



Operational Plan 2011-2015

DFID ZIMBABWE

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Introduction

The UK Government is determined to help end extreme poverty around the world. We believe that international development is not just the right thing to do, but the smart thing to do. Britain has never stood on the sidelines, and it is in all our interests for countries around the world to be stable and secure, to have educated and healthy populations and to have growing economies. DFID aims to end aid dependency through jobs – building the economies of developing countries so that they can stand on their own feet.

No country can develop with only half of the population involved, that is why DFID is scaling up its support for women and girls across all of our country programmes, including an increased emphasis on girls education and preventing violence against women and girls.

We are also focussing on what works, investing in research and taking advantage of new technology to ensure that UK development support has the greatest impact.

DFID is committed to being a global leader on transparency, and in 2012 was ranked the top aid organisation in the world for transparency. Transparency is fundamental to improving accountability both to UK citizens and to citizens in the countries where we work. Transparency also helps us achieve greater value for money and improves the effectiveness of aid. As part of our commitment to transparency we publish Operational Plans for each area of our work setting out what we will achieve and how we will achieve it. In June 2013 DFID launched a new online tool, Development Tracker, to provide an easy way to access information and data about DFID programmes.

With less than 1000 days to go, we will continue to focus our efforts on delivering the Millennium Development Goals, creating wealth in poor countries, strengthening their governance and security and tackling climate change. The prize, in doing so, is huge: a better life for millions of people, and a safer, more prosperous world.



1) Context

Zimbabwe remains a high priority country for the UK. This plan reflects close consultation with other UK Government Departments on both programme development and implementation, notably the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and the Ministry of Defence.

The political situation and therefore the development prospects for Zimbabwe have been in the balance for several years. For the next 6-12 months the political space will be heavily contested. A credible and peaceful referendum was held in March 2013 leading to the adoption of a new Constitution, a milestone under the Global Political Agreement. The focus has now moved to the next national Parliamentary and Presidential elections expected to be held in 2013.

Zimbabwe made exemplary progress towards the Millennium Development Goal indicators throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s, but the economic and humanitarian crisis of the last decade has stalled or in some cases starkly reversed many of those gains. There is good data up until the last few years on most indicators of need. The DFID programme has gradually progressed from humanitarian relief to more conventional development support since the establishment of the Inclusive Government. This has played an important part in helping the Inclusive Government stabilise the economy and humanitarian situation after the political and economic crisis of 2008. And working through the multilateral institutions, in particular the UN, African Development Bank and World Bank, as well as international Non-Governmental Organisations and the private sector, DFID has been able to deliver excellent results for the people of Zimbabwe.

As long as political circumstances allow, DFID will continue to expand support to the provision of basic services; will increase the focus on wealth creation; and will complement support with technical advice to the reformers in Government in preparation for transition to a more stable government. There is continuing uncertainty about when elections might take place, but DFID would be prepared to consider financial support for election preparations as part of a UN-led package, if the Government requested support from the international community and DFID was confident in the credibility of the process.

Zimbabwe has the agricultural potential to benefit from higher food prices. The interventions in this plan will help fulfil this potential, especially for poor farmers, through a set of integrated interventions providing market linkages, access to finance, agricultural inputs and extension services to the most vulnerable farmers. Fuel price rises are likely to increase inflationary pressures and widen the external deficit. DFID will continue to support the Government's implementation of cautious macroeconomic management that has underpinned the stabilisation of the economy since 2009.

In a highly volatile political situation, it is very difficult to be precise about how DFID expects the development programme to evolve. But the plans envisage a two-stage process: a pre-election programme of £80 -90 million (for 2011/12; 2012/13) which will increasingly align to the reform plans of the Government. Thereafter, in anticipation of the election of a government which reflects the will of the people and is prepared to govern in the interests of all Zimbabweans, DFID would expect a significant scale up of support. DFID will continue to play a leading role in the donor community and to maintain coherence across the range of investments.

Zimbabwe is important regionally, not just because of the impact instability in the country has on its near neighbours (e.g. on number of economic migrants to South Africa) but because of the positive contribution it could make as an engine of sub-Regional economic growth. Zimbabwe still has great potential to drive economic growth beyond its borders and to increase trade flows and create opportunities for investment.



2) Vision

This Operational Plan aims to reduce poverty and suffering for poor Zimbabweans, accelerate Zimbabwe's transition towards a political settlement that reflects the will of the people and lay the foundations for sustained, private-sector led recovery by: i) improving access to basic services for the poor; ii) providing assets and skills to build livelihoods, linking the poor to markets, business opportunities and micro-finance, and renewing essential infrastructure; and iii) boosting the prospects for political transition that will deliver sustained economic and social progress.

