

## ZUNDAF RESULTS MATRIX

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<b>National Development Priority 1: Good Governance for Sustainable Development</b>				
<b>Outcome 1.1: Improved Justice Delivery System and Rule of Law</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 1.1.1. Reduced case backlog in the judiciary system</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 2009 Case backlogs are Supreme Court ....., High Court ....., Magistrate's Court XXX, and Labour Court ..... (not currently available for the Victim Friendly Courts)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> The court system comprising the Supreme, High and Magistrate's Courts, and specialised courts, capacitated to reduce case backlog by at least 75%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 1.1.2. Percentage of courts operating according to the Statutory Guidelines and international human rights standards</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Court system operating sub-optimally in terms of the statutory requirements and its clients</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Court system dispensing justice optimally for all people</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p>	<p>1.1.1 Judicial Service Commission Annual Reports</p> <p>1.1.2 Human Rights Commission Report; Victim Friendly Court reports; Child Justice Sector Analysis 2011; other reports by Government, UN and civil society regarding justice delivery in the courts</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Adherence to constitutional and statutory requirements</li> <li>2 Political, economic and social stability prevails</li> <li>3 Judicial reform remains a priority</li> <li>4 Availability of financial resources</li> <li>5 Retention of skilled human resources within the judiciary</li> <li>6 Knowledge and understanding of GoZ systems and operations</li> <li>7 Some awareness by communities of the role, function and accessibility of the justice delivery system</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Significant decline in the national budget for Justice</li> <li>2 Fragile operating environment for programme delivery, limiting access by vulnerable populations</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNDP</p> <p><b>UNCT Agencies</b> UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNICEF</p> <p>Technical and institutional support for capacity building, policy advice and resource mobilisation in the justice system (including judiciary)</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> Leadership and ownership for spearheading judiciary reform, law reform and human rights reform</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Supporting and monitoring judiciary reform, law reform and human rights reform</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 6,000,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 4,000,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 10,000,000</p>

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<p>1.1.3 Children, women and other vulnerable groups benefit from increased access to justice before, during and after trial</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Human rights cases heard only by the Constitutional Court; Only 17 Legal Aid lawyers are active and in post within the Ministry of Justice to offer services nationally; No pre-trial diversion for children in conflict with the law is in place</p> <p><b>Target:</b> a) Human rights are integrated into High Court and Supreme Court judgements; b) 100% of children in contact with the law benefit from legal assistance; c) a pre-trial diversion programme is implemented</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>1.1.4. Key human rights instruments are ratified, domesticated and regularly monitored through an active Government-led forum</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> CRC ratified but not domesticated; Optional Protocols on Trafficking and Children and Armed Conflict not ratified; CEDAW not domesticated</p> <p><b>Target:</b> International obligations and optional protocols ratified and domesticated, including CRC and CEDAW</p>	<p>1.1.3. Human Rights Commission Reports; Reports of the Legal Aid Directorate; Reports from Pre-Trial Diversion Programme; Victim Friendly System Reports; Annual Reports of the Zimbabwe Republic Police</p> <p>1.1.4 .State Party Reports (ICCPR, ICESR, CEDAW, CRC and others)</p>			
<b>Outcome 1.2: Strengthened Mechanisms for Peacebuilding and for the Prevention, Management and Resolution of Conflict</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>1.2.1 Conflict prevention, management and resolution mechanisms in place and implemented</p>	<p>1.2.1 Organ on National Healing, Reconciliation and Integration report</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>1 Provision of Article VII and XVIII of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) upheld</p>	<p><b>Convener</b></p> <p>UNDP</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b></p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b></p> <p>4,000,000</p>

