



**UNITED NATIONS
ZIMBABWE**



**UNITED NATIONS SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT
COOPERATION FRAMEWORK 2022 -2026**

ZIMBABWE

RESULTS FRAMEWORK

FINAL UNCT APPROVED JULY 2021

OVERARCHING CF RESULT

Result	Performance Indicators	Baseline	5yr target	Data Source/MoV	Contributing UN Agencies
Goal: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe especially men, women and children of all ages living in poverty in all its dimensions experience transformative change in the quality of their lives.	Proportion of population living below the international national poverty line, by sex and age employment status and geographic location (urban/rural) (SDG 1.2.1)	Extreme Poverty, 57% (National): Rural: 72% Urban: 24%	10%	ZIMSTAT PICES, Poverty reports	UNCT (all 4 pillars: People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace)

PILLAR 1: PEOPLE

Strategic Priority 1: People-centred – inclusive, equitable human development and wellbeing

Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	5yr target	Data Source/MoV	Reporting UN Agencies
Outcome 1: By 2026, all people in	1.1. Health: Coverage of essential health services	49%	59%	MICS/ZDHS/DHIS/HMIS	UNICEF, WHO, UNDP, UNFPA, UNAIDS

National Development Priorities Health & Well-being Human capital development & Innovation Social protection Devolution & decentralisation	Regional Frameworks Africa Agenda 2063 Goal 1: A high standard of living, quality of life and wellbeing of citizens Goal 2: Well-educated citizens and skills revolution underpinned by science, technology and innovation Goal 3: Healthy and well-nourished citizens Goal 17: Full gender equality in all spheres of life Goal 18: Engaged and empowered youth and children	Sustainable Development Goals and Targets SDG 3: Good health and Wellbeing: Targets 3.7, 3.8 SDG 4: Quality Education: Target... SDG 5: Gender Equality: Targets 5.1,5.2,5.4,5.5 SDG 6 Clean Water and Sanitation: Target 6.1 and 6.2
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Zimbabwe, especially women and girls and those in the most vulnerable and marginalised communities, benefit from equitable and quality social services and protection.	1.2. Social Protection: % of extreme poor covered by social assistance programmes disaggregated by gender, age, sex and disability	47%	60%	PICES; ZIMVAC, gender supplementary analysis of the ZIMVAC	UNICEF WFP UN Women
	1.3. Water NDS 1: Percentage households using basic drinking water services (disaggregated Rural and Urban)	(2020 JMP) Total: 63% Urban: 95% Rural 60%	Total: 65% Urban: 95% Rural 63%	WHO/UNICEF Joint Monitoring Programme for Water Supply, Sanitation and Hygiene (JMP) UNOPS PCIREP Progress Report	UNICEF, WHO, UNOPS
	1. 4. Education: Net enrolment rate: ECD, Junior School, Secondary school, Tertiary (NDS 1, SDG4; CESA)	Infant: 60.57% (M: 60.36%, F: 60.79%) (2019 EMIS) Junior: 81.18% (M: 79.41%, F: 82.95%) (2019 EMIS) Secondary: 54.25% (M: 53.39%, F: 55.11%) (2019 EMIS) Tertiary: M TBA; F: TBA	Infant: 70% (M: 70%, F: 70%) Junior: 90% (M: 90%, F: 90%) Secondary: 60% (M: 60%, F: 60%) Tertiary: M: TBA %; F: TBA	EMIS; MICS/DHS	UNICEF; UNESCO
1.5. Violence: SDG5.2.1 Proportion of ever-partnered women and girls aged 15 -49 years subjected to physical, sexual or psychological violence by a current or former intimate partner in the previous 12 months, by form of violence and by age (Tracer indicator - Most common form of violence reported).	20%	17%	MICS, ZDHS, ZimVAC, Population Census Administrative Data, NCMS Reports	UNFPA; WHO, UNICEF	

