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**PBF PROJECT progress report**

**COUNTRY:** Zimbabwe

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

**FINAL**

**YEAR of report: May**2021

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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:**  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 $ 1,787,756.00  UNICEF $ 774,960.00  UN Women $ 581,145.00  $      Total: $3,143,861.00  Approximate implementation rate as percentage of total project budget: 95% implementation rate of all tranches  \*ATTACH PROJECT EXCEL BUDGET SHOWING CURRENT APPROXIMATE EXPENDITURE\*  Indicate dollar amount from the project document to be allocated to activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: US$630,000  Amount expended to date on activities focussed on gender equality or women’s empowerment: USD$419,320  The consolidation of financial reports is attached | |
| Project Gender Marker: 2  Project Risk Marker: 1  Project PBF focus area: 2 | |
| **Report preparation:**  Project report prepared by UNDP, UNW, UNICEF  Project report approved by PDA  Did 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):**

Zimbabwe completed implementation of the Building Trust and Confidence in Zimbabwe's Transition project, under an evolving and volatile context. The Project supported Zimbabwe’s transition from the first dispensation, to the second one. The coming-in of Zimbabwe’s new government offered hope for political tolerance, strengthening of democracy and good governance, promotion of vertical & horizontal accountability, peace & reconciliation, and improvement of the economy. The Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) encapsulated the dream, and the PBF sought to support dissemination of the TSP hard to reach and marginalised communities, support social protection and address peace and reconciliation issues. The project largely achieved this goal and went further to support consultations on development of the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1). The NDS1, building on feedback from TSP dissemination, was built on broad consultations, including PBF developed position papers whose input found expression in the NDS1in Chapter 12 of the NDS from pages 220-225. The second output supported strengthening of social protection systems in Zimbabwe, working closely with the Ministry of Public Service Labour and Social Welfare (MoPSLSW). PBF facilitated implementation of the Social Sector Review recommendations, including review of social protection targeting methods, development of social protection capacity building tools and [integration of social cohesion and peace building in social protection delivery](https://drive.google.com/file/d/124gDtBZEumJ5j_Ad9oa4sjoMo0Y7DeOd/view). Furthermore, PBF made considerable strides in the inclusion of women in peacebuilding processes through capacity building of actors and financial support to activities specifically targeting women. These efforts focused on the need for women’s participation, as well as their needs as survivors of conflict. Lastly, the project was a driver for advocacy and change through the strengthening of independent commissions such as the Gender Commission, and the National Peace and Reconciliation Commission. This enabled the opening of spaces to discuss previously unaddressed and unresolved historical and political issues in the country, particularly in the Matebeleland Region of Zimbabwe. The evolving operational context characterised by COVID-19 and the associated lockdowns affected ability to deliver the project on time and using initially conceptualised modalities. Furthermore, the disrupted plans also affected ability to realise some high-level results, beyond activity completion, during the lifespan of the project. Notwithstanding, the COVID-19 recovery plans and ongoing programmes will take such gaps into account.

**In a few sentences, summarize what is unique/innovative and interesting about what this project is trying/has tried to achieve or its approach (rather than listing activity progress) (1500 character limit)**

The Zimbabwe’s PBF project took a broad-based approach, building on competitive advantages of three RUNO’s -UNDP, UN-Women and UNICEF to work with Government Ministries, CSOs, Independent Commissions and the Academia to address historical /unresolved conflicts and at the same time building strong institutions, systems and accountabilities to cultivate and sustain peace in Zimbabwe.

The project strengthened decentralised peace infrastructure and capacities of local authorities to engage citizens in public policy, the project had specific contributions to the decentralisation agenda of the Government of Zimbabwe. Flexibility to support consultations and citizen inputs into the National Development Strategy 2021-2026, which were not part of the project proposal, sustained its relevance in a changing context. In addition to supporting emerging opportunities, the Zim-CATT provided UN agencies an opportunity to build on gains in strengthening a very nascent peacebuilding infrastructure in Zimbabwe.

The ZIM-CATT project has contributed to a strong appreciation of the need to have conflict

sensitive programmes by sector ministries. In the past conflict and peace were a reserve of

mandated institutions. Sectoral ministries did not recognise their role in peace building.

