



Government of Zimbabwe

ZIMBABWE'S GREEN CLIMATE FUND COUNTRY PROGRAMME



2020-2024



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FOREWORD

Climate change is one of the biggest threats to sustainable development. Developing countries are the most vulnerable due to their high exposure, increasing severity of climate-induced extremes and low adaptive capacity. Whilst Zimbabwe is already reeling under the effects of several climate-induced disasters and difficulties such as the effects of recurrent droughts, Tropical Cyclones, erratic rainfall and general decline in rainfall amounts, the impacts of climate change in Zimbabwe are projected to be severe in the near term and the rest of the 21st century. The change in climate will further threaten already strained water supplies, food and nutrition security, health, hydro-electric power generation, human settlements and biodiversity amongst other key areas of human development thereby impeding the country's social and economic development aspirations.

In view of the growing impacts of climate change and the need to bolster climate actions, Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), inclusive of Zimbabwe, established the Green Climate Fund (GCF) in 2010. The GCF is the world's largest dedicated fund helping developing countries access resources needed to build political, strategic and institutional frameworks for low carbon and climate resilient development pathways in line with the needs and priorities of developing countries. Its establishment came in support of the goal to keep the average global temperature rise well below 2°C and pursue efforts to keep temperature rise below 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change.

The Government of Zimbabwe has made tremendous efforts to address climate change. These include developing the requisite policy frameworks, creating the necessary institutions and mobilizing more resources to address climate change. To complement these efforts, the Government requested readiness funds from the GCF to strengthen the country's GCF National Designated Authority (NDA) and develop a

GCF Country Programme. Zimbabwe's GCF Country Programme describes the country's national circumstances and vulnerability to climate change, the climate action national priorities, stakeholder engagement structures, No Objection Procedure, remaining capacity gaps, coordination mechanism, In-Country Project Cycle and the country's strategy for building its Project Pipeline and Portfolio towards enhancing the country's climate action, in line with the national climate priorities. The Country Programme is therefore central to the Zimbabwe's engagement with the GCF as it also contains project ideas that Zimbabwe intends to further develop and submit for GCF consideration. It is my hope that the Country Programme will create a solid foundation for strengthening of national entities and development of bankable projects in all key socio-economic sectors for submission to the GCF for funding.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for providing the Readiness and Preparatory support which enabled the development of this Country Programme, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for technical support, as a Delivery Partner for the Readiness project, stakeholders who contributed as well as the Project Coordination Team, Consultants and all those who made it possible to have this key document in place. I invite the GCF, development partners, fellow Government ministries, accredited entities, project proponents and all key stakeholders to refer to this guiding document when programming your climate actions.



Hon. Nqobizitha Mangaliso Ndhlovu
Minister of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Executive Summary

The Zimbabwe Green Climate Fund (GCF) Country Programme is a four (4)-year strategic document for engagement with the GCF, developed by the Government of Zimbabwe through a consultative process, with funding from the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme.

The Country Programme outlines the national climate change priorities and presents a strategy for engagement with the GCF in view of Zimbabwe's climate change vulnerability, and climate change vision of developing into a low carbon and climate resilient development pathway.

Studies point out that climate is a major driving factor for most of Zimbabwe's socio-economic activities, especially in the energy and agriculture sectors. Therefore, Zimbabwe's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is closely linked with rainfall patterns. Climate change hazards exacerbate poverty, food insecurity, malnutrition, water shortages and environmental degradation among other developmental challenges, which threaten to derail the development strides made by Zimbabwe since independence.

The Government of Zimbabwe prioritises adaptation measures to address climate change considering the country's high vulnerability, low adaptive capacity and its dependency on rain-fed agriculture. Several climate-related policies and strategies have been developed. These and other initiatives have identified the need for more support to alleviate the gravity of exposure of vulnerable communities to the effects of climate change. However, there are significant gaps remaining in attaining climate resilience and low carbon development.

Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) articulate its ambition to reduce per capita energy greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by 33% by 2030 below the business-as-usual trajectory. The NDCs also highlight the country's commitment to enhance adaptation in the agricultural sector and improve early warning systems. Furthermore, the country developed the Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) to broaden the mitigation targets across key socio-economic sectors.

Five (5) climate action national priorities were

identified from key climate-related policies, strategies and consultative processes, for GCF funding. The five national priorities are as follows:

1. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEE)
2. Integrated Waste Management (IWM)
3. Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM)
4. Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)
5. Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction (EW&DRR)

The GCF Coordination Framework, a multi-stakeholder platform established by the GCF Country Programme and based on the National Climate Policy Institutional Framework, is the vehicle towards coordination of all climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts in Zimbabwe. One of the critical responsibilities includes recommending a letter of no objection, to the NDA, for a project concept note or full proposal for submission to the GCF for funding. The Framework was developed to support country engagement and ensure inclusiveness with the GCF.

The Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), in its capacity as the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA), is the Secretariat of the GCF Coordination Framework. The Country Programme empowers the NDA to ensure that GCF projects in the country effectively contribute to the national priorities identified in the country programme by intervening at different stages of the project cycle; coordinating the no objection process; building and maintaining stakeholder engagement; prioritizing gender equality; and, the inclusion of youths and vulnerable people.

The country's project portfolio and pipeline, as contained in this Country Programme, are important towards developing strategic projects earmarked for various climate finance windows, including the GCF. The project portfolio and pipeline will be periodically reviewed and updated to enhance climate action.

Abbreviations and Acronyms

AfDB	Africa Development Bank
AFOLU	Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use
BAU	Business As Usual
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CCMD	Climate Change Management Department
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CBO	Community Based Organization
CSP	Concentrated Solar Power
EW&DRR	Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GCM	Global Climate Models/General Circulation Model
GDI	Gender Development Index
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
IDBZ	Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
IPCC	Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change
Kilowatt hour	KWh
LEDS	Low Emission Development Strategy
MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standards
MoEPD	Ministry of Energy and Power Development
MW	Megawatt
MSD	Meteorological Services Department
MECTHI	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
MoFED	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MLAWRR	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement
MLGPWNH	Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NCP	National Climate Policy

NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
PA	Paris Agreement
RCM	Regional Climate Model
RCP	Representative Concentration Pathway
REEE	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
IWM	Integrated Waste Management
SWM	Sustainable Waste Management
TNC	Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
TSP	Transitional Stabilization Programme
ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe Statistical Agency

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The formulation of Zimbabwe's Green Climate Fund Country Programme involved a robust stakeholder consultation process from the Inception Workshop in 2018 to the Validation Workshop in October 2020. In developing the Country Programme, key stakeholders consulted were the Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement, Ministry of Power and Energy Development, Baastel Consulting, Business Council for Sustainable Development as well as other key relevant ministries.

I am grateful for the contributions made by various Government Ministries, organisations and individuals who contributed in various ways to the successful crafting of this Programme. It would be amiss not to mention the various consultative meetings and workshops organised by the Climate Change Management Department and National Consultant right from the start. The Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry hereby expresses its utmost profound gratitude to all

stakeholders who participated and contributed to the development of this Zimbabwe's Green Climate Fund Country Programme. Your efforts will no doubt, add value to the successful achievement of the objectives of enhanced climate change action in Zimbabwe.

The Ministry wants to express profound gratitude to the Green Climate Fund (GCF) for providing financial support to the Government of Zimbabwe to develop this National Green Climate Fund Country Programme. United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) was very critical in this process as the funds from the GCF were being channelled through them. They performed that task in a transparent manner.

The Ministry also looks forward to your continued support and participation during the critical upcoming phase of the implementation of this Country Programme.

Introduction

The Green Climate Fund (GCF), set up in 2010 by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), is the world's largest dedicated climate change fund. The GCF helps developing countries limit or reduce their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and adapt to climate change. It seeks to promote a paradigm shift to low-emission and climate-resilient development, taking into account the needs of countries that are particularly vulnerable to climate change impacts through directing climate finance towards supporting developing countries towards adaptation and mitigation actions.

GCF has a crucial role of serving the Paris Agreement of 2015, which aims to keep the average global temperature rise well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels and pursuing efforts to limit the temperature increase to 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels, recognizing that this would significantly reduce the risks and impacts of climate change; increasing the ability to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change and foster climate resilience and low greenhouse gas emissions development, in a manner that does not threaten food production; and, making finance flows consistent with a pathway

towards low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development. It does this by channeling climate finance to developing countries, which have joined other nations in committing to climate action.

A fundamental principle of the Green Climate Fund is that developing countries have ownership over the results of the projects and programs financed using GCF resources (Country Ownership Principle). In this sense, each country is expected to set national priorities and present a strategy for engagement with the Fund through a Country Programme. The Country Programmes outlines the climate change country needs and how GCF resources will be used to address these needs, in terms of both mitigation and adaptation. It also indicates how GCF stakeholder engagement will be done and the coordination mechanisms in place for long-term GCF engagement.