<p>Output 1.1. Government and non-government institutions and systems are strengthened at national and sub national levels to effectively manage and deliver sustainable and inclusive quality social and protection services</p>	<p>1.1.1 Number of community level structures with optimal capacity in place to deliver and monitor the delivery of social and protection services.</p>	<p>1 Stunting package: 68% (FNC report, 2020) Functional HCC: 100% (VHMAS, 2020) % of villages with VHWS operating: 80% (VHMAS, 2020) CCWs: 47% (4935)</p>	<p>4 Stunting package: 80% HCC:100% % villages with VHW operating: 100% CCWs: 75% (7875)</p>	<p>FNC Report VHMAS DSD Administrative Reports</p>	<p>UNICEF; WHO, UNFPA; UNDESA</p>
	<p>1.1.2. Proportion of trained human resources including with digital skills in place disaggregated by sector</p>	<p>Health facilities: 98% (VHMAS 2020) Teachers: 59.58% (2019 EMIS) Social welfare: 78%</p>	<p>Health facilities: 99% Teachers: 75% Social welfare workers: 100%</p>	<p>VHMAS</p>	<p>UNFPA; WHO, UNICEF; ITU</p>
	<p>1.1.3. Proportion of service points with adequate supplies</p>	<p>Health facilities (MNCH): 0% (VHMAS 2020) Health facilities (SRH -FP commodities): 96.5% (VMAHS 2020). Education: 72% (2019 EMIS) Primary & Secondary schools connected to internet: 31%</p>	<p>Health facilities (MNCH): 5% Health facilities (SRH – FP commodities): 98% Education: 82% Primary and secondary schools connected to internet: 90%</p>	<p>VHMAS</p>	<p>UNFPA; WHO, UNICEF ITU</p>
	<p>1.1.4 Number of institutions capacitated to develop, implement and monitor equitable, disability inclusive and gender responsive services.</p>	<p>Total no. of institutions: NA IHR core capacity: 51% (SPAR 2019) Total institutions providing digital skills to PWD (disaggregated by form of disability): TBA</p>	<p>25 IHR core capacity: 80% Total institutions providing digital skills to PWD (disaggregated by form of disability): TBA</p>	<p>Administrative Reports (NAC; DSD Department of Disability Affairs Administrative Reports) GOZ State –Party Annual Report (SRAR)</p>	<p>UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP; WHO; UNHCR; FAO; IOM, UN Women, ITU, UNAIDS</p>

Output 1.2: People, especially the vulnerable, marginalized, women, adolescents and youth are more knowledgeable and empowered to utilize quality basic social and protection services, having strengthened engagement and participation in and skills for their own development.	1.2.1: Number of people with access to equitable, gender sensitive, quality and integrated social and protection services	Adolescent services: 694,728 (2020) Food security: 4 million GBV services: 113,157	Adolescent services: 1,494,728 Food security 2.7 million GBV services: 271,000	Administrative Data, GBVIMS, CSO report	UNFPA; WHO, UNICEF; WFP, FAO
	1.2.2: Number and proportion of people capacitated with optimal practices and attitudes for WASH, nutrition, HIV and protection services	IYCF counselling no.: 382,970 (Rapid Pro, 2020) ART through DSD models %: 36% (MOHCC Reports) CP Social Norms no. 29,912 adolescent girls) 17,919 adolescent boys)	IYCF counselling: 600 000 ART through DSD models: 70% CP Social Norms no: 60,000 girls and 50,000 boys	Rapid-Pro Partner Reports (DSD reports) UNOPS PCIREP Progress reports	UNICEF; WHO, UNFPA; UNAIDS, UNOPS, FAO
	1.2.3: User satisfaction with the quality and accessibility of services	Health: 75% (CSS, 2020) SRH: 97% (SDP survey 2017) CP client satisfaction: 65%	Health: 80% SRH: 98% CP: 80%	Client Satisfaction Survey VIAMO / U-Report Community Feedback and Social Accountability Reports Cash Transfers Grievance reports	UNICEF; WHO, UNFPA;
	1.2.4: Proportion of SGBV survivors who report to health facilities within 72 hours in supported provinces	26% (2020)	32%	HMIS	WHO, UNFPA
Output 1.3: A strengthened gender responsive policy, regulatory and budgeting environment is in place to promote	1.3.1: Number of functional, quality national information systems	5	7	Management Information Systems (DHIS 2, EMIS, GBVIMS, NCMS, RWIMS Online)	UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP; WHO; UNHCR; FAO; IOM, UNAIDS
	1.3.2: Number of policies, strategies and laws developed.	Policies: NA Strategies: NA Laws: NA	Policies: 4 Strategies: 15 Laws: 6	Policy/Strategy documents	UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP; WHO; UNHCR; FAO; IOM; UNAIDS

