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This action is funded by the European Union

ANNEX

of the Commission Decision on the financing of the individual measure in favour of the Republic of Zimbabwe

Action Document for the Zimbabwe-EU Technical Cooperation Facility

1. Title/basic act/ CRIS number	The Zimbabwe-EU Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) CRIS number: ZW/FED/041-963 financed under the 11 th European Development Fund (EDF)	
2. Zone benefiting from the action/ location	Zimbabwe The action shall be carried out at the following location: Zimbabwe	
3. Programming document	National Indicative Programme (NIP) 2014-2020 for Zimbabwe	
4. Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	This programme contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG target 17 on Partnerships for sustainable development. It will also promote progress towards several other Goals including Goal 1 (no poverty); Goal 2 (zero hunger); Goal 3 (good health and wellbeing); Goal 5 (gender equality); Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth); Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities); Goal 13 (Climate action); and Goal 16, (peace, justice and strong institutions).	
5. Sector of intervention/ thematic area	Multisector	DEV. Assistance: YES
6. Amounts concerned	Total estimated cost: EUR 3 000 000 Total amount of EDF contribution EUR 3 000 000 (1.28% A envelope)	
7. Aid modality and implementation modality	Project Modality Direct management through: - Procurement of services	
8 a) DAC codes	Main DAC code – 400 – Multisector / cross-cutting Sub-code 1 – 43010 Multisector aid.	
b) Main Delivery Channel	10000 – Public Sector Institutions	

9. Markers (from CRIS DAC form)¹	General policy objective	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Participation development/good governance	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	X
	Aid to environment	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Gender equality and Women's and Girl's Empowerment ²	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Trade Development	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health	<input type="checkbox"/>	X	<input type="checkbox"/>
	RIO Convention markers	Not targeted	Significant objective	Principal objective
	Biological diversity	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Combat desertification	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change mitigation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	Climate change adaptation	X	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	10. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships	N/A		

SUMMARY

Formerly one of the most advanced economies in sub-Saharan Africa, the Zimbabwean economy today is among the most vulnerable, with an eroded industrial and agricultural base, and a deteriorating humanitarian situation. While the government has set up an ambitious recovery plan through its Transitional Stabilisation Programme launched in October 2018, signs of progress have been limited and the humanitarian needs are on the rise.

The present Technical Cooperation Facility (TCF) to be financed under the 11th European Development Fund (EDF) is a continuation of similar programmes implemented under the 11th and previous EDF. As stipulated in the National Indicative Programme (2014–2020), this facility will provide funding for the provision of consultancies to assist in identifying, preparing, implementing, evaluating, monitoring, and auditing closed, on-going and planned projects under the EU Programme of development co-operation financed through the EDF. Consultancies will be utilised also to contribute to the development of the new country strategy and programmes to be financed under the new financial instruments that will available for 2021-2027 Multi-annual Financial Framework.

By facilitating short-term technical assistance and studies, training and organisation of conferences and seminars, on an ad hoc basis, the TCF will support all stages of the project cycle, will address specific needs to enhance policy dialogue in strategic areas and explore the possibility of joint programming with EU Member States, will better address the incorporation of the crosscutting issues and performance monitoring; and support the implementation of an effective communication and visibility strategy of the EU's contribution to the development of Zimbabwe.

¹When a marker is flagged as significant/principal objective, the action description should reflect an explicit intent to address the particular theme in the definition of objectives, results, activities and/or indicators (or of the performance / disbursement criteria, in the case of budget support).

² Please check the Minimum Recommended Criteria for the Gender Marker and the Handbook on the OECD-DAC Gender Equality Policy Marker. If gender equality is not targeted, please provide explanation in section 4.5.Mainstreaming.

1 CONTEXT ANALYSIS

1.1 Context Description

Landlocked and resource-rich, Zimbabwe's population of 16.5 million is largely rural and young. Formerly one of the most advanced economies in sub-Saharan Africa, the Zimbabwean economy today is among the most vulnerable, with an eroded industrial and agricultural base, and a deteriorating humanitarian situation.