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Baseline:</b> No mechanisms in place (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> National mechanisms developed, endorsed and implemented</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 1.2.2 Conflict sensitive approaches integrated in the key national development policies and frameworks</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> National need acknowledged in Medium Term Planning framework</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Conflict sensitive approaches fully integrated into the future national development policies and frameworks</p>	<p>1.2.2 Police and court records</p> <p>1.2.3 Human Rights Commission report</p> <p>1.2.4 Public Prosecutor’s report</p> <p>1.2.5 Short, medium and long term policy frameworks</p>	<p>2 Adherence to constitutional and statutory requirements</p> <p>3 Political, economic and social stability prevails</p>	<p>UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNICEF, UNESCO</p> <p>Technical and institutional support for capacity building, policy advice and resource mobilisation on conflict prevention and recovery</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> Leadership in setting up national conflict prevention, management resolution and transformation infrastructure for peacebuilding</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Contribute support and monitor the roll out of national conflict prevention, management resolution and transformation processes</p>	<p><b>Other Resources</b> 4,000,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 8,000,000</p>
<b>Outcome 1.3 : Enhanced Accountability in the Management of Public Resources and Service Delivery</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 1.3.1 Number and percentage of Government institutions on IRBM system</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> IRBM introduced in all Government institutions but system not operational</p> <p><b>Target:</b> System operational throughout Government</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p>	<p>1.3.1 Government reports</p> <p>1.3.2 Audit and Comptroller General’s report</p> <p>1.3.3 Anti-Corruption Commission report</p> <p>1.3.4 Public Protector’s report</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <p>1 Provision of Article XIII of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) upheld</p> <p>2 Adherence to public sector statutory requirements, including the Financial Management Act</p> <p>3 Political, economic and social stability prevails</p>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNDP</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNDP, ILO, UNICEF</p> <p>Technical and institutional support for capacity building, policy advice and resource mobilisation</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b></p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 6,000,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 4,000,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 10,000,000</p>

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<p>1.3.2 Public Sector audited accounts undertaken and in public domain</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Audit system in place but not functioning</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Government audit system fully operational and statutory audit requirements adhered to throughout the public sector</p>	<p>1.3.5 Parliamentary Portfolio Committee</p>		<p>Leadership and ownership of the public sector reform and mechanisms to enhance accountability, anti-corruption and improved delivery at all levels</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Support implementation and monitoring of public sector reform, policies, mechanisms and performance to enhance results, transparency and accountability at all levels</p>	
<b>Outcome 1.4 : Enhanced People's Participation in Democratic Governance Structures and Processes</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 1.4.1 Mechanisms and processes in place to encourage and promote voter participation in national elections</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 46.8% voter turnout in 2005 Presidential elections; 12%-58% voter turnout in 2006 local authority elections; 42.73% voter turnout in 2008 harmonised elections and 43.01% in the Presidential runoff elections</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Improved mechanisms for increased voter turnout in next general elections</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 1.4.2 Citizen spaces and platforms of engagement with state bodies, mechanisms and processes in place and</p>	<p>1.4.1 Zimbabwe Electoral Commission (ZEC) report</p> <p>1.4.2 Parliamentary Constituency Information Centre reports</p> <p>1.4.1 Media Commission report</p> <p>1.4.2 Dialogue Tracks reports</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provisions of Article XII and Article XIX of the Global Political Agreement (GPA) upheld</li> <li>Political, economic and social stability prevails</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNDP</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNDP, ILO, IOM, UNICEF</p> <p>Technical and institutional support for capacity building, policy advice and resource mobilisation on democratic governance structures and processes</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> Leadership in spearheading the democratic governance reform; facilitate space and platforms for citizen participation in national</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 4,000,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 4,000,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 8,000,000</p>

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<p>operating</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Existing national platforms for civic engagement are few and generally not inclusive</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Alternative dialogue tracks set up on key national social, economic and political issues</p>			<p>processes</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Support and monitor democratic governance reform and promote citizen participation in national processes such as elections, legislative and policy making, amongst others</p>	
<b>National Development Priority 2 : Pro-Poor Sustainable Growth and Economic Development</b>				
<b>Outcome 2.1: Enhanced Economic Management and Pro-Poor Development Policies and Strategies</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 2.1.1 Pro-poor macro-economic policy framework is implemented</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Macroeconomic policy framework developed but not yet endorsed or implemented (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Endorsement and implementation</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 2.1.2 Functional public finance management system (PFMS)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> PFMS exists but needs revamping (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Revamped PFMS fully operational</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p>	<p>2.1.1 Official sectoral, national and international economic statistics and surveys (Global Human Development Report, World Development Report)</p> <p>2.1.2 Official sectoral, national and international economic statistics and surveys (National Budget)</p> <p>2.1.3 MDGs Progress report</p> <p>2.1.4 NDP</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Adequate resources</li> <li>Good corporate/economic and social governance - sustained social and economic dialogue with stakeholders</li> <li>Successful re-engagement with the international community - policy level support, technical advice and aid flows facilitated by development partners are aligned to national priorities</li> <li>Adoption and implementation of MTP/NDP</li> <li>Improved staff retention in government ministries and departments</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNDP</p> <p><b>UN Agencies:</b> ILO, UNIDO, UNICEF, IOM UNFPA, UNESCO, FAO Provide technical and financial support, including capacity development and building for policy formulation and implementation</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoF, MoLSS, MoEPIP, MoYDIE, MoSMECD, MoHTE MoESAC, MoRIIC, MoIC Policy formulation: Economic management; Provision of social infrastructure: Resource mobilisation and allocation;</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 1,415,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 12,000,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 13,415,000</p>

