in climate vulnerable areas, based on evidence from multi-hazard mapping⁸ and a high frequency monitoring system. UNDP will support UNSDCF efforts to build a broad collective of partners to implement a deliberate resilience strategy,⁹ leaning on its experience and ability to deliver integrated programming across the poverty-environment nexus and to leverage its engagement with the informal sector. UNDP will bring its experience of unlocking international climate and environment finance and managing multi-donor mechanisms for common climate outcomes, in coordination with United Nations organizations and other partners.

⁶ The Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) evaluation report 2019.

⁷ Outcome monitoring survey 2.

⁸ Analyses of spatial distribution and convergence of nine hazards (multi-hazard maps), Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund.

⁹ Finding 5, independent country programme evaluation, 2019

8. Drawing on lessons from the United Nations socioeconomic response plan to COVID-19, which emphasizes the need for disaster risk management and better coping mechanisms for shocks and stresses, and an integrated approach that safeguards livelihoods in the second largest informal economy in the world, UNDP will continue to leverage its accelerator lab experience to strengthen the evidence base and apply a data-driven approach to programme delivery for the UNSDCF. Innovations in collecting, monitoring and evaluating data from spatial computing and augmented reality visualization to test and scale interventions will enhance efficiency and quality of datasets and provide necessary linkages across UNSDCF outcomes.

II. Programme priorities and partnerships

9. The country programme's overarching theory of change can be summarized as follows: *if* government capacities at national and subnational levels are enhanced and policies, strategies and institutional frameworks to boost resilient, inclusive, sustainable socioeconomic growth, transparency and accountability are operationalized, and *if* people's rights, voice and participation are upheld, especially for the most vulnerable and marginalized, and property rights recognized, and *if* renewable energy pathways are pursued and risk-informed sustainable livelihood opportunities expanded, green economic growth stimulated, and natural resource management improved, *then* delivery of inclusive, efficient and demand-driven services and pro-poor development solutions and confidence in government systems will improve, private and public investments will be incentivized, and jobs will be created, and *then* people, institutional and community resilience will be strengthened, leading to transformative change in the standard of living/quality of life for the people.

10. Given its unique mandate, UNDP views the four UNSDCF priorities as interrelated, especially those that address economic growth and environment/climate change. Therefore, UNDP will apply a holistic development approach based on its integrator role, comparative advantage, and demonstrated track record, as evidenced by the findings of the independent country programme evaluation and various evaluations and surveys. The programme was developed in collaboration with national partners as part of the broader consultation process for the UNSDCF. The country programme will remain aligned with Vision 2030, the NDS1, and the UNDP strategic plan. In line with the recommendations of the independent country programme evaluation,¹⁰ UNDP will build deliberate cross-programme synergies across the UNSDCF priorities and engage an even wider network of partners to ensure the use of a human rights-based approach throughout the programme that emphasizes principles of leaving no one behind, and doing no harm to ensure that all human rights, including political, economic, social and environmental rights, are upheld. UNDP will work with other United Nations partners to address gender equality and women's empowerment with a focus on women's representation in political, economic and social spheres, as well as addressing issues of sexual and gender-based violence.

11. To expand delivery of critical social services, Zimbabwe needs to strengthen the resilience of its health care system and scale up community-based social protection systems. The UNDP response to the UNSDCF *people-centred equitable, human development and well-being* priority area (Goals 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 12, 17) is aligned to the national HIV and AIDS strategic plan, 2021–2025, and addresses the geographic variance in the country's HIV epidemic, where the Matabeleland North and South and Bulawayo provinces constitute the highest prevalence, rural/urban disparities, as well as gender and age-related inequalities. Jointly with the United States President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), UNDP will support uninterrupted delivery of antiretrovirals to people living with HIV and scale up quality and coverage of community-led HIV prevention interventions, including education support, and sexual and reproductive health rights to address the needs of adolescent girls and young women in targeted districts of the three provinces mentioned above. Furthermore,

¹⁰ UNDP Independent Evaluation Office, *Independent Country Programme Evaluation: Zimbabwe, 2020*.

