The second edition of the UNCT’s quarterly newsletter provides a snapshot of some of the UN’s accomplishments in 2011. We also highlight that 2012 marks a new chapter for the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in Zimbabwe as we enter into the first year of implementing the Zimbabwe UN Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2012-2015.

In responding to the evolving national context, the 2012 – 2015 ZUNDAF was designed at a strategic level, providing a flexible and agile framework that can adapt in a holistic manner to emerging needs and challenges in achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and supporting national development priorities. The ZUNDAF therefore incorporates principles of recovery and development, also ensuring stronger linkages with complementary programming and funding tools, such as the CAP – Consolidated Appeals Process.

Ultimately, the ZUNDAF focuses UNCT support on enhancing the foundations and national capacities in 7 key areas of national priority of Good Governance, Sustainable Growth, Food Security, Environment, Basic Social Services, HIV & AIDS, and Gender.

To further enhance UN coherence in achieving results, a Joint Implementation Plan for the 2012-2015 ZUNDAF has been developed, recognising the critical role played by each agency while enhancing the synergy of our actions. The progress made thus far in developing greater coherence in our work and

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The United Nations in Zimbabwe commemorated the 66th anniversary of the United Nations, focusing on the global theme of “UN Works 4 U”, from 16 to 24 October 2011. The celebrations unfolded in an action-packed week that embraced a localised theme of “Sustainable Development towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals” and highlighted the UN’s commitment to partnering with the Government of Zimbabwe for the cause of sustainable development.

Commencing the celebrations was World Food Day on 16 October and the International Day for the Eradication of Poverty on 17 October, which both featured articles in the media to raise awareness around these issues. On 19 October, senior journalists from print and electronic media engaged with members of the UN Country Team, the Office of the President and Cabinet, and the National Association of NGOs in a Media Breakfast Meeting to discuss the role of the UN in achieving the MDGs and sustainable development in Zimbabwe. The following day, the UN partnered with the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resource Management and the Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts, and Culture for

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Sustainable Development towards Achieving the Millennium Development Goals

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an event titled “Kicking the Ball for the Environment,” where over 900 students from 30 high schools in the greater Harare area gathered to compete in essay contests and participate in football matches to raise awareness on sustainable development. The UN also handed over 5000 soccer balls to the Ministry of Education, Sport, Arts, and Culture for distribution to schools in each province as a gesture of promoting the virtues of team spirit, discipline, and peacebuilding among youth in Zimbabwe.

On 21 October, the UN partnered with the Ministry of Agriculture for the celebration of World Food Day, held in Rushinga, where they visited the Chimwanda irrigation scheme to show how food assistance can protect vulnerable communities affected by food price instability.

The week of celebrations culminated on 25 October with the UN Day Reception, where the UN partnered with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to host over 250 guests from government, donor agencies, civil society groups, and the diplomatic community to commemorate the founding of the United Nations and showcase how UN agencies are working together in support of national priorities to achieve the Millennium Development Goals in Zimbabwe. At the reception, guests were also entertained by Zimbabwean musicians, Chiwoniso and Kunonga.

In his remarks, the UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Alain Noudehou called for solidifying the growing partnerships between the Government of Zimbabwe, the United Nations System, and their development partners, saying that in doing so, “we will leverage the different resources, knowledge, and expertise necessary to support the Government in meeting the country’s development objectives.”

Thanking the Resident Coordinator and the United Nations in Zimbabwe for what he described as good working relations with the Government of Zimbabwe, Minister of Foreign Affairs Simbarashe Mumbengegwi responded by saying that the interaction is “a solid relationship based on collectivity and mutual consultation that has seen us covering a lot of ground in addressing issues of development and humanitarian concern.”

Message from the UN Resident Coordinator

...continued from page 1

improving its impact has been made possible with the excellent level of collaboration with all stakeholders, including Government, donors, the private sector, and civil society. In going forward, we look forward to further enhancing these partnerships to leverage the interests, knowledge and resources necessary to support the Government achieve the MDGs and its own national development priorities.

The United Nations values and appreciates the existing close collaboration with all our development partners and as such will remain committed to promote a mutually supportive environment in our quest to support the people of Zimbabwe to achieve their development aspirations.

I trust that you will enjoy reading this newsletter.

Alain Noudehou
UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator
In support of the Inclusive Government’s continued efforts towards increasing access to quality basic social services for its people, the United Nations and the International Donor Community recently launched the Health Transition Fund, the second phase of the Education Transition Fund and the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable Children, supported by the Child Protection Fund in the last quarter of 2011.

