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 **PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Zimbabwe

**TYPE OF REPORT: semi-annual, annual OR FINAL:**

**YEAR of report:** 2020

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| **Project Title:** Building trust and confidence in Zimbabwe's Transition**Project Number from MPTF-O Gateway:** **00114706** |
| **If funding is disbursed into a national or regional trust fund:** x[ ]  Country Trust Fund[ ]  Regional Trust Fund**Name of Recipient Fund:** UNCT Zimbabwe | **Type and name of recipient organizations:** UNDP (Convening Agency) UN Women UNICEF |
| **Date of first transfer:** 18 February 2019**Project end date:** (19 February 2021) **Is the current project end date within 6 months?**  |
| **Check if the project falls under one or more PBF priority windows:**[ ]  Gender promotion initiative[ ]  Youth promotion initiative[ ]  Transition from UN or regional peacekeeping or special political missions[ ]  Cross-border or regional project |
| **Total PBF approved project budget (by recipient organization):** **Recipient Organization Amount** UNDP $ 1,787,756.00UNICEF $ 774,960.00UN Women $ 581,145.00 $       Total: $3,143,861.00Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 90% implementation rate of both first and second tranche and 54% of the Overall Project Budget\*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\***Gender-responsive Budgeting: UNW & UNDP please provide info**Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: US$630,000Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD$419,320The consolidation of financial reports is attached |
| Project Gender Marker: 2Project Risk Marker: 1Project PBF focus area: 2 |
| **Report preparation:**Project report prepared by UNDP, UNW, UNICEFProject report approved by PDADid PBF Secretariat review the report: PDA |

***NOTES FOR COMPLETING THE REPORT:***

* *Avoid acronyms and UN jargon, use general /common language.*
* *Report on what has been achieved in the reporting period, not what the project aims to do.*
* *Be as concrete as possible. Avoid theoretical, vague or conceptual discourse.*
* *Ensure the analysis and project progress assessment is gender and age sensitive.*

**PART 1: OVERALL PROJECT PROGRESS**

Briefly outline the **status of the project** in terms of implementation cycle, including whether preliminary/preparatory activities have been completed (i.e. contracting of partners, staff recruitment, etc.) (1500-character limit):

Initially, most of core & delicate activities, required the preparation and harmonization with implementing partners & lines ministries on the preconditions, timelines & methodologies. Then, the project had to lay the groundworks, given the political sensitivity, to better engage with stakeholders and communities, in an attentive manner. For instance, many activities entailed terms of reference, recruitments, induction, capacitation, sensitization, dissemination, outreach, buy-in, trust building, planning, operationalization and arrangements (contracting partners, setting up local committees & deployment) in early 2019. At that time, building on 2019 implementation, established partnerships, linkages and joint delivery, the project gained momentum in early 2020 before the outbreak of COVID-19. Indeed, the COVID-19 outbreak and lockdown rules, slowed the pace of PBF realisation’s trajectory, that resulted in some changes in application modalities and timelines to keep the PBF relevant. Too, the social distancing measures, ordered by the State, and subsequently, applied by the UNCT, meant the timelines changes, were inevitable. Consequently, some community-based peace and reconciliation efforts, that required the face to face activities, were either shifted to online engagements, suspended or deferred, until the situation normalised. Later, when the country has been lifting gradually the restrictions, the project’s work resumed progressively, utilising the revised workplans, alternative execution and digital adaptation, like online platforms and virtual communication, to deal with the *new normal life* context.

As result, the pandemic restriction has enabled the PBF project to make use of new ways of working and to shift the engagement to the remote peace and reconciliation’s work, that observed physical distancing, while keeping connectiveness, for social cohesion and gender sensitive initiatives at the community level. Since, the digital peacebuilding has shaped the ongoing intervention, that had to balance peacefulness with restrictions’ protocols, while building confidence via distant collaboration. Besides, as the NCE of 6 months is granted for revised activities, that time will enable the successful completion of the project initiatives and the evaluation. Therefore, the key achievements during the reporting period have been, the trust building, induction, capacitation and deployment of the NRPC and 10 Provincial Peace Committees(PPCs), as key architecture for providing durable peace at community level. Thus, capacitated PPCs, have also gone further to investigate and handle grassroot human rights complaints. Likewise, the PBF project has, not only, focused on easing tension and conflict, but also, conducted research and survey, that assessed the impact of COVID-19 on women and citizens. The survey revealed new emerging risks and conflicts in communities, due to the pandemic risks & restrictions. For instance, the confinement of people has further limited ability of women to access key essential services, including health services. So, some of the revised initiatives will address the specific challenges, introduced by the pandemic. For example, the survey recommends to ensure that gender-sensitive health services keep running during the lockdown period, despite challenges. Also, 15 IFP fellows attended the 6th Africa SDG Forum, held in Zimbabwe, that provided opportunities to beneficiaries to participate in the side events, giving exposure to the peace building work. Furthermore, PBF falls under SDG 5 (gender equality & women/girls’ empowerment) & SDG 16 (peace, justice & strong institutions). The second cohorts attended a workshop to assess the implications of SDGs 5 & 16 on peacebuilding, and learned more about the UNSCRs, affecting peace and youth. Still, through the reporting period, the project supported training of staff, from Immigration and Quarantine Centre, as well as monitoring of the response efforts and awareness raising by Women’s Coalition of Zimbabwe, with support from Women and Law in Southern Africa. Additionally, the National Development Strategy (NDS) work has undergone consultations in the provinces. So, NANGO, building on input from citizen engagements, developed and submitted a position paper during the NDS – Social Protection thematic pillar development, where the inputs are expected to inform the NDS social Protection Chapter in November 2020. In the same vein, while, WUA has supported development of 9 peace building academic papers, the upcoming dissemination workshop, targeting academia, policy makers and CSO’s, will be convened in October 2020.