equitable utilization of social and protection services	1.3.3: Proportion of total government spending on social services	Health: 7.1% Education 10.9% Social Protection: 2% WASH: 4% GBV:6.7%	Health: 15% Education: 20% Social Protection: 3% WASH: 7% GBV: TBA	UNICEF Budget Briefs National Budget, Estimates Book of Expenditure	WHO, UNICEF UN Women, UNAIDS
	1.3.4: Number of operational/functional coordination mechanisms at national and subnational levels	NA	27	Administrative Reports and Minutes of coordination mechanisms	UNFPA; UNICEF; WFP; WHO; UNHCR; FAO; IOM, UN Women, UNAIDS, UNDESA

PILLAR 2: PLANET

Strategic Priority 2: Environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management

National Development Priorities Food & nutrition security Environmental protection Climate resilience & natural resource management		Regional Frameworks Africa Agenda 2063 Goal 4. Transformed economies. Goal 5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production. Goal 6. Blue/ocean economy for accelerated economic growth. Goal 7. Environmentally sustainable and climate resilient economies and communities.		Sustainable Development Goals and Targets SDG 2. Zero Hunger: Target 2.3 SDG 7: Affordable and clean energy Targets 7.1,7.2 SDG 12. Responsible Consumption and Production: Targets 12.4, 12.5, 12.6 SDG 13. Climate Action: Targets 13.1, 13.2, 13.3, 13.B	
Results	Performance Indicators	Baseline	5yr target 2022-2026	Data Source/MoV	Reporting UN Agencies
Outcome 2: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and	2.1 DRR: Proportion of local governments that adopt and implement local disaster risk reduction strategies in line with national disaster risk reduction strategies (13.1.3)	Rural local authorities: 18 (ZRBF)	Rural local authorities: 40 districts (ZRBF and GCF cumulative)	Local authorities reports	UNDP ITU IOM

marginalised, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.		Urban local authorities: TBA Emergency telecommunication plans developed and implemented: TBA	Urban local authorities: TBA Emergency telecommunication plans developed and implemented: TBA		
	2.2. Food Systems: Proportion of agricultural area under productive and sustainable agriculture (SDG 2.4.1)	TBA	>60%	Remote sensing, GIS, models, agricultural surveys, household surveys, administrative data or environmental monitoring systems. UNOPS PCIREP and ZIRP progress reports	FAO WFP UNOPS
	2.3 Food security: Prevalence of moderate or severe food insecurity in the population, based on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) (SDG 2.1.2)	34.2% (SOFI 2020)	<20% by 2026	Household Food Insecurity Access Scale (HFIAS).	FAO; WFP
	2.4. Nutrition security: Prevalence of childhood stunting and undernourishment (SDG 2.1.1 and 2.2.1)	Undernourishment: 8.4% (SOFI 2020) Childhood stunting: 23.5% (MICS 2019)	Undernourishment: < 5% by 2026 Childhood stunting: <17% by 2026	A well-designed household survey that collects information on food acquisitions MICS or ZIMVAC	FAO UNICEF WHO