Through the project support, targeted sector ministries were incorporating peace and conflict

management and prevention into programme planning and implementation. The Ministry of

Public Service Labour and Social Welfare had initiated training of staff while the

MWAGCDSME had also trained its staff at decentralised levels on integrating peace and

conflict in their work.

The PBF changed the culture of the Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare (MoPSLW), towards prioritisation of citizen engagement, promotion of functional feedback mechanisms and integration of peace building in delivery of social protection programmes. The MoPSLSW diligently followed through recommendations of the Social Sector Review through, resuscitation of the Social Protection Steering Committee, setting up of community-based accountability committees, review of capacity building tools and training staff on integration of peace building in programming.

The PBF facilitated building trust and confidence within the school settings, reaching to 20 Districts[[1]](#footnote-2) engaging education stakeholders -20 schools, 100 pupils and 900 stakeholders (teachers and local leaders). The consultations informed development of self-learning materials targeting upper primary and lower secondary pupils. These tools are aligned to the school curriculum and will henceforth be used as part of teaching aids.

The NPRC, implemented Women Safe Spaces provided a platform for Women to narrate their experiences with respect to human rights violations and their experiences during conflict situations. The initiative allowed women to have discussions on subjects that had not received sufficient attention for healing and reconciliation. It has been recognised by external actors as an original and innovative initiative which can serve as best practice learning for other countries. The initiative reached 500+ women in four provinces. A further1000+ women were reached with follow up activities like mobile legal aid clinics.

Support provided to 92 local authorities, culminated in their improved capacity to consult, and engage citizens in budget formulation and implementation planning. The 2021 Local Authorities Budgets showed a shift towards service-oriented budgeting, proving responsiveness to the people’s inputs and improve technical capacities of technical officials at local tiers of government. The central and local government joint programming and vision has significantly assisted in improving the trust and collaboration between the two tiers of government which had traditionally been strained due to perceived difference in political orientation of the leadership. In addition, the collaboration contributed immensely in sharing of critical information of the administration of Intergovernmental Fiscal Transfers (IGFTs) to support the Devolution exercise. Ultimately this has improved service delivery like water reticulation, refuse collection and maintenance of social amenities like council schools, clinics and parks.

**In a few sentences, summarize major project peacebuilding progress/results (with evidence) which PBSO can use in public communications to highlight the project (1500-character limit)**

The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission (NPRC) has successfully lobbied and advocated to the GoZ to be empowered to carry out public hearings on past conflicts and grievances. The pilot hearings are scheduled to be carried out from the second quarter of 2021. The Conflict Prevention, Management and Transformation Unit is also in the process of developing the Conflict Early Warning and Response (CEWER) system for the country. This system is based on the recognition that a fully developed early warning system would enable conflict prevention and peacebuilding by institutionalizing a proactive approach in addressing conflicts. It is a combination of norms, standards, policies, mechanisms, and processes that seeks to strengthen the capacity of key actors to proactively address conflict, by utilizing synthesized information from various sources to assess whether threats to peace exists and to analyse what action might be taken to mitigate and alleviate these threats. . This is a collaborative effort between the NPRC, UNDP, and UN Women.

The project sought to improve citizen participation and enhance dialogue mechanisms between Government and the citizens. This saw the GoZ collaborating with CSOs, in particular (in full please)NANGO, in policy consultations.. Through these collaborative engagements with civil society, NANGO came up with 4 CSO position paper on challenges, opportunities and proposed strategies to promote socio-economic development in the country.; These 4 position papers were submitted to the GoZ and formed the basis of discussions in the formulation of the National Development Strategy 1 and the National Budget Consultations for 2021[[2]](#footnote-3)

During the project, conflict management and resolution skills were strengthened for district assemblies, councillors, traditional leaders and chiefs in selected areas. Training were conducted in 15 of the 59 districts in the country leading to improved local infrastructures for peace. The PBF also laid the base of a revamped social protection delivery system in Zimbabwe, built on accountability and sensitivity to social cohesion as a prime factor. The developed Social Protection Handbooks adopted by the MoPSLSW are now part of staff capacity building tools. The MoPSLSW, building on PBF lessons, has set up accountability committees whose function is to gather feedback on programme delivery.