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<p>2.1.3 Platforms and mechanisms in place for inclusive and participatory development and implementation of economic policies and strategies</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Nascent platforms and mechanisms exist (aid coordination, National Economic Council, TNF)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Operational platforms and mechanisms</p>		<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Change in government priorities and consequently discontinuation of current projects including the MTP</li> <li>2 Inappropriate environment (socioeconomic and political) for programme implementation</li> <li>3 High staff turnover in Government hinders systematic capacity development for policy implementation</li> </ol>	<p>Implementation and monitoring</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support to the ZUNDAF and the MTP</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Participate in planning, implementation and monitoring; Build local capacity, and mobilise and empower for stakeholder participation</p>	
<b>Outcome 2.2: Increased Access to Livelihood and Decent Employment Opportunities Especially for Youths and Women</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 2.2.1 Employment-to-population ratio</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 46.86% (2004)</p> <p><b>Target:</b></p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 2.2.2 Unemployment rate</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 11.3% (2004)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> (new job creation-)</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 2.2.3 Proportion of Informal Economy Employment as % of total employment.</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 30% (2003)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> (increased productivity-)</p>	<p>2.2.1 Labour Force Survey (size and productivity of the income and expenditure); Periodic sectoral employment returns; SMEs survey</p> <p>2.2.2 Labour Force Survey (size and productivity of the income and expenditure); Periodic sectoral employment returns; SMEs survey</p> <p>2.2.3 Labour Force Survey (size and productivity of the income and expenditure); Periodic sectoral employment returns;</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Employment creation continues to be seen by Government as a viable strategy for economic growth and development</li> <li>2 Sustained economic growth - Government commitment to creating a stable macroeconomic environment</li> <li>3 Aid programmes and resources shift towards supporting self-employment and MSME-led recovery programmes</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Deterioration in the economic and business environment - economic</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> ILO</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNDP, FAO, UNIDO, IOM, UNICEF, UNESCO</p> <p>Provision of technical and financial support for employment creation programmes</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoLSS, MoEPIP, MoYDIE, MoF, MoSMECD, MoESAC, MoHTE, MoAMID, MoENR, MoIC, MoICT, MoLGUD, MoPW, MoSEP, MoSTD, MoTHI</p> <p>Policy formulation; Provision of social infrastructure; Resource mobilisation and allocation; Implementation and</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 1,200,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> Tbd</p>



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<p>place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Target :</b> Tbd</p>		<p>2 Continued skills flight among professional staff categories</p>	<p>ministries to establish and provide budgetary allocations to statistical units</p> <p><b>Donors</b> WB/AfDB/ACBF and bilateral donors align their support to the ZUNDAF and the NDS, and provide adequate technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Tba</p>	
<p><b>National Development Priority 3: Food and Nutrition Security at Household and National Levels</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 3.1: Policies and Action Frameworks in Place for Increased Agricultural Productivity and Production</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 3.1.1 National agricultural policy in place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> The current policy (1995) requires updating to take into account AU/NEPAD supported strategies (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Up-to-date policy in place</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 3.1.2 National land policy in place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> the current policy (1992) requires updating (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Up-to-date policy in place; Action plans in place; Medium term agricultural policy/strategy investment plan approved</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 3.1.3 Integrated research and extension</p>	<p>3.1.1 ZIMSTAT statistical reports; Crop and livestock assessment reports; Comprehensive Agricultural Policy Framework documents</p> <p>3.1.2 Land policy</p> <p>3.1.3 Research and extension</p>	<p><b>Assumption</b> Adequate budget allocation to the agriculture sector</p> <p><b>Risk</b> Poor performance of the national economy</p>	<p><b>Convener</b> FAO</p> <p><b>UN Agencies:</b> UNICEF, UNDP, WFP, IFAD, WB Provide technical support (including capacity development) to key agriculture and land institutions (including support and peer review, research and extension institutions); Support policy development and fundraising</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoAMID, MoLRR, MoHCW, Forestry Commission, AGRITEX, DR&amp;SS Review/update or develop and implement effective policies</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 300,000,000</p>



Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>systems in place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Basic research and extension systems exist and operate as stand alone systems (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> integrated and strengthened research and extension systems operational</p>	<p>reports/publications</p>		<p><b>Donors</b> Provide technical support and financial resources</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Participate in the development and implementation of policies and action frameworks</p>	
<p><b>National Development Priority 4 : Sound Management and Use of the Environment, Natural Resources and Land to Promote Sustainable Development</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 4.1: Environmental Management, Energy and Climate Change Policies and Systems Developed and Implemented</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 4.1.1 National climate change policy in place</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> None exists (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Policy developed and endorsed</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 4.1.2 Enhanced land administration system</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Basic land administration system in place (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Enhanced, up-to-date land administration system operational</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 4.1.3 Energy subsector strategies developed</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> One (renewable) out of four subsectors has a draft strategy (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Strategies and action plans developed for all energy subsectors</p>	<p>4.1.1 Policy document on climate change; State of the Environment report - all three completed</p> <p>4.1.2 Land administration reports; EMA/MoENR reports - all three completed</p> <p>4.1.3 Energy subsector strategies</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sufficient allocation from fiscus for an effective environmental management, energy and climate change response</li> <li>2 Buy-in from traditional leaders for effective locally-driven environmental management</li> <li>3 Coordination for climate change/disaster related activities in place</li> </ol> <p><b>Risk</b> Change in government priorities</p>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNDP</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> FAO, UNEP, UNIDO, UNESCO, UN-Habitat, ILO, IOM</p> <p>Technical support (including capacity development); knowledge and technological networking; Facilitate South-South cooperation</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoENR, MoAMID, MoWRD, MoLRR, MoEPD, MoTHI, CPU, MoMMD, Forestry Commission, EMA, National Parks and Wildlife Policy formulation and implementation, and putting in place the institutions; Budget allocation and activity coordination leadership</p> <p><b>Donors</b></p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 20,000,000</p>

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<p><b>Indicator</b> 4.1.3 Climate and disaster management policy approved</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Disaster management strategies/action plans approved; Disaster management medium term funding proposals approved</p>			<p>Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Community outreach; Advocacy; Awareness raising; Participation in the development and implementation of policies and strategies</p>	
<p><b>National Development Priority 5: Access To and Utilisation of Quality Basic Social Services For All</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 5.1: Increased Access to Quality Formal and Non-Formal Education, Training and Life Skills Development</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 5.1.1 Net enrolment ratio</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Primary (2006) 97; Secondary (2006) 47; HTEIs (2009) 74,436; VTCs (2009) 5,360</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Primary 98%; Secondary Tbd; HTEIs 82,000; VTCs 6,950</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.1.2 Retention/completion rates</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Primary 68%; Secondary 89%; HTEIs n.d; VTCs 75%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Primary 75%; Secondary 90%; HTEIs 10% increase; VTCs 80%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.1.3 Learning Outcomes (pass rates in national examinations)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Primary 39%; Secondary: 19%; HTEIs n.d; VTCs 75%</p>	<p>5.1.1: EMIS reports/data; Reports by institutions (by category); Ministries' annual reports; Survey reports</p> <p>5.1.2: EMIS reports; Reports by institutions</p> <p>5.1.3: Reports from relevant exam boards (ZIMSEC, HEXCO, Cambridge, IGCSE, C&amp;G); Survey/evaluation reports; Ministries' annual reports; Reports by institutions</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Enacted social and human rights based policies</li> <li>2 Stable socioeconomic and political environment</li> <li>3 No recurrence of emergencies (natural disasters and epidemics)</li> </ol> <p><b>Risks</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Inadequate resources (human and financial) for implementation</li> <li>2 Depletion of social safety nets envelope</li> <li>3 Frequent disturbances to the learning and teaching environment</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNESCO</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNICEF, ILO, UNFPA, IOM, WHO, WFP</p> <p>Mobilisation of resources; Advocacy on issues of inclusiveness, equity and quality; Technical support for policy development/ implementation/peer review, advocacy</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoESAC; MoHTE, MoYDIE; MoLSS, MoHCW; MoF; MoLGUD</p> <p>Providing enabling policy environment; Implementation; Community mobilisation; Monitoring and evaluation; Leadership; Budget allocation</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Provision of resources;</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 1,475,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 23,650,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 25,125,000</p>