High fiscal deficit, high public debt burden and external arrears limiting Zimbabwe's access to international finance remain key constraints for economic growth, which remains subdued. The protracted economic decline and fiscal imbalances have heavily constrained development expenditure and social service provision, severely compromising the people's capacity to resist new shocks. Unemployment pressures have been mounting as employment opportunities have continued to diminish. Informal workers are estimated to constitute more than 90% of the total labour force today.

The regime change in November 2017, with President Mnangagwa getting into power, brought highest expectation that the country was set on a sustained path of recovery but events following the July 31, 2018 national elections, brought little relief and, on the contrary, highlighted the extent of Zimbabwe's problems. The electoral results, that saw President Mnangagwa and his party, ZANU-PF, winning the presidency, two thirds of parliamentary seats, and the majority of local government council seats, has been refused by the political opposition despite the general acceptance by foreign and domestic observers. As a result, the political space and personal freedoms that were opened during the pre-2018 election period are shrinking, and episodes of violence and violation of human rights have resurged, having a detrimental effect on the reengagement efforts.

In parallel, the main socio-economic indicators have continued to fall; inflation, liquidity shortages, budget deficits and public debt have further deteriorated. Continuing shortfalls in foreign exchange have led to shortages of key commodities and have pushed prices to record levels, radically reducing people's purchasing power and leading to demonstration and unrest.

In an attempt to respond to the cash and forex shortages and the multi pricing system³, the 2019 Monetary Policy Statement has recognised that the 1:1 parity to the USD was not sustainable and has officially devalued its local currency. A new currency to be called the Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) dollar was added to the multi-currency system in Zimbabwe, the value of which was initially set at 1USD: 2.5 RTGS Dollars and then to be determined by the market. The move has been positively received by the economist and private sector in general, as a necessary move to unblock market distortion and unleash growth but the social impact of the announced measures is still to be estimated in full. The de facto devaluation of savings and salaries, coupled with high price increases for both food and non-food goods, has rendered access to basic services, including healthcare and education, unaffordable for many.

1.2 Policy Framework (Global, EU)

The ultimate objective of EU's action, as expressed in the NIP 2014-2020, is the full normalisation of relations with Zimbabwe in the attainment of the country's aspirations, which include consolidation of democracy, peace and stability, prosperity and sustainable development. Totalling EUR 234 million the NIP focuses on health, agriculture-based economic development and governance (public finance management) and institution building. All actions identified and implemented by the EU under the NIP are directly linked to achieve the 2030 Agenda and target most of the SDGs (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 15, 16 & 17).

³ The bond notes, the Zimbabwe quasi currency introduced in 2016, and their electronic equivalent were officially traded at par with the US Dollar while the informal market rates was between 3:1 and 5:1 to the US dollar creating a distortion in the market prices

All 5 priorities of the European Consensus for Development⁴ are applicable in the Zimbabwean context and more specifically:

- PEACE: the EU's strategic approach in Zimbabwe includes support to free and fair harmonised elections in 2018; reinforces democratic institutions; increases Government transparency and accountability, builds the capacity of key Constitutional Independent Commissions, of the Office of the Auditor General and of the Parliament, supporting access to justice and promote public participation and dialogue.
- PEOPLE: better health is the cornerstone of human dignity and global prosperity. The EU's objective with the support to health systems is reducing child and maternal mortality together with the protection and fulfilment of girls and women rights by ensuring the continuation of support for improved provision of gender-focused basic health services for all.
- PLANET: the Zimbabwe Natural Resource Management Programme integrates community, rights and ecosystems (reducing non-climate stresses, promoting healthy and community-based approaches in natural resources management, reconciling competing land uses in particular agriculture, conservation and economic development). EU programmes also aim at improving land-use policies, restoring the rule of law and security of tenure, returning economic value to land.
- PROSPERITY: the EU's strategic approach is to stimulate inclusive and sustainable growth and jobs by promoting sustainable economic transformation and private sector development through resilience building and support to the development of labour-intensive agri-based value-chains that are market-led, leveraging private investment, including communal farmers that use climate smart mode of productions.
- PARTNERSHIP: the Delegation is supporting the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development functions of development assistance coordination and reporting of development assistance flows.

