

ZIMBABWE

Multi-Annual Indicative Programme 2021 – 2027

Table of Contents	ii
Acronyms and Abbreviations	iii
1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country/region	5
1.1. Basis for programming	5
1.2. Status of joint programming.....	5
1.3. Priority areas of the EU’s co-operation with the partner country/region.....	6
1.4. Justification and context.....	7
1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation	9
2. EU support per Priority Area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives	9
2.1. Priority Area 1: Good Governance and Citizens’ Rights	9
2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the Priority Area	11
2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective.....	12
2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result.....	12
2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+	13
2.2. Priority Area 2: Green Economic Growth.....	13
2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the Priority Area	16
2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective.....	16
2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result.....	18
2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+	18
2.3. Priority Area 3: Social Recovery and Human Development	18
2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the Priority Area	21
2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective.....	22
2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result.....	22
2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+	23
2.4. Proposed Team Europe Initiative: Gender Equality through women empowerment.....	23
2.5. Proposed Team Europe Initiative: Climate smart agriculture-based resilience building.....	24
3. Support measures	25
3.1. Measures in favour of civil society	25
3.2. Cooperation facility.....	26
4. Financial overview	28
ANNEX 1 – INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK	29
ANNEX 2 – MATRIX OF DONORS’ CONTRIBUTIONS	41
ANNEX 3 – SUMMARY TABLE OF THE PRIORITY AREAS LINKS TO SECTORAL DAC CODES, SDGS AND OF THE ALIGNMENT WITH GOZ POLICY (NDS-1 AND VISION 2030), EU PRIORITIES AND THE TEIs	44

Acronyms and Abbreviations

ACP	Africa, Caribbean and Pacific
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women and Girls
CRS	Creditor Reporting System
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture-Based Resilience Building
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
DAC	Development Assistance Committee
DFI	Development Finance Institutions
DG ECHO	Directorate General for European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
DG INTPA	Directorate General for International Partnerships
DP	Development Partner
EDF	European Development Fund
EEAS	European External Action Service
EFSD+	European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus
EIB	European Investment Bank
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
FPI	European Commission's Service for Foreign Policy Instruments
GBV	Gender Based Violence
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEG	Green Economic Growth
GGCR	Good Governance and Citizens' Rights
GHG	Greenhouse Gases
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HDI	Human Development Index
HDP	Humanitarian Development Peace (Nexus)
IFI	International Financial Institution
IMF	International Monetary Fund
INGO	International Non-Governmental Organisation
MDAs	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MIP	Multi-annual Indicative Programme
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoHCC	Ministry of Health and Childcare
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDICI-GE	Neighbourhood, Development and International Co-operation Instrument
NDS-1	First National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Products
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
PFM	Public Financial Management
RDC	Rural District Council
RE	Renewable Energy
RMNCHA	Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health

SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SRHD	Social Recovery and Human Development
SRHR	Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights
STD	Sexually Transmitted Disease
TA	Technical Assistance
TEI	Team Europe Initiative
TMB	Treaty Monitoring Body
TSP	Transitional Stabilisation Programme
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UPR	Universal Periodic Review
WASH	Water Sanitation and Hygiene
WBT	Working Better Together
WHO	World Health Organisation
ZRP	Zimbabwe Republic Police

1. The overall lines of the EU international cooperation in the partner country/region

1.1. Basis for programming

The European Union (EU) was among the first development partners (DPs) to offer support to Zimbabwe after independence in 1980 and has remained one of its most important partners since. Zimbabwe is a signatory of the Cotonou Agreement and has ratified the Eastern and Southern Africa Economic Partnership Agreement with the EU.

The Zimbabwean National Development Strategy (NDS-1) for the period 2021-2025, published in November 2020, is the foundation for the MIP, as it provides the means by which the EU can match its priorities with the GoZ' national strategy.

The NDS overarching goal is to ensure accelerated, high, inclusive, broad based and sustainable economic growth as well as socio-economic transformation and development as the country moves towards a “prosperous and empowered” upper middle-income status by 2030 in line with Vision 2030, the African Union’s Agenda 2063, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the SADC Regional Indicative Strategic Development Plan (RISDP). The NDS 1 contains multiple national priorities that include: Inclusive Growth, Governance, Infrastructure and Utilities, Social Development, Macroeconomic Stability and Financial Re-engagement as well as several cross-cutting issues such as youth, sports and culture and the digital economy.

The definition of the Multi-Annual Indicative Programme (MIP), guided by the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs, the Paris Agreement, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda, the 2016 Global Strategy for the European Union’s Foreign and Security Policy and the 2017 European Consensus on development, takes into account the policy priorities of the Commission and aligns with the five partnerships as set out in the Joint Communication “Towards a comprehensive strategy with Africa” that aim to achieve the SDGs, reduce poverty and address inequalities by building democratic inclusive and sustainable societies.

In identifying the three priority areas, the MIP recognises the EU’s political and economic strategic interests in a stable, democratic Zimbabwe that respects EU values of democracy and human rights and contributes to regional stability and economic growth. Zimbabwe is not only a potential trade and investment partner for the EU, but also key for the preservation of stability, peace and security in the region. EU programming is based on principles of “do no harm” and “building back better” to achieve a sustainable, socially just, resilient and climate neutral post-COVID economic recovery.

1.2. Status of joint programming

The EU and Member States¹, together with Switzerland and the United Kingdom, have started working together toward joint analyses and a joint response strategy. A Roadmap for Working Better Together was approved by Head of Missions in September 2019. The document sets objectives for European partners in Zimbabwe, including joint learning and analysis, joint messaging for Heads of Mission,

¹ France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherlands, Spain, Sweden

visibility and outreach, common advocacy, joint strategic ambitions, development effectiveness and programming of development cooperation.

A more detailed Roadmap with specific timelines was developed in 2020, which aims at the end of 2022 for a common strategic umbrella framework. A preliminary donor fragmentation analysis was carried out followed by an assignment to map existing development cooperation programmes across five pre-selected sectors, and to analyse existing DP harmonisation, coordination and alignment mechanisms. Lead Partners have been selected for three of the Sector Groups that will take the Working Better Together (WBT) Roadmap forward.

1.3. Priority areas of the EU's co-operation with the partner country/region

Zimbabwe's development needs are high. The situation for its citizens has been quite negative in many aspects (health, economy, education, human rights, etc.). Despite abundant natural resources and a comparatively well-educated population, the country's economy has been structurally undermined by hyperinflation, political and economic instability, corruption and climate change. Zimbabwe receives humanitarian assistance to alleviate the most vulnerable population in view of preparing and responding to crises (drought, cyclone, cholera ...) and many essential services, such as health and education, are largely funded by donors. The situation worsened with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic and in 2020 the country's annual GDP is expected to have decreased by at least 4.1%.²

The resilience of Zimbabweans is relatively high, partly due to the large informal sector (representing about 90% of the workforce). The country has a well-educated population and a fairly strong civil society and media actors (but challenges due to shrinking space). Zimbabwe has a diverse set of international relations: it maintains strong links with China on investment, loans, aid, and grants in return for raw materials, and is intensifying bilateral relations with Russia, in particular in the mining sector.

The choice of Priority Areas and the overall strategic approach adopted by the MIP have been designed to ensure consistency and complementarity with Zimbabwe's own national development priorities as reflected in the NDS-1,³⁴ overall EU policy objectives and international commitments as well as the support provided by EU Member States and other DPs active in the country. The MIP will also contribute directly to all four pillars⁵ identified in the 2019 Joint Needs Assessment for Zimbabwe co-produced by the African Development Bank, United Nations and World Bank.

This MIP is based around three, interlinked Priority Areas:

- **Good Governance and Citizens' Rights (GGCR)** covering the sectors of transparency and accountability, and democratisation;

² MoFED, 2021 Budget Statement, November 2020. The IMF and World Bank have estimated GDP contractions in 2020 of 10.4% and between 5% and 10% respectively.

³ During its implementation, the MIP will also seek alignment with the GoZ's Development Co-operation Policy (issued by the MoFED in September 2019).

⁴ Creating the enabling environment for a successful transformation; 2 Improving institutions' accountability and efficiency; 3 Promoting inclusive economic recovery and growth; and 4 Ensuring equitable access to good-quality services for the most vulnerable.

- **Green Economic Growth (GEG)** covering the sectors of climate smart agriculture, natural resources management and renewable energy; and
- **Social Recovery and Human Development (SRHD)** covering the sectors of health and addressing vulnerability.

The following two **Team Europe Initiatives (TEIs)** have also been conceived for Zimbabwe:

- Gender equality through women’s empowerment; and
- Climate smart agriculture-based resilience building.

1.4. Justification and context

The three Priority Areas and the two TEIs build upon the EU’s track record of engagement in Zimbabwe (particularly in the previous programming period) and the activities of other DPs in the country. To this end, a significant consultation exercise involving a diverse set of actors was undertaken to ensure that all of these aspects were taken on board,⁵ with EU Member States playing an active role in the process.

The Priority Areas can be expected to make a significant and direct contribution to at least seven of the fourteen NDS-1 national priorities⁶ and a lesser and indirect contribution to at least three more.⁷ They are also fully aligned with Agenda 2030 with an expected positive effect on most SDGs, and three SDGs⁸ likely to benefit from interventions under all three Priority Areas. It should also make a significant contribution to three of the sixteen priority mitigation measures proposed for the updated National Determined Contribution (NDC) and a lesser contribution to three additional ones.

The NDICI-GE-funded MIP offers complementarity and coherence with other EU instruments which can be mobilised to provide additional support to Zimbabwe. Given the ambition of actively involving civil society in all three Priority Areas, there is wide-ranging scope for synergetic interventions under the CSO Thematic Programme which seeks to strengthen CSOs as independent actors of governance and development in their own right. Equally, the Human Rights and Democracy Thematic Programme could augment support provided under the Good Governance and Citizens’ Rights Priority Area. The Peace, Stability and Conflict Prevention Thematic Programme and the non-programmable component for rapid response can also provide complementary support should the need arise. Regional programmes in support to multi-country cooperation in areas such as disease control, disaster response, national resources management, trade, investments or empowering regional bodies to promote respect

⁵ A total of 157 interviews were held with representatives of the GoZ, EU Member States, other DPs, multilateral organisations and Development Financial Institutions, CSOs, private sector associations and other relevant stakeholders as well as EU representatives across DG INTPA, ECHO, the EEAS and the FPI. Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were held with a range of CSOs. Four separate Consultation Workshops (one for each of the Priority Areas and a strategic one for the whole MIP) were also convened with a total of 242 participants. Finally, EU MS in Zimbabwe were consulted and kept updated throughout the programming exercise, as well as the European Partners in the WBT.

⁶ Food Security and Nutrition; Governance; Environmental Protection; Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management; Health and Well-being; Transport, Infrastructure & Utilities; Youth, Sport and Culture and Devolution.

