

Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): MDGs 1 (Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger), 4 (Reduce Child Mortality), 5 (Improve maternal health), and 6 (Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases), CRC Articles 6 and 24

National Development Priorities (priority 5): Access to and utilization of quality Basic Social Services for all

UNDAF Outcome 5.2: Access to and Utilization of Quality Basic Health and Nutrition Services

Program (MTSP)	Programme Component Result(s)	Key Progress Indicators, Baselines and Targets (for each PCR) ¹	Major Partners, Partnership Frameworks and Cooperation Programmes
Young Child Survival and Development (FA 1)	1. 80% of pregnant women and children of less than five years of age have access to quality Maternal Newborn and Child health services nationally with a special focus on the most disadvantaged districts and communities, by 2015	1.U5MR: Baseline (90), Target (27); 2.MMR: Baseline (560), Target (TBD); 3.ANC coverage (four visits) by wealth quintile: Baseline (57% in 2009), lowest quintile (52%), Target (90%); 4.Skilled birth attendant coverage by wealth quintile and rural/urban areas: Baseline (60% in 2009), Lowest/Highest (39/92), Rural/Urban (49/90), Target: (80%); 5.Full immunization Coverage by rural/urban: Baseline (49% in 2009) and Rural/Urban (43/62), Target (90%); 6.Neonatal sepsis treated with antibiotics: Baseline (10% in 2010), Target (60%); 7.Children less than five years of age with suspected pneumonia who received antibiotics therapy: Baseline (16% in 2009) and Rural/Urban (14/25), Target: (80%); 8.Children less than five years of age with diarrhea who received ORT: Baseline: (12% in 2009), Target (80%); 9.Children less than five years of age in malaria endemic areas sleeping under LLIN: Baseline (17% in 2009), Target (80%); 10.Proportion of health facilities maintaining 80% availability of selected essential medicines over a period of 3 months: Baseline (66.5 %), Target: (80 %).	Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, World Health Organization, United Nations Population Fund, World Food Programme, Food and Agriculture Organization, and national CSOs and FBOs; National Health Strategy and Child Survival Strategy; Health Transition Fund involving all health sectoral Donors
	2. 80% of eligible women, young children and adolescent access appropriate HIV/AIDS prevention, treatment and care nationally, with a special focus on the most disadvantaged districts and communities, by 2015	1.Proportion of HIV infected pregnant women who received ARV prophylactic regimen to prevent transmission: Baseline (59%), Target: (90%); 2.Proportion of HIV exposed children who received ARV prophylaxis: Baseline (46% in 2009), Target: (90%); 3. Proportion of HIV infected pregnant and/or lactating women eligible for HAART who receive it for their own health: Baseline (TBD), Target: (80%); 4. Proportion of HIV infected infants and children who receive HAART: Baseline (37%), Target (90%); 5. Proportion of HIV infected adolescents eligible for and receiving HAART: Baseline (TBD), Target (90%); 6. Percentage of men/women 15-19 who have received HIV testing and counseling and know their results: Baseline (12% for women, 7% for men, DHS 2006), Target: (60%/80%)	
	3. Stunting reduced from 34% to 25% in children less than five years of age nationally, by 2015	1.Proportion of children age 6-59 months who are stunted by sex: Baseline: (34% (T) ; 37.8 (M); 29.6 (F); Urban/Rural (27.1/34.5 (2010); Target: 25%; 2.Proportion of children age 6-59 months who are underweight by sex: Baseline: 9.9 % (T) ; 11.4(M); 8.4 (F), Urban/Rural (7.4/10.2) (2010), Target (5%); 3.Proportion of children age 6-59 months wasted disaggregated by sex: Baseline: 2%(T) ; 2.4 (M), 1.7 (F), Urban/Rural (1.9/2.1 in 2010), Target: maintain low prevalence (<2.5%); 4.Proportion of infants exclusively breastfed up to 6 months: Baseline: (5.8% in 2010), Target: (50%).	
	4. 75% of HH having received Community level care & support by a community resource person, and reduced risk of disaster with a special focus on the most disadvantaged districts and communities	1.Proportion of HH have PLWHA including children receiving Community and home based care (C&HBC) & support by a community resource person: Baseline: (35% in 2010), Target: (75%); 2.Number of districts which have one VHW for every 100 households: Baseline (35% in 2010), Target (75%); 3.Proportion of districts which are providing the community management of childhood Diarrhea & Malaria: Baseline (TBD), Target (100%); 4.Percent of most at risk local communities with enhanced disaster management capacity using standards and guidelines made available: Baseline (TBD), Target (70%).	
	5. All key Maternal, Child health, adolescent and Nutrition policy and strategy documents developed and adopted for creating an enabling policy, legislative and budgetary environment for maternal, adolescent & child survival with special emphasis on hard to reach communities by 2015	1.Abolishment of user fees for children under five, pregnant, delivering and lactating mothers: Baseline: User fees on health services, Target: User fees abolished; 2.Food and Nutrition policy developed: Baseline: No policy in place, Target: a) Food and nutrition policy developed; 3.Increased budget allocation for MNCH and Nutrition (per capita budget), Baseline: USD13, Target: USD 25; 4.A national integrated Community& Home Based Care (C&HBC) and support strategy implemented by 2015: Baseline: Strategy not implemented, Target: a) Strategy is implemented.	