Accordingly, the TSP policy making processes, where three policy papers have been developed and submitted to the Ministry of Finance, are being considered in the design of the 2021-2025 National Development Strategy(NDS).Thus, the NDS is capitalizing on the TSP’s experience and lessons learned, by expending citizen and stakeholders’ engagements in the new development process. In fact, the physical distancing is observed with peace lens and digital adaptation.

**Please indicate any significant project-related events anticipated in the next six months, i.e. national dialogues, youth congresses, film screenings**, etc. (1000-character limit):

The next few months present a window of opportunity for accelerated implementation of the amended project, which focuses on social cohesion, conflict prevention and resolution, while complementing ongoing UN response to COVID-19, through the socio-economic framework. In fact, the PBF contributes to the alleviation of the political and systemic challenges at grassroot levels. In that context, the NPRC public hearings, on the Matabeleland disturbance of the 1980s in 4 provinces, is ongoing. Likewise, the gender strategy, developed in 2019, is being deployed, to ensure that women are not left behind in healing and reconciliation process. Besides, the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index for Zimbabwe, which is being piloted, will be finalised. The index is a standardised tool and reference for parliamentarians in their analysis of conflicts as well as socio-economic and political relationships between government and the citizens. Simultaneously, the development of the Conflict Early Warning and Response System, will be completed. Meanwhile, the Conflict Mapping baseline, which intends to identify the local specific conflict issues, has started and will inform the home-grown responses on national healing and reconciliation. However, the processes of re-configuring new delivery models, based on virtual platforms, has been slow, particularly with Government partners, as setting up and building confidence on these platforms, took time, due to capacity gaps, confidentiality and security issues. Since, the work is on course and will continue online, with the support to NDS, digitalization and capacitation. With the No-Cost Extension granted, the PBF activities, which are made COVID-19 sensitive, will be concluded. Indeed, the implementation of the project activities, most of which, are underway, will utilise the 3rd tranche to consolidate gains. The repurposed activities include, starting truth seeking and telling; holding public hearings, addressing historical conflicts; enhancing women’s safe spaces, supporting development of tools, which back gender mainstreaming in the work of the NPRC; researching on sexual crimes; supporting NPRC and ZGC peacebuilding efforts; backing Social Cohesion & Reconciliation Index (SCORE) and CEWER; conducting Conflict Mapping Baseline & finalizing Social protection capacity building handbook. The project will also promote the integration of social cohesion and conflict sensitivity principles in the social protection issues, that have emerged, due to the pandemic. In that context, a Social Protection delivery handbook is underway, which will culminate in the training of Social Development Staff, on integration of peace building in social protection. Also, the MoPSLSW, will use PBF support to integrate peace building concepts in the delivery of the Zimbabwe’s resilience programme, an initiative to build the economic capacity of at risk and vulnerable populations. Further, PBF is supporting a social protection, targeting review to address a gap, identified during the 2019 Social Protection Sector review. The latter, pointed to weak and inefficient targeting, that might result in community conflicts. Too, to inculcate accountability to affected populations, the PBF is supporting development of a social protection, with community-based feedback mechanism, which is expected to foster peace through institutionalisation of tools for reaction. In addition, PBF will support the design of the NDS’s process, with phased consultation by the government and stakeholders, while considering the nexus between gender, economic development and peacebuilding. Lastly, the point of entry workshops, which PBF supported the Immigration on gender disaggregation, for 98 males & 78 females from 4 provinces, focused on the nexus between management of quarantine centres and peacebuilding.

FOR PROJECTS WITHIN SIX MONTHS OF COMPLETION: summarize **the main structural, institutional or societal level change the project has contributed to**. This is not anecdotal evidence or a list of individual outputs, but a description of progress made toward the main purpose of the project. (1500-character limit):

The PBF project has enhanced the meaningful participation of women and youth in national policy development processes, through TSP consultative platforms, community engagement platforms and dialogue spaces, with peace lens. For instance, Education sector stakeholders and students participated in national dialogues, which sought to create platforms for various sectors to engage in national platforms. This was a milestone that, not only, has addressed some of the obstacles in engaging communities, but also, has opened the spaces for ordinary citizens to understand and articulate socioeconomic issues, through participation on the TSP. At national level, the inclusive participation has closed the feedback loop between state and citizens; built trust & enhanced the citizens engagement for coexistence, with peace lens. At people grassroot level, the community-based mechanisms, such as provincial peace committees, were capacitated, with skills to tackle conflicts, using local homegrown solutions. Further, there was an increase in the resilience of communities to effectively anticipate, prevent and respond to conflict for social cohesion in the context of the Coronavirus’s threats, as evidenced by the communities’ engagement on local issues. Thus, the project supported the critical links and connection of stakeholders from grass root, at local level, to the national levels. In addition, PBF advanced the national healing and reconciliation agenda, by linking home-grown structures, with state-wide mechanisms and institutions for promotion of women’s peace and security. For instance, the African Women’s Leadership Network (AWLN) chapter, strategically placed women in positions of influence to hold the government accountable to its commitments in the TSP. AWLN has engaged, at the regional and global level, to highlight the national issues of concern and the role of others actors can play in solidarity with Zimbabwean women, who are pushing for peace outcomes.