The Child Protection Fund, which supports the National Action Plan for Orphans and Vulnerable children, aims to improve the lives of vulnerable children by empowering their caregivers through cash transfer system. In addition the children will receive education assistance through the Basic Education Assistance Module (BEAM); and child protection service, including social welfare and justice services for child survivors of abuse, violence and exploitation.

During the launch, UNICEF Representative, Dr Peter Salama said, “Protecting children from poverty, harm and abuse begins with reducing their vulnerabilities and strengthening the family is one of the critical components that will contribute to the realization of children’s rights.”

The Health Transition Fund aims to strengthen the national health delivery system through high impact life-saving interventions in the health sector, with a special focus on abolishing user-fees, improving ante-natal and post natal health care, and increasing skilled birth attendance. This will save the lives of tens of thousands of women and children who otherwise might not have access to quality healthcare due to their circumstances.

“One of the deterring factors to seeking professional health care in Zimbabwe is the prohibitively high user fees which mainly affect the vulnerable groups,” said WHO Representative, Dr. Custodia Mandhlante. “By abolishing these user fees, we will enable all women and children in Zimbabwe to have access to critical health care interventions when it matter the most.”

To revitalize the basic social services in the country a family of UN organisations which include WHO, UNICEF, UNESCO, UNAIDS, UNFPA, UNDP have been providing much needed assistance to national efforts with a generous support from the international donor community and close collaboration from civil society organisations. This support is expected to ensure that all Zimbabweans have access to quality basic services, and accelerate progress towards achieving the health and education related Millennium Development Goals by 2015.

The Education Transition Fund will continue to support the Government’s vision of access, equity and quality education for all Zimbabwean students. Through the provision of a total of 22 million textbooks to the 3.5 million primary and secondary school students, Zimbabwe will reach an unprecedented pupil textbook ratio of 1:1. The fund will also provide alternative learning opportunities for up to 200,000 young people who are out of school; and support schools with special grants to reduce the demands of school fees and levy demands on the vulnerable children in Zimbabwe.

More than a decade of economic decline in Zimbabwe has led to under investment in basic social services which resulted in the deterioration of infrastructure, loss of skilled staff and acute shortage of essential commodities in the social services sector. The impact of HIV has left 1.6 million children orphaned, leaving them vulnerable to neglect, violence and abuse with very little social safety nets.
**UN Empowers Women and Youth in Business**

Selling her goods at the Zimbabwe Market Fair, Viola Mwembe, a member of a women’s group in the rural town of Binga cannot conceal her joy at being finally able to display her goods at the country’s capital, Harare.

“This market centre is good for us because it is linking us with more customers and we will get better value for our products, increasing our income,” she says, adding the next move is to explore a regional and eventually, international market.

Echoing a similar view, Mildred Mangwendeza, a business woman specialising in kitchenware “with an ethnic touch” wants to access the market in Harare, a city “that never sleeps”.

The two women were among 134 business people from all parts of the country who took part in the Zimbabwe Market Fair, held from October 28-30, 2011 in Harare. Organised by the, Kunzwana Women’s Association, an NGO that works with marginalised women, children and the youth on commercial farms and adjacent resettlement areas, and Empretec Zimbabwe, another NGO established in 1992 to develop entrepreneurship in the country. The fair was supported by the Government of Zimbabwe, UN Women and UNDP.

In the words of UNDP Country Director, Christine Umutoni the fair was meant to provide a vibrant space where shoppers in Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare can buy quality products from women and youth in Zimbabwe. “A place for business to be made, but also for people to meet across the country, products and cultures to be exhibited, a place for networking and inspiration for the sellers – and for the rest of us, a place to shop!”

Being a one stop shopping—and talking centre—the fair seeks to create a continuous, sustainable and locally led market that will empower women and youth through facilitating their market access and strengthening their capacity to create value-addition.

Dr. Olivia Muchena, the Minister for Women Affairs Gender and Community Development said, “We want women to be taken seriously”, adding that, in an increasingly competitive global market place, local businesspeople have to identify "what is uniquely Zimbabwean and which we can market and sell to the world.”

On the surface, it seemed like a women’s affair but businessmen also turned out in large numbers to market their merchandise, ensuring gender equality—of sorts. “We appreciate the realisation by UN that such a fair goes a long way in eradicating poverty in Zimbabwe and achieving the Millennium Development Goals,” stated Dr. Emmie Wade, the Executive Director of Kunzwana Women’s Association.