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<p><b>Target:</b> Primary 50%; Secondary 20%; HTEIs 10% increase; VTCs 80%</p>			<p>Provision of technical assistance; Funding, experience sharing and peer review</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Provision of resources; Implementation of activities; M&amp;E; Community mobilisation</p>	
<p><b>Outcome 5.2: Increased Access to and Utilisation of Quality Basic Health and Nutrition Services</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> Health and nutrition strategies in place</p> <p>5.2.1 Percentage of births attended by skilled health personnel</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 60% (2009)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 90%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.2.2 Full immunisation coverage amongst 1 year olds ( BCG, Penta 1,2,3, OPV1, 2,3 and measles)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 62% (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 100%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.2.3 Proportion of high impact direct nutritional interventions (as per MoHCW guidelines) scaled up</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> EBF 5.8%; Optimal CF 8%; Maternal MN supplementation &lt;30%; Health facilities providing services for management of severe</p>	<p>5.2.1 Hospital records</p> <p>5.2.2 Routine health information system (hospital admission records HS3/5); Monitoring reports</p> <p>5.2.3 National household surveys (ZDHS and MIMS)</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Barriers to accessing services are addressed</li> <li>2 The economic situation continues to improve</li> <li>3 Sustained political stability prevails</li> <li>4 Continued strong political commitment to health issues</li> <li>5 Adequate remuneration of health workers</li> <li>6 Predictable financing arrangements</li> </ol> <p><b>Risk</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Political instability</li> <li>2 Decreased health partners' commitment to supporting health system</li> <li>3 Recurring disasters/emergencies</li> <li>4 Failure in multi-sectoral/multi-agency coordination</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> WHO</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNICEF, UNFPA, WHO, WFP Technical support; Resource mobilisation; Capacity development; Advocacy</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoHCW, MoLGUD, MoF, MoEPIP Policy formulation; Planning; Resource mobilisation and implementation; M&amp;E; Budget allocation</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical assistance and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Resource mobilisation; Engage communities/grassroots; Policy advocacy; Support implementation and target achievement; Support M&amp;E</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 23,300,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 64,500,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 87,800,000</p>

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<p>acute malnutrition 41%; Percentage of households consuming MN fortified staple foods (N/A)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> EBF 50%; Optimal CF 50%; Maternal MN supplementation 80%; Facilities providing services for management of SAM 90; Households consuming MN fortified staple foods 30%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.2.4 Percentage of health facilities with adequate stock status for VEN drugs (Medicine information system through NHIS)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Vital medicines 52%; Essential medicines <b>Tbd</b>; Necessary medicines 21%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Vital medicines 100%; Essential medicines <b>Tbd</b>; Necessary medicines 60%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.2.5 Percentage of programmes of top ten diseases and conditions that have policies, strategies and guidelines developed, updated and/or implemented by 2015</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> <b>Tbd</b></p> <p><b>Target:</b> Guidelines and protocols (specify) endorsed and operationalised</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.2.5 Preventive and curative nutrition interventions/strategies in place</p>	<p>5.2.4 Annual reports</p> <p>5.2.5 Regular nutrition surveys/surveillance</p>			

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>Baseline: Tbd</p> <p>Target: Tbd</p>				
<b>Outcome 5.3: Increased Access to Social Protection for the Most Vulnerable Households</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 5.3.1 Number of people benefiting from social transfers by population group</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 35,000 households (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 80,000 households (2013)</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.3.2 Number of children with access to effective social services for child protection</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 4,500 (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 25,000 (2013)</p>	<p>5.3.1 Household surveys (ZDHS, MIMS, PASS, ZIMVAC); Ministry and UN agency reports and assessments</p> <p>5.3.2 Annual Social Cash Transfer Evaluation and Outcome report; PASS (2003); Victim friendly court statistics; National Nutrition Survey 2010; National HIV/AIDS estimates from MoHCW; Child Friendly Initiative Sub-Committee reports; Child protection prevalence surveys; Child justice sector analysis</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increased funding by Government and complementary resources from donors</li> <li>Staff changes remain relatively stable within MoLSS</li> <li>Improved macroeconomic environment</li> </ol> <p><b>Risk</b> Social protection decreases as a priority area for Government</p>	<p><b>Convener</b> IOM</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNICEF, ILO, WFP, FAO, UNHCR, IOM</p> <p>Technical assistance,; Capacity building and development; Advocacy; Resource mobilisation</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoLSS, MoHCW, MoESAC, MoHTE, MoYDIE, MoWAGCD, ONHRI</p> <p>Policy formulation; Planning; Resource mobilisation; Coordination; Implementation</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical assistance and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Coordination and enhancement of data collection; Provision of relevant statistics</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 760,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 18,000,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 18,760,000</p>
<b>Outcome 5.4: Increased Access to and Use of Safe and Adequate Water Supply, Improved Sanitation and Hygiene Services</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 5.4.1 Percentage of population with access to</p>	<p>5.4.1 National household surveys</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b> 1 Sufficient budget allocation</p>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNICEF</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b></p>