Subsequently, PBF project supported a survey on gender assessment of covid-19 in lockdown, that provided insights on how the livelihoods and circumstances of women were affected by the pandemic, across the access to health care, GBV and burden of care/households work on women. In fact, 54% of surveyed women can access health service, but with higher cost for some (61%), giving preference on family planning visits. Also, the survey found out that lockdown’ restrictions have limited women to access essential services, including health services. Furthermore, Study revealed that violence against women and girls, had intensified during the lockdown, while women’s burden amplified in taking care of children, household chores & routine duties. As the data showed, women spent more time in doing domestic routines. Thus, the assessment offers preventive responses to mitigate COVID-19 gendered impacts. Such as, advocating for constant community’s vital services, despite restriction; engaging key agencies and state departments for gender-sensitive health services; adopting rules to contain virus’s spreading, while balancing with human rights standards & ensuring that security actors comply with rule of law. In addition, UNW supported WLSA to conduct virtual legal helpdesk sessions in 16 districts, in response to increased GBV cases. These efforts enhanced access to justice services for more than 30 women, that benefitted from this initiative. As a result, Zimbabwe Gender Commission, received support to conduct a rapid assessment of the conditions in quarantine centres. Accordingly, the findings were shared with government departments for promotion purposes.

Besides, by building the capacities and skills of the NPRC on conflict prevention, resolution and transformation as well as complaint handling, the PBF enabled NPRC to initiate the much-awaited reconciliation processes, with public hearings, lined up in the coming few months.

In a few sentences, explain **whether the project has had a positive human impact**. May include anecdotal stories about the project’s positive effect on the people’s lives. Include direct quotes where possible or weblinks to strategic communications pieces. (2000-character limit):

UNDP, in partnership with UN Women, carried out the induction and orientation of over 300 members of the 10 Provincial Peace Committees(PPCs), deployed by NPRC, that focused on alternative dispute resolution, healing and mediation skills. The initiatives enabled the committees to be the first resort for conflict incidences in their provinces, when they carry out human rights and situational monitoring, that fed into the national response platforms. For instance, locally, the PPCs received and transmitted complaints to the NPRC Complaints Handling Department, at the national level, for further consideration. So far, since 2019, 41 cases have been resolved. The complaints ranged from discriminatory resource distribution, educational rights, to human & environmental rights & lockdown’s enforcement. Some cases are processed, other pending or referred to relevant authorities for specific processing.

 As a result, the operationalized Peace Committees, are gaining trust in handling complaints, with enhanced skills. Too, they are contributing to peaceful climate, healing and reconciliation.

Similarly, to solve the exhumation’s dispute, the litigants, namely the Gukurahundi survivor, Charles Thomas, Zapu & Ibhetshu Likazulu, jointly sought an order to bar government from exhuming victims of post-independence conflict known *as Gukurahundi* and rebury them, by filing an urgent application at the BULAWAYO High Court [[1]](#footnote-2). But, in his opposing argument & motion to dismiss, the Government argued that the exhumations programme is emotive issue, that must be handled carefully, laid out, discussed & agreed to by all stakeholders. The, the draft policy framework can be rolled-out. Recently, after weighing in, the High Court judge, has ruled that applicants had to consult first the NPRC, which is constitutionally mandated to lead the exhumation and reburial for healing & reconciliation. Therefore, the court has dismissed the victims’ application to stop the Government from exhuming victims and rebury them properly. The applicants were told to exhaust domestic remedies, namely, engaging the NPRC, the legal authority[[2]](#footnote-3)[[3]](#footnote-4).

**PART II: RESULT PROGRESS BY PROJECT OUTCOME**

*Describe overall progress under each Outcome made during the reporting period (for June reports: January-June; for November reports: January-November; for final reports: full project duration). Do not list individual activities. If the project is starting to make/have made a difference at the outcome level, provide specific evidence for the progress (quantitative and qualitative) and explain how it impacts the broader political and peacebuilding context.*

* *“On track” refers to the timely completion of outputs as indicated in the workplan.*
* *“On track with peacebuilding results” refers to higher-level changes in the conflict or peace factors that the project is meant to contribute to. These effects are more likely in mature projects than in newer ones.*

*If your project has more than four outcomes, contact PBSO for template modification.*

**Outcome 1:** **Improved national capacities for gender and youth inclusive dialogue, consensus-building and reconciliation, with participation of marginalized and at-risk groups (women, youth and people living with disabilities)**

**Rate the current status of the outcome progress:**

**Progress summary:** *(3000-character limit)*

PBF’s support to the National Development Strategy (NDS), is ongoing, with enhanced citizen engagement, building on lessons learned from the implementation of the TSP & citizens feedbacks. So, the RUNOS are supporting the drafting of the NDS, led by government and the World Bank. Part of the support will be provided through stakeholders consultations, that have been undertaken, where the new Strategy is needed to replace the TSP. The TSP’s experience is used as basis to improve the NDS processes. Thus, the current participants, across the bords, such as state, ordinary citizens, woman, youth, rural communities & FBOs, are allowed by the government, to participate in inclusive dialogue and national development processes. Since, some progressive steps have been taken to build trust, consult and involve more citizens in trust or nation building, and in creating platforms for holding duty bearers accountable for economic policy. Moreover, the support to the security sector, included pre-deployment training of peacekeepers & a guidance note on role of police & security sector in COVID-19 response. Ultimately, the TSP & NDS processes have both contributed to improved citizens’ engagement and accountability mechanisms.

Furthermore, the resuscitation of the Social Protection Steering Committee has resulted in setting up systems for oversight in design and delivery of social protection and review for gender, child and social cohesion. This fosters trust, confidence and social cohesion. Subsequently, a social protection delivery handbook is being developed by the Women’s University in Africa and it should be ready for use in 4 months. Indeed, the book will be available to train at least 75 SC members, and government Social Protection Officers. After, a Community Based Feedback Mechanism will be developed to ensure accountability in social service delivery (4 months). Then, the Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index will also be finalised right after.