Recalling that globally 50 % of women are engaged in vulnerable jobs that pay meagre wages, UN Women Representative in Zimbabwe , Hodan Addou, said there’s aneed “to draw attention to the contribution of women economic growth and development.”. “For years, making money has been a mean business in Zimbabwe. The economy is recovering from a decade of several challenges including negative growth rates of -10% in 2008, cumulative budget deficits and massive devaluation of the currency as well as hyperinflation, “with the official inflation reaching 231 million percent and monthly inflation at 1800% in July 2008,” according to report in the Zimbabwe Medium Term Plan 2011-2015, a Government development blueprint.

But a slew of Government policy intervention measures including the Short Term Emergency Recovery Programme (STERP) in 2009 and the launch in July 2011 of the Medium Term Plan have led to a rebound in the economy, with a projected growth of 9.3 % in 2011 and inflation at the single digit territory of below 4 %.

However, in the best—and worst—of times, the UN has remained a key development partner, and in the last one year alone, mobilised an estimated USD 400 million in support of the Government’s various development efforts. UN support is focussed on all three pillars of sustainable development namely economic growth, social development and environmental quality. By creating a platform whereby beneficiaries of the market fair can gain practical experience, organisers of the event hope it will continue on a regular basis and attain regional and international recognition, after gaining a foothold in the main urban centres of Harare, Bulawayo and Mutare.

The inter-agency collaboration, coupled with the Government support and involvement of the private sector as well as NGOs was a harbinger of good things to come as the country pursues its development agenda.

The fair was part of the women economic empowerment project that UN is implementing under the Gender Support Programme, with funding from European Commission, DFID and DANIDA.
COPAC Makes Progress in Drafting the Constitution

Efforts to draft Zimbabwe’s constitution moved a notch higher following the completion of the first draft of the new constitution for Zimbabwe. The draft constitution is now being reviewed by COPAC (Constitution Select Committee) under the leadership of the three co-chairs.

In doing their work, the drafters were guided by the drafting instructions given to them by the Select Committee. They used the constitutional issues distilled from the national report which contains submissions for the new draft that came from the people during the outreach phase. The process of reviewing the draft constitution is anticipated to be complete by the end of February.

UNDP has been in the forefront supporting the process by managing a multi-donor fund worth US$ 21 million from eleven donors namely: Norway, France, United Kingdom, Sweden, European Commission, Australia, Netherlands, Denmark, the United States of America and Canada.

In addition to financial assistance, UNDP also provided technical support and strategic advice to the project through the UNDP support team. Assistance to specialised groups like women, disabled, the Diaspora and children through complementary support by relevant UN agencies has been valuable to the process.

“It is our hope that the people-driven constitution making process, once concluded, will contribute to sustainable growth and development in Zimbabwe,” UNDP Country Director, Christine Umutoni noted in a recent interview.

The constitution making process started with the outreach program to enable gathering of the information from Zimbabweans. The data was then recorded, analyzed and a national report produced. The next step was to have the constitution drafted using the data collected from the outreach and from other relevant research.

Once the draft constitution is in place, it will be translated into vernacular languages and widely publicized in local languages and Braille so that Zimbabweans familiarize themselves with it. In this way, they will be afforded the opportunity to comment on it at the Second All Stakeholders’ Conference, where all sectors of the society will be represented.

After the Second All Stakeholders’ Conference, the draft Constitution will be tabled in Parliament after which a referendum on the new constitution is expected.

UN Engages Local Media

The United Nations Communications Group conducted a two day Media Capacity Development Workshop in Bulawayo with members of the local media to familiarise them with the core guiding principles and structure of the United Nations and its work in Zimbabwe.

One of the key objectives of the workshop was to emphasise the two key driving principles of the United Nations work in Zimbabwe – The Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2012-2015. Presentations were made to illustrate the importance of understanding these two key elements, especially the ZUNDAF, in order to gain a deeper understanding of the United Nations supporting role to the national development priorities of the Government of Unity of Zimbabwe.

Key agencies gave presentations and held insightful plenary discussions on the UN’s role in key areas such as Food Security; the HIV and AIDS response; Gender equality; Humanitarian responses and the constitution making process.

The workshop also saw participants travelling on field trips to observe four major UN supported interventions of human development in the community. These trips, organised by the various UN Agencies, gave the media an opportunity to observe first-hand, the partnerships between the UN, the Government of Zimbabwe and the NGO community as well as the impact of these partnerships on the vulnerable people in society. It also gave journalists an opportunity to file stories for their various publications, and to establish contacts for future follow-ups.

