

## Costed evaluation plan – Zimbabwe – UNICEF country programme of cooperation, 2027–2031

The table presents evaluations planned for the duration of the programme cycle. Additional guidance on financial resources for evaluation is outlined in the revised evaluation policy of UNICEF (2023) (E/ICEF/2023/27) and its corrigendum (E/ICEF/2023/27/Corr.1).

<i>Evaluation title</i>	<i>United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (or equivalent) outcome</i>	<i>UNICEF Strategic Plan, 2026–2029 Impact Result Areas, Strategies, and Enablers</i>	<i>Rationale for selection as a high-priority evaluation</i>	<i>List of government ministries and/or organizations consulted to select the evaluation</i>	<i>Intended use of evaluation outcomes</i>	<i>Expected start date (month and year, or year only)</i>	<i>Anticipated cost and provisional source of funding (regular resources (RR); and other resources (regular) - ORR), in United States dollars</i>
Evaluability assessment of policy reforms supporting the operationalization of a life-cycle approach to social protection in Zimbabwe	Outcome 3: By 2031, all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from strengthened, integrated health, nutrition, education, and social protection systems that deliver equitable, quality, inclusive, skills-enhancing, and shock-responsive services.	Impact Results 1–5	Given the strategic importance of ongoing social protection reforms affecting children, the evaluability assessment will clarify and inform objectives, policy coherence requirements, data availability and monitoring systems.	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, School Development Committee, World Bank	Determine the readiness of life cycle social protection reforms in Zimbabwe for rigorous evaluation, while strengthening their design, improving monitoring systems and informing future evaluation, scale-up and decisions.	2027	80 000 (RR) 0 (ORR) 80 000 (Total)
Country-led midterm evaluation of the National Development Strategy 2 (2026–2030)	Outcome 3	Impact Results 1–5 Strategies 1–6 Enablers E1–E4	Evaluation at the midterm of the National Development Strategy 2 (NDS 2) will provide timely evidence on progress against national targets relevant to children and young people and allow for necessary adjustments to resource allocations and institutional arrangements at the central and decentralized levels.	Office of the President and Cabinet	Inform the continued implementation of NDS 2, guiding prioritization and adjustments across sectors and generating practical evidence to support UNICEF and government partners to adapt programmes and partnerships in response to emerging challenges,	2028	40 000 (RR) 0 (ORR) 40 000 (Total)

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					implementation bottlenecks and equity gaps.		
Evaluation of the functionality and effectiveness of integrated child protection systems for children on the move in high-risk mobility contexts in Zimbabwe	Outcome 5: By 2031, women, girls, boys and all persons at risk of being left behind are free from all forms of violence, actively and meaningfully engaged in development processes, and enjoy equal rights and opportunities across economic, political, and social spheres.	Impact Result 4 Strategies 1, 3	Children on the move including migrants, refugees, returnees and unaccompanied children, face overlapping protection risks driven by poverty, family separation, violence, irregular status and settlement in urban informal areas. This evaluation will assess how child protection systems respond across borders, migration pathways and urban contexts and identify the models and system linkages that most effectively reduce protection risks, exclusion and fragmentation for mobile children at scale.	Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare, International Organization for Migration	To inform system strengthening, policy adjustments and scale up of effective approaches to improve protection of children on the move in high-risk mobility contexts in Zimbabwe	2028	100 000 (RR) 0 (ORR) 100 000 (Total)
Evaluation of the civil registration and vital statistics system in the provision of universal birth registration and legal identity	Outcome 4: By 2031, a all people, especially those at risk of being left behind, benefit from effective, accountable, responsive, data-driven and devolved governance institutions, systems and services that uphold human rights	Impact Results 1–4	Persistent birth registration gaps with only 57 per cent of children under 5 years of age registered, despite identity documents being critical to universal access to services.	Civil Registry Department, Ministry of Home Affairs and Cultural Heritage	To inform national policies and programmes to close birth registration gaps, strengthen performance of the civil registration and vital statistics system and expand equitable access to legal	2029	50 000 (RR) 70 000 (ORR) 120 000 (Total)

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	standards, promote inclusive participation, adhere to the rule of law and foster social cohesion.				identity and essential services.		
Evaluation of the quality of maternal–newborn care and of neonatal survival outcomes in Zimbabwe	Outcome 3	Impact Result 1	Neonatal mortality increased from 24 to 37 deaths per 1,000 live births between 1994 and 2024 and now accounts for over half of under-5 deaths. This assessment will examine the effectiveness, coverage and quality of key maternal and newborn interventions and identify critical gaps and system bottlenecks affecting neonatal survival.	Ministry of Health and Child Care	To inform national policy aimed at reducing child mortality and strengthening the effectiveness, integration and scale-up potential of related national programmes.	2029	0 (RR) 150 000 (ORR) 150 000 (Total)
Evaluation of shock-responsive and endemic emergency preparedness and response systems in Zimbabwe	Outcome 3	Impact Result 5 Strategies 3 and 6	Zimbabwe faces recurrent endemic emergencies, particularly cholera outbreaks, alongside climate shocks and economic instability, which disrupt essential services for children and communities. The evaluation will examine the effectiveness of national emergency preparedness and response systems, including coordination, decision-making and operational capacity,		Inform national policy to strengthen shock-responsive and endemic emergency preparedness and response systems in Zimbabwe.	2030	0 (RR) 150 000 (ORR) 150 000 (Total)

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			and will identify systemic bottlenecks in responding to protracted, recurring crises.				
<b>Total resources</b>							<b>270 000 (RR)</b> <b>370 000 (ORR)</b> <b>640 000 (Total)</b>

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