Further to Safe Spaces, women were given information & tools to understand and actively engage in the Government’s development through Women and Law in Southern Africa’s, supported by PBF, work to sensitise communities on the TSP and the NDS. This meant that communities were at a better position to support development efforts, demand recognition of their rights, and actively participate in the development of NDS1.

**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 (1153 youth comprising of 57% male and 43% female) in national policy development processes, through TSP consultative platforms, community engagement platforms and dialogue spaces. For instance, education sector stakeholders and students participated in national dialogues, which sought to create platforms for various sectors to engage in national platforms, and women’s organisations ensured that women participated and were heard on issues relating to their needs in development. 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 and NDS. At national level, the inclusive participation has closed the feedback loop between state and citizens; built trust & enhanced the citizens engagement for coexistence in a highly polarised context.

At grassroot level, the community-based mechanisms, such as provincial peace committees, including women-led peace committees, were capacitated, with skills to tackle conflicts, using local homegrown solutions. This enabled the communities to be self-sufficient, reliant and sustaining by developing homegrown solutions to emerging conflicts within their areas. Further, there was a marked increase in the resilience of communities to effectively anticipate, prevent and respond to conflict for social cohesion in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic threats, as evidenced by the communities’ engagement on local issues. This can be evidenced by the work of the Provincial Peace Committees that previously did not exist but were established in all the 10 provincial capital cities. PBF also supported CSOs to hold the Government accountable in terms of their response to the pandemic, e.g. in quarantine centres and the relationship between communities and the security sector. 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. This has enhanced the local ownership and strengthened leadership at local levels in particular. AWLN has engaged, at the regional and global level, to highlight the national issues of concern and the role of other actors can play in solidarity with Zimbabwean women, who are pushing for peace outcomes. 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 by lobbying government and carrying out nationwide consultations on contentious historical conflicts and grievances.

**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 the 10 provincial peace committees. The Committees carried out human rights and situational monitoring to feed into the national response platforms and inform the government of key issues of concern that needed to be addressed. The NPRC received across 10 provincial peace committees, 228 complaints pertaining to cases of partisan food distribution and cases on quarantine centre detainees who had escaped human rights issues and potential conflicts, All the cases have been resolved or referred to the relevant government department for actioning.

[NPRC Peace Enforcement](https://www.newsday.co.zw/2020/04/nprc-sets-up-lockdown-peace-enforcement-team/)

[Peace Committee Training](https://www.herald.co.zw/training-for-peace-committees-begins/)

The ongoing discussions and policy engagements to facilitate national healing and reconciliation have seen the state initiate a process of developing policy options on exhumations and reburials, that recommend a victim centred approach and guidance by expert in the field. Community involvement and consultations will be key aspects of the policy.

[Contentious Past Conflict](https://www.herald.co.zw/ed-mat-leaders-seek-gukurahundi-closure/)

[Historical Conflict](https://www.newsday.co.zw/2020/02/gukurahundi-fast-track-programme-draws-fire/)

Through the completion of the cycle of the Internship Fellowship Programme where 75 students were attached to 25 host organisations during the course of the project, the UN Agencies managed to ensure a niche of students managed to get practical training on peacebuilding issues. This ensured that there would always be an informed base of youth on peace issues as well as a repository for future learning.

[IFP Cohort 1](https://www.zw.undp.org/content/zimbabwe/en/home/presscenter/articles/building-future-peacebuilding-leaders-through-the-internship-fel.html)

[IFP Cohort 2](https://www.zw.undp.org/content/zimbabwe/en/home/presscenter/articles/building-future-peacebuilding-leaders--the-2nd-cohort-.html)

The 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, key survey themes included women’s access to health including SRH, GBV services and burden of care/households work on women. 54% of surveyed women were able to 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 on domestic chores. 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.

**Work with Junior Councils**

UNICEF, with PBF support built the capacity of Junior Councils to make meaningful constituency informed submissions to the Senior Councils. A total of 5 Junior Councils were supported to engage peers, formulate submissions and pitch for adoption of submissions in Senior Council Sitting.