UNDP, as part of the Joint United Nations Team on HIV/AIDS, will work jointly with the World Health Organization, UNAIDS, UNFPA and others to advocate for policies that serve the rights of key populations by removing human rights barriers to access to HIV services and by creating more enabling environments to scale up HIV services.

12. UNDP will leverage its convening power to advocate for institutional reform and capacity strengthening of the national pharmaceutical system in order to foster an efficient, accountable supply chain that ensures uninterrupted delivery of quality medicines, including COVID-19 vaccines and antiretrovirals to all health facilities, and that supports the development and implementation of a sustainable human resources for health strategy. Scaling up of the Solar4Health initiative – an example of a truly integrated programming – will target rural areas first to ensure uninterrupted delivery of quality basic services to vulnerable populations, including people living with HIV, tuberculosis and malaria. Together with partners, UNDP will support livelihood interventions for the vulnerable (including the informal sector) and a well-designed system of social protection to defend those still left in poverty.

13. UNDP will focus on the economy-environment-climate change nexus in addressing the UNSDCF priority areas of *environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management*, as well as *equitable, sustainable and transformative economic growth* (Goals 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 15, 17). This will contribute to increasing the development of and access to renewable energy and set the country on a low-emissions development trajectory while facilitating sustainable socioeconomic development. A human rights-based approach that works with rights-holders and duty-bearers and draws on the principle of fulfilling economic, social and environmental rights will underpin the governance lens for this intervention. This will include integrating gender and disability considerations into the design, implementation and monitoring of policies, as women and people with disabilities are more negatively affected by climate change, environmental degradation, crises due to food insecurity, loss of livelihoods, and the resultant increase in domestic violence.

14. UNDP will support the Government in delivering on its national climate change policy and resilient ecosystems targets by focusing on key sectors such as mining and energy, agriculture, forestry and waste management, bringing benefits to rural and urban youth and women in the most climate-affected parts of the country. Building on its ongoing whole-of-society and strong partnership approach for climate action, UNDP collaboration with the private sector will be expanded to enhance diversified, clean production and develop financing mechanisms that enable a national climate response that reduces impact on landscapes and ecosystems.

15. With access to electricity in rural areas at only 28 per cent, UNDP will seize the opportunity to offer accelerated low-emission development and livelihoods transformation solutions for off-grid populations while reducing pressure on forests. Partnering with other United Nations organizations and the private sector, UNDP will support implementation of the new renewable energy policy and adoption of renewable energy at scale by smallholder farmers and small, medium and micro-enterprises (MSME), targeting women, persons with disabilities, and youth for productive activities. The support will also provide lighting, heating and clean water for targeted rural schools, homes and health facilities through the Solar4Health initiative. Similar efforts will be devoted to developing an enabling investment and policy environment for renewable energy and harnessing private sector financing through the National Climate Finance Facility.

16. Given that agriculture is a significant contributor to economic growth,¹¹ climate proofing of production and related value chains remains an indispensable agenda. In line with the country's national agriculture and food systems transformation strategy and the Green Climate

¹¹ The sector accounts for an average of 16 per cent of gross domestic product (1980-2000), over 70 per cent of exports, and about 70 per cent of employment.

Fund-supported climate change adaptation programmes, UNDP will help to scale up investments to address institutional and policy gaps, strengthen capacity for smallholder farmers, small and medium-sized enterprises, and create entrepreneurship initiatives for agro-based informal sector players. The market diagnostics of its Accelerator Labs positions UNDP to scale up its support to resilient and sustainable agricultural practices¹² and evidence-based disaster risk reduction through robust early warning systems in response to climate, health and economic risks. UNDP will continue to expand local markets, strengthen rural-urban linkages, harness export trade opportunities, and accelerate technology transfer and the creation of on-farm and off-farm green jobs focused on youth, people with disabilities and women. Ownership and secure access to land and livestock, as well as roads, water conveyancing systems and natural resources, are critical for sustainable land-based investment and economic growth. Therefore, UNDP will continue to provide skills and capacity to secure access to productive assets and maintenance thereof. In line with its upcoming regional strategy for private sector partnerships and access to climate finance in Africa, UNDP will explore private finance for sustainable agriculture and resilient urban infrastructure.