Similarly, 10 provincial NPRC committees were capacitated and initiated on conflict prevention, resolution & transformation; peace builder’s attributes, key disputes; peaceful & harmonious communities’ engagements, dialogue, ADR gender and context monitoring. For this reason, the healing & reconciliation preventive agenda will be enhanced. Just as sector wide consultations, a conceptual framework for development of the Conflict Early Warning & Early Response (CEWER) system is now in place, pending finalisation of an early detection mechanism of potential conflicts & disputes for preventive measures. So, do the localised & community approaches to conflict management, was supported. Thus, 570 individuals (120f & 450m), such as, traditional leaders, councillors and district officials, were trained on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and, since, they are available as resources in the local Peace infrastructure. Besides, PBF funded support from UN Women, partnering with WLSA, has backed capacity building of NPRC members and staff on how to carry out gender mainstreaming and gender responsive programmes. The curricular, developed, focused on gender-sensitive policies as well as programming under the NPRC’s existing frameworks and guidelines on mainstreaming, grounded in principles of UNSCR 1325, as stipulated by the NPRC Act Chapter 10:32. As a result, the inclusivity, diversity, equality, equity, justice & intersectionality, were identified as key issues towards interventions, being handled by the commission. Consequently, the main outcome of the workshop was a strategic action plan to operationalize gender mainstreaming into NPRC programmes and activities, through the Gender Policy, gender focal person system and knowledge products. Ultimately, the participants suggested concrete actions to accelerate the design of gender sensitive plans & monitoring, with needs-based capacitation, awareness raising & debates, while engaging with grassroots women by safe spaces/peace committees. They also offered to engage with government to review policies & laws under CEDAW & UNSCR 1325 on women’s rights, & to adopt context specific NAP on UNSCR1325, with peace lens, included in SGBV/HPs/SRHRS, to address VAW. Additionally, the recommendations include, not only, the promotion of the cutting-edge research on gender disaggregated data for inclusive development, SDGs & policies, with peace lens, but also, mainstreaming gender in budget, with skills on gender responsive budgeting, using Gender Results Budgeting tools. In the end, the capacitation enabled NRPC to operationalize gender sensitivity into all programming, plans & work, as cross-cutting issues, with critical approaches. The findings are expected to inform interventions, intended to mitigate harmful effect on well-being of women & girls in the country.

**Indicate any additional analysis on how Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment and/or Youth Inclusion and Responsiveness has been ensured under this Outcome:**

*(1000-character limit)*

PBF project has supported targeted programming, that specifically addressed women’s peace and safety issues in communities, while crafting strategies for gender sensitive response. For instance, the victim support gender and diversity committee of the NPRC, was established to precisely promote gender mainstreaming in the national healing and reconciliation agenda. In fact, the IFP fellowship programme has placed 10 fellows in institutions, that focused on gender equality and women’s empowerment in peacebuilding. So, the participants have increased knowledge on the nexus between peacebuilding and SDG 5 (achieve gender equality & empower all women & girls) and SDG 16 (peace, justice & strong institutions) and how to apply acquired skills in their work. In addition, the project has created platforms, where over 1000 women, were reached for women’s leadership, voice and agency in peace initiatives, by ensuring that women actively participated in national peace and reconciliation, via the NPRC, ZGC and stakeholders. Similarly, a study on the impact of COVID-19 and a rapid gender assessment, were conducted by the ZGC, that assessed the effects of COVID-19 on communities and adequacy of the response from a gender perspective. Therefore, both the study and rapid assessment, have identified the gender gaps at quarantine facilities and the influence of the pandemic on women and girls, such as reduced support from social protection programmes, water shortages and challenges, faced by women in the informal sector. Moreover, the study findings were consolidated in a policy brief (attached) and shared with the Ministry of Gender, for presenting to the immigration points of entry pillar, that is responsible to COVID-19 response in the country, for them to address some of the challenges. The findings were also shared with CSOs to inform advocacy efforts on gender responsive COVID-19’s plans and actions. *See attached study, rapid assessment report and policy brief*

 **PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Monitoring:** Please list monitoring activities undertaken in the reporting period (1000-character limit)* Development of the PBF M&E framework was underway. However, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the full implementation of the M&E Plan could not be achieved, given changes in implementation modalities and government regulations.
* Conducted field visits to partners to monitor project implementation progress
* Reviewed, validations of content materials developed by consultants.
* Conducted an evaluation of youth engagement in government policies to inform youth advocacy initiatives, which call for more youth involvement in policy formulation
* Implemented a gendered impact of COVID-19 rapid assessment conducted across 10 provinces of Zimbabwe over a 2-week period.

Through various partnerships the following monitoring activities were conducted by the partners/NUNOs; * Routine program tracking though use of program activity trackers.
* Utilisation of data collection tools in program monitoring.
 | Do outcome indicators have baselines? Yes **Has the project launched perception surveys or other community-based data collection**? An online survey was conducted by WLSA to assess citizen perceptions of the impact of COVID-19 of gender and peacebuilding issues. 418 women (18+) participated in the online survey. Key findings included the need to continue Monitoring, Accountability to women’s rights and gender equality and support women for collective advocacy to promote a women’s rights responsive COVID-19 response. It calls to continuously capacitate women in order to be able to advocate for their rights in various aspects of their lives. A rapid assessment of quarantine centres was conducted by the ZGC. A study to assess implications of C19 on gender and peacebuilding. |
| Evaluation: Has an evaluation been conducted during the reporting period?   | **Evaluation budget (response required**): $25000**If project will end in next six months, describe the evaluation preparations** *(1500-character limit)*: In the next Quarter, the Terms of Reference for the End of Project independent evaluation will be developed and implemented. Expected dates are in January 2021. A new PBF coronavirus impact project will be submitted after management’s guidance. |
| **Catalytic effects (financial):** Indicate name of funding agent and amount of additional non-PBF funding support that has been leveraged by the project.  | Name of funder: Amount: UNDP RoLSHR      $250,000     UNDP CO      $82,000    UNWomen- Irish Aid $162,866.44 |
| **Other:** Are there any other issues concerning project implementation that you want to share, including any capacity needs of the recipient organizations? *(1500-character limit)* | COVID-19 presents a new reality that requires specific attention in programming, especially digital adaptation and virtual meetings, going forward as well as strengthening of capacities of organisations and institutions in the programme to respond to new vulnerabilities such as increased poverty, uncertainty & conflict in communities due to released suspicions and stigmatisation surrounding returnees.  |

