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

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

Project Type
MSP

Type of Trust Fund
GET

CBIT/NGI
- ☐ CBIT
- ☐ NGI

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 Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement

Executing Partner Type
Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

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

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Duration

36 In Months

Agency Fee($)

141,550

Submission Date

11/5/2019

A. Indicative Focal/Non-Focal Area Elements

Programming Directions	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
CCM-3-8	GET	1,490,000	355,600
	Total Project Cost ($)	**1,490,000**	**355,600**

B. Indicative Project description summary

Project Objective

Zimbabwe complies with the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement on Climate Change

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
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.	Output 1. National institutions strengthened to coordinate, manage and implement climate transparency activities.	GET	140,000	36,000
-	Technical Assistance	-	Output 2. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate greenhouse gas (GHG) inventories.	GET	440,000	82,800

Project Component	Financing Type	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount($)	Co-Fin Amount($)
-	Technical Assistance	-	Output 3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation) and support needed and received.	GET	535,000	91,800
-	Technical Assistance	-	Output 4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making	GET	240,000	45,000
				Sub Total ($)	**1,355,000**	**255,600**
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
				GET	135,000	100,000
				Sub Total($)	**135,000**	**100,000**
				Total Project Cost($)	**1,490,000**	**355,600**

C. Indicative 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($)
Government	Government of Zimbabwe	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	355,600
			Total Project Cost($)	**355,600**

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not applicable.

D. Indicative 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($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	1,490,000	141,550	1,631,550
				Total GEF Resources($)	**1,490,000**	**141,550**	**1,631,550**

E. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Amount ($)
50,000

PPG Agency Fee ($)
4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount($)	Fee($)	Total($)
UNEP	GET	Zimbabwe	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750	**54,750**
				Total Project Costs($)	**50,000**	**4,750**	**54,750**

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			
Male	36			
Total	80	0	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

1) The 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 **underperformance 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^{o}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), the country is experiencing hotter and fewer cold days than before 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^{o}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 3^{o}C and 4^{o}C 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.

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. According to Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution (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.

Zimbabwe is a party to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change 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.

2) The baseline scenario or 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 United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (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 Paris Agreement, having therefore communicated its Nationally Determined Contribution (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 Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, 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.

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.
- Develop Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) as a step towards low carbon development strategies.
- 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.

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' 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 Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, 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.

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 UN Environment 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:

1.1 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.

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).

1.3 Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system developed.

1.4 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments – including inter alia the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural (MLAWCRR), Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoEPD), Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MoLG), and Ministry of Higher and Technology, Science and Technology Development on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created.

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. In 2016, the country communicated its Third National Communication (TNC), and is currently developing the Fourth National Communication (FNC) and the First Biennial Update Report (FBUR), all with support from the United Nations Environment as Implementing Agency. The reports were prepared by consultants hired for each of the key sectors which are National Circumstances; National GHG Inventory; Mitigation; Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessment; Education, Awareness and Training; and, Research, Systematic Observations and Technology Transfer.

Challenges and gaps identified in developing the National Communications 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 Third National Communication 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.

There is need to strengthen the technical and institutional capacity for elaborating GHG inventory systems, national communications and formulating the country's first NAMAs with in-built Measuring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) systems. The main needs are i) A robust national system for preparation of GHG emission inventories established; (ii) NAMAs formulated within the national development context; and (iii) MRV systems designed to support implementation and evaluation of NAMAs.

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.

The Fourth National Communication 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 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 National Communications and Biennial Update Reports are done in a consistent and continual basis.

The TEGs are accountable to the PM. 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.


Ministry of Environment Water and Climate
Project Management Unit
National Steering Committe
Project Manager
GHG Inventory
Vulnerability Assessment and Adaptation
Mitigation Assessment
National Circumstances, CCEAT*, Policy Gaps
Technology Needs Assessmenst, Research and Systematic Observation

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

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.