⁷ Economic Growth and Stability; Moving the Economy up the Value Chain and Structural Transformation; and Social Protection.

⁸ SDG-5 (Gender Equality); SDG-10 (Reducing Inequality); and SDG-11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities).

of the agreed standards for elections and/or human rights, are envisaged to complement and boost the activities identified under the current MIP.

During the extensive consultations conducted as part of the MIP programming exercise, a number of cross-cutting principles, recommended in the EU-funded 2020 Strategic Evaluation of the EU Zimbabwe National Indicative Programme 2014-2020,⁹ were confirmed. These underpin the MIP's design, as follows.

Firstly, the economic crisis, the uncertainty of the post-COVID-19 recovery, and the possibility of further climate-induced emergencies over the MIP's implementation period all highlight the need for an adaptive approach combining both short-term interventions to provide immediate support to Zimbabwe's population along with longer-term support in keeping with the GoZ's reform agenda.

Secondly, there is a need for the three Priority Areas to be holistic and mutually reinforcing in nature. Interventions in one Priority Area will complement and strengthen those in other areas, with an expectation that the collective impact and reach is greater than the sum of individual interventions.

Thirdly, the MIP is built upon a multi-level engagement strategy with interventions at the sub-national level supportive of those at a national level (and vice versa). The local level (e.g. district or provincial level) approach allows more customized change management approaches to be built into the support effort. This includes enhanced ownership and accountability by direct beneficiaries leading to increased sustainability of EU support. It also further reinforces the aforementioned complementarities and synergies between the three Priority Areas. For example, strengthening transparency and accountability at the local level can reinforce the objective of letting local communities benefit from their own natural resources. Such combined approaches in turn have the potential to demonstrate transformative solutions to enhance the social and economic well-being of Zimbabwe's citizens at the national level.

Fourthly, consistent with EU development policies, the MIP adopts a rights-based approach based on the universality and indivisibility of human rights and the principles of inclusion and participation in decision-making processes; non-discrimination, equality and equity; transparency and accountability. The application of these principles are central to EU development cooperation, thereby also ensuring the empowerment of the poorest and most vulnerable, in particular of women and girls, which in turn contributes to poverty reduction efforts. A Youth Sounding Board, representing young Zimbabwean involved in the MIP areas of intervention, will interact with the EU throughout the implementation period.

These principles are also full consistent with the humanitarian-development-peace (HDP) Nexus¹⁰ which sees development, poverty, conflict, fragility, and forced displacement as deeply inter-linked and therefore requiring comprehensive and integrated solutions.

⁹ Vaillant C. et al (2020) *Strategic Assessment of the Zimbabwe National Indicative Programme 2014-2020 - Final Synthesis Report for the European Union Delegation to Zimbabwe*, Ecorys, Harare/Rotterdam, 10 June 2020.

¹⁰ EU Council Conclusions, Operationalising the Humanitarian-Development Nexus, 19 May 2017

The areas of intervention across the three Priority Areas elaborated in the next chapter will all adopt these principles.

1.5. Duration of the MIP and option for synchronisation

The EU MIP for Zimbabwe will have a duration of seven years (2021-2027). As indicated above, the priorities of the MIP are aligned with those of Zimbabwe's NDS-1 2021-2025. A mid-term evaluation is foreseen in the NDS-1, although a specific date is not mentioned in the document. Hence, it is not possible to anticipate a synchronised review of both the NDS-1 and MIP. However, early 2024 would be an appropriate moment for a mid-term review of the MIP because it would be roughly halfway through the implementation period and because the elections are to be held in 2023.

Differences in programming cycles have meant that the EU MIP cannot be immediately synchronised with bilateral programming of MS.

2. EU support per Priority Area and proposals of Team Europe Initiatives

2.1. Priority Area 1: Good Governance and Citizens' Rights

The first Priority Area selected for this MIP concerns the following two DAC5 sectors:

- Government & Civil Society-general (151); and
- Conflict, Peace & Security (152).

Relevant CRS codes for the subsectors that will be addressed are Democratic participation and civil society (15150), Public finance management (15111), Decentralisation and support to subnational government (15112), and Civilian peace-building, conflict prevention and resolution (15220).

Support to good governance, democratization, and citizen's rights has been, and will continue to be, one of the pillars of EU development cooperation in Zimbabwe. Good governance reforms, the strengthening of a democratic state and well-founded citizens' rights (being political, economic, social, cultural or labour rights) are instrumental in improving the economic and social well-being of citizens, Zimbabwe's economic recovery and the consolidation of democracy, peace and stability in the long-term.

The **overall objective** is to foster good governance and peace and stability in order to contribute to the economic and social well-being of the citizens of Zimbabwe.

The EU's engagement in the Good Governance and Citizens' Rights Priority Area is aligned with the GoZ policies. It fully aligns with the GoZ objective, as reflected in the NDS-1, to improve public Service Delivery, Justice Service Delivery, and uphold National Unity, Peace and Reconciliation to achieve equitable and sustainable National Development, guaranteeing the realization of human rights and with due regard for the rule of law¹¹. Furthermore, through its support, the EU underlines the GoZ

¹¹ See Chapter 8 NDS-1

ambitions on Devolution as reflected in the NDS-1¹² and Devolution and Decentralisation policy, adopted in 2020.

The intervention seeks to contribute in particular to the **SDGs** on reduced inequalities (SDG-10), on peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG-16) and gender equality (SDG-5). The Priority Area will put strong emphasis on **women's** participation, representation and leadership in political and governance processes in the context of the EU's TEI on gender equality and women's empowerment. A particular focus will be given to capacity building and integration of **youth** organizations and youth leaders, given the wide-ranging, interlinked challenges faced by young women and men in Zimbabwe.

The EU's engagement in the Good governance and Citizen's Rights Priority Area will seek to provide a **balanced approach of support at both national as well as sub-national level and at the demand and supply side of transparency, accountability and democratization.**

Risks that could be encountered when implementing the MIP are both of a general nature, like the worsening of the current COVID-19 pandemic, weak governance and limited high-level political buy-in as well as potential instability linked to the elections in 2023, and Priority Area-specific. The latter could include a lack of GoZ commitment and financial support for institutional and legal reforms, a shrinking space for CSOs, and a reduction of citizen participation in democratic and governance processes. Parts of these risks can be mitigated by collaborating closely with CSOs and with government at sub-national level.

Transparency and Accountability

While important advances need to be made at the national level, the EU's engagement will be more emphasized at the sub-national level. In order to ensure effective EU support, the **sub-national** support activities will be specific and targeted on selected local authorities¹³, with the objective to directly improve service delivery and pave the way for the GoZ Devolution agenda. The good governance support will prioritize those transparency and accountability areas¹⁴ which have the most direct impact on service delivery and directly contribute to the reform efforts at national level. In this way the EU intends to support the GoZ with the identification of good practices at the local level, which have the potential to be instrumental in further refinement of the Devolution Policy and other national policies.

This sub-national and intersectoral approach will be complemented with political and policy dialogue at the national level and parallel support to targeted key national institutions that directly contribute to transparency, accountability and democratization.

First, the EU will provide support to the key institutions at national level that exert the independent oversight role in line with the Constitution,¹⁵ by addressing joint functional cooperation at both

¹² See Chapter 15 NDS-1

¹³ The Urban Councils and the Rural District Councils are responsible for a wide range of services in the area of health, education, water supply, sanitation, sewage, feeder roads, etc.

¹⁴ Transparency and accountability refers concretely to: public access to information, citizens participation in decision making process, transparency in performance (financial, non-financial), and public finance management (planning, budgeting, revenue collection, procurement, accounting, reporting, audit).

¹⁵ E.g. Anti-Corruption Commission, Office of the Auditor-General, Procurement Regulatory Authority and Parliament.

national and sub-regional level. This way the independent oversight institutions can profit from each other's strengths and complementarities and help sub-national entities to build a stronger base for service delivery and further devolution. Secondly, the EU will provide assistance to relevant independent commissions that have been set up in the framework of the Constitution and aim at promoting democracy. Thirdly, the EU will provide targeted support for judicial reforms to improve access to justice and citizen's rights for all without discrimination.

In parallel, the EU will continue to support the articulation of demand for transparency, accountability and democratic processes by civil society and community-based organizations, independent media actors and citizens as well as seek to help improve justice delivery and access to justice, especially by women and other vulnerable groups (see Section 3.1). This balanced approach of strengthening the transparency and accountability of institutions on one side while supporting citizens, civil society and independent media on the other side has a higher potential of effectively contributing to building a stable democratic State, strengthening the rule of law and respect for human rights and consolidating stability in the medium to long-term.

Democratization

In the area of **democratization**, the EU will apply an electoral cycle approach which builds upon the track record of past EU cooperation in this area. The EU Electoral Observation Mission (EOM) report of the 2018 Zimbabwe harmonized elections will continue to inform dialogue and interventions. This approach recognizes that electoral support is most effective when provided across electoral cycle phases. It takes the view that the post-electoral period is most conducive to strengthening institutions, consolidating democratisation efforts and fostering trust and resilience. Engagement with relevant institutions (e.g. the Zimbabwe Electoral Commission, Parliament), political parties, CSOs (notably those representing women, youth and persons with disabilities), and media will be required continuously throughout the electoral cycle to build trust and confidence in the electoral process and to prevent electoral shortcomings and violence. The EU will assess its support to the electoral cycle on a regular basis and adapt it accordingly.

It will be paramount to apply a strong humanitarian-development-peace nexus approach. More concretely, support to peace and social cohesion can be mainstreamed within other programmes (e.g. those focusing on agriculture and land use, health, service delivery and/or access to justice), or it can be addressed as stand-alone programmes in marginalized and/or the same geographic areas where the interventions of other Priority Areas take place.

2.1.1. Specific objectives related to the Priority Area

Specific Objective 1.1 (SO1.1): To strengthen transparency of public service delivery in Zimbabwe, with particular emphasis on empowering women and utilisation of digital technologies.

Specific Objective 1.2 (SO1.2): To promote more effective implementation of the Constitution, with a focus on transparency and accountability, public service delivery, gender equality and access to justice.

Specific Objective 1.3 (SO1.3): To contribute to the consolidation of democracy and peace, with particular emphasis on inclusion, participation and representation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in democratic processes.

2.1.2. Expected results per specific objective

For Specific Objective 1.1:

ER 1.1.1. Improved transparency and accountability performance at national and sub-national level in public service delivery in Green Economic Growth and Social Recovery and Human Development.

ER 1.1.2. Strengthened participation, representation, and leadership of women in transparency and accountability processes and institutions at sub-national level.

For Specific Objective 1.2:

ER 1.2.1. Increased cooperation between key oversight entities¹⁶ that strengthens the performance of their key functions at the national- and sub-national levels.