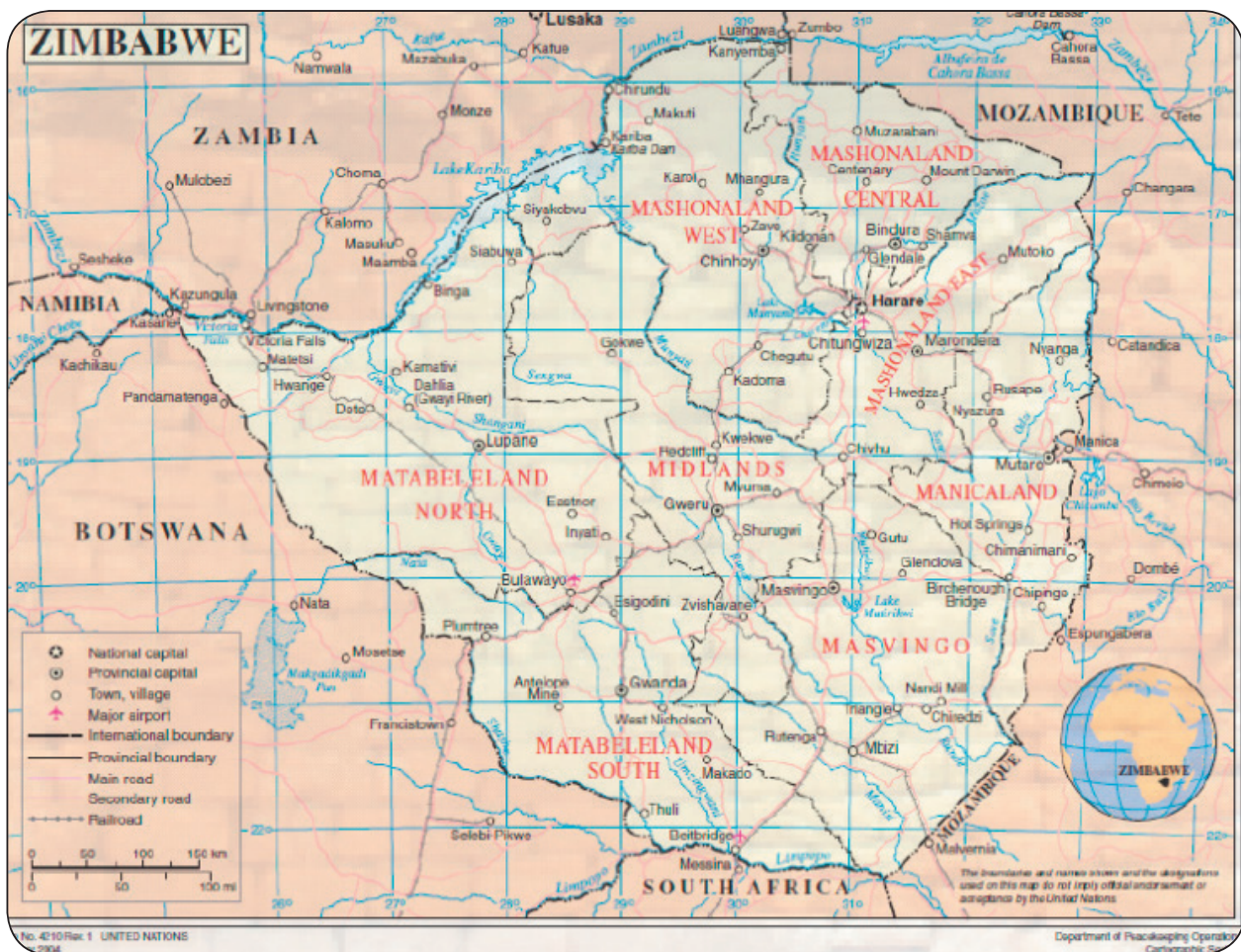
Against this background, Zimbabwe developed this Country Programme.

1.1 Development and Climate Context

National development context

Zimbabwe is a landlocked country in Southern Africa (as shown in Map 1: Zimbabwe (United Nations, 2004)) with a total land area of 390 757 km². Almost 75% of the country is semi-arid, and experiences low and erratic rainfall. As of 2017, its population stood at 13.6 million, Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT) with about 67% living in rural areas (Intercessional Demographic Survey; 2017) and largely reliant on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture and biodiversity for their livelihoods. Women constitute 51% of the population (Zimbabwe Population Census 2012: Women and Men Profile Summary Report; June 2016) and the population was relatively young, with 41% of the population being below the age of 15 years (ZIMSTAT; 2012).

The country has a highly educated people and skilled human capital base, and existing infrastructure in need of investments (Zimbabwe Economic Report; Africa Development Bank (AfDB), 2018). Agriculture, the mainstay of the economy, produces for exports (tobacco and cotton) and domestic consumption of food crops and livestock. The country has the world's third largest deposits of platinum reserves and is the fifth largest producer of lithium used to manufacture batteries to power various technologies including motor vehicles and solar products, leveraging towards a low carbon development pathway. Other key minerals available include gold, diamond and chrome.



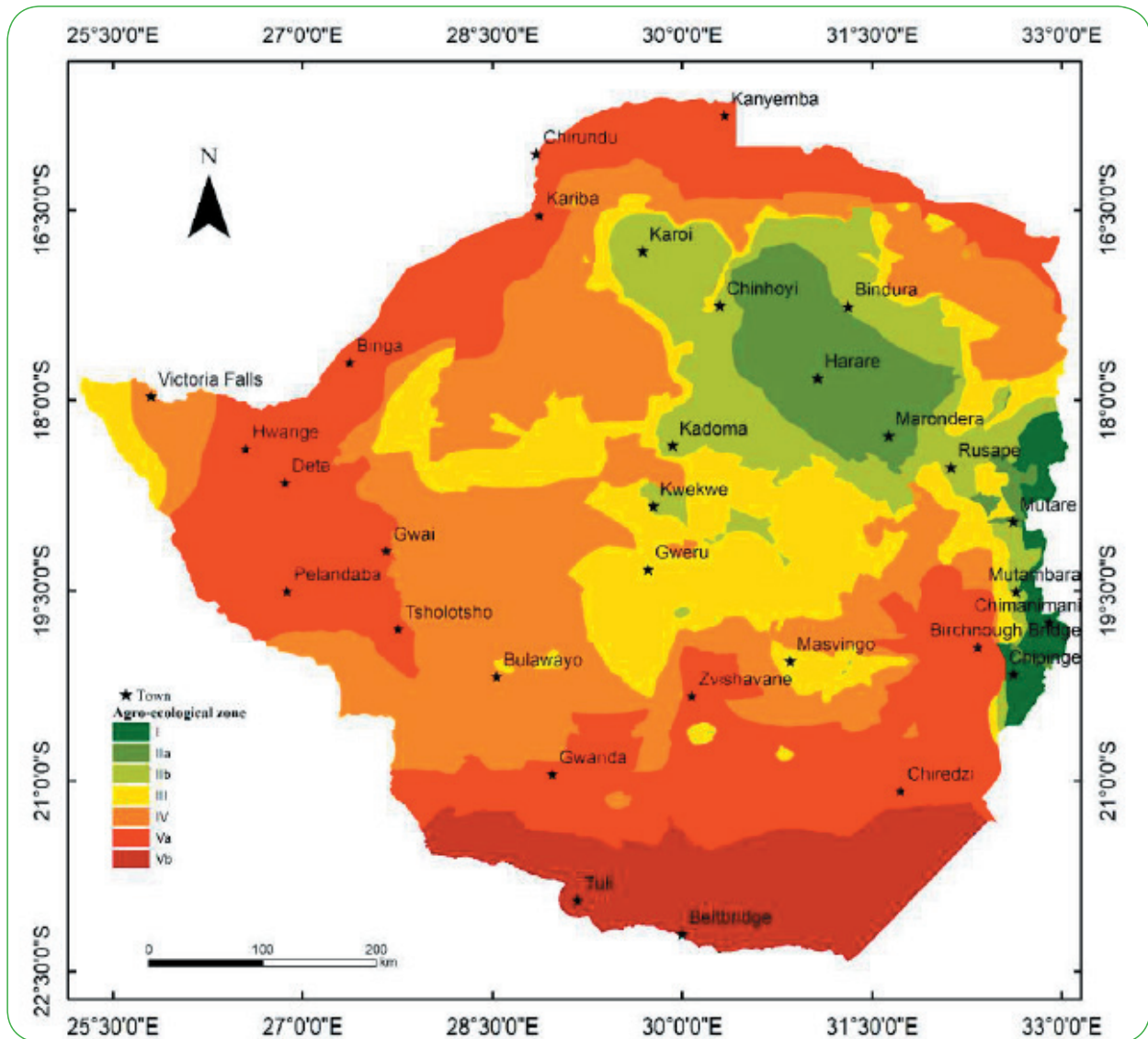
Map 1: Zimbabwe (Source: United Nations, 2004)

In 2020, Zimbabwe reclassified its agro-ecological zones, in view of the changes in climate and other parameters. The AEZ

developed by Vincent and Thomas in 1960, although providing an important baseline on which current agricultural practice is based,

is no longer in tandem with field observation, particularly post 1982. This is because climate change has resulted in a shift in AEZ which in

turn has affected crop and livestock suitability for different areas (Revision of Zimbabwe's Agro-Ecological Zones (RZAEZ, 2020)).



Map 2: The Revised Agro-Ecological Zones of Zimbabwe (ZINGSA AEZ, 2020), extracted from the (RZAEZ, 2020)

According to RZAEZ, 2020, the new agro-ecological zones, in map 3, have the following application features:

a. **In land use planning and policy, the Agro-Ecological Zones map: (Revision of Zimbabwe's Agro-Ecological Zones, 2020)**

- makes it possible to use land according to its biophysical potential and limitations, in order to protect soil resources from degradation and at the same time to meet farmers' demands for optimal crop production
- provides the basis for policy formulation and land-use planning through revealing answers to the following questions:
 - How is land with potentials and constraints distributed within the country and in component provinces or districts?

- What uses can be recommended on different types of land in different locations?
- How do potential yields vary among locations, years and seasons?
- What is the balance between population density, land availability and food production in specified areas?; and,
- What is the impact of improvements in input or management?

b. **In Agriculture, the AEZ map can:**

- be used to predict potential productivity for a specific crop in a particular location;
- be used in determining crop water requirements;
- be used as the main units of agricultural production;

- be used for expanded crop coverage and dryland management techniques;
 - provide information on location specific optimum seed variety use;
 - provide location based fertilizer recommendations depending on soil type; and,
 - provide policy guidance for agricultural research and climate proofing the agricultural sector.
- c. **In Disaster Risk Reduction, the AEZ map can:**
- be used in land-use planning to identify suitable, flood-prone and drought-susceptible and ecologically sensitive areas that may be prone to degradation;
 - be employed in the designing of appropriate agricultural adaptations for reducing vulnerability and;
 - complement the development of long-term drought mitigation measures like irrigation potential

environmental challenges which have long lasting future effects. The impacts have included a marked decline in Gross Domestic Product (GDP), hyper-inflation and devaluation of the Zimbabwean currency, deindustrialization and large scale retrenchments of workers. According to the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), the economy is still heavily dependent on climate sensitive sectors which “was further heightened by drought conditions and the impact of Cyclone Idai, which all imposed serious threat to growth”, (State of the Economy, May 2019).

There is ample evidence that climate is a major driving factor for most of Zimbabwe’s socio-economic activities such that Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is closely linked to rainfall patterns (Zimbabwe National Water Policy, 2012). The economic trends for Zimbabwe from 1980 to 2005 show that each time a drought occurs, the agriculture, energy and manufacturing sectors under-perform and drag the GDP growth down (NCCRS, 2015) as shown in Figure 1.

