



Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10429

Project Type

MSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

Countries

Zimbabwe

Agency(ies)

UNEP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change, Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Influencing models, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Stakeholders, Civil Society, Non-Governmental Organization, Academia, Local Communities, Communications, Awareness Raising, Education, Private Sector, Type of Engagement, Participation, Partnership, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Gender results areas, Access to benefits and services, Participation and leadership, Capacity Development, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Generation, Training, Learning

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

6/11/2021

Expected Implementation Start

10/1/2021

Expected Completion Date

9/30/2024

Duration

36In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

114,950.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency (CBIT)	GET	1,210,000.00	355,600.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,210,000.00	355,600.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Zimbabwe to comply with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Strengthening Zimbabwe's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policy-making and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).	Technical Assistance	Zimbabwe improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	1.1. National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities	GET	153,500.00	36,000.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.2. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories	GET	373,500.00	82,800.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received	GET	357,500.00	91,800.00
-	Technical Assistance	-	1.4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making	GET	168,750.00	45,000.00
Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Technical Assistance			GET	46,750.00	
Sub Total (\$)					1,100,000.00	255,600.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
	GET		110,000.00		100,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)			110,000.00		100,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			1,210,000.00		355,600.00	

C. Sources of Co-financing for the Project by name and by type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	355,600.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				355,600.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,210,000	114,950
Total Grant Resources(\$)					1,210,000.00	114,950.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)
PPG Required **true**

PPG Amount (\$)
50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)
4,750

Agenc y	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNEP	GET	Zimbabw e	Climat e Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	44	44		
Male	36	36		
Total	80	80	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1a. Changes in project design

Describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original child project concept note (i.e. changes in component, outcome or output wording, changes in GEF funds allocation per component/outcome, changes in co-finance commitments and allocation per component/outcome, etc.).

There are no significant changes to the project's logical framework compared to the PIF. The only adjustments are related to the wording of project activities based on recommendations that were provided by stakeholders during the national consultation workshop held in Harare 16th of March 2021.

1b. Project Description

1) Global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

In Zimbabwe, like elsewhere in the developing world, the call for climate action has tremendously increased amidst increasing pressure on the natural resource base of the economy and also given that the country is agro-based. In the past five years, Zimbabwe has experienced a **slowdown in economic growth**, with the growth rate sharply declining from 11.9% in 2011 to 1.5% in 2015. The decline is largely attributed to the **under performance of the agriculture sector**, which at its peak contributed with 19% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

Over the twentieth century up to present times, Zimbabwe has been experiencing a warming trend, evidenced by a 0.4°C increase in annual mean temperatures, with most of the warming having been experienced over the last two decades, and minimum temperatures increasing more rapidly than maximum temperatures. According to the National Climate Change Response Strategy (2015), average daily temperatures across the country are increasing as a result of climate change and variability. The impacts of climate change and variability are being felt across ecosystems in Zimbabwe, evidenced by decreasing water resources in the country reducing the hydropower electricity generation capacity of Kariba hydropower station and many other mini-hydropower stations, such as Kupinga hydro-power station in Chipinge. The country's annual mean surface temperature has warmed by about 0.4°C from 1900 to 2000. The period from 1980 to date has been the warmest since Zimbabwe started recording its temperature. Future climate scenarios project an

increase of average annual temperature between 3oC and 4oC from 2020-2100, relative to actual records for 1900-2000. The Fourth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (AR4, 2007) predicts a 3.1C? temperature increase in the 21st century together with a reduction in precipitation in southern Africa of about 15%. Zimbabwe experienced an overall 5% decline in the amount of rainfall over the 20th century. There is already clear evidence of the effect of climate change and associated socio-economic losses in all the key regions and key economic sectors ? notably the most vulnerable parts of the country, especially those in Matebeleland and Manicaland Provinces. The frequency and length of dry spells during the rainy season have increased, while the frequency of rainy days has declined. Such a scenario has impacts on Zimbabwe?s economy, which is primarily agro-based with over 70 per cent of the population living in rural areas and dependent on climate-sensitive livelihoods, such as arable farming and livestock rearing among many others.

At the 24th Conference of Parties, held in Katowice in December 2018, countries have established modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Agreement. The guiding principles of these MPGs include the importance of facilitating improved reporting and transparency over time; and providing flexibility to those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities. The application of such flexibility is to be self-determined, but the developing country Party concerned shall clearly indicate the provision to which flexibility is applied, concisely clarify capacity constraints, noting that some constraints may be relevant to several provisions, and provide self-determined estimated time frames for improvements in relation to those capacity constraints. Moreover, each Party should, to the extent possible, identify, regularly update and include as part of its biennial transparency report information on areas of improvement in relation to its reporting. The MPGs will come into force in 2024.

Zimbabwe is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and signed and ratified the Paris Agreement (PA). Article 13 of the PA established the Enhanced Transparency Framework so as to enable the tracking, comparing and understanding of national commitments worldwide to fight climate change. The ?transparency framework? requires countries to regularly provide:

- i. A national inventory of greenhouse gas emissions (by sources) and removals (by sinks);
- ii. Information necessary to track progress towards achieving their Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC);
- iii. Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation;
- iv. Information on financial, technology transfer and capacity building support needed and received;
- v. Information on any support they provide to developing countries.

The Paris Agreement requested the GEF to support the establishment and operation of the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) to assist developing countries in meeting the enhanced transparency requirements of the agreement in both the pre- and post-2020 period. The CBIT aim is to enable countries to establish or strengthen their in-house capacity to track progress on national commitments made under the Paris Agreement, and also to produce more comprehensive and accurate reports capturing their implementation in the medium to long-term. The CBIT also supports countries to build capacity to enhance their level of ambition under the

Paris Agreement, including by enhancing capacities for the generation of more accurate and updated data on emissions in all sectors, as well as in the impacts of adaptation measures in increasing resilience of communities and ecosystems.

Zimbabwe, being a signatory to the Paris Agreement, will need to provide the necessary information to track progress towards implementing and achieving NDCs and reducing GHG emissions. Zimbabwe will also need to demonstrate good practices, and highlight needs and gaps to provide inputs to the five-yearly Global Stocktake. Information submitted by countries will undergo a technical expert review. This process is intended to be facilitative and will include assistance to developing countries to identify capacity-building needs. The Paris Agreement also encourages other stakeholders, including civil society and the private sector, to participate in efforts to address and respond to climate change.

According to Zimbabwe's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (2016), the energy sector, at almost 50%, is the largest contributor to GHG emissions, followed by agriculture, at slightly above 40%. It is expected that emissions from agriculture will continue to increase because of increased food demand and prioritization of maize, meat and dairy production. The report also cites major constraints in GHG inventory compilation as data-related barriers and human capacity shortcomings. It emphasizes a need to coordinate the creation of an inventory database system covering all aspects of the inventory; from activity data to emission factors, and institutionalization of continuous research into improvements in the databases. The report also highlights the need to strengthen capacity by conducting training of personnel in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases. The main causes for the constraints and gaps in reporting in the TNC relate to low skills base for GHG inventory compilation, climate change mitigation analysis and vulnerability assessment. The coordination of institutions is also weak owing to the absence of legal frameworks for climate reporting. National communication work is still undertaken on a project basis. Climate change reporting has not yet been incorporated into key government planning processes at all levels of governance.

According to Zimbabwe's NDC, the country's main climate change thrust is adaptation and poverty reduction. However, strategically beneficial mitigation actions present a good opportunity for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and, at the same time, enhancing socio-economic growth and improving livelihoods. The energy sector produces more emissions in comparison with other sectors. Therefore, mitigation focus of Zimbabwe's NDC is largely on this sector. The emission reduction target for Zimbabwe is 33% below the projected Business as Usual energy emissions per capita by 2030. The Zimbabwean per capita emissions are projected to be 3.0 and 2.3t CO₂eq in 2030 for the BAU and with mitigation respectively. Zimbabwe has a low per capita emission because of its low energy per capita consumption.

The Paris Agreement calls for a robust MRV system to provide information on GHG inventories (through the submission of National Inventory Reports), measures taken (including measures on adaptation), and support provided, needed and received. In order to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement, Zimbabwe will have to develop (i) governance structures, (ii) a centralized climate data management system, and (iii) appropriate tools, and to train experts accordingly. One of the first steps to assess Zimbabwe's performance and to achieve proper and transparent reporting is the continuous improvement of the National

GHG inventory, which shall be systematically enhanced to provide the best information available about emission factors, sinks and emission trends.

Summary of gaps/barriers and improvements needed:

Although much progress has been made since the submission of the First National Communication to the UNFCCC in 1998, Zimbabwe still faces a number of challenges in undertaking detailed GHG inventories. These processes are crucial components that inform the development of effective policies, strategies, and mitigation measures. The following challenges were encountered during the latest preparation of the national GHG inventory:

- The inventory is done in an ad-hoc manner through consultants, with management provided by the national communication project management unit in the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), within the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI). There are no formal institutional arrangements with regards to data collection and provision. Hence there is a need to set a permanent unit in MECTHI dedicated to national communications and to put in place a sustainable GHG inventory system to help improve inventory estimation and quality.
- Lack of continuity in the estimation of the inventory as there was no data or any information available from the last inventory calculation due to lack of an existing archiving system or an established GHG management system.
- Limited country-specific emission factors and activity data across all sectors, in particular AFOLU, industrial processes and waste; hence, in some cases, IPCC gap filling techniques (such as interpolation and extrapolation) were used with assumptions that may reduce the accuracy of an estimated inventory;
- Very few local independent consultants have the technical capacity needed to estimate the inventory; hence, training of more national experts on the IPCC 2006 guidelines and inventory software should be prioritized.

Challenges and gaps identified in developing the Fourth National Communication (FNC) include: lack of technical capacity and proper institutional arrangements for GHG data collection and processing; insufficient financial resources to cover all the key sectors the country should be reporting on; lack of a data archiving system which creates transparency and improves credibility and also provide a clear starting point for future inventories and communications; absence of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy to enable communication of climate change matters and findings on climate projects to stakeholders and also disseminate the Paris Climate Agreement to stakeholders in all target sectors. Zimbabwe's TNC to the UNFCCC highlights the need to strengthen capacity by conducting training of personnel in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.

The use of data and tools for independent monitoring, reporting and verification requires skilled professionals that are capable of interpreting data for national purposes. Currently there are no ready-to-use datasets for such national level comparisons in Zimbabwe, and yet the country needs

to account for anthropogenic emissions and removals from the energy, and Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Use (AFOLU) sectors, among many others, in a manner that promotes environmental integrity, transparency, accuracy, completeness, comparability and consistency. This is especially problematic since monitoring capacities remain low, and the need for and potential of mitigation in the target sectors is high. In this context, Zimbabwe's NDCs will only be effective if contributions from the above sectors are quantifiable and progress can be explicitly tracked.

Also, regarding capacity-building, there is need to develop capacity on country-specific emission factors. The IPCC emission factors are currently used for Zimbabwe and they need to be customized to the country needs, in order to be accurate. Moreover, there is need to develop skills for downscaling global and regional climate data.

Concerning information gaps on vulnerability and adaptation, the TNC identified limited access to and non-availability of data for a comprehensive analysis of vulnerabilities. The proposed solutions include conducting relevant evidence-based vulnerability and adaptation assessments for various key sectors such as agriculture, water, and forestry.

A gaps and needs assessment conducted for the First Biennial Update Report / Fourth National Communication (BUR1/FNC) Project has identified the following improvement areas:

- ? Lack of technical capacity and proper institutional arrangements for GHG activity data collection and processing;
- ? Lack of country-specific emission factors for reporting GHGs in key categories using appropriate methods;
- ? Lack of systematic GHG inventory quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) and verification plan;
- ? Insufficient financial resources to cover all the key sectors the country should be reporting on; the absence of climate change mitigation MRV system;
- ? Lack of a data archiving system which creates transparency and improves credibility and also provide a clear starting point for future inventories and communications;
- ? Absence of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy to enable communication of climate change matters and findings on climate projects to stakeholders and also disseminate the Paris Climate Agreement to stakeholders in all target sectors.

The table below provides a detailed list of constraints and gaps and appropriate improvement actions across all MRV themes.

Table 1. Zimbabwe's MRV constraints and gaps

Sector	Constraints and gaps	Improvement actions
Energy	Inadequate data on charcoal and firewood	Capacitate the Forestry Commission and ZimStat to be able to collect data on all charcoal and firewood produced in the country

Sector	Constraints and gaps	Improvement actions
	Lack of disaggregated data on energy consumed in industry	Capacitate the MoEPD, ZERA and ZimStat to be able to collect and record energy consumed in industry by fuel and by year, disaggregating by industry category using standardised classifications.
	Weak institutional arrangements to regularly provide relevant data on energy minerals and fuels.	Strengthen the institutional arrangements in the Energy Minerals and Value Addition departments in the Ministry of Mines to regularly provide relevant data on energy minerals and fuels.
	Weak institutional arrangements to capture aviation data covering fuel and LTOS	Build capacity for CAAZ, ZERA and MoTID and ZimStat to capture aviation data covering fuel and LTOS by each aeroplane for both public and private run airlines.
	Lack of disaggregated data on fuel sales or use by major consumers	Capacitate ZERA to collect and avail data on fuel sales or use by major consumers.
IPPU	Emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6 are currently not reported in National Communications.	Capacitate data providers to supply disaggregated activity data for estimating emissions of HFCs, PFCs and SF6
	Weak institutional arrangements and legislation to provide required data	Set the institutional arrangements and legislation to ensure companies provide required data at scheduled times to meet the national inventory requirements.
AFOLU	Absence of standardised templates and approaches for collecting livestock population. Inadequate financial resources to collect fire and land use data.	Standardisation of templates and approaches for collecting livestock population, fire and land use data
	<p>Lack of disaggregated activity data and country-specific factors</p> <p>Lack of disaggregated data on area and area change data and capacity to report all six IPCC land use categories.</p> <p>Limited capacity for the Development of a land use transition matrix that allows the tracking of land use change and to assess conversions between different land use categories and associated emissions.</p> <p>Need for further the development of land use change matrices is dependent on the provision of full spatial data from the Country Surveys or use of global datasets/maps.</p> <p>Lack of data on stock change factors for all land uses</p>	<p>Conduct a livestock census.</p> <p>Characterise feed and nutrition factors across the revised agro ecological regions. Survey for manure management systems across livestock sub-categories</p> <p>Further development of land Representation framework to allow the assessment of disaggregated area and area change across time for the six IPCC land uses</p> <p>Development of a land use transition matrix that allows the tracking of land use change and to assess conversions between different land use categories and associated emissions.</p> <p>Need for further the development of land use change matrices is dependent on the provision of full spatial data from the Country Surveys or use of global datasets/maps.</p> <p>Development of country specific stock change factors for all the land uses</p>
Waste	Lack of disaggregated data on waste streams and a systematic data collection system	Capacitate local authorities to characterise waste streams and develop a systematic data collection system.
	Inadequate capacity to conduct uncertainty analysis	Capacitate on uncertainty estimation associated with activity data, emission factors

Sector	Constraints and gaps	Improvement actions
	Emissions from medical waste incineration are currently not reported in National Communications.	Capacitate data providers to supply activity data for estimating emissions from medical waste incineration
Cross-cutting issues	Absence of a national MRV system for mitigation	Develop a national MRV system for mitigation actions for all IPCC sectors
	Lack of a MRV system for tracking finance, technology transfer and capacity building	Develop a tracking system for finance, technology transfer and capacity building
	Inadequate capacity to conduct uncertainty analysis	Capacitate on uncertainty estimation associated with activity data, emission factors
Adaptation	Lack of consolidated information on national or sector specific socio-economic impacts of climate change.	Establishment of data contact points within specific sector or line ministries to facilitate flow of data or information.
Systematic observation	Insufficient coverage of hydro-meteorological observation network.	Training on specific methodologies and tools on GHG inventories.
Knowledge on climate change	Lack of adequate climate knowledge within the country's education sector	Establishment of a Climate Change Information and Knowledge Management System.
Research	The country does not have a coordinated system for climate research	Promotion of research on appropriate adaptation and mitigation technologies including indigenous knowledge systems.
Finance tracking	Lack of tools for tracking climate finance	Develop and implement tools for tracking climate finance
Technology transfer	The country does not have quality assurance and control procedures for climate technologies brought into the country	Establishment and monitoring of technology import standards and screening mechanisms so as to safeguard against importation of inappropriate technologies.
Negotiations	Low capacity of national negotiating team to cover all sectors and aspects of the negotiating process	Establishment of a framework and funding for preparatory meetings.

2) Baseline scenario and any associated baseline projects

The Government of Zimbabwe effectively participates in the global climate change agenda. The country is among the first to sign and ratify the UNFCCC in 1992; the country also signed and ratified the Kyoto Protocol in 2009, joining other parties in pursuing efforts to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. Recently, in 2015, the country joined other parties to sign the PA, having therefore communicated its NDC, which pledged to reduce energy related emissions by 33% per capita below the projected business as usual by 2030. The priority sectors as highlighted in the NDC are energy and agriculture.

In 2013, the Government of Zimbabwe established the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), which is now in the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, to spearhead nationwide climate action and make the nation climate resilient with a low

carbon economy. The department has been working tirelessly making sure the nation is prepared to deal with climate change. The country through the Department has been participating in international climate negotiations bringing resolutions and agreed actions back to the country.

Baseline projects and initiatives

In 2014, the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) was launched, providing a framework for a comprehensive and strategic approach on aspects of adaptation, mitigation, technology, financing, public education and awareness. It helps to inform Government on how to strengthen the climate and disaster risk management policies. The goal of the Response Strategy is to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies in economic and social development at national and sectoral levels through multi-stakeholder engagement. The Strategic objectives of the NCCRS are to:

- ? Mainstream climate change in all the key sectors of the economy.
- ? Promote resource use efficiency and less carbon intense pathways in all economic activities and develop a climate change resilient energy infrastructure that is not carbon intense.
- ? Develop climate proofed and environmentally sustainable transport systems that are less carbon intense.
- ? Promote sustainable development, management and utilization of water resources under changing climatic conditions.
- ? Promote sustainable land-use systems that enhance agricultural production, ensure food security and maintain ecosystem integrity.
- ? Address climate change through evidence-based research, technology development and transfer.
- ? Promote and protect health under a changing climate.
- ? Develop an effective climate change communication information management and communication system that facilitates access by all stakeholder groups.
- ? Strengthen and mainstream climate change in all education curricula.
- ? Mainstream gender, children and youth, people living with HIV and AIDS and other vulnerable groups into all climate change interventions.
- ? Develop and maintain an appropriate climate governance framework and institutional mechanisms aimed at coordinating climate change responses.

The country communicated its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) on 30/09/2015, later confirmed as its first NDC (07/08/2017). In the adaptation component, Zimbabwe commits to:

- ? Promoting adapted crop and livestock development and climate smart agricultural practices;
- ? Building resilience in managing climate related disaster risks such as droughts;
- ? Strengthening management of water resources and irrigation in the face of climate change;
- ? Promoting practices that reduce risk of losses in crops, livestock and agricultural incomes.

In addition, cross sectoral adaptation efforts are listed in the NDC, such as, inter alia:

- ? Promoting capacity building through research and development, education and awareness, and training in climate change related issues;

- ? Mainstreaming gender responsive climate policies and putting emphasis special efforts to support vulnerable groups (women, youth and children).

The Mitigation Contribution for Zimbabwe is given as 33% below the projected Business As Usual energy emissions per capita by 2030, conditional upon support by developed country Parties. Zimbabwe's INDC has been structured to detail opportunities, gaps and constraints. The mitigation goal is set to be achieved by implementation of the following actions as well as related enablers amongst others:

- ? Increasing hydro in the energy mix;
- ? Energy efficiency improvement;
- ? Refurbishment and Electrification of the rail system;
- ? Ethanol blending;
- ? Solar water heaters;
- ? Other key mitigation actions: coal-bed methane power, solar power off-grids, changing thermal power station technologies, sustainable energy alternatives for curing tobacco and reviewing the transport system among many others.

The Government of Zimbabwe, with the support of the World Bank, also produced the NDC Implementation Framework (2019) which provides detailed GHG modelling, further analysis on measures proposed in the NDC in order to prioritize the interventions, investment requirements and an MRV framework. The World Bank is also supporting the Government of Zimbabwe to develop a revised NDC report that is economy-wide and raises ambition. This will allow Zimbabwe to take stock of recent developments, new national policies and strategies, emerging evidence from emissions modelling and investment analysis, and economic and technology trends.

The country's NDC revision process includes costing of mitigation and adaptation actions supported by Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) and economy-wide vulnerability assessment and adaptation. COMESA will be supporting a consultant to undertake costings of the actions in the NDCs. Local Governments for Sustainability (ICLEI) will undertake a vulnerability mapping for sectors and sub-national Governments and have provided a first draft report for Government comments. The CBIT project will assist in closing mitigation and adaptation costing capacity gaps, as well as use of appropriate decision-making tools for policy makers.

In 2017, Zimbabwe drafted the National Climate Policy (NCP), whose objective is to guide climate change management in the country, enhance the national adaptation capacity, scale up mitigation actions, facilitate domestication of climate related global policies and ensure compliance to the global mechanisms. The NCP also promotes: i) technology transfer and information sharing; ii) education, training and awareness raising; and iii) financial resource mobilisation and management. In the document's conclusions, it is stated that, to ensure the effectiveness of the National Climate Policy, the development and deployment of an appropriate Monitoring and Evaluation Framework for the relevant strategies is imperative.

Within such a framework, diverse adaptation and mitigation projects are currently under implementation, such as 'Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway' (SECA) (2016 – 2020), a project with core funding from the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and United Nations Volunteers. Other government partners in the implementation of the project are the Department of Civil Protection and Department of Energy Conservation and Renewable Energy. The project supports activities at three different levels as follows:

- i. The international level through support to the country's engagement in global climate, disaster and energy forums at which the international community makes commitments to move towards a low carbon and climate resilient future.
- ii. The domestication of international provisions into national policy and planning frameworks that support low carbon development and climate resilience. Amongst the initiatives being supported are the crafting of the Renewable Energy Policy, Forest Policy, Flood Management Framework, nationalisation of the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction indicators and development of a low carbon development strategy.
- iii. Enhancing climate change resilience initiatives in local communities and promoting the use of renewable energy in Bulilima, Lupane, Gokwe South, Buhera and Chiredzi districts. On a wider scale, the project is supporting the development of a new project initiative to combat climate change impacts on smallholder agriculture in the Save, Runde and Mzingwane river basins.

With regard to NDC implementation and tracking, the 'Support Towards Implementing Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (STIZ-NDC)' Project (2018 – 2020) should be highlighted. A Russian-funded project being implemented by UNDP Zimbabwe in partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, its goal is to contribute to the low emission development pathway for Zimbabwe through implementation of a robust Nationally Determined Contributions action program. Its main objectives are: 1- to support the Government of Zimbabwe to develop the Low Emission Development Strategy for Zimbabwe in order to provide clear direction for low emission development for the country; 2- to build a functional, effective and sustainable domestic MRV system for tracking low emission development in Zimbabwe. 3- to facilitate partnerships with investors and companies, including Russian business actors and academic institutions, in order to open up for investments, collaboration and technological exchange for low emission development. It is expected that, by the end of the project, drawing from the Russian Federation experience, an industry driven emissions reduction agenda will be in place, supported by a comprehensive MRV system. As a result, the Government of Zimbabwe finalised the Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), which was published in 2020 as summarized below.

The compilation of the LEDS highlighted barriers to elaborate efficient policy planning tools. The LEDS projected energy sector emissions to reach 26.5 MtCO_{2e} in 2030 and 37.5 MtCO_{2e} in 2050 with increasing demand for power generation, transport and other uses of fossil fuels. The largest mitigation will come from large hydropower projects with an estimated 8.1 MtCO_{2e} of the total 10.8 MtCO₂ (75%) potential estimated in 2030. The GHG emission from IPPU were projected to reach 2.5 MtCO_{2e} by 2050 under BAU. N₂O decomposition from nitric acid production and coke substitution within the metals industry were identified as the main mitigation actions in IPPU. In the AFOLU sector GHG emissions largely come from livestock enteric fermentation, deforestation,

agricultural soils and biomass burning. Conservation agriculture and improvement of animal feed are expected to reduce the emissions from AFOLU. GHG emissions from the Waste sector are small, mainly arising from solid waste disposal sites and wastewater treatment in urban areas. The Waste sector emissions are expected to increase from 1.18 MtCO₂e in 2020 to 2.62 MtCO₂e by 2050. Landfill gas flaring and composting of solid waste were identified as the main mitigation actions in the Waste sector. However, Zimbabwe still treats most of the waste in small towns, growth points and rural areas through open burning. Emissions from open burning were not covered in the LEDS owing to data unavailability.

The LEDS is based on the assessment of 38 sectoral mitigation measures, identified following a comprehensive stakeholder consultation process. These 38 sectoral mitigation measures are, to a large extent, economically viable at a Social Discount Rate (SDR) of 6%. High level modelling of the mitigation measures indicates an aggregated Net Present Value (NPV) of USD 7,130 million. The implementation of these measures will reduce the costs of electricity, agricultural production, fuel consumption and overall provide a significant impulse for economic growth. CBIT Project will enhance capacity for Zimbabwe to address data gaps identified in the LEDS. CBIT activities will also help to build the capacities and create awareness at the decision-making level and help put in place advanced tools to set potential long-term goals which are revised every 5 years in line with global stock take process under the Paris Agreement which aims to increase ambition over time.

Zimbabwe has limited experience with tracking its financial needs and finance received, and at present there is no systematic process for collecting and tracking information on climate finance. The main purpose of this tracking is to appraise all sectoral achievements and synthesize them in a countrywide overview. Whilst the development of the National Climate Change Response Strategy in 2015 and the National Climate Policy in 2017 has provided the most needed enabling policy framework, the operationalisation of these documents has become more urgent. As a result, the Government of Zimbabwe nominated the Environmental Management Agency to be accredited to the Adaptation Fund and the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ) to be accredited to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in order to support the country in mobilising multi-lateral funding for climate action. To complement its accreditation process to the GCF, the IDBZ also embarked in the process of developing an institutional climate finance facility (CFF). The CFF is set to be a standalone charitable trust with an independent board of trustees reporting to the funders. The Facility's mandate is "To promote, enable, prepare and finance green climate infrastructure projects in Zimbabwe through the mobilisation and structuring of public and private sources of finance". The CFF will address market constraints, playing a catalytic role with a blended finance approach, to increase climate related investment in the Zimbabwe. Some of the challenges that it seeks to address include:

- Lack of funding in the local market and foreign currency challenges to acquire equipment from international markets, for example solar panels
- Lack of access to offshore funder/partner to help manage or reduce the foreign currency risk
- High cost of financing (minimum lending rate around 35% for ZWL and 12% for USD)
- Inability of projects proponents to provide the equity component
- Short lending tenors (not exceeding 3 years) when projects need long term lending (10 ?12 years)

Some of the financing structures will include provision of concessional loans, currency hedging facilities, partial credit risk guarantees and green bonds issuance. The IDBZ CFF was seen as a key

mechanism for supporting the LEDS. However, the Environment Management Agency (EMA) and IDBZ Funds are limited and would support specific sectors. In response, a National Climate Change Fund (NCCF) that covers the diverse sectors and offers a wide range of financing instruments to support climate change mitigation and adaptation actions has been established. The need for the establishment of the NCCF is highlighted in the National Climate Policy. The Fund seeks to mobilise climate change resources from different financing sources, including public and private, international and domestic resources to support country-driven climate change priorities based on national circumstances and realities. The financing will take different formats including blending public, private and philanthropic financing to support climate change mitigation and adaptation projects at national and sub-national levels.

At present, Zimbabwe does not have permanent institutional structures that track all development finance including aid assistance and climate finance. It is intended that CBIT will further support the Ministry of Finance, the governmental entity managing the state budget, to track all expenditures incurred by the state and enable specific tracking of climate change finance. The only information available from line ministries with regards to tracking of climate finance and agencies is the information collected during the development of the NC and BUR reports. There is a need for an efficient system to assess financial support needs and for tracking financial support received and supported needed. The Government of Zimbabwe, with the assistance of partners, is investing in an Aid Information Management System to improve transparency and accountability through information sharing between the State, Development Partners and Civil Society Organizations. The System will track public sector investment, as well as development assistance to the country. This system will be an important source of data for climate finance tracking initiatives under CBIT. To this end, the Government has contracted a private company to develop and install the web-based (DEV PROMIS), which will comprise of three (3) modules, namely:

- Development Assistance Database (DAD);
- Public Investment Management Suite (PIMS); and
- Monitoring and Evaluation Module.

In addition, Zimbabwe has received a US\$100,000 grant from the Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation to finance the development of a National Climate Change Learning Strategy, which seeks to promote climate change awareness in the country. The grant awarded through the United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) has been issued under the United Nations Climate Change Learning Partnership Programme for Southern Africa to which Zimbabwe has become a signatory along with Malawi and Zambia. The grant supports the strengthening of individual and institutional capacities to address climate change. This initiative will work with universities in implementing the learning programme to help strengthen learning and skills development on climate change.

The National Adaptation process was established in 2010 as part of the Cancun Adaptation Framework of the UNFCCC to complement existing short term National Adaptation Programme of Actions (NAPAs). Zimbabwe is vulnerable to climate change, which affects various sectors such as agriculture, energy, water, infrastructure, transport and economic development. In response, the NAP development process is being implemented under the Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems Project supported by UNDP and implemented by EMA. The NAP is guided by the National Climate Response Strategy for adaptation and

mitigation. The NAP is being developed as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs. The Government of Zimbabwe sees the development of the NAP as a continuous and iterative process which follows a country driven, gender sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach. The objectives of the NAP are to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change by building adaptive capacity and resilience and to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation in a coherent manner into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities in particular, development planning processes and strategies within all relevant sectors and at different levels as appropriate.