Although Zimbabwe has undergone a protracted political, economic and humanitarian crisis over the last decade, a good deal of its infrastructure and human capital remains intact. The capacity of key institutions has been eroded, or compromised, but not destroyed. There is strong potential for Zimbabwe to regain its former position as a regional engine for growth, once a sustainable political settlement is achieved. Assistance under the Inclusive Government will focus on the transition to that settlement by supporting the processes driving change, increasing access to basic services in health and education, building the basis for wealth creation and helping to renew essential infrastructure. It will have a strong focus on girls and women, with targeted interventions to reduce maternal mortality, increase women's access to credit and ensure girls complete secondary schooling. DFID will continue to work closely with other donors, both through pooled funding and multi-donor programmes and by coordinating development policy. Delivery will be closely aligned with the priorities set out in the Inclusive Government's Budget.

DFID support for basic services and wealth creation would continue under a post-election settlement that reflected the will of the majority of the people of Zimbabwe. But a successful political transition would open up complementary opportunities for reform of core government functions and for international action to address Zimbabwe's massive debt burden and also to provide a long lasting solution to the "land issue". Continued economic stability and increased agricultural productivity would have a major impact on both the scale and speed of Zimbabwe's recovery. DFID will continue to work with the International Financial Institutions, such as the World Bank, the African Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund, to provide appropriate policy and technical support for the Government of Zimbabwe, both to ensure sound economic management now, and to lay the groundwork for a sustainable solution to Zimbabwe's debt burden.

This plan has been developed in close coordination with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office (FCO) with whom DFID have worked and will continue to work very closely in Zimbabwe. DFID will also work closely with other UK Government Departments where there are shared interests. A chequered history over almost half a century has given Zimbabwe huge visibility with a high level of interest in the UK from the media, Parliament and, indeed the British people. Zimbabwe matters politically in the UK and represents an important foreign policy priority; but it also has domestic policy relevance given that the largest number of applications for political asylum in the UK come from Zimbabweans. The shape of the plan has received strong support from both FCO officials and Ministers; and the UK Prime Minister's Office has recognised the importance of the development programme in supporting reform and sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

From 2011/12, the UK development programme will be refocused to stop providing food aid and will stop funding to programmes which support migrant populations in Zimbabwe through the International Organisation for Migration. DFID considers that humanitarian support of the kind provided previously is no longer necessary. This is because macroeconomic stability and a recovery in growth mean support can be focused on economic opportunities for vulnerable people and wealth generation, thus delivering poverty reduction in a more sustainable and cost effective way. DFID will however maintain the ability to revert to humanitarian assistance in the event of deterioration of the economic and political situation and with firm evidence of humanitarian need.

Other donors are already meeting Zimbabwe's funding requirements for direct support to malaria control and prevention and DFID work to improve health systems will contribute to efforts in this area. Climate change, although moving up the agenda, is not yet a priority for the Zimbabwean Government. DFID Zimbabwe completed an internal review on our approach to Climate Change in 2012. As a result our focus is sector specific mitigation and adaptation actions such as promotion of agricultural diversification.



3) Results

Headline results (those with a * directly attributable to DFID. In all other cases, DFID is contributing to the results.)

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (including year)	Expected Results (including year)
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	The number of food insecure households in rural areas	320,000 households [1.6 million people (2010)]	220,000 households [1.1 million people (2015)]
Education	Completion of 5 years of primary school (disaggregated by gender)	350,000 (175,000 girls) (2009)	410,000 (205,000 girls) (2015)
Water and Sanitation*	Number of people with sustainable access to clean drinking water sources through DFID support.	107,500 (through 2009/10 DFID support)	2,918,000 (2015)
Sanitation*	Number of people with sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility as a result of DFID support	17,500 (through 2009/10 DFID support)	1,281,000 (2015)
Wealth Creation*	Number of people with access to economic opportunities	0 (2010)	86,000 (2015)
Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio	960/100,000 (2011)	600/100,000 (2015)
Health	Couple years of protection (CYPs) delivered through DFID funding	506,400 (2010)	550,000 in 2015 (cumulative over the 4 year period 2,200,000)
Governance and Security	Number of people who vote in elections supported by DFID	2,497,300 (2008)	2,560,000 (2011/12)



3) Results (continued)

Evidence supporting results

Part of our plan builds on ongoing activities in Zimbabwe. Especially in the health sector, DFID, other partners and the Government of Zimbabwe have accumulated evidence on effectiveness of interventions. Going forward, we will build on what is proven to work in the Zimbabwean context, but we will gradually shift modalities of delivery away from an emergency/humanitarian approach. Likewise, DFID will consolidate a set of ongoing water and sanitation interventions and build on the evidence accumulated. The Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework specifically identifies sources of evidence and data monitoring.