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IrmF2M\_toq\_IJGp7ibB3B3RRU4QBpspT/view**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IrmF2M_toq_IJGp7ibB3B3RRU4QBpspT/view)

[**https://drive.google.com/file/d/1onb5Msrwk9MH2zOj01NeAWVH42wzrOZh/view**](https://drive.google.com/file/d/1onb5Msrwk9MH2zOj01NeAWVH42wzrOZh/view)

**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)*

The PBF helped to foster citizen engagement in national development through a consultative NDS1 development and systems for social protection delivery and frameworks for implementation of peace and reconciliation. Previously, like the TSP development, hard-to-reach areas were left out of social development, past political violations were not openly developed and national social protection systems were weak on accountability to affected populations.

PBF supported development of the National Development Strategy1 (NDS), with enhanced citizen engagement, building on lessons learned from the implementation of the TSP & citizens feedbacks. Inputs gathered through citizen consultations culminated in position papers that influenced the NDS1. The NDS1 document captures citizen voices relating to enhanced social service delivery, through increased fiscal support.

[WLSA Position Paper](https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1UBD2ZPD_79pUT99hu3rtEUBobUnR5wN8?usp=sharing)

The experiences harvested from the TSP were utilised to support the NDS processes. This allowed a wholistic citizen-centred consultative process being adopted to ensure inclusive dialogue in the national development processes.

The resuscitation of the Social Protection Steering Committee resulted in setting up systems for oversight in design and delivery of social protection and review for gender, child, and social cohesion. At activity level, the MoPSLSW conducted focus group discussions and consultations to get beneficiary feedback on how to improve social cohesion in the delivery of social assistance programmes. The convening of these demonstrated a shift towards prioritising and investing in gathering beneficiary input in delivery of programmes. Further, a comprehensive social protection targeting review was conducted and findings and report recommendations are expected to improve both the design and fidelity provision of social assistance delivery. Advocacy from the Steering Committees also resulted in concrete social assistance indicators in the NDS1 aiming to track proportion of population with access to social care and support services from (15% in 2020 to 75%) by 2025, proportion of the population that are subjected to all forms of abuse (disaggregated) from 35%-10 % and proportion of victims of violence who reported their victimisation to responsible authorities – from 5% to 30 %

Similarly, 10 provincial NPRC committees were capacitated and initiated on conflict prevention, resolution & transformation; ADR ; gender and context monitoring. For this reason, the healing & reconciliation preventive agenda was enhanced. 570 individuals (120f & 450m), such as, traditional leaders, councillors and district officials, were trained on alternative dispute resolution mechanisms and are available as resources in the local Peace infrastructure.

A conceptual framework for development of the Conflict Early Warning & Early Response (CEWER) system is now in place together with a prototype being developed to suit the Zimbabwean context.

UN Women, partnering with WLSA, supported the capacity building of NPRC members and staff on gender mainstreaming and gender responsive programming. 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. 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.

The NPRC also committed to engage government to review policies & laws under CEDAW & UNSCR 1325 on women’s rights & to adopt context specific National Action Plan on UNSCR1325.

Spaces created for women to put their needs and issues on the table; awareness raising on the TSP ensured engagement of women and youth; platforms for women and youth’s meaningful engagement in the initial NDS processes through spaces to input & provide feedback created; broad consultations by NANGO and WLSA participation of rural communities & FBOs. AWLN established with a diversity of women across generations, political parties and backgrounds aiming to foster Peace and Social Cohesion; Youth Chapter set up to synergize the YPS and WPS agendas; facilitate linking of local structures with national level mechanisms and institutions for promotion of women’s peace and security. Fruitful relationships initiated, built or enhanced with the security sector to ensure commitment to the WPS agenda (SADC Regional Peacekeeping Training Centre, Zimbabwe Republic Policewomen Network, Ministry of Defence). Supported WLSA to undertake training of CSOs on monitoring tools and monitoring accountability; train NPRC on gender mainstreaming; provide women with legal services and other dispute resolution services to address rights violations; convene safe space dialogues for women on their experience of the Covid pandemic resulting in a Peace Report shared with NPRC; engage in the water crisis by convening a conference, initiating court processes resulting in a court order for appropriate testing, and continuingly monitoring the situation. ZGC trained on gender and peacebuilding by University of Zimbabwe (development of training manual and facilitation of training).

**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 gen

der mainstreaming in the national healing and reconciliation agenda.