	2.5. Clean environment: Proportion of the rural population practicing open defecation	35% (JMP 2020)	30%	JMP	UNICEF, WHO
	2.6. Clean Environment: Total Greenhouse gas emissions per year (SDG 13.2.2)	37.98 MtCO ₂ e per capita (National Communication, 2017)	42% reduction Below Business As Usual per capita emissions (compared to the baseline)	Revised National Determined Contributions Communication, Bi- Annual update report, Low emission development strategy.	UNDP ITU
Output 2.1: Strengthened capacity of government and non-government institutions at national and sub-national levels to sustainably manage and protect natural resources, the environment and promote climate change resiliency.	2.1.1. Number of districts that are offering climate change adaptive services and products to affected communities.	24 (ZRBF, ERVHIZ, ZIRP)	45 (cumulative districts under ZRBF & GCF, ERVHIZ, ZIRP)	Local authorities reports Meteorological data UNOPS PCIREP and ZIRP progress reports	UNDP WFP ITU UNOPS FAO
	2.1.2. Proportion of local administrative units with established and operational policies and procedures for participation of local communities in water and sanitation management (SDG 6.b.1)	TBA	TBA	Local authority reports	UNICEF WHO ITU
	2.1.3. Proportion national and subnational institutions, including private sector capacitated to develop and operationalise low carbon strategies, climate change mitigation and adaptation strategies, resilient and sustainable food systems and waste, electric and electronic (WEEE) recycling.	Low carbon strategies: 15% WEEE recycled: TBA Resilient and food systems: TBA	Low carbon strategies: 30% WEEE recycled: TBA Resilient and food systems: <50%	National Communication, biannual update report ITC surveys Government reports, Food and Nutrition Cluster Reports	UNDP ITU UNEP ITC FAO

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

2.1.4. Number of gender-responsive measures in place for equitable access and benefit in sharing of natural resources and biodiversity.	TBA	TBA	Partners reports	UN Women ITU
2.2.1. Proportion of farmers (disaggregated by category) applying agroecology principles including crop diversification, use of organic fertilizers, in-field water management techniques, integrated pest management	<10%	40% (MOA NAPF Pillar 8)	National Agriculture Policy Framework Pillar 8 reports UNOPS ZIRP progress reports National Crop and Livestock assessment, Ministry reports,	FAO UNOPS
2.2.2. Proportion of farmers with knowledge and skills to cope with the effects of climate change and coping strategies for food security (disaggregated by sex, geographical location and disability)	TBA	60% of all farmers cumulative	National Assessments Reports (ZimVAC, Crop and Livestock)	FAO UNDP
2.2.3. Number of marginalised and vulnerable people reached with interventions that aim to ensure productive and sustainable food systems including use of digital and data technologies and platforms (disaggregated by sex, geographical location and disability)	TBA	TBA	Partner Records on people assisted UNOPS ZIRP and PCIREP progress reports	WFP ITU UNOPS UNDESA FAO

Output 2.3: Strengthened gender responsive policy, regulatory, public and private finance environment to promote sustainable environmental and natural resource management, climate change adaptation and mitigation	2.3.1. Proportion of local authorities budgeting for and disbursing funds for optimal environmental and natural resources management programmes (disaggregated by rural/urban)	Baseline 0%	50 Percent by 2026 (Urban 16, Rural 30)	Ministry of Local Government Reports, Ministry of Environment Reports, Local Authorities/Council Reports	UNDP WFP
	2.3.2. Number of existing policies, laws and regulations and new ones (where relevant) on environmental and natural resources management established and implemented	7 (National biodiversity strategy and action plan, Forest policy, Climate change response strategy and Waste, Electric and Electronic policy & legislations, Land Policy Framework Agriculture and Food Systems Transformation Strategy Food and Nutrition Policy Agricultural Policy Framework)	6 (Parks and wildlife act, Wildlife Policy, Communal land forest produce act; Waste, Electric and Electronic policy & legislations, Agroecology strategy and manuals, national Bio economy strategy for Zimbabwe, Land Policy Implementation tools)	Ministry of Environment, Climate Change reports Policy documents Ministry of Lands and Agriculture policy documents	UNDP ITU UNEP FAO