ER 1.2.2. Enhanced functioning of constitutional commissions to promote transparency and accountability in public institutions, entrench human rights, and ensure that injustices are remedied to improve lives of citizens particularly women, youth and other vulnerable groups.¹⁷

ER 1.2.3. Enhanced justice delivery and access to justice, especially for vulnerable people including women, youth and persons with disabilities with strong emphasis on access to justice at sub-national level (e.g. magistrate courts, help desks, community-level justice mechanisms).

For Specific Objective 1.3:

ER 1.3.1. Strengthened capacities, cooperation, trust and dialogue among key actors¹⁸ aimed at creating an enabling and conducive environment for democratic elections and democratic processes at large¹⁹, with particular emphasis on inclusion, participation and leadership of women, youth and persons with disabilities.

ER 1.3.2. Strengthened capacities of local non-state actors (e.g. CSOs, churches, local peace committees) to deliver effective and efficient peace responses at the local level strengthened. Community inclusion and participation (including the active participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities) in social cohesion and peace dialogue efforts.

2.1.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See Annex I – Intervention Framework

¹⁶ Office of Auditor General (OAG), Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC), Procurement Regulatory Authority Zimbabwe (PRAZ) and Parliament.

¹⁷ Chapter 12 commissions: The National Peace and Reconciliation Commission, Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission, Zimbabwe Media Commission and the Zimbabwe Gender Commission. The Zimbabwe Electoral Commission is targeted under Result 1.3.1.

¹⁸ Relevant institutions, political parties, CSOs, media actors and population at large

¹⁹ E.g. the legal drafting process, decision making at local level, accessing and sharing information, free assembly and association etc.

2.1.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

Funding through EFSD+ is not envisaged for this Priority Area.

2.2. Priority Area 2: Green Economic Growth

The Green Economic Growth Priority Area covers the following indicative DAC5 sectors:

- Energy (230);
- Climate Smart Agriculture (311); and
- General Environment Protection (410).

Relevant CRS subsectors that will be addressed are Site preservation (41040), Rural development (43040), but also Decentralisation and support to subnational government (15112).

The **overall objective** is to contribute to economic growth while decoupling from environmental degradation.

Given the current unprecedented crisis in Zimbabwe and the increasing exposure to challenges caused by climate change, there is a need for an overall approach which promotes economic recovery whilst simultaneously addressing environmental and climate dimensions. Zimbabwe is an important source and producer of critical raw materials. The EU will strive where possible to promote sustainable practices in Zimbabwe's mining sector in line with the EU Action Plan on Critical Raw Materials. In view of the conflict potential that accompany mismanagement of natural resources, interventions in these areas will be made in a conflict sensitive manner. The approach would gain further by appropriate involvement of women, youth and vulnerable populations who are often drivers for necessary changes if appropriately supported.

This approach aims to contribute in particular to the SGDs on the eradication of poverty (SDG-1), zero hunger (SDG-2), affordable and clean energy (SDG-7), responsible consumption and production (SDG-12), climate action (SDG-13), and life on land (SDG-15). In addition, it will help Zimbabwe to adhere to its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) on both adaptation and mitigation measures.

The EU's engagement in the Green Economic Growth Priority Area is aligned with the NDS-1²⁰ and other GoZ policies, prioritizing environmental protection, acknowledging that traditional agriculture systems will increasingly become unsustainable, and diversifying the energy mix through the promotion of renewable energy sources as well as promoting energy efficiency measures. It is also consistent with the European Green Deal and the farm to fork strategy.

This focus is in line with the GoZ's climate policies: the Climate Smart Agriculture Framework, the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the National Climate Policy. The proposed TEI on Climate Smart Agriculture- (CSA) is an integral part of the Green Economic Growth Priority Area and an area where the EU and Member States can make a substantive impact by joining forces.

²⁰ See Chapter 12, NDS-1

Thinking nationally but acting locally would help to customize interventions to the local circumstances, and to engage local authorities and CSOs actively into all steps of action delivery. Based on (natural) resources available and in light of the challenges Zimbabwe is facing, it is recommended to focus EU support under this Priority Area on the following sectors; Climate Smart Agriculture (aligned with agroecological principles), Renewable Energy and energy efficiency, and Natural Resources Management. To ensure that this model for economic growth takes account of local resources and responds well to local specificities, it would be of advantage to embed it in a territorial approach.

Empowering women and young people is a strategic aspect of the GEG Priority Area and will be realised in various ways such as by assisting them to have a greater say in rural institutions, promoting equal land rights and involving them more in farm business planning and processing activities. The EU will also actively involve local civil society, media, community-based organisations and vulnerable populations to strengthen the territorial and sub-national approach in the three sectors (see section 3.1).

The EU's engagement in the Green Economic Growth Priority Area is also taking place in the context of negotiations to conclude a comprehensive and more ambitious economic partnership agreement (EPA) with Zimbabwe together with the other ESA5 countries who signed the interim EPA. The promotion of investment in Africa is a topical issue now also in the context of the African Continental Free Trade Area (AfCFTA). It is with this background that the MIP should continue past efforts to help Zimbabwe to take full advantage of the deepened EPA as well as the AfCFTA developments.

Finally, support to agriculture intensification, value addition and renewable energy presupposes investment in both primary production, manufacturing and distribution. However, for this investment to take place, the investment climate and the business environment must be conducive. Structured dialogue with the private sector, the promotion of European business fora, policy and political dialogue with government to address key constraints to investment are key interventions under this priority area.

Climate Smart Agriculture

The agricultural sector is a large contributor to GDP, and the majority of the population rely on agriculture for their livelihoods, employment and food security. However, the current situation of agriculture in Zimbabwe is characterised by very low levels of productivity (lowest in the sub-region), creating environmental hazards and contributing to GHG. Consequently, unlocking the economic potential of the agricultural sector, while protecting the environment and contributing to climate objectives requires profound changes, which can be promoted through the adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) based on agro-ecological principles. Promotion of CSA requires a systemic approach, where the focus is on the farm and where male and female farmers including the youth will have access to relevant inputs and services at local levels required for the necessary innovations at farm level. Post-harvest technology, processing and marketing complement the approach, contributing to employment creation and economic diversification at a local level. In production, marketing and processing, targeted investment will be promoted including through smart subsidies and possibly blending interventions for the benefit of women and youth.

Promoting CSA will not be a stand-alone objective and will be embedded into a territorial approach. This will help the local communities to have a stronger influence over the use and management of their resources (ownership), contributing to the sustainable use of their resources, by unlocking and promoting eco-services, which are also relevant for a more environmentally conscious way of farming. The territorial approach is well aligned to the devolution efforts of the government, constituting a framework for local accountability and governance to which the other Priority Areas will contribute through the proposed inter-sectoral approach.

This sub-national approach allows for more customized and localized intervention approaches generating more direct results, with the potential to directly impact the socio-economic position of citizens. Good practices/models can be identified that have the potential to provide information/be instrumental for future national policies (e.g. through flagship projects).

Natural Resource Management

While Natural Resource Management (NRM) will be addressed also through CSA and the territorial approach, a specific effort should be made by the EU to preserve, protect and develop specific eco-systems, which are not only of national but international importance. The proposed approach will ensure that local communities, including vulnerable people, are involved in all steps of project preparation and implementation and will get their fair share of benefits, indispensable to sustain such eco-systems for the future. Marketing of such specific eco-systems are an important aspect to generate funds, but are often insufficient for financial sustainability. Therefore, the EU will support efforts to obtain carbon credits or philanthropic funding and improve financial sustainability of natural assets which are of international significance.

These key interventions under the MIP will complement opportunities that have been explored within the biodiversity and water clusters of the regional programming exercise. With regard to the biodiversity cluster, the Delegation is proposing cross border cooperation with Zambia and Mozambique within the context of the ZIMOZA wildlife conservation area. With regard to the water cluster, the Delegation is considering a joint Zimbabwe-Zambia initiative aiming at establishing a sustainable IWRM system of the Kariba water basin.

Renewable Energy

Zimbabwe depends on energy imports to meet its demand and is highly dependent on fossil fuels particularly coal for its electricity production in addition to hydropower. The rural population, the majority of whom are women, is particularly underserved (only 40% of Zimbabwe have electricity access) and is obliged to revert to the use of wood to satisfy their energy needs. This creates a work burden for women and children and a health risk for all due to wood smoke. Increasing Renewal Energy (RE) generation has the potential to increase Zimbabwe's energy security, reduce the energy supply gap and GHG emissions by producing clean energy in particular through the promotion of solar energy. With a strategy for renewable energy and a plan for rural electrification, Zimbabwe has some basic policy documents available and has expressed willingness to engage the private sector in the

investment and production of RE. However, the regulatory environment has not kept pace with the evolution of the sector and the lack of market/production cost-based tariffs as well as insufficient enforcement of energy bills causes a huge funding gap.

A possible decentralisation strategy, including supplying local markets, involving local stakeholders (e.g. local authorities, CSOs) and encouraging local-level accountability combined with developing the right market conditions to allow competitive private sector investments could help to improve the situation and benefit the rural population in particular. Nevertheless, further development and adaptation of policies and regulations as well as capacity-building of government stakeholders are indispensable to address energy inefficiencies to ensure penetration of renewable energy on the grid and to ensure attractiveness for the private sector, for which provision of preferential loans and risk mitigating financial products might be instrumental to gain their interest (e.g. EFSD+, IFIs). Given the scale of investment required to increase access to electricity in Zimbabwe and the macroeconomic context (inflation, access to FOREX, state capture of private state led initiatives) the impact of guarantees is not certain and should be complemented by grants.

As an intermediate technology and to reduce the use of wood for cooking purposes the possibility to promote “clean cooking” technology through grants should be considered also in light of women suffering under the current situation. Promoting (solar) RE would create many benefits and would contribute directly to match the NDCs, for which RE and CSA are the main strategic elements for Zimbabwe.

Specific risks that may pose a threat to this particular priority include intensified climate change effects, entrenched power relationships and political resistance to awarding cost reflective tariffs which could derail the rural electrification programme. In order to mitigate these risks, the EU could seek to capitalise on the growing awareness and political prioritisation of climate change effects within the GoZ as well as on the enormous potential for RE that the country offers.

2.2.1. Specific objectives related to the Priority Area

Specific Objective 2.1 (SO2.1): To strengthen local governance of infrastructures and natural resources.

Specific Objective 2.2 (SO2.2): Farmers benefit from Climate Smart Agriculture techniques, which are based on ecologically sound and scientifically confirmed principles.

Specific Objective 2.3 (SO2.3): To preserve and protect specific eco-systems and valorise their assets with participation of local communities.

Specific Objective 2.4 (SO2.4): To increase production and use of clean energy.

2.2.2. Expected results per specific objective

For Specific Objective 2.1:

ER 2.1.1. Communities have jointly established plans for the sustainable use, development and preservation of their infrastructure and natural resources.