17. Although rural areas have higher poverty rates, the high dependence on informal, non-wage income streams, and increasing vulnerability of urban communities to shocks, renders urban communities equally in need of economic empowerment. Drawing from the comprehensive urban resilience study,¹³ experiences from the ZRBF, and initial support under the COVID-19 response, UNDP will scale up interventions and focus on the urban informal sector. A phased approach towards formalization of the sector – while recognizing the need for protection and empowerment – will enhance social services and protection for informal workers, while exploring opportunities for revenue generation from the largely untaxed sector. UNDP will partner with the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF), the United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) and the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) to promote access to finance, skills development and expansion of market linkages for workers in the informal economy, with a specific focus on youth and women. UNDP will crowd-in private sector financing to increase service delivery for rural communities, create green jobs, and expand markets for clean energy. UNDP will prioritize enterprises owned by women, people with disabilities, and youth to stimulate decent employment and facilitate market access for medium and small enterprises through the African Continental Free Trade Area.

18. Considering the high priority the NDS1 gives to the devolution agenda, the UNSDCF has recognized *devolution and decentralization* as the ‘how-to’ strategy to facilitate the achievement of all cooperation results. UNDP support to *transformative, accountable, equitable and inclusive governance* under the UNSDCF (Goals 5, 10, 16, 17) will therefore build on the current support to national-level government entities¹⁴ on the devolution strategy and rollout, as part of the ongoing public sector reform strategy. UNDP will supply the tools and methodologies to foster the partnership between United Nations organizations and the Government for effective service delivery, including its connection with the fiscal decentralization process. UNDP will work to enhance cooperation with the World Bank Group, leveraging its expertise in public financial management, procurement, revenue and budget management, in alignment as relevant with related work in the integrated national financing frameworks. UNDP will also support relevant institutional strengthening initiatives across all four pillars, working with partners to develop sustainability and scaling strategies for greater impact beyond initial UNDP support.

¹² UNDP Zimbabwe Resilience Fund Resilient and Sustainable Agriculture Manual has been developed specifically for the Zimbabwe context.

¹³ Urban Resilience study

¹⁴ Public Service Commission, Office of President and Cabinet, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development

19. In partnership with United Nations organizations and other partners that have sectoral expertise (such as UNICEF on primary education), UNDP will help subnational entities modernize the public sector for enhanced service delivery and human capital development, including support to a functional review process. UNDP will promote behavioural and cultural change that leads to meritocracy; modernize systems and procedures using technology and e-solutions supported by lessons learned from accelerator lab experimentation; and strengthen checks and balances to curb misuse of power and address corruption. The large-scale use of mobile phones offers unique opportunities for large sections of the population normally left behind to access government services and fosters further exploration of the digital finance ecosystem, including digital remittances, within the broader SDG financing agenda.

20. Building on past successes in facilitating constitutional reform, harmonized elections, and resolving legacy land disputes, UNDP will continue to foster partnerships, provide technical assistance, strengthen institutional capacity, and promote peoples' participation in democratic processes. In line with the recommendations of the 2020 needs assessment mission¹⁵ and the national Election Commission's strategic plan, UNDP will provide assistance to the electoral processes leading up to the 2023 election and beyond, including boundary delimitation, biometric voter registration, stakeholder engagement, and results management. In collaboration with civil society, independent commissions, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and UN-Women, UNDP will strengthen aspects of voter education, expansion of digital technologies and citizen participation and address disinformation and hate speech.

21. Noting that strong oversight and accountable institutions give voice and empower people to demand their rights, UNDP will work with governance institutions and the people to establish dialogue platforms that allow for the co-creation of policy solutions that reduce inequalities, exclusion and discrimination for women, youth, people with disabilities, ethnic and sexual minorities. Leveraging investments in virtual parliament and virtual courts (as part of the COVID response), UNDP will support peoples' engagement and access to justice using modern technologies, rendering the legislative, oversight and judiciary process more accessible. In addition, UNDP will lead UNSDCF work to strengthen the investigative, monitoring and complaints handling mandate of the independent commissions that will facilitate the country's reporting to human rights mechanisms and strengthen the rule of law.