This action will directly contribute to strengthen the partnership with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and, while supporting the implementation of the current NIP and preparing for the new country strategy, will indirectly contribute to the European Consensus.

1.3 Public Policy Analysis of the partner country/region

Zimbabwe has fully committed itself to the Agenda 2030. Sustainable development is a core constitutional imperative and an overall strategic objective for the country. The 2013 Constitution guarantees political, civil, economic, social and cultural rights for all citizens.

Zimbabwe's national priorities are articulated in the Vision 2030, "Towards an upper middle income economy by 2030", presented at the International Monetary Fund/World Bank (IMF/WB) Spring meeting in April 2018 and in the Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP), October 2018 – December 2020. Two Five-Year Development Strategies, running from 2021-2025 and 2026-2030 respectively, will follow.

In the Vision 2030, the Government presented its aspiration to rebuild and transform the economy, confirmed its full commitment to a democratic Zimbabwe, and prioritised reintegrating Zimbabwe into the international arena as the cornerstone for the economy to unleash its full potential.

The TSP is an ambitious reform programme, focusing on stabilising the macro-economy and the financial sector, introducing the necessary policy and institutional reforms to transform Zimbabwe

⁴ OJ C 210 of 30.6.2017.

into a private sector led economy, addressing the infrastructure gap and launching quick-wins to stimulate growth. Government recognises that the prolonged fiscal deficits and uncontrolled domestic borrowing have created an unsustainable situation, and therefore the strengthening of fiscal responsibility and management of Government expenditure are the necessary preconditions to improve the macroeconomic situation.

Specific attention is dedicated in the programme to the establishment of policy dialogue mechanisms between government and Development Partners, in line with the Busan agreements and to improving the process of managing development aid effectively and productively. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development is currently drafting a Cooperation Development Policy that will replace the 2009 Aid Coordination Policy.

1.4 Stakeholder analysis

The *main stakeholder* of the action is the National Authorising Officer (NAO) being the focal actor as regards development cooperation with the European Commission. The NAO, who is the Minister of Finance and Economic Development, plays a key role in relation to the formulation and implementation of the EDF National Indicative Programme.

Other stakeholders are Ministries and institutions involved in the sectors identified in the NIP, implementing partners of EU development assistance and civil society (both private sector and non-governmental organisations (NGOs)) with whom the EU collaborates to deliver development assistance.

The *ultimate beneficiaries* are the communities benefiting from EU funded projects, and from more efficient and effective governance.

1.5 Problem analysis/priority areas for support

Experience has shown that there are continuous needs for complementary technical assistance aiming at evaluation of policies implementation, support for policy development of new programme formulation, specific capacity building related to new policy orientations and complementary activities in the focal sector.

Furthermore, in the new programming circle post 2020, the EDF will be merged with other instruments into a "neighbourhood, development and international cooperation instrument"⁵ (NDICI) as part of the 2021-27 Multi-annual Financial Framework⁵. This will introduce further changes to the administration of EU development aid and appropriate training/sensitisation may be required.

By facilitating short- and medium-term Technical Assistance (TA) and studies, on an ad hoc basis, the TCF will be a flexible instrument that will support all stages of the project cycle, will address specific needs to enhance policy dialogue in strategic areas and explore the possibility of joint programming with EU Member States, will better address the incorporation of the crosscutting issues and performance monitoring; and support the implementation of an effective communication and visibility strategy of the EU's contribution to the development of Zimbabwe.

⁵ European Commission COM(2018)321 final (plus annexes)

2 RISKS AND ASSUMPTIONS

Risks	Risk level (H/M/L)	Mitigating measures
Lack of enough financial resources for meeting the demands and needs	M	The EU and the NAO will elaborate a detailed plan of needs and actions that will be updated regularly. Whenever possible, other financial resources will be sought for carrying out studies and for supporting capacity building in the government.
Lack of commitment and ownership from the country may lead to limited and inadequate support to the action	M	Ensure diligent stakeholders consultation and involvement during both the preparation and implementation period.
Non-availability of adequate quality technical assistance professionals to be contracted	L	Use of framework and/or direct contracts to ensure ex-ante quality control. The EU Delegation will ensure involvement and leading role in procurement activities.
Assumptions		
Political, economic and social stability does not deteriorate		
The Government of Zimbabwe remains committed to the implementation of programmes contained in the National Indicative Programme (NIP)		
Willingness by the government, line ministries, non-state actors (NSAs) and implementing agencies to participate in activities funded by the EU		