Another set of interventions is guided by a strong set of international and regional evidence, which will need to be buttressed by robust M&E to test the applicability to Zimbabwe. This is the case for most of our wealth creation intervention, where evidence from South Africa and Malawi on impact of access to finance and assets on rural livelihoods and especially women will be tested in the Zimbabwean context. Similarly, education interventions and the impact of cash transfers on development outcomes, which is well supported by regional evidence, will need to build a local evidence base. This is expected to change throughout programme implementation as the Education Management Information System is strengthened and data quality and reporting improves. The M&E of our cash transfer programme will consider a range of development outcomes from cash transfers (access to basic services, nutrition and local economic activity) and will be one of five programmes globally to undertake participatory assessments with the beneficiaries of cash transfers.

However, we feel that whilst our governance interventions can draw on international and regional experience this must be complemented by robust analysis of Zimbabwe's unique politico-economic context. DFID's approach draws on DFID's State-building/ Peace-building Framework, and supplementary analysis which highlights that an exclusive and unstable political settlement lies at the heart of Zimbabwe's development challenges. However, we will need to continue to monitor the approaches proposed to consolidate a lasting political settlement and strengthen the state's ability to deliver services to its citizens. We will need to work closely with other UK Government partners to embed political economy analysis and other M&E approaches to test this particularly uncertain area.

Value for Money (VfM) rationale

Political conditions permitting, there is a compelling argument for making development investments now, in order to repair the damage resulting from many years of under or mis-investment in Zimbabwe. Rather than making investments later to build again from scratch investing now has the potential to deliver significant VfM. The relatively high levels of human capital, the latent – albeit dilapidated – quality of the infrastructure stock, the abundant natural resource base and the geographical position in a stable region, all suggest strong potential for significant and rapid developmental bounce-back if the political and economic transition in Zimbabwe is managed successfully.

Investment by DFID in supporting a peaceful transition could deliver a major improvement in the effectiveness of UKaid, in the later years of the programme. A stable political settlement would significantly decrease the cost of delivery, by opening the way to direct use of national systems, and improving the business environment and market development. Timing of the investment is essential in determining value for money – for example, in infrastructure, despite ten years of underinvestment, the capital stock remains comparably good, reflecting a strong base, but is deteriorating quickly. In education, declining educational performance means that the skills base is being eroded rapidly but a push to improve quality (building on past results in maintaining access despite deleterious conditions) can reverse this at relatively low unit cost. This applies to other sectors too.

Given the uncertain political situation and relatively high levels of economic fragility, investment in Zimbabwe does carry a significant level of risk. But the potential rewards of successful investments are also high.



4) Delivery and Resources

The UK development programme delivered £82m in 2012/13, and will increase further in the final two years of the Operational Plan period. Front line delivery costs increased to £2.542m in 2012/13, are expected to reduce to £2.368m in 2013/14. However the latter years will see a greater efficiency in the focus of those costs on direct delivery to the poor and on delivering the results outlined in Section 4 of this plan. We will be identifying ways to reduce the costs of delivery both within the DFID operation as well as within our partner organisations.

Partnerships are central to DFID's effectiveness in Zimbabwe. We will continue to work hard to encourage donor cohesion which has been strong in recent years. DFID has been successful in leveraging donor resources for key development priorities. We have provided the initial leadership to construct multi-donor funding mechanisms into which others have contributed. Examples are the Protracted Relief Programme, Education Transition Fund and the Multi Donor Trust Fund (the "ZimFund"). Our share of overall development assistance to Zimbabwe is high at around 20% in terms of aid volumes, and higher still in terms of policy and programme leadership. We will intensify our efforts with the international community – including new donors. DFID is likely to remain in the top three of funders in the medium term, alongside the US and the European Union (EU).