The IFP fellowship programme placed 17 fellows in institutions, that focused on gender equality and women’s empowerment in peacebuilding. Overall, the participants of the IFP 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 a practical setting.

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 through the NPRC and the Zimbabwe Gender Commission.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **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. * The National Junior Councils conducted a Surveys on how the COVID-19 Lockdown affected youths and children. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1IBu9u84WWB_JU0AqVu0KTLoUIbLp3Puj/view> |
| 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)*:  The PBF Terminal Evaluation is ongoing. |
| **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 presented a new reality that required specific attention in programming, especially digital adaptation and virtual meetings, 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 suspicions and stigmatisation surrounding the COVID-19 Virus.  With the COVID-19 still raging, the post-pandemic phase will draw from the lessons of the lockdowns and the potential for increased tensions and violent conflicts that characterised the enforcement measures in some parts of the country. There is need to emphasise conflict prevention in all interventions. |

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. Both the study and rapid assessment 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 into a policy brief (attached) that was shared with the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development, for presentation to the GoZ and also actioning by the relevant Government departments 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*

The National Junior Council (a Child Participation platform) was supported through building capacity of this child representation group on viable mechanisms of gathering feedback and making tangible submissions to the Senior Councils. A total of 140 (80 female and 60 Males) Junior Councillors were reached. Some of the issues raised from this constituency included issues to do with child labour, child marriages, street fights and gender-based violence. The participation of the youth and schools going children enabled the bringing to the fore of issues affecting children. The PBF thus supported creation and functionality of a system that enabled children and youths to contribute to the peace discourse in Zimbabwe. Further a documentary is being produced, to highlight the results of the work and will be aired on National Television.

The UNCT is currently discussing a youth-targeted intervention, in the framework of the SDGs, as well as the issues articulated in the Common Country Assessment as well as the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF, 2022-2026).