ER 2.1.2. Enhanced supervision and monitoring of the use of local infrastructures and natural resources by local institutions such as local authorities and CSO.

ER 2.1.3. Communities' action plans to preserve and develop their local infrastructures and natural resources or to prevent harm to them are designed and implemented.²¹

For Specific Objective 2.2:

ER 2.2.1. Increased access to and use of comprehensive advisory services for farmers.

ER 2.2.2. Increased access to and use of locally-available inputs and farm services (mechanisation, financial, insurance) for farmers with adequate support to women and youth.

ER 2.2.3. Improved ability of farmers to commercialise increasing parts of their total production.

ER 2.2.4. Increased local processing and manufacturing of local agricultural products into higher value food products with adequate support to women and youth.

ER 2.2.5. Scientific advice, monitoring and feedback established and operational.

For Specific Objective 2.3:

ER 2.3.1. Specific governance and regulatory frameworks are formulated through participatory processes and respected by all stakeholders.

ER 2.3.2. Plans to preserve and restore biodiversity including support of local communities are established and implemented.

ER 2.3.3. Strategies to valorise biodiversity and eco-system services are designed and advertised aiming to mobilise complementary funding for specific eco-systems.

ER 2.3.4. Technical capacity of all relevant stakeholders involved in natural resources management is improved.

For Specific Objective 2.4:

ER 2.4.1. A plan for cost-effective Renewable Energy production and supply, including clean cooking, is designed, budgeted and implemented.

ER 2.4.2. Regulatory and tariff framework for Renewable Energy supply and consumption is formulated and applied at sub-national levels.

ER 2.4.3. Institutions involved in the management and administration of a sustainable and efficient energy sector at national and sub-national level are capacitated and perform their specific functions satisfactorily.

²¹ Examples are: Erosion control, firebreaks, water retention structures, etc.

ER 2.4.4. Private sector actors are investing in Renewable Energy in Zimbabwe.

2.2.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See Annex 1 – Intervention framework

2.2.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

The choice of aid modalities to be used in Zimbabwe is limited. Zimbabwe is in arrears with multilateral and bilateral creditors hence cannot access capital markets. In addition, the macroeconomic situation, fiscal imbalance and instability of the currency have deterred investment. As the situation evolves, the use of the EFSD+ (in particular blending) could be explored to improve the investment climate and support private sector in cooperation with European IFIs. Subject to improvement in Zimbabwe's macroeconomic situation and investment climate, and to confirmation through the implementation phase, it is envisaged that an indicative total amount of EUR 21 million could potentially be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations, including under this priority area.

2.3. Priority Area 3: Social Recovery and Human Development

The Social Recovery and Human Development Priority Area mainly covers three DAC 5 sectors:

- Basic Health (122);
- Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health (130); and
- Other Social Infrastructure & Services (160).

Relevant CRS subsectors include Basic nutrition (12240), Reproductive health care (13020), Family Planning (SRHR) (13030), STD control incl. HIV/AIDS (SRHR) (13040), Basic Drinking Water Supply (14031), Basic Sanitation (14032), Ending violence against women and girls (15180), PFM (15111), Social Protection (16010), Social services (incl. youth development and women+ children) (16015), Employment creation (16020), Multisector aid for basic social services (16050), Household food security programmes (43072) and Disaster Risk Reduction (43060).

The **overall objective** is to save lives and improve health outcomes as well as to foster equitable socio-economic inclusion for all citizens of Zimbabwe.

This Priority Area is closely aligned to the Constitution, the national priorities set out in the NDS-1²², the GoZ National Health Strategy 2021-2025, and other health and social policies. The EU seeks meaningful interaction with civil society for improving health outcomes and addressing vulnerabilities, as part of the overall ambition to involve CSOs, media, and community-based organisations in MIP implementation (see Section 3.1).

²² See Chapters 10 and 11, NDS-1. One of the NDS-1 objectives is "to reduce extreme poverty and improve access to basic social services in all its forms and dimensions, including narrowing inequalities". The NDS-1 will seek to fulfil: 1) reduce the number of people below the food poverty line, 2) increase the number of people (men, women, persons with disabilities and children of all ages) receiving social assistance across all the social protection interventions, 3) increase proportion of population living in households with access to basic social services.

In addition, this intervention seeks to contribute in particular to the SDGs on the eradication of poverty (SDG-1), zero hunger (SDG-2), good health and well-being (SDG-3), gender equality (SDG-5), and reduced inequality (SDG-10).

The EU will work with CSOs, including those engaged in community health care and counselling for Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights (SRHR). Consideration will also be given to CSOs engaged in family planning, psychosocial care, public health, antenatal care, nutrition, Water Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH) and Gender-based Violence (GBV) prevention. When addressing vulnerability the EU will work with CSOs that are active in women and youth empowerment.

Health

Health is a basic human right enshrined in the Zimbabwean Constitution and a prerequisite for sustainable development. Investments in health are essentially investments in economic prosperity, social and financial protection and security. A continuation of EU support to the health sector with a focus on Reproductive, Maternal, New-born, Child and Adolescent Health (RMNCHA), including nutrition, is in line with the National Health Strategy 2021-2025. The current COVID-19 crisis has exacerbated inequalities and systemic weaknesses in health, education and social protection in Zimbabwe as well as provoking a worsening of GBV.

The pandemic has also heavily impacted the fiscal space for social recovery by squeezing out already scarce funding for basic services (e.g., malaria prevention). The Ministry of Health and Childcare (MoHCC) is committed to international standards (e.g. the Abuja Declaration) and has recognized the need for improved accountability and transparency, the strengthening of responsibilities and (digital) systems for local level health care delivery to improve service quality, outreach and systemic preparedness for outbreaks.

With little domestic funding of health services delivery, health interventions will largely have a focus on primary health care with high impact strategies for child and maternal survival to further reduce neonatal and maternal as well as adolescent mortality rates predominantly at the local level. Health services also require improved transparency and accountability to enhance sustainable access to quality health care.

Interventions in gender equality, women protection and empowerment will ensure complementarity and synergy with the Spotlight Initiative and other existing efforts by EU Member States and other DPs. Furthermore, cooperation will be sought with CSOs providing healthcare services.

The long-lasting support of the health sector by DPs has reached a point of fatigue. It is time to strengthen the sector's self-reliance and sustainability in order for DPs to reduce and/or phase out their engagement in the health sector in Zimbabwe. This requires a mix of short, medium and longterm strategies. Enhanced policy dialogue will contribute to enhanced understanding of how to reach a health sector that relies on domestic resources and skills.

This facilitates decisions on subsequent processes and should ultimately be documented in a revised health policy (and related guidelines and strategies) that addresses the development leg of the triple nexus through sustainability strategies to strengthen the four pillars of: 1) Procurement; 2) health financing (including public health insurance); 3) capacity and needs for human resources; and 4) community health system implementation and strengthening. Over a medium- to longer-term timeframe, the aim should be that these areas are wholly funded from the government budget. In the meantime, implementation needs to be monitored by capacitated oversight agencies and supported by DPs through TA before handing over transitional funding.

Addressing vulnerabilities

Large sections of Zimbabwean society continue to suffer from a wide range of interdependent vulnerabilities that include food insecurity and malnutrition, restricted access to safe drinking water and sanitation, and limited income generating opportunities. Women and youth are particularly at risk. Because of the complex interplay of factors affecting the resilience of many people, a multidimensional approach is required to build absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities²³ that contribute to a healthy, empowered, resilient and inclusive society in Zimbabwe. EU measures to addressing vulnerability therefore combine food and nutrition security, youth and women empowerment and gender equality.

Given the ongoing crisis exacerbated by the current COVID-19 pandemic, especially in urban areas, a mix of short and long term interventions needs to be deployed. In the short term, the socio-economic impact of the COVID19 pandemic and other shocks should be addressed via appropriate social safety net schemes addressing food and nutrition security. In the long-term, on-farm and off-farm resilience building activities, including social protection approaches, need to be promoted to facilitate earnings from livelihoods. Cash-for- Assets approaches will be considered as they provide cash for short term needs and assets for long-term impact.

The EU will focus on multi-sectoral measures that result in increased availability, accessibility and utilisation of a minimum healthy diet for all, all year long, which include diversified farm and off-farm activities, non-timber forest products (NTFP), a food-systems approach and market-based responses. Linkages between health (nutrition) and resilience (food security) will be key to ensure that programmes properly correspond with each other and avoid a fragmented approach.

Given their particular precarious situation in contemporary Zimbabwean society, the EU's engagement in addressing vulnerabilities will be especially focused on youth and women. Youth and women combined constitute more than two thirds of Zimbabwe's population. However, they are in danger of being 'left behind'. The EU will therefore support financial literacy, vocational, entrepreneurial, leadership and life skills development for youth and women.

Support will also be provided to enterprise development (including green economy, data/ technology driven enterprises), livelihoods diversification (on farm, off farm), market linkages (labour, input,

²³ Adopted from NDS 1, paragraph 799

output and financial, including loans where possible), productive asset acquisition, income generation, and participation in decision-making platforms (at household, local community and central levels). The Mayoux Framework for empowerment will be applied, where necessary.²⁴

EU interventions will be mainly implemented at sub-national level, while some support to the development of a “Youth Act” at national level is foreseen. In addition, the EU will seek to support alignment of various gender-related policies and legislation to the 2013 constitution, which requires linking with the Good Governance Priority Area. A sub-national focus offers responses that are adapted to spatial concentrations and intersections of vulnerabilities (extreme poverty, malnutrition, food insecurity, female-/ child headed households, agro-ecological zones) and aligns better with Zimbabwe’s decentralisation efforts.

The EU will engage with relevant GoZ MDAs, e.g.: Zimbabwe Republic Police (ZRP) in protection, Ministry of Justice in alignment of laws and justice delivery for perpetrators of GBV and other abuses, the Ministry of Women Affairs, Small and Medium Enterprises, the Department of Social Welfare, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement and the Ministry of Youth in relevant interventions. In addition, the EU will work closely with civil society, especially with members of the Women's Coalition of Zimbabwe as well as Youth-focussed CSOs.

EU interventions to address vulnerabilities will be closely linked to other Priority Areas as well as TEI and engagement of other DPs in such a way that complementarity is ensured.

Delivery under this Priority Area could face a number of specific risks: A further continuation of the decline in the availability of medical equipment as well as the further outflow of skilled medical staff potentially threatens progress in the health sector. These risks could be mitigated by collaborating closely with other DPs and (inter-) national non-governmental organisations active in these sectors to achieve the provision of quality healthcare more efficiently and to generate a momentum for empowerment of youth and women.

2.3.1. Specific objectives related to the Priority Area

Specific Objective 3.1 (SO3.1): To save life and improve protection of children, adolescents, adults and people with disabilities against health threats in interventions with consideration of specific gender needs.