3 LESSONS LEARNT AND COMPLEMENTARITY

3.1 Lessons learnt

The TCF has proved to be a flexible instrument that allows the Delegation to quickly respond to the needs for technical support in order to facilitate the preparation of new interventions or to assist in the implementation of our cooperation.

In the past, TCF activities contributed to the funding of strategic studies and to the smooth preparation and implementation of ongoing activities including raising awareness of EU development programmes in Zimbabwe. In particular, expertise was crucial (i) in commissioning detailed sector studies within the current cooperation framework; (ii) studies in the context of the 11th EDF programming exercise and (iii) attendance to workshops and conferences in the context of the preparatory works for the 11th EDF programming/EPA negotiation

3.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

This project is complementary to all EDF funded projects in Zimbabwe and in particular the ongoing support to the NAO, targeted at enhancing the capacity of the NAO office to fully discharge the role and function of the NAO in the management of EDF resources. A long term Technical Assistance team was mobilised in March 2018, to complement/reinforce the assistance to be provided via Programme Estimate. Activities will be running till 28th September 2021.

In addition to specific EU activities, these Support Measures will contribute to policy dialogue, donor harmonisation, joined/coordinated donor activities, such as analytical studies. The framework for consultation and regular exchanges between key stakeholders (government, donors and NSAs) will be strengthened for the most effective management and use of the EU aid.

4 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

4.1 Overall objective, specific objective(s), expected outputs and indicative activities

The **overall objective** of the programme is to contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in Zimbabwe through putting in place measures to support or accompany the programming, implementation and evaluation of actions under the 11th EDF NIP and to prepare for the post 2020 development cooperation strategy.

The **specific objective** of the intervention is to ensure the efficient and effective utilisation of EU development assistance in support of the implementation of the Government's development strategies and policies.

The project is expected to achieve the following **results**:

Result 1.1: EU funded programmes and projects are properly identified, formulated, implemented, monitored, evaluated and audited, where relevant, with participation of Government, NSAs, EU Member States and other development partners.

The main activities would include:

- Provision of short/medium term technical expertise to support stakeholders with specific tasks related to project identification and formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects and programmes supported by the EU within the identified sectors of the NIP;
- Mobilisation of Technical Assistance to support the Government in undertaking studies to assist in formulation of sector specific government policies, to ensure that aid programmes achieve the desired impact;
- Audits and evaluations of programmes/projects whenever they cannot be financed out of the project itself or where it is convenient or efficient to combine a number of audit/evaluations of related interventions.

Result 1.2: Partnership and policy dialogue among Government, EU, NSAs and development partners in endeavours relevant to development cooperation are strengthened.

- Provision of short/medium term technical expertise to provide capacity development and expert advice: workshops, seminars, etc, on the main issues regarding development cooperation, EU policies and strategies, planning, monitoring and evaluation, effective management, implementation and effective partner coordination;
- Facilitation of meetings/events to promote the priorities of 11th NIP and EU programmes, as well as the sensitisation on related policies and laws;
- Support participation/organisation of conferences and workshop.

Result 1.3: Transparency and publicity of the use of EU resources is ensured through visibility and communication of EU actions.

- Visibility events around key issues of EU policies directed to major stakeholders;
- Targeted communication around key issues including media and opinion leaders.

4.2 Intervention Logic

The support measure will contribute to the overall purpose of efficient and effective use of EU development funds and thereby increase the impact and the sustainability of cooperation activities of the EU in Zimbabwe, notably in the focal sectors identified in the 11th EDF NIP, while preparing the post 2020 EU-Zimbabwe cooperation strategy.