Furthermore, regarding Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) of adaptation, the Ministry is starting to put in place the project 'Building Capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Process in Zimbabwe' (2019- 2021), implemented by UNEP and funded by the Green Climate Fund (GCF), a GCF readiness and preparatory support project that will have four expected outcomes:

- i) Stakeholders' capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced.
- ii) Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized.
- iii) NAP implementation resources identified and studies to inform medium-to long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted.
- iv) Monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.

Hence, through the GCF readiness project, four outputs concerning MRV are expected, the activities are as follows:

1. Develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short, medium and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.
2. Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process by building on the current Results Based Management System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015).
3. Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system developed.
4. Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments including inter alia the MECTHI, Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoEPD), Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MoLG), and Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created.

In 2016, the country communicated its Third National Communication (TNC) and is currently developing the Fourth National Communication to be submitted in 2021 and the First Biennial Update Report (FBUR) to be submitted at the end of 2020, all with support from the United Nations Environment Programme as Implementing Agency. The FNC shall validate the gaps of information previously identified under a stocktaking exercise in the light of recent national development priorities (under its activity 1.1.1, in the first year of implementation). The successful implementation of the FNC will:

- i) improve the database of the national greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory by extending its time series up to the year 2017, and by reducing the uncertainties associated with the improved emission factors and activity data based on national and regional research and good practice; the FNC will identify sub-sectors requiring country-specific emission factors and indicate possible projects and programmes to develop them, not covering activities for their actual development;
- ii) lead to strengthened institutional arrangement relevant to the successful implementation of the biennial update reports and NCs on a continuous basis;
- iii) create enabling environment for the introduction of Environmentally Sound Technologies (ESTs), cleaner production practices and processes, including the promotion of indigenous knowledge and technologies, with a view to facilitating GHG emission reduction and sustainable development;
- iv) lead to strengthened National GHG Inventory Team, which will cover the sectors of Energy, Industrial Processes, Agriculture, Land Use, Land Use Changes and Forestry (LULUCF) and Waste;
- v) provide a comprehensive assessment of the vulnerability and adaptive capacity of various socio-economic sectors, using the improved methodologies for 'downscaling' and for integrated assessment, and develop a national strategy on adaptation to climate change;
- vi) assess research and systematic observations, including the effects of climate variability and extreme hydro-meteorological events (drought, floods, heat waves, etc), as well as early warning systems for climate disasters;
- vii) further enhance public awareness on climate change issues;
- viii) facilitate the integration of climate change concerns into national socio-economic planning process, with particular emphasis on enhancing the understanding of the policy and decision makers on the important inter-relationship between climate change and sustainable development;
- ix) facilitate the assessment of the impacts of various policy measures adopted in Zimbabwe for addressing climate change issues; and
- x) identify further constraints and gaps related to financial, technical and capacity needs, so as to facilitate future actions.

Further improvements expected for the FNC include an update with the latest climate data and time series from 1981 to 2010 in the National Circumstances section. Moreover, under 'other relevant information', an output is focused on delivering a report on climate change and gender issues in Zimbabwe summarizing climate change impacts on gender, mainstreaming climate change in gender issues and on-going gender sensitive climate change response actions. The CCMD will closely coordinate and manage the FNC, BUR and other baseline transparency-related activities to ensure that CBIT activities will build upon the interventions already completed or under implementation, to ensure that resources are used efficiently, impacts maximized and duplication of work is avoided. The mentioned related baseline projects are summarized in the table below.

Table 2. Summary of on-going projects with development partners

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Volunteers / GEF	Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway (SECA)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Support to the country's engagement towards a low carbon and climate resilient future in global forums; - Mainstream national policy and planning frameworks that support low carbon development and climate resilience - Enhance climate change resilience initiatives. 	CBIT will build on existing work and strengthen the mainstreaming climate change into national policy and planning frameworks that support low carbon development and enhance climate change resilience initiatives for both mitigation and adaptation	2016 ? 2021 \$ 16,100,000	Ongoing
Russian Government/ UNDP	?Support Towards Implementing Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change (STIZ-NDC)?	In partnership with the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, its goal is to contribute to the low emission development pathway for Zimbabwe through implementation of a robust Nationally Determined Contributions action program.	CBIT will strengthen the institutional and technical capacity to establish a functional, effective and sustainable domestic integrated MRV system for tracking low emission development in Zimbabwe. It is expected that, by the end of the project, drawing from the Russian Federation experience, an industry driven emissions reduction agenda supported by a comprehensive integrated domestic MRV system will be in place.	2018 ? 2021 (June) \$ 1,982,320	Ongoing

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
UNEP/ GCF	GCF readiness and preparatory support project ?Building Capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe?	Building capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process (information management, prioritization, investment studies, improvement of MRV on the NAP).	<p>It will develop and institutionalize an MRV system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short, medium and long- term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.</p> <p>Moreover, it will design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the MRV system developed for the NAP. Finally, it will train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments ?on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created. CBIT should strengthen capacity to collect adaptation and vulnerability information management, prioritization, and improvement of MRV on the NAP</p>	2019 ? 2021 \$ 2,886,275	Completed

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
UNEP/ GEF	Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report	Facilitation of the Fourth National Communication and BUR preparation and submission	Reports to the UNFCCC. Establishment of temporary institutional arrangements, preparation of GHG inventory, mitigation analysis, adaptation component, tracking of climate finance and support. Development of a GHG inventory database. CBIT will enhance institutional and technical capacity to report under the ETF by establishing permanent legal and institutional framework for reporting. CBIT will also support the integration of the GHG inventory database system into the GHG inventory compilation cycle and the broader Climate Transparency Portal.	2018 ? 2021 (November) \$ 937,200	Ongoing

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
UNEP/SEI	NDC Revision-Analysis of the mitigation	Expand sectoral coverage of the NDC to be economy wide for both mitigation and adaptation, including the identification of sectoral targets, baselines and specific measures as well as Prioritization, quantification of GHG emission reduction potential, and costing for identified measures for the updated NDC is about to commence consultant procurement process.	The project involves capacity building of local experts on the use of LEAP software, climate change mitigation modelling for all IPCC GHG inventory sectors, as well as the short-lived climate pollutants inventory. CBIT will further provide training for development of mitigation tools and templates for baseline projections and mitigation scenarios for future NDC updates and revision.	2020-2021 (June) \$ 137. 182	Ongoing

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
ICLEI	NDC Revision-vulnerability assessment/ NAP Strategy	Undertake a vulnerability mapping for sectors and sub-national Governments	Assists in enhancing national capacity to conduct vulnerability assessments for other sectors, besides agriculture. Undertake a status quo assessment of the current literature that relates to sectoral and spatial vulnerabilities in Zimbabwe. Collate the information into interactive maps to spatially illustrate areas vulnerable to climate change impacts; Overall, the projects will prioritise intervention areas for addressing climate change concerns, as well as identify gaps that require further research. The CBIT project will compliment this project by establishing tools for carrying adaptation vulnerability assessments and development of metrics and indicators	2020-2021 (June) \$ 114, 879	Ongoing
World Bank	NDC Revision-Consolidation	Conducting consultations and drafting the expanded NDC report in collaboration with other partners	Capacity building of NDC revisions and reporting to the UNFCCC	2020-2021(June) \$ 300, 000	Ongoing

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
COMESA	<p>(a) NDC Revision - assessment of Costs and Investment opportunities</p> <p>(b) National Adaptation Strategy</p>	<p>(a) Detailed costing of proposed measures in the updated NDC including a cost-benefit analysis and the impact on the SDGs and Financial and Macro-economic analysis of the implications of Zimbabwe's NDC implementation; and Alignment of the sectoral plans and strategies with the Low Emission Development Strategy, Elaboration of a Climate Finance Strategy for NDC Implementation which all activities</p> <p>(b) Prioritization, quantification of impacts, and costing of adaptation actions for the updated NDC</p>	<p>(a) Improvement of the country's reporting of impacts. Inputs and indicators for climate finance mapping and tracking.</p> <p>(b) The work will assist in improving decision making tools for prioritizing climate actions and allocating resources.</p>	<p>2020-2021(June)</p> <p>\$ 46, 720</p>	Ongoing

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
United Nations Environment Programme / Technical University of Denmark Partnership (UNEP/DTU) and Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA)	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT)	To initiate work on the NDC Implementation Tracking Tool. The project focuses on quantification of economic, GHG abatement and sustainable development impacts of key policies such as the National Renewable Energy Policy; building capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning process in Zimbabwe, as well as supporting the development of an MRV system for climate change adaptation.	This project has four components of relevance, 1. Conducting an in-depth study on NDC implementation tracking for Zimbabwe in order to inform institutional arrangements, proposed MRV procedures and data collection templates for all sectors. CBIT work will build on the outputs from this study in order to further develop an NDC tracking tool. The NDC tracking tool study will produce a report on a review/desk analysis of information on NDC tracking tools and mechanisms for developing a tracking tool with recommendations for how to develop an NDC tracking tool, CBIT should build on this work to develop proposals to operationalize the development and implementation of the NDC tracking tool 2. Development of a GHG database QA/QC procedure user-manual and training local experts in key government institutions in GHG data verification, quality assurance and quality control. This will produce a	126,000 USD December 2020-September 2021	Ongoing

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
UNDP/Government of Russia	LEDS	Develop Zimbabwe's low greenhouse gas emission strategy, related MRV and financing framework	The developed MRV and financing frameworks form the basis for developing climate change mitigation and finance tracking tools under the ETF.	TBC	Completed at the end of 2020
TBC. Ministry of Finance	DevPromis	All development finance including climate finance and development of finance tracking tool in the DevPromise	Capacity enhancement to track and report on development finance, including climate finance.	TBC	March 2022
GCF/IDBZ/WB and UNDP World Bank IDBZ COMESA UNDP	National Climate Finance Facility	Establish Zimbabwe's national climate finance facility	Capacity enhancement to track and report on climate finance	2018-2021 \$ 222,100	Ongoing

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
FAO	<p>(a) MRV for AFOLU. List of bankable projects (Project code A863)</p> <p>(b) National Forest Inventory (Project code A857)</p> <p>(c) Support mapping of CSA practices initiated in the different Agro ecological regions. (Project code A858)</p>	<p>(a) Provide technical support on methodologies, data collection and analysis for the different sectors under AFOLU Support the capacity building of key sectors and focal persons in MRV</p> <p>(a) Develop communication mechanisms on MRV within and across AFOLU sectors</p> <p>(b) Development of NFI Provide technical support for National Forestry Inventory finalisation</p> <p>(b) Provide support for field activities for Forest inventories.</p> <p>(c) Conduct Rapid assessment for National Emissions for AFOLU sector</p>	<p>(a) Key sectors trained in GHG</p> <p>(a) Training of experts to develop a consolidated MRV database for the AFOLU sector</p> <p>(a) Consolidated communication mechanism on MRV for the AFOLU sector</p> <p>(b) Develop a consolidated design of the National Forest Inventory (NFI). CBIT will develop the institutional arrangements and capacity building to support the continued, sustainable compilation of the NFI.</p> <p>(b) Baseline for National Emission level</p> <p>(c) Map of CSA practices and their contribution to reduction in emissions. CBIT will integrate outputs from the mapping of smart agriculture practices into future NDC revisions.</p>	<p>2020-2021 (June)</p> <p>\$ 60, 998</p>	Ongoing, there are delays due to COVID
GCF	Green Climate Fund National Designated Authority Readiness	NDA-Institutional capacity strengthening	Strengthening institutional arrangements	300,000	Completed

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance and synergies with the CBIT project	Timeline and Budget (USD)	Status
	Green Climate Fund National Adaptation Planning	Adaptation	Tracking climate change adaptation	3,000,000	2022
	Support to IDBZ through Price Water House (PWC)	Finance	Tracking climate finance	35,722	Completed
	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts ? WFP	Agriculture, Early Warnings and Weather Indexed Insurance	Tracking climate change adaptation	10,000,000	2024
	Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe	Agriculture, Early Warning and Disaster Risk Management	Decision making tools for climate action	26,600,000	2026

Existing national institutional arrangements

Reporting to the UNFCCC is carried out by the country's National Communications office under the Climate Change Management Department. The office is responsible for compiling national communications, Inventory Reports and Biennial Update Reports. The office makes sure that the country complies with requirements of the UNFCCC and other climate agreements. Zimbabwe's institutional arrangements are currently project-based without a supporting legal framework. Current arrangements for the GHG inventory, mitigation and adaptation NDC tracking, and support are built around specific projects, for example the development of the FNC.

Zimbabwe does not yet have a climate change law. There is weak institutional coordination among relevant institutions in the gathering of data and information needed to report progress against NDC action. Moreover, the coordinating institution, MECTHI, does not have adequate capacity in coordinating the implementation of NDC targets. There are weak linkages between the organizations responsible for the preparation of the national inventories and other national organizations involved in the collection of activity data. As a coordinating institution, MECTHI does not have the working or legal arrangements with other institutions to provide data. The strength of the legal frameworks surrounding data provision varies between departments and ministries. The ZimStat act as a central data store for many economic and social datasets. However, there is no mandate to collect data on all datasets relevant to assess climate change mitigation, adaptation strategies and FTC. The Ministry of Agriculture, for example, is required by law to provide land-use data to the ZimStat annually. However, there is no formalised institutional arrangements to supply energy statistics by the Ministry of Energy. There is also weak governance framework at a subnational level (provincial and local councils) with regards to collection and dissemination of climate information.

However, there are ongoing discussions on how the climate legislation could be designed to meet climate reporting under an enhanced transparency framework.). These discussions have considered a model bill which set out establishing the guiding principles, approaches and provisions to guide climate change management in the country; to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into economic and social development at all levels of government and across sectors; to provide incentives to support Zimbabwe's national emission reduction efforts; to facilitate the implementation of international obligations; and to establish the National Climate Change Fund. However not much information is provided in the model bill on the information on whether a gap analysis was conducted on the existing legal frameworks and its findings implemented or information on possible design options of different models of enacting climate bill/law.

The elaboration of the FNC is conducted by the Project Team that carried out the work under the TNC, with further strengthening. Based on the available scientific and technical expertise in the country, a project management team and technical expert groups were reconstituted in consultation with other government departments, as well as civil society organizations (CSOs). The Project Management Unit (PMU) is headed by the Director of CCMD in the Ministry.

The Technical Expert Groups (TEGs) comprise five working groups: GHG Inventory; Mitigation Analysis; Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment; Technology Needs Assessment and Research and Systematic Observation; National Circumstances, Climate Change Education, Awareness and Training (CCEAT) Policy Constraints and Gaps. For all five TEGs, respective field data teams are in place.

During the preparation of National Communications in Zimbabwe, each technical group, headed by a team leader, comprises a number of part-time experts from relevant sectors, including government agencies, academic institutions, NGOs, and private sector; each group may also include a number of full-time experts from key sectors. Previously, the experts have been hired as individuals by the government and then formed into teams. For the FNC, the guideline is to hire consultancy companies with the capacity to do the required work on contract basis with one company which then in turn hires its own sectoral experts whose credentials are verified by government experts, following recommendations by the UNFCCC to ensure that the preparation and improvement of NCs and BURs are done in a consistent and continual basis.

The TEGs are accountable to the PMU. The leader of each technical working group will develop the work plan of the group's relevant activity areas and sectors. A general work plan will be developed based on all proposed activities. A National Steering Committee (NSC) was established during the TNC and remains relevant for the FNC and BUR. The NSC is chaired by the Director in the Ministry, with the CCMD as its secretariat. The NSC is comprised of various government ministries, academic and research institutions, private sector and civil society, and is supposed to meet every six months to ensure the effective implementation of the project.



Figure 1: Institutional Arrangement for the Preparation of the Fourth National Communication and Biennial Update Report^[1]

Based on the arrangements outlined above, therefore, there is no permanently defined team of GHG Inventory compilers. External consultants liaise with key data providers, collect and compile the Inventory data and submit to the relevant project manager for the specific project. These consultants work closely with MECTHI to coordinate the GHG Inventory and to engage with key data providers. The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZimStat) is the main data provider for the GHG Inventory. Relevant institutions involved in the provision and review of GHG inventory data include:

- Energy: Ministry of Energy and Power Development; International Energy Agency (QC check)
- AFOLU: Forestry Commission (FCOM); Agritex
- IPPU: United States Geological Survey; Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe; Cement Producers; Glass Producers; Nitric Acid Producers; Iron and Steel Producers
- Waste: Urban local authorities, Environmental Management Agency

Some data collection templates have been developed under the NC4 project, however there is no supporting legal framework for regular supply of data for the GHG Inventory. Default IPCC Emission Factors have been used extensively, obtained from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and the online IPCC Emission Factor Database. For computation of carbon dioxide equivalents, Global Warming Potential (GWP) of CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O were obtained from the IPCC Second Assessment Report (SAR). The TNC used the AR4 GWPs. The number of certified inventory compilers is still low in Zimbabwe. There are no competent inventory compilers in key ministries and departments, notably the MoEPD, ZERA, Ministry of Transport, Ministry of Industry, Agritex and local authorities. A few individuals in these institutions have only attended some awareness raising training. Individuals should be identified for further training to facilitate the preparation of NCs and BURs.

Formal arrangements for quality assurance and control (QA/QC) have yet to be defined. Zimbabwe has not developed any national guidebooks for preparation of the national inventory or BUR. Neither does the country have a QA/QC manual for inventory preparation. The country uses the IPCC guidelines for inventory preparation. QA/QC procedures are performed in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The country also borrowed from the USA EPA QA/QC Guidebook during the preparation of the TNC and FNC reports. For previous inventory compilation processes, the Climate Change Management Department has been responsible for QA/QC of the data. For the FNC, a comparison of the IPCC inventory software output with other computations from international sources such as FAOSTAT, for example, was done and in the case where the differences were significant investigations were carried out and documented. The BUR1 compilation process also benefited from international review of the Third National Communication by experts from the UNFCCC/IPCC. Recommendations from the review were used to improve on the quality of the inventory.

Zimbabwe has not yet implemented an organized data archiving system, although the country is currently working on a GHG database management system. The GHG activity data is currently stored in the IPCC inventory software whose MDB file acts as data archiving system. Other documents collected from data providers are sent to the project manager of the National Communications Office for filing. The information is then retrieved for later use from the project manager's computer. The database is still under development through the FNC project and is not yet populated.

In terms of tracking climate action progress, Zimbabwe does not have any formal institutional arrangements for long-term MRV. Hired local consultants are responsible for preparation of the data on mitigation. The consultants are drawn from government institutions, universities, private sector and research institutions. The consultants collect the data, and the responsibilities are defined in their terms of references. There are legal requirements for private sector to report on mitigation actions. The data is requested as and when there is the need to compile the mitigation reports in NCs or BURs. Zimbabwe has not yet developed indicators and methodologies for estimating the impact of mitigation actions. The country has also not yet implemented any formal quality control checks for data on mitigation. Validation workshops are normally conducted, where key stakeholders are called upon to review the reports. Although the NDC technical committees are in place, these work on a voluntary basis and their roles are not binding, resulting in their work being less effective.

3) Proposed alternative scenario with a description of project components, outcomes, outputs and activity/deliverables

The project's main contributions to the baseline will be the development and operationalization of an online climate transparency portal, which will contain all climate information and has the following components (i) national GHG inventory data base, (ii) NDC tracking tools, (iii) adaptation and vulnerability assessments, (iv) Finance tracking tools; the establishment of a formal domestic/ national MRV system; the establishment of a climate change act/bill to mandate reporting under the Paris Agreement and establishment of the institutional arrangements to enable Zimbabwe to report under an enhanced transparency framework for GHG inventories, mitigation actions and adaptation and climate finance; the development of country-specific emission factors for selected key categories in all the IPCC categories; the development of data templates for all the IPCC inventory sectors and templates to carry out both mitigation and adaptation assessments and the related information on indicators for tracking progress of implementation; the establishment of mechanisms/frameworks for translating climate information into policy making; and the development of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy. The project will also establish a Climate Transparency Unit which will oversee and manage all the reporting requirements of the country under the UNFCCC, and in particular coordinate the NDC implementation tracking, reporting and monitoring under the Enhanced Transparency Framework.

This project is structured under one main component:

- Strengthening Zimbabwe's capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the UNFCCC

Under this component the project has one expected outcome:

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- Expected Outcome: Zimbabwe improves its MRV system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework

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Under this outcome, there are 4 project outputs which are listed below and described in detail in the subsequent sections.

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- Output 1.1: National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage, and implement climate transparency activities.

- Output 1.2: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.

- Output 1.3: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.

- Output 1.4: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making

-

This project will assist Zimbabwe overcome and address the barriers that prevent the country from meeting its international commitments as set out in Articles 4 and 13 of the Paris Agreement. The CBIT work will strengthen national institutional arrangements and the legal framework to support reporting under an enhanced transparency framework, establish an online MRV portal, develop reporting tools for GHG inventories, mitigation, adaptation, and climate support received/given, development of a national climate communication strategy, data templates and training and capacity development of new and existing teams in transparency related activities. Effective engagement of data users and data suppliers in the MRV portal system will result in generation of good quality and timely climate reports. Continuous preparation of these reports using established institutions and engagement of stakeholders will increase ownership and uptake of report findings at all levels. This will lead to improved capacities of national teams to better meet the Paris Agreement MRV processes, facilitate gender mainstreaming in climate change policies. Globally, this project will contribute to increased mitigation ambition and effectiveness, as well as enhanced transparency, building mutual trust and confidence amongst countries, facilitating the achievement of the Paris Agreement.

There remain some gaps in integrating climate adaptation information in the decision-making processes. CBIT will build on support this on-going project funded by the Green Climate Fund's (GCF) Readiness Support Program and work on Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe through strengthening Integrated Planning Systems Project supported by UNDP. CBIT will do this, by strengthening the institutional capacity arrangements by nominating a National Designated Authority for adaptation actions, enhancing Zimbabwe's capacity to implement adaptation actions

and integrate adaptation in decision and policy making processes, costing of adaptation measures and develop adaptation indicators as well enhance stakeholders' engagement on adaptation actions.

The requested support aligns with CBIT activities outlined in paragraph 18 of the GEF CBIT programming directions document. The requested support is in alignment with the Climate Change Focal Area Objective 3: Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies of GEF7 Replenishment Programming Directions and Paragraph 18 of the CBIT programming directions. This proposal is in line with UNEP's Climate Change sub-programme Output 6 where countries are expected to increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies; and hence achieve emissions reduction consistent with the 1.5/2 degrees Celsius stabilization pathway. The proposal aims to

1. Strengthen Zimbabwe's national institutions capacity to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), strengthen Zimbabwe's national institutions for transparency related work in line with national priorities. In this regard the proposal will support the development of the climate change policy framework, the legal and institutional framework required to translate climate data into informed decision making.
2. Support development of guidelines and tools and provide targeted training for meeting the provision stipulated in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The tools and online MRV portal developed as part of this proposal will enhance NDC tracking, GHG inventory compilation and enable the development of projections as well as quantifying the impacts of mitigation measures and adaption policy.
3. Assist with improvement of transparency over time through a series of capacity needs assessments and the development of improvement plans.

The Government of Zimbabwe has also recognized the need to ensure equitable and full participation of women and men at all levels of development. Deliberate efforts have been employed to ensure that the barriers that prevent full and effective participation of women and men in all sectors are removed. Hence this project will leverage the advancement that Zimbabwe has made in gender equality and empowerment of women in political, economic and social aspects of society and align with the Zimbabwe National Gender Policy (2004-2017) which promotes institutionalization of processes for gender mainstreaming and participation in all economic sectors of society.

Table 3 below outlines the links between the outputs from this project and those of other relevant capacity building projects. Where activities are aligned, the CBIT proposal activities will incorporate and build on any findings from the relevant projects below.

**TABLE 3. ALIGNMENT OF CBIT PROPOSAL OUTPUTS WITH FNC/BUR PROJECT
OUTPUTS AND OTHER PROJECTS OUTPUTS**

CBIT proposal outputs	Alignment with FNC/BUR outputs	COMES A	ICAT	SECA	CAEP	GCF	DevPR OMIS
Output 1.1: National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities.	Output 1.1 of the FNC project National Circumstances Reviews, Updated and Described	Schedule of various laws and the issues that are in need of amendme nt; Draft climate change bill;	Technical training workshop for governm ent officer from various ministries and agencies involved in sectoral data collection ; Increasin g the local skills base in analysis of the GHG mitigatio n options for Zimbabw e through the use of the Greenhou se Gas Abateme nt Cost Model (GACM O).	Support the strength ening of the Energy Informa tion System (EIS)		NDA- Institution al capacity strengthe ning	

CBIT proposal outputs	Alignment with FNC/BUR outputs	COMES A	ICAT	SECA	CAEP	GCF	DevPR OMIS
Output 1.2: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.	Output 2.3: Cost-Effective programs to develop country-specific methodologies and EFs in a scientific sound and consistent manner formulated; methodologies and EFs for GHG inventory estimates identified and validated.		QA/QC procedure user manual for the GHG database to be used by different government agencies in checking the quality of data provided by various data providers in their sectors; Guidance for the NDC implementation tracking tool for Zimbabwe		Definition of energy baseline, targets, and mitigation measures for Forestry, Agriculture, Waste, Transport, IPPU A857-design of the National Forest Inventory framework		

CBIT proposal outputs	Alignment with FNC/BUR outputs	COMESA	ICAT	SECA	CAEP	GCF	DevPRO MIS
Output 1.3: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received	Output 2.1.2 Technical capacity building including participation in international/regional/national workshops/trainings or meetings on greenhouse gas inventories and projections.	Cost-benefit analysis report of identified mitigation measures in the updated NDC with correlated impact on sustainable development goals; Prioritized adaptation measures including quantification of their impacts and costing for implementation of the identified adaptation and resilience building actions in Zimbabwe.	Review of existing NDC implementation tracking tools and guidelines on building a tracking tool for Zimbabwe.	Equipment and completing work on the national forest definition	National MRV system and database for both mitigation and adaptation, linkages with existing data sources A858-improved documentation of climate smart agriculture practices and their contribution towards reduced greenhouse gas emissions. Geographical maps for monitoring, evaluation and learning purposes and for designing appropriate production guidelines and supporting existing policy frameworks which advocate for sustainable intensification	Green Climate Fund National Adaptation Planning: NAP document and communication material on NAP formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring developed and disseminated	Development of a web-based development project management information system (DevPro mis).

CBIT proposal outputs	Alignment with FNC/BUR outputs	COMES A	ICAT	SECA	CAEP	GCF	DevPR OMIS
Output 1.4: Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making	Output 3.1.3 Technical capacity building including participation in international/regional/national workshops/meetings/trainings on V&A	Elaborated Climate Finance Strategy for NDC Implementation covering both adaptation and mitigation components of the revised NDC; Policy briefs based on the report developed.	Quantify economic , GHG abatement and sustainable development impacts of key policies such as the National Renewable Energy Policy. Greenhouse Gas and Economic Impacts of the National Renewable Energy and National Bio-Fuels Policies using ICAT guidelines.		Prioritization, quantification of impacts, and costing of adaptation and resilience-building actions.		Web based system for tracking development finance

Moreover, the improvement of transparency over time will be enabled by the following strategies: ensuring financial sustainability after project lifespan through mainstreaming transparency activities in national and subnational strategies as well as in budgeting processes; the development of country-specific emission factors will be critical in future estimates of GHG emission rates, which will improve accurate reporting over time; the project's contribution to the MRV of NDC and NAMA implementation progress will enhance synergies among government actions and allow for its updating in the future; support to the elaboration of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy will help raise awareness and engagement of stakeholders on climate change matters and also disseminate the Paris Agreement; the elaboration of projections and scenarios as well as training on how to integrate climate data and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making processes will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country's overall planning and policy landscape ? national policies and strategies will be designed and updated in a transparent manner, based on the quality information to be provided by the project and constantly updated further on.

TABLE 4. TRANSFORMATIVE BEHAVIOUR CHANGE APPROACHES

The current (limiting) behaviour that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	Desired/transformation behaviour
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<p>There is no appropriate legal framework and institutional arrangements will help mainstream transparency activities in national and subnational strategies as well as in budgeting processes.</p>	<p>The design and establishment of a legal framework (including the Climate Change Bill) is expected to operationalise institutional arrangements (relating to mitigation, adaptation and support) that capacitate Zimbabwe to meet the needs of the ETF and reporting under PA, including BTRs. The definition of roles and responsibilities within the national MRV system and allocation of adequate resources to meet any additional work duties will facilitate climate change monitoring, reporting and verification. All involved actors should understand their roles in the institutional arrangements and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data.</p>
<p>Stakeholders do not collect, manage and report climate change data on any thematic area (GHG Inventory, mitigation, adaptation or finance) on a regular basis due to a lack of resources dedicated to these activities, weak organisation mandates and a lack of supporting legal framework</p>	<p>Engaging stakeholders in all target sectors in the elaboration of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy will improve the communication on climate change matters to stakeholders.</p>
<p>National experts do not understand which datasets are relevant for climate change reporting across all thematic areas, nor do they have the technical expertise to compile the data and produce high quality reports</p>	<p>Access to climate data through the national online climate transparency portal will improve evidence-based climate planning. Climate data will thus be presented in an easily understandable way, thus leading to more awareness about climate change at different levels of the society. The implementation of the communication strategy allied to the online portal will lead to a behaviour where fighting climate change is more integrated to all aspects and levels of society.</p>
<p>Data flows are not well established, prioritised or understood, there is no regular supply of data and only a few individuals have the understanding of the national system to contribute to climate change reporting on a regular basis</p>	<p>The development of an integrated and systematic data management system for climate action tracking will improve the visibility of indicators and progress towards climate change outcomes. This will enable policy makers to use accessible data for planning purposes and work towards targets with tangible tracking metrics. The use of the system will also clearly identify which data are missing and needed and will drive improvement in data collection methodologies.</p>
<p>Experts use ad-hoc systems and tools to compile climate change reports, institutional memory is low and IT systems are not able to facilitate regular reporting on climate change</p>	<p>Moreover, the adoption of appropriate tools and the training of personnel will strengthen capacity for the collection and management of climate change data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.</p>
<p>National policy making processes do not consider or incorporate data or outcomes of climate change reporting.</p>	<p>Better allocation of climate finance to improve technical capacity in collection and analysing climate information and improve the quality of data collection for GHG and data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.</p>

Outcome 1: Zimbabwe improves its MRV system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework

Outputs:

Output 1.1: National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities

The lead institution, Zimbabwe's Climate Change Management Department in the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry will be supported to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency. Through the Climate Change Management Department, the MECTHI will then enhance institutional effectiveness in data collection on emissions, and coordination of climate action and support.