Specific Objective 3.2 (SO3.2): To improve accountability and transparency of quality health services and increase outreach and capacity at system level.

Specific Objective 3.3 (SO3.3): To increase access and promotion of livelihood diversification and entrepreneurship opportunities, including strengthened participation in digital economies for vulnerable women and youth.

²⁴ Cf. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_117993.pdf

Specific Objective 3.4 (SO3.4): To enhance food and nutrition security for extremely poor girls, boys, women and men.

2.3.2. Expected results per specific objective

For Specific Objective 3.1:

ER 3.1.1. Improved reproductive, maternal, adolescent and child health services are accessible and equipped to prevent mortality of mothers, new-borns and under-fives, including through nutrition services, self-care interventions and support to the private sector.

ER 3.1.2. Improved counselling and treatment of vulnerable people on SRHR and on their roles in parenting to prevent ill-health or infection (HIV/STD) and malnutrition of themselves or their families.

ER 3.1.3. Reduced maternal, neo-natal and GBV mortality and morbidity.

ER 3.1.4. Reduced acute and chronic malnutrition of children 0 – 59 months.

For Specific Objective 3.2:

ER 3.2.1. Delineation of health services (as defined by the WHO and MoHCC) to enable enhanced monitoring by staff, documentation of performance as well as delivery of defined services and to ensure availability of resources, including tracking of expenditures.

ER 3.2.2. Management staff of health facilities and accounts trained to ensure the formulated level of quality of care through monitoring, evaluation and audit of service delivery, implementation of timely and appropriate corrective measures. Gender balance in management positions improved.

For Specific Objective 3.3:

ER 3.3.1. Increased financial literacy and eligibility for economic support for vulnerable women and youth.

ER 3.3.2. Enhanced digital literacy, VET, entrepreneurship skills and engagement in entrepreneurship activities by vulnerable women and youth.

For Specific Objective 3.4:

ER 3.4.1. Improved access to water and sanitation and improved hygiene practices.

ER 3.4.2. Reduced prevalence of food poverty and improved dietary diversity.

ER 3.4.3. Enhanced absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities in vulnerable households.

ER 3.4.4. Improved access to social safety nets, including crisis modifiers in times of shocks.

2.3.3. Indicators (including baseline and targets), per expected result

See Annex 1 – Intervention Framework

2.3.4. Possible use of blending and guarantees for investment under EFSD+

As mentioned above, Zimbabwe's incapacity to access capital markets, its macroeconomic situation, fiscal imbalance and the instability of the currency limit the possible use of innovative financial instruments in the country. As the situation evolves, the use of EFSD+ (in particular blending) could be explored to promote entrepreneurship, especially of women and youth, in cooperation with European DFI. Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is envisaged that an indicative total amount of EUR 21 million could potentially be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations, including under this priority area.

2.4. Proposed Team Europe Initiative: Gender Equality through women empowerment

Based on a shared assessment of the position of women in Zimbabwe, gender equality through women's empowerment has been identified as a first key area where the EU and Member States together can bring a substantial added value to create transformative impacts changing harmful gender roles, norms and power relations while building a more inclusive, just and peaceful society. Because support to women's empowerment has traditionally been high in the agenda of the EU and Member States present in Zimbabwe, this TEI seeks to maximise the impact of existing investments to achieve gender equality (Spotlight initiative, Health Development Fund, Member State bilateral funding etc.), to catalyse and support new ways of working to that end.

The EU and its Member States recognise that the persistence of gender inequalities between women and men in Zimbabwe stems from a complex of cultural, socio-economic and political factors. These concern strong persistent patriarchal traditions as well as harmful cultural and religious beliefs and practices that continue to fuel gender inequalities and gender-based violence (GBV). Gender inequality starts early in Zimbabwe and affects the life chances of young girls and adolescents. Linked to this, teenage pregnancies and motherhood continue to reduce women's educational and employment opportunities.

Furthermore, Zimbabwe's economic challenges, resulting in de-industrialisation and a further increase of informalisation of the economy, have culminated in the feminisation of poverty. Finally, given the fact that the GoZ made the achievement of SDG 5 a policy priority upon the recognition that gender equality is a prerequisite for the attainment of sustainable development, persistent gender inequalities also follow from a lack of sustained political commitment to address women's empowerment. This is also reflected in the fact that women are severely underrepresented in political decision-making and are having challenges in expressing their voices in the political arena and public life.

This TEI will build on existing GoZ policies, in particular with the National Gender Policy, aimed at gender mainstreaming in all sectors of the economy to eliminate negative economic, social and cultural practices that impede equality of sexes. The TEI will also capitalise on all relevant Constitutional provisions that concern gender equality and women empowerment and will be in line with the GAP-3 country strategy for Zimbabwe.

The TEI itself will focus on three areas:

1. Social empowerment to support affordable and accessible health services for girls/women and gender-responsive social protection;
2. Political empowerment to create a supportive environment for gender parity in politics and decision-making positions. The initiative will also promote leadership's spaces in *ad hoc* institutions;
3. Economic empowerment to promote equality and equity in access to economic opportunities for man and women, while enhancing business and entrepreneurs skills and competences to enable women to enter male-dominated economic sectors and improve access to finance, especially in areas addressed in the Green Economic Growth Priority Area.

The utilisation of digital and mobile phone technologies will also be encouraged transversally, as an essential tool that offers women the opportunity to overcome some of the traditional cultural and mobility barriers.

Modalities for the implementation of the TEI comprise mainly grants and services (EU MIP, Sweden, Ireland, France and the Netherlands). For the economic empowerment component, alternative financial instruments to support engagement of private sector through EU IFIs are expected to be used (EIB and PROPARCO). Indicatively 50% of the MIP budget allocation for priority 1, 20% of priority 2 and 70% of priority 3 will finance the implementation of TEI 1. Hence, approximately 62.2 MEUR from the MIP should contribute to the TEI 1.

The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

2.5. Proposed Team Europe Initiative: Climate smart agriculture-based resilience building

In close collaboration and consultation with EU Member States engaged in Zimbabwe, the EIB and the local private sector, the EU has identified "climate smart agriculture-based resilience building" as the second TEI that could be implemented under this MIP. By joining forces, the EU and its Member States will unlock the development potential of the agricultural sector through an environmentally conscious, but more productive approach based on agro-ecological principles that is expected to be a game changer for Zimbabwe. The TEI will enhance food, economic and environmental resilience and create new export possibilities required to generate foreign currency, which is indispensable to modernise and diversify the economy. The deterioration of the Zimbabwean economy as well as increasing food insecurity in the country form the key rationale for this joint action. In addition, the TEI seeks to address the adverse effects of the COVID-19 pandemic by supporting the economic recovery of Zimbabwe by focusing on agriculture, the sector providing the livelihood for the majority of the population.

The Initiative will contribute to different SDGs and in particular to those on the eradication of poverty (SDG-1), zero hunger (SDG-2), affordable and clean energy (SDG-7), responsible consumption and production (SDG-12), climate action (SDG-13), and life on land (SDG-15) while paying particular attention of women in rural settings.

The TEI will contribute to the relevant national policy framework and supports Zimbabwe to deliver on its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The policy framework with relevance for the TEI includes the Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Framework, the National Climate Change Response Strategy, the National Climate Policy and the Renewable Energy Policy as well as the Government's decentralisation policy. While policies and the NDC are prepared, they need to be developed further and refined for which policy dialogue based on scientific evidence produced through the Initiative is of strategic importance.

With the aim to maximise impact, this TEI will be closely aligned to the Green Economic Growth and Social Recovery and Human Development Priority Areas. In addition, the TEI will seek to achieve synergies with strengthening women's empowerment in the other TEI.

With the aim to unlock the potential of the agricultural sector, the TEI will address a wide variety of areas, ranging from the promotion of a landscape approach, of capacity building and organisational structures of local authorities and both male and female farmers, of renewable energies at community level. More specific areas of intervention will be determined in due course.

Modalities for the implementation of the TEI comprise mainly grants (EU MIP and France; Sweden for support to CSO) and services (technical assistance from the EU MIP, senior expert services from the Netherlands and Germany). Possibilities to use innovative financial instruments (e.g. guarantees, blending) to support engagement of private sector through EU IFIs (EIB and French Proparco) as well as to access environment/climate funds (e.g. Green Climate Fund) will be explored. Indicatively 80% of the budget allocation of the MIP priority 2 will contribute to finance the TEI 2. Hence, approximately 44 MEUR from the MIP should contribute to the TEI 2.

The EU's indicative contribution to this TEI is subject to the confirmation of the Team Europe partners' indicative meaningful contribution as early as possible. In the absence thereof, the EU's indicative contribution may be redirected in accordance with the priority areas of the MIP and their allocations. The obligation of the Union and the Member States to coordinate their development policies following initiatives by the Commission to this effect, as per article 210 TFEU, always applies.

3. Support measures

3.1. Measures in favour of civil society

Meaningful engagement with local civil society will be sought in all Priority Areas and policy dialogues. Such engagement can range from granting improved access to information to CSOs, to consulting CSOs on specific policies or programmes, ensuring their active participation and

involvement in policy dialogue and/or implementation, or strengthening CSOs' capacities through support interventions. Owing to the transversal nature of civil society involvement in the promotion of transparency and accountability across the three Priority Areas, particular attention will be paid to increase through civil society the voice of the population at large (with emphasis on women, youth, persons with disabilities and vulnerable populations including where relevant forcibly displaced populations) for transparency and accountability, public service delivery and gender equality.

The MIP is fully aligned with the EU CSO Roadmap for civil society in Zimbabwe (currently being updated by the EU Delegation). The 'Road Map for EU Engagement with Civil Society 2015-2017 (finalised in 2014 and extended in 2018) comprises three pillars (i) Enabling Environment; (ii) Meaningful Participation in policy dialogue and domestic policies; and (iii) CSO capacity development.

Finally, engagement with CSOs in Zimbabwe as foreseen in this MIP will be complemented by support to civil society via regional programming. Planned interventions also focus on supporting regional NGOs and INGOs to work with and strengthen local youth organisations participation via networking and the amplification of their voices and influence at regional level. In addition, support is foreseen for regional and international human rights defenders' organisations to strengthen their networks, monitoring, advocacy capacities.

3.2. Cooperation facility

A cooperation facility is foreseen, that can be flexibly used over the programming period in support of horizontal activities. The facility will support the EU Delegation in public and economic diplomacy actions and in developing strategic communication initiatives that will tackle disinformation and promote EU policies and visibility, and the Team Europe approach in Zimbabwe.

Public and Economic diplomacy activities could cover both dedicated short-term and long-term initiatives, allowing to foster and mobilising specific networks and target groups and partners, and/or to connect and leverage existing EU programmes (e.g. Erasmus+, Jean Monnet Actions, Creative Europe). In addition, the facility can include support for policy dialogues, studies, fellowship and exchange of public expertise, such as TAIEX and twinning, etc.