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>improved sanitation</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Urban: 97%; Rural: 43%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Urban: 100%; Rural: 53%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.4.2 Percentage of population with access to and use of safe water</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Urban: 98%; Rural: 61%</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Urban: 100%; Rural: 86%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 5.4.3 Percentage of population practicing open defecation</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 33% overall (2009)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 10%</p>	<p>such as the ZDHS and MIMS; National Census; School surveys</p> <p>5.4.2 National WASH inventory</p> <p>5.4.3 Government and UN agency monitoring and progress reports</p>	<p>to sector</p> <p>2 The economic situation continues to improve</p> <p><b>Risk</b> Political instability</p>	<p><b>UN Agencies</b> WHO Technical support; Resource mobilisation; Capacity development</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoWRD, MoHCW, MoLGUD, MoF, MoESAC, NAC Policy formulation; Planning; Resource mobilisation; Implementation</p> <p><b>Local Authorities</b> Planning; Resource mobilisation; Implementation</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical assistance and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Resource mobilisation; Capacity development; Implementation</p>	<p>1,200,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 30,000,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 31,200,000</p>
<b>Outcome 5.5: Improved Policies, Planning, Management and Implementation of Housing Programmes</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 5.5.1 Percentage of budget allocated to housing</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 1.6 % (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 3.5 %</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p>	<p>5.5.1 Blue book</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Sufficient resource availability from the fiscus</li> <li>2 Improved political and socioeconomic environment</li> <li>3 Political buy-in to the agenda to improve housing</li> <li>4 Strengthened public-private partnership</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> UN-Habitat</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNHCR, IOM Technical support; Resource mobilisation; Capacity development</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 400,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 2,900,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 3,300,000</p>

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>5.5.2 A comprehensive national housing policy in place by 2015</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Fragmented policy framework</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Comprehensive framework in place</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>5.5.3 Housing stakeholders forum established by 2015</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> No forum in place</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Forum established and operational</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>5.5.4 Comprehensive housing database established by 2015</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Outdated database</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Updated and maintained database</p>	<p>5.5.2 Household surveys such as PASS III and ZDHS</p> <p>5.5.3 Other ministry reports</p> <p>5.3.4 Local authority waiting lists</p>	<p><b>Risk</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Political instability</li> <li>2 Housing decreases as a priority area for government</li> <li>3 Inadequate resources (human, financial) for implementation</li> </ol>	<p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoNHSa, MoF, MoLGUD Policy formulation; Planning; Resource mobilisation; Implementation</p> <p><b>Local Authorities</b> Planning; Resource mobilisation; Implementation</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs</b> Resource mobilisation; Capacity development; Implementation</p>	
<p><b>National Development Priority 6: Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Treatment, Care and Support</b></p>				
<p><b>Outcome 6.1: Improved Access To (and Uptake of) HIV Prevention Services</b></p>				
<p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>6.1.1 Number/% of HIV positive women who receive ARV prophylaxis to reduce MTCT, disaggregated by age, urban-rural</p> <p><b>Baseline :</b> 56% (2009)</p> <p><b>Target :</b> 80%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>6.1.2 Number/% of infants born to HIV</p>	<p>6.1.1 Programme monitoring records</p> <p>6.1.2 Programme monitoring</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Funding levels remain the same or increase-mobilisation of local and international resources is sustained</li> <li>2 Acceptability expressed in surveys translates into actual demand</li> <li>3 Health system funding including retention scheme remains stable</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> UNFPA/UNICEF</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, IOM, UNHCR, ILO Technical support, including capacity development; Financial resources</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoHCW, NAC</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 15,000,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> GF 46,304,485</p> <p>ESP 1,200,000</p> <p>PMTCT MER prophylaxis)</p>