22. Given prior investments in sustaining peace and rebuilding the social contract between the people and government institutions, UNDP will scale up responsive infrastructures for peace that benefit from data-driven anticipatory early warning and early response systems and help bridge the trust deficit between the people and the state. UNDP will use its trusted partner role to support effective collaboration among local authorities, civil society and communities at large, as well as development partners, to create dialogue spaces to deepen democratic discourse, address the legacy of impunity, and advocate for accountability for past violations.

III. Programme and risk management

23. Even with the expectations of a new dawn following the 2018 election, Zimbabwe continues to experience challenges that affects governance mechanisms and the economic sectors, impacting public opinions and normalization of relations with development partners, despite gains in reforms. The programme period coincides with 2023 elections, which would likely affect programme implementation as priorities shift to elections and away from the long-term development agenda. UNDP will manage this risk through continuous scanning of the operating environment via early warning systems, proactive engagement with the Government, in close collaboration with the United Nations country team and the Resident Coordinator, to address emerging issues and ensure close programme monitoring and

¹⁵ The United Nations electoral needs assessment mission, 20 to 31 January 2020.

adjustment. UNDP will include a programme criticality exercise as part of the annual review process to consider changes in the development or financial context that may necessitate adjustments in the programme strategy.

24. The protracted humanitarian situation, further aggravated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has resulted in prioritization of the social sectors and limited allocations to the economic and governance sectors. If the humanitarian situation continues, coupled with delayed normalization of relations with key development partners, there is the risk that UNDP will be unable to mobilize sufficient financial support to deliver on its contribution to public sector reform and the decentralization agenda. UNDP will mitigate this risk by strategically positioning itself with trusted partners, for example through its current engagements in partners' programming cycles, combined with strengthened South-South cooperation, which has led to successful initiatives in supporting nationally determined contributions, Cyclone Idai, and COVID-19 responses.

25. Devolution in Zimbabwe is being implemented in a context of polarization and political contestation. United Nations capacity to leverage support may be limited by donor perceptions on whether the Government is committed to reform. Therefore, as part of the UNSDCF sustainability strategy, UNDP, as part of a joint United Nations effort, will advocate for the implementation of devolution, including release of at least 5 per cent from the fiscus for provincial and local authority budgets to ensure that areas lagging in development are prioritized. Furthermore, UNDP will use its integrator role to rally partnerships to support the devolution agenda through a joint approach that draws on the strength of the bi/multilateral institutions in public finance management, policy and economic analysis, and on the UNDP comparative advantage in capacity development, service delivery and convening power.

26. UNDP will apply corporate social and environmental safeguards and accountability mechanisms and will commission regular quality assessments of its programme and projects at inception and during implementation to ensure potential risks and impacts are identified and a management plan is instituted.

27. This country programme document outlines UNDP contributions to national results and serves as the primary unit of accountability to the Executive Board for results alignment and resources assigned to the programme at country level. Accountabilities of managers at the country, regional and headquarters levels, with respect to country programmes, is prescribed in the organization's programme and operations policies and procedures and internal control framework.

28. The programme will be nationally executed. If necessary, national execution may be replaced by direct execution for part or all the programme to enable response to force majeure. The harmonized approach to cash transfers will be used in a coordinated fashion with other United Nations organizations to manage financial risks. Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness will be charged to the concerned projects. As part of the implementation structure of NDS1, the Government is launching sector working groups to coordinate development assistance and government efforts in key sectors. UNDP will participate in relevant sector working groups that will also form the high-level coordination platform for the country programme.

IV. Monitoring and evaluation

29. The outcomes and performance indicators of the country programme have been aligned to the UNDP Strategic Plan, 2022-2025, the UNSDCF 2022-2026 and the NDS1 and were informed by the analysis and recommendations of the independent country programme evaluation. Due to the increasing demand for data and evidence-based analysis, UNDP will embrace tools and methodologies, such as online beneficiary feedback mechanisms and real-time monitoring, reporting and micro-narratives, building on traditional methods of data

collection. Regular monitoring across outcome areas will be undertaken as part of the joint UNSDCF workplan. The UNSDCF results groups will be co-chaired by the respective United Nations organization outcome lead and the government counterpart and will meet on a quarterly basis, while the high-level annual review will be co-chaired by the Resident Coordinator and the Chief Secretary, Office of the President, and the Cabinet.