The workshop was a highly fruitful and informative exercise and both groups came away with strong relationships, and a deeper understanding of each other. A commitment was made for both parties to work more closely together to bring human development stories to the fore.
Zimbabwe is among countries that have been feeling the negative impacts of rising food prices due to its net food importer status. The country joined the rest of the world to commemorate the 2011 World Food day, under the global theme “Food Prices: From Crisis to Stability”, to reflect on food price trends and what can be done to mitigate its impact on vulnerable communities.

In his keynote address at the event, the Secretary of the Ministry of Agriculture Mechanisation and Irrigation Development, Ngoni Masoka, noted that to mitigate the effects of food price volatility, national and regional safety nets featuring emergency food reserves to ensure food supply to vulnerable communities is of paramount importance. He added that the government of Zimbabwe needs a strategic grain reserve of 500,000 tonnes of maize as a measure to deal with drought and other food related production crisis. “The sustainable ways of responding to high food prices would be to increase investment in the agricultural infrastructure, marketing systems, agricultural extension, research and development to ensure increased crop and livestock productivity and production”, underlined Masoka.

The Secretary informed the gathering that his Ministry was supporting a number of interventions including conservation agriculture and production of small livestock to ensure household food security for the most vulnerable communities. He urged farmers to engage in sustainable production systems and protect the environment for the benefit of future generations. He also commended the Chimhanda Irrigation Scheme communities for their hard work in making sure the scheme was productive for the benefit of plot holders and surrounding communities.

The message read on behalf of the WFP Country Director and Representative, Felix Bamezon informed the gathering that WFP had developed a strategy for procurement from local producers in areas with surplus to assist people in food deficit ones. He added that where possible, WFP would expand the local procurement programme and take advantage of the recovery witnessed in the Zimbabwe Agriculture sector over the past few years. He hoped that Zimbabwe will become, once again, an important source for WFP globally for the procurement of maize and other commodities.

About 2000 people including government officials from Harare, Bindura and Rushinga, FAO and WFP staff, local NGOs, farmer organisations, inputs suppliers, traditional leaders and the local community, and school children attended the occasion.

This year’s 31st commemoration of World Food day also marks the 66th anniversary of the founding of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
More than 1000 men and women converged at the International Trade Fair Grounds in Bulawayo on the 25th of November to witness the national launch of the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Based Violence (GBV), by the Vice President, Honourable Joyce Mujuru under the theme “From peace in the home to peace in our nation: let’s challenge all forms of gender based violence”.

The Vice President, acknowledged the increase in GBV awareness in the country, however, she noted that this has not translated into action as there is an increase in reported cases. She highlighted and lamented over some of the newspaper headlines for instance, “HIV positive father rapes 3 year old daughter (Herald of October 2011); and “Husband stabs wife 20 times (Herald of 20 July 2011). She called for stakeholders to look at and address the real causes of gender based violence instead of focusing on symptoms. In Zimbabwe, it is estimated that 25% of all women experience sexual abuse, 47% are physically abused and 57% are emotionally abused.

UNFPA Representative, Dr. Basile O. Tambashe on behalf of the United Nations Country Team, reiterated the United Nations commitment towards reducing gender based violence in Zimbabwe. He noted that GBV is one of the key areas of focus of the Zimbabwe United Nations Development Assistance Framework (ZUNDAF) 2015-2015. To this end, GBV has been identified as an area for joint programming by all UN Agencies hence a flagship programme on strengthening the multi-sectoral approach to GBV prevention and response is going to be rolled out in 2012. The key objectives of the programme are raising awareness on gender responsive laws and policies, strengthening capacity for key institutions responsible for managing GBV and increasing availability of survivor friendly GBV services.

UNFPA Representative, Dr. Basile O. Tambashe giving remarks on behalf of the UNCT.

The event also marked the launch of the 4Ps campaign on Zero Tolerance to Gender Based Violence. The 4Ps stands for Prevention of GBV, Protection of women and girls and survivors of GBV, Participation of all stakeholders including individuals in GBV prevention and response, and GBV Programming. The 4Ps will guide the Government’s interventions towards reducing GBV in the country.