**PART III: CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES**

**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 | The United Nations Country Team supported the Government of Zimbabwe in the conceptualization and crafting of the National Development Strategy (2021-2025). The NDS 1 is the economic blueprint guiding Zimbabwe’s trajectory in achieving the SDG goals. It was subsequently launched in November 2020 | Sufficient engagement structures as enunciated in the TSP Policy were not established and hampered cooperation of stakeholders at community | Focus and national priority shifted to the NDS in 2020 and the GoZ carried out extensive stakeholder consultations in its development. This policy shift subsequently impacted on anticipated activities. |
| Indicator 1.2  Evidence of timely response to conflicts and delivery of conflict-sensitive and gender-responsive 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 and of those 42 only 5 were adopted by Parliament with the bulk still under consideration. | A number of recommendations were made to Parliament and a number are yet to be adopted for implementation |  |
| 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 | 5 position papers were submitted by the CSOs (NANGO and WLSA) in the consultations carried out for the NDS marking an improved participation of citizens and CSOs in government processes. Post the launch of the NDS, an assessment was conducted to gauge the responsiveness of Government to recommendations made which indicated an increase in Government’s response to citizens priorities. |  |  |
| Output 1.1  Meaningful citizen engagement on the monitoring and review of the implementation of the TSP | Indicator 1.1.1  Gender 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 is at final stages. A gender focal persons system for peace committees being developed. ZRP Women Network supported to develop a Strategic Plan for 2021-2025 based on an evaluation of the strategic plan 2015-2020, a situation analysis, and extensive consultation with members out in the districts.  The MoPSLW developed a gender responsive strategic plan (2019-2023) focussing on Improved service Delivery to vulnerable communities and a focus on supporting legislative review and alignment of laws with the constitution. |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.2  Standardized 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. |  | UNICEF focused on Local Authorities, because of their service delivery mandate proximity to people. |
| Indicator 1.1.3  Percentage 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. |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.4  CSO-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 | 26 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) |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.5  Percentage of gender responsive recommendations made by citizens that have been adopted / incorporated into national development processes and frameworks by 2020 | 0 | 20% | The GoZ has extended the Women’s Parliamentary Quota for an additional 10 years as well as establishing a Women’s quota in the Local Governance structures to ensure and enhance women’s participation in decision making and the political sphere  WLSA produced an issue paper, based on NDS consultation and submitted the same to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs which was considered and informed the gender dynamics and perspectives in the NDS.  Activities to commemorate the 20th anniversary of UNSCR 1325 resulted in increased engagement on the resolution withing NPRC and the Ministry of Defence |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.6  Number 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.  OPC and NANGO carried out joint engagement meetings to harvest insights int the TSP and channel them into the NDS. |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.7  Number 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 and Economic Development, focusing on governance issues and social protection development or the lack of it in the TSP, have been held.  4 further high-level meetings incorporating CSOs were carried out in the development of the NDS.  3 National Social Protection Steering Committee meeting were convened. These review delivery of social protection programmes in Zimbabwe. | The requisite infrastructure for the monitoring and evaluation of the TSP were not operationalised. This impacted the relevant monitoring of the programme to track success, challenges and lessons. |  |
| Indicator 1.1.8  National Development Plan for 2021-2026 priorities identified and agreed through a consultative process. | 0 | 1 | The NDS was launched in November 2020 & priority areas and engagements were all inclusive & participatory from the grassroots to the higher echelons of government. Stakeholder consultations were supported by the RUNOs in all 10 provinces and at grassroot level |  |  |
| Indicator 1.1.9  Percentage 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 1.1.10  Percentage 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) | The anticipated monitoring mechanisms of the TSP were not fully established and operationalized. This saw Government and RUNOs conducting monitoring and evaluation outside of the intended structures anticipated by the TSP |  |
| Output 1.2  Improved 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.  1 Analysis of Discriminatory Laws was undertaken that is intended to influence women’s access to justice.  1 mapping of national implementation of UNSCR 1325 was carried out intended to support further collaboration with NORC and the Ministry of Defence | The Analysis was not PBF funded but the findings informed the programming |  |
| 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) | 6 - The RUNOs (UNICEF, UN Women UNDP) and the World Bank are making use of the Social Sector Report.  Government Ministries and Departments MoPSLSW, MoHCC are also making use of the tool | The resuscitated Social Protection Steering Committee will support wider utilization of the Report.  The Analysis and the Mapping is yet to be formally launched and shared with stakeholders |  |
| Indicator 1.2.3  Gender 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, is meant to identify prevailing conflict themes and hotspot areas, to assist in the development of the Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System (CEWER).  Indicators for the Conflict Early Warning and Early Response System have been developed and a prototype of the system is being customized to suit the Zimbabwean context.  UNICEF Supported a review of Community Based Feedback Mechanisms. |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.4  Trainer 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) |  |  |  |
| 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) |  |  |
| Indicator 1.2.6  Learning 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 | 75 students benefitted from the Internship Fellowship Programme on Peacebuilding that was jointly run by the RUNOs with agender balance of 50:50.  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 the 244 cases received by NRPCs Complaints Handling Department during the course of the project, 4 cases are pending, 179 were referred to relevant authorities, 40 are pending & 25 were successfully resolved. | 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. |  |
| 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 1.3.1  5-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 1.3.2  Number 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 1.3.3  Number 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 diversity to assist Programming Activities |  |  |
| Indicator 1.3.4  Number 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 recommendations touching on various issus such as Healing and Reconciliation, Resource Based Conflicts among others.  The 2020 Annual report has 19 recommendations touching on legislative amendments and recommendations to government ratify and adopt the Convention Against Torture and Enforced Disappearances | 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) |  |  |
| 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). | 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 2021 |  |
| 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 | 3 - The Social Cohesion and Reconciliation Index (SCORE), CEWER, Conflict Mapping Baseline, currently being developed 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 findings  A 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.       During implementation the terms of office of the Commissioners expired and programming had to be put on hold while awaiting the appointment of a new set of Commissioners |  |
| 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- | 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. Chivi, Zaka, Mwenezi,Beitbridge, Matobo, Gokwe South, Gweru, Zvishavane, Tsholotsho, Binga, Mhondorongezi, Zvimba;Mutoko, Wedza, Chikomba,Bindura, Mt, Darwin;Nyanga, Mutasa, Chimanimani [↑](#footnote-ref-2)
2. <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1SHnmxqlA-51-fPB9To9XVzgFG0TTEgao/view> [↑](#footnote-ref-3)