30. Evaluations at programme and project level will be executed as defined in the evaluation plan for the purpose of learning/knowledge management, adaptive programming, and quality assurance and as agreed with development partners. The evaluation plan covers all four outcomes, as well as projects meeting the corporate evaluation threshold. Under this framework, the evaluation plan will be reviewed periodically and evaluations of new projects will be added as appropriate. UNDP will participate in United Nations-wide evaluations, as part of UNSDCF requirements. Five per cent of the country programme budget will be allocated to evaluation. Project quality assessments, including use of the gender marker, will continue to be undertaken using corporate programming quality standards.

31. Together with other United Nations organizations, UNDP will continue to build the monitoring and evaluation capacities of its implementing partners and the Government, through strategic support to the NDS1 monitoring and evaluation system and the SDG framework. This work is particularly important as it coincides with the Decade of Action and the final countdown to the country's Vision 2030. UNDP will build capacities for data generation and analysis, working in collaboration with the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency. UNDP will complement the SDG financing angle by providing overall technical support to establish an integrated national financing framework.

32. UNDP will use various communications strategies and tools to provide information not only about its results but also to augment its advocacy efforts around key development issues. Traditional and social media platforms will be used to tailor communications products to specific audiences, and communications costs will be covered by programme and project budgets.

Annex. Results and resources framework for Zimbabwe (2022-2026)

NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDS1 priorities: health and well-being, human capital development and innovation, social protection, devolution and decentralization.				
1. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalized communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development.				
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INDICATOR(S), BASELINES, TARGET(S)	DATA SOURCE AND FREQUENCY OF DATA COLLECTION, AND RESPONSIBILITIES	INDICATIVE COUNTRY PROGRAMME OUTPUTS	MAJOR PARTNERS / PARTNERSHIPS FRAMEWORKS	ESTIMATED COST BY OUTCOME (United States dollars)
Coverage of essential health services <i>Baseline: TBA</i> <i>Target: TBA</i>	Ministry of Health and Child Care surveys, Global Fund reports	OUTPUT 1.1. Capacities at national and subnational levels strengthened to deliver basic services, including HIV-related services 1.1.1. Proportion of people living with HIV on treatment with viral load suppression. <i>Baseline: 80% (2020), male 75%, female 86%</i> <i>Target: 94% (2023), male 95%, female 96%</i> <i>Source: Ministry of Health</i> 1.1.2. Percentage of health facilities with tracer medicines for (malaria, tuberculosis, HIV) available on day of visit or reporting. <i>Baseline: 0 (2020)</i> <i>Target: 70% (2023)</i> <i>Source: Ministry of Health</i>	Global Fund, National Aids Council, Ministry of Health and Child Care, UNAIDS	Regular: 2,064,703
				Other: 796,147,471.00
		OUTPUT 1.2. National and community-level capacities developed for progressive expansion of inclusive social protection systems		

		<p>1.2.1. Inclusive policy guidelines for social protection systems developed and implemented as a result of UNDP interventions. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 (2021) <i>Target:</i> 5 (2026) <i>Source:</i> Project reports</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDS1 priorities: food and nutrition security, cross-cutting issues (environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management).</p>				
<p>2. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 3. Strengthen resilience to shocks and crises.</p>				
<p>Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>	<p>Outcome monitoring reports, sense making reports</p>	<p>OUTPUT 2.1. Enhanced resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable people, communities and regions</p> <p>2.1.1. Number of vulnerable people benefiting from diversified climate resilient livelihood options (agro-based). <i>Baseline:</i> 1,115,326 people (2021), 426,719 males, 688,607 females, 20% youth representation (3,928) <i>Target:</i> 375,000 new (2023) 60% females, 40% males, 20% youth <i>Source:</i> ZRBF reports</p> <p>2.1.2. Number of people whose resilience has been improved as a result of resilience-building support. <i>Baseline:</i> 529,686 people (2020), 194,627 males, 269,938 females, youth 133,611 <i>Target:</i> 830,000 (2023) 60% females, 40% males, 20% youth <i>Source:</i> ZRBF</p>	<p>Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA), the United Kingdom Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office (FCDO), the European Union, World Food Programme (WFP), FAO, the Green Environment Fund (GEF), Green Climate Fund (GCF), Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, MLAWRR</p>	<p>Regular: 3,120,963</p> <p>Other: 156,313,314</p>