	<p>2.3.3. Number of advanced monitoring and geospatial and statical modelling, information, early warning and digital systems developed, operationalized and scaled up for disaster risk reduction, disaster management and humanitarian response.</p>	<p>High Frequency Monitoring system for 18 rural districts</p>	<p>High Frequency Monitoring system for 61 rural districts as part of AIMS under Ministry of Lands & Agriculture</p> <p>National Emergency digital/ telecommunication Plans & systems scaled for disaster risk reduction, disaster management and humanitarian response</p> <p>(Hand-in-Hand) multi-dimensional GIS Data Platform)</p>	<p>Ministry of Lands and Agriculture UNOPS PCIREP progress reports</p>	<p>UNDP WFP ITU ITC UNOPS FAO</p>
	<p>2.3.4 Number of food systems policy coordination platforms and dialogues operationalised at national and subnational levels</p>	<p>9 National Agriculture Policy Framework Pillar Technical Working Groups Development partners coordination forum</p>	<p>All rural provinces</p>	<p>Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement reports</p>	<p>FAO</p>

PILLAR 3: PROSPERITY

Strategic Priority 3: Economic transformation, equitable and inclusive growth

National Development Strategy		Regional Frameworks		Sustainable Development Goals	
Economic growth & stability Structural transformation & value chains, Infrastructure, utilities & digital economy		Africa Agenda 2063 IDDA 3 – UN GA Resolution A/RES/70/293 Goal 1. A Prosperous Africa based on Inclusive Growth and Sustainable Development. Goal 5. Modern agriculture for increased productivity and production. Goal 20. Africa takes full responsibility for financing her development goals.		SDG 1: No Poverty SDG 2. Zero Hunger: Target 2.3 Goal 4: Transformed economies SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth: Targets 8.5, 8.6 SDG 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Targets 9.2, 9.3	
Outcome	Performance indicators	Baseline value and year	Target for 5 years (2022 - 2026)	Data source/MoV	Reporting UN entities
Outcome 3: By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, benefit from more inclusive and sustainable economic growth with decent employment opportunities.	3.1. Formal Employment: Percentage of people in formal employment in total employment, by sector and sex (NDS)	24%, 2020	30%	ZIMSTAT LFS, Household Surveys, ILOSTAT	ILO, UNDP, IOM, UNIDO, ITU
	3.2. Unemployment: Unemployment rate, by sex, age and persons with disabilities (SDG 8.5.2)	UR-16%, 2019 (NATIONAL) Female: 17%; Male: 16%	11%	ZIMSTAT LFS, Household Surveys, ILOSTAT	ILO, UNDP, IOM
		Youth UR-27%, 2019(NATIONAL): Female: 30%; Male: 25%	22%	ZIMSTAT LFS, Household Surveys, ILOSTAT	ILO, UNDP
		Youths NEETs- 44.7%, 2019(NATIONAL): Female: 52.9%; Male:36.4%	30%	ZIMSTAT LFS, Household Surveys, ILOSTAT	ILO, UNDP

3.3. Economic Growth: GDP growth rate per person employed (SDG 8.2.1)	GDP Growth rate (2019): TBA GDP Growth per person employed (2019): TBA	TBA	ZIMSTAT LFS, MoFED	ILO, UNDP	
3.4. Private Sector: Sectoral growth rate as % (NDS1)	Manufacturing sector growth rate (%)-10.8%, 2020	6.10%	ZIMSTAT, MoF/RBZ, MoIC	UNIDO ITU	
	Agriculture sector growth rate (%)--0.2%, 2020	10.40%	ZIMSTAT, MoF/RBZ, MoA NAPF reports	FAO	
	Private sector investments in agriculture (%): TBA	10%	ZIDA, CZI	FAO, UNIDO, ITC	
	Contribution of value added exports to total (%)-16.2%, 2020 exports	18.40%	Government reports: ZIMSTAT, MoF/RBZ, MoIC, MoFAIT	ITC, UNIDO, FAO	
	Value Added contribution-NDS-11.7%, 2020	15%	Government reports: ZIMSTAT, MoF/RBZ, MoIC	UNIDO, ITC, FAO	
3.1 Key institutions are able to design and implement evidence-based gender responsive policies, laws and programmes for inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development.	3.1.1. Number of gender responsive policies and programmes developed that support inclusive and sustainable economic growth, promote digital economy, e-Commerce and tech-SMEs, entrepreneurship and cyber trust. (SDG 8.3; 10b & 17.5)	TBA, 2021	Target: TBA Agriculture Development Fund (ADF)	Government reports: MoFED, MPSLSW, MoIC, MoA, ZIDA, MoFED, MLAFWRR	UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, IOM, UNWOMEN, ITU FAO
	3.1.2. Remittances as a percentage of GDP (percentage of remittances utilized for investment)	7%, 2020	12%	Government reports: RBZ, MoFED, MoFAIT, MoPSSLW	IOM, UNDP, ILO, UNIDO