With political transition, however, DFID would expect to see a decrease in the UK's burden share as, for example, the International Financial Institutions and the European Union step up their activity. At present, Zimbabwe does not access resources from International Development Association (IDA)/International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (the World Bank), the African Development Fund (the African Development Bank) or the European Development Fund (EU) but results from DFID's Multilateral Aid Review (MAR) will be carefully considered as resources through those instruments come back on stream. DFID Zimbabwe works closely with two major UN Agencies, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and consider both to have a major contribution to make to the development landscape in Zimbabwe. In both cases, we are looking carefully at how we can work with the organisations to improve performance in key areas identified by the MAR: in UNDP's case this is in terms of consistent country level performance, financial management and gender issues; for UNICEF, a stronger results focus, improved transparency and working effectively with its UN partners.

DFID Zimbabwe tends to have stronger human resource capacity relative to most other donors which means that we have the ability and some responsibility to provide technical and policy leadership. Support to the Constitutional Review process and to improved public financial management are good examples.

The political context for our work in Zimbabwe restricts our current choice of aid instruments. At the moment all DFID resources are channelled through third parties: multilateral organisations, the private sector and Non-Governmental Organisations. We anticipate that following a successful political transition our choice of aid instruments would widen. We are investing now in activities which prepare the ground for the day when we can consider alternative delivery options, such as improving public financial management systems. We could then consider channelling money through Government systems and once the conditions were right, to provide budget support either generally or by sector.



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Programme Spend

Pillar/Strategic priority	2010/11 (baseline)		2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15		TOTAL (2011/12-2014/15)	
	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000	Resource £'000	Capital £'000
Wealth Creation	5,000	0	7,000	0	9,200	0	4,500	0	7,000	0	27,700	0
Climate Change	1,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Governance and Security	5,000	0	3,000	0	5,300	0	12,400	0	8,000	0	28,700	0
Education	5,000	0	20,000	0	11,000	0	21,100	0	20,500	0	72,600	0
Reproductive, Maternal and Newborn Health	13,000	0	27,000	0	18,900	0	22,700	0	26,000	0	94,600	0
Malaria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
HIV/Aids	10,000	0	8,000	0	7,300	0	18,800	0	11,700	0	45,800	0
Other Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Water and Sanitation	6,000	0	6,000	0	11,300	0	21,600	0	23,000	0	61,900	0
Poverty, Hunger and Vulnerability	23,000	0	18,000	0	19,000	0	18,100	0	21,000	0	76,100	0
Humanitarian	2,000	0	500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0
Other MDGs			500								500	0
Global Partnerships	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	70,000	0	90,000	0	82,000	0	119,200	0	117,200	0	408,400	0

Note: Figures for: 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Operating Costs						
	2010/11 (baseline)	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	Total (2011/12- 2014/15)
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Frontline staff costs - Pay	901	678	1,669	1,737	1,802	5,886
Frontline staff costs - Non Pay	640	1,182	852	649	788	3,471
Administrative Costs - Pay	341	289	249	281	280	1,099
Administrative Costs - Non Pay	418	271	119	122	150	662
Total Frontline Costs	1,541	1,860	2,521	2,386	2,590	9,357
Total Administrative Costs	759	560	368	403	430	1,761
Total	2,300	2,420	2,889	2,789	3,020	20,475

Note: Figures for: 2010-11 and 2011-12 are actual outturn; 2012-13 are provisional outturn; 2013-14 and 2014-15 are planned budgets



4) Delivery and Resources (continued)

Planned Efficiency savings

Delivering Programme Efficiencies		
Category	Details	Residual cost in the SR period £'000
Strategic Reprioritisation	Stop providing food aid and support to mobile populations	13,000
Further examples of Programme efficiency		

Administrative Cost Savings Initiative	2011/12		2012/13		2013/14		2014/15	
	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000	PAY £'000	Non Pay £'000
Staff Costs	52							
Office Restructuring			59	135				
Marketing		11						
Managing Services		136						
Total	52	147	59	135	0	0	0	0



5) Delivering Value for Money (VfM)

The cost of delivering development assistance in a fragile state like Zimbabwe is high relative to countries with more benign conditions. Given the more limited choice about the instruments available, DFID has nevertheless been able to secure good value for money by adopting a flexible approach to design of programmes, and using a mix of multilateral partners, non governmental organisations and commercial partners for delivery, and driving a degree of competition between the various providers. The International Development Committee's 2010 report on DFID's programme in Zimbabwe recognised that key DFID programmes are cost-effective and have achieved high impact, making them attractive investments for other donors.