At first, a comprehensive scoping exercise will be conducted, to review existing stocktaking efforts conducted as part of other ongoing efforts (e.g., FNC/BUR, ICAT, CAEP, GCF Readiness projects), to map out key stakeholders and datasets, and identify legal and institutional gaps. The stakeholder mapping should consider a wide range of stakeholder groups including traditional leadership (chiefs), media, CSOs, NGOs, industry, local government and gender (and other social groups) experts. Focal points in each of the identified key economic sectors will be set up and they will function as hubs of data collection and processing. This component will strengthen institutional arrangements for data collection, processing and dissemination across all the MRV themes (and sub sectors): the GHG inventory, mitigation action, vulnerability and adaptation action, and support. Since the sectors are coordinated by different ministries, this will result in the establishment of an inter-ministerial coordination framework and focal points in each of the themes and subsectors. This will ensure that established capacity is more sustainable in the long term by avoiding that changes in one ministry would decrease or negatively impact the strengthened capacity resulting from this project.

CBIT activities will strengthen existing structures on technical working groups by formalizing institutional arrangements to establish permanent technical working groups, building on existing working group arrangements under the FNC/BUR project, with clear definition of roles and mandates for all the IPCC GHG inventory sectors, mitigation, adaptation, and finance. CBIT will define options for institutional arrangements and conduct consultations in this regard. The Technical working groups will also define and seek the approval of the approaches proposed for the tracking system and for planning with key policy stakeholders. These permanent inter-sectoral technical groups should consist of actors from all sectors of the economy (AFOLU, Energy, IPPU and Waste) and adaptation, the public sector, CSOs, industry, provincial and local councils but also from academia. CBIT will establish permanent structures and processes for the GHG inventory, mitigation assessment, adaptation, and climate finance in line with the roles and responsibilities of all sectoral stakeholders involved.

Inter-ministerial coordination will also ensure that project results and NDC tracking information is higher up in the agenda of other ministries and help raise awareness on potential GHG mitigation options in those ministries. This coordination will be strengthened through an adequate legal framework and well-defined permanent institutional arrangements. Activities under this output will focus on defining these institutional arrangements and developing the supporting legal framework. Drafting of reporting guidelines and providing guidance for the development of legal text will be key to institutionalizing the transparency activities. This will also be supported by the development

of generic Data Agreements and Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) for inter-ministerial cooperation that can be used to ensure regular data supply in the correct formats and coordination of climate transparency activities. Institutional arrangements established will support Zimbabwe in meeting the needs of the ETF and reporting under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC, including the submission of BTRs.

This output will help in identifying existing laws, harmonise and ensure that they complement the new climate law once it is established. The project will design and make operational the Climate Bill, (once the Climate Bill is adopted in Parliament it will become the Climate Change Act). At present, work on a model Climate Bill was commissioned and a report was published in 2020. The outputs from the model climate bill report will help to inform the design of the final Climate Bill during the early stages of the gap analysis (CBIT activity 1.1.1) of existing legislation and ensure complementarity of existing laws with the new proposed Climate Bill under the CBIT project. This project will undertake legal and institutional gap analyses and provide recommendations for the implementation of the Climate Bill/Act as an instrument to provide mandates to establish and strengthen institutional arrangements for climate reporting under Paris Agreement including the establishment of a national climate change communication strategy. This project will also provide technical support for the legal and regulatory framework to underpin proposed institutional arrangements as well as prepare relevant legal texts (draft legal texts for acts/regulations) based on legal and institutional gap analyses and recommendations and submit to the Government for adoption in consultation with wide ranging stakeholders.

The project will also prepare and submit data sharing agreements and MoUs for efficient cooperation and coordinated institutional arrangements for signature by the national government and relevant municipal/provincial authorities, data providers and other key stakeholders on the implementation of Zimbabwe's ETF.

The development of institutional arrangements will also designate a new entity - the Climate Transparency Unit (CTU), which will sit within CCMD and will be responsible for MRV of climate change policy, GHGs, mitigation, adaptation and climate finance in collaboration with other teams within CCMD. In that regard, this output also addresses the barriers related to weak institutional arrangements which have often led to inadequate capacity, coordination and poor implementation of climate reporting.

Under this output the CTU, will be technically in charge of managing all the reporting requirements of the country under the UNFCCC, and in particular coordinate the NDC implementation tracking, reporting and monitoring under the Enhanced Transparency Framework. The unit will support the preparation of greenhouse gas inventories as well as the proper tracking of NDCs and climate finance received and needed as well as the establishment of a national climate change communication strategy. As part of its responsibilities the unit will regularly conduct national stock takes of Zimbabwe's progress in achieving the NDC, including the impact analysis of mitigation actions, adaptation actions and identification of opportunities for implementing additional actions; provide policy impact forecasts and recommendations on climate change policies to accelerate climate action and responses in the country. The results of the tracking should feed into the Global Stock Take (GST). This unit will be part of the current MECTHI and build on the existing arrangements within CCMD. The establishment of this unit will ensure continuity, and sustainability in as far as tracking of NDCs and UNFCCC reporting is concerned. It will further

ensure that capacities built on MRV are retained as staff will be employed on a permanent basis as opposed to project-based approach.

The unit will initially be staffed with 2 consultants for the duration of the project with the purpose of training and handing over responsibility of the roles to permanent government experts as the project progresses. The unit will initially be a pilot unit before it is formally defined in the legal framework. The proposed team will have expertise in technical aspects of MRV and transparency as well as the required IT skills to manage the online Climate Transparency Portal. The unit will be responsible for managing and administering the Climate Transparency Portal. Their role will be to support establishment and operationalisation of the institutional arrangements established by this output and build technical and institutional capacity to report under the EFT. This will require the unit to be increasingly funded by the national budget. The success of a long-term Transparency system hinges on the government support for a well-trained Transparency unit following the end of the project. Therefore, it will be imperative to demonstrate the value of this unit throughout the project and the continued development of the legal framework to support this unit. It is envisaged that the proposed handover from consultants to government employees will take place during the final year of the project. However, this is dependent on the support from the government and the progress of the legal framework. This will be facilitated with the provision of comprehensive guidance material outlining the transition of responsibilities which will be developed during the project inception phase. The proposed unit will coordinate with all the different focal points established in the different ministries as part of Output 1.1 and support the committee on NDC implementation. Figure 2 provides an outline of the proposed institutional arrangements and the transparency unit's role within the climate change coordination framework. It is envisaged that the transparency unit will work closely with the FNC project team, and that the administrative burden will be shared between the two teams.

CBIT should establish a clear roadmap for the transition period when the two consultants will handover tasks to the permanent staff of the CTU and to CCMD. The roadmap should define, clearly, the steps, milestones and roles and responsibilities of the key institutions involved in the climate actions during the transition process, leading into permanent institutional arrangements. The roadmap should be accompanied by a clear framework of implementation and the associated budget for the staff needs to function in the future.

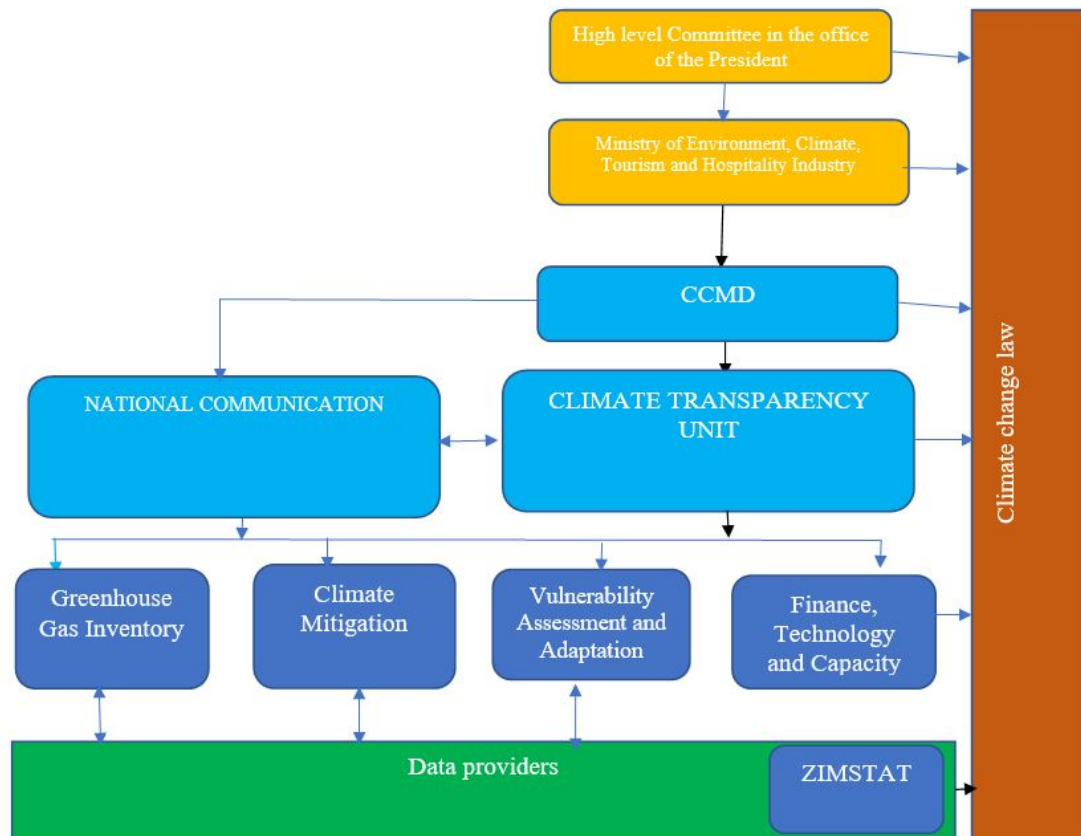


FIGURE 2: Organizational chart for the proposed Climate Transparency Unit

Through the stakeholder consultations during the preparation of this CEO Endorsement Document, the Scientific Industrial Research Development Centre flagged the lack of coordination across all sectors and data particularly in the Waste sector. As a result, a focus on the waste sector in the transparency portal and institutional arrangements will be important to address this lack of coordination and activity data sharing between provincial partners.

To that end this output will be achieved through the following proposed activities:

- Activity 1.1.1: Undertake a scoping exercise to review stocktaking done for other ongoing initiatives, map relevant stakeholders, and stakeholder activities, and identify legal and institutional gaps.
- Activity 1.1.2: Conduct a consultation workshop for the development of institutional arrangements and legal framework.
- Activity 1.1.3: Develop a design for institutional arrangements and legal framework. The arrangements will outline clear and detailed institutional roles, mandates and responsibilities of involved ministries, agencies and external data providers for data production, collection and reporting for the GHG inventory, tracking progress against NDC, climate change impacts and adaptation and support needed and received. This will also include the details of an inter-ministerial coordination framework and recommendations for the development of a legal framework, highlighting existing legislation that can be considered for integration into the legal framework for the national MRV system.
- Activity 1.1.4: Design a coherent regulation (the Climate Change Bill) and develop the draft legal framework to collect and manage GHG Inventory data and NDC tracking (mitigation action,

vulnerability & adaptation, and support needed and received), including the formal establishment of a Climate Transparency Unit. This will include guidelines for reporting and relevant legal texts (draft legal acts/regulations) for submission to the Government for adoption, to support the overarching Climate Bill.

- Activity 1.1.5: Provide technical and legal support for the operationalization of the Climate Bill and designation of the Climate Transparency Unit to oversee monitoring and reporting on GHG emissions, mitigation, climate finance and adaptation, in collaboration with CCMD.
- Activity 1.1.6: Prepare and submit at least 20 Data Sharing Agreements and Memorandums-of-Understanding (MoUs) for signature by the national government and relevant national/provincial/local authorities and other key stakeholders on the implementation of an ETF
- Activity 1.1.7: Organise a workshop with all relevant stakeholders to validate the final institutional arrangements, legal framework, guidance and documentation.
- Activity 1.1.8: Establish the pilot Climate Transparency Unit by engaging two consultants to operationalize such unit in line with the mandate created by the Climate Change Bill. Initially this will be a pilot unit until the role of the unit has been formally defined in the legal framework.
- Activity 1.1.9: Coordinate and maintain the online Climate Transparency Portal once it has been established under Output 1.2. This includes testing, populating, managing access to the system for various stakeholders and ensuring the information contained within the system is kept up to date.
- Activity 1.1.10: Develop an ETF Roadmap to define the activities that need to be implemented for meeting the needs of the ETF and ensuring the continued, sustainable functioning of the Climate Transparency Unit, including the identification of budget and staff needs.
- Activity 1.1.11: Prepare handover materials and guidance on the transition of responsibilities and conduct training to ensure that the consultant roles will be replaced by government staff.

Deliverables:

- Deliverable 1.1.1: Scoping report on institutional arrangements
- Deliverable 1.1.2: Stakeholder consultation report on institutional arrangements and legal framework
- Deliverable 1.1.3: National climate change institutional arrangements report
- Deliverable 1.1.4: Legal framework report including reporting guidelines and draft text for legal acts/regulations as required.
- Deliverable 1.1.5: Draft Climate Change Bill and implementation strategy document
- Deliverable 1.1.6: At least 20 Climate Data Sharing Agreements and Memorandums-of-Understanding (MoUs)
- Deliverable 1.1.7: Validation workshop report on final institutional arrangements
- Deliverable 1.1.8: Pilot Climate Transparency Unit
- Deliverable 1.1.9: Quarterly reports on the operation of the pilot Climate Transparency Unit
- Deliverable 1.1.10: ETF Roadmap.

●Deliverable 1.1.11: Training workshop report and training materials on handover training for newly appointed Transparency Unit staff

Output 1.1 is directly aligned to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities, such as (a) support to national institutions (b) support to integrate knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision making.

Output 1.2 Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate GHG inventories

The objective of this output is to increase capacity among national inventory coordinators, compilers and data providers to facilitate compliance with regular reporting of the GHG inventory under the PA ETF and the BTRs. Through this output, tools, templates, guidance and protocols for the GHG inventory elaboration will be developed and tested, which will first require an assessment of needs and gaps concerning current capacities, tools, templates and systems.

A variety of tools, templates and guidelines need to be developed and, where possible, adapted to the national context so as to ensure the sustainable elaboration of transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate GHG inventories. These include Excel-based tools for data collection, calculation and tracking of GHG emissions. Whilst generic tools exist, these will be aligned to national needs and priorities. These tools, templates and guidelines should be tailored to ensure compliance with the PA MPGs, and Common Reporting Formats (CRFs) and Common Reporting Tables (CRTs) if available by the start of the related project activities. The design of the templates and tools should be in line with the methodological issues under the Paris Agreement including the preparation of (1) common reporting tables for national greenhouse gas inventories; (2) common tabular format tables for tracking progress towards nationally determined contributions; (3) common tabular format tables for information on financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided and mobilized, and needed and received; (4) outlines of the biennial transparency report, national inventory document.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) tools including a national GHG QA/QC Plan and a manual for development of QA/QC activities and procedure for all sectors will also be developed and adopted, once they are necessary to assure comparable and consistent GHG inventories. This output will also produce an Improvement Plan to track constraints, gaps, barriers and future improvements to the GHG Inventory in the long term. This will be an integral element in the continuous development of Zimbabwe's GHG inventory system. Products developed will be complimentary to the GHG QA/QC manual that is developed for the GHG database under the ICAT project.

At least thirty technical staff (GHG inventory coordinators, compilers and data providers) from the Technical Expert Groups, MECTHI and other relevant organizations as identified under Output 1.1 will be trained on IPCC 2006 or latest IPCC guidelines available and on the tools, templates and

protocols developed under CBIT. This training will cover the collection, processing and transmission of GHG data inputting into NCs, BUR and the MRV system. The training will also cover the development of a 'train the trainers' scheme by providing support and materials that will enable capacity building exercises to be continued post-project. Thus 'Train the trainers' scheme will complement the capacity development program for efficient NDC implementation, including materials and targeted capacity development.

In addition, with support from national and international stakeholders, especially those from IPCC, as needed, the project will develop country-specific emission factors for at least 3 sectors (those identified as key categories) to be used in future estimates of emission rates of GHG for given sources. Such efforts will be complimentary to the activities undertaken by the FNC and FBUR project concerning the improvement of emission factors, building upon its achievements or addressing different (sub)sectors. The development of emissions factors will be done in collaboration with government tertiary education and research institutions. The GoZ established centres of excellence at the state universities. The CCMD will collaborate with the centres of excellence in developing emission factors. This will be done alongside national experts to build local capacity to improve methodologies over time. In order to ensure the development of emission factors for all GHG inventory sectors in the medium - long term, capacity will be sustained through formal cooperation and data agreements between government, industry, private sector and academia.

Under this output a GHG Inventory data management system will be developed that covers all five inventory sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste). It is intended that this data management system will align with the GHG activities categorized into 4 main stages based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines for national GHG preparation. The 4 main stages of the inventory continuous cycle starts from review, planning, preparation, management and compilation.

This activity will ensure that the national GHG Inventory data management system serves as a central storage facility for future inventory compilation cycles building on the GHG inventory database developed by the FNC/BUR project. Under the FNC/BUR project the GHG inventory database system will be established however more support will be needed to full integrate this system into the GHG inventory compilation cycle and to link it to a Climate Transparency Portal being developed under CBIT (see Output 1.3).

GHG inventory tools, protocols, manuals and training materials (training session recordings and guidance documents) developed under this output will be stored and made available over the long term, building institutional memory. This data management system will significantly improve the transparency, accuracy, comparability, completeness and consistency of the National GHG Inventory of Zimbabwe. Therefore, it will enable GHG data collection from line ministries and other relevant actors (i.e., public, industry and private sectors) and their incorporation and harmonization in national systems, thereby make future inventory processes easier to undertake in the country. The data management system will have the following functions: (1) aggregation and storage of activity data, emission factors, calculated annual total emissions; (2) data analysis and emission calculations; (3) documentation of procedural information and published national inventory methodologies; (4) facilitating quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC); (5) reporting to the UNFCCC or relevant domestic entity); (6) data sharing among the national inventory team, government agencies, and relevant stakeholders; and (7) archiving of datasets,

calculations, relevant studies, communications among inventory team members, and final submitted reports.

Finally, training will be delivered on the use of the GHG inventory data management system to enable the GHG Inventory coordinator, compilers and data providers to effectively use the system to improve the national GHG inventory process. Combined with the development of inventory tools, guidelines and manual for development of QA/QC procedures and country specific EFs and improvement plan, this output will significantly increase Zimbabwe's ability to meet the requirements of the PA ETF for GHG inventories as defined by the MPGs. This output will result in a robust, systematic and long-lasting national GHG database management system. The BUR preparation process as well as the associated stakeholder consultation revealed that the institutional arrangements and database management procedures currently in place are ad-hoc and insufficient to support inventory activities. The GHG data management system will be one of the components of the broader online climate transparency portal.

This output will also include the production of a national GHG manual for all IPCC inventory sectors, aligned with the 4 main stages of the inventory continuous cycle starts from review, planning, preparation, management and compilation. At the review stage, all feedback from the preceding inventory are collated and evaluated as input into the planning of the new inventory. The planning involves team formation, organizing training programme, drafting and signing data agreements and or MOUs with different stakeholders, identification of data sources and request of data. In the preparation phase, data are processed, methods are evaluated, and sector estimates are produced. The activities in the management phase is cross-cutting and development of mechanisms to undertake inventory improvements interventions. This means that during compilation and estimation, it is also important to take note of any data gaps and areas of improvement. These will be documented in the inventory report and used to compile the overall inventory Improvement Plan. They involve activities that are relevant and applicable to data gathering, data processing, GHG estimation, data archiving, reporting and reviewing. QA/QC procedures is the major activity implemented in the management phase of the inventory. The GHG manual together with the QA/QC plan aims at documenting steps and protocols used in the GHG inventory.

The project output will be achieved through the proposed activities:

- Activity 1.2.1: Conduct a scoping exercise to identify gaps and constraints from previous capacity building initiatives, training needs of different national stakeholders and technology needs for inventory tools, templates and systems.
- Activity 1.2.2: Develop and, where possible, adapt tools, templates, guidance and protocols for national GHG Inventory elaboration, including data collection / compilation / reporting / QA/QC tools/Improvement plan. This should include translation from English language to other official national languages of Zimbabwe.
- Activity 1.2.3: Develop and operationalize a QA/QC Plan, and an Improvement Plan, for the national GHG inventory.
- Activity 1.2.4: Deliver training to at least 30 GHG inventory experts from technical expert groups, inventory compilers and academia on latest IPCC guidelines (2006 and 2019 Refinement), GHG inventory tools, templates, protocols and the QA/QC plan. This will include methodologies

for moving to higher IPCC tier estimation methods. To include at least one 'Train-the-Trainer' session; gather participants' feedback gathered at the end of the training on the quality of the national GHG inventory and its ability to track emissions in key sectors, include comments on the availability of data and whether sufficient resources are allocated by institutions.

- Activity 1.2.5: Develop three country-specific emission factors (EFs) for key categories, Land Converted to Cropland, Energy Industries - Solid Fuels and Enteric Fermentation (one per category) including methodology documents for the future development of country-specific EFs.

- Activity 1.2.6: Deliver training to national inventory compilers and sector experts on development of country specific EFs.

- Activity 1.2.7: Operationalize the national GHG inventory data management system that is being developed under the FNC/BUR project to cover all 5 sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF and Waste) and integrate with other database components under an integrated online climate transparency portal.

- Activity 1.2.8: Provide training to at least 30 inventory coordinators, inventory compilation experts and data providers on the GHG inventory data management system.

Deliverables:

- ? Deliverable 1.2.1: Scoping report outlining current capacities, gaps and constraints, training needs and technology needs

- ? Deliverable 1.2.2: GHG inventory tools, templates, guidance and protocols for data collection, compilation, reporting and QA/QC

- ? Deliverable 1.2.3: QA/QC Plan and Improvement Plan and associated roadmaps for implementation

- ? Deliverable 1.2.4: Five training workshop reports and training materials on latest IPCC guidelines, GHG inventory tools, emissions projections, templates, guidance protocols and the QA/QC plan

- ? Deliverable 1.2.5: Three country-specific emission factors Land Converted to Cropland, Energy Industries - Solid Fuels and Enteric Fermentation categories (one per category)

- ? Deliverable 1.2.6: Two training workshop reports and training materials on the development of country-specific emission factors

- ? Deliverable 1.2.7: Report on the integration of the national GHG inventory data management system into the GHG inventory compilation cycle and the online Climate Transparency Portal

- ? Deliverable 1.2.8: Three training workshop reports and training materials on the GHG inventory data management system

Output 1.2 is directly related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to strengthen national institutions, such as (c) assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet

Article 13 needs, as well as with activities to provide relevant tools, such as (d) access to tools and templates, (f) development of country-specific emissions factors.

Output 1.3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation), and support needed and received.

This output will support putting in place a domestic MRV system, with a corresponding online climate transparency portal focusing on development of technical capacity, training and tools to track NDC (mitigation and adaptation), and support needed and received. The NDC climate actions are a key component of the national strategy for climate change providing the contributions determined by the country towards mitigation of GHG emissions and adaptation action.

Firstly, an analysis of current MRV practices and gaps will be undertaken so as to avoid duplication of efforts and compliment other initiatives carried out in the country. International successful examples from similar cases will be taken into account, especially from neighbouring and African countries. Secondly, a domestic MRV system and online data management platform will be designed, tested and operationalized. Data from the National GHG inventories and BURs will be stored and made publicly available through this online climate transparency portal. Building on existing project-based MRV systems on NDC implementation (World Bank report) and LEDS, as outlined in FNC and use of LEAP Modelling this output will support the establishment of a database with all mitigation and adaptation actions containing: (a) a description of on-going and planned actions, including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases) (b) methodologies and assumptions, (c) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action and progress indicators.

The NDC climate actions are a key component of the national strategy for climate change providing the contributions determined by the country towards mitigation GHG emissions and adaptation action. These contributions, or climate actions, must be tracked to assess their effectiveness and continual applicability to national circumstances. Country-specific metrics, indicators and methodologies will be identified, from the NDC to perform the required tracking. CBIT project will develop a system for the evaluation and tracking of the NDC as well as assessing impacts of mitigation actions or policies and measures. This will facilitate the analysis of the best options for the tracking system for the Zimbabwean NDC. This project should also support the development of baseline GHG projections on a continuous basis to rigorously evaluate the progress against intermediate targets, and to assess whether the current mitigation efforts are sufficient to meet the set of targets. CBIT work will build capacity to regularly develop sectoral baseline GHG projections across all the IPCC sectors. There is a clear need to create such capacities for enabling the development of an economy wide target and support the development of BTRs reporting under the PA. Training on projections will be delivered to the institutions involved in the compilation of the GHG emission inventory. CBIT project will further support ongoing work on GHG mitigation assessment to support Zimbabwe's NDC revision, being taken forward by UNEP/SEI and focused on all sectors for the definition of baseline, targets, and mitigation and adaptation measures for Forestry and Agriculture sectors, being taken forward by the FAO. The UNEP/SEI work also included Low Emissions Analysis Planning (LEAP) capacity building training for local experts participating in Zimbabwe NDC revision process from 2020 to 2021.

Vulnerability and adaptation are of high priority for Zimbabwe and are included in Zimbabwe's NDC. Any NDC tracking system must then also consider adaptation. Adaptation will be considered as part of the scope of the NDC tracking system developed under this output. Through tracking of support, a roadmap for achieving the NDCs that identified support and finance needs can be developed. Therefore, the proposed NDC tracking system under CBIT will also consider support under thematic scope. This output will support the coordination of information on non-climate related impacts, opportunities and benefits to sustainable development objectives for domestic policy development and implementation.

Under the PA Article 7, Parties agreed to establish the global goal on adaptation of enhancing adaptive capacity, strengthening resilience and reducing vulnerability to climate change, with a view to contributing to sustainable development and ensuring an adequate adaptation response in the context of the temperature goal. Zimbabwe does not have a system in place to develop indicators, methodologies or processes for tracking adaptation. This output will therefore build upon and promote synergies with the GCF Readiness and preparatory support project 'Building Capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe', which is expected to develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe, including adaptation indicators, guidelines, tools and templates and related training. The purpose of this output is not to replicate these activities but support them through the development of a database of adaptation actions and indicators linked to the National Adaptation Plan and sectoral plans. Any gaps identified in the tools or procedures developed through the GCF Readiness project will be addressed under this output. CBIT will also build on outputs from work done by COMESA by operationalizing these outputs and focusing on implementation of the recommendations, for the following projects: (i) Project code (A856), will provide information on Costing and prioritization of adaptation options, including national climate fund architecture, adaptation costs, Project Code (A862) will provide Cost-benefit analysis of mitigation measures and impact on SDGs, Project code (A864) will provide information on Alignment of sectoral plans with LEDS and will strengthen MRV system and Project code (A865) will provide information on Financial/ macro-economic analysis & elaboration of climate finance strategy. CBIT will also support the adaptation component of work done by the World Bank on mainstreaming climate change into planning and budgeting processes at national and local levels (project code 868). CBIT can reinforce such work by enabling the amendment of World Bank Public Investment Management guidelines in order to incorporate climate resilience and adaptation in the development of project proposals. The PIM guidelines would be enforced through budget call circulars. Support may also be provided to add a provision for climate resilient infrastructure in the guidelines, perhaps by adding weight to projects that are 'green', thereby increasing their likelihood of selection.

With regards to climate finance, at present there is no coordination mechanism for tracking climate finance data in a systematized way. A major challenge for the design of a climate change tracking system is that climate change is not recognized as a category of public expenditure in the national government financial system, which would allow an automatic compilation of relevant spending. As a result, an examination of budget spending, potentially leading to a tailored budget-tracking tool, is required to identify climate change-relevant expenditures. To ensure consistency, such a tool may have to adopt a specific definition of climate finance.

The PA calls for a robust system of MRV to provide information on the measures taken and the support needed and support received or accounted for in the NDC or internationally transferred. The Ministry of Finance is working on a climate finance strategy and is developing a finance tracking tool- Development Projects Management Information System (DEVPRMIS) in consultation with the IDBZ who are hosting the climate finance facility. The design and installation of the system has been delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic and project completion has been delayed to March 2022. This tool will be linked to the proposed online climate transparency data management platform developed under this project.

This output will enable development of capacity for public institutions reporting their climate expenditures and support needed and support received as well as developing a guide for reporting public expenditure including climate finance. The Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ) is working on establishing a climate finance facility that will designate the bank to handle climate finance in collaboration with the Ministry of Finance under the DEVPRMIS. This will provide a focal point for public institutions to report climate finance expenditure to. The online climate transparency data management platform will be used as an online location to store information on climate finance generated through this CBIT project and other initiatives.