Economic development

In the past two decades, Zimbabwe has experienced a number of economic and

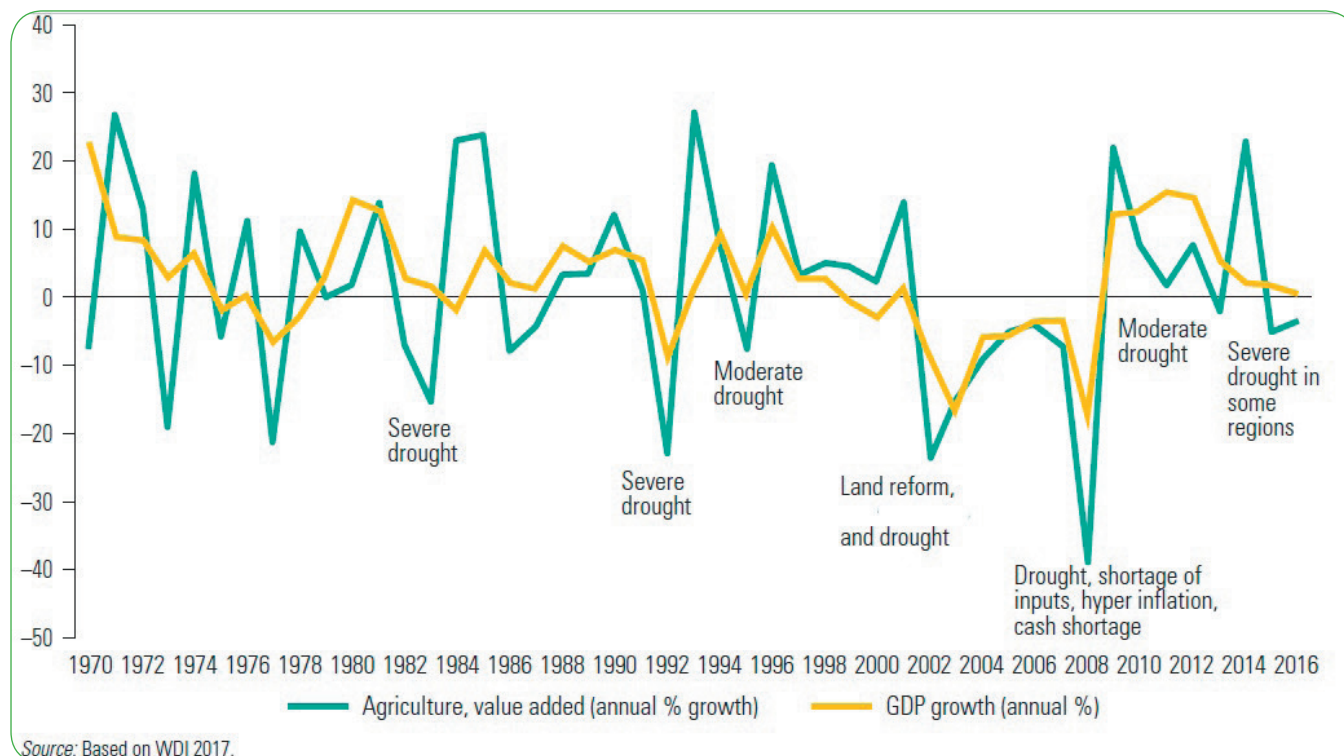


Figure 1: Showing the correlation between drought-affected agricultural GDP and overall GDP growth from 1970 to 2016: (Source: Adapted from World Bank, 2019)

The agricultural sector, a climate-sensitive sector, is “the backbone of the economy underpinning economic growth, food security and poverty eradication” (World Bank: Zimbabwe Public Expenditure Review with a focus on Agriculture), contributing to about 70% of employment and about 13% of the annual GDP.

A study conducted in 2010 on the key economic trends for Zimbabwe from 1980 to 2005 showed each time a drought occurs, the agriculture, energy and manufacturing sectors underperform and drag the GDP growth down as shown in Figure 2

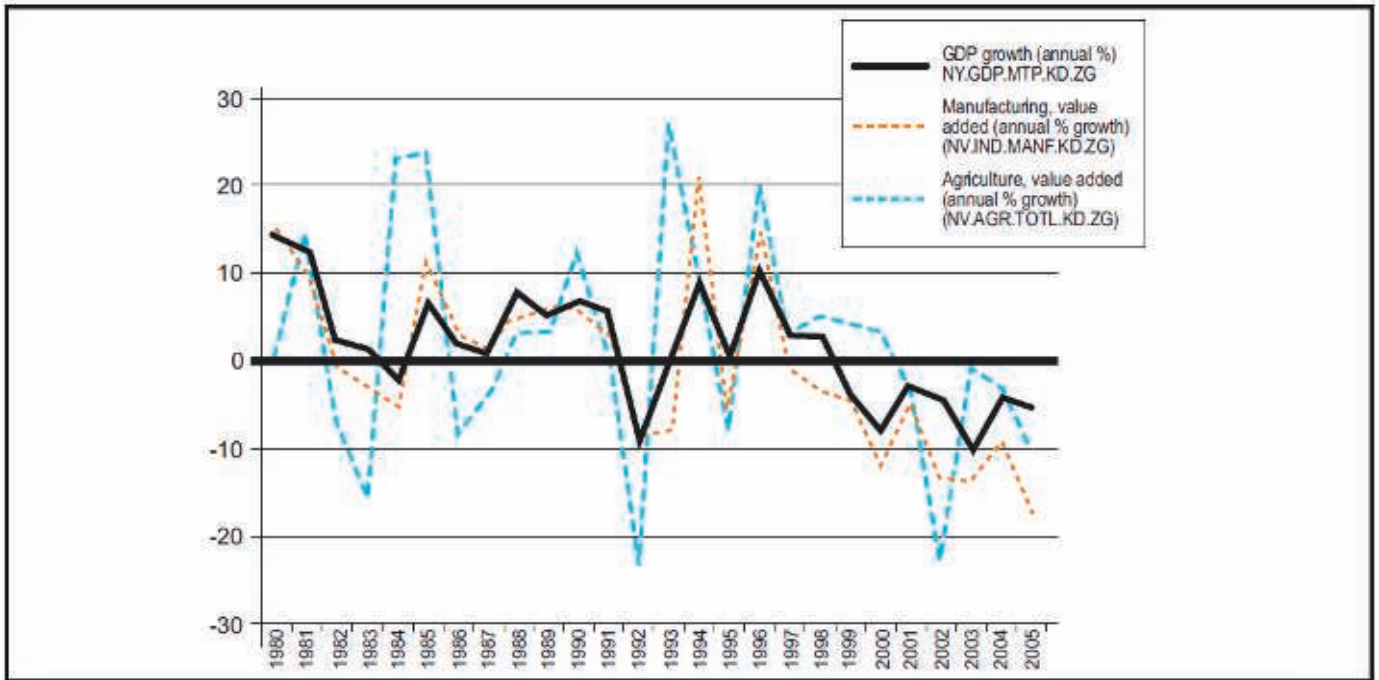


Figure 2. Key economic trends in Zimbabwe 1980-2005 (Source: Chimhowe et al., 2010)

Furthermore, mining and manufacturing contribute around 13% (Chamber of Mines 2018 Report) and 8% (World Bank: 2018) respectively to the GDP. Other key sectors that significantly contribute to the GDP include energy, tourism and service industries. Extreme climate events including severe and recurrent droughts and Tropical Cyclones have dampened economic activity of the country over the past three decades.

Over the past decade, there has been a rising demand for electricity in the region, with Zimbabwe’s energy demand growing gradually, with drought causing a drop in agricultural production and hydroelectricity generation (World Bank, 2017). Climate change has also negatively affected energy supply in Zimbabwe, especially hydropower generation, resulting in decline in capacity factor to about 40%. The country currently generates about 1066MW Megawatts (MW) of electricity, with approximately 84% from Kariba hydro power plant (ZPC, 2020).

The government has developed and is in the process of developing plans, policies, strategies and legislation that align with the country’s vision to become an Upper Middle-income economy by 2030. The country communicated its Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC, which target to reduce per capita energy sector greenhouse gas emissions by 33% below business as usual (BAU) by 2030 and adaptation component focusing on the agriculture sector and early warning and disaster risk reduction.

Human Development

Zimbabwe has a Human Development Index (HDI) of 0.536 which places it 156th in the world. Sixty percent of the population are employed in agriculture, 24% in services and about 10% in industry (Zimbabwe Human Development Report, 2017). Women outnumber men as labourers in the formal agricultural sector, 45.4 % are men and 54.6% are women (ZIMSTAT; 2014). Women constitute the majority of

food producers in Zimbabwe and contribute 70% of household and family labour in rural communities where they comprise about 70% of the population. (FAO, 2017).

Zimbabwe's Gender Development Index (GDI) stood at 0.927 in 2016, placing the country on medium to low equality in terms of human development achievements. This shows that women's empowerment in terms of education and representation in Parliament and other decision-making bodies, reproductive health, and participation on the labour market, which stands at 77.8%, is lower than that of men, at 87.3%.

The Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013) provides a strong legal framework and is widely acclaimed for the promotion and attainment of gender equality and women's empowerment and the establishment of the Gender Commission to promote, protect and advance gender equality in Zimbabwe. However, the vulnerability of women during and following disasters extends to gender-based violence, mortality and morbidity

levels in situations of disaster are higher among women and girls (CEDAW, GR. NO. 37, 2018). The situation also limits control that women and girls have over decisions governing their lives, as well as access to resources such as food, water, agricultural input, land, credit, energy, technology, education, health, services, adequate housing, social protection and employment (CEDAW, GR. NO. 37, 2018).

In 2015, 41% of women and 65% of men aged 15-49 were employed. (ZIMSTAT, Demographic and Health Survey, 2015). About 86% of women in Zimbabwe depend on the land for their livelihoods and that of their families. The country's land reform programme introduced at the turn of the century, among other things, to mitigate the limited access to land by women through the introduction of quotas where women would constitute 20% of all those allocated large-scale farming land (GoZ, 2014. Zimbabwe Government: Beijing+20 Review Report). Annex E summarizes gender considerations in the country programme.