Continued improvement in the political and economic situation would provide opportunities to develop new programme designs that will decrease unit costs, primarily by aligning activities and funding streams more closely with delivery mechanisms of the Government of Zimbabwe e.g. in the health sector.

DFID will ensure that this opportunity is grasped in full by:

- Building on DFID's new Business Case approach to project design to embed early on an analysis of Value for Money options, Monitoring and Evaluation design and a clear feedback loop between appraisal and post-project evaluation, ensuring involvement of relevant expertise and clearly identifying responsibilities to quality assure relevant parts of the Business Case (by July 2011, A new Value for Money strategy guides this work..
- Designating the Results Adviser as responsible for driving the Value for Money processes; and challenging all programme designs to identify ways in which we can address these issues more robustly; and quality assuring programme reviews.
- Developing rigorous procurement approaches for each programme to ensure more service providers are identified by international tender
- Committing to use mini-tenders for providers which are covered by centrally negotiated framework contracts (by April 2011)
- Working with DFID's Procurement Group to widen the framework contract for fragile states, to ensure wider choice of provider and thus more competition.

DFID Zimbabwe will be undertaking a Commercial Capability Review in 2013.

On Operating Costs, DFID will secure better Value for Money by looking for efficiencies and economies of scale in our local procurement processes and investigating ways to reduce costs through combining processes, systems and services with others e.g. the British Embassy.

We will harness Corporate and Divisional financial improvement strategies and tools to ensure we have the correct systems, procedures and practice in place to drive continued improvement in financial management and to maintain high standards, including all staff completing anti-corruption and counter fraud training.



6) Monitoring and Evaluation

Monitoring

How – Project monitoring is guided by a Monitoring Strategy that differentiates the level of monitoring attention according to criteria: project performance; volume; corruption risk; political risk. Each DFID programme has a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework, which will track programme progress against outputs, reporting to DFID at regular intervals. In addition, data will be collected where appropriate through special surveys, such as Demographic Health Surveys and Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys. M&E may also be complemented by operational research studies. Tools will be used for tracking beneficiary satisfaction, such as the Child Status Index (CSI) and participatory assessments with recipients of cash transfers. Data will be disaggregated, where possible, by sex.

Who - primary responsibility for monitoring will fall to programme partners, for example a UN agency or management consultant, in conjunction with implementing partners. DFID Zimbabwe lead advisers/programme managers will monitor all programmes on a regular basis, and the programme team together will review its results framework regularly.

When – monitoring at the project level by implementing partners will be continuous. DFID will agree a regular reporting schedule with programme partners (usually quarterly). During annual reviews, DFID will assess progress against outputs and how this is contributing to the achievement of the outcomes. The office results framework will be reviewed at least every six months. Given the volatile environment the Operational Plan will be reviewed/refreshed at least annually.

What - DFID will ensure that the best complement of methodologies will be used to provide a rigorous qualitative and quantitative information base that informs programme management and the quality of future programming and enables measurement of programme impact.

Evaluation

Impact assessments are currently underway for the HIV Programmes. Earlier an outcome assessment was completed for the Programme of Support for Orphans and Vulnerable Children. Over the Operational Plan period, DFID Zimbabwe will significantly increase the number of evaluations that are commissioned across the country programme, focusing on our large spending areas and public commitments as well as lesson learning from innovative programmes and partnerships, for example the national cash transfer scheme. Operations research, randomised trials and longitudinal impact assessment studies will be conducted to assess the quality of implementation, evaluate results, document best practice and improve programme management. The appropriateness of methods will be considered when the evaluations are designed. At least 25% of the budget for the period of the operational plan will be subject to independent evaluation. This work is being guided by an evaluation strategy

Building capacity of partners

- DFID will look for ways to help Zimbabwean institutions to build their capacity and skills for independent evaluation and use country systems for evaluation whenever possible, including assistance in collecting and analysing data disaggregated by sex.
- DFID will also consider support for initiatives to make use of the resulting findings. ZIMSTAT- the national statistical agency - will be a key partner. We will look at ways to improve its capacity, and encourage other donors to consider it too, while maintaining resources to produce programme specific data
- DFID will also consider how, in working with project partners and fellow donors, we can increase their ability to effectively monitor and evaluate our joint work as well as their own.



7) Transparency

DFID Zimbabwe will take action to meet its commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee.

Transparency is one of the top priorities for the UK Government. We will ensure that we continue to meet our commitments under the UK Aid Transparency Guarantee including publishing detailed information about DFID projects, including programme documents and all spend above £500. We will continue to ensure that information is accessible, comparable, accurate, timely and in a common standard with other donors and that we provide opportunities for those directly affected by our projects to provide feedback.