The CBIT project will draw on the activities under way in the GCF project, notably building capacity for formulating and implementing the NAP process (information management, prioritization, investment studies, improvement of MRV on the NAP review of financial needs at the sectoral level. Further, the CBIT project will complement the GCF project by operationalizing a financial tracking system. To address gaps in the tracking of climate finance needs, the CBIT project will include a component aimed at conducting sectoral assessments of the financial resources needed to implement the NDC, which would make it possible to prepare a countrywide financial strategy for NDC implementation.

CBIT will build on the work done through the initiative 'Support Towards Implementing Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)' (2018-2020) regarding the domestic MRV system for tracking low emission development in Zimbabwe. It is anticipated that an enhanced framework of coordination will be pursued and facilitated by the fact that the MECTHI, as the Executing Agency of both projects under the institutional arrangements to be established under CBIT. This CBIT project will ensure that results on the domestic MRV system for tracking the NDC in its mitigation part will be compatible and integrated as a building block of the online Climate Transparency Portal. Considering the timeline of these related projects, the CBIT initiative should be regarded as a continuation of efforts to improve NDC implementation tracking.

Moreover, training activities will be carried out targeting Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders (from the Hubs, industry and private sector) on the tools, templates, guidelines, procedures and indicators for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and support), evaluating wider impacts and compliance with reporting under the MPGs. Through training for stakeholders and information sharing meetings, key NDC information will be clarified to stakeholders e.g., the current NDC baseline projections including business-as-usual targets, and reporting progress towards achieving Zimbabwe's NDCs. This will increase the quality and quantity of data collected for reporting and monitoring of progress towards achievement of NDCs. Based on feedback from stakeholder consultations, training will also be provided to data providers such as industry representatives, NGOs, marginalized groups such as women in rural areas, people

with special needs, youth and grassroots communities on data collection and involvement in national tracking of climate action.

Through this output, a peer exchange workshop will also be undertaken to share lessons learned and best practices regionally and globally. The project will also enable the participation of at least 3 experts from Zimbabwe at COP sessions so as to ensure that they understand transparency requirements under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and related issues under the Convention.

The activities under this output include:

? Activity 1.3.1: Conduct a scoping exercise to review findings from previous capacity building initiatives scoping (including NDC tracking system specifications developed under ICAT), and identify gaps and constraints for expertise, data, indicators, systems and tools for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and associated support). This scoping should include a training and needs assessment and consider specifically the training needs for youth involvement, industry representatives, marginalised groups and grassroots communities (local chiefs, local councils, and provincial level staff).

? Activity 1.3.2: Design, draft, test and finalise the Climate Transparency Portal, an online data management platform for tracking NDC implementation that includes a database of mitigation and adaptation actions (including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e. sectors and gases) (b) methodologies and assumptions, (c) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action), climate finance and support tracking, and wider impacts linked to SDGs and National Strategies

? Activity 1.3.3: Develop tools, templates, indicators, guidelines and procedures for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and associated support) that are well aligned with the PA MPGs and requirements of reporting the BTRs. This includes data collection templates, indicators (considering examples in the region), impact assessment tools and methodologies, procedures and reporting templates for tracking mitigation and adaptation actions, climate finance and wider impacts. For adaptation, this should build on the work under the ongoing GCF Readiness project.

? Activity 1.3.4: Develop and populate an Improvement Plan to track constraints, gaps, barriers with the national MRV system and document ideas for future development activities to improve Zimbabwe's ability to meet its NDCs.

? Activity 1.3.5: Deliver training to at least 15 stakeholders involved in MRV coordination, and thematic experts in mitigation, adaptation and support on the online data management platform for tracking NDC implementation; gather participants' feedback at the end of the training on the quality of Zimbabwe's institutional capacity for tracking mitigation, adaptation and support.

? Activity 1.3.6: Deliver training to at least 30 MRV coordinators, thematic experts and data providers (mitigation, adaptation and finance) on tools, templates, guidelines, procedures and indicators for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and support), evaluating wider impacts and compliance with reporting under the MPGs; gather participants' feedback at the end of the training on the quality of Zimbabwe's institutional capacity for tracking mitigation, adaptation and support. The training should also consider gender aspects, particularly in relation to vulnerabilities, adaptive capacity and resilience.

? Activity 1.3.7: Deliver training to at least 30 stakeholders from public institutions, and develop guidance material, on identifying and reporting climate finance expenditures.

? Activity 1.3.8: Participate in the Global CBIT coordination platform and other workshops and international conferences on climate and transparency.

Deliverables:

? Deliverable 1.3.1: Scoping report reviewing findings from previous capacity building initiatives scoping, identification of gaps and constraints for expertise, data, indicators, systems and tools for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and associated support)

? Deliverable 1.3.2: Climate Transparency Portal ? an online data management platform for tracking NDC implementation that includes a database of mitigation and adaptation actions (including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e., sectors and gases) (b) methodologies and assumptions, (c) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action), climate finance and support tracking, and wider impacts linked to SDGs and National Strategies

? Deliverable 1.3.3: Tools, templates, guidelines, indicators and procedures for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and associated support) including data collection templates, methodologies for mitigation and adaptation action assessment and identification of wider impacts of climate action

? Deliverable 1.3.4: Improvement Plan from the BUR1 and FNC further developed and populated with a list of ideas for future MRV system development activities to support Zimbabwe with meeting its NDCs.

? Deliverable 1.3.5: Three training workshop reports and training materials on the online Climate Transparency Portal for tracking NDC implementation

? Deliverable 1.3.6: Five training workshop reports and training materials on tools, templates, guidelines, procedures and indicators for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and support), evaluating wider impacts and compliance with reporting under the MPGs

? Deliverable 1.3.7: Two training workshop reports and training materials on identifying and reporting climate finance expenditures

? Deliverable 1.3.8: Three reports on engagement with the CBIT Global Platform and other workshops and international conferences on climate and transparency, including a regional peer-exchange workshop

Output 1.3 is directly related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06), especially with activities to provide relevant tools, such as (d) access to tools, database systems for implementation of enhanced transparency-related activities, and (e) country-specific training on transparency activities.

Output 1.4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making

This output will support the process of integrating climate change information (mitigation, adaptation and finance) into decision making. Currently, there is a lack of institutional coordination (horizontal coordination) to facilitate the systematic integration of relevant climate information

with other pertinent information in a form that planning and operational agencies can use. A part of the problem is that, within different sectors, there may be a very wide range of institutions working at different administrative scales that are generally poorly coordinated. For example, need for climate information to serve current development needs has been included in the discussion about policies to deal with uncertain, scenario-based future impacts of human-induced climate change. To this effect, the institutional set up in Zimbabwe's climate action is not systematically integrated into longer-term planning and decision-making on investments. This Output addresses the barrier of the limited awareness on translating climate information into policy making at different levels of decision making. It does so by developing the training materials and by preparing short-term courses for all relevant stakeholders. It includes a training of trainers' methodology for capacity building. The training programmes will be expected to address current gaps in capacities within all relevant sectoral institutions. Key sectoral stakeholders involved in climate change mitigation will benefit from capacity building training sessions, including non-governmental organizations, the private sector, and academia. The main training topics will be how to integrate results of GHG inventories, assessment of the effects of mitigation actions, mitigation and adaptation policies, appraisal of the impact of the support received, and identification assessment of the additional support needed.

This output will support Zimbabwe in integrating climate change mitigation and adaptation considerations into the country's decision making by enhancing the capacity to interpret, assess and address climate risks and opportunities within centralized national government processes, at sectoral and project levels, as well as in urban and rural contexts at the local level. In practice, this means that national experts need to be capacitated/trained on how to use the outputs of this CBIT project to better incorporate mitigation and adaptation considerations into decision making, gather information on climate change and the associated risks relevant for specific decision contexts.

Climate change has implications for virtually all sectors and all levels of decision-making. It is crucial that decisions related to adaptation involve consultation with all relevant stakeholders: national ministries, regional and local governments, the private sector, civil society and development cooperation agencies. Currently, Zimbabwe national experts lack tools to support prioritization of adaptation measures and capacity to carry out vulnerability assessments. National experts need to identify clear priorities for action; however, these can be established based upon the level of certainty and urgency of various impacts, and the socio-economic significance of the activities concerned. It is, therefore, important that national experts implement measures that will benefit development, as well as enhance resilience to climate change. Examples include water conservation, crop production and enhanced public health systems, among others. Climate action will require significant financial commitment not only at the international level, but also at national, sub-national and local levels.

Hence, ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders (from the government departments, academia, industry and private sector) will be trained on how to interpret and incorporate the results of mitigation modelling and impact assessments (30 persons). This task requires that government officials/local authorities are able to communicate information and explain how information from modelling scenarios is used in policy-making and planning; information on modelling and assessment of climate actions and their effects ? including associated methodologies, assumptions and progress of implementation ? in a simplified manner, along with the communication of information on projections.

Although some progress has been made in terms of climate expenditure, further training of the public sector is required, extending the lessons learned to a broader stakeholder audience such as civil society and the private sector. A training programme is required to progressively integrate the ministries and stakeholders to have a better understanding of tools used for reporting climate finance as well as access to climate finance and investments. This includes interpreting the products of the NDC tracking platform developed under Output 1.3. This output will train policymakers, ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate the climate finance information stored and tracked in the NDC tracking platform into policy decisions.

The project will also enable the elaboration of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy in order to raise awareness on the Paris Agreement and its provisions. The strategy will promote communication of climate change matters and findings of climate projects to stakeholders and also disseminate the Paris Climate Agreement to stakeholders in all target sectors. An increase in stakeholders' engagement in climate transparency activities is expected as a result. Such Communication Strategy will be drafted in alignment with the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the upcoming Climate Change Bill, which aims, *inter alia*, to develop an effective climate change communication information management and communication system that facilitates access by all stakeholder groups and shall be based on a consultation/validation process, then submitted for government approval. The goal of the National Climate Communication Strategy is to improve the level of awareness and interest, and ensure positive attitudes, knowledge and practices around climate change amongst Zimbabwean citizens and stakeholders to influence responsible and collective choices on mitigating and adapting to climate change by 2030, building on existing Zimbabwe NDC and Adaptation Communication Strategies. The strategy will provide a framework for generating and delivering key climate change messages to targeted audiences within the context of the national development, mitigation and adaptation planning processes in Zimbabwe. It is expected to provide short and mid-term guidance (up to 2030) on how the Government of Zimbabwe and other stakeholders can use strategic communications to support development, mitigation and adaptation planning. The strategy will draw from extensive consultations with relevant government actors, and is intended to serve as a practical, action-oriented guide to communications in support of Zimbabwe's mitigation and NAP process as well as associated activities.

Overall, the National Climate Communication Strategy objectives will be to:

- Promote communication that supports the implementation of the NDCs and NAP;
- Provide a guideline on how to create and utilise information and communication materials on climate change;
- Ensure the creation and distribution of credible climate change information and sources;
- Integrate climate change issues in related communications of various stakeholders to ensure a multi-sectoral effort to communications.
- Provide two-way platforms to respond to questions and requests for information on climate change and the NDC and NAP processes from the community; and

- Facilitate community outreach that creates climate change champions amongst community members and leaders.

Such strategy will further discuss actions and recommendations to raise awareness of climate change and its impacts. Specifically, the Strategy will aim to:

- Raise the community's awareness on the opportunities and threats brought by climate change;
 - Develop communications that encourage communities to accept and take up responsibilities to adapt, and mitigate against climate change impacts; and
 - Enable communications that promotes efforts for multi-sectoral adaptation to climate change, and mitigation through reducing emissions and other efforts outlined in the NDCs.
- In order to enhance awareness and behaviour change in a systematic way for both the mitigation and adaption component, the strategy will consider action in five thematic areas namely:
- General knowledge on climate change
 - Adaptation/mitigation
 - Climate change research
 - Gender and climate change
 - Financing

Through the implementation of the above objectives and related actions, the National Climate Change Communication Strategy intends to achieve the following outcomes:

- Motivated citizens that are aware, interested, with positive attitudes, climate-friendly behaviours, good practices and willing to comply with concerns about climate change adaptation and mitigation;
- Climate change actions by vulnerable communities, stakeholders and the general citizens;
- Different audiences easily accessing, utilizing and sharing climate information and products;
- Improved decision-making and practices among policy makers, local governments, farmers, and other end-users;
- Proper feedback to various audiences and learning of critical climate change, NDC and NAP issues among audiences;
- Competent and trained media practitioners and communicators that reach out to end-users at various levels across the country; and
- A multi-sectoral and multi-institutional communication system that is inclusive, transparent, accountable and foster community-driven solutions.

Finally, this output will produce a briefing note to summarize and highlight the impact of this CBIT project and explain the implications of the development of climate transparency-related institutional arrangements for future policy development. This will promote high level support for the long-term use of the MRV system and increase the value of the outputs of the CBIT project.

Proposed activities:

- Activity 1.4.1: Elaborate Customized Models and Mitigation Scenarios to inform the elaboration of future NDC update process;
- Activity 1.4.2: Deliver two training workshops for at least 30 policy-makers, ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate GHG emissions and projections data into decision-making processes;
- Activity 1.4.3: Deliver two training workshops for at least 30 policy-makers, ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to interpret and integrate the results of vulnerability assessments, mitigation assessments and the outputs of the NDC tracking platform into decision-making processes; gather participants' feedback at the end of the training on their ability to interpret and integrate MRV system outputs into policy decisions, including comments on the availability of data, resources allocated by their institutions, tools and their ability to use them.
- Activity 1.4.4 Draft and submit a National Climate Change Communication Strategy, consulted and validated for government approval.
- Activity 1.4.5: Deliver one validation workshop on the National Climate Change Communication Strategy for policy-makers, ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders
- Activity 1.4.6: Develop a Ministerial Briefing Note describing the CBIT project activities and explaining the project's impact on future policy making

Deliverables:

- Deliverable 1.4.1: GHG mitigation scenario projections up to 2050 and associated customized models
- Deliverable 1.4.2: Two training workshop reports and training materials on integrating GHG inventory data into policy making
- Deliverable 1.4.3: Two training workshop reports and training materials on integrating results of vulnerability assessments, mitigation assessments and NDC tracking data into policy making
- Deliverable 1.4.4: National Climate Change Communication Strategy
- Deliverable 1.4.5: Validation workshop report on National Climate Change Communication Strategy
- Deliverable 1.4.6: Ministerial Briefing Note

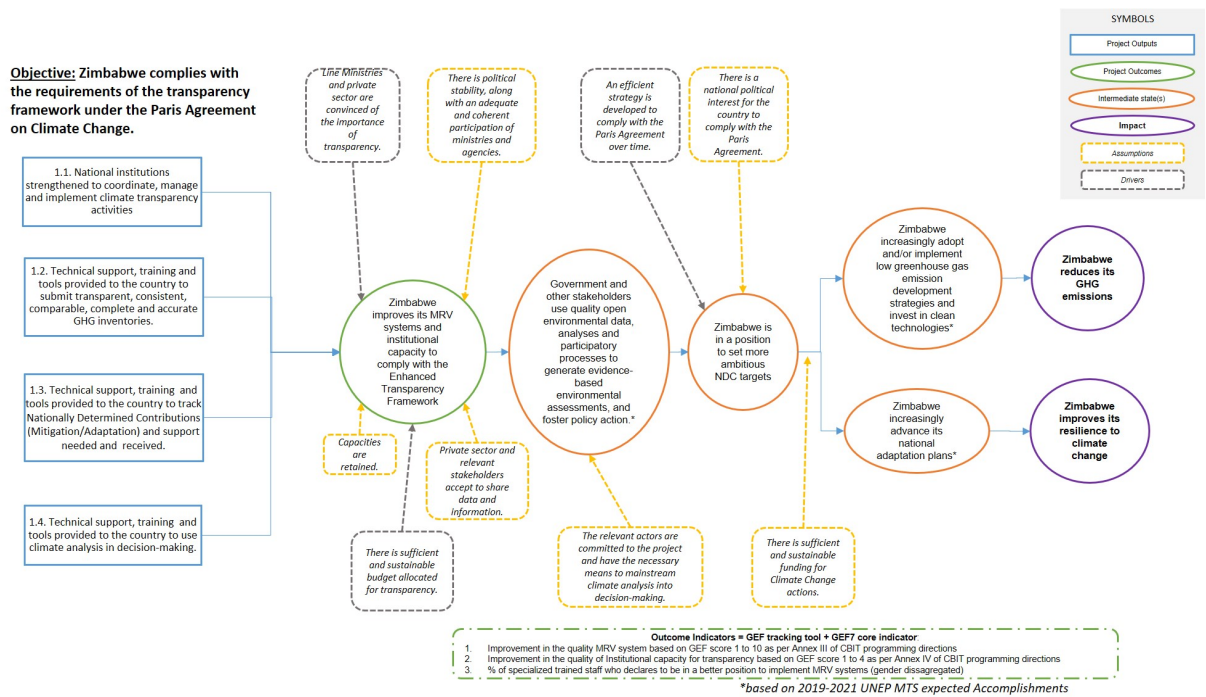
Output 1.4 is directly related to CBIT Programming Priorities for the National Level (GEF/C50/06):

- Activities to provide relevant tools, (d) access to tools and applications to facilitate the use of improved methodologies and database system tools for implementing ET activities.
- Activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time, (j) capacity needs assessment for transparency to assess institutional arrangements for data collection, analysis and reporting.

Theory of Change:

Below (Figure 3) is the overall project's Theory of Change (ToC). The ToC provides a visual representation of the project complete intervention logic. The strengthening of national institutions regarding climate transparency activities (output 1.1) along with the technical support, training and tools provided to the country on GHG Inventories (output 1.2), tracking of NDC and support needed and received (output 1.3) and on the use of climate analysis in decision-making (output 1.4) will ultimately contribute to the project outcome of improving Zimbabwe's MRV systems and its institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework. This will be driven by the fact that line ministries and private sector are convinced of the importance of transparency through project activities and that there is sufficient and sustainable budget allocated for transparency. This outcome will enable Zimbabwe's Government and other stakeholders to use quality open environmental data, analyses and participatory processes to generate evidence-based environmental assessments, and foster policy action. This enhanced environmental analysis and access to good quality data will enable Zimbabwe to set more ambitious NDC targets and ultimately, reduce GHG emissions and improve resilience to climate change.

FIGURE 3. THEORY OF CHANGE OF THE CBIT PROJECT



4) Alignment with GEF Focal Area and/or Impact Program strategies

This CBIT project is addressing GEF Focal Area Climate Mitigation 3-8 ?Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?.

The GEF-7 Climate Change Focal Area Strategy aims to support developing countries to make transformational shifts towards low emission and climate-resilient development pathways. The CBIT, as per paragraph 85 of the COP decision adopting the Paris Agreement, complies with this Focal Area Strategy by:

- Strengthening national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities;
- Providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement; and
- Assisting in the improvement of transparency over time.

This CBIT initiative will strengthen national institutions for transparency-related activities in line with national priorities by establishing a legal framework that will formalize the institutional arrangements for Zimbabwe to report under an ETF. CBIT will enhance capacities for the development of the National Greenhouse Gases Inventory, NDC tracking tools, monitoring and evaluation of vulnerability and adaptation, including further development of adaptation indicators and the establishment of institutional arrangements and information for the design of a financial Registry/Entity for tracking climate finance.

With regards to providing relevant tools, training and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement: the project aims to develop tools and protocols for the GHG inventory elaboration, tools for carrying out mitigation assessments, tools for carrying out adaptation, and vulnerability assessments, NDC tracking tools and tools for tracking climate finance. CBIT will assess needs and gaps concerning tools, templates, processes, methodologies and protocols for data collection and processing for the duration of the projects and beyond. On the GHG inventory components CBIT will support the integration of the GHG database system that is being developed under the FNC/BUR project in the inventory compilation cycle. This involves the storage and archiving of GHG information on an annual basis, for all sectors, and development of data collection templates for all inventory sectors. On NDC tracking tools, the CBIT project will develop the Climate Transparency Portal ? an online NDC tracking tool that will support Zimbabwe in monitoring, reporting and verification of climate action information (mitigation and adaptation) and support.

Moreover, the improvement of transparency over time will be enabled by several strategies:

- Ensuring financial sustainability after the project lifespan by mainstreaming transparency activities in national and subnational strategies as well as in budgeting processes: through formal institutional arrangements and legal framework (Output 1) and training of policy-makers, ministry

staff/Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes (Output 4);

- Developing country-specific emission factors will be critical in future estimates of GHG emission rates, which will improve accurate reporting over time (Output 2);
- Organizing a Training of Trainers scheme under Outputs 2 and 3;
- Developing the MRV of NDC implementation progress will enhance synergies among government actions and allow for its updating in the future (Output 3);
- Supporting the elaboration of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy will help raise awareness and engagement of stakeholders on climate change matters and also disseminate the Paris Agreement (Output 4);
- Elaborating projections and scenarios in addition to training on how to integrate climate data and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making processes will allow for better informed policy-making while mainstreaming climate change transparency in the country's overall planning and policy landscape. National policies and strategies will be designed and updated in a transparent manner, based on the quality information to be provided by the project and constantly updated further on (Output 4).

5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, and co-financing

The project's main additional contributions to the baseline will be the establishment/design and operationalization of the legal framework, a Climate Bill/Act that will formalize the institutional framework for climate reporting under an ETF, development and operationalization of the Climate Transparency Portal, development of the GHG inventory on a sustainable basis, the development of country-specific emission factors for key category sectors, NDC tracking tools and templates and adaptation vulnerability assessments and indicators, establishment of the institutional arrangements for a climate finance facility, a finance tracking tool for support received and support needed with relevant templates, and the development of a National Communication Strategy.

The CBIT request has been designed to address the short and long-term capacity building needs for Zimbabwe and to ensure a robust, transparent and sustainable system is put in place to manage data and information on climate change mitigation and adaptation and for tracking progress towards achievement of its NDCs, and tracking finance received and support needed. In the absence of this support, Zimbabwe will continue to use a project-based approach to GHG inventories, relying heavily on consultants to compile relevant reports for meeting its national and international reporting obligation for transparency action and support. CBIT will build upon ongoing work under the Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) which assists developing countries to enhance their NDCs, including by raising ambition, as part of the Paris Agreement's NDC update process; and fast-tracking implementation of NDCs, including by providing in-country technical expertise and capacity building. This means that CBIT will enhance technical and institutional capacity by building on the outputs and on the ongoing work by COMESA project code 864 which is focusing on alignment of the sectoral plans and strategies with the Low Emission Development Strategy. The support will entail lobbying for policy review/development to integrate NDCs and

the LEDS into sectoral development plans with a clear monitoring system and indicators. The CBIT program will ensure that best practices are disseminated for institutional strengthening and establish a national network of practitioners for the continuity of climate transparency activities.

This project will strengthen the capacity of the Climate Change Management Department and the National Communications Office to coordinate, lead, plan, implement, monitor, and evaluate programs, strategies and policies to enhance transparency in line with national priorities, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners. The project will also promote a diversity of approaches and initiatives with the purpose of increasing transparency and broadening stakeholder participation and confidence by providing free and open methods, data, and tools that are complementary to mandated reporting by national governments as stipulated in Article 13 of the Agreement. The project will also assist in the improvement of transparency over time. In addition, it will enable Zimbabwe to provide a national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of greenhouse gases, prepared using good practice methodologies accepted by the IPCC and agreed upon by the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement; as well as information necessary to track progress made in implementing and achieving Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution under Article 4 of the agreement.

This CBIT project will support Zimbabwe to transition to comply with the MPGs for the ETF. The project activities will be complementary and build on the ongoing STIZ-NDC, SECA, GCF NAP Readiness and Fourth National Communication projects. The STIZ-NDC and SECA projects were finalized in 2020 while the FNC and NAP Readiness projects shall be concluded in 2021., though there are some delays due to the impact of COVID19 Pandemic.

Output 1 of this CBIT project on institutional strengthening will build upon Output 1.1 of the FNC project "National Circumstances Reviews, Updated and Described". It will also put in place institutional arrangements and inter-ministerial coordination on the basis of what is being delivered in terms of MRV framework for LEDS and NDC tracking by the initiative "Support Towards Implementing Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)" - STIZ-NDC. Moreover, it shall coordinate with work under the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness project during the period 2019-2021, Output 4.1 "A monitoring and reviewing and system for the NAP process established", activity 4.1.2. "Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process by building on the current Results Based Management System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015)".

Output 2 of this CBIT project will undertake work on country-specific methodologies and emission factors based on what will be identified by the FNC and BUR1 project under Output 2.3: Cost-Effective programs to develop country-specific methodologies and EFs in a scientific sound and consistent manner formulated; methodologies and EFs for GHG inventory estimates identified and validated. All other activities to further improve the quality of GHG inventories so as to adhere to the ETF will be designed under CBIT in order to complement activities under the FNC project, improving tools and protocols, QA/QC and ensuring the continuity and extension of training where needed.

Output 3 of this CBIT project will especially build upon results of the STIZ-NDC project, particularly under Output 2: "By 2020 an effective and sustainable domestic, gender sensitive

MRV system for tracking low emission development is functional in Zimbabwe?. The STIZ NDC project is developing sector-based indicators for all IPCC sectors to track progress on implementation of Zimbabwe's NDC / LEDS which provided an initial framework for tracking progress as a first step in incorporating an effective monitoring framework. Overall and sector-specific NDC Progress Indicators were developed and will inform all work under CBIT, and key steps needed for Zimbabwe to undertake MRV of its LEDS and NDC were outlined. Grounded on all this previous work, the CBIT initiative will further develop the MRV of NDCs, which is more specific, and design and operationalize the online climate transparency portal, further improving the MRV system where needed. Under M&E of adaptation, coordination will be ensured with the GCF readiness and preparatory support project 'Building Capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe' (2019- 2021).

Output 4 of this CBIT project will address the barrier of the limited awareness on translating climate information into policy making at different levels of decision making. It does so by developing the training materials and by preparing short-term courses for all relevant stakeholders including use of customized Models and Mitigation Scenarios and adaptation assessments for Zimbabwe. This will entail specific scenario building that will be based on scenarios developed for the LEDS exercise under STIZ, which analysed data on GHG emission trends and mitigation scenarios. Training on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios and how to integrate climate data and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making processes, will also be incremental in the CBIT project.

Furthermore, the CBIT initiative will build upon the 'Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway' (SECA) project, to be concluded in 2020, particularly in results of activities 1.2 and 1.3 to support the Development of the National Climate Change Learning Strategy so as to design the legal framework and institutional arrangements for MRV, to integrate it to the training activities, to guide the participation of academia in the development of tools and methodologies under this CBIT project, to inform the development of the National Climate Change Communication Strategy as well as other capacity-building activities integrated to the National Adaptation Planning project.

The project will also support the Government on integrating knowledge from transparency initiatives into national policy and decision-making; and also offer assistance with deployment and enhancement of information and knowledge management structure to meet Article 13 needs. The project will also support activities to provide relevant tools, training, and assistance for meeting the provisions stipulated in Article 13 such as development of country specific emission factors and activity data and country-specific training programs on transparency activities such as establishing domestic MRV systems and tracking nationally determined contributions.

The NDC compliance is not only about the ambition of the mitigation actions, but also about the transparency and the clarity of the information provided about GHG emissions and the progressive effective implementation of these actions. This project will design and operationalize an integrated domestic MRV system building on existing, ad hoc and project based MRV systems which lack integration. The project will also develop methodologies for monitoring and evaluation necessary to achieve the global goal to limit 'the increase of global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels'.

The GEF CBIT program is designed to improve mandatory reporting of signatories of the UNFCCC. As such, this project is financed on a fully agreed cost basis. In the case of this program, eligible activities have been described in the GEF document Programming directions for the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (GEF/C.50/06). The activities of this project are consistent with the scope of the programming directions. Co-financing is not a necessary requirement for this project; however, the Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has anticipated contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of 355,600 USD. There is a set of activities that are considered part of the co-financing and their related costs have been included in Table C. Thus, MECTHI will provide in-kind contributions, consisting of venue and facilities to organize some of the events envisaged in the current project. In addition, the Ministry will provide the necessary human resources, notably by involving relevant experts during the project implementation cycle. Cost-effectiveness will be ensured as the project will coordinate with other related initiatives as mentioned above, rely on national resources and structures already in place and execute an appropriate budget considering the relative size and costs of similar projects in the region.

Regarding UNEP's comparative advantage vis-à-vis other institutions, one should mention that UNEP is already implementing sixteen national CBIT projects, of which six in Africa (Togo, Burkina Faso, South Africa, Ghana, Sierra Leone, Eswatini and soon Malawi), besides other proposals approved in PPG phase (Mauritania, Cameroon and Zimbabwe). Moreover, UNEP is one of the main proponents of the Global CBIT project, engaging countries to take part in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

6) Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

This project will improve the coordination and sustainable development of the monitoring, reporting and verification of national mitigation and adaptation actions as well as reporting of climate finance, and support needed and received. The outputs of this project will ensure that Zimbabwe has a National System (both legal and institutional framework) that is able to support national strategies and planning of climate action under the ETF. This project will indirectly lead to increased mitigation and adaptation efforts through improved tracking of NDC and NAP implementation. The quality and availability of climate data will be increased for Zimbabwe through the system to be established under this CBIT project. In addition, the establishment of NDC progress tracking system will allow the government to see improvements in both mitigation and adaptation efforts as the NDC and NAP are being implemented and support policy formulation and implementation. These effects will translate to a higher ambition when presenting the next NDC, and for the consecutive ones as well. The CBIT project will strengthen the institutional and technical capacity of CCMD in producing improvements in the accuracy of the GHG emissions estimates based on the calculation of country specific emission factors on a continuous and sustainable basis, development of reliable and comparable emissions projections, that provide adequate tools to national planning in order to incorporate low-carbon development strategies. The CBIT programme will strengthen the institutional arrangements by nominating a National Designated Authority for adaptation actions, enhance Zimbabwe's capacity to implement adaptation actions and integrate adaptation in decision and policy making processes, costing of adaptation measures and develop adaptation indicators as well enhance stakeholders' engagement

on adaptation actions. Consequently, this will help Zimbabwe to institutionalize adaptation processes and track progress of implementation for adaptation measures.