A specific set of activities will be designed to support the implementation of EPA in view of its deepening negotiations. The support will cover both the facilitation of the negotiation process per se and specific capacity building activities to enable the Zimbabwean stakeholders meet the commitments made in the deepened EPA. This support could also be complemented by actions identified under the MIP Priority Areas 1 and 2 , the objectives of which may be interconnected with the deepened EPA priorities.

Communication campaigns will be promoted to raise awareness about the EU, its values and activities in Zimbabwe and to shift some of the negative misperceptions still existing in the country. Particular attention will be paid in engaging with the Youth Sounding Board and youth in general.

Finally, specific actions to support Joint Programming and Team Europe coordination at country level, and the preparation, implementation and evaluation/audit of the EU's cooperation, may be envisaged under the cooperation facility. Activities can cover all areas of EU cooperation including agro-food, gender, climate, biodiversity, investment climate, digital transformation etc.

4. Financial overview

Although the duration of this MIP is seven years, the indicative allocations for Zimbabwe and for each of the priority areas and support measures laid down in the table below are provided for the 2021-2024 period only. The indicative allocations for 2025-2027, as well as the possible modification of other substantial elements of this MIP, will be subject to a decision by the EU. This decision should be preceded by a review of the implementation of this MIP, which should include a dialogue with the authorities and other stakeholders of Zimbabwe.

	<i>EURO</i> <i>Million</i>	<i>%</i>
<i>Good Governance and Citizens' Rights</i>	<i>24</i>	<i>16%</i>
<i>Green Economic Growth</i>	<i>55</i>	<i>37%</i>
<i>Social Recovery and Human Development</i>	<i>56</i>	<i>38%</i>
<i>Support measures</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>9%</i>
<i>TOTAL for initial period²⁵</i>	<i>148</i>	

²⁵ Subject to its confirmation through the implementation phase, it is expected that out of the total of EUR 148 million [1st period], an indicative amount of EUR 21 million may be used between 2021 and 2024 to provision EFSD+ guarantee operations under all priority areas.

ANNEX 1 – INTERVENTION FRAMEWORK

Priority Area 1: Good Governance and Citizen's Rights			
Specific Objective 1.1 (SO1.1): Strengthen transparency and of public service delivery in Zimbabwe, with particular emphasis on empowering women and utilisation of digital technologies.			
Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
a) ER 1.1.1. Improved transparency and accountability performance at national and sub-national level in public service delivery in particular for Green Economic Growth and Social Recovery and Human Development.	a1) % of improvement of the Service Level Benchmark ²⁶ Urban and Rural District Councils as a result of EU intervention a2) Number of completed annual financial statements of local authorities with support of EU intervention a3) Number of government policies developed or revised with civil society organisation participation through EU support (EURF)	a1) Baseline: 0 Targets: to be included at the start of the relevant action a2) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action a3) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	a1) UGAZ reporting for Urban Councils. Standard SLB for Rural Councils report to be developed. a2) OAG: annual report of the Auditor-General on Local Authorities a3) progress reports of EU-funded interventions
b) ER 1.1.2. Strengthen participation, representation and leadership of women in transparency and accountability processes and institutions at subnational level.	b1) percentage of female councillors in local authorities' councillors as a result of EU intervention b2) percentage of female civil servants in local authorities as a result of EU intervention b3) percentage of women in local government management positions ²⁷ , as a result of EU intervention	b1) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action b2) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action b3) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	TBD

²⁶ A benchmark tool developed in 2012 by the WB and implemented first time in 2013 for the Urban District Councils. Under the EU Local Government Projects, further expanded with other service areas and customized for the Rural District Councils. Urban SLB consists of: Water supply, waste management, solid waste management, roads and public lighting, Corporate Governance. The Rural SLB consists of: Roads, health, wash, Human resources, financial management.

²⁷ Included in the SLB for Urban Councils

Specific Objective 1.2 (SO1.2): To promote to the effective implementation of the Constitution, with a focus on transparency and accountability, public service delivery, gender equality and access to justice.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
<p>a) ER 1.2.1. Increased cooperation between key oversight entities²⁸ that strengthens the performance of their key functions at the national and sub-national levels.</p>	<p>a1) Number of joint oversight activities/reports at national level as a result of EU supported interventions</p> <p>a2) Number of joint oversight activities/report at subnational level as a result of EU supported interventions</p> <p>a3) PEFA indicators PI-30 and PI-31 on performance of External Audit improved as a result of EU supported intervention</p>	<p>a1) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>a2) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>a3) Baseline: PEFA 2018 Target to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>a1) AOG annual report, PRAZ annual report, Anti-Corruption Commission annual report, Parliament Annual report</p> <p>a2) AOG annual report, PRAZ annual report, Anti-Corruption Commission annual report, Parliament Annual report</p> <p>a3) PEFA assessment 2018, and proposed PEFA assessments in 2023 and 2027.</p>
<p>b) ER. 1.2.2. Enhanced functioning of constitutional commissions to promote transparency and accountability in public institutions, entrench human rights, and ensure that injustices are remedied to improve lives of citizens particularly women, youth and other vulnerable groups.</p>	<p>b1) Extent to which selected independent commissions are implementing their mandate according to Constitution provisions</p> <p>b2) Number of specific measures taken by independent commissions to monitor the implementation of existing policy commitments on women, youth and other vulnerable groups</p>	<p>b1) Baseline: 3 Commissions submitted their 2020 Annual reports to Parliament and all 3 are implementing some of their constitutional mandates. To be updated in the Action Document</p> <p>Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b2) Baseline: to be included at the start of the relevant action Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>B1)Expert / public surveys, Constitutional Commissions annual reports,</p> <p>b2) Baseline and endline mappings to be done by the EUD</p>
<p>c) ER 1.2.3. Enhanced justice delivery and access to justice, especially for vulnerable people including women, youth and persons with disabilities with strong emphasis on access to justice at sub-</p>	<p>c1) Number of people directly benefitting from legal aid interventions supported by the EU (disaggregated by sex, age and disability/social group, and type of case: criminal, civil or administrative) (EU RF)</p>	<p>c1) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>c1) Databases of beneficiaries of EU-funded interventions, Annual reports of EU funded projects</p>

²⁸ Office of Auditor General (OAG), Zimbabwe Anti-Corruption Commission (ZACC), Procurement Regulatory Authority Zimbabwe (PRAZ), Parliament

national level (e.g. magistrate courts, help desks, community-level justice mechanisms) enhanced	c2) Number of people made aware of their constitutional rights through provision of legal and civic education, including women, youth and persons with disabilities (sex and age disaggregated) as a result of EU supported intervention	C2) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c2) progress report of EU funded interventions
	c3) Percentage of the population who perceive the overall quality of justice dispensed by targeted state justice institutions as good or very good, disaggregated by sex as a result of EU supported intervention	c3) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c3) Baseline and endline surveys to be conducted by EU-funded interventions

Specific Objective 1.3 (SO1.3): To contribute to the consolidation of democracy and peace, with particular emphasis on inclusion, participation and representation of women, youth and persons with disabilities in democratic processes.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
a) ER 1.3.1. Enhanced capacities, cooperation, trust and dialogue among key actors aimed at creating an enabling and conducive environment for democratic elections and democratic processes at large ³² , with particular emphasis on inclusion, participation and leadership of women, youth and persons with disabilities.	a1) Number of electoral stakeholder dialogue initiatives among political parties, civil society, including women's rights organisations, and EMB aimed at creating an enabling and conducive environment for democratic processes conducted with support from EU	a1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	a1) EOM reports, baseline and endline assessments to be commissioned by the Action
	a2) Number of countries supported by the EU to conduct elections and/or improve their electoral process	a2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: 1	a2) EOM reports
	a3) Extent of participation by women's rights organisations in stakeholder dialogue platforms	a3) Baseline: to be included at the start of the relevant action Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	a3) EOM reports
	a4) Status of implementation of the recommendations of the 2018 EU EOM	a4) Baseline: out of 23 recommendations, 16 not implemented, 4 ongoing, 1 partially implemented and 2 too early to assess (2020) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	a4) EOM reports

<p>b) ER 1.3.2. Strengthen capacities of local non-state actors (e.g. CSOs, churches, local peace committees) to deliver effective and efficient peace responses at the local level and enhanced community inclusion and participation (including the active participation of women, youth and persons with disabilities) in social cohesion and peace dialogue efforts.</p>	<p>b1) Number of state institutions and non-state actors, including women's rights organisations supported that are working on social cohesion and peace efforts as a result of EU supported interventions</p> <p>b2) Number of individuals directly benefiting from EU supported interventions that specifically aim to enhance social cohesion and peace efforts (sex and age disaggregated)</p> <p>b3) Average score of expert perception on the degree to which community social cohesion is enhanced as a result of EU supported interventions (Number)²⁹</p>	<p>b1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: : to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: : to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: : to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>b1) Progress reports of EU-funded interventions</p> <p>b2) Database of beneficiaries of EU-funded interventions</p> <p>b2) Baseline and endline assessments to be commissioned by the Action</p>
---	---	--	---

Priority Area 2: Green Economic Growth

Specific Objective 2.1 (SO2.1): To strengthen local governance of infrastructures and natural resources.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
<p>a) ER 2.1.1. Communities have jointly established plans for the sustainable use, development and preservation of their infrastructure and natural resources</p>	<p>a1) Number of territorial plans developed with EU support with equal participation of women, men, girls and boys</p> <p>a2) Number of participatory and inclusive community meetings to develop territorial plans with EU support.</p>	<p>a1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>a2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>a1) Reports from meetings on Plan design</p> <p>a2) Minutes of meetings, lists of participants</p>
<p>b) ER 2.1.2. Enhanced supervision and monitoring of the use of local infrastructures and natural resources by local institutions such as local authorities and CSO.</p>	<p>b1) Number of territorial plans implemented with EU support</p>	<p>b1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>b1) M&E plan and progress reports of EU-funded interventions</p>

²⁹ <https://europa.eu/capacity4dev/results-and-indicators/99988/results-indicators>

		b2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	b2) Training materials, participant lists
c) ER 2.1.3. Communities' action plans to preserve and develop their local infrastructures and natural resources or to prevent harm to them are designed and implemented.	c1) Number of communities supported by the EU with economic, social and environmental infrastructures	c1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c1) Action plan document