Summary of on-going projects with development partners

Development Partner	**Projects**	**Objective / Description**	**Relevance**	**Timeline and Budget (USD)**

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
United Nations Development Programme and United Nations Volunteers / GEF	Supporting Enhanced Climate Action for Low Carbon and Climate Resilient Development Pathway (SECA)	- 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.	Mitigation and adaptation	2016 – 2020 $ 16,100,000
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 Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, its goal is to contribute to the low emission development pathway for Zimbabwe through implementation of a robust Nationally Determined Contributions action program.	One of its objectives is to build a functional, effective and sustainable domestic 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 MRV system will be in place.	2018 – 2020 $ 1,982,320

Development Partner	Projects	Objective / Description	Relevance	Timeline and Budget (USD)
UN Environment/ 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).	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. 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.	2019 – 2021 $ 2,886,275
UN Environment/ GEF	Fourth National Communication and First Biennial Update Report	Facilitation of the Fourth National Communication and BUR preparation and submission	Reports to the UNFCCC.	2018 – 2021 $ 937,200

3) The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[2][2] *strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project*

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

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

The current (limiting) behavior that will be addressed to support realization of the outcome	**Desired/transformation behavior**

The purpose of sharing and compiling data is not clear among stakeholders, and capacity is lacking on the methodologies and tools to apply. This leads to inability in allocating resources to data generation and sharing.	Stakeholder consultations, capacity building activities and formal agreements related to systematic data compiling will help support the change of attitude towards data sharing and compiling. All involved actors understand their roles in the institutional arrangements and the purpose of generating, sharing and compiling data.
Data management is not a priority and is not being perceived as a resource to design climate policies and plan for an efficient NDC implementation process. Only a few dedicated individuals, institutions and policy-makers have the knowledge that would allow them to take more informed decisions, both personally and professionally.	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. 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 behavior where fighting climate change is more integrated to all aspects and levels of society.
Government staff is not able to improve the quality of data reported due to financial and technical constraints in the collection and management of GHG and related data, including data interpretation, storage and updating of databases.	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.

Output 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 Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement will be supported to lead, plan, coordinate, implement, monitor, and evaluate policies, strategies, and programs to enhance transparency, including identification and dissemination of best/good practices for institutional strengthening and national network of practitioners. Through the Climate Change Management Department, the MLAWCRR will then enhance institutional effectiveness in data collection on emissions, and coordination of mitigation actions and support.

At first, a comprehensive stakeholder analysis will be conducted, including to identify all potential sources of activity data. 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 in the 5 identified key sectors: AFOLU, energy; transport; waste; and, industry. 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 5 key sectors, which 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.

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 institutional arrangements. Information and knowledge management structures will be enhanced to meet Article 13 so as to efficiently compile data and information in reports and inventories for international review or analysis.

This output will also strengthen gender focal points on climate change in all key institutions, ensuring, for example, that project activities are gender-sensitive and that this sensitivity is formally tracked and monitored. Data collection, processing and sharing arrangements will be formalized and operationalized; linkages between the hubs for data collection and processing and the MLAWCRR will be established and strengthened. Formal cooperation with other government departments, business council, CSOs, private sector and academia will also be defined and institutionalized.

Hence, in sum, the following activities are envisaged under this output:

1.1 Conduct stakeholders' mapping and analysis;

1.2 Draft and propose for adoption formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage GHG Inventory data;

1.3 Draft and propose for adoption, formal institutional arrangements and legal framework to collect and manage data for NDC tracking (on climate action, support needed and received and/or vulnerability & adaptation, where needed);

Output 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 2. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to submit transparent, consistent, comparable, complete and accurate GHG inventories

Through this output, tools and protocols for the GHG Inventory elaboration will be developed and tested, which will require an assessment of needs and gaps concerning tools, protocols and equipment, as well as the procurement and running of appropriate equipment for data collection and processing.

A variety of tools, templates and guidelines need to be 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.