1.2 Climate Change Context

Climate in Zimbabwe

The country has a sub-tropical climate classified, according to the Meteorological Services Department, as follows:

- i. Cool season: mid-May to August
- ii. Hot season: September to mid-November
- iii. Main rainy season: mid-November to mid-March
- iv. Post rainy season: mid-March to mid-May

Rainfall characteristics

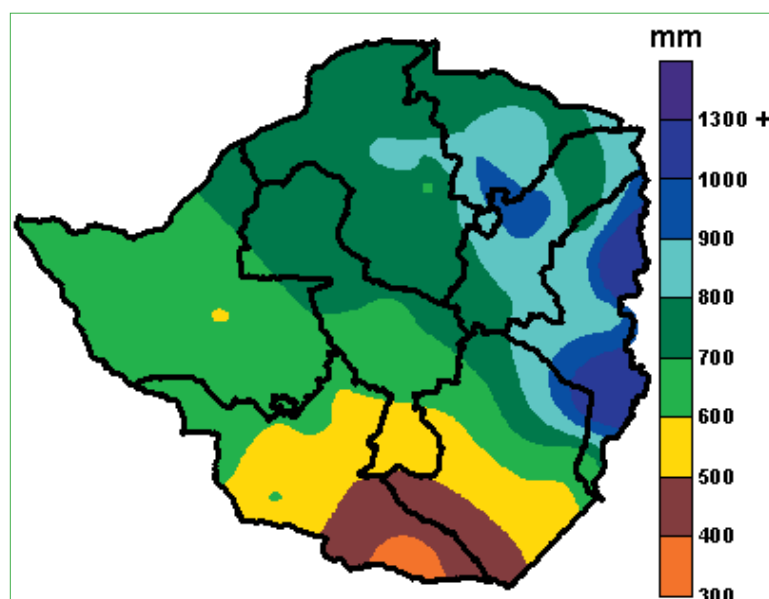
Rainfall over Zimbabwe can be as a result of convection, orographic lifting, frontal systems and convergence. Convection accounts for about 90% of the country's rains. The main rainy season stretches from October of one year to March of the following year. The first part of the rainy season (October to December) is characterized by westerly cloud bands as the main rain bearing system, while for the second part, January to March, the Intertropical Convergence Zone (ITCZ) is the main rain bearing system. The ITCZ is a migratory axis characterized by semi-permanent low-pressure systems over the Caprivi Strip and in the central Mozambique Channel. It oscillates between

positions 12°S and 16°S. For a good rainfall season in Zimbabwe 16°S is the preferred position of the ITCZ.

El Niño Southern Oscillation

Significant differences in rainfall amount, temporal and spatial distribution have been observed to occur in the country between opposite extremes in the phase of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) (Matarira, 1990). During the warm phase of ENSO, the El Niño phase, the country usually experiences below normal rains whilst during the cool phase, La Niña, the country usually receives normal to above normal rains.

Rainfall Geographic Distribution



Annual rainfall ranges from below 400mm in the south to over 1000mm in the eastern parts of the country. Total rainfall amounts however, exhibit huge spatial and temporal variability including intra-seasonal and inter-seasonal changes. The mean annual rainfall is as shown below in Map 3.

Map 3: Mean Annual rainfall (Source: Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department, extracted from the Third National Communications (TNC), 2016)

Tropical Cyclones

Tropical cyclones are key systems of Zimbabwe's rainfall season. The tropical cyclone season stretches from December to March of the following year peaking in February. Depending on their proximity, relative position and movement, tropical cyclones may induce an extended dry spell (Climate handbook of Zimbabwe, 1981) or give widespread and heavy rainfall within a very short space of time. Examples of tropical cyclones that directly affected the country in recent times are Eline in 2000, Japhet in 2003, Deneo 2017, Idai 2019.

Dry spells and droughts

During the rainy season, the rainfall distribution is such that wet episodes are normally interspersed with dry periods. The most notable dry period during the rainfall season usually occurs from the last week of December to the first or second week of January. It is termed the "mid-season dry spell" and is caused by a high pressure system that gets established in the middle levels (500 hPa) of the atmosphere over Botswana and is thus termed the Botswana Upper High (BUH). This feature suppresses meaningful cloud development resulting in dry conditions across the country.

The country experiences some relatively frequent drought years. These droughts are of varying duration, intensity and spatial extent and cause impacts in different sectors such as agriculture and water resources. Notable droughts that affected the country within the last 100 years occurred in: 1915/16, 1921/22, 1923/24, 1946/47, 1967/68, 1972/73, 1982/83, 1986/87, 1991/92 and 1994/ 95. The 1991/92 drought is one of the most devastating drought. There has been an increase in droughts in the past two decades, comprising mild droughts from 2002 to 2010, and in 2012, 2015/16 and 2018/19 (Nangombe, S. S, 2015).

Temperature

The mean monthly temperature varies from 15°C in July to 24°C in November while the mean annual temperature varies from 18°C in the Highveld to 23°C in the Lowveld. The lowest minimum temperatures are recorded in June or July and the highest maximum temperatures in October. However, in the case of anomalous years the highest temperatures may be recorded in either November or December. A combination of a dry south-westerly airflow, overnight clear skies and calm winds in the cool season sometimes results in mild to severe ground frost. The ground frost occurs from about mid-May to early August. There are two peak periods, one occurring around 20 June and another one from mid to end of July with the latter being the more severe. Studies have shown that there has been a gradual temperature rise due to climate change and increase in temperature extremes such as heat waves and frost.

Natural Resources

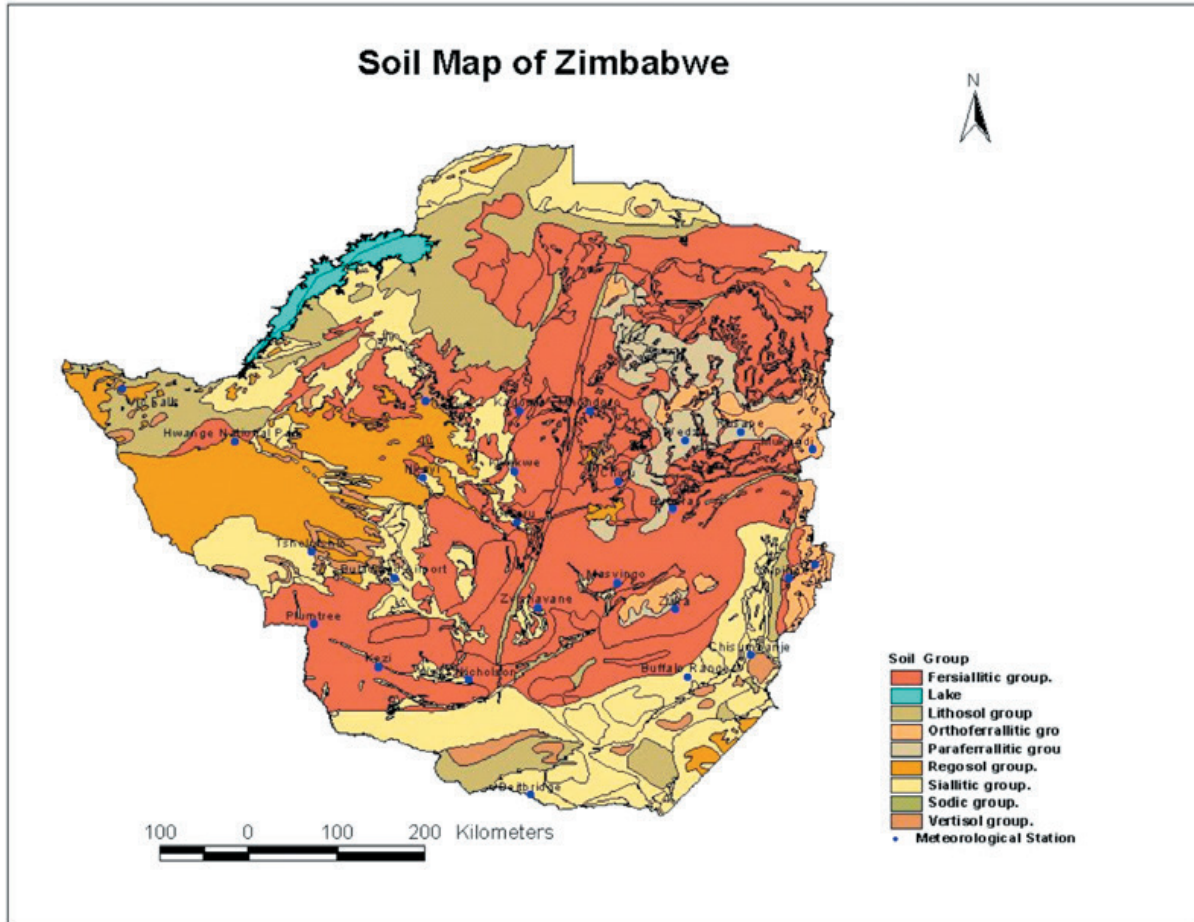
The country has abundant natural resources that include arable land, forests, wildlife, surface water, ground water, beautiful scenery and minerals such as gold, iron, diamonds, chromium, platinum and asbestos. Zimbabwe is home to Victoria Falls, one of the seven natural wonders of the world.

There are 12 national parks in the country. Three of the national parks lie across international boundaries and are part of the Trans-frontier Conservation Areas (TFCAs). These are Hwange National Park in the Kavango Zambezi (KAZA) TFCA; Mana Pools National Park in the mid- Zambezi TFCA; and Gonarezhou National Park in the Greater Limpopo TFCA.

Soils in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe's soils are predominantly sands to sandy loams, with also the heavier textured soils (red clay loams) in NR II. Soils in the semi-arid areas of southern Zimbabwe differ from those derived from similar parent materials in the higher rainfall areas of higher altitudes. The

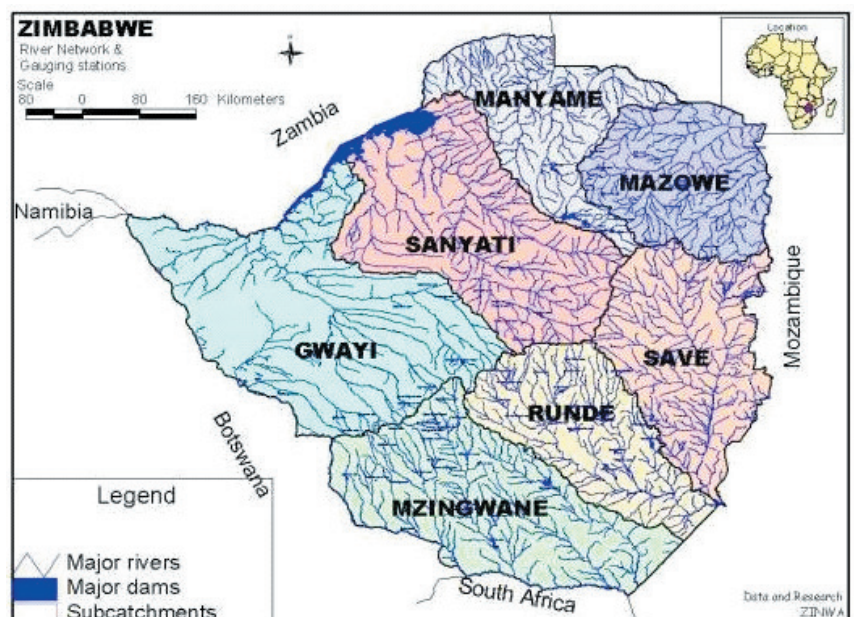
soils from semi-arid areas are less weathered and leached, henceforth have more weatherable minerals and available nutrients and less, but more clays. Soils serve both adaptation and mitigation potential abatement priorities.