	3.1.3. Platforms for inclusion and participation of people in pro-poor job-centered and transformational economic policy formulation and implementation are in place and utilised.	(1) TNF, 2020	5 Hand –in-Hand Geo-Spatial Data Platform Country Agribusiness & Investment Forum	Government reports: MoFED, MPSLSW, MoIC, EMCOZ, CZI MoWACSMED MLAFWRR	ILO, UNDP, UNIDO UN Women FAO
3.2 People, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized including women, girls, adolescents and youth are empowered to contribute to and benefit from productive and decent work opportunities.	3.2.1. Number of people who accessed empowerment opportunities including digital skills in all sectors of the economy, disaggregated by sector, age, sex, rural/urban and disability (NDS 1 - youth)	Youths: 16,000, 2020 Rural: TBA Urban: TBA Disability: TBA	Youths: 630,000 Rural: TBA Urban: TBA Disability: TBA	Government reports: MoYSAR, MWAGSMECD, MoPSSLW UNOPS ZIRP and PCIREP progress reports	ILO, UNDP, UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNFPA, UNICEF, IOM, ITU, UNOPS
	3.2.2. Proportion of small-scale industries and farmers with a loan or line of credit land, workspaces and markets (SDGs 9.3.2 on loan/line of credit)	Access to loan/line of credit: TBA Mobile access to financial services: TBA Access to e-Agriculture: TBA	Access to loan/line of credit: TBA Mobile access to financial services: TBA Access to e-Agriculture: TBA	Government reports: MoFED, MoIC, MWAGSMECD, RBZ	UNIDO, UNDP UNCTAD ITU UNDESA FAO
	3.2.3. Proportion of primary and secondary school children with access to ICTS- broadband, internet and mobile penetration and Digitalisation (SDG 4.4.1)	TBA	TBA	POTRAZ, MoICTs	ITU, UPU
	3.2.4. Proportion of women and marginalised households participating in profitable value chains and have improved source of livelihoods (NDS) and	Total: 2%, 2020 Rural: TBA Urban: TBA	Total: 15% Rural: TBA Urban: TBA	Government reports: MoFED, MPSLSW, MoIC, MoYSAR, MWAGSMECD, MLGPW, MLAWRR, MDWV	UNDP, UNWOMEN, ILO, UNESCO, FAO, UNOPS FAO

	(by sector and geographical location)			UNOPS ZIRP progress reports MLAFWRR	
3.3. The business environment is strengthened to increase opportunities for private sector investment, innovation, productivity and competitiveness, trade and industrial development in key value chains. (mining, manufacturing, tourism, agriculture, services, digital and green economy)	3.3.1. Proportion of private sector including SMMEs with access to trade including eCommerce and investment opportunities(NDS1)	TBA, 2021 Private sector investment in agriculture: TBA	TBA	Government reports: MoFED, RBZ, MPSLSW, MoWACSMED, ZIDA, CZI	UNDP, UNIDO, ITC ITU, IOM, FAO
	3.3.2. Number of institutions with effective M & E systems for measuring policy and program impacts, eliminate corruption, fiscal leakages, illicit financial flows and accounting for trade	TBA, 2021	TBA	MoFED, MoFAIT; MoWACSMED	UNDP, UNIDO, ITC, UN Women, IOM
	3.3.3. Availability and utilisation of real-time and updated national and sectoral economic and labor market data series	Yes (LFS, 2019; PICES 2017, Business Agriculture review (EBA)	Yes TBA	Government reports: MoFED, MPSLSW, MoIC, EMCOZ, CZI, ZIMSTAT World Bank	UNDP, ILO, UNIDO, UNESCO, IOM, ITU, FAO World Bank
	3.3.4. Proportion of national and sub-national institutions developing pro-poor and gender responsive budgets.	TBA, 2021	10	MoFED, MPSLSW, MoIC, MoYSAR, MWAGSMECD, MLGPW, MLAWRR, MDWV	UNDP, UNWOMEN, IOM