<p>Total greenhouse gas emissions per year <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>		<p>OUTPUT 2. Tools and mechanisms applied to enable evidence-based, risk-informed planning, prevention and preparedness to climate hazards by smallholder farmers and supporting institutions</p> <p>2.2.1. Number of weather and hydrological monitoring stations developed in key catchments areas providing timely and accessible hydro-met information. <i>Baseline:</i> 18 (2021) <i>Target:</i> 32 (2026) <i>Source:</i> Meteorological Services Department (MSD) reports</p> <p>2.2.2. Number of smallholder farmers and institutions receiving new advisories and warnings through various media developed for both agriculture and water management. <i>Baseline:</i> Smallholder farmers 0 (2021), institutions 0 (2021) <i>Target:</i> Smallholder farmers 360,000 (2026), 60% females, 40% males, 20% youth, institutions at least five types (2026) <i>Source:</i> GCF/ZRBF</p> <p>OUTPUT 2.3. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste management</p> <p>2.3.1. Land area under active sustainable natural resources management. <i>Baseline:</i> 1,368,190ha (2021) <i>Target:</i> 1,645,466.20ha (2024)</p>		
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		<p><i>Source:</i> Ministry of Environment reports</p> <p>2.3.2. Existing protected area under improved management using UNDP capacity scorecard. <i>Baseline:</i> 1 (2021) <i>Target:</i> 3 (2024) <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p> <p>2.3.4. Amount of chemicals, greenhouse gases, hydrochlorofluorocarbons reduced, sequestered or offset as a direct result of UNDP interventions. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2021) <i>Target:</i> 834,819 (tCO₂eq) (2024) <i>Source:</i> GEF</p>		
NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDS1 priorities: economic growth and stability, structural transformation and value chains, infrastructure, utilities and digital economy.				
3. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from more inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities.				
RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 1. Advance poverty eradication in all its forms and dimensions.				
<p>Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>	MLAWRR project reports	<p>Output 3.1. Capacities of key institutions enabled to design and implement gender-responsive and evidence-based policies, strategies and programmes for sustainable and equitable economic development</p> <p>3.1.1. Number of gender-responsive pro-poor policies developed and implemented to facilitate SEED. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2021) <i>Target:</i> 5 developed and 3 implemented (2026) <i>Source:</i> Ministry reports</p>	MLAWRR, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	<p>Regular: 6,754,667</p> <p>Other: 55,220,000</p>

<p>Proportion of population living below the international and national poverty line, by sex and age employment status and</p>		<p>3.1.2. Number of national and subnational institutions capacitated to implement SEED policies. <i>Baseline:</i> 2 (2020) <i>Target:</i> 7 (2026) <i>Source:</i> MDAs reports</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.2. Institutions capacitated, vulnerable groups and MSMEs active in the informal sector are enabled to access sustainable livelihoods and decent work and employment</p> <p>3.2.1. Number of rural and urban people benefiting from green and decent jobs and having improved livelihoods. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2020) <i>Target:</i> 5,000 (2026) 20% youth; 60% females, 40% males <i>Source:</i> UNDP project reports</p> <p>3.2.2. Number of institutions developing and implementing evidence-based policies that facilitate phased formalization of the informal sector. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2021) <i>Target:</i> 2 (2024) <i>Source:</i> UNDP</p> <p>3.2.3. Number of informal sector players formalized. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2021) <i>Target:</i> 30% of 5,000 informal sector players in urban markets <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p> <p>OUTPUT 3.3. Solutions developed, financed and applied at scale for energy efficiency, transformation to clean energy and low-carbon development</p>		
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<p>geographic location (urban/rural) <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>		<p>3.3.1. Volume of low-carbon investment leveraged from public and private sources. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2021) <i>Target:</i> \$50 million (2026) <i>Source:</i> Partner reports</p> <p>3.3.2. Number of sectors incorporating low-carbon strategies to promote economic diversification and green growth. <i>Baseline:</i> 0 (2020) <i>Target:</i> 3 (2026) <i>Source:</i> Ministry reports</p> <p>3.3.3. Number of vulnerable households and rural public institutions with access to solar energy. <i>Baseline:</i> 405 institutions, 0 hh (2020) <i>Target:</i> 642 institutions new, 1,878hh new (2026) <i>Source:</i> UNDP reports</p>		
<p>NATIONAL PRIORITY: NDS1 priorities: cross-cutting issues (governance, public service delivery, justice delivery, combatting corruption, human rights and freedoms, social cohesion, national unity, peace and reconciliation, transparency and accountability).</p>				
<p>4. COOPERATION FRAMEWORK OUTCOME INVOLVING UNDP 1: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from more accountable institutions and systems for rule of law, human rights and access to justice.</p>				
<p>RELATED STRATEGIC PLAN OUTCOME: Outcome 2. Accelerate structural transformations for sustainable development</p>				
<p>Proportion of population by sex, age, disability who indicate satisfaction in surveys with their last experience of public services <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>	<p>Sense making, perception surveys, projects reports</p>	<p>OUTPUT 4.1. Capacities, functions and financing of rule of law, human rights and peace institutions and systems strengthened to expand access to justice, human rights services and combat discrimination</p> <p>4.1.1. Number of automated systems supporting access to rule</p>	<p>Judicial Service Commission, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Public Service Commission, Parliament of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC), UNICEF, UN-</p>	<p>Regular: 7,512,667 Other: 18,718,959</p>