The Minister of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development, Olivia Muchena commended the support and role of UNFPA, UNICEF and UNWomen in promoting GBV prevention and response in Zimbabwe.
In line with the global targets Zimbabwe’s National AIDS Strategic Plan (ZNASP II) (2011-2015) focuses on high impact results in pursuit of realising the Three Zeroes. ZNASP II seeks a reduction in HIV incidence from 0.85 in 2009 to 0.43 by 2015; decline in transmission of HIV from mothers to children from 30% in 2009 to less than 5% by 2015 among others.

Speaking at the eve of the 23rd anniversary of the World AIDS Day commemorations in Mutare, the President of the Republic of Zimbabwe, His Excellency Cde Robert Mugabe, said “Zimbabwe has a wide coterie of HIV infection prevention programmes that have over the years distinguished our national response as exemplary to other nations. To get to zero new HIV infections, we must expand the Prevention of Mother to Child Transmission (PMTCT) from the current 80% national coverage and we must increase the percentage of health facilities that provide HIV Testing and Counseling (HTC) from the current 74% national coverage.”

The President appealed to all Zimbabweans to feel free to get tested as this is the gateway into positive living. “We can only access treatment when we know our status and equally stay negative if that is one’s status. We also have to scale up other programmes such as condom promotion and distribution, male circumcision, awareness campaigns, promotion of abstinence and delayed sexual debut for our youths and several other programmes.”

Globally, Zimbabwe remains among the countries with high HIV infection rates; it carries the third largest HIV burden in Southern Africa. However, HIV prevalence has fallen significantly since the late 90s, down to 16.06% in 2007 and further down to 14.26% by 2009.

‘There is absolutely no reason for any child to be born HIV positive when transmission of mother to child can be prevented. Equally, there is no justification for any positive mother to die when the treatment is available’ underlined Mugabe.

The President strongly noted that stigmatising and discriminating the infected and affected had the potential of reversing the progress made so far in promoting testing and counselling as well as openness about one’s status.

Speaking during the actual commemoration day the Guest of Honour, Honourable Minister of Public Service, Lucia Matibenga said that ‘The need for evidence informed and high impact interventions has even become more relevant in view of dwindling resources amid the global recession and withdrawal of donors as well as an underperforming economy’.

Speaking on behalf of the United Nations at the same occasion, the UNAIDS Country Coordinator, Ms. Tatiana Shoumilina, said “HIV responses are not liabilities but investments in the development and future of countries. Zimbabwe is a capable country and has everything that is required to achieve the Three Zeroes.”

In the context of shrinking global funds the UNAIDS Country Coordinator highlighted the need to ‘harness and increase investment of domestic resources’. She further urged for increased effectiveness and efficiency in HIV action, shared responsibility for the results and reduction of costs where everyone individually and collectively works towards the achievement of the Three Zeroes. Minister Matibenga emphasised in her speech that ‘This year’s theme is the beginning of the future of the national response to HIV. By focusing on the results that we must achieve, the theme is a call to action – calling our attention to the three zeros. We should now question ourselves and reflect whether what we are doing is contributing to the three zeros’.

Zimbabwe is investing in the national response through a 3 % tax on income. Currently this National AIDS Trust Fund which is administered by the National AIDS Council supports 35% of all people on the national ART programme. In addition to the drugs, the fund has also been deployed to procure CD4 count machines, HIV test kits, and blood management accessories.

Over 3000 people including representatives from Government, civil society, the private sector, international and local NGOs and the United Nations organisations participated during the commemoration of the World AIDS day. The event was punctuated with edutainment activities that included drum majorettes and dance drama from schools, local dance groups, police and army bands and prominent Zimbabwean musicians. The UN jointly exhibited publications, IEC and visibility materials that showed the UN programme of support to the HIV national response.
On 09 December 2011 the UN and aid agencies appealed for US$268 million to help feed 1.5 million people in Zimbabwe in 2012, as well as to address other urgent humanitarian needs.

The UN Resident and Humanitarian Coordinator, Alain Noudehou said, “The humanitarian situation has improved over the past couple of years. However challenges still exist such as food insecurity affecting a million people, waterborne disease outbreaks in parts of the country and mass deportations of thousands of Zimbabweans from neighbouring countries.”

More than one in ten Zimbabweans will need food assistance in the first half of the year, and one million children under-five are at risk of malnutrition, according to the Consolidated Appeal Process (CAP) launched in Zimbabwe’s capital Harare.

A third of rural Zimbabweans lack access to safe drinking water, and face the threat of water-borne disease such as cholera and typhoid, the appeal adds.