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PILLAR 4: PEACE

Strategic Priority 4: Transformative, accountable, equitable and inclusive governance

National Development Priorities <i>[NDS cross-cutting themes]</i> Governance; Public service delivery; Justice delivery; Combatting corruption; Human rights & freedoms; Social cohesion; National unity; Peace & reconciliation; Transparency & accountability		Regional Frameworks Africa Agenda 2063 Goal 11. Democratic values, practices, universal principles of human rights, justice and the rule of law entrenched. Goal 12. Capable institutions and transformative leadership in place. Goal 13. Peace, security and stability is preserved. Goal 14. A stable and peaceful Africa. Goal 16. African cultural renaissance is pre-eminent. Goal 19. Africa as a major partner in global affairs and peaceful co-existence.		Sustainable Development Goals and Targets SDG 5: Gender Equality: Target 5.1,5.2,5.4,5.5 SDG 10. Reduced Inequalities: Target 10.3 SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Targets 16.1, 16.2, 16.3, 16.4, 16.5, 16.5, 16.7, 16.8, 16.9, 16.10, 16.11,16.b SDG 17		
Outcome	Performance indicators	Baseline value and year	Target for 5 years (2022 - 2026)	Data source /MoV	Reporting UN entities	
4. 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.	4.1 Transparent and accountable institutions and systems: Proportion of population by sex, age, disability who indicate satisfaction in surveys with their last experience of public services (modified SDGs 16.6.2)	60% of total population (no breakdown by Gender)	70% of total population Female: 40% Male: 30%	PSC Annual Report/ Satisfaction Surveys/ National Development Strategy1	UNDP	
		PWD: 0% Female: 0 Male: 0	WD: 50% of PWDs Female: 30% Male: 20%	PSC Annual Report, Ministry of Public Service Annual Report	UNDP	
		Youths: 0% Female: Male:	Youths: 50 % of youths Female:30% Male:20%	PSC, Ministry of Youths	UNDP	

	4.2 Leadership and inclusivity: 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 (SDG 16.7.1)	Legislature: Female: 32.6% Male: 67.4% Disability: 0.01%	Legislature Female: 40% Male: 60% Disability: 5%	Parliamentary Annual Report Parliamentary Website	UNDP UN Women
		Judiciary Female: 55% Male: 45% Disability: 0%	Judiciary Female: 60% Male: 50% Disability: 5%	Reports from the Judicial Service Commission	UNDP UN Women
		Public institutions (public service) Female: 30% Male: 70% Disability:	Public institutions (public service) Female: 35% Male: 65% Disability: 5%	PSC Annual Report, Ministry of Public Service Annual Report, ZIMSTATS Annual Reports and surveys ZGC Reports	UNDP UN Women
		Local government Female:13.3% Male: 86.7% Disability:	Local government Female: 20% Male:80% Disability:5%	Ministry of local government, official data on members of local government ZGC Reports	UNDP UN Women
	4.3 Compliance with international human rights or governance standards: Level of compliance with international, continental and regional human rights and Treaty Bodies instruments/covenants (modified SDG 16.a.1)	% complaints of human rights violations or abuse investigated by independent commissions: ZHRC: 32% ZGC: TBA NPR: 50%	ZHRC: 50%, NPRC to attain 90% investigative rate by 2026 ZGC: TBA	Ch.12 Institutions Annual Reports	UNDP UN Women UNDESA
		% of GBV cases reported to court that were completed and judgment was done in favour of the client 42.8%	50%	VFS data, MICS, DHS, OSC and shelter data	UNICEF UNFPA