Notwithstanding the particular challenges of the contested environment in Zimbabwe, DFID will work hard to promote accessibility to information. This includes continuing periodic media briefings with local journalists on the UK programme. DFID will also continue our quarterly meeting between the DFID team and local heads of Civil Society Organisations (CSOs). Similarly, we will continue producing a six monthly information sheet on our main actions and results. The DFID/British Embassy joint Communications Team will make paper and electronic copies available to interested parties. DFID will also continue to input into the Embassy's communication materials.

DFID Zimbabwe does not presently provide information directly in the main local languages - Shona and Ndebele. However, we will consider to what extent this would make information more accessible. English is widely understood and taught in all Zimbabwe schools from an early age. However, our implementing partners do already provide project information in local languages. For example, leaflets explaining the work they are doing, social public health billboards and advertisement in papers. This Plan will be translated into both local languages.

DFID will meet the standards set out in the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI), and encourage partners in civil society, multilateral organisations and other donors to do the same. We will also use our influence to encourage the Government of Zimbabwe to become more transparent to their own citizens about their budgets and the aid which they receive. In 2010, DFID led a process to provide more comprehensive and reliable information on funding from donors to Zimbabwe to the Ministry of Finance, which facilitated inclusion of reliable figures in the national budget for 2011. This could also include funding to CSOs and independent media to improve their ability to hold donors and government accountable to citizens for how aid is spent in Zimbabwe.

DFID will increase opportunities for feedback by those benefiting from our programmes. For example, in the large livelihoods programme (the Protracted Relief Programme) regular feedback from beneficiaries is achieved through focus groups and individual interviews, enabling those directly benefiting from the programme to express where they feel impact has been positive or where they feel it has not. Although internet access in Zimbabwe remains very limited, mobile phone coverage has increased significantly in recent years. 2008 figures estimate 1.7 million mobiles in operation across the country. It is likely to be significantly higher today and will increase further in future years. DFID Zimbabwe will analyse the feasibility of building feedback from beneficiaries by SMS into the livelihoods programme, which currently reaches over two million people. In the health sector, DFID Zimbabwe is planning a system of scorecards for end users to provide feedback on their satisfaction with health care delivery at facility level.



8) Human Rights Assessment - Zimbabwe

The UK recognises that the realisation of all human rights underpins sustainable development. Through its development programmes, the UK aims to support civil society and governments to build open economies and open societies in which citizens have freedom, dignity, choice and control over their lives, and institutions are accountable, inclusive and responsive.

Human rights context:

- **Economic and social rights:** Zimbabwe is ranked 172 out of 187 countries on the [Human Development Index](#) (2012). Preliminary data from a recent Poverty Income and Consumption survey has found that 72% of Zimbabweans live below the poverty line (84% of these poor people live in rural areas). Progress on rights to health and education remains a challenge. The infant mortality rate remains high at 57 deaths per 1000 live births and maternal death rates around 960 per 100,000 (Government of Zimbabwe, Demographic Health Survey, 2011). Education has fared better with Secondary School Gross Enrolment Rates increasing from 58% in 2009 to 67% in 2012 (Government of Zimbabwe Educational Sector Operational Plan, 2013)
- **Non-discrimination:** Zimbabwe ranks 116 out of 148 on the Gender Inequality Index. There are improvements in some areas e.g. in addition to the current 210 MPs in the National Assembly (32 are currently women) elected on the basis of a first past the post secret ballot the new constitution will allow for an extra 60 seats reserved for women based on a system of proportional representation. Legislation currently criminalises same-sex relationships and discrimination occurs on the basis of sexual orientation and gender identity. The rights of persons with disabilities are specified in the Disability Act, adopted in 1992. Although strong and promising in formulations, it has little, if any, effect on the ground.
- **Civil and political rights:** Freedom House continues to rate Zimbabwe as “not free” for civil liberties and political rights (2013). In 2012, the inclusive government appointed Constitutional Commissions (Human Rights, Electoral, Anti-Corruption and Media) that may have the potential to contribute to the improvement of the overall human rights environment. In 2011. A new constitution-making process is nearly complete: a draft constitution was approved in a referendum on 16 March and will be signed off by the President following review by parliament. The Universal Periodic Review reported in December 2011 and the Government accepted 81 of the 177 recommendations put forward, but rejected 65 (during the March 2012 plenary a further 48 recommendations were accepted and 3 further rejected). Implementation of recommendations will be reviewed at the next UPR process in 2016