Map 4: Distribution of Major Soil Groups in Zimbabwe (Source: Department of Surveyor General, 1979)

Water Resources

Water resources in Zimbabwe are dependent on rainfall, which is highly variable across most of the country. The country has over 10,000 small, medium and large dams. The main uses of the dams are domestic, agriculture, mining, fishing, recreation, industrial purposes and hydropower. The country relies on surface water resources for 90% of its requirements while groundwater supplies the remaining 10% (ZINWA). There are seven catchments in the country, namely Manyame, Mazowe, Gwayi, Runde, Sanyati, Save and Mzingwane as shown in Map 5



Map 5: Catchments in Zimbabwe (Source: ZINWA, 2014)

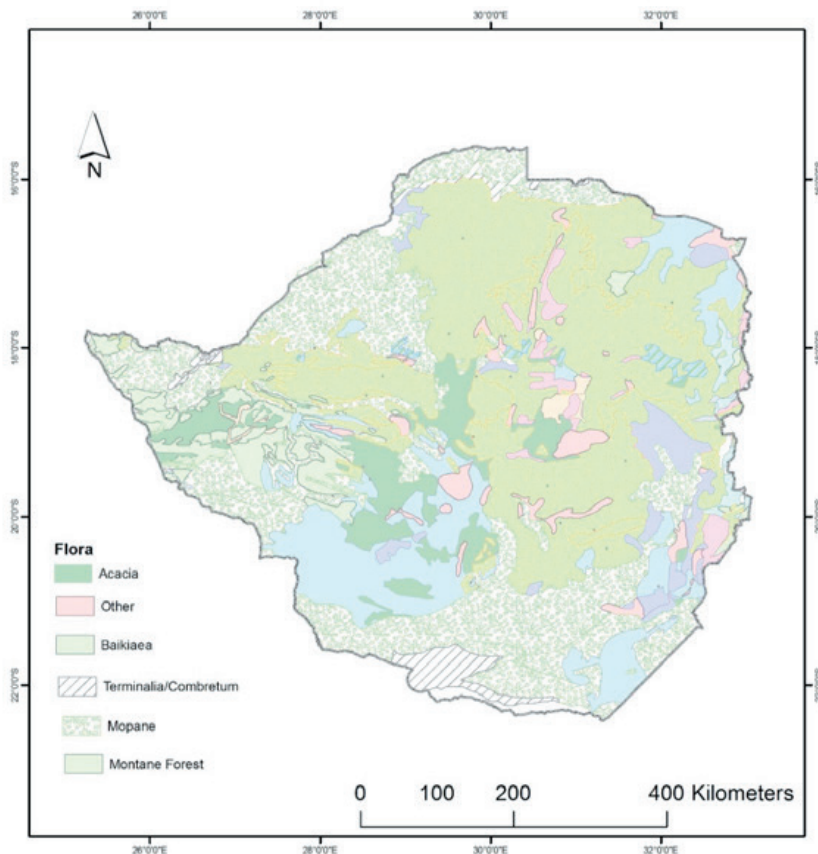
The Water Act of 1998 and the Water Policy of 2013 govern water use in Zimbabwe. Water use is either primary or commercial. The primary purposes of water use are reasonable use of water for the sustenance of life e.g. drinking, bathing, household cooking and watering small gardens. These purposes do not require a permit. Commercial use of water requires a permit and the use of water by an individual who derives a profit/ benefit out of accessing the water. Catchment Councils, composed of representatives of all categories of people in the catchment area including farmers were formed to ensure that the interests of all water users are represented.

Forestry

Zimbabwe's forestry resources cover approximately 46% of the total land area. Zimbabwe's forest stocks generate a wide range of both timber and non-timber products and services. The products include fuel wood, charcoal, sawn timber, pulpwood, building materials, wood for crafts, fodder, fruits, honey, mushrooms, edible insects, bark for rope, medicines, leaf litter, gum and resins. The services include watershed management,

carbon fixation, microclimate stabilization, and the provision of windbreaks, shade, soil stability and wildlife habitat. Over a quarter of the woodland area is in state lands, namely, national parks, wildlife reserves and forest reserves.

Most of the country is covered by mopane/ miombo woodland and savanna. About 21 million hectares of the land are under indigenous woodlands, 156,000 hectares under plantations and 12,000 hectares under natural forests. Non-commercial plantations cover 18,000 hectares of land. Commercial plantations, mainly eucalyptus and pine, occupy 120,000 hectares with the biggest area of 108,000 hectares in Manicaland. Commercial timber harvested from indigenous woodlands in communal lands is mainly teak and mukwa species. Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation include settlement expansion, clearing land for agriculture, tobacco curing, mining, charcoal production, fuel wood, among others. Sculptors also contribute to environmental damage of the indigenous forests areas by harvesting several species of hardwood to make curios especially in the Hwange and Victoria Falls areas of Matabeleland North.



Map 6: Common Vegetation Types in Zimbabwe (Source: Wild and Barbosa, 1967)

The flora of Zimbabwe consists of woodlands, forests and grasslands. Woodlands include Acacia, Biakiaea, Terminalia/Combretum, Miombo and Mopane woodlands. Forests are mainly Montane forests found in the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe. Grasslands are mainly found on high altitude areas of the Eastern Highlands of Zimbabwe as well as on serpentine formations along the Great Dyke (Wild and Barbosa, 1967). Map 6 shows the spatial variations in tree species diversity in Zimbabwe. The changes in diversity follows similar trend to that of rainfall and generally decreases with decreasing annual rainfall.

Wetlands

Zimbabwe became a signatory to the Ramsar Convention in 2011. The country has seven sites that have been designated as Ramsar protected Wetlands. These are:

- Victoria Falls National Park
- Mana Pools National Park
- Monavale Wetland
- Lake Chivero and Manyame
- Driefontein Grasslands
- Chinhoyi Caves
- Cleveland Dam

Wetlands have a number of key functions which include providing a habitat for a variety of wildlife, replenishing groundwater supplies, acting as carbon dioxide sinks, supporting bird species that maintain the ecosystem of the wetlands through seed dispersal and balancing insect populations. Wetlands also provide water for irrigation, aquaculture, supporting recreational activities such as bird watching and provide a sustainable food source for local communities. They also release clean fresh water which feed into water systems and the grasses remove pollution from runoff thus improving water quality.

Zimbabwe's protection of wetlands is provided for under the Environmental Management Act (EMA) (Ch 20:27) of 2002 with Statutory Instrument 7 of 2007 on Environmental Management (Environmental Impact Assessment and Ecosystem Protection) Regulations, and Government Gazette 380 of 2013.

Zimbabwe's wetlands face degradation challenges due to a number of threats that include increased wetland cultivation due

to recurrent droughts, dumping of waste, fires, invasion by alien plants, commercial and residential development and resource extraction.

Wildlife resources

The wildlife of Zimbabwe is mostly located in the national parks, private wildlife ranches, conservancies, sanctuaries and botanical gardens where exotic and indigenous species of trees are protected.

Zimbabwe's parks are home to the Africa 'big five' (lion, leopard, elephant, buffalo and rhinoceros). The country also has a variety of other animals, such as species of kudu, porcupine, antelope, duiker, impala, roan, gemsbok, bushbuck, sable, eland, wildebeest, zebra, warthog, giraffe, waterbuck, serval, civet, jackal, cheetah, hyena, hippo and the endangered African wild dog.

At the centre of wildlife conservation challenges are issues of increasing wildlife and human populations that now far exceed carrying capacities resulting in human wildlife conflicts and wild fires. These challenges are compounded by the impacts of climate change evidenced by water shortages and extreme temperatures.

Fisheries

The small-scale fisheries in Zimbabwe play an important role in income generation and food security at the household level. Commercial fishing occurs mainly in five reservoirs namely Lake Kariba, Lake Chivero, Lake Mutirikwi, Mazvikadei dam and Manyame (FAO, 2007). Tokwe Mukosi is now the largest inland dam where fishing is expected to take place. Kariba fisheries are the largest and contribute 60-70% of Zimbabwe's total fish output. The smaller dams, rivers and ponds support small-scale (artisanal) fisheries and provide fish for subsistence purposes. There are however affected by climate change induced droughts and low rainfall which affect the fishing industry, which has been identified as a key adaptation measure and provider of alternative livelihoods and food in view of climate change.

The fish industry has helped small scale fish farmers improve their dietary diversity and nutrition. Kapenta is eaten as fresh or dried and provides a cheap source of protein.

Kapenta output has been decreasing over the years and some of the reasons cited for this include; climate change, overfishing, poaching, especially in breeding zones thus affecting the growth of the kapenta reserves, use of banned net sizes which catch small fish, the invasion of the invasive omnivorous Australian Red Claw crayfish which feeds on live or decaying animal or vegetable matter.

1.2.2 Current climate change impacts

The effects of climate change for Zimbabwe include, but are not limited to, prolonged dry spells, droughts, and violent storms and flooding. Other effects of climate change include increased variability in the seasonal distribution of rainfall, delayed onset of rainfall, an increase in day-time and night-time temperatures, low dam levels, low hydro-electric generation and poor agricultural seasons.

National mean surface temperature has warmed by about 0.9 C from 1900 to 2018, with greatest warming occurring since the 1980s (Understanding Climate Risks over Zimbabwe, Government of Zimbabwe, August 2020).

The frequency and length of dry spells during the rainy season have increased in recent years—the consequences of which include increased heat and water stress on natural ecosystems, agricultural crops and livestock, negatively affecting the livelihoods of communities relying on rain-fed agriculture and related practices.

1.2.3 Climate change projections

Time series and maps of future temperature and precipitation anomalies for the near-term (2020-2040) mid- (2041-2060) and far-future (2061-2080) have been produced at annual and sub-seasonal scales by a report on Understanding Climate Risks over Zimbabwe, Government of Zimbabwe.

Key messages according to Climate Model Inter-comparison Model Project Phase 5 (CMIP5) emerging show that: multi-model ensemble mean annual surface temperature for Zimbabwe is projected to warm in all future time frames of interest: 2020-2040; 2041 – 2060 and 2061 – 2080. Multi-model ensemble average warming ranges from ~1.0 to 1.3°C for both Representative Concentration Pathway (RCP) 4.5 and RCP8.5 by 2020 – 2040.