The majority of the funding will be used for food aid, as well as helping people get better access to hygiene and sanitation. It will also help people displaced by natural disasters and years of economic hardship, and refugees fleeing conflicts and droughts in the Great Lakes and Horn of Africa.

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**About the UNRCO**

The UN Resident Coordinator’s Office (UNRCO) supports the UN Resident Coordinator in the coordination of operational activities in Zimbabwe. The UNRCO in Zimbabwe also provides inter-agency coordination support to the UN Country Team and its various sub-groups. The support provided by the UNRCO included strategic planning, programme and operations management, policy guidance, as well as knowledge management, advocacy and communications, all seeking to enhance UN coherence and improve overall programme impact.

The capacity of the UNRCO in Zimbabwe has recently been enhanced through valuable support received from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA). This partnership has been critical to ensure that the UNRCO has the resources necessary to fulfill its mandate in further enhancing joint UN planning, programming and advocacy work.

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**UN FORTHCOMING EVENTS**

**January 2012 - April 2012**

- **27 January**
  - International Day of the Commemoration in Memory of the Victims of the Holocaust
- **4 February**
  - World Cancer Day
- **20 February**
  - World day of Social Justice
- **21 February**
  - International Mother Language Day
- **8 March**
  - International Women’s Day
- **22 March**
  - World Water Day
- **24 March**
  - World TB Day
- **7 April**
  - World Health Day
- **22 April**
  - International Mother Earth Day
- **23 April**
  - World Book and Copyright Day
- **25 April**
  - World Malaria Day
- **28 April**
  - World Day for Safety and Health at Work
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>United Nations Agencies, Funds and Programmes Active in Zimbabwe</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)</strong> of the United Nations leads international efforts to defeat hunger.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)</strong> is the world’s centre of co-operation in the nuclear field. It works with member states and partners worldwide to promote safe, secure and peaceful nuclear technologies.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Labour Organisation (ILO)</strong> is the international organization responsible for drawing up and overseeing international labour standards.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)</strong> is a specialised agency that finances agricultural development projects primarily for food production in the developing countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Organisation for Migration (IOM)</strong> is an inter-governmental organisation that works to ensure the humane and orderly migration.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>International Telecommunications Union (ITU)</strong> is the specialized agency of the United Nations which is responsible for information and communication technologies.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Aid (OCHA)</strong> is the part of the United Nations Secretariat responsible for bringing together humanitarian actors to ensure a coherent response to emergencies.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UNAIDS</strong> is the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV and AIDS, it is an innovative partnership that leads the world in achieving universal access to HIV prevention, treatment, care and support.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Childrens Fund (UNICEF)</strong> is mandated by the United Nations General Assembly to advocate for the protection of children’s rights, to help meet their basic needs and to expand their opportunities to reach their full potential.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UN Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD)</strong> promotes the development-friendly integration of developing countries into the world economy.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</strong> is the United Nations’ global development network, an organization advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Education and Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO)</strong> works to build peace, eradicate poverty and intercultural dialogue through education, the sciences, culture, communication and information.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UN HABITAT</strong> is the United Nations Human Settlement Programme that promotes socially and environmentally sustainable towns and cities with the goal of providing adequate shelter for all.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR)</strong> is mandated to lead and coordinate international action to protect refugees and resolve refugee problems worldwide.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)</strong> is a specialized agency whose mandate is to promote and accelerate sustainable industrial development in developing countries.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Information Centre (UNIC)</strong> links the United Nations with people around the world, disseminating global UN messages to the local audience.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)</strong> is the global leader in the fight against illicit drugs, international crime and terrorism.</td>
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<td><strong>United Nations Office for Projects (UNOPS)</strong> acts as a service provider to various actors in the development, humanitarian and peacekeeping arenas.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)</strong> is an international development agency that promotes the right of every woman, man and child to enjoy a life of health and equal opportunity.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>United Nations Volunteers (UNV)</strong> programme is the UN organization that contributes to peace and development through volunteerism worldwide.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>UN Women</strong> supports the Government and Civil Society to design laws, policies, programmes and services to set global standards for achieving gender equality in Zimbabwe.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Universal Postal Union (UPU)</strong> is a specialized agency of the United Nations which is responsible for coordinating postal development activities worldwide.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>World Food Programme (WFP)</strong> is the food aid arm of the United Nations system.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>World Health Organisation (WHO)</strong> is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system.</td>
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For additional information, please contact the UN Resident Coordinator’s Office in Zimbabwe at rco.zw@one.un.org