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 to be used in future estimates of emission rates of GHG for given sources, relative to units of activity. 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.

Quality Assurance and Quality Control (QA/QC) tools will also be developed and adopted, once they are necessary to assure comparable and consistent GHG inventories.

Finally, technical staff will be trained on IPCC 2006 or latest guidelines available and on tools developed under CBIT. Trainings will be organized for field data teams from the Technical Expert Groups for the key emission sectors (agriculture and land use; energy; transport; waste; and, industry) on collection, processing and transmission of GHG data inputting into NCs, BUR and the MRV system.

Thirty people (from the Hubs and MLAWCRR) will also be trained on how to enhance GHG data collection and management in order to generate reliable, accurate, consistent and comparable inventories of emissions and removals of greenhouse gases.

Thus, the activities to be developed under this output are listed below:

2.1 Adapt tools and protocols to the national context and test them in the GHG Inventory elaboration;

2.2 Develop country-specific emission factors for at least 3 sectors;

2.3 Adapt QA/QC tools to the national context and adopt them in the elaboration of climate transparency reports;

2.4 Train technical staff on IPCC 2006/latest guidelines/tools adapted to the national context.

Output 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 3. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to track Nationally Determined Contributions (Mitigation/Adaptation), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and support needed and received.

This output will support putting in place a domestic MRV system, with a corresponding online climate transparency portal. Firstly, an analysis of current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification 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 neighboring and African countries.

Secondly, a domestic MRV system and online portal will be designed, tested and operationalized. Data from the National GHG inventories and BURs will be stored and made publicly available through the online climate transparency portal to be established.

Synergies will be created with 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. A strong coordination will be pursued and facilitated by the fact that the Ministry is the executing agency of both projects. 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, which will be initially populated with GHG Inventory data, but also designed to receive data inputs on NAMA and NDC tracking as well as support provided/received. Considering the timeline of these related projects, the CBIT initiative should be regarded as a continuation of efforts to improve NDC implementation tracking.

In this sense, monitoring indicators for NAMA tracking will be designed, since the country plans to elaborate its first NAMAs with in-built MRV procedures. Monitoring indicators for NDC implementation and support provided/received tracking will be designed where needed, building upon related initiatives. Similarly, tools, templates, protocols and guidelines will be elaborated for NAMA tracking; and for NDC implementation and support provided/received tracking where needed, building upon related initiatives.

Regarding the M&E of the adaptation component reflected in the NDC, this CBIT project will 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 indicators, guidelines, tools and templates and related training. Further details on the complementarities with other MRV initiatives in the country shall be identified at the Project Preparation stage.

Through this output, peer exchange activities will be undertaken, including participation in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer exchange programs for stakeholders on climate transparency. Hence, lessons learned and best practices will be scaled up 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. Other regional and international events related to climate transparency may be attended with the same goal.

Moreover, training activities will be carried out targeting at Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders (from the Hubs, industry and private sector) on NDC and support provided/received tracking (at least 30 persons to be trained). 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.

A gender workshop will also be organized on a topic that will be agreed upon during the Preparation Phase stage.

Concerning activities to be developed under this output, the following are envisaged:

3.1. Develop analysis of current Monitoring, Reporting and Verification practices and gaps;

3.2. Design, test and operationalize a domestic MRV system, with a corresponding online climate transparency portal;

3.3. Design monitoring indicators for NAMA tracking and NDC sector(s) / support needed and received, building upon related initiatives;

3.4. Elaborate tools, templates, protocols and guidelines for NAMA, NDC and support needed and received tracking, building upon related initiatives;

3.5. Provide training to Ministry staff/local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on NDC and support provided/received tracking;

3.6. Participate in the Global CBIT Coordination Platform and other peer exchange activities for stakeholders on climate transparency.