		Clearance rate of court cases (NDS) with disaggregation: Children: 60% of cases involving children	Children: 75% target for children's cases	VFS Data	UNDP UNICEF
		Number of laws aligned: 4 laws	additional 2 laws	Government reports	UNDP UN Women
	4.4. Human rights: 16.b.1 Proportion of population reporting having personally felt discriminated against or harassed in the previous 12 months on the basis of a ground of discrimination prohibited under international human rights law (SDG 16.b.1)	Total: 344 cases Female: 97 Male: 244 Marginalised groups by group: 12%	Total: 1750 cases Female: 55% Male: 45% Marginalised groups by group: 210 cases	ZHRC Report	UNDP UNWOMEN UNESCO UNICEF UNFPA IOM
4.1 Capacity of institutions and systems at national and sub-national levels is strengthened to discharge their mandate (human rights, rule of law, access to justice) in a transparent and accountable manner.	4.1.1 Number of institutions capacitated to implement recommendations from commitments in normative frameworks (CEDAW, Beijing, CEDAW, Beijing, SADC protocol, Maputo protocol, CRC, CRPD, Refugee Convention/Statelessness, UPR)	5 Institutions (2019) 2 institutions (2020)	20	Reports, Joint CEDAW action plan; UNDP Justice Annual Report	UNDP UNWOMEN UNESCO UNICEF ILO UNHCR ITU IOM
	4.1.2. Number of gender responsive policies, frameworks, regulatory measures developed and/ or adopted to mitigate and remedy corruption and to promote rule of law, access to justice and human rights	0/2021	2	Reports, Parliamentary Hansard	UN Women UNDP

	4.1.3. Number of key institutions strengthened to plan, cost and develop and implement gender responsive and child friendly including child online protection frameworks that promote rule of law, access to justice and human rights	Gender responsive (GR): 0/2021 Child friendly (CF): 4	GR: 15 CF: 5	Spotlight Initiative Annual Report, Parliamentary Hansard	UN Women UNICEF UNDP ITU
	4.1.4. Early warning structures, systems and processes put in place to prevent conflicts as well as violation and abuse of human right standards. (NDS)	NPRC - 0 (2021)	1 Conflict Early Warning System operational within the country	NPRC report	UNDP
4.2. People especially the vulnerable and marginalized including women, girls, adolescents and youth are empowered to effectively participate, claim their rights and benefit from service delivery by institutions at national and sub national levels (Executive, legislative and judiciary).	4.2.1 Proportion of capacitated women and youth groups participating in local development planning, budgeting and monitoring	TBA	TBA	Spotlight Annual Report,	UN Women UNFPA ITU UNDESA
	4.2.2 Number of confirmed administrative justice and human rights abuse cases reported disaggregated by sex and disability (NDS)	Total: 344 Female: 28% Male: 71% Disability: 1% Female: TBA Male: TBA	Total: 2500 Female: 40% Male: 60% Disability: 5% Female: TBA Male: TBA	ZHRC Report JSC Report	UNDP
	4.2.3 Number of children supported through the Integrated Justice System (Zimbabwe Republic Police, National Victim Friendly System, Pre-Trial Diversion, Legal Aid Directorate, National Prosecuting Authority, Zimbabwe Prisons and Correctional Services)	6500	25000	VFS Data	UNICEF

4.3. A strengthened gender responsive policy, oversight and legislative environment is in place to enable the effective implementation of the normative frameworks that Zimbabwe has signed, ratified and domesticated.	4.3.1. Number of recommendations from commitments in normative frameworks domesticated and implemented (CEDAW, Beijing, CEDAW, Beijing, SADC protocol, Maputo protocol)	59	All the 59 recommendations are implemented	CEDAW NAP, National Action Plan, Ministry of Women Affairs Annual Reports	UN Women ITU
	4.3.2. Number of local government councils engaging citizens in local development processes	35% of local authorities	75% of local authorities	Budget Formulation and Consultative Reports	UNDP UN Women IOM UNDESA
	4.3.3. Number of CSOs and social actors actively engaged in gender responsive legislative and policy reforms	TBA	TBA	CSO Reports, Spotlight Annual Report, Chapter 12 commission reports	UN Women UNDESA

FINAL UNCT APPROVED JULY 2021