Direction of travel:

- Since the formation of the inclusive government **social and economic rights** have seen notable improvements particularly in the provision of basic services but with a Gini-coefficient* of 0.236 (2011) **inequalities persist**. There is uneven progress between urban and rural populations. The current land reform process has contributed to a sizeable number of internally displaced people (IDP). In 2013, UNHCR estimates that the number of IDPs is approximately 55,000 people. **Civil and political rights** have improved from a low base since 2008. However, evidence gathered by the FCO/DFID in Zimbabwe from reputable civil society and media sources are beginning to show increasing levels of violence and intimidation directed against civil society organisations, independent media providers, political activists and human rights defenders in the build up to elections in 2013.

UK approach and focus:

- The UK will support positive trends on **social and economic rights** through development programmes in Zimbabwe’s health, education, and water and sanitation sectors to enhance both access and quality for the most vulnerable men, women and children in society.
- We will continue to work to address **inequalities** and, in particular, rights of women and girls through on-going programmes, support to civil society advocacy efforts, as well as a range of programmes aimed at improving access to finance for poor men and women to support the rehabilitation of the economy with a focus on rural agriculture and small and medium enterprises.
- We will continue to raise concerns about **civil and political rights** with the Government of Zimbabwe at all levels as well as with the international community.
- We will help build accountability institutions, strengthening organisations such as Parliament and the Auditor General’s Office.
- We will strengthen voice and accountability in service delivery, through on going support to media and civil society, better informing Zimbabweans and empowering citizens to engage effectively with the state in pursuit of their rights.

*The Gini coefficient measures income inequality, a low Gini coefficient indicates a more equal distribution, with 0 corresponding to complete equality, while higher Gini coefficients indicate more unequal distribution, with 1 corresponding to complete inequality



Annex A: Revisions to Operational Plan 2012/13

- Context: Narrative updated to reflect developments in Zimbabwe including the holding of a credible and peaceful referendum.
- Vision: Narrative updated to reflect the internal climate change review completed in 2012.
- Results: Number of people with sustainable access to clean drinking water, target increased from 2,175,000 to 2,918,000 in line with additional resources that DFID Zimbabwe has secured to help deliver off track results
- Results: Number of people with sustainable access to improved sanitation, target increased from 1,044,000 to 1,281,000 in line with additional resources that DFID Zimbabwe has secured to help deliver off track results
- Results: Target of “number of jobs created” changed to “number of economic opportunities created”. First Annual Review of relevant programme in November 2012 revealed the complexity of seeking to attribute the number of jobs created as a result of this programme. We held discussions with other country offices and HQ on this point and discovered that other offices had faced a similar challenge. We have already made significant progress towards this target.
- Programme Spend – Updated 2012/13 figures to show provisional outturn as well as update 13/14 and 14/15 to show updated plan
- Operating Costs – Updated 2012/13 figures to reflect provisional Outturn position and future years to show most up to date plans
- Delivering Value for Money: Small updates to reflect developments.
- Monitoring and Evaluation: Small updates to reflect the finalisation of DFID Zimbabwe’s Monitoring and Evaluation strategies.
- Results Progress: New slide
- Human Rights Assessment added
- Women and Girls Annex: Significant revisions to reflect new country strategy and approach.



Annex B: Results Progress

Progress towards headline results*

Pillar/ Strategic Priority	Indicator	Baseline (include year)	Progress towards results (include year)	Expected Results (include year)
Poverty, Hunger & Vulnerability	The number of food insecure households in rural areas *	320,000 hhds, 1.6 million ppl (2010)	In 2011/12 food insecurity fell to 1,026,000 people. However a drought in 2012/13 led to a reversal of these gains and a rise in food insecurity to 1,668,000 people	220,000 households, 1.1m ppl (2015)
<i>Education</i>	Completion of 5 years of primary school *	350,000 (175,000 girls) (2009)	Progress against nationwide primary completion has stalled with 340,000 (170,000 girls) completing 5 years of primary school in 2012/13	410,000 (205,000 girls) 2015
Water and Sanitation	Number of people with sustainable access to clean drinking water sources through DFID support	107,000 (2009/10)	An extra 130,000 over baseline received access to clean drinking water in 2012/13 . Progress to achieve the result is on track (the expected result has increased to reflect scaling up support to the sector)	2,918,000 (2015)
Water and Sanitation	Number of people with sustainable access to an improved sanitation facility through DFID support	17,500 (2009/10)	An extra 130,000 over baseline received access to improved sanitation in 2012/13. Progress to achieve the result is on track (the expected result has increased to reflect scaling up support to the sector)	1,281,000 (2015)
Wealth Creation	Number of additional economic opportunities created	0 (2010)	50,000 economic opportunities were created in 2012/13. Progress is on track	86,000 (2015)
Health	Maternal Mortality Ratio *	960/100,000 (2010/11)	No new data is available	600/100,000 (2015)
Health	Couple Years of Protection delivered through DFID funding	506,400 (2010)	Over 1 million CYPs have been achieved to date. On track to achieve result	550,000 (2015) (cumulative over 4 years 2,200,000)
Governance	Number of people who vote in elections supported by DFID *	2,497,300 (2008)	Elections are expected in 2013/14	2,560,000 (2013/14)