**PART IV: INDICATOR BASED PERFORMANCE ASSESSMENT**

*Using the* ***Project Results Framework as per the approved project document or any amendments****- provide an update on the achievement of* ***key indicators*** *at both the outcome and output level in the table below (if your project has more indicators than provided in the table, select the most relevant ones with most relevant progress to highlight). Where it has not been possible to collect data on indicators, state this and provide any explanation.* Provide gender and age disaggregated data. (300 characters max per entry)

|  | **Performance Indicators** | **Indicator Baseline** | **End of project Indicator Target** | **Current indicator progress** | **Reasons for Variance/ Delay****(if any)** | **Adjustment of target (if any)** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Outcome 1**Improved national capacities for inclusive dialogue consensus building and reconciliation with participation of women, youth, marginalized and at-risk groups | Indicator 1.1 Number of joint Government, CSO, Development Partners and IFI’s gender-responsive actions plans and resolutions on the progress made in implementing the TSP**.** | 0 | 8 | 1 action plan developed by the UNDP &UNW Zimbabwe CO, in collaboration with the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the GoZ, are feeding into the development of the National Development Strategy (2021-2025), learning from TSP’s experience. This will support the national blueprint development process currently ongoing. | Sufficient engagement structures as enunciated in the TSP Policy were not established and hampered cooperation of stakeholders at community      | Focus and national priority has shifted to the NDS and set to be launched in the last quarter of 2020. It would thus be prudent for the action plans to be revised downwards to at least 2.     |
| Indicator 1.2Evidence of timely response to conflicts and delivery of conflict-sensitive and gender-reponsive social protection services**.** | 0 | Based on perception and stakeholder satisfaction surveys | 10 provincial peace and healing committees, established in each province, where they received local complaints, & national outreach and induction held, timely response mechanisms to community are in place. 92 complaints received by NPRC, via PPCs, from 16 received in 2019, across the 10 provinces, where the peace committees are operational.34 cases resolved. | Lockdown’s restrictions have led to the suspension of face to face & gathering activities  | The initiatives are underway to go to digital adaptation & virtual meetings where possible, pending the lifting & resumption of full activities |
| Indicator 1.3 Number of recommendations by the NPRC, CSOs, FBOs and Victim Groups adopted by parliament for implementation**.** | 0 | 8 (50 % led by women's organizations) | 42 recommendations were made to Parliament (12 in NPRC Annual Report, to be tabled to Parliament), 23 to the Ministry of Finance, made by NANGO, focusing on political, social & economic issues & 7 in a position paper on socio-economic reforms, submitted by Academia to the Ministry of Finance.  | Recommendations were collected from the NPRC national outreach and consultations, complementary peacebuilding community initiatives by CSOs included among them the policy on Exhumations and Reburials to facilitate Healing and Reconciliation. |  |
| Indicator 1.4 Evidence of increasing confidence and trust by citizens and key stakeholders in the transition process**.** | 0 | Based on regular citizen perception surveys | Trust & confidence to frank & open discussions, enhanced as evidenced by online consultations, conducted by Government, NANGO,WLSA on TSP, feedbacks & recommendation, an innovative view of influencing the development-decision making, that is capitalized by the NDS & that was previously absent, due to hostile relationship between Government and CSOs, that has, now, softened. Increasingly, citizens appreciated the rise in the engagement process on national policy and dialogue.  |  |  |
| Output 1.1Meaningful citizen engagement on the monitoring and review of the implementation of the TSP | Indicator 1.1.1Gender Responsive Strategic Plans (including Annual Work Plans) for targeted institutions developed demonstrating strategic foresight, long term planning, gender and conflict sensitive development.  | 0 | 8 | 2 strategic plans in place: NPRC provincial peace committees’ strategies for conflict management and resolution since COVID-19 outbreak & Curriculum for civic managers, commissions and Ministry of Women Affairs with UZ, developed. Gender Policy for the NPRC being considered by the commission with UNW support 2 planning meeting held to date. A gender focal persons system being developed.  | Plans to support the Ministry with capacity building and dialogue utilizing the developed curricula, targeting senior & mid-level staff for long-term capacity building.  |  Training manual for the senior and mid-level staff at the Ministry of Women Affairs developed key considerations on gender, conflict sensitive development to strategic foresight and risk assessment to inform planning and programmes. |
| Indicator 1.1.2Standardized capacity enhancement handbook with trainer of trainers (ToT) guide developed for fresher-purposes and orientation of future senior Government officials and departments  | 0 | 1 | 1 Local Authorities Citizen Engagement Handbook developed. | The Handbook, is going through final edits and typesetting before printing. | UNICEF focused on Local Authorities, because of their service delivery mandate proximity to people. |
| Indicator 1.1.3Percentage of trained senior civil servants (at permanent secretary, principal director and deputy director level) technically lead the strategic planning disaggregated by gender**.** | 0 | 75  | 248 (186 Male and 62 Female) were trained (Town Clerks 72 (58 M, 14 F), Finance Directors 83(54 M, 29 F), Engineers 83 (68M, 15 F) and Min of Local Government 10 (6M and 4F) on strategic planning.  | Targeting Local Authorities resulted in greater reach. | Adjusted to number and not percentage |