This project is linked to the climate change mitigation focal area *Indicator 3* on MRV systems for emissions reductions in place and reporting verified data. The indicator has 10 levels, defined by the GEF CBIT Tracking Tool, and the baseline and target will be set during project development.

The project will monitor an additional indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity built for transparency-related activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. The baseline and target will be set during the project development phase following the scale of 1-4 as per the guidance on Annex IV of the CBIT programming directions: Indicator for qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency- related activities.

7) Innovativeness, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovativeness:

The project will implement an innovative online Climate Transparency Portal that brings together climate information and tools to meet reporting requirements under the ETF. This will comprise 4 components (i) national GHG inventory database management system, (ii) NDC tracking tools, (iii) adaptation and vulnerability assessments, (iv) and finance tracking tools. This online system will be tailored to the domestic needs and priorities whilst ensuring best practice approach to national MRV with effective stakeholder engagement and management. The project will also design and propose the Climate Change Bill, which will support formalization of the institutional arrangements for reporting under the Paris Agreement ETF.

Through this project, Zimbabwe will implement and integrate a transparent monitoring and reporting system. Rather than reporting on each sector emissions? separately, the project funds will put in place one platform and this platform will have the ability to integrate data sets from various sources including external ones. Transparency in data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will build trust among countries and stakeholders. Data sources, definitions, methodologies and assumptions will be clearly documented to facilitate replication and assessment. The GHG inventory data management system will help to access previous records, easily reproduce estimates and ensure credibility. The project activities will improve the quality and transparency of the national GHG inventory and will establish different indicators, in an accurate way, for the monitoring of mitigation actions in main sectors of the economy.

Independent monitoring will be allowed for support ? but will not be a substitute for ? countries? mitigation planning and implementation. Independent monitoring provides an opportunity to integrate independent datasets to fill data gaps and encourage continuous improvements in reports. These actions will allow to follow up the level of achievement of the national and international goals, as well as assessing the relevance of the actions implemented. Data integration approaches will reduce bias at the local level, by combining independent reference data with regional and global datasets. Independent monitoring will also build trust with donors and the general public, to stimulate and compensate for mitigation actions at local, national and landscape scales.

In addition to addressing the fundamental issues around MRV of climate change mitigation and climate finance and M&E of adaptation, the project will develop a system for monitoring Zimbabwe's progress towards achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), also aligned with the GEF-6 Programming Directions: 'The GEF support may also generate information that supports the development of other major international goals, such as the Sustainable Development Goals.' This will be achieved through developing a process within the MRV system to monitor various indicators related to climate change mitigation and adaptation which can positively or negatively affect the progress towards the SDGs. Data flows and capacity will be developed to track these issues and identify 'win-win' situations whereby additional cost-benefit can be realised through the implementation of climate actions. This will be carried out in consultation with the proposed transparency unit, sectoral focal points and technical working groups to identify the mechanisms for integration of a broader scope of reporting to the MRV system, as outlined in Output 1.1.

-

Sustainability:

The underlying objective of this project is to implement a sustainable and transparent MRV system enabling Zimbabwe to continually monitor, report and verify their mitigation and adaptation climate actions. This will be achieved by implementing efficient and transparent systems that can easily be maintained by a small team. The CBIT project will identify capacity needs at the beginning of the project, and these will be met by a team of international experts who will train in-country experts and support them in undertaking required tasks themselves. The role of the Climate Transparency Unit, outlined in Output 1.1, will be to coordinate climate change activities throughout the duration of the project but also to continue coordinating climate activities and MRV indefinitely. To that end, the project consultants will train and be replaced by government staff which will require an allocation of government funding. As such, the project's activities include design and operationalisation of the legal framework, including the Climate Change Bill, that will ultimately formalise the role of the transparency unit and climate MRV system on a permanent basis. The ETF Roadmap that the Transparency Unit will also develop will help identify future opportunities for sustained funding and build a tangible action plan of how transparency activities will be sustained in the long-term. The establishment of the Climate Transparency Unit under this project will ensure continuity and sustainability of the online Climate Transparency Portal beyond the duration of this project.

Clear data collection templates, timelines and supply arrangements will be developed and agreed alongside the data suppliers to maximize the possibility of creating a sustainable data collection process. All potential tools to be implemented during the project will be assessed for their longevity taking into account future reporting priorities to minimize the need to implement new tools in the future.

The increased participation and accountability of multiple stakeholders (e.g., the private sector, business community, local communities, non-government organizations) in mitigation programming, decision-making and monitoring will ensure sustainability. The Government has formulated a number of enabling policy instruments including the National Climate Policy and the National Climate Change Response Strategy with sector specific actions to make the nation climate resilient with a low carbon economy, as well as the National Climate Change Fund, to establish a designated Climate Finance entity and spearhead tracking of climate finance from both public and private sectors. CBIT will strengthen the institutional arrangements related to the regular, reliable

data supply on climate finance and monitoring of finance received and finance needed on a more permanent and long-term basis. The interventions under this project will help build a case for sustained government investment in sustaining climate action, facilitating full integration of this system into the national planning and budgeting process. The current intervention will justify the added value through enhanced institutional linkages - improved and consistent flow of high-quality data as well as feedback, use and data reporting. Furthermore, training materials and documents generated by the project will remain available online to be consulted at any time.

The country-specific emission factors to be developed under this CBIT project will enhance the quality of information reported and the capacity of national experts, who will be trained on this topic. In addition, the development of a GHG Improvement plan with a roadmap of implementation, the improvement plan will help to coordinate capacity building and continued development of the MRV system beyond the scope of the CBIT project. This will result in reducing the budget required and the hiring of international consultants to cover the key sectors under National Communications and biennial reports. Moreover, the project will enhance the institutional technical capacity to improve reporting, mainstream climate transparency into planning and budgeting and, consequently, promote financial sustainability.

Potential for scaling-up:

The CBIT project outputs will be used as a basis for further development of the transparency system with regards to the potential for scaling up. In practice this means that the deliverables and products generated by this project will contribute to actions undertaken at different scales and in various sectors. The underlying principles related to data collection, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation could be applied to several other areas such as the Renewable Energies Policy and its underlying monitoring systems.

An increased capacity and the experience to be acquired in data collection, monitoring, stakeholder consultation, data management and documentation will be used to expand activities in a more detailed manner in a number of sectors, at both national and subnational level. The implementation of the NDC will imply the development of various projects, especially for mitigation, which will benefit from the results of the CBIT initiative. This project will offer an opportunity to improve existing data protocols and the Government of Zimbabwe's MRV approaches, tools and capacity, and to support adoption of green economy interventions for sustainable development. Due to the similarity between Zimbabwe's challenges and other developing nations, important lessons learnt during implementation will be shared and support scaling up, mainly by means of peer-exchange activities through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. The project outputs and the capacity built will be used to support other countries in the region and thereby offer opportunity for scaling up and replicating activities in African countries, which undergo similar processes of enhancing their transparency systems and capacities.

^[1] In Figure 1, CCEAT refers to Climate Change Education, Awareness and Training.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.



Geo-coordinates of Harare: 17.8216° S, 31.0492° E

1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

Not applicable.

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

During the project identification phase, CSOs and private sector were consulted, in particular the Business Council for Sustainable Development and Action 24. Such consultations took place during workshops organized by the Fourth National Communication Project and the STIZ-NDC Project, whereby the project development officer had the opportunity to present the CBIT proposal under development and get input from relevant stakeholders, including CSOs comprising the Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition, Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change and Action 24 as well as private sector players who are part of the Business Council for Sustainable Development, such as Toxiconsol Consultancy, Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority and the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC). The country further held a problem identification session, when the five key sectors were identified and agreed upon.

During the preparation of this CEO Endorsement document (at PPG stage), stakeholders were given several opportunities to review and comment on the project design. An inception workshop was held in December 2020 where the project outputs and activities in the PIF were presented to a diverse audience with representatives from national and local government, industry, NGOs, CSOs and academia. Views, comments and suggestions on the project design were noted and incorporated into the project activities where relevant. Following the inception workshop, a series of virtual consultations were hosted with key actors from private sector, CSOs, research and academia in January 2021. The Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSDZ) and Renewable Energy Association (REA) were represented by their executive leadership. A consultation was also held with the project team for the production of the Fourth National Communication. Due to COVID-19 restrictions further focussed 1-2-1 stakeholder meetings were not possible. Finally, a broader stakeholder consultation workshop was held in Harare on the 16th of March 2021, during which stakeholders from national and local government, industry, NGOs, CSOs and academia were asked to provide comments and views on the refined project design. Suggestions on the project activities and overall design of the project have been included in the final version of this CEO Endorsement document.

The stakeholders will also be involved in the project implementation stage, as per Table 6.

TABLE 6: STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility, Expertise and Role in the project	Content of engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	Zimbabwe's Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry through the Climate Change Management Department and its National Communications Office will lead and coordinate the execution of this project. They will support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories, and tracking of mitigation, adaptation and support. They will manage the daily implementation as well as planning, budgeting, monitoring and evaluation, and reporting of strategies and programs to enhance transparency. The Climate Change Management Department will also carry out identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners. This project will hold quarterly meetings to develop work plans and report and monitor implementation. The Climate Change Management Department through its National Communications Office is in charge of the compilation of National Communications and GHG inventory. The Department is also in charge of coordination of Inter-ministerial interaction on climate issues, development of national adaptation plans, MRV guidelines and reports for the UNFCCC.	Overall responsibility for coordination of climate action and reporting under the ETF. All outputs.
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Settlements	Responsible for policies on agriculture, water and rural settlements.	Lead institution for policy implementation and provision of climate data from Agriculture: Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Ministry of Energy and Power Development	Member of the National Climate Change taskforce. In charge of planning and implementing energy sector emission reduction actions and implementation of climate friendly energy technologies. The Ministry will provide information and receive trainings during the CBIT project.	Lead institution for policy implementation and provision of climate data from energy: Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development	A Government partner in this project. The Ministry will be trained to enable them to collect and report activity data since the transport sector contributes significantly to the countries GHG emissions in the country. The Ministry is in charge of planning and implementing transport subsector actions to reduce GHG emissions. It will provide information and receive trainings during the CBIT project	Mitigation and adaptation in the transport and related infrastructure. Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility, Expertise and Role in the project	Content of engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Ministry of Information Communication Technology and Courier Services	A Government partner, the Ministry will assist in the National Climate Change Communication Strategy and disseminating project information to the general public and different stakeholders countrywide and abroad.	Information dissemination to all stakeholders Output 1.4
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Responsible for finance mobilization and guidance on establishment of national climate financing mechanism.	Financial support for implementation mitigation and adaptation, tracking information on support Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education	Provide guidance on scientific research.	Information dissemination to all stakeholders Output 1.4
Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing	Project partner, collection and aggregation of ward, district and provincial level data. It will provide information and receive trainings during the CBIT project. Information on the waste sector and coordination with Municipalities.	Lead institution for policy implementation and provision of climate data from communities Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Responsible for the mobilization of the private sector, industry-related data provision.	Support for implementation and of mitigation and adaptation Output 1.3 Output 1.4

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility, Expertise and Role in the project	Content of engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
Business Council for Sustainable Development in Zimbabwe (BCSDZ)	Partner in implementing the project, will be a link with businesses and industries. Since Zimbabwe's NDC is focusing on emission reduction in the energy sector and making the agriculture sector resilient, BCSDZ will be very helpful since they work hand in hand with these sectors. They will work with industries and business stakeholders to provide information required by the project. Its membership consists of key industry players such as Nestle Zimbabwe, Olivine Industries, PPC Zimbabwe Limited, SIRDC, Toxiconsol Consultancy, Unilever Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Electricity Supply Authority, Tongaat Hulett Zimbabwe and Murowa Diamonds, among many other players. Their focal points provide information to the elaboration of NCs, GHG Inventories and the MRV system. They are thus already involved in the NC/BUR process and development of an MRV system. They are also going to receive training during the implementation period of the CBIT project.	Information dissemination and coordination of private sector climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives. Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development	Data collection and mainstreaming of gender in programming and project activities	Gender mainstreaming and tracking gender in the climate change mitigation and adaptation Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Zimbabwe Gender Commission	Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the project through consultation with the project management unit and through consultation on the project outputs (particularly the development of institutional arrangements, systems for tracking NDC implementation and briefing of policy makers on integrating climate change data into decision making processes).	Gender mainstreaming and tracking gender in the climate change mitigation and adaptation Output 1.1 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Forestry Commission	Provide data on Forests.	Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Members of the academia (Universities, Colleges and Institutions)	The different academic centers (such as the National University of Science and Technology and the University of Zimbabwe) that generate important information on climate change such as local Emission Factors. They will participate in workshops and trainings during the CBIT project.	Research in climate change, including development of emissions factors Output 1.3 Output 1.4
Media	A key stakeholder in dissemination of climate information and critical project information to be known by the general public	Climate information dissemination Output 1.4

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility, Expertise and Role in the project	Content of engagement, contributions to the project (identified by Component or Output)
NGOs, CSOs	Africa Youth Initiative on Climate Change; Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition; and Action 24. The Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition was established in November 2011 as an umbrella body for organizations involved in environmental and sustainable development activities. The coalition has diverse membership including governmental organisations, private sector, farmer organizations, civil society organizations (CSOs), Faith Based Organizations, international non-governmental organizations (INGOs), non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and academic institutions.	Information dissemination and coordination of civil society climate change mitigation and adaptation initiatives Output 1.4
Zimbabwe Statistics Office	Provide Activity Data and statistics to inform climate data.	Collection and reporting of climate action data and information Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3
Development partners including the World Bank, UNDP and UNIDO	Implement complimentary projects focused on NDC implementation and Low Emission Development	Policy development and monitoring on climate change mitigation and adaptation Output 1.2 Output 1.3
Environmental Management Agency	Responsible for the waste sector and emissions reduction regulation. Administering adaptation fund	Implementation of mitigation and adaptation policies Output 1.1 Output 1.2 Output 1.3 Output 1.4
NDC technical sub committees	Provide guidance on NDC implementation.	Implementation and tracking climate action Output 1.1 Output 1.3 Output 1.4

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Effective participation of several actors from public and private sector is required in order to achieve the project goals and implement the proposal activities. Due to the multidisciplinary nature of climate change, a variety of stakeholders are required to engage and respond to the complexity of climate change related activities. In that sense, there are both public and private entities that must work along with the project to carry out a strong transparency system for adaptation and mitigation; not just for establishing monitoring procedures but generating quality information to inform policy processes and decision making.

The project will adopt a stakeholder engagement approach that will be inclusive and participatory in nature. This will be done through building on existing Technical Working Groups and setting up a Project Steering Committee (PSC), representing all relevant sectors. A wide range of stakeholders (including NGOs, local authorities, gender and other social groups, academia, industry, chiefs, judiciary and marginalised groups such as youth and remote rural communities) will be consulted and involved with project outputs through these mechanisms. The PSC will meet quarterly to discuss project progress. A wider stakeholder group will be engaged through the defined project activities (see Work Plan for more details on timing of these engagements). In addition, once the Climate Transparency Portal has been developed, it will be used as an engagement platform to connect with national stakeholders and share the project's knowledge products.

In practice, stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the project execution through activities in most of the outputs. Stakeholder consultation and buy-in is of utmost importance for the sustainability of the project and engagement will be done both formally and informally at all levels of project implementation and decision-making. When designing the legal and institutional coordination framework and establishing the Transparency Unit in Output 1.1, all involved sectors will be engaged and consulted through quarterly meetings hosted by the Climate Change Department (CCMD) so that key stakeholders understand and feel ownership of the framework and the need to designate staff to implement specific elements. There is a specific budget allocation for stakeholder engagement under Output 1.1 to ensure that the stakeholders from a variety of backgrounds (e.g. line ministries, local authorities, the Central Statistics Office, the existing CCMD coordination structure and the Climate Transparency Unit) will coordinate and collaborate on project deliverables effectively.

The development of the Climate Change Bill proposal and national climate communication strategy cannot be completed without a comprehensive stakeholder engagement process; a significant amount of budget for Outputs 1.1 and 1.4 is earmarked for stakeholder consultations. Targeted in-depth consultations will be done with key stakeholders inter alia line ministries, public entities, municipalities, regions and NGOs through a series of meetings and workshops to ensure a participatory process and that all inputs are considered and properly integrated in the climate law and climate communication strategy. To complement the targeted stakeholder engagement process, a broader public consultation process will be conducted for all directly and indirectly involved actors. To ensure that all stakeholders feel ownership of the climate law and national climate change communication strategy, a draft document will be shared with key stakeholders during a validation workshop for final approval.

Concerning the development of the online Climate Transparency Portal, it is critical to coordinate with public entities that also report on multi-lateral protocols to allow for synergies when structuring the data in the Climate Transparency Portal. Three workshops will therefore be conducted to ensure that the climate transparency portal is designed in a way that will allow other public entities to benefit from the platform without compromising the original objective of establishing the Climate Transparency Portal. More users will also make the portal more relevant and increase the activity.

The development of indicators to track implementation of NDC actions will be done through a participatory process that will inform the baseline scenario and the alternative NDC scenario. In addition, stakeholder engagement workshops will provide opportunities for targeted input from the private sector, NGOs and municipalities and regions leading to evidence-based development of indicators.

In summary, all outputs have activities that are dedicated to build capacity of all involved stakeholders and targeted trainings will be organized to enable the development of skills necessary to implement relevant activities.

Other additional stakeholders to be engaged on a continuous basis in national reporting, monitoring will include government institutions, ministries and agencies, industries, universities/ academia/ research institutions, NGOs, CSOs, Chiefs, Provincial leaders and the private sector.

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only;

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body; Yes

Executor or co-executor;

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Whilst Zimbabwe has made significant progress towards gender equality with the Zimbabwe National Gender Policy 2017 at the heart of the national development process, there are still several key gender issues:

- Poverty and economic empowerment- Women have fewer employment opportunities than men in both public and private sector.
- Access to education ? Over 66% of population is in rural areas, and girls have more responsibilities than boy counterparts, as result the quality of education is compromised.
- Gender Based violence- In most poor communities, cases of gender-based violence go unreported
- Low Representation in Decision-making Structures- There is low representation of women in both the upper and the lower houses of Parliament.

The section below presents details on the gender analysis in the country and the policy intervention to address these issues.

Zimbabwe's population is 13 572 560, comprising 6 514 829 males and 7 057 731 females. The proportion of the male to female population was 48% and 52%, respectively^[1]. Zimbabwe also has a fairly young population with 60.2% of the population being under 25 years. According to the 2012 census, 68% of Zimbabwe's population lives in rural areas while urban population constitutes 32%. In Zimbabwe there is an intrinsic link environment as well as climate change and gender. Over 86% of the rural population (of which 52% are women) live below the poverty line, and are therefore highly vulnerable climate change since they heavily rely on rain-fed agriculture. Women in Zimbabwe are mostly found in lower paid, irregular and informal employment which, are prone to the vagaries of climate change. More men are employers (5.6%) compared to women (3.2%). Additionally, women are overrepresented in the lower employment categories of own account workers (38.8%) and contributing family worker (0.6%). Vulnerable employment, which is associated with poor wages and serious decent work deficits, is also higher for females (82.7%) compared to men 66.1%).^[2]

In 2019, the national unemployment rate stood at 16.4% with females at 17.2% and males at 15.7%.^[3] The youth (15-35 years) unemployment level is much higher at 20.8% (of which 22.3% are females and 19.7% male). Informal employment, (both in the formal and informal economies), is estimated at 58.3% for males and 41.7% females.^[4] Females dominate economic sectors that traditionally represent their gendered roles i.e. trade (63.3%); accommodation and food service activities (65.4%); education (59.6 percent); human health and social work activities (59.9%); and domestic work (71.8%). Approximately 80% of women in rural areas live in the communal areas and provide 70% of the labour in agriculture and 60% of the women directly produce agricultural commodities. Whilst men largely make decisions on the cash crops grown and marketing, women are responsible for ensuring food and nutrition security for the household. More women than men depend on the environment in order to execute their gendered roles that include household provision of water and energy.

Increasing gender responsiveness of the environment and natural resources management strategies and in climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives (Gender Policy Goal Number vii). However, women are underrepresented in all sectors and social institutions. As of 2020, 46% (85 out of 185) of parliament members in the Lower House of Parliament were women; 78% in the Upper House or Senate (35 out of 45); 43% of Cabinet Ministers (6 out of 14); 22% of ambassadors (4 out of 18). In 2019: women made up 8 out of 22 (36%) Permanent Secretaries; 14 out of 57 Chief Directors (25%), amongst Directors only 79 were women out of 267 (30%) Amongst Deputy Directors only 174 out of 603 were women. The baseline report by Ministry of Women's Affairs (2019) also confirmed that women occupy less than 50% of the leadership positions in civil society organisations and NGO networks or coalitions, despite the fact that they constitute 52% of the population.

Regional and international commitments on gender equality

Zimbabwe is a signatory to several regional and international instruments in gender, including, among others:

- Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW);
- Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Gender and Development Protocol (including its Addendum on Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and Children);
- Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (COMESA) Gender Policy
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women in Africa
- Declaration on Gender Equality in Africa
- Beijing Platform for Action;
- The UNFCCC Gender Action Plan
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women;
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights;
- International Convention on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights;
- Convention on Civil and Political Rights (CCPR);
- Equal Remuneration Convention (ERC);
- Protocol to the African Charter on Human and People's Rights on the Rights of Women 2005 (The Maputo Protocol);
- Millennium Declaration of 2000; and
- United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
- Convention on the Elimination of the Worst Forms of Child Labour and the Convention on Economic, and Social and Cultural Rights (ECOSOC).
- the Convention on Prohibition of Discrimination in Occupations

In order to ensure effective gender mainstreaming, Zimbabwe developed national policies on gender, notably;

- The Constitution of Zimbabwe Amendment No 17 (2005)
- The Domestic Violence Act (2007);
- National Gender Policy Implementation Strategy and action Plan (2019)
- National Gender Policy (2004 and revised in 2017)

The Zimbabwe National Gender Policy was launched in 2004 and provides guidelines and parameters for mainstreaming gender in all development programmes, policies and projects across all sectors of the economy. The new National Gender Policy, revised in 2016, prioritizes eight areas from the Beijing Platform for Action: Gender, Constitutional and Legal Rights; Gender and Economic Empowerment; Gender, Politics and Decision Making; Gender and Health; Gender, Education and Training; Gender Based Violence; Gender and Environment; and Gender, Media and Information, Communication and Technology (ICT).

Whilst Zimbabwe's government has made international commitments and developed a national policy framework to ensure gender equality, there are still issues with translating these into removing social, legal and economic barriers to equality. Deep rooted societal norms still play a

large role in reinforcing unequal power relations between men and women and traditional leadership roles continue to be dominated by men.

The Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development deals with gender issues in Zimbabwe and coordinated the formulation of the National Gender Policy - which sets out priorities, builds coherence and facilitate resource mobilization in support of gender equality and equity. The Country has also a gender arm called 'Zimbabwe Gender Commission' with a mission to promote and protect gender equality through public education, research, investigations and monitoring. Both the Ministry and the Commission are partners for this project, ensuring that gender is mainstreamed.

In this sense, the project will take care to include women in the implementation of the project, from the project board and project management team to consultants, and from training to active participation in consultation workshops. In this sense, project management and monitoring will be gender-sensitive, including gender-disaggregated indicators showing who is involved and whose views are represented. In setting up of the ETF, more women will be engaged. The target will be ensuring that women and youths will constitute at least 50% of participants in all training sessions that will be conducted.

It will build upon the related activities under the FNC and FBUR project concerning a report on climate change and gender issues in Zimbabwe summarizing climate change impacts on gender, mainstreaming climate change in gender issues and on-going gender sensitive climate change response actions.

In short, gender considerations will be cross-cutting in this project, in terms of both its products and its processes. Indeed, with its focus on transparency, shedding light on how women and men participate in climate change-related decision making, the project will contribute to women's equal engagement in, and benefits from, climate change action. The project will be guided by the CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan.

Moreover, a gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment will identify and describe gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the empowerment of women that may be relevant to the proposed activity, and any corresponding gender-responsive measures. The CBIT will build on the gender analysis and action plan conducted for the NDC revision process. The gender analysis included an assessment of gender-related climate change risks and opportunities for climate change mitigation and adaptation in all sectors of the economy. A gender mainstreaming action plan was also developed, including results from the STIZ-NDC Project 'Support towards Implementing Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change' under Output 1: 'by 2019 a comprehensive, gender sensitive and costed Low Emission Development Strategy sets a clear direction for low emission development in Zimbabwe' and especially Output 2: 'By 2020 an effective and sustainable domestic, gender sensitive MRV system for tracking low emission development is functional in Zimbabwe'.

In addition, the country will benefit from the Global Coordination Platform activities on gender. Mainly, under Output 2.4 'Assistance provided to countries with integrating the UNFCCC Gender Action Plan into enhanced transparency frameworks' of the PIF approved GEF project 'Global

Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) Platform Phase II A: Unified Support Platform and Program for Article 13 of the Paris Agreement

Furthermore, this project will organize a gender workshop on a topic that was agreed during the PPG stage stakeholder consultations. During the stakeholder consultations, gender experts recommended the topic for the proposed gender workshop as *‘Mainstreaming gender into climate action under the Enhanced Transparency Framework’*. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to the Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development, the Zimbabwe Gender Commission and key civil society organizations as well as research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change.

^[1]Zimbabwe 2017 Intercensal Demographic Survey (ICDS)

^[2]AfDB(2019)

^[3]LFCLS (2019)

^[4]-*ibid*-

Gender Action Plan:

It is important to understand the availability of information and data on gender equality within Zimbabwe and its accessibility for a range of outcomes, including:

- ? The national climate change gender action plan in place to inform the NDC, NC or BUR;
- ? Whether cross-sector situational analysis of gender equality can inform the ‘National Circumstances’ chapter of the NC or BUR and future BTRs;
- ? Whether gender constituencies or organisations have prepared policy platforms related to climate change;
- ? Whether sex-aggregated data is available to inform mitigation and adaptation actions.

The project will hire a Gender Expert who will sit within the PMU. She/he will be responsible for implementing and monitoring the gender action plan. An initial analysis of the national experts will be performed by the PMU. The results of these analyses will be made available and will be incorporated into the project communications and documentation. Throughout the project, the team will endeavour to ensure an equal gender balance and will, where possible, communicate the importance of maintaining gender equality.

In addition, there will be a focused gender engagement session to facilitate discussions regarding the implementation and maintenance of a gender-balanced team considering the barriers that need to be overcome to accomplish this. In the Zimbabwe context women are heavily involved in communal agriculture, hence the climate smart agriculture programme involves a significant proportion of women. The topic of the workshop could be training on how the government has supported building women's and men's resilience, or how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices. Where appropriate, international guidance and tools will be used to support these activities. Institutions to be consulted on gender engagement will include, but not be limited to the Ministry of Women's Affairs, the Zimbabwe Gender Commission, the gender focal point for the convention on climate change, civil society organizations as well as

research institutions and development partners working in the fields of gender and climate change. Following CBIT Programming Directions and the GEF Policy on Gender Mainstreaming and its Gender Equality Action Plan, a gender responsive results-based framework for GHG data collection across sectors will be developed through the engagement of gender specialists from government, private sector and civil society. The goals of the framework are as follows:

- ? Increased sustainability
- ? Better representation of interest across social groups
- ? More specific sex-disaggregated evidence, more accurate indicators
- ? Improved planning
- ? More efficient implementation
- ? Increased ownership and commitment by men and women

Indicators are required to quantitatively and qualitatively assess whether the capacity of women and men has been increased. Sex disaggregated data for the following outputs should be recorded and assessed as to whether, where possible, an equal gender balance has been achieved:

- ? The gender split of the focal points in key NDC sectors
- ? The gender split of the proposed climate transparency unit
- ? Availability of training to NDC implementation partners
- ? Access to the online climate transparency portal and MRV system
- ? Access and operational knowledge of tools, templates and guidelines for MRV of climate change data
- ? Country specific metrics such as community-based forest management
- ? Representation at workshops and webinars

However, sex-disaggregated data is not always sufficient to determine whether the project outputs have responded appropriately to the differentiated needs of women and men. Therefore, further qualitative information needs to be gathered on whether equality of opportunity has been provided. This includes conducting surveys that assess the effectiveness of training provided and analyses of gender barriers to appointed positions. This information should be gathered throughout the project and the lessons learnt fed back into the development process.

CBIT project aims to ensure the main recommendations from the gender analysis report with regards to the policy and institutional framework for operationalization of the gender action plan by doing the following:

- Ensuring all the relevant institutions have mechanisms of making their policies gender responsive, not only mainstreaming but have monitoring mechanism to track progress of implementation.
- Ensuring all the relevant institutions have mechanisms of making their policies gender responsive, not only mainstreaming but have monitoring mechanism to track progress of implementation.
- Building capacity in terms of knowledge and finance, clear gender markers/activities/deliverables/ need of national framework for capacity building.