Output 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 4. Technical support, training and tools provided to the country to use climate analysis in decision-making

The Project will elaborate Customized Models and Mitigation Scenarios, especially envisaging to inform the elaboration of the first NAMAs for Zimbabwe, in a manner commensurate with the country's capacity and in line with national development goals. Hence, ministry staff/Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders (from the Hubs, industry and private sector) will be trained on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios (30 persons).

Furthermore, policy-makers, government staff and relevant stakeholders will be trained on how to integrate climate data and GHG emissions projections into policy and decision-making processes, including for the formulation of NAMAs.

Finally, the project will 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. Such Communication Strategy will be drafted in alignment with the National Climate Change Response Strategy, which aimed, *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.

In sum, the following activities will be developed under this output:

4.1. Elaborate Customized Models and Mitigation Scenarios to inform the elaboration of NAMAs;

4.2. Train ministry staff/Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to elaborate and provide input to Projections/Models/Scenarios;

4.3. Train policy-makers, ministry staff/Local authorities and other relevant stakeholders on how to integrate climate data and projections into decision-making processes;

4.4. Draft and submit a National Climate Change Communication Strategy for government approval, including a consultation/validation process.

Output 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.

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.

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

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 implementing activities to assist with improvement of transparency over time. In addition, the project 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.

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 a domestic MRV system, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions and methodologies for a domestic MRV system, 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 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 Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement has anticipated contributing to the project with an in-kind co-financing of 460,000 USD.

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

This project will indirectly lead to increased mitigation and adaptation efforts through improved tracking of NDC 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 is being implemented. These effects will translate to a higher ambition when presenting the next NDC, and for the consecutive ones as well.

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) Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

Innovation:

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. Data archiving System for National GHG Inventories 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.

Sustainability:

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 formulated 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. 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.

Potential for scaling up:

An increased capacity and lessons learnt in the implementation of this project will provide important information for future ones. This project will also 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 support scaling up, mainly by means of peer-exchange activities through the CBIT Global Coordination Platform.

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

[2] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which Aichi Target(s) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

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

2. Stakeholders

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

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above,please explain why:

N/A

In addition, provide indicative information on how stakeholders, including civil society and indigenous peoples, will be engaged in the project preparation, and their respective roles and means of engagement.

During the project identification phase, CSOs and private sector have been consulted, in particular the Business Council for Sustainable Development and Action 24. The stakeholders will also be involved in the project implementation stage

Name of key stakeholders	Responsibility, Expertise and Role in the project
Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement	Zimbabwe's Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement 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, MRV systems and NAMAs. 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.
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.
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
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.
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
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. They are also going to receive training during the implementation period of the CBIT project.
Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development	Data collection and mainstreaming of gender in programming and project activities
Zimbabwe Gender Commission	Ensure that gender is mainstreamed in the project.

Members of the academia (Universities, Colleges and Institutions)	The different academic centers that generate important information on climate change such as local Emission Factors. They will participate in workshops and trainings during the CBIT project.
Media	A key stakeholder in dissemination of climate information and critical project information to be known by the general public

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Briefly include below any gender dimensions relevant to the project, and any plans to address gender in project design (e.g. gender analysis).

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.

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 the terms both of 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 benefit 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.

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 will be agreed upon during the PPG stage. The topic of the workshop could be training on how women and men have been engaged to adopt climate-smart agriculture practices, etc. 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.

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; and/or Yes

generating socio-economic benefits or services for women.

Will the project’s results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Will there be private sector engagement in the project?

Yes

Please briefly explain the rationale behind your answer.

Private sector engagement is significant in this project. The business council is part of the private sector and is being represented by the Business Council for Sustainable Development in Zimbabwe (BCSDZ), the organisation will be a link with businesses and industries. BCSDZ will work with industries and business stakeholders to provide information required by the project.