<p>Proportions of positions in national and local institutions, including (a) the legislatures; (b) the public service; and (c) the judiciary, compared to national distributions, by sex, age, persons with disabilities, and population groups <i>Baseline: TBD</i> <i>Target: TBD</i></p> <p>Level of compliance with international, continental and</p>		<p>of law, justice and human rights services. <i>Baseline: 6 (2020)</i> <i>Target: 15 (2026)</i> <i>Source: Partner reports</i></p> <p>4.1.2. Number of institutions implementing human rights recommendations in fulfilment of nationally and internationally ratified human rights obligations. <i>Baseline: 10 (2020)</i> <i>Target: 20 (2026)</i> <i>Source: Partner reports</i></p> <p>OUTPUT 4.2. Enhanced capacity to mobilize, manage and account for resources effectively for inclusive service delivery that builds trust and social cohesion, with a focus at the subnational level</p> <p>4.1.1. Number of draft laws, policies and plans relevant to administrative and fiscal reforms developed and submitted to Cabinet and Parliament. <i>Baseline: 1 (2021)</i> <i>Target: 5 (2026)</i> <i>Source: Parliament of Zimbabwe Hansard</i></p> <p>4.2.2. Number of people that have access to early warning and conflict prevention mechanisms. <i>Baseline: 350 (2020) 214 men, 136 females</i> <i>Target: 2,000,000 (2026)</i> 60% females, 40% males, 20% youth <i>Source: National Public Service Commission</i></p>	<p>Women, ILO, UNFPA, the European Union</p>	
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<p>regional human rights and treaty bodies' instruments/covenants <i>Baseline:</i> TBD <i>Target:</i> TBD</p>		<p>OUTPUT 4.3. Oversight, electoral and parliamentary processes and institutions strengthened to promote inclusion, transparency and accountability</p> <p>4.3.1. Participation in the electoral process measured as a percentage of eligible voters casting valid votes in gazetted elections. <i>Baseline:</i> 66.1% (2018); 54% female, 46% male <i>Target:</i> 70% (2023) 70% each, females, males and youth <i>Source:</i> ZEC</p> <p>4.3.2. Number of citizens participating in Parliament processes for effective and accountable law-making, oversight and representation. <i>Baseline:</i> 6,818 citizens (2020) 52% female, 48% male, 30% youths <i>Target:</i> 24,000 new (2026) 70% female, male and youth <i>Source:</i> Parliament of Zimbabwe</p> <p>4.3.3. Number of new laws crafted to include gender equality and non-discrimination clauses in line with international human rights standards. <i>Baseline:</i> 10 bills (2020) <i>Target:</i> 57 bills (2024) <i>Source:</i> Parliament of Zimbabwe</p>		
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