During the period 2041 to 2060 multi-model ensemble average warming is ~1.5 to 1.7°C for RCP4.5 and ~2.0 to 2.3°C for RCP8.5; and during the period 2061 to 2080 multi-model ensemble average warming rate is ~1.9 to 2.0°C for RCP4.5 and 3.0 to 3.7°C for RCP8.5. Annual precipitation Zimbabwe's continental interior location means that it is predicted to warm more rapidly in the future than the global average (NCCRS, 2015).

Ten member Global Circulation Model (GCM): Regional Climate Model (RCM) ensemble mean for RCP4.5 shows mean annual rainfall decline of 0.1 to about 10% across mostly the eastern and southern half of Zimbabwe from 2020 – 2040 as well as from 2041 to 2060; the greatest decline in precipitation of around 10% is concentrated in the southern half of the country from 2061 to 2080.

For RCP8.5, the southeastern half of the country is projected to have mean annual precipitation decline ranging from 0.1 to about 10% with increases in northwestern sections between 2020 and 2040. From 2041 to 2060 mean annual precipitation is projected to decline by up to 8% in the southeastern sections of the country. The southeast of the country remains the “hot-spot” with precipitation decline of up to 10% from 2061-2080. In all cases the reference period is 1986-2005.

Individual model projections for some parts of the country are greater than the national average.

Some highlights of the report include that:

i. Zimbabwe has been warming and will continue to warm through to 2080

- National mean surface temperature has warmed by about 0.9°C from 1900 to 2018, with the greatest warming occurring since the 1980s.
- There is high confidence in continued increases of mean and daily maximum temperatures throughout the period 2020 to 2080 for all regions in Zimbabwe. This considers the observed warming, strong agreement on the direction and magnitude of change among models and downscaling results.
- The magnitude of the warming in the mid 2041-2060 to far 2061-2080 future is strongly dependent on the emission scenario
- For the period 2020-2040, national annual

average temperature is projected to increase by about 1.0-1.5°C above the climate of 1986-2005 under RCP 4.5 with little difference in warming between RCPs. For the period 2040-2060, national annual average temperature is projected to increase by 1.5°C to 2°C for RCP 4.5 and between 2°C and 2.5°C for RCP8.5.

ii. Annual rainfall is projected to decline in Southern and South-eastern Zimbabwe, with less certain changes elsewhere

- Average annual rainfall has declined by around 5% across the country over the period 1901 to 2018.
- Future projections of mean national annual precipitation show a decline of around 10% compared to the 1986-2005 baseline. The southern, south-eastern sections of the country, including, Matabeleland, Masvingo and Manicaland provinces show the greatest decrease in precipitation (up to 10%) for all the three future periods for the both RCPS 4.5 and RCP 8.5.

iii. Extreme rain events are projected to become more intense. Time in drought is projected to increase in southern Zimbabwe, with a greater frequency of severe droughts. Hotter days and fewer cold nights are projected.

- The daily rainfall intensity is projected to increase toward higher global warming scenarios.
- Several studies conclude that in future there will be an increase in hot nights and longer and more frequent heat waves.

iv. Tropical Cyclones may occur less often, become more intense and may reach Zimbabwe more.

- The report highlights that there will be no significant change in the frequency of occurrences of tropical cyclones in the South West Indian Ocean. The short period of consistent observational records and high year-to-year variability, make it difficult to discern clear trends in tropical cyclone frequency or intensity.
- Based on global and regional studies, a greater proportion of tropical cyclones that will make landfall are likely to have high intensity storms (stronger winds and greater rainfall). A greater proportion of storms may affect cyclone prone areas in Zimbabwe.

1.2.4 Expected future climate change impacts

The projected climate change hazards identified in 1.2.3 will exacerbate poverty, water shortages, environmental degradation, food insecurity and malnutrition among other developmental challenges. The hazards pose serious problems with far reaching social, economic, political and environmental consequences across different communities from Natural Region I to V, and experienced different impacts according to gender, age, economic status and other characteristics.

In Zimbabwe, climate change is likely to stall the country's development, and pose a serious risk to food security and the adaptive capacity of the Zimbabwean population, especially those in vulnerable communities. (Zimbabwe Human Development Report, 2017).

1.2.5 Zimbabwe's Greenhouse Gas Emissions Profile

Zimbabwe, as a developing country, is expected to experience decades of economic growth with its GDP increasing from USD \$19.6 billion in 2020 to USD \$119.1 billion by 2050 (GoZ, 2021). Economic growth and development has the potential of continuance of a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, resulting in a possible increase in greenhouse gas emissions, where the energy sector is expected to increase to 37.5 MtCO₂e in 2050 (GoZ, 2021). By 2050, under a BAU, other sectors are expected to increase emissions to 2.5 MtCO₂e for Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); 22.7 MtCO₂e for Agriculture, Forest and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and 2.62 MtCO₂e for Waste sector.

In Zimbabwe, the major energy sources are biomass, coal and liquid fuels as well as hydro. Electricity is mainly generated from coal and hydro while other sources like solar and wind's contributions are negligible. The country's energy mix has not changed significantly since 1990. More Liquefied Petroleum Gas (LPG) is now used in the domestic sector as either an alternative to or substitute for electricity for cooking and heating. Prices of both solar products and LPG are decreasing as a result of Government policy to remove duty on these products.

The country's total greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions contribute less than 0.05% to global emissions, making it a low emitter (Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions), yet the country has suffered the brunt of climate change in recent years.

☒The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) Special Report on Emissions Scenarios (SRES) projected that the average per capita energy CO₂ emissions for the Non-

Annex I countries would vary from 2.8 to 5.1 tCO₂eq per capita by 2030 (IPCC, 2007). In 2030, the Zimbabwean per capita emissions are projected to be 3.0 for the Business-as-Usual (BAU) scenario. Zimbabwe has a low per capita emission because of its low energy per capita consumption. According to the World Bank, electricity consumption per capita was of 897.868 Kilowatt hour (kWh) in 2000 and dropped to 609.126 kWh in 2014.

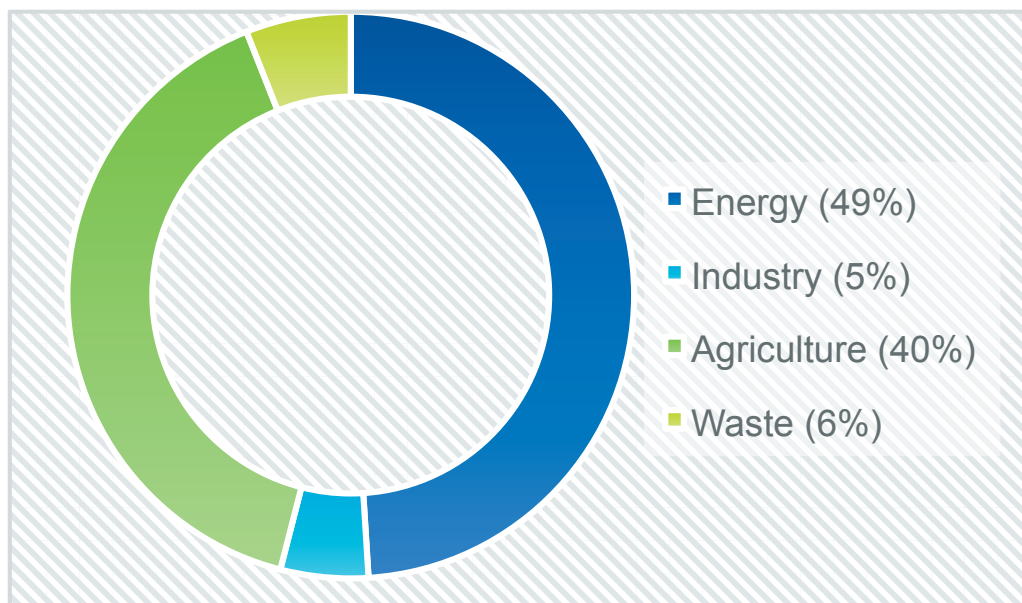


Figure 3: The distribution of Zimbabwe's GHG emissions by sector (Source: TNC, 2016)

The energy and the agriculture sector are currently jointly responsible for 89% of the country's GHG emissions (Figure 3). According to the Low Emission Development Strategy (GoZ, 2021), energy use in power generation, transport, industry and buildings accounted for most of national GHG emissions. Emissions from the energy sector totalled around 11.9 MtCO₂e in 2015, of which CO₂ accounted for over 99%. The LEDS points out that under a BAU scenario, the total emissions will increase significantly over the coming decades, rising from 36.58 M tCO₂e in 2020 to 65.28 M tCO₂e in 2050. The fastest growth and overall contribution is expected to come from power generation, in particular with the official planned expansion of thermal power generation over the coming decade. Emissions from transport are also forecast to rise significantly as demand for vehicles/transport increases with economic growth, particularly for passenger cars. Most other sectors will see

a steady increase in activity and associated emissions, assuming robust economic growth, industrial output and rising standards of living over the medium and long term.

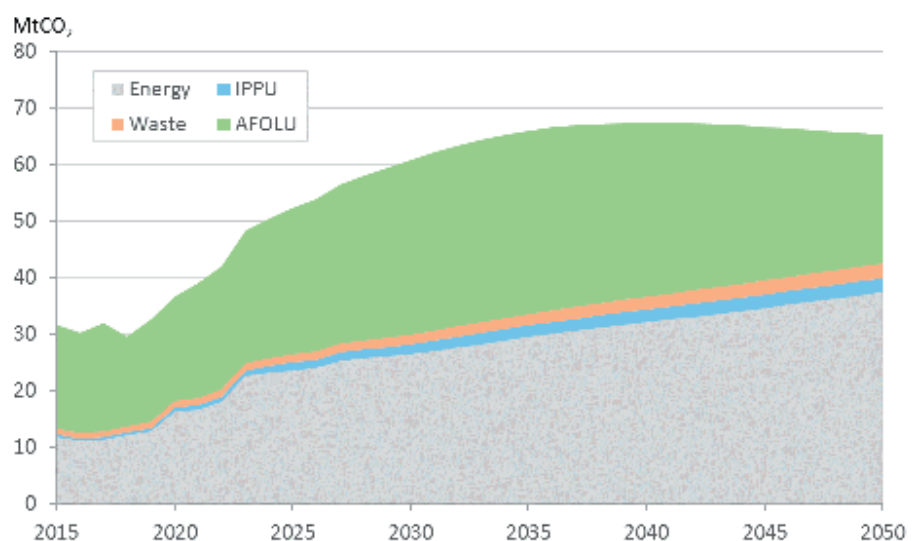


Figure 4: Economic-wide BAU emissions scenario (Validated Final Draft Low Emission Development Strategy, 2019)

1.3 Climate Change Responses

Cognizant of the urgency to act in addressing the challenge of climate change, in 2013, the Government of Zimbabwe established the Climate Change Management Department to coordinate climate change issues in the country. The Government of Zimbabwe also developed several policies and strategies to address climate change and climate proof the country's socio-economic sectors.