¹ The selected key strategic indicators are harmonized with the MTP 2010-2105, existing Sectoral Plans and outcomes indicators of ZUNDAF 2012-205 results matrix

Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): MDG 7 (Ensure environmental sustainability)			
National Development Priorities(Priority 5) : Access to and Utilization of quality Basic social Services for all			
UNDAF Outcome 5.4: Increased access to and use of safe and adequate water supply, improved sanitation and hygiene services			
Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (FA 1)	1. Increased access and utilization of quality water from 73% to 85% and sanitation services to 100% for urban area and 53% for rural area nationally with a special focus on most disadvantaged districts and communities, by 2015	1.Percentage of total population using improved drinking water sources by wealth quintile and rural/urban areas: Baseline: 73% (Total); Rural/Urban (61/98); Lowest/Highest: 49/99 (2009); Target: 85%; 2.Percentage of population using improved sanitation facilities by wealth quintile and urban/rural areas: Baseline: Lowest/Highest (11/99); Urban (97%); Rural (43%), Total (60.3%), Target: Urban (100%); Rural (53%), total (68%).	Ministry of Water Resources Development and Management, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Development, Ministry of Local Government, Rural and Urban Development, Ministry of Health and Child Welfare, Ministry of Energy and Power Development, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development, and national CSOs and FBOs Water and Sanitation coordination Framework
	2. 70% of HH practice safe hygiene and sanitation as well as sanitation security, and contribute to disaster risk reduction, by 2015	1.Percentage of population practicing open defecation by rural/urban areas: Baseline (33% in 2009); Rural/Urban (48%/1%), Target (15%); 2.Proportion of population practicing hand washing with soap at critical times by urban/rural; Baseline: 33% (2009); Rural/Urban (48%/1%); Target: 51%; 3.Proportion of population affected by emergency situation benefiting of safe drinking water supply: Baseline (80%), Target (90%); 4.Percent of most at risk local communities empowered to operate and manage environmental water and sanitation infrastructure in a sustainable manner with enhanced disaster management capacity (using standards and guidelines made available): Baseline (TBD), Target (100%).	
	3. An enabling policy, legislative and budgetary framework is developed, adopted and under implementation to ensure the provision of equitable water and sanitation services, by 2015	1. Gender equitable WASH policy developed and implemented: Baseline (No policy), Target: a) WASH policy developed, b) WASH policy implemented; 2.Percentage of WASH budget request/bid allocated yearly: Baseline (TBD), Target (80%).	
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): MDGs 2 (Achieve Universal Primary Education), and 3 (Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women); CRC Articles 28 and 29			
National Development Priorities(Priority 5) : Access to and utilization of quality Basic Social Services for all			
UNDAF Outcome 5.1: Increased Access to quality formal and non-formal education, training and life skills development			
Basic Education and Gender Equality (FA 2)	1. The quality of basic education is improved nationally resulting in increased pas rates to 65%, with a special focus on the most disadvantaged districts and communities, by 2015	1.Primary school pass rate: Baseline: 39% (2009), Target: 65%; 2.Proportion of children starting grade one with ECD background by sex, rural/urban: Baseline: 64% (T), 64.4 (F); 63.4 (M) ; 63.1(R; 67.2 (U) (2006), Target: 100%; 3.Secondary school (O' level) pass rate: Baseline: 20 %(2009), Target: 65%; 4.Secondary school completion rate: Baseline: 40 % (2009), Target:(80%); 5.Pupil/Textbook ratio: Baseline: 1:10 (2009) (Math textbook), Target:1:1; 6.Qualified teachers/pupil ratio: Baseline: 1:39 (2006), Target: TBD.	Ministry of Education, Sports, Art and Culture, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Ministry of Water Resources, Development and Management, National AIDS Council, and national CSOs and FBOs; Partnerships around Education Thematic Funds involving all donors
	2. 95 % of school age children access primary education and secondary school net attendance ratio increased from 45% to 60%, and disaster risk reduction is enhanced, by 2015	1.Primary school net attendance rates (by vulnerability status, sex): Baseline:91%(T) ; 92 (F); 90 (M); Lowest/Highest wealth quintile: (85/97 in 2009), Target (95%); 2.Secondary school net attendance rate (by vulnerability status, sex): Baseline:45%(T), 44.6%(M); 45.1%(F); Lowest/Highest wealth quintile (24/61 in 2009), Target (60%); 3.Percentage of OVC whose households received school-related assistance: Baseline:6% (2009), Target: 50%; 4.Percent of school children who have increased knowledge and are better informed on appropriate options and mechanisms for mitigation of impact of disasters (using improved curriculum and standards made available): Baseline (TBD), Target (100%). 5 (new). Proportion of primary school children affected by violence at school: Baseline (20%) ² , Target (reduction to 10%).	
Basic Education and Gender Equality (FA 2)	3. Comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS for in and out of school youth (15-24 years) increased from 53% to 70%, by 2015	1.Percentage of men/women 15-19 (in school and out of school) with comprehensive knowledge on HIV and AIDS: Baseline: 53.3% (2009), Target (80%); 2.Percentage of never married women and men 15-19 and 20-24 who report using a condom at last sexual intercourse: Baseline (41% for women 15-19; 40% for women 20-24,; 54% for men 15-19; 76% for men 20-24 DHS 2006), Target (60%/80%) 3. Percentage of women 15-19 who report having a sexual partner ten years or older: Baseline (5% DHS 2006), Target (2.5%).	
	4. All key education policy and strategic documents for the creation of an enabling	1.Education policy document: Baseline (No policy and Education circulars available), Target: Education policy; 2.Budgetary allocation for education: Baseline (12.3% in 2010), Target (20%); 3.Education sector strategic plan:	