| Indicator 1.1.4CSO-led progress review meetings on priority governace and economic reforms in the TSP (participation disaggregated by gender, age, geographical representation, inclusivity of marginal areas and sex by) 2020**.** | 0 | 4 | 8 meetings were carried out countrywide to sensitize CSOs on national development policy implementation, focusing on the TSP, reaching to 196 CSOs, represented by 286 members (152M.137 F) | The decentralized approach resulted in more meetings reaching to  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.5Percentage of gender responsive recommendations made by citizens that have been adopted / incorporated into national development processes and frameworks by 2020 | 0 | 20% | In commemoration of IWD 2020, the AWLN Zimbabwe Youth Caucus, held a strategic intergenerational dialogue on gender equality in Zimbabwe. The dialogue provided a platform for agenda setting and crafting of recommendations for accelerating gender equality in the country’s development agenda.WLSA produced an issue paper, based on NDS consultation and submitted the same to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for consideration in ongoing NDS processes.  |  | .  |
| Indicator 1.1.6Number of joint GoZ and CSOs initiatives around key Governance and Economic reforms undertaken by 2020**.** | 0 | 8 (50% led by women's organizations) | Awareness meetings on the TSP implementation, conducted by WLSA & Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Women affairs for Community, across 10 provinces, in 16 districts, reaching 770 women and 214 men. | Focus has shifted to the Development of the National Development Strategy 2021-2025. The focus areas of the consultative process include governance and peacebuilding reforms and social protection reforms.      | With the focus now on the NDS process. Target has to be revised to include at least 2 citizen engagement processes on the the National Development Strategy.  |
| Indicator 1.1.7Number of high-level multi-stakeholder platforms meeting quarterly to take stock of the implementation of the TSP. | 0 | 8 | 2 high level discussions led by Office of the President and Cabinet and Ministry of Finance, focusing on governance issues and social protection development or the lack of it in the TSP, have been held. | The requisite infrastructure for the monitoring and evaluation, which Government should have established remains pending. This has delayed the relevant monitoring of the programme to track success, challenges and lessons.  | The national chapter of African Women Leaders Network was launched 25 February, creating a platform for female leaders from different sectorsto engage on social cohesion and peacebuilding issues at both high-level and community level. |
| Indicator 1.1.8National Development Plan for 2021-2026 priorities identified and agreed through a consultative process. | 0 | 1 | The priorities identified for the NDS 2021-2025 by Office of the President & cabinet with the Ministry of Finance & Citizen engagement & dialogues commenced with engagements on various thematic & priority areas & engagements, will occur at all levels & inclusive, capitalizing from TSP’s expedience of engagement & inclusiveness | The NDS process in back on track and expected to be finalised  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.9Percentage of Action Plans (including Key Performance Indicators) developed on priority national development issues including specific gender specificities in the TSP**.** | 0 | 30% | 1 action plan from20 representatives of Chapter 12 Commissions, deliberated on their collective mandate & adopted resolutions to strengthen peace, democracy, constitutionalism & drafted a plan to engage in the constitutional making process. | Multi-ministerial action plan has been developed and includes that of the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare, with key performance indicators using the integrated results management system to ensure delivery of the prioritised projects in the TSP. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.10Percentage of women's and Youth Organizations participating in the multi-stakeholder platform  | 0 | 30%39.27 %women trained on monitoring accountability | Trainings, conducted with CSOs, on Monitoring Accountability to TSP outcomes & use of monitoring tools for 77 participants, including 51 women & 26 men; accountability reports, made & presented + submitted the findings to the Ministry of Finance & Government Stakeholders, w/ 33 women, 3 men participating. (WLSA) |  |  |
| Output 1.2Improved dispute resolution services and social protection systems design in marginalized and at-risk communities | Indicator 1.2.1 National Assessment Report (outlining the existing capacities and gaps including social safety nets with a potential for conflict, with a capacity enhancement plan) produced  | No capacity assesment undertaken | 1 | 1 The Social Sector Review was concluded (Final Report Attached). Findings are influencing the Social Protection’s support, including the planned social protection targeting review. | The Report was not PBF funded. PBF is supporting implementation of the recommendations. |  |
| Indicator 1.2.2 Number of key stakeholders who make use of the national assessment information to inform their institutional decision making, programming and policy engagement processes.  | 0 | (20) 10 State including Independent COmmissions; 10 CSOs (50% being women and youth groups) | One- MoPSLSW.  | The resuscitated Social Protection Steering Committee will support wider utilization of the Report. | The Social Sector Review informed actions like the CBFM that will be utilized by multi-stakeholders. |
| Indicator 1.2.3Gender and Conflict Sensitive programming tool for the social protection sector (containing a Grievance and Redress Mechanism, including conflict-sensitive targeting approaches) | 0 | 1 |  A baseline study, commissioned by NRPC on Conflict Mapping, meant to identify prevailing conflict themes and hotspot areas, to assist in the development of the Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWER).    Development of Community Based planned is underway, to foster accountability to affected populations in service delivery. | Conceptual framework for development of the CEWER and the indicators, software and hardware infrastructure forming the core of the system have been identified. Consultants and enumerators in place while revision of methodology considering the prevailing COVID conditions is underway.  |  UNICEF will support development of CBFM to foster accountability in social protection delivery |