- Resourcing of funding to support women to participate in international meetings on climate change
- Promoting the financial inclusion and access to finance by women engaged in adaptation projects at the local level.
- Mainstreaming climate change in all government ministries and departments including the Ministry of Women Affairs

TABLE 7: GENDER ACTION PLAN:

The gender action plan for the CBIT project has incorporated the objectives of the Zimbabwe National Gender Action Plan (an internal document that has completed government review process), which guides national action on gender, into the CBIT project activities. Tailoring of project activities with consideration of national gender objectives is outlined below. The Gender Expert will be responsible for implementing and monitoring this action plan. CSOs will have an important role to play feeding into the implementation of these activities through consultation with the Gender Expert.

Project Component s / Outputs	Objective	Main category Activities	Target	Indicators and means verification	Responsibility
Component 1 Output 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 Deliverable 1.1.1, 1.2.1 and 1.3.1	To identify constraints and gaps for gender mainstreaming in climate action in key government institutions	Integrate constraints and gaps for gender mainstreaming into project scoping activities. Activity 1.1.1, 1.2.1 and 1.3.1	For each assessment, there are at least three constraints and gaps on gender mainstreaming identified within relevant NDC sectors and their parastatals ? EMA, Forestry Commission and Ministry of agriculture, energy, industry and commerce	Gender related constraints and gaps identified. <u>Means of Verification.</u> Scoping reports	CCMD, EMA, FCOM and Ministry of agriculture, energy, industry and commerce Gender expert Ministry of women's affairs have oversight

Project Component s / Outputs	Objective	Main category Activities	Target	Indicators and means verification	Responsibility
Component 1 Output 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4 Deliverable 1.1.2, 1.1.7, 1.1.11, 1.2.4, 1.2.6, 1.2.8, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.4.5.	To enhance the understanding and expertise of stakeholders on the systematic integration of gender considerations - in climate action	Integrate gender considerations in training and workshops to enhance the capacity of stakeholders at national and local level to integrate gender and climate change in policies, plans, budgets, technology and decision-making. Activity 1.1.2*, 1.1.7*, 1.1.11, 1.2.4, 1.2.6, 1.2.8, 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.4.2*, 1.4.3*, 1.4.5*. *workshops, all other activities are training sessions.	Delivery of five workshops that cover gender related content in relation to climate action MRV.	Outreach activities/workshops on climate change that include gender topics. <u>Means of Verification.</u> Training and workshop reports	CCMD, Gender Commission Gender expert
Component 1 Output 1.4 Deliverable 1.4.4 and 1.4.5.	To enhance systematic integration of gender sensitive and participatory climate change education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information from national to local level, into all mitigation and adaptation activities	Integrate gender considerations into the development and implementation of the National Climate Change Communication Strategy. Activity 1.4.4 and 1.4.5.	Inclusion of gender considerations into the National Climate Change Communication Strategy.	Gender related indicators and gender specific issues in the National Climate Change Communication Strategy. <u>Means of Verification.</u> National Climate Change Communication Strategy	CCMD, Ministry of Women's affairs CSOs Gender expert Ministry of Information NDC sector stakeholders Gender Commission

Project Component s / Outputs	Objective	Main category Activities	Target	Indicators and means verification	Responsibility
Component 1 Output 1.3 Deliverable 1.3.5, 1.3.6 and 1.3.7	To Strengthen the evidence base and understanding of the differentiated impacts of climate change on men and women and the role of women as agents of change and on opportunities for women To enhance ZimStat's capacity to collect data on climate change and gender	Provide training on how to collect, analyse and apply sex -disaggregated data as part of climate data collection and analysis training. Extend invitations to ZimStat staff to attend the training activities. Activity 1.3.5, 1.3.6 and 1.3.7	Each training session or workshop includes material on at least one sex-disaggregated data set.	Sex-disaggregated data sets in the Climate Transparency Portal for tracking NDC implementation. <u>Means of Verification.</u> Training and workshop reports	CCMD, ZimStat Ministry of Women's affairs Gender statistics committee on stats CSOs Gender Commission Gender expert
Component 1 Output 1.3 and 1.4 Deliverable 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.4.2, 1.4.3 and 1.4.5.	To promote the deployment of gender-responsive technological solutions to address climate change. Preserving, indigenous knowledge and practices in different sectors.	Include gender considerations when developing tools, guidance and protocols for NDC tracking and decision making. Inviting experts with indigenous knowledge or indigenous representatives to climate change training/workshops. Activity 1.3.5, 1.3.6, 1.3.7, 1.4.2, 1.4.3 and 1.4.5.	The inclusion of gender considerations in the guidance for NDC tracking and integrating MRV outputs into decision making. Invitations extended to experts with indigenous knowledge or indigenous representatives for climate change training session and workshop.	Gender considerations in guidance for GHG Inventory elaboration. Experts with indigenous knowledge or indigenous representatives attending training or workshops. <u>Means of Verification</u> GHG Inventory guidance. Training and workshop reports.	CCMD, Gender Commission, Gender Units in line ministries Research institutions- e.g. Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC) and hit vocational training centres communities traditional leaders Gender expert

Project Component s / Outputs	Objective	Main category Activities	Target	Indicators and means verification	Responsibility
Component 1 Output 1.3 Deliverable 1.3.5, 1.3.6 and 1.3.7	To Enhance the availability of sex-disaggregated data for gender analysis, taking into consideration multidimensional factors, to better inform gender-responsive climate policies, plans, strategies and action, as appropriate. To enhance the internal monitoring and evaluation system of gender mainstreaming in policies, plans and strategies.	Provide training on tracking gender-related indicators in the Climate Transparency Portal to track NDC implementation. Activity 1.3.5, 1.3.6 and 1.3.7	Sex disaggregated datasets (at least one) and gender-related indicators (at least five) gathered and tracked on the Climate Transparency Portal to track NDC implementation.	Sex-disaggregated data sets collected as part of the NDC tracking training. Gender-related indicators in the Climate Transparency Portal to track NDC implementation. <u>Means of Verification.</u> Training and workshop reports.	CCMD, Gender Commission, Gender Units in line ministries

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

Private sector engagement is significant in this project, and the engagement of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, as well as the Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and

Medium Enterprises will be important in the coordination of efforts. Industry associations and chambers will be the link with private sector. The Business Council for Sustainable Development in Zimbabwe (BCSDZ), Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI), Chamber of Mines (CoM), Renewable Association of Zimbabwe (REAZ), Zimbabwe Farmers Unions (ZFU), Chamber of Mines, Bankers Association of Zimbabwe (BAZ) will be engaged, among other associations. The members of these institutions provide information for the elaboration of NCs, GHG Inventories, climate change mitigation and adaptation, as well as the MRV system. They are, thus, already involved in the NC/BUR process and in the development of an MRV system. BCSDZ works with industries and business stakeholders to provide information required by the project, as well as information dissemination. The BCSDZ was established over 25 years ago and encourages businesses implement environmental management programmes and assist in enhancing appropriate knowledge.

The membership of BCSDZ consists of 75 companies from manufacturing, mining, agriculture and service industries. The CZI is the leading chamber for industries in Zimbabwe is the primary organisation for industry in Zimbabwe, founded in 1923. The CZI, as the apex organisation for Industry in Zimbabwe, the sustainable growth and development of the manufacturing industry and business in the interest of Zimbabwe's economic prosperity. CZI engages in activities such as advocacy, provision of broad basic economic advice and, dissemination of information. REAZ is an independent, non- governmental and non-profit making organisation that facilitates the sustainable development and uptake of renewable energy technologies in Zimbabwe. The BAZ was established in 1992 to provide a forum for the consideration of matters of policy and mutual interest concerning member banks. The Organization, comprising of banks registered and authorized to conduct banking services in Zimbabwe, provides information, research and operational support services primarily to the Banking Industry. The Zimbabwe Farmers Union is the largest farmers' interest organization in Zimbabwe, and it represents over a million farming households. ZFU has identified climate change as one of the major challenges impacting on the development of farmers in Zimbabwe and has been directly involved in the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) initiatives. With support from Norad through SACAU, ZFU has successfully implemented a Conservation Agriculture (CA) program in six of the country's districts. ZFU designed innovative ways for scaling up the uptake of CA and managed to reach out to more than 8000 farmers within a period of 4 years. Working with these organisations in the CBIT project will ensure that all key sectors of the economy are covered.

The engagement of these organisations will be centred around GHG activity data provision, climate information dissemination, NDC and climate change adaptation tracking. Further, representatives of these organisations will be included in the capacity building training for climate information dissemination. Individual members of these organisations, for example companies that generate significant GHG emissions or are involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation will be engaged for signing of MoU for climate data provision. These institutions will also be engaged in the validation of climate information generated under the ETF.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

TABLE 8: PROJECT RISK MANAGEMENT

Risk	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
Delays in implementing the project due to changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions.	Political,	Moderate	The project will build-in transparent, fair and equitable management structures to dilute political interference by politicians that could result in favouritism. Project management systems will be simple and streamlined to avoid unnecessary bureaucracy. High level political sanction will also reduce this risk as has been the experience on donor funded projects in Zimbabwe.	CCMD Ongoing
Failure to disburse funds on time. This will create delays in implementation and prolong vulnerabilities to climate impacts which are already pronounced	Institutional	High	The PMU will have a Project Administrative and Financial Assistant dedicated to the project and will be supported by the project finance team through oversight. The project's financial management system and the project selection process will be designed to maximize transparency and accountability. Financial management competencies will be built into the project management team either through recruitment or capacity development throughout the project. An external audit will also be carried out each year	CCMD Ongoing
Consultants may not provide the right quality of services	Technical	Moderate	UNEP's sustainable procurement procedures will be strictly followed to ensure quality goods and services are procured.	CCMD Ongoing

Risk	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program	Institutional	High	Participating institutions will be actively involved from the beginning in design, implementation and management decisions. Roles and responsibilities will be explicit and participants allowed to transparently implement while sharing regular updates on progress. There will be continuous engagement of institutions, regular reporting, monitoring of progress, and acknowledgement of efforts and achievements by each institution. Communication plans, stakeholder consultations and expected outputs will be fully developed. Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held. The private sector will be actively involved from the beginning through stakeholders' consultations and exchanges with the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Zimbabwe, which is already involved in the elaboration of reports to the UNFCCC. The engagement of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce will also be important to coordinate these efforts.	CCMD MECTHI High level Climate Change committee Ongoing
Inadequate management of the project may result in deficiencies in targeting of proposed interventions, delayed implementation of project activities and inadequate monitoring and evaluation	Institutional	Low	A dedicated and qualified PMU with oversight by the PSC will ensure effective project management. Qualified technical expertise will be procured based on the activity needs and requirements. The PMU will include a Project Technical Coordinator, Project Administrative and Financial Assistant. The project will develop an M&E strategy in line with UNEP and GEF monitoring and reporting requirements.	CCMD 2021

Risk	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
Poor quality of outputs delivery due to data unavailability	Technical	Low	<p>The project will develop local studies, templates and methodologies to help close some of the data and information gaps. Moreover, enhanced institutional arrangements engaging data providers in the development of the GHG inventory will increase their commitment to produce information.</p> <p>Other measures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Supporting continuous data generation and sharing through the online portal to be created. - Including academic institutions and industrial data providers in the technical working groups to facilitate data access; - Establishing formal collaboration arrangements with institutions that are the repositories of data; - Revising data collection templates for different categories of data providers; - Organizing training for data providers; - As much as possible take advantage of the existing national data collection infrastructure; <p>Expand the participation of data providers to cover new areas in the MRV framework.</p>	CCMD Ongoing
Slow and poor spend profile due to poor implementation capacity	Institutional, Technical,	Low	<p>Capacity will be built through project activities to support effective implementation. Guidance from the UNEP, which has expertise in delivering large international financial resources will assist the implementing partner and the PMU, in particular, for timely and effective resource utilization.</p>	CCMD Ongoing

Risk	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
High staff turnover in partner Government which may delay project implementation and drain the project of critical skills	Organizational,	Low	The project will involve Provincial, District and Ward level staff during training to maintain a large skills base at all levels. The project will capacitate a training institution to be a center of excellence for continuous training. Equipping the local service workers will give them job satisfaction and incentive to stay on.	CCMD 2021

Climate Risks Screening:

(i) How will the project's objectives or outputs be affected by climate risks over the period 2020 to 2050, and have the impact of these risks been addressed adequately?

Zimbabwe is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of decreasing availability of water resources and increasing prevalence of malaria infection (see analysis included below). The outputs and outcomes of the CBIT project in Zimbabwe are related to establishing institutional arrangements, strengthening transparency activities, training relevant stakeholders and overall capacity building. Climate change impact in Zimbabwe could adversely affect this project's objective and output in several ways:

●**Disrupt data collection and data storage systems and infrastructure.** The extreme weather and sea level raise and swell waves could impact the infrastructures hosting the data collection, management and storage system built by the project and causing a system disruption and loss of data.

●**Adversely affect capacity building activities.** Training activities, workshops and meeting could be adversely impacted by climate events which could disrupt the equipment and hinder participants and stakeholders' mobility.

●**Change priorities of project's stakeholders.** When a vulnerable country is impacted by extreme climate change effects, political priorities and investor's interests and co-financing availability might shift. This might adversely affect the outputs of the CBIT project, since the latter targets institutions and needs political attention and interest to be successfully implemented.

Climate-related risks are considered in the context of this CBIT project in more detail in the table further below.

Climate hazards and risk assessment for Zimbabwe

The future impacts of climate change in Zimbabwe were assessed through analysing past changes of surface air temperature (SAT) and rainfall for Zimbabwe anchoring on the IPCC AR5. The IPCC AR5 has more confidence in the increasing SAT than on rainfall for southern Africa in the mid-21st century. It is projected that soil water losses due to increased evapotranspiration will also affect

runoff, and the resultant deficits will affect river discharge and groundwater storage. This is particularly important in the light of increasing water demand, climate impacts and the consequent decreasing availability of usable water resources.

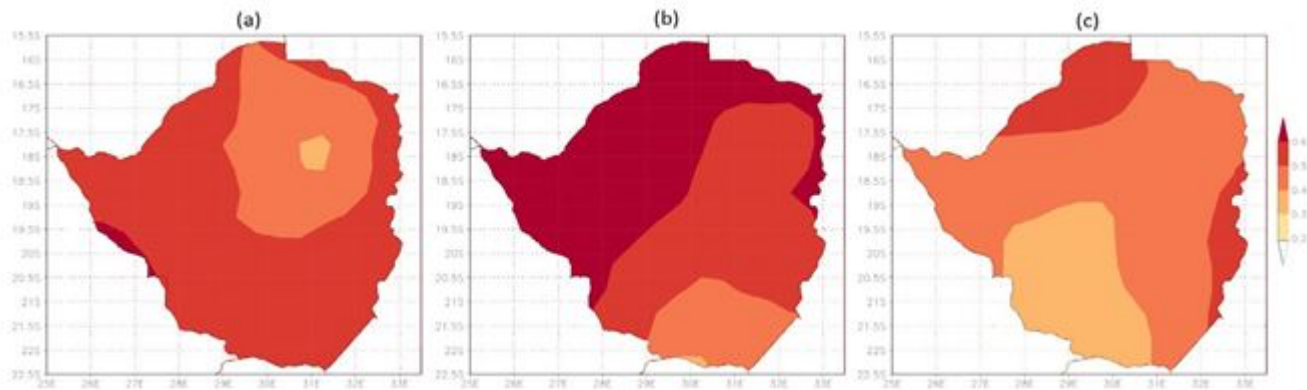


FIGURE 3: The Spatial Distribution of The Sat Trends During (A) Mjj (B) Ond And (C) Jfm For The Period 1960 To 2014.

Changes in Extreme Rainfall events

There were observed annual extreme rainfall events, but these were not definite in trends as temperature. Zimbabwe winter has exhibited a warming shift in both SAT min and SAT max during 1981. The summer period also demonstrated warming shifts in 1981 for the OND period but 1992 for the JFM period. A shift in the start of the wet or growing season (SoS) was observed for all the representative stations. The seasonal variations and general temperature rises have increased the chances of malaria prevalence in the country.

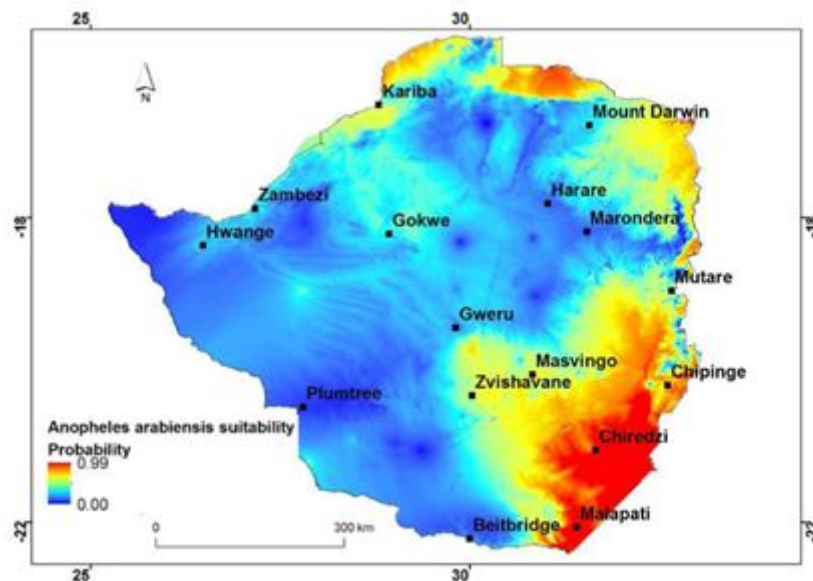


FIGURE 4: SUITABILITY OF MALARIA VECTOR (*ANOPHELES ARABIENSIS*) IN ZIMBABWE (GWITIRA ET AL., 2014)

TABLE 9: CLIMATE RISKS

Risk	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards/	By Whom / When?
Ineffective delivery due to Climate change risks of extreme weather events	Environmental	Moderate	Mitigation actions include alignment with early warning systems and education strategies and the National Communication Strategy to be delivered by this CBIT project.	CCMD Ongoing
Data archiving infrastructure developed may be exposed to climate risk due to geographical nature of Zimbabwe.	Operational	Low	<p>The main archiving will be done in Harare, where the climate risks are low. Cloud computing options will also be explored for the Climate Transparency Portal.</p> <p>However, the data kept at local communities especially the low-lying areas and eastern highlands that are prone to cyclone and flooding will remain at risk.</p>	CCMD Local authorities 2021
Project implementation delays due to damaged or destroyed road and other infrastructure	Environmental	Low	Most major cities and towns are linked by strong road networks. Most meetings and workshops will be done in the main cities and towns	CCMD Ongoing

(ii) Has the sensitivity to climate change, and its impacts, been assessed?

These impacts and sensitivities have been assessed as part of the TNC, Gender analysis for the NDC revisions and National Adaptation Planning process. These assessments are linked to the IPCC AR5. Given the nature of the project interventions which focus mainly on technical and institutional capacity building, the climate risk on the project implementation is expected to be moderate to low.

(iii) Have resilience practices and measures to address projected climate risks and impacts been considered? How will these be dealt with?

The TNC provided measures to mitigate the risks associated with the vulnerabilities and hazards of climate change. These range from policies, technologies to practices. Due to the nature and varying scale of the hazards and risks, most of these are addressed within the responsible government departments and ministries with the CCMD and EMA playing coordinating roles, as applicable. Project specific interventions will consider:

- For the data systems generated by the project, and the storage of this data, the project will design resilient systems able to withstand the threats posed by climate change, including extreme rainfall, storm surges, and damaging winds. This includes exploring options for storing data in the Climate Transparency Portal on a cloud server, ensuring to store project documents during the course of the project in shared cloud folders, etc.

- The project will ensure the safety of the personnel. When activities need to be postponed due to warnings, the safety and integrity of the people will always be a priority, and the project will only return in its course when safety can be mentally and physically assured. For capacity building activities, online options will be preferred when possible, to save resources for travel as a default position in the project. This approach helps limit possible adverse effects of extreme climate events. For those capacity building activities which need to take place in person, they will be planned with consideration for extreme weather event forecasts.

- To arise and maintain political and stakeholder's attention, the project activities will build awareness on the importance of NDC targets and of having a GHG inventory system and ensure the engagement of relevant institutions by establishing regular communication among sectoral institutions through working groups, while the Project Steering Committee will serve to increase the buy-in by high-level officials.

(iv) What technical and institutional capacity, and information, will be needed to address climate risks and resilience enhancement measures?

The complementarity of the NAP with this CBIT project, building on previous work under topics such as Climate Smart Agriculture is key. Early warning systems and effective dissemination of climate information and success stories will be required. Strengthening the capacity of the Civil Protection Unit and local authorities will help in coordination at the sub-national level.

COVID-19 Risk and Opportunity analysis

The COVID-19 pandemic is expected to impact the implementation of the project particularly due to public health restriction in convening participants for workshops and trainings. This CBIT project is expected to rely heavily on international consultants for delivery of key deliverables. The travel restriction and border closure may affect their engagement thus affecting the delivery of the project. The most significant COVID-19 related risks to the implementation of the project include the following;

- Travel restrictions between countries might hamper the execution of project activities;
- Project implementing partners/national partners might be working at a low(er) capacity;
- A likely reduction in the availability of (co-)financing for transparency related works;

The following are the appropriate response measures to reduce the impacts of COVID on project delivery:

- If travel restrictions (at international, regional and/or national level) remain in place due to the on-going COVID-19 pandemic, remote support will be provided by:
- Conducting trainings and capacity building activities virtually (e.g., via Webinars organized).
- Making training modules available via on-line training options, which will facilitate attendance as trainings will not be place- or time-bound; iii) Facilitating on-line exchanges (using Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.) between international, regional and national experts and project stakeholders when face-to-face exchanges, meetings, workshops, etc. are not feasible;
- Conducting assessments in partnership with local stakeholders via video (e.g. Zoom, Teams, Skype, WhatsApp, email, phone, etc.).
- If face-to-face project activities (e.g., trainings, meetings, field visits, etc.) will be able/allowed to take place, they will take into account international and national COVID-19 guidelines (including but not limited to: social distancing measures, wearing masks, hand sanitation stations, open-air venues, pre-and post- deep cleaning, etc.)

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The key risks for project delivery due to COVID-19 are outlined in the table below.

TABLE 10: COVID-19 RISK ANALYSIS:

Risk description	Main category	Risk level rating	Risk mitigation Strategy and Safeguards	By Whom / When?
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Ineffective implementation or delays in implementing project activities due to restricted movement under COVID 19 pandemic	Technical, Capacity	Moderate	Conduct virtual meetings, training, workshops and consultations. Fund data for those stakeholders who are financially constrained in order to ensure maximum and effective participating. Implement the World Health Organisation and national guidelines on COVID 19	CCMD, Government departments and ministries
Illness or loss of life of critical staff due to the COVID-19 pandemic	Technical, Capacity	Moderate	Reduce chances of exposure during periods of time with high reported infection rates. Ensure that key experts are supported by junior support staff to continue project activities in the case of staff absentees.	CCMD, Government departments and ministries

Poor delivery due to failure by stakeholders to participate in project activities	Technical, Capacity	Low	Conduct virtual meetings, training, workshops and consultations. Fund data for those stakeholders who are financially constrained in order to ensure maximum and effective participating	CCMD, Government departments and ministries
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TABLE 11:COVID-19 OPPORTUNITY ANALYSIS

Opportunity description	Main category	Opportunity level rating	Opportunity maximization strategy	By Whom / When?
There may be budgetary savings if meetings and workshops have to be held remotely;	Economic	Moderate	Use of the budget saving in reconstruction of the economy and supporting the vulnerable members of society	Ministry of Finance
Reduction of air pollution from transport due to COVID-19 movement restrictions	Environmental	Moderate	Minimization of movement by road, rail and air, unless it is absolutely necessary.	All ministries and departments
Increased demand for ICT and data for virtual meetings leads to increased revenues for local industry. Another benefit of switching to on-line meetings, webinars and workshops is that it can allow for a higher and broader participation than physical in-person meetings, which are very often limited to a maximum number of participants because of budgetary constraints (i.e. travel, venue and catering costs) and room	Institutional	Moderate	Increase invite for meetings and workshops and provide data for those who may not afford.	CCMD

TABLE 12: RISK RATING KEY

Rating	Description
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Very high risk -	The outcome of the project will be jeopardized by climate change, with a potential for severe impacts of significant irreversibility. Climate-related risks are likely to result in financial, environmental and/or social underperformance or failures. Adaptation measures are likely to be ineffective, extremely costly, socially unacceptable or increase risk and reduce resilience. Adaptation limits may be reached, or loss and damage will occur.
High risk -	There is a potential for widespread impacts from climate change. Outcomes may be undermined by climate change, and adaptation measures may not be readily available. Financial, environmental and social underperformance or failure cannot be excluded. However, risk management activities are likely to increase resilience and adaptive capacity of households, infrastructure, communities, and ecosystems.
Moderate risk -	Impact from climate change may occur, but will be limited, transient or manageable. Financial, environmental and social underperformance or failure is unlikely. The system has the capacity to manage volatility, shocks, stressors or changing climate trends.
Low Risk -	No impact from climate change, or even positive impact, is expected based on best available science. Financial, environmental and social underperformance or failure appears very unlikely.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, through the Climate Change Management Department will lead and coordinate the execution of this project. The Ministry will also support the establishment of institutional arrangements (government, CSOs, private sector etc.) for a robust national system for GHG emission inventories, NDC tracking, the development of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy and training provided as part of the project. The Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) will second a Project Technical Coordinator who will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring of the project.

Role of the Ministry

The Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry will also coordinate with implementing partners, including government institutions and departments, as well as research institutions and universities who will participate in data collection and information sharing to feed into the MRV system. Each of the 5 priority sectors will also have a focal point for data collection. Synergies will be created with the initiative 'Support Towards Implementing Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)' - STIZ-NDC regarding the domestic MRV system for tracking low emission development in Zimbabwe. A strong coordination will be needed and facilitated by the fact that the MECTHI is the Executing Agency of both projects.

The role of the CCMD

The CCMD will also hold meetings, communications and facilitate information flow among partner institutions and other stakeholders. The Climate Transparency Unit will be part of the CCMD. The CCMD will oversee the work of both the National Communication Office and Climate Transparency Unit and work closely with the PMU. The Climate Transparency Unit and the National Communication Office will work together to ensure coordination of secretariat functions. The Climate Transparency Unit will report to the CCMD on the technical aspects of reporting under the ETF and

the proposed legislation and supporting legal and regulatory framework. The Climate Transparency Unit will report and provide accurate and up-to-date technical advice and guidance to both PMU and the Steering Committee on issues related to the implementation of the project activities. It is envisaged that the transparency unit will work closely with the FNC project team, and that the administrative burden will be shared between the two teams.

Linkages of CBIT with other projects

The CBIT project builds on, and will also be implemented along with, other climate change related projects in Zimbabwe. The CCMD has the overall mandate to coordinate and oversee all climate change projects under implementation. The CCMD will include the CBIT project activities in its annual work plans developed or updated regularly during the year. The use of a consolidated CCMD work plan will ensure that there is complementarity in related activities, and at the same time minimise clashes or crowding out of CBIT activities, especially considering that most key stakeholders will be required to participate in other projects, besides the CBIT. Examples include the FNC/BUR, COMESA, ICAT, SECA, CAEP, GCF and DevPROMIS projects. The CCMD will work closely with Climate Change focal persons that were appointed in key government ministries and departments. This will ensure that all key stakeholders participate consistently in the CBIT and related projects. The CCMD will also invite CBIT consultants and/or members of the PMU to attend meetings or workshops related to CBIT work. Reports and key documents from other projects will be availed to CBIT consultants, and vice versa. The PMU will be housed in the CCMD. The CBIT project steering committee (PSC) will be comprised of key stakeholder representatives, including key government ministries, civil society and the private sector, as detailed below. The PSC will meet three times a year to review work plans, budgets and progress of implementation. The CCMD's annual work plan will also be discussed at the PSC meetings to ensure that the full work programme under the CCMD remit is considered alongside management of CBIT project activities.

This CBIT project will ensure that results on the domestic MRV system for tracking the NDC in its mitigation part will be compatible and integrated as a building block of the online MRV portal, which will be prepared to receive data inputs on a NDC tracking. The STIZ-NDC project was concluded in 2020. Considering the timeline of these related projects, the CBIT initiative can be considered a continuation of efforts to improve NDC implementation tracking. This CBIT project will build upon results of the STIZ-NDC project, particularly under Output 2: 'By 2020 an effective and sustainable domestic, gender sensitive MRV system for tracking low emission development is functional in Zimbabwe', which is more specific, and design and operationalize the online climate transparency portal, further improving the MRV system where needed.

On M&E of adaptation, coordination will be ensured with the GCF readiness and preparatory support project 'Building Capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe', (2019- 2021), which will run in parallel and will also be implemented by UNEP and the same Ministry as Executing Agency. The technical and training activities will be complemented by this CBIT project where needed, since the related outcomes and outputs shall develop and institutionalize a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process, in a comprehensive effort to generate guidelines, tools, templates, indicators and training manuals. Moreover, the CBIT initiative will build upon the 'Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway' (SECA) project, to be concluded in 2020,

particularly in results of activities 1.2 and 1.3 to support the Development of the National Climate Change Learning Strategy so as to design the legal framework and institutional arrangements for MRV, to integrate it to the training activities, to guide the participation of academia in the development of tools and methodologies under this CBIT project, to inform the development of the National Climate Change Communication Strategy as well as other capacity-building activities integrated to the National Adaptation Planning project.

Meanwhile, with resources from the National Communication Support Programme, the country is developing its Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC and its first Biennial Update Report, with the UNEP Programme being the implementing agency. The project will work in close coordination with the CBIT initiative, which will develop an MRV online portal which will enable archiving and publicizing of GHG Inventory data and information, so as to guarantee the continuous process of elaboration of the national GHG inventories in a timely and efficient way. Both projects will be managed and coordinated by the Department of Climate Change Management, which will ensure efficient alignment of activities and outputs thereby avoiding duplication.