Specific Objective 2.2 (SO2.2): Farmers benefit from Climate Smart Agriculture techniques, which are based on ecologically sound and scientifically confirmed principles.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
a) ER 2.2.1. Increased access to and use of comprehensive advisory services for farmers.	a1) Agricultural and pastoral ecosystems where sustainable management practices have been introduced with EU support (ha) (EURF)	a1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	a1) Database of service beneficiaries
b) ER 2.2.2. Increased access to and use of locally available inputs and farm services (mechanisation, financial, insurance) for farmers increased with adequate support to women and youth	b1) % of locally obtained inputs and farm services used by farmers with EU support, disaggregated by age and sex	b1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	b1) Records of local input and farm services suppliers
c) ER 2.2.3. Improved ability of farmers to commercialise increasing parts of their total production	c1) Number of smallholders reached with EU supported interventions aimed to increase their sustainable production, access to markets and/or security of land, disaggregated by age and sex (EURF) c2) % of farmer total agricultural produce that is sold with to EU support	c1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action c2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c1) Training records, participant lists c2) Farmer interviews and buyer records

<p>d) ER 2.2.4. Increased local processing and manufacturing of local agricultural products into higher value food products with adequate support to women and youth</p>	<p>d1) Volumes of local agricultural products used by local processors and manufacturers with EU support (tons)</p> <p>d2) Value addition of food products from production of local processors and manufacturers with EU support (USD)</p> <p>d3) Number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises applying Sustainable Consumption and Production practices with EU support (EURF)</p> <p>d4) Number of (a) jobs, (b) green jobs supported/ sustained by the EU (EURF)</p>	<p>d1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>d2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>d3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>d4) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>d1) Purchase records of local processors and manufacturers. Project documents</p> <p>d2) Sales records of local processors and manufacturers. Project documents</p> <p>d3) Local MSME production records</p> <p>d4) Local MSME employee records</p>
<p>e) ER 2.2.5. Scientific advice, monitoring and feedback established and operational</p>	<p>e1) Numbers of farmers, disaggregated by age and sex, having received relevant scientific advice based on farmer monitoring and feedback with EU support</p>	<p>e1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>e1) Farmer reports and Monitoring reports of EU-funded interventions</p>

Specific Objective 2.3 (SO2.3): To preserve and protect specific eco-systems and valorise their assets with participation of local communities.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
<p>a) ER 2.3.1. Specific governance and regulatory frameworks are formulated through participatory processes and respected by all stakeholders.</p>	<p>a1) Status of gender responsive governance and regulatory frameworks</p> <p>a2) Number of Inclusive Green Economy policy instruments adopted / implemented with EU support</p>	<p>a1) Baseline: gender-responsive governance and regulatory frameworks non existing (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>a2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>a1) Government Gazette and Governance and regulatory framework documents</p> <p>a2) Baseline and endline assessment of policy frameworks</p>
<p>b) ER 2.3.2. Plans to preserve and restore biodiversity including support of local communities are established and implemented.</p>	<p>b1) Status of biodiversity implementation plan</p>	<p>b1) Baseline: biodiversity plans do not exist (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>b1) biodiversity plan document</p>

	b2) Number and species of wild live stabilized / increased with EU support	b2) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	b2) project reports
c) ER 2.3.3. Strategies to valorise biodiversity and eco-system services are designed and advertised aiming to mobilise complementary funding for specific eco-systems.	c1) Level of investment leveraged with EU support	c1) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c1) project reports
d) ER 2.3.4. Technical capacity of all relevant stakeholders involved in natural resources management is improved	d1) Number of stakeholders reached by EU interventions aiming at increasing technical capacity in NRM management	d1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	d1) Project reports

Specific Objective 2.4 (SO2.4): To increase production and use of clean energy.

Expected Results	Indicator	Baseline and Targets	Means of Verification
a) ER 2.4.1. A plan for cost-reflective Renewable Energy production and supply, including clean cooking, is designed, budgeted and implemented.	a1) Status of RE production and dissemination plan developed with EU support	a1) Baseline: not existing (2021) Target: plan developed, approved/adopted	a1) Project Reports, Approved RE Strategy Paper
b) ER 2.4.2. Regulatory and tariff framework for Renewable Energy supply and consumption is formulated and applied at sub-national levels.	b1) Status of RE documents are formulated with assistance from the EU ³⁰ .	b1) Baseline: not existing (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	b1) Project reports and approved relevant documents
c) ER 2.4.3. Institutions involved in the management and administration of a sustainable and efficient energy sector at national and sub-national level are capacitated and perform their specific functions satisfactorily.	c1) Number of people trained in local institutions and communities with EU support	c1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c1) Project reports; training program reports
	c2) Status of strategies and plans for RE supply and use developed with EU assistance.	c2) Baseline: Not existing (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c2) Approved strategy

³⁰ *Technical standards for generation equipment (solar panels and components), Distribution grid specifications, Operation and maintenance standards; Technical specifications for interconnection; Quality of service regulation; Environmental regulations – ESI, disposal of used panels; Contractual agreements guidelines; Licences; Regulatory processes; Standardized regulatory instruments such as PPAs; Other e.g. land permits*

	c3) Number of successful RE projects (electrification of institutions) identified and implemented timeously and cost effectively with EU assistance.	c3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	c3) Survey of electrified institutions in the project area, funded by the EU intervention
d) ER 2.4.4. Private sector actors are investing in Renewable Energy in Zimbabwe.	d1) Renewable energy generation capacity installed (MW) with EU support (EU RF) d2) Number of individuals with access to electricity with EU support through: a) new access, b) improved access (EURF)	d1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action d2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	d1) Project reports d2) project reports

Priority Area 3: Social Recovery and Human Development

Specific Objective 3.1 (SO3.1): To save lives and improve protection of children, adolescents, adults and people with disabilities against health threats in interventions with consideration of specific gender needs.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
a) ER 3.1.1. Improved reproductive, maternal, adolescent and child health services are accessible and equipped to prevent mortality of mothers, new-borns and under-fives, including through nutrition services, self-care interventions and private sector support	a1) Number of births attended by skilled health personnel (doctors, nurses or midwives) who are trained in providing lifesaving obstetric care, including giving the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, childbirth and the post-partum period; in conducting deliveries on their own; and in caring for new-borns through EU support. a2) Number of RH interventions for adolescents through EU support a3) number of people who carried out self-care interventions to prevent COVID-19, malaria, typhoid or cholera	a1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action a2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action a3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	a1) Baseline and endline surveys conducted by EU-funded interventions a2) MICS, Demographic and Health Survey, Reports of vaccinations performed by service providers (Physician, nurse, vaccination teams) Facility registers/records, District Health Survey-II, WHO-UNICEF Joint Reporting Form, or new: Unified DP Reporting Form a3) GFATM reports, DHSII, MICS, Malaria Indicator Surveys, facility registers or HIS

<p>b) ER 3.1.2. Improved counselling and treatment of vulnerable people on SRHR and on their roles in parenting to prevent ill-health or infection (HIV/STD) and malnutrition of themselves or their families.</p>	<p>b1) number of gender specific counselling services on SRHR, nutrition, food utilization and safely managed water provided in the supported facilities through EU support</p> <p>b2) Number of women, men and adolescents of reproductive age using modern contraception methods with EU support (EU RF)</p> <p>b3) Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girls and children under 5 reached by nutrition related interventions supported by the EU (EURF)</p>	<p>b1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>b1) facility registers, facility HIS</p> <p>b2) Household Surveys, DHS II, MICS, Reproductive Health Survey, HIS (health facility records), UN Population Division (UNPD)</p> <p>b3) Annual and final reports from implementing organisations, (governments, international organisations, non-state actors, service providers), baseline surveys, ROM mid-term reviews, and evaluations, national level statistics</p>
<p>c) ER 3.1.3. Reduced maternal, neonatal and GBV mortality and morbidity .</p>	<p>c1) Maternal mortality ratio (SDG 3)</p> <p>c2) % of neo-natal death</p> <p>c3) Number of individuals benefitting from EU support to counter sexual and gender-based violence, including PLW Disabilities</p>	<p>c1) Baseline: 462/100.000 (MICS 2019) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>c2) Baseline: 32/1000 (MICS 2019) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>c3) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>c1) Household Surveys, DHS II, MICS, Reproductive Health Survey, HIS (health facility records), Vital register, UNPD</p> <p>c2) Household Surveys, DHS II, MICS, Reproductive Health Survey, HIS (health facility records), UNICEF coverage report, Vital register, UNPD</p> <p>c3) Vital register, monitoring report on protective interventions, facility HIS</p>
<p>d) ER 3.1.4. Reduced acute and chronic malnutrition of children 0 – 59 months.</p>	<p>d1) Number of effective support, guidance and counselling on infant and young child nutrition for mothers of children < 2 years with EU support</p> <p>d2) Number of treatments with Vitamin A, preventative zinc supplements, zinc Oral Rehydration Solution (ORS) and deworming for children < 5 years as well as nutrition supplements in food insecure areas with EU support</p>	<p>d1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>d2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>d1) Household Surveys, DHS II, MICS, Reproductive Health Survey, HIS (health facility records)</p> <p>d2) Reports on number of children reached, health centre registers, HMIS of health facilities, DHS II</p>

	d3) number of treatments for severe (SAM) or moderate acute malnutrition (MAM) for children < 5years (cf. a4)	d3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	d3) Reports on number of children reached, health centre registers, HMIS of health facilities, DHS II
--	---	--	---

Specific Objective 3.2 (SO3.2): To improve accountability and transparency of quality health services and increase outreach and capacity at system level.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
a) ER 3.2.1. Delineation of health services (as defined by the WHO and MoHCC) to enable enhanced monitoring by staff, documentation of performance as well as delivery of defined services and to ensure availability of resources, including tracking of expenditures.	a1) proportion of strengthened HIS at facility level through EU support(digital or manual systems) a2) Number of districts/facilities where public financial management (procurement, HRH) and/or budget transparency have improved through EU support	a1) Baseline: 0 Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action a2) Baseline: will be included in the Action Documents at the latest Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	a1) Quarterly report on indicator coverage in HIS and dashboard feeding, Progress reports a2) progress reports, most recent PEFA report if available
b) ER 3.2.2. Management staff of health facilities and accounts trained to ensure the formulated level of quality of care through monitoring, evaluation and audit of service delivery, implementation of timely and appropriate corrective measures. Gender balance in management positions improved.	b1) number of training for the management of the quality of care, monitoring and accounting expenditure tracking through EU support b2) number of quality services of facilities, outreach and Community Health provided through EU support b3) number of annual performance audits with EU support	b1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action b2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action b3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action	b1) Reports on Training Statistics b2) Regular HIS validation and verification reports on treatment / intervention data, HIS, DHS II and Household Surveys b3) Annual Performance Audit Report

Specific Objective 3.3 (SO3.3): To increase access and promotion of livelihood diversification and entrepreneurship opportunities, including strengthened participation in digital economies for vulnerable women and youth.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
------------------	------------	--------------------	-----------------------

<p>a) ER 3.3.1. Financial literacy and eligibility for economic support for vulnerable women and youth Increased.</p>	<p>a1) Number of vulnerable youth and women with access to financial literacy education/ training with EU support</p> <p>a2) Number of beneficiaries with access to financial services with EU support: (i) women; and (ii) youth</p>	<p>a1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>a2) Baseline:0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>a1) Baseline and endline assessments to be commissioned by the Action</p> <p>a2) Zimbabwe FINSCOPE Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) Reports, Beneficiary registers, Action Monitoring Reports</p>
<p>b) ER 3.3.2. Digital literacy, VET, entrepreneurship skills and engagement in entrepreneurship activities by vulnerable women and youth enhanced.</p>	<p>b1) number of vulnerable (i) youth; and (ii) women directly benefitting from EU supported interventions that aim to reduce social and economic inequality</p> <p>b2) Number of people who have benefited from institution or workplace based VET/skills development interventions supported by the EU: (a) all VET/skills development, (b) only VET/skills development for digitalisation</p> <p>b3) Number of (i) informal; and (ii) formal jobs supported/ sustained by the EU</p>	<p>b1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b2) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b3) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>b1) Baseline and endline assessments to be commissioned by the Action,</p> <p>b2) Baseline and endline assessments to be commissioned by the Action,</p> <p>b3) Baseline, mid-term and final action assessments to be commissioned by the action</p> <p>b4) Baseline, mid-term and final action assessments to be commissioned by the action</p>

Specific Objective 3.4 (SO3.4): To enhance food and nutrition security for extremely poor girls, boys, women and men.