| Indicator 1.2.4Trainer of trainers selected from the Social Protection Steering Committee equipped to deliver gender and conflict sensitive services in marginalized and at-risk communities | 0 | 50 (50% being women) | Social Protection Steering Committee, resuscitated & convened in June 2020 & Social Protection capacity building handbook, under development, to be used to train SC members, ttargeting 60 members 30 Males & 30 females |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.5 Network of peace facilitators (including community mechanisms, women and strategically positioned individuals (at national and sub-national levels)) assisting stakeholders (40% being women) to collaboratively find pragmatic solutions to conflictual situations  | 320 Local Peace Committees (LPCs) | 320 (LPCs); 30 (Multi-sectoral insider mediators); 15 (women's and youth organisations)80% of woman benefited mobile clinics; 100% woman trained facilitators;16.38% woman trained facilitators for CPF; 50 % of female children engaged as education stakeholders | * 17 Mobile legal aid clinics conducted, reached 684 people (551 women and 133 men) (WLSA),
* Women led peace committees strengthened in Southlands, Mabvuku & Mutoko & established in Mabvuku, Hopley & Chitungwiza for 15-20 members for each constituency) (WLSA)
* NANGO trained 40 community facilitators trained (40 Women)-& created a cadre from within that pushes for peaceful expression of community concerns (NANGO).
* 63 Community Peace Facilitators (37M, 26F) trained.
* 1000 Education Stakeholders engaged, including 100 children (50 M, 50 F)
 |  |  Adjusted to number of Peace facilitators |
| Indicator 1.2.6Learning models for nurturing young women and men as peacebuilding leaders**.** | 2019 Pilot Internship Fellowship with 6 Universities targeting 20 (10 women and 10 male) young students has been designed | Scale this up to 13 Universities benefitting 100 students by 2019 | 16 youth delegates attended the African Regional SDG Forum 25-27 February 2020 & One youth delegate, attended a global peace summit in Malaysia & IFPs have written policy briefs and papers on YPS; WPS; COVID-19 and peace. (building a cadre of young people, who can promote peace building, UN Women |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.9% of peacebuilding and social safety needs that have been resolved and addressed through timely responses  | 0 | 50% | Out of 16 cases received by NRPCs Complaints and Handling Department in 2019, 4 cases are pending, 5 referred to relevant authorities & 7 resolved & 92 cases were received in 2020, are currently under investigation | Due to Human Resource constraints, the Complaints Handling and Investigations Department was only constituted in the last quarter of 2020. The large volume of cases received in the first quarter of 2020 indicate a growing appreciation of the NPRC's mandate.     | **Online handling complaints** |
| Output 1.3 NPRC has in partnership with State institutions, CSOs, FBOs, Women and Youth Organisations designed and initiated the implementation of its 5-year strategic plan | Indicator 1.3.15-year gender-sensitive operational plan with sequenced and prioritized activities designed through stakeholder consultations and consensus building efforts  | 0 | 1 roadmap (operational plan) | 1500 citizens took part in NPRC provincial stakeholder consultations & dissemination of their five-year strategic plan & provided feedback to the provincial caucuses, consulted prior to the development of the Strategic Plan.  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.2Number of key state and non-state institutions (especially those mandated to ensure accountability, gender equality, promote peace, protect human rights, guarantee justice, security and enforce rule of law) that have been engaged and developed action plans with activities to complement the NPRC in implementing its strategy**.** | 0 | 4 Oversight institutions, Traditional Leaders, Security Services, Rule of Law Agencies, Political Parties | * The high-level confidence building sessions, conducted by NRPC with the Zimbabwe Republic Police Command Structure, Parliament & Zimbabwe National Army (how many), enlightened them on NPRC’s mandate & explored areas of cooperation in maintaining peace & order & conflict prevention & management.
* ZRP have seconded 35 police officers to assist NPRC in Complaints Handling and Investigations & 30 trained on gender & peace building at SADC rptc.
 | Planned engagements with traditional leaders and political parties, traditional leaders and The State Security Service are scheduled. These institutions are the key gatekeepers in the preserving and maintaining peace.  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.3Number of NPRC thematic, national, provincial and district committees that are operational and functional**.** | 4 thematic committees established, but not operational, National, Provincial and Provincial Peace and Reconciliation Committees not established | 4 thematic, 1 National P& R Com, 10 provincial | The NPRC established 10 Provincial Peace Committees in all the 10 provinces & 7 thematic committees on complaint handling & investigation; conflict prevention & resolution; gender…to assist Programming Activities  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.4Number of recommendations adopted and actioned by the NPRC thematic, national, provincial and district-level committees**.** | 0 |  | The NPRC 2019 Annual Report to be tabled in Parliament has 12 reommendations touching on various issus such as Healing and Reconciliation, Resource Based Conflicts among others.   | Due to the COVID-19 pandemic Parliament had halted Parliamentary sessions and business. Parliament only resumed operations from June 2020    | **Adjusting activities according to lockdown restrictions** |
| Indicator 1.3.5 |  |  |  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.4(6)Number of CSOs and FBOs initiatives that advance NPRC efforts to promote an enabling environment for healing and reconciliation in targeted communities (disaggregated by location and thematic area of peace | 0 | 10 MOUs at provincial level, illustrating partnerships | 1. 7 MOUS signed between ECLF with Local & District Authorities, including 570 Traditional Leaders, Councilors & District Officials, trained on ADR (420 Male; 150 female), mainly from a rural and peri-urban setting.
2. ongoing awareness raising, capacity building and monitoring efforts on the TSP and peace and reconciliation, are underway (WLSA)
3. nationwide survey organized by WLSA and WCoZ, on gender impacts of COVID-19 response activities, Community data collection tool, using 2 online links, helped understand & trace women’s experiences , constraints, hindrances to access services & gender related changes needed to address GBV/VAW in the COVID19 pandemic period
4. Two Gender Monitoring Survey reports, produced informed Situational Analysis Reports (Sitreps).
5. Two faith-based organizations/traditional institutions, were supported in promoting women’s participation in conflict resolution and social cohesion (WLSA).

