This brief highlights major national development results supported by the United Nations in Zimbabwe under the 2012-2015 Zimbabwe UN Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDADF). The results below are summarized from the ZUNDADF 2012-2015 Final Review Meeting held in November 2015, endorsed by the Government, the UN Country Team and Development Partners.

The United Nations, under the 2012-2015 ZUNDADF, had planned to mobilise USD 1.5 billion in support of seven national development priority areas. Through the generous financial support from donors, USD 1.6 billion (13% over planned budget) was actually disbursed in development grants, contributing to the achievement of the national development priority areas highlighted below.

### Good Governance for Sustainable Development
- A progressive and people driven constitution in place to enhance good governance, human rights and rule of law.
- Court system expanded to under-served areas with minimum statutory guidelines required to dispense justice.
- Zimbabwe fulfilled its obligations for six human rights state party reports including the Universal Periodic Review on human rights recommendations.
- The Zimbabwe Human Rights Commission established and functioning at central, provincial and district levels.

### Pro-Poor Sustainable Growth and Economic Development
- Proportion of people living below the Food Poverty Line reduced from 41.2% (2001) to 22% (2015).
- Employment-to-population ratio grew from 78% (2011) to 80.4% (2014).
- Major surveys and studies supported to generate new data and indicators for planning Zim Asset and the 2016-2020 ZUNDADF programmes.

### Food Security at Household and National Levels
- Supported more than 1.4 million (2011-2014) food insecure people across the country.
- Under-five underweight kept in the moderate range of 10% (2011) and 11.2% (2014).
- 158 dams and 58 weirs were created/rehabilitated to improve water sources and over 350 boreholes rehabilitated for improved crops and livestock productivity.

### Sound Management and Use of the Environment, Natural Resources and Land for Sustainable Development
- 440,000 food insecure people received food or cash-based assistance in exchange for participation in community asset creation projects.
- The ratio of land area protected to maintain biodiversity remained constant at 13% (2000 to 2015).
- 29 wetlands in Harare were gazetted and 7 wetland sites in Zimbabwe recognized by the International Convention on Wetlands.

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 Access and Utilization of Quality Basic Social Services for All

- Completion rates rose from 76.4% (2012) to 77.3% (2014) for primary school and from 61.1% (2012) to 64.2% (2014) for secondary school.
- A 1:1 pupil to textbook ratio achieved and maintained for over 2.5 million primary and secondary school children.
- Skilled birth attendance increased from 60% (2009) to 80% (2014) and expected to reach the target of 90% by the end of 2015 (awaiting data).
- 92% (2015) of health facilities now have adequate essential medicines as compared to 52% (2010).
- Maternal mortality declined from 960 deaths per 100,000 live births (2011) to 526 deaths per 100,000 live births (2014).
- Use of improved sanitation facilities increased from 43% (2009) to 48% (2014) in rural areas.
- Access to water supply increased from 73% (2009) to 76.1% (2014).

Universal Access to HIV Prevention, Care and Treatment

- New HIV infections fell from 2.63% (2000) to 0.49% (2015).
- Mother to child transmission of HIV fell from 18% (2011) to 6.6% (2014).
- Over 250,000 males circumcised to reduce HIV infection.

Women Empowerment, Gender Equality and Equity

- Gender parity in primary and secondary school achieved and maintained.
- Women’s representation in parliament increased from 19% (2008) to 35% (2013) through the introduction of proportional representation.
- A Gender Commission established with a constitutional mandate to advance gender equality and women’s empowerment.