At an international level, this project will be totally aligned with the GEF CBIT programming directions as well as the UNFCCC Enhanced Transparency Framework and will contribute with the Global Coordination Platform and will look for synergies with the Sustainable Development Goals.

The CBIT Global Coordination Platform is funded by the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and co-organized by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNEP and the UNEP DTU Partnership, with the support of the Global Support Programme for National Communications and Biennial Update Reports (GSP). This platform facilitates knowledge exchange from CBIT projects among countries, maximizes learning opportunities, and enhances coordination among transparency practitioners. Zimbabwe will participate in the CBIT global coordination platform sharing national CBIT information and updating the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of Zimbabwe's CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives. This project will also support Zimbabwe to contribute and be an active partner of the CBIT Global Coordination Platform, by updating and exchanging information through the global platform as well as actively participating at the workshops.

Zimbabwe is committed to the 2030 Agenda. The CBIT project will seek to coordinate tracking of SDG progress in particular related to climate change (SDG 13) and Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all (SDG 4).

Finally, this project will build upon and contribute to activities carried out by the Partnership for Transparency under the Paris Agreement (PATPA). In November 2018, Zimbabwe hosted a Workshop on strengthening MRV capacities with participants from 14 Anglophone African countries and 10 speakers in Harare, to discuss ways to strengthen MRV capacities and prepare for the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement. The workshop targeted at policy-makers and practitioners from English speaking African countries involved in developing and implementing transparency systems with a focus on AFOLU, energy and transport sectors.

Institutional arrangements:

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation.

Table 12 presents the institutional arrangements for implementation of the project. The institutional arrangements build on the existing arrangements, notably the established CCMD structure, as well as project management units for the Fourth National Communication/Biennial update Report 1 and NAP. The CCMD is an existing Department established under the MECTHI. A project director will be appointed from the staff in CCMD. The project director will be withdrawn for the normal duties and focus on the project for the duration of the project. Quarterly project review meetings will be conducted by the Project Steering Committee. The key stakeholder identified during the inception workshop and consultation phases of the project will be consulted with and/or kept updated on the project implementation, as applicable. At intervals, the project management unit will organize stakeholder consultation or validation works. Periodic and milestone reports will be compiled. Experts involved in the NDC, NAP, NC4/BUR1 will be actively engaged throughout the project.

TABLE 12: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT FOR THE PROJECT

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
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Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Steering Committee (PSC)	<p>Focal Persons from key Ministries and government departments, NGOs, private sector, research and academia, as listed below:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ministry Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (CCMD) 2. Ministry of Energy and power development 3. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development 4. Ministry of Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, and Rural Settlement 5. Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing 6. Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development 7. Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare 8. Ministry of Industry and Commerce 9. Scientific Industrial Research Development Centre 10. Environmental Management Agency 11. Forestry Commission 12. Zimbabwe Statistical Agency 13. Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe 14. Urban and Rural Councils Association 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Oversight of the project progress and implementation of outputs; ? Approve annual work plans and budget; ? Approve management decisions to ensure timely delivery of quality outputs; ? Provide overall guidance and strategic direction; ? Involve national stakeholders to support project implementation, as well as provide synergies with other complementing initiatives and ongoing projects; ? Provide insight on national policy barriers and proposed stages of national policy development. 	Once per term (three times a year)

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Implementing GEF Agency (IA)	UNEP, Climate Change Mitigation Unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Ensure timely disbursement/sub-allotment to executing agency based on agreed legal document and in accordance with UNEP and GEF fiduciary standards; ? Follow-up with Executing agency for progress, equipment, financial and audit reports; ? Provide consistent and regular oversight on project execution and conduct project supervisory missions as per Supervision Plans and in doing so ensures that all UNEP and GEF criteria, rules and regulations are adhered to by project partners; ? Technically assess and oversee quality of project outputs, products and deliverables ? including formal publications; ? Provide no-objection to main TORs and subcontracts issued by the project, including selection of project manager or equivalent; ? Attend and facilitate inception workshops, field visits where relevant, and selected steering committee meetings; ? Assess project risks, and monitor and enforce a risk management plan; ? Regularly monitor project progress and performance and rate progress towards meeting project objectives, project execution progress, quality of project monitoring and evaluation, and risk; ? Monitor reporting by project executing partners and provide prompt feedback on the contents of the report; ? Promptly inform the management of any significant risks or project problems and take action and follow up on decisions made; ? Apply adaptive management principles to the supervision of the project; ? Review of reporting, checking for consistency between execution activities and expenditures, ensuring that it respects GEF rules; ? Clear cash requests, and authorization of disbursements once reporting found to be complete; ? Approve budget revision, certify fund availability and transfer funds; 	Periodic meetings with Project Management Unit (PMU) and EA, at least once per month.

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Executing Agency (EA)	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, CCMD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Ensure that the project meets its objectives and achieves expected outcomes; ? Ensure technical execution according to the execution plan laid out in the project document; ? Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; ? Ensure compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to IA; ? Submit budget revisions to IA for approval; ? Address and propose solutions to any problem or inconsistency raised by the IA; ? Bring issues raised by or associated with clients to the IA for resolution; ? Facilitate meetings of Steering Committees and other oversight bodies of the project; ? Day to day oversight of project execution; ? Submit all technical reports and completion reports to IA (realized outputs, inventories, verification of co-finance, terminal reporting, etc.); ? Monitoring and evaluation of the project outputs and outcomes; ? Effective use of both international and national resources ? Timely availability of financing to support project execution; ? Proper coordination among all project stakeholders; in particular national parties; ? Timely submission of all project reports, including work plans and financial reports, ? Follow-up with, or progress, procurement, financial and audit reports. 	Internal quarterly meetings between PTC and PD

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
Project Management Unit (PMU)	Project Director (PD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Will be represented by an officer from the CCMD; ? Host/chair the PSC annual meetings; ? Report to and receive advice from the PSC; ? Identify and secure partner support for the implementation of project activities; ? Advise on hiring process. 	Regular meetings with PTC, at least twice per month.

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
	Project Technical Coordinator (PTC)	<p>The PTC will be paid with GEF funds and be hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry / CCMD, and will be responsible for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Take responsibility for day-to-day project operations; ? Take responsibility for the execution of the project in accordance with the project objectives, activities and budget; ? Deliver the outputs and demonstrate its best efforts in achieving the project outcomes; ? Coordinate project execution and liaison with national counterparts (relevant ministries, electric utilities, private sector, NGOs etc.); ? Undertake field visits; ? Manage financial resources and processing all financial transaction relating to sub-allotments; ? Prepare all annual/year-end project revisions; ? Attend and facilitate inception workshops and national steering committee meetings; ? Assess project risks in the field, monitor risk management plan; ? Ensure technical quality of products, outputs and deliverables; ? Coordinate the project work team; ? Coordinate with strategic taskforces; ? Act as secretary of the PSC; ? Plan the PSC annual meetings; ? Periodic reporting to UNEP and the PSC for allocation of the GEF grant according to the quarterly and annual work plans and budgets in coordination with UNEP and PD; ? Notify UNEP and the PSC in writing if there is need for modification to the agreed implementation plan and budget, and to seek approval; ? Address and rectify any issues or inconsistencies raised by the Executing Agency; ? Support compilation and submission of progress, financial and audit reporting to the Executing Agency; ? Prepare, at the end of the project, the project Final Report. 	Regular meetings with PD at least twice per month.

Body	Composition	Role and description	Frequency of meetings
	Project Administrative and Financial Assistant	? Budgetary control and processing of all financial transactions ? Support to process procurements and other administrative tasks	Every two weeks with the PTC

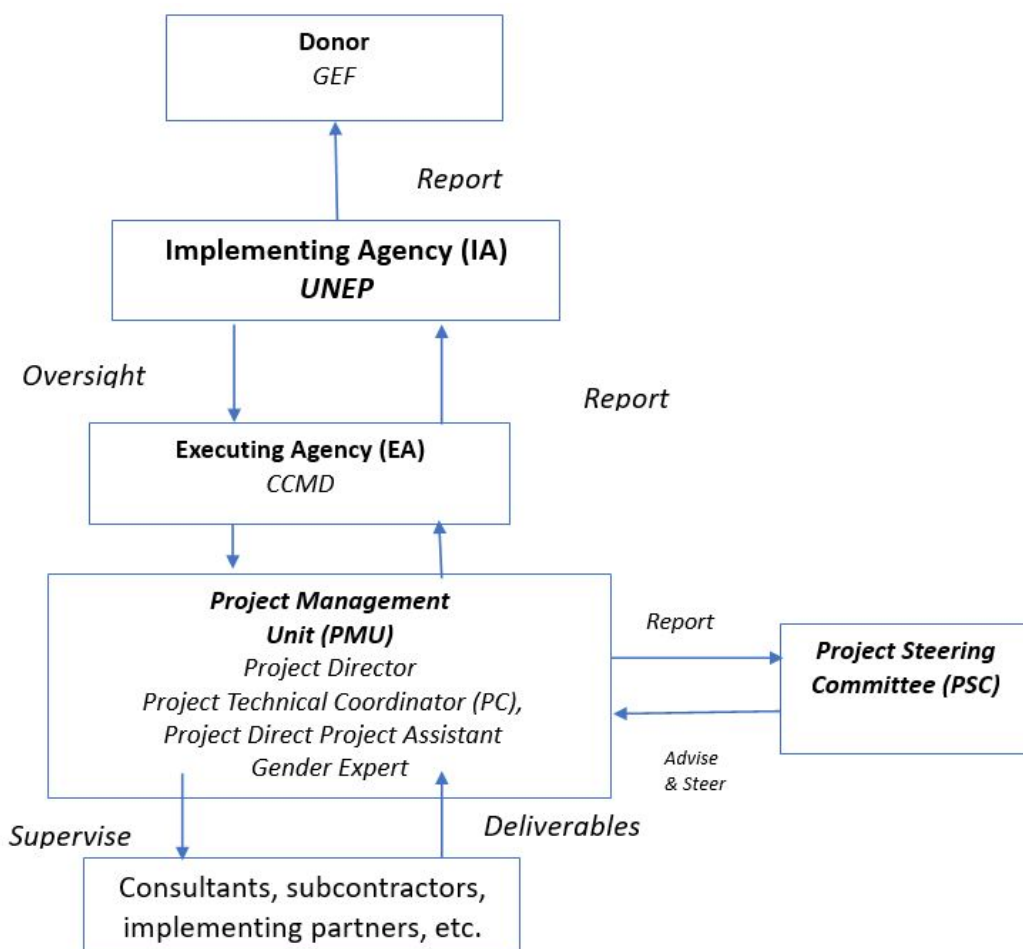


FIGURE 6: PROJECT ORGANIZATIONAL CHART

UNEP has the role of GEF Implementing Agency. Zimbabwe's Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry through the Climate Change Management Department and its National Communications Office will lead and coordinate the execution of this project.

MECTHI, as a coordinating institution for climate change projects in the country, is also participating in all other GEF projects as coordinator or counterpart, therefore MECTHI will ensure that there is constant check of the activities and the synergies that can be created among initiatives. Moreover, since MECTHI is participating in different international and regional platforms there is a great potential to share the lessons learned in this project with other developing countries.

Recently, the GEF approved the support for the development of the Fourth National Communication and the country's first Biennial Update Report, which are also executed by MECTHI. It is expected that the FNC and the BUR will address some of the areas identified for improved future reporting. The country has also recently developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) readiness proposal to the Green Climate Fund (GCF). This GCF NAP Readiness project seeks to address some of the barriers by strengthening the institutional, technical and financial capacity of the Zimbabwe government at national, regional and local levels to advance the NAP process. The activities under these initiatives will be well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification without duplication of effort. The CBIT project team will ensure that outputs from the ICAT, NDC Partnership (CAEP) and DevPromise will feed into project outputs through regular meetings of project management units or active participation in the Project Steering Committee.

Finally, this project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. As indicated in Activity 2.7, there will be a process of knowledge sharing between the contents of the MRV system and the Global Coordination Platform in the form of an engagement, such as a webinar or workshop. This is expected to include lessons learned, highlights and innovations of the MRV system and climate data and information.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

This CBIT project is well-aligned with national development, socio-economic and environmental priorities. The project is consistent with Zimbabwe's NDC, NCs, BURs, NAP Road map, National Development strategies, plans, National Gender Policy, National Development Plan and reports. Whilst the National Climate Change Policy is consistent with the NDC objectives, the National Development Strategy (NDS1) -2021 to 2025 was developed after the INDCs and LEDS, as a result is not refined to help achieve the NDCs. Thus, CBIT Project will contribute to framing of the NDC to consider sectoral targets in National Development Strategy (NDS1) -2021 to 2025 with climate-specific indicators to track, monitor and report Zimbabwe's NDC targets in future NDC updates and revision for the EFT process.

This project will create basic elements of a domestic monitoring system to assess the progress of implementation of mitigation actions and will collaborate with the medium and long-term climate change policy planning. Key policies and strategies supporting the project include the National Climate Policy, the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the economic blueprint, 'Zimbabwe Transitional Stabilisation Programme,' with sections 1216 ? 1224 on climate change highlighting that the devastating effects of climate change requires interventions towards enhancing resilience and taking urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts consistent with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development specifically Sustainable Development Goal number 13. The programme assured that Government will integrate the necessary mitigatory measures into national policies, strategies and planning to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate change by improving

education and awareness; raising human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation; increasing adaptive capacity; and strengthening early warning systems.

According to the Zimbabwe Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) 2016-2018, on its Pillar 5 'Environment and Climate Change', the Government recognises the relationship that exists between poverty and climate change. Priority programmes include scaling up adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems; Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway; and the Zimbabwe Climate Change Technical Assistance Programme. The Government, on its part, commits to ensure increased budgetary allocation towards climate change related programmes, including the capacity to integrate climate change in the planning, design and implementation of development activities, with a focus on the management of natural resources. This CBIT project will strengthen such capacity to mainstream climate change into policy-making and national planning, by enhancing available tools and institutional capacities for an efficient and coordinated management of climate change-related information.

The project is aligned with Zimbabwe's priorities communicated in its NDC and more recently in the ongoing revision of the NDC implementation and will be vital to facilitate the coordinated implementation of activities and measures contained within. Specifically, the capacity building actions within this CBIT funded project will increase the capability of the country to produce transparent, complete, comparable, consistent and accurate GHG inventories, perform mitigation assessments, adaptation and vulnerability assessments and tracking of finance support received and needed included in the National Communications and in the Biennial Update Reports and future BTRs under the PA. The project will also feed into proposed climate change act in Zimbabwe which will be developed under the CBIT output 1.1. The climate change act will establish legal and institutional framework to formalize climate reporting under the ETF. The Climate Act main objective is to establishing the principles, approaches and provisions to guide climate change management in the country; to mainstream climate change adaptation and mitigation measures into economic and social development at all levels of Government and across sectors; to provide incentives to support Zimbabwe's emission reduction efforts; and, to facilitate the implementation of international obligations. The law will empower the Minister of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to facilitate a national system for the coordination of data collection for the elaboration of the National GHG Inventory, carry out mitigation assessments, adaptation and vulnerability and climate finance tracking. The Act will enable the regulation, enforcement and monitoring of compliance regarding levels of the reporting of climate information under an ETF.

CBIT project is well-aligned the newly established National Climate Change Fund (NCCF). The NCCF seeks to mobilise climate change resources from different financing sources, including public and private, international and domestic resources to support country-driven climate change priorities based on national circumstances. The NCCF will support establishment of Zimbabwe's national climate finance facility and also coordinate climate financing and measuring impact of the projects supported by the Fund. CBIT will ensure that the CCMD and the new Climate Transparency Unit working together with the Ministry of Finance will further develop and institutionalise the DEVPROMIS financial tracking system /tool which will contribute to the country's efforts to increase its transparency in the area of climate finance.

The CBIT project is aiming to address the second and sixth capacity constraints indicated in the National Capacity Self-Assessment (2006), which relate, respectively to: generating, packaging and

disseminating information about climate change and the UNFCCC; and lack of capacity for systematic inventorying of greenhouse gases and ozone-depleting gases.

In addition, intended CBIT project activities under output 1.1 and output 1.3 related to the development of a transparency portal will help the country to meet the associated UNFCCC reporting requirements for establishment of a domestic MRV system. The MRV systems developed in this project will also increase Zimbabwe's capacity to implement roadmap for development a National Adaptation Plan currently prepared under the GCF Readiness project 'Building Capacity to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe'. This GCF NAP Readiness project seeks to address some of the barriers by strengthening the institutional, technical and financial capacity of the Zimbabwe government at national, regional and local levels to advance the NAP process including prioritization of adaptation at sectoral and cross-sectoral levels. The activities under these initiatives will be well coordinated and targeted to ensure that they address capacity needs as it relates to enhancing monitoring, reporting and verification.

This CBIT project will ensure that the MRV procedures and tools thereby established are compatible and work as a building block of the whole MRV system and corresponding online portal.

According to the Zimbabwe Interim Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (I-PRSP) 2016-2018, on its Pillar 5 'Environment and Climate Change', the Government recognises the relationship that exists between poverty and climate change. Priority programmes include scaling up adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems; Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway; and the Zimbabwe Climate Change Technical Assistance Programme. The Government, on its part, commits to ensure increased budgetary allocation towards climate change related programmes, including the capacity to integrate climate change in the planning, design and implementation of development activities, with a focus on the management of natural resources. This CBIT project will strengthen such capacity to mainstream climate change into policy-making and national planning, by enhancing available tools and institutional capacities for an efficient and coordinated management of climate change-related information.

This CBIT initiative is also consistent with the country Nationally Determined Contribution, especially in its mitigation component, which targets the energy sector and is based on a deviation from a Business As Usual scenario, conditional to support received. The project will enable the process of NAMA formulation, as part of NDC implementation, by developing scenarios and training to inform policy-making as well as in-built MRV protocols for NDCs. Moreover, the project will enhance the elaboration of GHG inventories, which are essential for assessing the evolution of GHG emission reductions.

CBIT project is contributing to the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts and it will contribute to the specific target 13.3 Improve education, awareness-raising and human and institutional capacity on climate change mitigation, adaptation, impact reduction and early warning and indicator 13.3.2 Number of countries that have communicated the strengthening of institutional, systemic and individual capacity-building to implement adaptation, mitigation and technology transfer, and development actions.

In addition, the CBIT project is aligned with United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) for the period 2016-2020, the project aligns with UNDAF 2016-2020, which was extended through 2021 to align with the five-year National Development Plan (2021-2025), in line with the

Transitional Stabilization Programme. A one-year extension of the UNFPA country programme would align it with the extended UNDAF and the National Development Plan [1] especially with regard to its Priority Area 1: 'Poverty and inequality reduction, inclusive growth and sustainable development?', under Outcome 1.2 'Communities and national institutions resilience and management of natural resources improved by 2020?', since it further supports 'capacity development within government and partners to collect and analyse evidence to inform policies including vulnerability adaptation assessments and mitigation analysis in all sectors to mainstream and strengthen the management and implementation of environment and climate change interventions?.

[1] . https://www.unfpa.org/sites/default/files/board-documents/main-document/DP.FPA_.2020.10_-_CPExt_for_2020_SRS_-_FINAL_-_16Jul20.pdf

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

An overview of challenges in Knowledge Management

Although Zimbabwe has been elaborating national climate change reports since 2002, the institutional arrangements required significant improvement particularly in terms of knowledge management. Some of the key gaps has been identified in terms of knowledge management includes the following;

- ? Lack of an online climate transparency portal for knowledge management and data sharing
- ? Lack of tools for NDC tracking
- ? Lack of documentation of procedures and calculations used for GHG inventory compilation;
- ? Lack of archiving facilities for the data collected for national climate change reports;
- ? National experts are involved in national climate change reporting are hired on an ad-hoc project basis and limited number of experts in CCMD are trained in climate change reporting

Proposed processes to capture, assess and document info, lessons, best practice & expertise generated during implementation.

1. The project will develop an online Climate Transparency Portal linked to the website of METCHI (Output 1.3) which will be developed in the first year of the project. This portal is aimed to provide a platform to share the technical reports and training materials developed under the project activities with all the stakeholders and public. This portal will share database reports from GHG inventory, tracking of mitigation action and adaptation databases.

2. CBIT project will support knowledge management in GHG inventory compilation NDC tracking, adaptation tracking and tagging climate finance through establishment of online data base management system. These databases will be archived in cloud storages and as well as dedicated servers housed in METCHI. Staff will be trained for utilization and maintenance of these databases and on data management.

3. All the trainings and workshops conducted under the CBIT project will be well documented in the form of video recordings and workshop reports. Due to the COVID19 pandemic situation, most of the trainings will be held online. These online trainings and webinars will be recorded, and reports will be developed and published in the Climate Transparency Portal.

4. CBIT project will support peer-peer sharing of knowledge and experience through participation in the regional training workshop of ETF of PA. The Zimbabwe CBIT project will partner with CBIT global coordination platform via regular updating of the Zimbabwe CBIT Project webpage (<https://www.cbitplatform.org/projects/strengthening-capacity-institutions-zimbabwe-conform-transparency-requirements-paris>).

5. In addition, knowledge gained from implementation of the project activities will be properly documented and integrated into the relevant capacity building programs for local government agencies/authorities and private sector stakeholders. Training session outcomes will be reviewed by the PMU periodically and key lessons shared with the PSC. Sharing of knowledge will also be undertaken through regular meetings organized by the PMU for the PSC, TWGs and other stakeholders.

6. The ongoing training on LEAP modelling with the Stockholm Environment Institute (SEI) for the GHG inventories and mitigation scenario analysis exercise has shown the interest and importance of participatory training and the modelling outputs will be integrated into the CBIT project outputs.

A discussion on how knowledge and learning will contribute to overall project/program impact and sustainability

Knowledge and learning in the proposed project will be the results of project activities integrated into all the project components, and the abovementioned knowledge outputs will collectively deliver the overall project impact. Knowledge and learning also play an important role in sustaining the project impact as all knowledge outputs will be owned and managed by project partners and stakeholders who will directly contribute and enhance the impacts beyond the project period. For example, training and capacity building programs such as training on modelling for all IPCC inventory sectors, development of baseline projections and mitigation analysis will create future trainers within the stakeholder institutions. These trainers will ensure that knowledge is passed to their co-workers who will be working in tracking of NDC implementation, thus ensuring project sustainability beyond the implementation stage.

The Government of Zimbabwe published in 2020, a National Climate Change Learning Strategy (2020 ? 2030) and this has identified knowledge gaps on climate change and sets recommendations how to address challenges to existing training and educational systems in order to increase learning opportunities and reach all relevant stakeholders. This strategy will help to inform Government on how to strengthen capacity building at all levels (Systemic, Individual, and Institutional), learning and skills development in relation to climate change. The Government of Zimbabwe expected to use this strategy to transform learning and skills development in the country towards enhanced climate change mitigation and adaptation actions as the citizenry becomes more informed. The activities within CBIT intend to train and reinforce the capacity building on climate change knowledge across all the sectors of the economy and at all levels of the country.

Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT Global Coordination Platform as well as other international conferences/webinars by providing and receiving inputs and sharing the knowledge produced through presentations, short articles or policy briefs. The

project proposal will further define how national CBIT information shall be shared and updated on the global coordination platform. Sharing lessons learnt and experiences under the platform will ensure alignment of this CBIT project with other national, regional and global transparency initiatives.

Strategic Communication Plan

Information on processes and lessons learned will be consistently collected and documented throughout project implementation, as much as possible, and then shared and replicated to contribute to the project's impact and sustainability. This will be done in line with the National Climate Change Learning Strategy and will inform the delivery of the National Climate Change Communication Strategy to be developed under Output 1.5 of the CBIT project. Knowledge management practices will be carried out by the Project Technical coordinator, who will be assisted by a national consultant, responsible for developing a National Climate Change Communication Strategy. Critical results from project activities will be carefully documented and disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and fora.

The project will contribute towards development of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy that will be developed under this CBIT project (Output 1.4). This will include the following activities to communicate and inform the stakeholders on the outputs of CBIT project as well as other con-current projects:

1. Presentation of the results and findings of the project implementation and technical deliverables as part of side events in Conference of Parties (COP);
2. Presentation of the main findings of the project outputs to inline ministries and other stakeholders such as private sector and civil society organizations;
3. Public awareness campaigns to promote the government's leadership on climate action.

In terms of budget, the main knowledge management elements in the deliverables add up to USD 470,250 as shown in the table below:

TABLE 13: Knowledge Management Plan

Deliverable	Description	Estimated value for Knowledge management (USD)	Expected delivery date (project month)
1.1.11	Training workshop report and training materials on handover training for newly appointed Transparency Unit staff;	16,000	M34
1.2.4	Five training workshop reports and training materials on latest IPCC guidelines, GHG inventory tools, emissions projections, templates, guidance protocols and the QA/QC plan	50,000	M10 ? M16
1.2.6	Two training workshop reports and training materials on the development of country-specific emission factors.	20,000	M24, M35
1.2.7	Report on the integration of the national GHG inventory data management system into the GHG inventory compilation cycle and the online Climate Transparency Portal;	50,000	M15

1.2.8	Three training workshop reports and training materials on the GHG inventory data management system	30,000	M15 ? M17
1.3.2	Climate Transparency Portal ? an online data management platform for tracking NDC implementation that includes a database of mitigation and adaptation actions (including information on the nature of the action, coverage (i.e., sectors and gases) (b) methodologies and assumptions, (c) objectives of actions and steps taken or envisaged to achieve that action), climate finance and support tracking, and wider impacts linked to SDGs and National Strategies	100,000	M23
1.3.5	Three training workshop reports and training materials on the online Climate Transparency Portal for tracking NDC implementation	30,000	M23 ? M25
1.3.6	Five training workshop reports and training materials on tools, templates, guidelines, procedures and indicators for tracking NDC implementation (mitigation, adaptation and support), evaluating wider impacts and compliance with reporting under the MPGs	50,000	M18, M19, M29
1.3.7	Two training workshop reports and training materials on identifying and reporting climate finance expenditures	20,000	M20
1.3.8	Three reports on engagement with the CBIT Global Platform and other workshops and international conferences on climate and transparency, including a regional peer-exchange workshop	24,000	M24, M30, M35
1.4.2	Two training workshop reports and training materials on integrating GHG inventory data into policy making	20,000	M30, M32
1.4.3	Two training workshop reports and training materials on integrating results of vulnerability assessments, mitigation assessments and NDC tracking data into policy making	20,000	M31, M33
1.4.4	National Climate Change Communication Strategy	30,250	M29
1.4.5	Validation workshop report on National Climate Change Communication Strategy	10,000	M28
Total estimated budget		470,250	

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) activities and related costs are presented in the costed M&E Plan (Annex J) and are fully integrated in the overall project budget. The project will comply with UNEP standard monitoring, reporting and evaluation procedures. Reporting requirements and templates are an integral part of the legal instrument to be signed by the Executing Agency and the Implementing Agency

The project M&E plan is consistent with the GEF Monitoring and Evaluation policy. The Project Results Framework presented in Annex A includes SMART indicators for each expected outcome as well as end-of-project targets. These indicators along with the key deliverables and benchmarks included in Annex L will be the main tools for assessing project implementation progress and whether project results are being achieved. The means of verification to track the indicators are summarized in Annex A.

The M&E plan will be reviewed and revised as necessary during the project Inception Workshop (IW) to ensure project stakeholders understand their roles and responsibilities vis-?-vis project monitoring

and evaluation. Indicators and their means of verification may also be fine-tuned at the inception workshop. General project monitoring is the responsibility of the Project Management Unit (PMU), but other project partners could have responsibilities in collecting specific information to track the indicators. It is the responsibility of the Project Technical Coordinator to inform UNEP of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely fashion.

The project Steering Committee (PSC) will receive periodic reports on progress and will make recommendations to UNEP concerning the need to revise any aspects of the Results Framework or the M&E Plan. Project oversight to ensure that the project meets UNEP and GEF policies and procedures is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager. The UNEP Task Manager will also review the quality of draft project outputs, provide feedback to the project partners, and establish peer review procedures to ensure adequate quality of scientific and technical outputs and publications.

Project supervision will take an adaptive management approach. The UNEP Task Manager will develop a project Supervision Plan at the inception of the project, which will be communicated to the Project Management Unit and the project partners during the Inception Workshop. The emphasis of the Task Manager's supervision will be on outcome monitoring but without neglecting project financial management and implementation monitoring.

Progress vis-à-vis delivering the agreed project global environmental benefits will be assessed with the Steering Committee at agreed intervals. Project risks and assumptions will be regularly monitored both by the Project Management Unit, the project partners and UNEP. Risk assessment and rating is an integral part of the Project Implementation Review (PIR). The PIR will be completed by the Project Technical Coordinator and ratings will be provided by UNEP's Task Manager. The quality of project monitoring and evaluation will also be reviewed and rated as part of the PIR. UNEP's Task Manager will have the responsibility of verifying the PIR and submitting it to the GEF. Key financial parameters will be monitored quarterly to ensure cost-effective use of financial resources.

Since this is a Medium-Size Project (MSP) of less than 4 years of duration, no Mid-Term Evaluation (MTE) will be undertaken. However, if the project is rated as being at risk or if deemed needed by the Task Manager, he/she may decide to conduct an optional Mid-Term Review (MTR). This review will include all parameters recommended by the GEF Evaluation Office for Terminal Evaluations (TE) and will verify information gathered through the GEF tracking tools, as relevant. The review will be carried out using a participatory approach whereby parties that may benefit or be affected by the project will be consulted. Such parties were identified during the stakeholder analysis (see section 2 above). Members of the project Steering Committee could be interviewed as part of the MTR process and the Project Technical Coordinator will develop a management response to the review recommendations along with an implementation plan. Results of the MTR will be presented to the Project Steering Committee. It is the responsibility of the UNEP Task Manager to monitor whether the agreed recommendations are being implemented.