² Joint Disaster Risk Assessment have been completed in 2011 by the Ministry of Education and two NGOs (Save the Children and World Vision) in all province that provided evidence of baseline data on natural risk and other prevailing risks for children (including violence) and teachers at school that are being used by the Ministry for sector wide planning and response.

	policy, legislative and budgetary environment to ensure quality education outcomes developed and adopted, by 2015	Baseline: (No plan in 2010), Target: Education sector strategic plan (4-5 year).	
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): Millennium Declaration Section VI, 'Protecting the vulnerable'			
National Development Priorities(Priority 5) : Access to and utilization of quality Basic Social Services for all			
UNDAF Outcome 1.1 : Improved Justice Delivery System for the respect of Human Rights and The most vulnerable households have access to quality and equitable social protection			
UNDAF Outcome 5.3: Increased Access to Social Protection for the Most Vulnerable households			
Child Protection (FA 4)	1. 25,000 children access quality child protection services, including justice and welfare, nationally with a special focus on most disadvantaged districts and communities, by 2015	1.Proportion of child survivors of violence exploitation and abuse who receive quality case management service: Baseline: TBD in 2011, Target: 100% of those reporting to PoS 2 partners; 2.Percentage of children in contact with the law who receive legal assistance; Baseline: TBD in 2011 (from the 2011 Child Justice Sector Analysis), Target: 100%; 3.Proportion of children (0-5 years) with birth certificates by rural/urban and sex: Baseline (37 %), Target: (50%). 4. Nos. child survivors of violence abuse and exploitation supported by justice and welfare interventions Baseline 2009 3,000 (victim friendly court statistics as proxy baseline) Target 25,000 2013 5. % of children aged 10-18 years in social cash transfer households reporting their involvement in child labour disaggregated by gender Baseline and targets no available national information TBD through planned M&E baseline survey	Ministry of Labour and Social Services (MoLSS), Ministry of Home Affairs, Ministry of Justice and Legal Affairs, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development, Ministry of Health and Child Welfare; Ministry of Constitutional and Parliamentary Affairs, Ministry of Economic Planning, Ministry of Youth, Development, Empowerment and Indigenization, the Zimbabwe Youth Council and national CSOs and FBOs
	2. 55,000 households access to social protection services, including social cash transfers, for the poorest and most at risk children and their families nationally and with special focus on most disadvantaged districts and communities, by 2015	1.Percentage of total social sector Government budget allocation to social cash transfer programming: Baseline: 0.6% (2010 Blue Book), Target: 1% ³ ; 2.Number of vulnerable families including those living in disaster prone areas benefiting from social cash transfers through the Government social protection framework by head of household (CHH/FHH/MHH), Baseline: 0 (2011), Target: 80,000. 3.Reduced prevalence of stunting among children aged 6-59 months residing in social cash transfer beneficiary households: Baseline (TBD - Baseline study 2012), Target: 10% points reduction from baseline/district average (2015).	