The country programme is guided by various policies and strategies that include, but not limited to the following:

- a. Biofuels Policy
- b. Renewable Energy Policy
- c. National Gender Policy
- d. National Agricultural Policy Framework
- e. Irrigation Development Policy
- f. Livestock Production and Development Policy
- g. Research and Extension Policy
- h. Agriculture Trade Policy
- i. Disaster Management Policy
- j. National Water Policy
- k. National Transport Masterplan
- l. National Energy Policy
- m. National Science, Technology and Innovation Policy

The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) together with the National Climate Policy (NCP) are the main entry points to tackle climate change. They intend to mainstream climate change across all key sectors of the economy (agriculture, industry, water resources, mining, transport and tourism), and promote less carbon intensive pathways. These and other key policy frameworks are described below as follows:

- The **NCP** seeks to provide an overarching framework to give the country basic

principles and guidance under which the NCCRS and other climate related strategies will be implemented. This policy is expected to assist the country to meet its NDCs target, create resilient communities and drive the country towards an economy that is largely decoupled from climatic variations. It calls for the climate proofing of other policies and socio-economic infrastructure; strengthening of climate change governance; increased education and awareness; improved early warning and climate services; research to inform planning and future policy orientation; as well as a robust sustainable climate finance framework.

- **Zimbabwe's NDC (Nationally Determined Contribution)** seeks to achieve a reduction of greenhouse gas emission by 33% by 2030 in energy-related sectors and make the agriculture sectors resilient. The proposed actions will be implemented through financial and resource assistance from developed countries. According to the country's NDCs, up to US\$35 billion will be cumulatively needed by 2030 under BAU for adapting to climate change in the agriculture sector.
- **The Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS)** is aligned with the NDC; and identifies 38 mitigation measures that have the potential to limit emissions to 32.1 MtCO₂e by 2050, corresponding to an abatement of up to 33.2 MtCO₂e or about 50% of the BAU scenario, as illustrated in Figure 5 below. Whilst, the majority of rural energy needs are met from firewood, candles and paraffin, the country can further reduce its GHGs and increase its sequestration capacity through scaling up the uptake and implementation of cleaner initiatives.

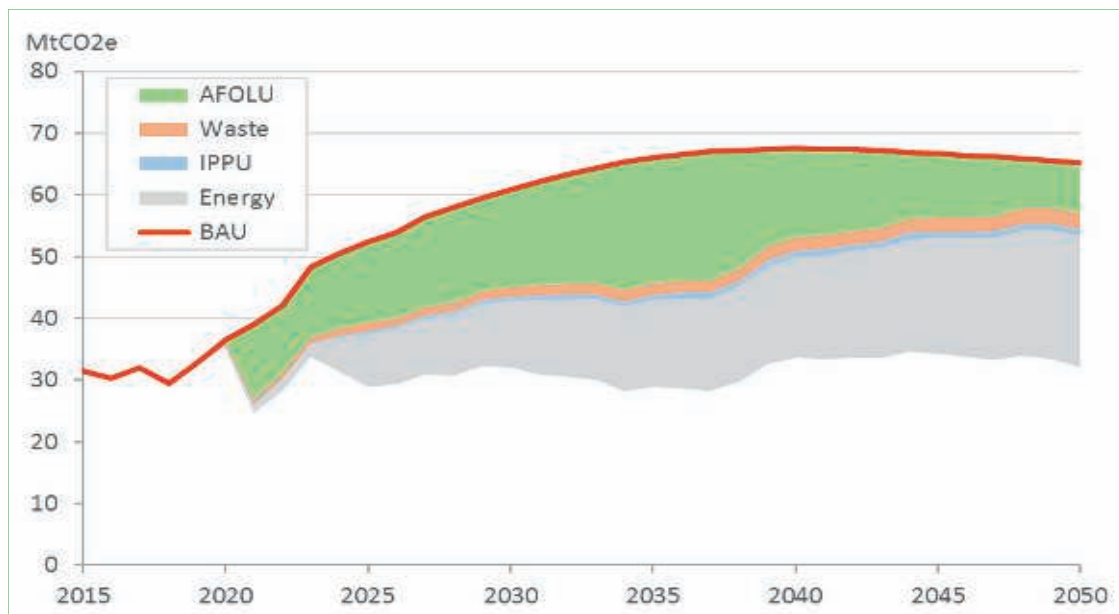


Figure 5: Economy wide mitigation Scenario. (Validated Final Draft Low Emission Development Strategy, 2019)

The measures proposed by the LEDS should reduce emissions as presented in figure 5.

The following specific initiatives are also proposed in the LEDS:

- Reduction of technical losses in the transmission and distribution system;

- Minimum energy performance standards;
- Low carbon waste initiative;
- Low carbon transport initiative;
- Low carbon cement initiative;
- Commercial tree planting initiative;
- Conservation agriculture initiative.

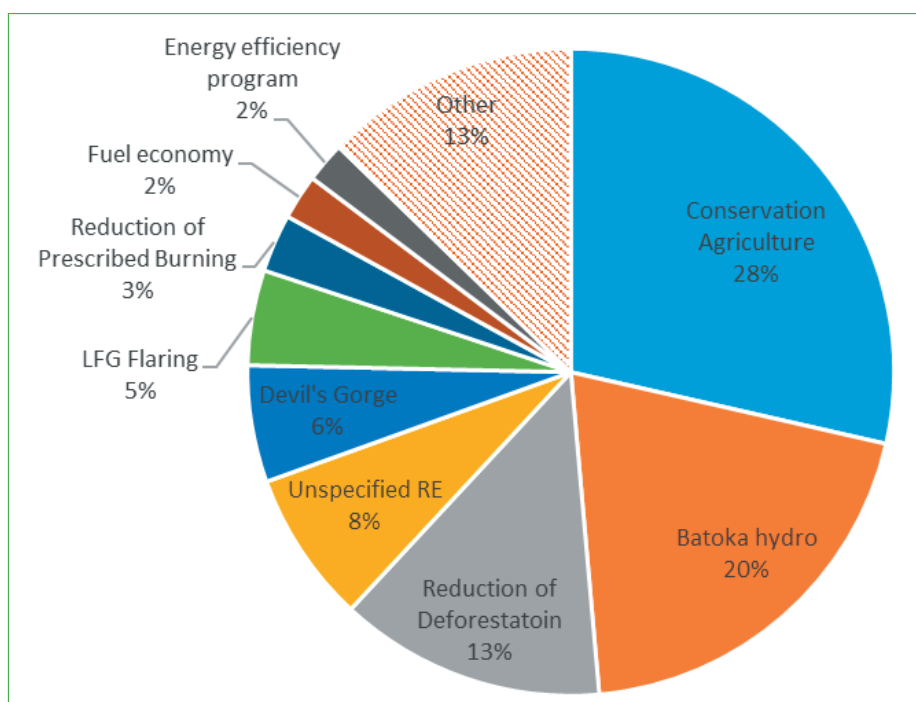


Figure 6: Top 10 mitigation measures, accumulated abatement potential by 2050 (Source: GoZ, 2021)

• **The NAP (National Adaptation Plan)**

The NAP process is underway in Zimbabwe. The process seeks to mainstream climate change in development planning frameworks towards

climate change resilience and low carbon development pathways. The NAP process identifies medium- and long-term adaptation priorities.

1.4 Summary of national priorities in the context of GCF result areas

Key national priorities are in several Government policies, strategies and initiatives on climate change, including the economic blueprints, National Climate Policy, National Climate Change Response Strategy, Technology Needs Assessment, the LEDS and the NAP as well as sector policies and governance frameworks. These national priorities, which from the country programme, are key to greater integration, coherence and coordination between climate change, agricultural development and food security, disaster risk reduction (DRR), health, infrastructure development as well as access to energy.

Based on the above-mentioned national policies and strategies, sectoral policies (e.g. National Agricultural Policy Framework) and national consultations, Zimbabwe's national priorities recommended for funding for this current GCF funding cycle are:

1. Climate Smart Agriculture
2. Early-warning and Disaster Risk Reduction
3. Sustainable Forestry Management
4. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency
5. Integrated Waste Management

The alignment of national priorities with GCF result areas is presented in Table 2.

Table 2: National priorities per GCF Result Area

Theme	Main National Priorities	GCF Result Area
Adaptation	Climate Smart Agriculture	Health, food and water security
		Livelihoods of people and communities
		Ecosystems and ecosystem services
	Early-warning and Disaster Risk Reduction	Infrastructure and built environment
Mitigation	Sustainable Forestry Management	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)
	Integrated Waste Management	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances
	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency	Energy generation and access and energy efficiency
		Transport

2 **Roles and Responsibilities of key stakeholders**

2.1 Stakeholder mapping

Climate change is a cross cutting issue which requires a coordinated approach across sectors. Supporting the necessary economic transformation shift to overcome climate change requires a national stakeholder engagement. Thus, Zimbabwe needs to ensure stakeholder ownership of the climate change programmes through following a consultative and inclusive process. In this context, a stakeholder engagement framework is required to involve concerned national stakeholders in GCF activities in Zimbabwe with defining their roles and process of involvement that is gender neutral.

The Climate Change Management Department, under the Ministry responsible for Climate Change (Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and the Hospitality Industry (MECTHI) which is the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the GCF, will play a facilitative role in stakeholder engagement process.

The NDA consulted Government, private sector, civil society, local government, vulnerable groups, development agencies and other keys institutions through consultative workshops

and meetings in the process of developing this country programme for the country to access GCF resources. The country programme valued and promoted gender considerations in all its activities especially the active participation of women from various sectors of the economy, including the prioritization of gender equality measures in the country programme and its key components.

A multi-stakeholder, National Steering Committee (NSC), whose membership comprises of relevant government ministries and agencies and parastatals, UN agencies, academia, civil society organizations, private sector organizations, including the banking sector was established to oversee and validate the country programme. Stakeholders play a key role in mobilizing, utilizing and reporting climate action supported by GCF resources.

A list of stakeholder engagement activities is in annexe C. Table 3 lists some of the key stakeholders and their roles, who play a pivotal role in GCF activities and other climate change initiatives in Zimbabwe.