In-line with the GEF Evaluation requirements, the project will be subject to an independent Terminal Evaluation (TE). The TE will provide an independent assessment of project performance (in terms of relevance, effectiveness and efficiency), and determine the likelihood of impact and sustainability. The project performance will be assessed against standard evaluation criteria using a six-point rating scheme. It will have two primary purposes: (i) to provide evidence of results to meet accountability requirements, and (ii) to promote learning, feedback, and knowledge sharing through results and lessons learned among UNEP staff and implementing partners. The direct costs of the evaluation will be charged against the project evaluation budget. The TE will typically be initiated after the project's

operational completion. If a follow-on phase of the project is envisaged, the timing of the evaluation will be discussed with the Evaluation Office to feed into the submission of the follow-on proposal.

The draft TE report will be sent by the Evaluation Office to project stakeholders for comment. Formal comments on the report will be shared by the Evaluation Office in an open and transparent manner. The final determination of project ratings will be made by the Evaluation Office when the report is finalized.

The evaluation report will be publicly disclosed and will be followed by a recommendation compliance process. The evaluation recommendations will be entered into a Recommendations Implementation Plan template by the Evaluation Office. Formal submission of the completed Recommendations Implementation Plan by the project manager is required within one month of its delivery to the project team. The Evaluation Office will monitor compliance with this plan every six months for a total period of 12 months from the finalization of the Recommendations Implementation Plan.

The GEF Core Indicator Worksheet is attached as Annex F. It will be updated at mid-term and at the end of the project and will be made available to the GEF Secretariat along with the project PIR report. As mentioned above, the MTR/MTE and TE will verify the information of the tracking tool.

A summary of the planned M&E activities is provided in Annex J. The total GEF contribution for M&E activities (including the Inception Workshop, the Terminal Evaluation and Project Steering Committee meetings) is US\$ 46,750 (See GEF Budget in Annex I-1).

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Inception Workshop (IW)	Report prepared following the IW, which includes: - A detailed workplan and budget for the first year of project implementation, - An overview of the workplan for subsequent years, divided per component, output and activities. - A detailed description of the roles and responsibilities of all project partners - A detailed description of the PMU and PSC, including an organization chart - Updated Procurement Plan, M&E Plan, Gender Action Plan - Minutes of the Inception Workshop with an attendance sheet (gender disaggregated)	Execution: PTC Support:	1 report to be prepared following the IW, to be shared with participants 4 weeks after the IW (latest)	GEF: 5,000

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Steering Committee Meeting	Prepare minutes for every Steering Committee Meeting with an attendance sheet (gender disaggregated).	Execution: PTC Support:	At least 1 per year Minutes to be submitted 1 week following each PSC meeting	GEF: \$6,750
Half-yearly progress report	Part of UNEP requirements for project monitoring. - Narrative of the activities undertaken during the considered semester - Analyzes project implementation progress over the reporting period; - Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons.	Execution: PTC Support: PMU	Two (2) half-yearly progress reports for any given year, submitted by July 31 and January 31 (latest)	GEF: as part of PMC budget
Quarterly expenditure reports	Detailed expenditure reports (in excel) broken down per project component and budget line, with explanations and justification of any change	Execution: PTC and Financial Officer Support: PMU	Four (4) quarterly expenditure reports for any given year, submitted by January 31, April 30, July 31 and October 31 (latest)	GEF: as part of PMC budget
Project Implementation Review (PIR)	Analyzes project performance over the reporting period. Describes constraints experienced in the progress towards results and the reasons. Draws lessons and makes clear recommendations for future orientation in addressing the key problems in the lack of progress. The PIRs shall be documented with the evidence of the achievement of end-of-project targets (as appendices).	Execution: PTC and TM Support: PMU	1 report to be prepared on an annual basis, to be submitted by 15 July latest	GEF: as part of PMC budget
Annual Inventory of Non-expendable equipment	Report with the complete and accurate records of non-expendable equipment purchased with GEF project funds	Execution: PTC Support: PMU	1 report per year as at 31 December, to be submitted by 31 January latest	GEF: as part of PMC budget

M&E Activity	Description	Responsible Parties	Timeframe	Indicative budget (USD)
Co-financing Report	Report on co-financing (cash and/or in-kind) fulfilled contributions from all project partners that provided co-finance letters.	Execution: PTC Support: co-finance partners	1 annual report from each co-finance partner, and 1 consolidated report, to be submitted by 31 July latest	GEF: as part of PMC budget
Final Report	The project team will draft and submit a Project Final Report, with other docs (such as the evidence to document the achievement of end-of-project targets). Comprehensive report summarizing all outputs, achievements, lessons learned, objectives met or not achieved structures and systems implemented, etc. Lays out recommendations for any further steps to be taken to ensure the sustainability and replication of project outcomes.	Execution: PTC Support: PMU	Final report to be submitted no later than three (3) months after the technical completion date	GEF: as part of PMC budget
Final workshop	The project gathers its main stakeholders to discuss the results, achievements, challenges, lessons learnt and future lines of work resulting from the project. The Final Report will be presented/discussed.	Execution: PTC Support: PMU	Final report to be submitted no later than three (3) months after the technical completion date	GEF: US\$ 5,000
Terminal Evaluation (TE)	Further reviews the topics covered in the mid-term evaluation. Looks at the impacts and sustainability of the results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental goals.	Execution: Independent Evaluator / TM Support: PTC, PMU	Can be initiated within six (6) months prior to the project's technical completion date	GEF: US\$ 30,000
TOTAL M&E COST			GEF: US\$ 46,750	

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)?

National MRV systems that support climate mitigation and adaptation can provide primary and secondary socioeconomic benefits. Primarily with the creation of sustainable employment opportunities at a local level through the commitment to strengthen institutional memory and standardize processes. Secondary benefits of increased transparency for climate change reporting can be far reaching. Improved mitigation and adaptation monitoring and reporting can ensure that co-benefits are focused and prioritized. Enhanced coordination between government ministries, private sector, civil society, academia and communities ensures that socioeconomic benefits are brought into focus. This can include responsive energy planning, reducing reliance on energy imports and freeing government resources, mitigating conflicts over scarce resources, improving the national and local economies, improving the health and wellbeing of the population and empowering communities and citizens.

The activities in Output 1.5 notably will inform and guide the formulation of cost-effective policies in the areas of GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation in relation to the implementation of the NDC. These initiatives will be in line with the obligations under the UNFCCC, national sustainable development needs and the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) No. 13 to combat climate change and its impacts.

CBIT will support and address gaps in integrating climate adaptation information in the decision-making processes by strengthening the institutional arrangements for prioritizing and addressing impacts of adaptation action, enhancing Zimbabwe's capacity to implement adaptation actions, enabling the costing of adaptation measures and development of adaptation indicators as well enhancing stakeholders' engagement on adaptation actions.

The project is also associated with global benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions. In the absence of this project, there will be an uncoordinated approach in data collection and analysis, which will prevent effective implementation of the NDC.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification *

PIF		CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low		Low		
Measures to address identified risks and impacts				

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

This is a low-risk project. However, UNEP ESSF guiding principles -- resilience and sustainability; human rights, gender equality and women empowerment, accountability and leave no one behind -- are still applicable for low-risk projects.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
CBIT Zimbabwe_ESERN_PRC	CEO Endorsement ESS	
CBIT Zimbabwe_ESERN_2020-07-07	Project PIF ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Project Objective	Objective level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	UNEP MTS reference
To assist Zimbabwe to comply with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change	Indicator A: # of institutions that have the capacity (institutional, technical, and human capacities) to collect and process climate change data into useful information for policymaking and reporting to the UNFCCC under an enhanced transparency framework	Baseline A: 0	End-of-project target A: At least 6 institutions* are able to collect and process climate information for decision making on an annual basis.	A pre- and post project survey, conducted by CCMD, of the number of national experts, by national institution, able to use climate information in climate reporting and planning.	Assumptions: Key data providers (especially private sector) understand the need to provide climate data. The institutions will allocate resources (human and infrastructure) for climate action. Risk: Poor response rate to pre and post survey owing to low capacity (human or financial) in the CCMD to conduct the survey and lack of availability or mandate for national experts to collect and process climate information.	UNEP MTS 2018-2021 Climate Change Objective: Countries increasingly transition to low-emission economic development and enhance their adaptation and resilience to climate change
	Indicator B: # of women capacitated in handling climate change data and contributing to climate action decision making.	Baseline B: 4	End-of-project target B: At least 25 women trained under this project (+21)	Attendance sheet of training events disaggregated by sex Post-training surveys to collect the feedback of training participants on the usefulness / effectiveness of the training modules (disaggregated by gender)	Assumptions: The respective institutions will support training of female individuals involved in climate change data handling and climate action. Risks: Women receiving the training may not be able to participate in the training due to factors that disproportionately affect women, such as expectations of family duties	
	Indicator C: Qualitative assessment of institutional capacity for transparency-related activities (as per CBIT programming directions, Annex IV*)	Baseline C: 2	End-of-project target C: 3 (+1)	Evaluated by the Climate Transparency Unit at the time of technical completion of the project against criteria set forth in CBIT Programming directions, Annex IV	Assumptions: The inline sectorial agencies of the project have shown interest in developing the capacity to meet the requirements of Enhanced Transparency of Framework of Paris Agreement. The National Climate Change Bill will be ratified to provide legal framework.	
Project Outcomes	Outcome level Indicators	Baseline	End of project Target	Means of Verification	Assumptions & Risks	MTS Expected Accomplishment
Outcome 1: Zimbabwe improves its Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system and institutional capacity to comply with the Enhanced Transparency Framework	Indicator 1: Qualitative rating of the national GHG inventory reporting in its ability to track GHG emission from the key sectors Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale, outlined in Annex III of the CBIT's Programming Directions***	Baseline 1: 2	End-of-project target 1: 6 (+4)	Stakeholders' feedback gathered at the end of the training under Output 1.2 on the quality of the national GHG inventory and its ability to track emissions in key sectors. This can include comments on the availability of data and whether sufficient resources are allocated by institutions. Assessment report on the country's institutional capacity for transparency, including inputs from climate change focal points within ministries and key sectors Feedback from ICA process under the PA (if the submission of UNFCCC reports coincides with project completion dates)	Assumption: The institutions will release people for training. The trained staff will train other staff with their institutions. Risk: Constraints in administering physical training due to COVID 19.	Expected Accomplishment (b): Countries increasingly adopt and/or implement low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and invest in clean technologies
	Indicator 2: Qualitative rating of the national MRV system for tracking mitigation, adaptation and support. Based on the GEF 1-10 rating scale outlined in Annex III of the CBIT's Programming Directions***	Baseline 2: 2	End-of-project target 2: 6(+4)	Stakeholders' feedback gathered at the end of the training under Output 1.3 on the quality of Zimbabwe's institutional capacity for tracking mitigation, adaptation and support: - Technical coordinators' monitoring reports - Assessment report on the country's institutional capacity for transparency, including inputs from climate change focal points within ministries and key sectors; Feedback from ICA process under the PA (if the submission of UNFCCC reports coincides with project completion dates)	Assumptions: The sectorial agencies will support and provide incentives to retain the trained staff within their respective agencies. Availability of data, resources allocated by respective institutions not funded directly by CBIT, availability of tools. Risk: Constraints in administering physical training due to COVID 19.	
	Indicator 3: # of climate change actions fully elaborated and populated with data that meets the requirements of the ETP available online	Baseline 3: 0	End-of-project target 3: 5	Review of climate action data available online	Assumptions: Data is available at an adequate level of detail. Stakeholders are willing to share data with the system. Risk: Accessibility of the technology is a barrier for engaging with an online MRV Platform.	
	Indicator 4: % of training participants declaring to be in a good position to interpret and integrate MRV system outputs into policy decisions	Baseline 4: 0%	End-of-project target 4: 70% of male participants 70% of female participants	Stakeholders' feedback gathered at the end of the training under Output 1.4 on their ability to interpret and integrate MRV system outputs into policy decisions. This can include comments on the availability of data, resources allocated by their institutions, tools and their ability to use them.	Assumption: The institutions will release people for training. The trained staff will train other staff with their institutions. Availability of data, resources allocated by respective institutions not funded directly by CBIT, availability of tools. Risk: Constraints in administering physical training due to COVID 19.	
	Indicator 5: Number of stakeholders using training and tools provided to elaborate climate change policies, and reports required by UNFCCC in line with PA requirements	Baseline 5: 0	End-of-project target 5: 15 male stakeholders and 15 female stakeholders	Stakeholders' feedback gathered at the end of the project on their use of the training and tools provided to elaborate climate change policies and reports.	Assumptions: The sectorial agencies will support and provide incentives to retain the trained staff within their respective agencies. Availability of data, resources allocated by respective institutions not funded directly by CBIT, availability of tools. Risk: Constraints in administering physical training due to COVID 19.	

*Among the 8 following institutions: MECTHI - Climate Change Management Department; Ministry of Energy; Ministry of Transport; Forestry Commission; Ministry of Industry; Environmental Management Agency; ZimStats; Ministry of Agriculture

** Guidance for ratings:

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.

3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.

4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities. More information available here: https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.50.06_CBIT_Programming_Directions_0.pdf

*****Guidance for Ratings:**

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular, and verification is not there.
2. Measurement systems are in place but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there.
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized
4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited.
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited.
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable)
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from

Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

The review sheet from the PIF stage with UNEP responses may be found here below:

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

GEF Secretariat Review for Medium Sized Project ? GEF - 7

Basic Information

GEF ID

10429

Countries

Zimbabwe

Project Title

Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement

GEF Agency(ies)

UNEP

Agency ID

UNEP: 01690

GEF Focal Area(s)

Climate Change

Program Manager

Pascal Martinez

PIF

Part I ? Project Information

Focal area elements

1. Is the project/program aligned with the relevant GEF focal area elements in Table A, as defined by the GEF 7 Programming Directions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

The improvement of transparency over time is one of the 3 objectives of the CBIT. Nevertheless it doesn't seem to be clearly considered in the proposal. Please clarify and complete accordingly to fully align with the CBIT Programming Directions.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification and additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

Further clarification on the project's strategy to promote the improvement of transparency over time has been added under 4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies (p.18-19).

Note: To facilitate the review process, all changes have been highlight in yellow in the text of the PDF version of the proposal, which has been uploaded to the portal along with this re-submission.

Indicative project/program description summary

2. Are the components in Table B and as described in the PIF sound, appropriate, and sufficiently clear to achieve the project/program objectives and the core indicators?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

It isn't clear how this project will contribute to a longer term plan/vision for transparency in the country allowing the improvement of transparency over time. The output 4 indeed mentions alignment with activities to assist transparency over time but this output is about how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes, not transparency. Please explain and eventually complete as needed.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification and additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

Further clarification on how Output 4 will contribute to the improvement of transparency over time has been added under 3) The proposed alternative scenario (p,17) as well as 4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies (p.18-19).

Co-financing

3. Are the indicative expected amounts, sources and types of co-financing adequately documented and consistent with the requirements of the Co-Financing Policy and Guidelines, with a description on how the breakdown of co-financing was identified and meets the definition of investment mobilized?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

This project does not require co-financing. Co-financing of \$355,600 in-kind from the government is well noted. Cleared.

Agency Response

GEF Resource Availability

4. Is the proposed GEF financing in Table D (including the Agency fee) in line with GEF policies and guidelines? Are they within the resources available from (mark all that apply):

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

The resources requested for this project appear high when compared with other CBIT projects. Please consider reducing the GEF grant amount or explain and justify clearly why the project cost is relatively high.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for considering the synergies with other initiatives which allows a resources optimization and budget reduction. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

The proposed budget has been reduced to US\$ 1,210,000 of GEF project financing, thus requesting a total of US\$ 1,324,950 from the CBIT set-aside, including the Agency Fee and the PPG amount. The Letter of Endorsement has been updated accordingly by the GEF OFP.

Such change has considered the synergies and building blocks being delivered under other initiatives, notably on Zimbabwe's Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS). Particularly, tools, methodologies, trainings and peer-exchange to comply with the MPGs for the ETF ? including the development of country-specific emission factors, an online climate transparency portal, MRV for NAMAs ? as well as the development of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy are considered to be strategic for improving the national transparency framework.

The STAR allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

The focal area allocation?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

The LDCF under the principle of equitable access

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

The SCCF (Adaptation or Technology Transfer)?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A. This project is requesting resources from the CBIT set-aside.

Agency Response

Focal area set-aside?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

The project is requesting a total of \$1,686,300 from the CBIT set-aside, which is relatively high when compared with other CBIT projects. An adjustment or clear justification is needed.

June 25, 2020

The revised budget is now \$ 1,379,700 from the CBIT set-aside, including the Agency Fee and the PPG, which is more in line with other similar projects. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

The proposed budget has been reduced to a total of US\$ 1,324,950 from the CBIT set-aside, including the Agency Fee and the PPG amount, considering synergies and building blocks being delivered under other initiatives, notably on Zimbabwe's LEDS. Particularly, tools, methodologies, trainings and peer-exchange to comply with the MPGs for the ETF ? including the development of country-specific emission factors, an online climate transparency portal, MRV for NAMAs ? as well as the development of a National Climate Change Communication Strategy are considered to be strategic for improving the national transparency framework.

The Letter of Endorsement has been updated accordingly by the GEF OFP.

Impact Program Incentive?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A

Agency Response

Project Preparation Grant

5. Is PPG requested in Table E within the allowable cap? Has an exception (e.g. for regional projects) been sufficiently substantiated? (not applicable to PFD)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

Yes, the PPG is within the allowable cap. Cleared.

Agency Response

Core indicators

6. Are the identified core indicators in Table F calculated using the methodology included in the correspondent Guidelines? (GEF/C.54/11/Rev.01)

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

The project is expected to benefit to 80 direct beneficiaries. Please clarify who the beneficiaries are and how this estimate was determined.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

Further clarifications have been provided on beneficiaries beneath the table in section ?F. Project?s Target Contributions to GEF 7 Core Indicators? (p. 3).

Project/Program taxonomy

7. Is the project/ program properly tagged with the appropriate keywords as requested in Table G?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

Yes, the project is properly tagged.

Agency Response

Part II ? Project Justification

1. Has the project/program described the global environmental / adaptation problems, including the root causes and barriers that need to be addressed?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

2. Is the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects appropriately described?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

3. Does the proposed alternative scenario describe the expected outcomes and components of the project/program?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes. Nevertheless, some further clarification on how the project will assist the transparency over time is needed in the description of the alternative scenario.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification and additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

Further clarification on how the project will assist in the improvement of transparency over time has been added under 3) The proposed alternative scenario (p. 14-18) as well as 4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies (p.18-19).

4. Is the project/program aligned with focal area and/or Impact Program strategies?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, with the only reserve about the transparency over time already mentioned above.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification and additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

Further clarification on how the project will assist in the improvement of transparency over time has been added under 3) The proposed alternative scenario (p. 14-18) as well as 4) Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program strategies (p.18-19).

5. Is the incremental / additional cost reasoning properly described as per the Guidelines provided in GEF/C.31/12?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

The description is generic about what the project is expected to achieve but it doesn't clearly explain what will be its contributions from the existing baseline which contains some similar objectives (MRV, capacity building, GHG accounting...). Please clarify how the project activities are complementary and build on the baseline, and particularly on the four related ongoing projects

described in the baseline scenario, to avoid duplication of efforts and ensure the best use of CBIT resources to maximize the benefits of the proposal.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification and detailed complements. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

Further information on how the project will contribute to the existing baseline has been added under 5) Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline (p.19-21).

6. Are the project's/program's indicative targeted contributions to global environmental benefits (measured through core indicators) reasonable and achievable? Or for adaptation benefits?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

7. Is there potential for innovation, sustainability and scaling up in this project?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

1. The National Communications point out the "insufficient financial resources to cover all the key sectors the country should be reporting on". How this challenge will be addressed to enhance the potential for sustainability in this project? Please clarify.

2. As regard to the potential for scaling-up, the description says that "this project will provide important information for future ones". It is not clear what this means in terms of scaling-up. Please explain.

June 25, 2020

1 and 2. Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

1. Further clarification has been provided under 7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up (p. 22).

2. Further clarification has been provided under 7) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up (p. 22-23).

Project/Program Map and Coordinates

Is there a preliminary geo-reference to the project/s/program/s intended location?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

There is no specific location as the project interventions are at country level. Cleared.

Agency Response

Stakeholders

Does the PIF/PFD include indicative information on Stakeholders engagement to date? If not, is the justification provided appropriate? Does the PIF/PFD include information about the proposed means of future engagement?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, cleared.

June 26, 2020

During the project identification phase, CSOs and private sector have been consulted but there is no further information about these consultations. Please provide a description of any consultations conducted during project development (including institutions, CSOs and private sector). (Please apology for not having identify this lack of information during the previous review)

Agency Response

UNEP: July 7, 2020

Further information on the consultations has been provided under section ?2. *Stakeholders?* (p. 23-25). Refer to text highlighted in yellow in the PDF version of the updated PIF.

Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Is the articulation of gender context and indicative information on the importance and need to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, adequate?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, cleared. Please also note that by CEO endorsement, we will expect a gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assessment that identifies and describes any gender differences, gender differentiated impacts and risks, and opportunities to address gender gaps and promote the

empowerment of women that may be relevant to the proposed activity, and any corresponding gender-responsive measures.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

This will be covered by the PPG, as per text added in 3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment (p. 26)

Private Sector Engagement

Is the case made for private sector engagement consistent with the proposed approach?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

The description is very short, relying on the existence of the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Zimbabwe which will be a link with businesses and industries. Please explain further the composition of the Business Council and its links with the ETF, and ensure that all the relevant stakeholders of the private sector have been taken into account.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the clarification. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

The composition of the Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ) has been further detailed in Section 4. Private sector engagement, as well as their role in providing information for the elaboration of NCs, GHG Inventories and the MRV system as a whole (p. 27). Further information has also been provided in the stakeholders table under 2. Stakeholders (p. 24-25)

Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Does the project/program consider potential major risks, including the consequences of climate change, that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved or may be

resulting from project/program implementation, and propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

1. The description identify the risk of Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners and mitigate that risk with the involvement of the institutions. Please explain how this risk can be mitigated with the private sector too.
2. In addition, please assess and incorporate the data availability and climate change risks.

June 25, 2020

Thank you for the additional inputs. Cleared.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

1. Mitigation measures for the risk of Inadequate participation of the private sector have been added to the table under 5. Risks (p.28).
2. Climate change risks and those related to data availability have been considered in the risks table and rated as moderate. Mitigation measures are described in the table under 5. Risks (p.28).

Coordination

Is the institutional arrangement for project/program coordination including management, monitoring and evaluation outlined? Is there a description of possible coordination with relevant GEF-financed projects/programs and other bilateral/multilateral initiatives in the project/program area?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

Consistency with National Priorities

Has the project/program cited alignment with any of the recipient country's national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Yes, cleared.

Agency Response

Knowledge Management

Is the proposed ?knowledge management (KM) approach? in line with GEF requirements to foster learning and sharing from relevant projects/programs, initiatives and evaluations; and contribute to the project?s/program?s overall impact and sustainability?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

The knowledge management approach is partially described, mentioning that the project will learn from other countries and work with the CBIT global platform. Please, explain also how the knowledge generated by the project will be managed to contribute to the project impact and sustainability.

Agency Response

June 16, 2020

Further information has been provided under 8. Knowledge Management (p. 31-32).

Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS)

Are environmental and social risks, impacts and management measures adequately documented at this stage and consistent with requirements set out in SD/PL/03?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

Agency Response

Part III ? Country Endorsements

Has the project/program been endorsed by the country?s GEF Operational Focal Point and has the name and position been checked against the GEF data base?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 6, 2020

Yes, GEF OFP Mr. Tanyaradzwa Mundoga has endorsed this project. Cleared.

June 26, 2020

A new Letter of Endorsement has been provided taking into account the new project cost. Nevertheless, the PPG amount is missing in the financing table provided in the Letter of Endorsement. Please provide a Letter of Endorsement including the complete financing figures including the PPG.

Agency Response

Since the requested budget has been reduced compared to the previous submission, the Letter of Endorsement has been updated accordingly by the GEF OFP.

UNEP: July 7, 2020

A updated Letter of Endorsement has been provided by the GEF OFP with the complete financial figures, including the PPG amount.

Termsheet, reflow table and agency capacity in NGI Projects

Does the project provide sufficient detail in Annex A (indicative termsheet) to take a decision on the following selection criteria: co-financing ratios, financial terms and conditions, and financial additionality? If not, please provide comments. Does the project provide a detailed reflow table in Annex B to assess the project capacity of generating reflows? If not, please provide comments. After reading the questionnaire in Annex C, is the Partner Agency eligible to administer concessional finance? If not, please provide comments.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

N/A

Agency Response

GEFSEC DECISION RECOMMENDATION

Is the PIF/PFD recommended for technical clearance? Is the PPG (if requested) being recommended for clearance?

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

February 7, 2020

Not yet. Please address the above comments. To facilitate the review process, please also highlight in yellow the changes in the text of the proposal.

June 26, 2020

Not yet. Please provide a new Letter of Endorsement including the PPG and complete the description of the consultations that were conducted with the different stakeholders.

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS

Additional recommendations to be considered by Agency at the time of CEO endorsement/approval.

Secretariat Comment at PIF/Work Program Inclusion

ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG). (Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: US\$ 50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (US\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent to date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
International CBIT Consultant	11,000	9,000	2,000
International CBIT expert travel*	4,000	0	0
Local consultants	10,000	3,000	7,000
Consultation workshops and data collection	22,000	8,151	0
Local consultant travel*	3,000	0	0
Total	50,000	20,151	9,000

* no travel budget was spent due to Covid-19 restrictions.

Note: If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake exclusively preparation activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.

Please attach the geographical location(s) of the project area(s), if possible.



Geo-coordinates of Harare: 17.8216° S, 31.0492° E

ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

GEF budget category & detailed description	Outcome 1	Subtotal	M&E	PMC	Total	Responsible entity
02. Goods			0	2,500	2,500	
2 computer systems and 1 workstation		0		2,500	2,500	MECTHI
07. Contractual services company	670,000	670,000		13,500	683,500	
Independent financial audits		0		13,500	13,500	MECTHI
International firm to deliver training on identifying and reporting climate finance	30,000	30,000			30,000	MECTHI
International firm to develop country-specific emission factors	90,000	90,000			90,000	MECTHI
International firm to develop GHG mitigation scenario projections and to support the government to integrate the outputs of the	100,000	100,000			100,000	MECTHI
International firm to support the government to develop GHG inventory tools, templates, guidance and protocols, the QA/QC PI	180,000	180,000			180,000	MECTHI
International firm to support the government to develop institutional arrangements and institutionalise Transparency Unit	70,000	70,000			70,000	MECTHI
International firm to support the government to develop the Climate Transparency Portal, an online data management platform	100,000	100,000			100,000	MECTHI
International firm to support the government to develop tools, templates, guidance and protocols for tracking NDC implementat	100,000	100,000			100,000	MECTHI
08. International Consultants		0	30,000		30,000	
Terminal Evaluation		0	30,000		30,000	UNEP Evaluation Office
09. Local Consultants	219,250	219,250			219,250	
IT expert of the Transparency Unit	58,000	58,000			58,000	MECTHI
Coordination consultant of the Transparency Unit	66,000	66,000			66,000	MECTHI
National consultant to develop a National Climate Change Communication Strategy	30,250	30,250			30,250	MECTHI
National Gender Expert	30,000	30,000			30,000	MECTHI
National Legal Framework consultant	35,000	35,000			35,000	MECTHI
10. Salary and benefits/Staff Costs		0		93,000	93,000	
Project Administrative and Financial Assistant		0		27,000	27,000	MECTHI
Project Technical Coordinator		0		66,000	66,000	MECTHI
11. Training, Workshops, Meetings	155,000	155,000	16,750		171,750	
CBIT Global Platform and other regional engagements	15,000	15,000			15,000	MECTHI
Country-specific emission factors workshops	10,000	10,000			10,000	MECTHI
Final Workshop		0	5,000		5,000	MECTHI
GHG Inventory training workshops	25,000	25,000			25,000	MECTHI
Inception Workshop		0	5,000		5,000	MECTHI
Institutional arrangements workshops	15,000	15,000			15,000	MECTHI
Project Steering Committee meetings		0	6,750		6,750	MECTHI
Training workshops on climate finance	10,000	10,000			10,000	MECTHI
Training workshops on integrating the outputs of the MRV system into policy making	20,000	20,000			20,000	MECTHI
Training workshops on the national GHG inventory data management system	15,000	15,000			15,000	MECTHI
Training workshops on the online data management platform	15,000	15,000			15,000	MECTHI
Validation workshop for the National Climate Change Communication Strategy	5,000	5,000			5,000	MECTHI
Training workshops on the tools, templates, guidelines, procedures and indicators for tracking NDC implementation	25,000	25,000			25,000	MECTHI
12. Travel	9,000	9,000			9,000	
Travel for MRV coordinators involvement at a UNFCCC COP or regional meeting	9,000	9,000			9,000	MECTHI
13. Office supplies		0		1,000	1,000	
Office supplies, miscellaneous		0		1,000	1,000	MECTHI
Grand Total	1,053,250	1,053,250	46,750	110,000	1,210,000	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

Not applicable.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agencys is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

Not applicable.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to

demonstrate Agencies? capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).

Not applicable.