	3. Standardized case management system for child victims of violence, abuse and exploitation is operational within an enabling policy, legislative and budgetary environment including ratified optional protocols to CRC, by 2015	1.International treaties are domesticated (CEDAW, African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child and CRC) with recent State Party reports submitted (2015 for domestication)/ Optional Protocols to the CRC are ratified (2013 and annually for State Party Reports): Baseline: 0, Target: 2 (for domestication CRC/ CEDAW/ African Charter on the Rights and Welfare of the Child) + 2 (2 Optional Protocols for Ratification; 2.Major protection legislative and policy reform initiatives are in place reflecting children and youth participation: Baseline: 0, Target: At least 4 (e.g. Constitution 2011/2012; National Youth Policy (2011/12), Pre-trial diversion law (2013) and the National Gender Strategy; 3. Case Management Policy for vulnerable children is developed to complement the Children's Act 2004 and National standards for equitable child welfare and justice case management are operationalised : Baseline (0), Target (3).	
Millennium Development Goals / Millennium Declaration Commitments / CRC Article(s): CRC Articles 2, 4, 12 and 42; MDGs 1 and 8			
National Development Priorities (Priority 2) : Pro-poor Sustainable Growth and Economic Development.			
Expected UNDAF Outcome (s): 2.1: Enhanced Economic Management and Pro-Poor Development Policies and Strategies; 2.3: Improved Generation and Utilisation of Data for Policies and Programmes			
Strategic Planning and Social Policy (FA 5)	1. Knowledge on the situation of women and children has been enhanced, national information management systems strengthened and impact evaluations performed to facilitate child-friendly policy formulation, strategic planning and budgeting.	1. Population-based surveys conducted. Baseline (Census 2002, MIMS 2009, DHS 2010); Target (Census 2012, MIMS 2013, DHS 2015). 2. Medium Term Plan Monitoring and Evaluation framework operationalized. Baseline (draft framework is in place); Target (MTP M & E framework finalized and operationalized). 3. MDG progress reports produced annually. Baseline (2010 Report); Target (2012, 2013, 2014, 2015 Reports).	Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, Ministry of Finance, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency.
Programme Support	Effective and efficient programme management and operations support	1.Time-lag between CRC decision and micro-assessment of new implementing partners: Baseline (TBD), Target (2 weeks); 2.Proportion of partners with outstanding DCT over 9 months un liquidated: Baseline (TBD), Target (0); 3.Proportion of needed Human Resources competencies recruited every year: Baseline (TBD), Target (100%); 4.Proportion of donor reports submitted on time: Baseline (TBD), Target (100 %).	

³ The figure of “proportion of national budget of social sector allocated to Social Cash Transfer” is used in preference (not the volume) in order to: i) get an increasing amount of budget allocation to Social Cash transfer when GDP is increased and ii) enable the international comparison of Government efforts for investment on Social Cash Transfer.