Expected Results	Indicators	Baseline & targets	Means of verification
<p>a) ER 3.4.1. Improved access to water and sanitation and improved hygiene practices.</p>	<p>a1) number of people with access to improved drinking water source and/ or sanitation facility with EU support (EU RF)</p> <p>a2) number of cases of water borne diseases reported at health centres in the target communities</p>	<p>a1) Baseline: 0 (2021) Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>a2) Baseline: Will be determined by a baseline survey to be commissioned by the action Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>a1) Baseline and endline assessments to be commissioned by the Action,</p> <p>a2) Multiple Cluster Indicator Survey Reports, Zimbabwe Demographic Health Survey report</p>

<p>b) ER 3.4.2. Reduced prevalence of food poverty and improved dietary diversity.</p>	<p>b1) Proportion of population in target subnational units living below \$1.25 (PPP) per day³⁸</p> <p>b2) Household Dietary Diversity Score</p> <p>b3) Number of women of reproductive age, adolescent girl and children under 5 benefiting from nutrition related intervention with EU support (EU RF)</p>	<p>b1) Baseline: To be defined in the action document once target subnational unit are decided</p> <p>Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b2) Baseline: Will be determined by a baseline survey to be commissioned by the action</p> <p>Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p> <p>b3) Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>b1) Prices, Incomes, Consumption and Expenditure Survey (PICES) report, Zimstats quarterly statistical reports, Baseline, mid-term and final action assessments to be commissioned by the action</p> <p>b2) Zimbabwe National Nutrition Survey Reports, Baseline, mid-term and final action assessments to be commissioned by the action</p> <p>b3) Beneficiary Registers, Action Monitoring Reports</p>
<p>c) ER 3.4.3. Enhanced absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities in vulnerable households .</p>	<p>c1) proportion of people with improved resilience (adaptive, absorptive, transformative) with EU support, disaggregated by gender, age and disability</p>	<p>c1) Baseline – 2%³¹ (2021)</p> <p>Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>c1) Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) Assessment Reports Baseline, mid-term and final action assessments to be commissioned by the action</p>
<p>d) ER 3.4.4. Improved access to social safety nets, including crisis modifiers in times of shocks.</p>	<p>d1) number of food insecure people receiving EU assistance (disaggregated by sex, disability, location, age category etc)</p>	<p>d1) Baseline: 0 (2021)</p> <p>Target: to be included at the start of the relevant action</p>	<p>d1) Beneficiary Registers, Action Monitoring Reports, United Nations Office for Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (UNOCHA) Reports</p>

³¹ Source: Zimbabwe National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025), paragraph 799.

ANNEX 2 – MATRIX OF DONORS’ CONTRIBUTIONS

Donor	Year, with details of country strategy and focal sectors (where available)								
	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
EU	NIP 11 th EDF 2014-2020: €287m Health: 126m EUR Agriculture: 101m EUR Governance and institution building: 47m EUR Civil society: €6m, Support to the NAO: 3m EUR, Technical Cooperation Facility: 4m EUR		MIP NDICI-GE: TBD Good Governance & Citizen’s Rights: TBD Green Economic Growth: TBD Social Recovery and Human Development: TBD Measures in favour of civil society: TBD Cooperation facility: TBD						
DE	Education/ transitional assistance: 10m EUR Good Financial Governance: 5m EUR Service Delivery: 2,8m EUR	Transitional assistance: 5m EUR Food security: 5m EUR Corona Response: 250k EUR							
F	Agriculture: 445k US\$ Health: 33k US\$ Governance: 34k US\$								
IE	Health: 3.7m EUR Agriculture: 1.3m EUR Governance: 991k EUR Education: 393k EUR	4.4m EUR: Health Governance							

NL	<p>Agriculture: 740k EUR WASH: 609k EUR Health: 2.4m EUR Education: 601k EUR Private sector and labour market & Sustainable trade and investment: 570k EUR Human Rights: 1.4m EUR Women's rights and gender equality: 507k EUR Civil society: 3.4m EUR</p>	<p>Agriculture: 617k EUR WASH: 1.2m EUR Health: 1.8m EUR Education: 672k EUR Private sector and labour market & Sustainable trade and investment: 371k EUR Human Rights: 1.2m EUR Women's rights and gender equality: 357k EUR Civil society: 1.9m EUR</p>	<p>Agriculture: 1.1m EUR WASH: 86 8k EUR Health: 2.4m EUR Education: 1m EUR Private sector and labour market & Sustainable trade and investment: 1.7m EUR Human Rights: 897k EUR Women's rights and gender equality: 291k EUR Civil society: 604k EUR</p>						
SE	<p>Health: 12m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 8m US\$ Governance: 18m US\$</p>	<p>Health: 13m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 9m US\$ Governance: 18m US\$</p>							
Japan	<p>Agriculture: 3m US\$ Transport: 11m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 3m US\$</p>	<p>Agriculture: 435k US\$ Transport: 6m US\$ Health: 3m US\$ Education: 90k US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 15m US\$ Research, Development and Innovation: 1m US\$ Governance: 141k US\$</p>							

<i>Switzerland</i>	Agriculture: 6m US\$ Health: 3m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 300k US\$ Governance: 267k US\$	Agriculture: 1m US\$ Health: 4m US\$ Research, Development and Innovation: 90k US\$ Governance: 204k US\$							
<i>UK</i>	Agriculture: 31m US\$ WASH: 600k US\$ Health: 30m US\$ Social Services and Social Protection: 1m US\$ Education: 6m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 20m US\$ Governance: 13m US\$	Agriculture: 7m US\$ Health: 37m US\$ Social Services and Social Protection: 1m US\$ Education: 6m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 15m US\$ Research, Development and Innovation: 2m US\$ Governance: 4m US\$							
<i>USAID</i>	Health: 178m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 123m US\$ Research, Development and Innovation: 24m US\$	Health: 157m US\$ Climate Adaptation and Resilience: 60m US\$ Research, Development and Innovation: 19m US\$							
<i>Global Fund</i>	Health: 157m US\$	Health: 79m US\$							

ANNEX 3 – SUMMARY TABLE OF THE PRIORITY AREAS LINKS TO SECTORAL DAC CODES, SDGS AND OF THE ALIGNMENT WITH GOZ POLICY (NDS-1 AND VISION 2030), EU PRIORITIES AND THE TEIs

Priority Area	Sectoral DAC codes	Alignment with NDS-1	Vision 2030 pillar	Alignment with EU priorities	Alignment with TEIs	SDGs targeted
1. Good governance and citizens' rights	<p>Government & Civil Society-general (151),</p> <p>Democratic participation and civil society (15150),</p> <p>Public finance management (PFM) (15111),</p> <p>Decentralisation and support to subnational government (15112),</p> <p>Conflict, Peace & Security (152)</p> <p>Civilian peacebuilding, conflict prevention and resolution (15220)</p>	<p>Governance, Environmental Protection,</p> <p>Climate Resilience & Natural Resource Management</p> <p>Image building & inter re-engagement</p> <p>Economic growth & stability</p>	<p>Governance</p> <p>Macroeconomic stability & Financial Reengagement</p>	<p>Alliance for governance, peace and security and human development</p>	<p>Gender equality thorough women empowerment</p>	<p>Gender equality (SDG-5), reduced inequalities (SDG-10), peace, justice and strong institutions (SDG-16) and</p>
2. Green Economic Growth	<p>Agriculture (311),</p> <p>General Environment Protection (410),</p> <p>Site preservation (41040),</p> <p>Rural development (43040),</p> <p>Energy (230),</p> <p>Energy generation, renewable sources (232),</p> <p>Decentralisation and support to subnational government (15112).</p>	<p>Food Security and Nutrition</p> <p>Transport, Infrastructure & Utilities</p> <p>Moving the economy up the value chain & structural transformation</p>	<p>Inclusive growth</p>	<p>Green deal alliances</p>	<p>Gender equality thorough women empowerment</p> <p>Climate smart agriculture based resilience building</p>	<p>Eradication of poverty (SDG-1), zero hunger (SDG-2), affordable and clean energy (SDG-7), responsible consumption and production (SDG-12), climate action (SDG-13), and life on land (SDG15)</p>
3. Social Recovery and Human Development	<p>Basic Health (122),</p> <p>Basic nutrition (12240),</p> <p>Population Policies/Programmes & Reproductive Health (130),</p> <p>Reproductive health care (13020),</p> <p>Family Planning (SRHR) (13030), STD control incl. HIV/AIDS (SRHR)</p>	<p>Health & Well-being</p> <p>Human capital development</p> <p>Social protection</p> <p>Devolution</p>	<p>Social development</p>	<p>Alliances for sustainable growth and jobs</p>	<p>Gender equality thorough women empowerment,</p> <p>Climate smart agriculture based resilience building</p>	<p>Eradication of poverty (SDG-1), zero hunger (SDG-2), good health and well-being (SDG-3), gender equality (SDG-5), and reduced inequality (SDG-10).</p>

<p>(13040),</p> <p>Basic Drinking Water Supply (14031),</p> <p>Basic Sanitation (14032),</p> <p>Ending violence against women and girls (15180),</p> <p>PFM (15111),</p> <p>Other Social Infrastructure & Services (160),</p> <p>Social Protection (16010),</p> <p>Social services (incl. youth development and women+ children) (16015),</p> <p>Employment creation (16020),</p> <p>Multisector aid for basic social services (16050),</p> <p>Household food security programmes (43072),</p> <p>Disaster Risk Reduction (43060).</p>					
---	--	--	--	--	--