* These results may not be directly aggregated with other country results due to different measurement methodologies



Annex C: Women and Girls

Challenge

While on some measures of gender equality women in Zimbabwe fare well compared to men – there is, for example, little gender disparity in access to education – in other areas there is a strong rationale for focusing on women and girls. Recent decades have seen the status of women and children in Zimbabwe deteriorate as a consequence of social, political and economic upheaval, compounded by the HIV epidemic. Today the Gender Inequality Index (GII) for Zimbabwe stands at 0.583, showing minimal progress over the 1995 GII of 0.596. Young women are three to six times more likely to be infected with HIV, and maternal mortality has doubled since the early 1990s. Poverty levels remain a serious challenge, and economic migration affecting women, children and youth has risen in recent years. Harmful attitudes and behaviours against women and girls remain prevalent in Zimbabwe, manifested in high levels of gender based violence (GBV). 47% of women report experiencing physical and/or sexual violence, 33% before the age of 18. Less than 3% of girls who had experienced sexual violence subsequently received professional help.

Response

We will tackle poverty, health outcomes, violence and insecurity directly to make maximum impact on women and girls as well as ensuring that all our programme areas complement one another to deliver better outcomes for them. For example, by 2015 we aim to reach over 38,000 of the poorest households in Zimbabwe with cash transfers to reduce poverty and increase household food security. 62% of these households are female-headed. Our health interventions will improve access to services, enable more women and girls to make choices about their reproductive health, through access to family planning, halt and reverse the prevalence of HIV, particularly among girls aged 15-24 yrs old. Preventing and responding to violence against women will be a strong focus in our programming. For example, we will provide a range of services for survivors of abuse, and community and national-level interventions aimed at changing social norms related to GBV and masculinities. Our innovative work to economically empower women by increasing access to finance will also catalyse broader empowerment benefits and prevent domestic violence, building on ground breaking work in South Africa. A new Joint Gender Equality Programme will seek to strengthen the enabling environment in support of girls and women's development. In particular, it will support development of effective gender-responsive legislation and policy, strengthen political commitment to services and opportunities for girls and women, and change social norms fostering discrimination.

Results Expected

A summary of key results for women and girls is presented in Box 1.

We will focus in particular on the four results areas of DFID's Gender Strategy, the Gender Vision House:

(i) Direct assets for women and girls:

53% of households targeted with agricultural inputs will be women-headed. 70% of beneficiaries of our work to re-invigorate microfinance in Zimbabwe will be women.

(ii) Preventing violence against women and girls:

We will ensure that survivors of violence, exploitation and abuse can access effective support and care services including psychosocial support and access to justice. We plan to scale up our work on community based conflict prevention around the next elections – this will benefit women, who suffered disproportionately from the violence in 2008.

(iii) Getting girls through secondary school:

To get girls through secondary school we will provide cash grants to girls in lower secondary school where the rate of drop out is currently highest. Our programme will help keep girls in school by working to make schools more accountable and improving the learning environment.

(iv) Delay first pregnancy:

Our programme will improve access to maternal and reproductive health services, including contraception.

Box 1: Key results for women and girls

- Ensure over 378,000 women have access to modern family planning methods
- Ensure that 1,131,000 women have sustainable access to clean drinking water
- Reach over 2,000,000 people with interventions or services changing social norms regarding masculinities and gender-based violence
- Provide microfinance facilities for over 12,600 women by 2015
- Support 24,000 girls to attend secondary school
- Reach 7,000 girls each year with access to justice and security services
- Ensure that more than 119,000 births will be attended by skilled health personnel