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>positive mothers who receive ARV prophylaxis after delivery, disaggregated by urban-rural</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> : 37% (2009)</p> <p><b>Target</b> : 80%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 6.1.3 Percentage of men 16-29 who are circumcised, disaggregated by age, urban-rural</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 9.9% (2009)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 60%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 6.1.4 Percentage of men/women 15-49 (or 18-44) reporting use of a condom during last sex with a non-regular partner, disaggregated by sex, age, urban-rural</p> <p><b>Baseline</b> : 1.3% (w) and 14.1% (m) (2005/6)</p> <p><b>Target</b> : 0.6%(w) and 7% (m)</p> <p><b>IMPACT: MDG 6.1, 6.2 for 15-24; MDG 4.1, 4.2; MDG 5.1</b></p>	<p>records</p> <p>6.1.3 Programme monitoring records</p> <p>6.1.4 National behavior change strategy surveys (ACASI); DHS; programme monitoring database</p>	<p><b>Risks</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Reduction in resource availability</li> <li>2 Lower uptake of MC services than anticipated</li> <li>3 User fees, transport challenges or health system challenges could disrupt overall health service delivery</li> </ol>	<p>Leadership and coordination of inclusive, multi-sectoral responses at all levels</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs, multilateral agencies, bilateral agencies</b> Participate in the development and implementation of policies, strategies and action frameworks (including service delivery)</p>	<p><b>Total Resources</b></p>
<p><b>Outcome 6.2: Improved Access To (and Uptake of) HIV Treatment, Care and Support Services</b></p>				



Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Indicator</b> 6.2.1 Number/% of adults, infants and children with advanced HIV infection who have access to and receive ART (disaggregated by age, gender, urban-rural)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Adults 60% (2009); Children &lt; 15yrs 37%; Children &lt;5yrs 11%; &lt;2yrs – 14% (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Adults 100%; Children: 80%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 6.2.2 Proportion of HIV infected pregnant women eligible for HAART, who receive it as prophylaxis and for their own health (disaggregated by age, urban-rural)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 35% (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 80%</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 6.2.3 Percentage of adults, infants and children known to be alive and on treatment 12 and 24 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy (disaggregated by age, gender, urban-rural)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 75% (12 months); 64% (24 months)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 85% (12 months); 80% (24 months)</p>	<p>6.2.1 Health facility and other special surveys; Routine programme data; MoHCW annual reports</p> <p>6.2.2 Health facility and other special surveys; Routine programme data; MoHCW annual reports</p> <p>6.2.1 Health facility and other special surveys; Routine programme data; MoHCW annual reports</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Funding levels remain the same or increase</li> <li>2 Mobilisation of local and international resources is sustained</li> <li>3 Services are widely available (particularly those targeting children)</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener</b> WHO/UNICEF</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNFPA, UNICEF, UNAIDS, WHO, IOM, UNHCR, WFP, FAO, UN Joint Team on AIDS In-kind (staff and material) and financial (mostly from the NATF<sup>6</sup>) contributions; Technical support, including capacity development, and financial resources</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoHCW, NAC Leadership and coordination of inclusive, multi-sectoral responses at all levels</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs, multilateral agencies, bilateral agencies, PLWHA</b> Participation in the development and implementation of policies, strategies and action frameworks (including service delivery)</p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 28,000,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> GF</p> <p>ESP 7,200,000 for 72,000 Adult HAART doses</p> <p>USG/JSI&amp;CHAI</p> <p>PEDS ART</p> <p>2,418,732</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b></p>

<sup>6</sup> National AIDS Trust Fund

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p><b>Indicator</b> 6.2.4 Proportion of households having PLWHA(s), including children, receiving community and home based care and support by a community resource person</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 35% (2009)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> 75%</p> <p><b>IMPACT: MDG 6.4, UNGASS 24 - Percentage of adults and children with HIV known to be on treatment 12 months after initiation of antiretroviral therapy; UNGASS 25 - Percentage of infants born to HIV-infected mothers who are infected</b></p>	<p>6.2.1 Health facility and other special surveys; Routine programme data; MoHCW annual reports</p>			
<b>Outcome 6.3: Improved Leadership, Coordination and Management of Multi-Sectoral HIV Responses</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 6.3.1 National monitoring and evaluation system fully functional</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> M&amp;E system in place but not fully functional</p> <p><b>Target:</b> M&amp;E system fully functional</p> <p><b>Indicator</b> 6.3.2 National HIV Strategy and accompanying costed operational plan being implemented implementation</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Strategy under development</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Strategy and operational plan being</p>	<p>6.3.1 ZNASP; M&amp;E Plan; M&amp;E data flow; Special surveys; Administrative Records; NAC and other routine programme data; Special assessment</p> <p>6.3.1 ZNASP; M&amp;E Plan; M&amp;E data flow; Special surveys; Administrative Records; NAC and other routine programme data; Special assessment</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Funding levels remain the same or increase</li> <li>2 Mobilisation of local and international resources is sustained</li> <li>3 Sustained support and demand for strategic information from decision makers and policy makers;</li> <li>4 Relatively well functioning M&amp;E systems</li> </ol>	<p><b>Convener:</b> UNAIDS/UNDP</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UNDP, UNFPA, UNICEF, WHO, UNAIDS, UN Joint Team on AIDS In-kind (staff and material) and financial (mostly from the NATF) contributions; Technical support, including capacity development; Financial resources</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b></p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 7,000,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> GF</p> <p>ESP 1,162,518</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b></p>