 w/ 126 participants,113 women, 11 men.  | Work was halted by the COVID-19 pandemic but has since resumed with the last round of enagements on the peace and reconcliation agenda set to be completed by the 3rd quarter of 2020         |  |
| Indicator 1.3.5(7)Number of CSO-led policy engagements with State institutions on peace and reconciliation issues following the launch of the Strategic plan | 0 | 10 (50% led by women and youth organizations) | ECLF&NANGO carried out 3 engagements on the NPRC mandate and Reconciliation Agenda & held consultations on interfacing with the Local Authorities, District Assemblies & Traditional Leadership. Building on the 5 engagement sessions carried out in 2019 |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.6(8)NPRC Strategy for dealing with the past is developed in consultation with the state, civil society and persons affected by historical conflicts**.** | 0 | 1 | The past strategy for dealing with the past (NRPC), developed by Conflict Prevention, Management & Transformation Thematic Committee, that identified the concept of Public Hearings as a tool to resolving unresolved historical conflicts & consulted with stakeholders (NRPC) | Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic and travel restrictions, a consultant had been identified and contracted to capacitate the NPRC Secretariat on the concept of public hearings. A virtual training has been planned.         |  |
| Indicator 1.3.7(9)Initiatives by the NPRC in collaboration with stakeholders for dealing with the past developed  | 0 | 3 | Safer spaces for women in four provinces (Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Mashonaland East     WSSP rolled out in 4 provinces, reaching over 700 women (WLSA & NRPC & community platforms in Mutoko, Tsholotsho, Mapisa, Bulawayo, and Zhombe to be strengthened on peace and reconciliation (353 women and 116 men). 3 strategies in dealing with the past developed, focus on Exhumations & Reburials, Public Hearings & Women Safe Spaces & opened up discussions on previously sensitive topics such as the Matebeland Disturbances of the 1980s(NRPC).     Higher court has just stressed the NPRC’s mandate in handling exhumation and reburial for healing & reconciliation, that requires consultation with stakeholders on policy, paving the ways for resuming the process | Policy dialogues have been ongoing between Government, CSOs and Victims on the formulation of an Exhumation and Reburial Policy. Public Hearings are set to commence in 3rd and 4th Quarter of 2020.       |  |
| Indicator 1.3.8(10)Number of gender specific programmes, tools or initiatives initiated or established in line with Section 9 of the NPRC  |  |  | The Victim Support Mechanisms and Guidelines; Strategy for operationalization of gender mainstreaming (Section 9 of NRPC’s Act); Guidelines for research on Sexual Crimes, grounded in UNSCRES 1325, are all made gender sensitive initiatives., programs & tools (UN3 Programmes currently under development ( Social Cohesion and Reconcilaition Index (SCORE), CEWER, Conflict Mapping Baseline. The tools broadly measure soci    Safer spaces for dialogue created for women in four provinces (Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midlands, Mashonaland East (WLSA & NPRC), enabled women to share without fear or embarrassment, their experience & feelings as victim of violence on non-harmful ways, using platform to share expectation reaching over 700 women in 4 provinces  |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.9(11)Number of programmes, mechanisms and frameworks initiated and established respectively by the NPRC in collaboration with key stakeholders to facilitate long term peace and reconciliation  | 0 | 5 | The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE), CEWER, Conflict Mapping Baseline, 3 works in progress, to measure social cohesion & reconciliation for peace in multi-ethnic societies.The write shop held in 4 provinces with NRPC, WLSA, CSOs on WSSP report & legal roundtable to identify long-term reconciliation through policies and justice based on WSSP findingsA guidance notes for security sector response in the COVID-19, developed and submitted it to chapter 12 commissions for engagement of police to address citizens’ concerns (UNW) | The COVID-19 enforced locked has impacted negatively on the developmemnt of the tools. Also on the cards is a Research focussing on GBV and the use of Sexual Crimes as a tool in Conflict.      |  |
| Indicator 1.3.6(12)Number of legal and policy recommendations to ensure non-recurrence and facilitate assistance to persons affected by conflicts is submitted to state institutions including parliament-UNDP | 0 | 2 | 13 Recommendations (5 Legal & 8 Policy) ,made by the NPRC on Exhumations and reburials and dealing with past conflict; recent high court ruling, has clarified the NPRC’s mandate on exhumation programme & process to resume soon after clearance. Recommendations currently being considered by the GoZ and the Ministry of Justice in drafting National Policy on Exhumations and Reburials. | Government of Zimbabwe led by the Office of the President and the Ministry of Justice currently exploring policy options emanating from the recommendations.      |       |

1. https://www.newzimbabwe.com/judge-reserves-ruling-on-barring-exhuming-gukurahundi-victims/ [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. https://www.herald.co.zw/landmark-ruling-on-gukurahundi-exhumations/ [↑](#footnote-ref-3)
3. https://www.herald.co.zw/landmark-ruling-on-gukurahundi-exhumations/

;https://www.herald.co.zw/ed-mat-leaders-seek-gukurahundi-closure/;https://www.newsday.co.zw/2020/02/gukurahundi-fast-track-programme-draws-fire/

https://www.chronicle.co.zw/gukurahundi-exhumations-process-starts/

https://www.sundaymail.co.zw/president-to-fast-track-gukurahundi-reburials [↑](#footnote-ref-4)