5. Risks

Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the Project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the Project design (table format acceptable)

Project Risk	Rating	Mitigation
Political risks: This risk is associated with changes in governance, key personnel within government agencies, security, and/or government decisions.	Moderate	The project will build-in transparent, fair and equitable management structures to dilute political interference by politicians that could result in favoritism. 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.
Failure to disburse funds on time. This will create delays in implementation and prolong vulnerabilities to climate impacts which are already pronounced	High	The PMU will have a Finance Officer 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
Consultants may not provide the right quality of services	Moderate	UN Environment's sustainable procurement procedures will be strictly followed to ensure quality goods and services are procured.
Inadequate participation of all stakeholders and partners, poor cooperation between participating institutions, and stakeholders remain engaged and supportive of the program	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 and stakeholder requirements and expected outputs fully developed. Regular progress and monitoring meetings will be held

Inadequate management of the project may result in deficiencies in targeting of proposed interventions, delayed implementation of project activities and inadequate monitoring and evaluation	Moderate	A dedicated and qualified PMU with support from Project Board and oversight by UN Environment will ensure effective project management. Qualified technical expertise will be procured based on the activity needs and requirements. The PMU will include a Monitoring & Evaluation (M&E) officer and the project will develop an M&E strategy in line with UN Environment and GEF monitoring and reporting requirements.
Slow and poor spend profile due to poor implementation capacity	Low	Capacity will be built through project activities to support effective implementation. Guidance from the UN Environment, 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.
High staff turnover in partner Government which may delay project implementation and drain the project of critical skills	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.

6. Coordination

Outline the institutional structure of the project including monitoring and evaluation coordination at the project level. Describe possible coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, through the Climate Change Management Department will lead and coordinate the implementation 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, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, National Climate Change Communication Strategy and MRV systems. The Climate Change Management Department will run the day-to-day implementation, administration, and monitoring. The department will also hold meetings, communications and information flow among partner institutions and other stakeholders. The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement 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)” (2018-2020) 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 Ministry is the executing agency of

both projects. 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 NAMA and NDC tracking. Considering the timeline of these related projects, the CBIT initiative can be considered a continuation of efforts to improve NDC implementation tracking.

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 UN Environment 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.

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 UN Environment 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.

This project will feed into the CBIT Global Coordination Platform. During the PPG phase, the project will design the linkages with the Platform. Lessons learned, data and information from modelling derived from the MRV system based on the data integration tools will thus be shared with the Global Coordination Platform.

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.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Is the Project consistent with the National Strategies and plans or reports and assesments under relevant conventions

Yes

If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc

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.

The initiative will be fundamental in NAMA formulation, NDC implementation and information management related to the 4th National Communication and the first Biennial Update Report of Zimbabwe. The project will also feed into plans of having a climate change act in Zimbabwe which is under development. The act has the objective of 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, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, in consultation with relevant stakeholders, to facilitate a national system of data collection for the elaboration of the National GHG Inventory. The Act will enable the regulation, enforcement and monitoring of compliance regarding levels of GHG emissions.

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.

The country is currently implementing the GCF funded project "Building Capacity to Advance the National Adaptation Planning Process in Zimbabwe". 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 NAMAs. Moreover, the project will enhance the elaboration of GHG inventories, which are essential for assessing the evolution of GHG emission reductions.

Finally, this project is also 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.

8. Knowledge Management

Outline the Knowledge management approach for the Project, including, if any, plans for the Project to learn from other relevant Projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

The project will learn from countries in the region, such as South Africa in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) region, with successful relevant mitigation projects and initiatives. Experts from these member countries will be engaged throughout the entire duration of the project. The SADC region has developed SADC Climate Change Strategy and Action Plan which was reviewed this year aligning it with the Paris Agreement and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

Furthermore, this national project will allow the country to participate in the CBIT global coordination platform providing and receiving inputs. The project proposal will therefore 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.

Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the Operational Focal Point endorsement letter with this template).

Name	Position	Ministry	Date
Mr. T Mudonga	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment, Tourism and Hospitality Industry	5/14/2019

ANNEX A: Project Map and Geographic Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project intervention takes place