To achieve the objectives above, the strategic approach will be to complement the technical capacity available within the Zimbabwean government within the EU on-going projects and other donors led initiatives, with a flexible instrument that can be quickly mobilised in response to identified needs.

The Action is expected to meet the objectives on the basis of the assumptions that the EU and Zimbabwe will retain a positive and constructive relationship and that political, economic and social progress continues.

4.3 Mainstreaming

Particular attention will be given to project identification to environmental sustainability, gender equality, good governance and human rights, and HIV in order to ensure mainstreaming in future actions. The Rights-Based Approach and "leaving no one behind" principle will be promoted in the implementation of the 11th EDF programme for Zimbabwe and in the identification of new projects.

The specific nature of the TCF provides also the means to undertake specific activities aimed at mainstreaming cross cutting issues such as gender, environment, human rights and the participation of disadvantaged groups such as women and children in EU funded programmes. The TCF may finance the participation of stakeholders to related events and may reinforce capacities within these fields through training and technical assistance.

4.4 Contribution to SDGs

This intervention is relevant for the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG 17, Partnerships for sustainable development.

Complementing the implementation of the EU Development Cooperation in Zimbabwe, it will also promote progress towards several other SDGs including: Goal 1 (no poverty); Goal 2 (zero hunger); Goal 3 (good health and wellbeing); Goal 5 (gender equality); Goal 8 (decent work and economic growth); Goal 10 (Reduced inequalities); Goal 13 (Climate action); and Goal 16, (peace, justice and strong institutions).

5 IMPLEMENTATION

5.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the Government of Zimbabwe.

5.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented is 48 months from the date of entry into force of the financing agreement.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission's responsible authorising officer by amending this Decision and the relevant contracts and agreements.

5.3 Implementation of the budget support component

Not applicable.

5.4 Implementation modalities

The Commission will ensure that the EU appropriate rules and procedures for providing financing to third parties are respected, including review procedures, where appropriate, and compliance of the action with EU restrictive measures⁶.

5.4.1 Procurement (direct management)

This Action will be implemented through procurement of services.

Subject	Indicative type (works, supplies, services)	Indicative trimester of launch of the procedure
Short/mid-term TA as requested, programme related training activities, audits	Services	Q4 2019 onwards

5.5 Scope of geographical eligibility for procurement and grants

The geographical eligibility in terms of place of establishment for participating in procurement and grant award procedures and in terms of origin of supplies purchased as established in the basic act and set out in the relevant contractual documents shall apply, subject to the following provision.

The Commission's authorising officer responsible may extend the geographical eligibility on the basis of urgency or of unavailability of products and services in the markets of the countries concerned, or in other duly substantiated cases where the eligibility rules would make the realisation of this action impossible or exceedingly difficult.

5.6 Indicative budget

	EU contribution (in EUR)
Procurement (direct management)	
SO1: To ensure the efficient and effective utilisation of EU development assistance in support of the implementation of the Government's development strategies and policies.	3 000 000
5.9 & 5.10 Evaluation & Audit	0
Total	3 000 000

5.7 Organisational set-up and responsibilities

The EDF National Authorising Officer and the EU Delegation to Zimbabwe will meet regularly to ascertain what services and actions need to be contracted and how best to do this to support the objectives.

All actions will be implemented by the Delegation under direct management through service contracts managed by the Delegation.

⁶ www.sanctionsmap.eu Please note that the sanctions map is an IT tool for identifying the sanctions regimes. The source of the sanctions stems from legal acts published in the Official Journal (OJ). In case of discrepancy between the published legal acts and the updates on the website it is the OJ version that prevails.

5.8 Performance and results monitoring and reporting

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process, and part of the implementing partner's responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the Logframe matrix (for project modality).

SDGs indicators and, if applicable, any jointly agreed indicators as for instance per Joint Programming document should be taken into account.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

5.9 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, evaluation will not be carried out for this action or its components via independent consultants contracted by the Commission.

In case an evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.

5.10 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, during implementation, decide, on the basis of a risk assessment, to contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

It is foreseen that audit services may be contracted under a framework contract.

5.11 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures, which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Requirements for European Union External Action (or any succeeding document) shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.

APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY) ⁷

	Results chain: Main expected results (maximum 10)	Indicators (at least one indicator per expected result)	Sources of data	Assumptions
Impact (Overall Objective)	To contribute to sustainable development and poverty reduction in Zimbabwe through putting in place measures to support or accompany the programming, implementation and evaluation of actions under the 11 th EDF NIP and to prepare for the post 2020 development cooperation strategy.	GDP growth GINI index	Country assessment reports	<i>Not applicable</i>
Outcome(s) (Specific Objective(s))	To ensure the efficient and effective utilisation of EU development assistance in support of the implementation of the Government's development strategies and policies.	Timely achievement of targets (% actual vs. plan) Levels of expenditure (% actual vs. plan) % of EU projects aligned to country objectives	Evaluation report EAMR KPIs	GoZ remains committed to the implementation of programmes contained in NIP and in the post 2020 partnership with the EU
Outputs	<p>Result 1.1: EU funded programmes and projects are properly identified, formulated, implemented, monitored, evaluated and audited, where relevant, with participation of Government, NSAs, EU MS and other development partners.</p> <p>1 Provision of short/medium term technical expertise to support stakeholders with specific tasks related to project identification and formulation, implementation and evaluation of projects and programmes, including mainstreaming cross cutting issues, supported by the EU within the identified sectors of the NIP or to be identified for the post 2020 Development Cooperation Strategy</p> <p>2. Mobilisation of Technical Assistance to support the Government in undertaking studies to assist in formulation of sector specific government policies, to ensure that aid programmes achieve the desired impact;</p>	<p>No. of short/medium term missions mobilised</p> <p>No. of identified programmes adopted and funded by EU</p> <p>% of new programmes/projects which scores G-2 (gender as a principle objective), or G-1 (gender as a significant objective)</p> <p>No. of policies, documents and guidelines in support of national development issues related to EU cooperation developed</p>	<p>Progress reports and official documents produced by various actors</p> <p>Action Fiches/Commission Decisions</p>	GoZ remains committed to the implementation of programmes contained in NIP and in the post 2020 partnership with the EU

⁷ Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with '*' and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with '**'.

	3. Audits of programmes/projects whenever they cannot be financed out of the project itself or where it is convenient or efficient to combine a number of audit/evaluations of related interventions	No. of project audited/evaluated		
	<p>Result 1.2: Partnership and policy dialogue among Government, EU, NSAs and development partners in endeavours relevant to development cooperation are strengthened.</p> <p>1. Provision of short/medium term technical expertise to provide capacity development and expert advice: workshops, seminars, etc. on the main issues regarding development cooperation, EU policies and strategies, planning, monitoring and evaluation, effective management, implementation and effective partner coordination</p> <p>2. Facilitation of meetings/events to promote the priorities of 11 NIP and EU programmes; as well as the sensitisation on related policies and laws.</p> <p>3. Support participation/organisation of conferences and workshop</p>	<p>No. of short/medium term missions mobilised</p> <p>No. of dialogue meetings organised with the participation of Government and Civil Society</p> <p>No. workshops/events organised</p>	<p>Progress reports</p> <p>Minutes of meetings/attendance registers</p>	<p>Open, transparent and constructive dialogue continues between EU and GoZ.</p> <p>Willingness by the government, line ministries, NSAs and implementing agencies to participate in activities funded by the EU</p> <p>NSAs are willing to engage with GoZ in a constructive dialogue</p>
	<p>Result 1.3: Transparency and publicity of the use of EU resources is ensured through visibility and communication of EU actions.</p> <p>1. Visibility events around key issues of EU policies directed to major stakeholders;</p> <p>2. Targeted communication around key issues including media and opinion leaders.</p>	<p>No. of events organised</p> <p>No. and types of visibility materials sourced</p> <p>No. of newspapers article on EU-Zimbabwe cooperation</p>	<p>Action reports, photos and video</p> <p>Visibility material produced</p> <p>Newspapers articles</p>	<p>Feasible communication and visibility plans are present</p> <p>Availability of partners to participate in EU events</p> <p>Media interest in development and particularly the EU portfolio is maintained</p>