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
implemented			<p>MoHCW and NAC Leadership and coordination of inclusive, multi-sectoral action at all levels</p> <p><b>Donors</b> Technical and financial support</p> <p><b>CSOs, multilateral agencies, bilateral agencies, PLWHA</b> Participation in the development and implementation of the systems and mechanisms</p>	
<b>National Development Priority 7: Women's Empowerment, Gender Equality and Equity</b>				
<b>Outcome 7.1: Laws and Policies Established, Reviewed and Implemented to Ensure Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women and Girls</b>				
<p><b>Indicator</b> 7.1.1 Human rights instruments that promote women's and girls' rights integrated in the national legal framework</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> CRC, CEDAW and ACRWC and SADC Gender and Development Protocol ratified but only partially integrated in the national legal framework; ILO Convention 183 (maternity (protection) not ratified (2008)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> CRC, CEDAW, UN Security Council Resolutions (1325, 1820, 1889), ACRWC and SADC Gender and Development Protocol fully integrated in the national legal framework, including through domestication; ILO Convention 183 ratified and integrated in the national legal framework</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p>	<p>7.1.1 Relevant national laws; CEDAW, CRC, ACRWC and SADC Gender and Development Protocol and other state party reports; Human Rights Commission reports</p> <p>7.1.2 National budget statement</p>	<p><b>Assumptions</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1 Cooperation among government, CSOs and donors</li> <li>2 Mobilisation of local and international resources is sustained</li> <li>3 Availability of financial resources</li> </ol> <p><b>Risk</b> The new Constitution is not gender sensitive</p>	<p><b>Convener</b> UN Women</p> <p><b>UN Agencies</b> UN Women, UNDP, ILO, UNFPA, UNAIDS, UNICEF Provide technical support and financial resources</p> <p><b>Government of Zimbabwe</b> MoWAGCD, MoJ, MoLSS, MoHCW, MoF, MoEPIP Provide leadership for development of laws and policies and establish mechanisms and coordinate implementation and accountability</p> <p><b>Donors</b></p>	<p><b>Core Resources</b> 7,600,000</p> <p><b>Other Resources</b> 12,400,000</p> <p><b>Total Resources</b> 20,000,000</p>

Indicators, Baseline, Target	Means of Verification	Risks and Assumptions	Role of Partners	Indicative Resources
<p>7.1.2 Percentage of the national budget allocated to programmes for women and children</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Tbd (2010)</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Tbd</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>7.1.3 Implementation strategy for the revised National Gender Policy updated</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> Outdated implementation strategy</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Strategy updated</p> <p><b>Indicator</b></p> <p>7.1.4 Number of women in decision making positions (Parliament, Ministers, Local Government and Public Service)</p> <p><b>Baseline:</b> 18.55% women's representation in Parliament; 21% women's representation in local government; 20% women's representation in ministerial positions; 9% women's representation in deputy minister positions (2008); 74% of Permanent Secretaries were male; At Director Level 67 % were male; 67% female public service commissioners</p> <p><b>Target:</b> Mechanism to attain 50:50 gender parity in place; Active and functioning committee comprising government, civil society and UN to review implementation of national gender policies and legislation, including international treaties (CEDAW, CRC) and timely submission of</p>	<p>7.1.3 Strategy document</p> <p>7.1.4 Parliamentary reports; Government ministries', parastatals' and local authorities' reports; States party reports</p>		<p>Provide technical and financial support for gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment programmes to be implemented to national scale; Promote alignment of civil society actions with the nationally agreed strategies and plans</p> <p><b>CSOs, employers' and workers' organisations</b></p> <p>Advocating for gender equality and women's and girls' empowerment policies, laws and resource allocation; Promote women's and girls' rights at community and/or enterprise level; Mobilise communities for social change.</p>	

<b>Indicators, Baseline, Target</b>	<b>Means of Verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>	<b>Role of Partners</b>	<b>Indicative Resources</b>
states party reports				