Table 3: A list of key stakeholders who play a pivotal role in GCF activities and other climate change initiatives in Zimbabwe

Sector	Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities
Public Sector	Government ministries, agencies, subnational institutions are important in crafting and implementing government policies and programmes. The following are some of the government institutions: Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, including its parastatals, Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoEPD); Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; Environmental Management Agency (EMA), Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ), Meteorological Services Department (MSD), Civil Protection Unit (CPU), etc.	Facilitate climate change mainstreaming in relevant development planning frameworks.
Private Sector	Largely represented by actors across key economic sectors including industry, mining, agriculture, water, manufacturing, finance, banking and many others. Private sector associations have a leadership role to play towards low emission development and building resilience. These associations include retailers, industry, banking, auditing, accounting, environment, commerce, and others.	Engagement with government on sustainability issues, standards, energy efficiency and water use efficiency audits, etc. Investment opportunities in technological development and innovation, research and development, Sustainability reporting, and energy and water audits.

Sector	Institutions	Roles and Responsibilities
Local government	A largely technical body comprising all departments in the rural and urban councils.	Regulation of urban and rural district authority by-laws, enforcement of by-laws, environmental protection. As the Government devolves the local government arm occupies a central role for mainstreaming climate change in development frameworks
Civil Society Organizations	Largely represented by Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) across the country and at different levels (e.g Community Based Organizations (CBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), International Non-Governmental Organizations (INGOs), etc). CSOs established umbrella bodies/ associations focusing on climate, environment, gender, research, entrepreneurship, advocacy, youth, etc.	Providing a platform for civil society to have direct engagement with government and communities on climate and climate related issues across the country's socio-economic and environmental sectors.
Development Partners	Largely represented by United Nations agencies such as United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), World Food Programme (WFP), United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), International Labour Organization (ILO), International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD),	Strengthening public sector institutions and processes that can effectively respond to climate change and prepare for preventative and recovery efforts due to more extreme weather events Preparation for the eventual transition of the entire sectors towards climate resilience and a low carbon development pathway. Support Government's climate change mainstreaming agenda forward along the lines of national development
Academia	Universities, Colleges, Polytechnics, Research institutions, etc.	Support decision makers through appropriate and accurate research, innovation and generation of scientific data on climate change. Participate in GCF country activities, including being part of the projects think tank, the GCF Coordination Framework and providing a platform for climate change and GCF dissemination.
Media	Print and Electronic media houses	Providing a platform for climate change and GCF awareness raising, dissemination and education.
Vulnerable Groups	Community Based Organization (CBOs), Village Based Organizations (VBOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Organizations for people living with disabilities, etc	They are key towards community climate actions at subnational and grassroots levels through direct engagement with communities.

2.2 Coordination Framework for GCF activities

To strengthen climate resource mobilization, utilization and reporting in an inclusive manner, and to fulfil GCF expectations, there is need for a robust stakeholder coordination process. Central to this coordination process, is the Climate Change Management Department under the Ministry responsible for Climate Change (Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and the Hospitality Industry (MECTHI), which is the National Designated Authority (NDA) to the GCF and will play a facilitative role in the coordination. The GCF Coordination Framework is building on the *National Climate Policy Institutional Framework*, which is the mechanism responsible for implementing the National Climate Policy (NCP, 2016).

The National Climate Policy acknowledges the need to enhance coordination of climate change interventions across sectors and stakeholders and aims to provide “an overarching framework to give the country basic principles and guidance” to implement climate policies and strategies (NCP, 2016). The head of the NCP Institutional Framework is the Cabinet Committee on Climate Change. Its members come from the following structures:

- Ministry responsible for climate change
- National Climate Change Platform (NCCP), a multi-stakeholder platform
- Provincial Climate Change Platform
- Local Government, Urban and Rural Authority Climate Change Platform

The GCF Coordination Framework is built upon the National Climate Change Platform.

This multi-stakeholder platform is composed of representatives of public sector, private sector, academia, vulnerable groups and civil society stakeholders, among others. Representation in this platform prioritizes gender equality and youth representation, including for the ministries responsible for women, youth, social welfare, vulnerable groups and organizations from the private sector and civil society. The GCF Coordination Framework reports to the Cabinet Committee on Climate Change through the National Climate Change Platform.

Its efforts are supported by the existing five Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) technical sub-committees:

- Mitigation sub-committee;
- Adaptation sub-committee;
- Resource Mobilization sub-committee;
- Legal and Transparency sub-committee; and
- Information and Capacity-building sub-committee.

These sub-committees are also composed of a variety of stakeholders, prioritizing gender equality and youth representation, including the ministry responsible for women and youth, other stakeholders relevant to each of the topics, including the academia and provide technical inputs for the implementation of the NDC.

The following sections describe the key components of the GCF Coordination Framework.

Purpose of the GCF Coordination Framework

The GCF Coordination Framework will pursue the following objectives:

- (i) Ensure alignment of GCF activities with country priorities;
- (ii) Facilitate the implementation of the country programme;
- (iii) Ensure the relevance and appropriateness of full proposals (FP) and concept notes (CN) for submission to the GCF; and
- (iv) Provide oversight over the implementation of GCF interventions in Zimbabwe.

In line with these objectives, the framework will hold key responsibilities in the no-objection process. It will be responsible for:

- (i) determining whether each programme/project proposal is in line with country priorities and;
- (ii) recommending to the NDA if a no-objection letter may be prepared for the programme/project.

The GCF Coordination Framework will therefore meet:

- (i) Bi-annually, and
- (ii) Prior to every yearly GCF global workshop.

The Committee will work with the CCMD (as its Secretariat) to ensure strong stakeholder

engagement and communications about the GCF pipeline in the country.

Structure of the Framework

The membership of the GCF Coordination Framework is guided by the National Climate Policy Institutional Framework and to include among others, the following representatives:

- Ministry responsible for climate change (Chair);
- NDA – CCMD (Secretary);
- Relevant ministries (agriculture, energy, finance, local government, women’s affairs, industry, etc.);
- NDC technical sub-committees;
- Representatives from provincial governments;
- UN Agencies, climate related international organizations and donor community
- Representatives from urban and rural authorities;
- Private sector association representatives, e.g. Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ);
- Civil Society Organizations representatives, including representatives from women and youth groups e.g. Climate Change Working Group (CCWG),
- Universities, training and research institutions.

Participants will use their own resources to join the meeting. For each of its meetings, participation will be open to all members, but the NDA should ensure participation from the most relevant members, depending on the topics of the meeting. For any decision to be made, each meeting should include two thirds of the following stakeholders, including the NDA and ministry related to the topic on the agenda:

- The NDA GCF Focal Point or his/her alternate
- one representative from the ministry responsible for climate change,
- one representative from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (preferably from budget, international cooperation or both).
- one representative from a ministry related to the topic on the agenda,
- one representative from a private sector association,
- one representative from a civil society organization,

- one representative from a ministry responsible for women and/or a women’s group,
- one representative from academia
- one representative from youth
- one representative from people living with disabilities
- one representative from relevant NDC technical sub-committees.

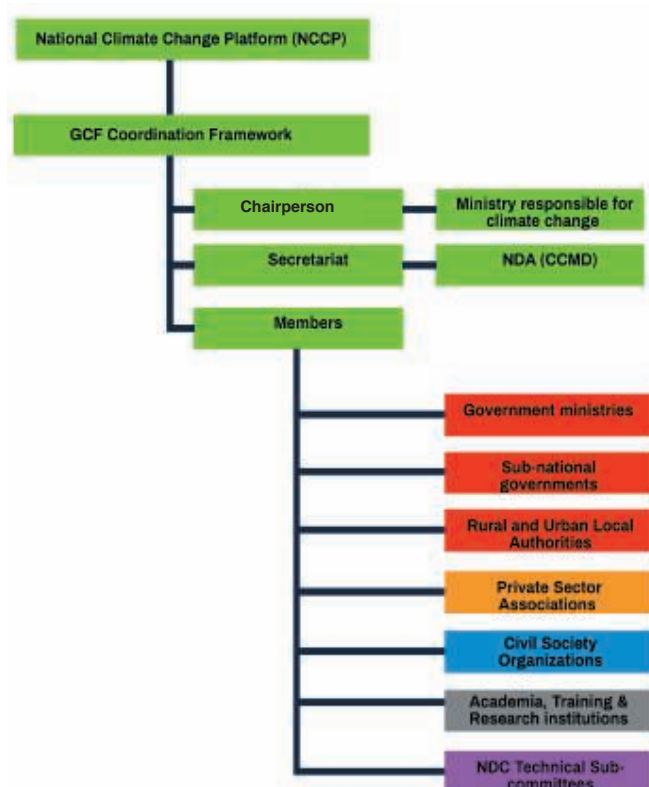


Figure 7: Structure of the GCF Coordination Framework

Members from the NDC technical sub-committees will provide their technical opinions in relation to the projects or priorities discussed. The ministry responsible for finance and budget, lead of the resource mobilization sub-committee of the NDC committee, should be invited to every meeting, given its responsibilities with regards to coordinating international development support. This is an opportunity for cross fertilization between the NDA and Finance regarding GCF and overall climate change activities.

Members of provincial platforms and of local urban and rural authority platform (as indicated in the NCP) will also be invited to participate in meetings when required, especially when rural and urban areas are targeted by GCF interventions.

Role of the Climate Change Management Department

The Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) draws its mandate from the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC)'s creation of the department, National Climate Policy, National Climate Change Response Strategy, as well as the designation of the department as a GCF NDA. The CCMD, in its capacity as the NDA, is the Secretariat for the GCF Coordination Framework. Its duties are as follows:

- i. Coordinating the engagement between the country and the GCF;
- ii. Organizing GCF Coordination Framework meetings to be held biannually (send invitation letters to members, support logistics, etc.);
- iii. Sharing of information and documentation with GCF Coordination Framework at least two weeks prior to planned meetings;
- iv. Providing in-country technical guidance on GCF issues;
- v. Screening project ideas and communicating national priorities to Accredited Entities and the public;
- vi. Facilitating the development of project ideas into Concept Notes and/or Full Proposals;
- vii. Coordinating the no-objection procedure

- (as per section 2.2.5);
- viii. Providing information about the project pipeline and portfolio to the GCF Coordination Framework and to the public;
 - ix. Maintaining oversight on GCF projects under implementation.
 - x. Coordinating and reporting on country programme implementation to stakeholders and to the Cabinet Committee on Climate Change;
 - xi. Awareness raising, reporting and sharing of lessons on GCF activities
 - xii. Assessing project climate rationale and providing technical oversight.

These responsibilities are complementary to the NDA roles as defined by the GCF, which shall also be fulfilled. Annex B highlights some key roles of the NDA.

In-country Project Cycle

Jointly, the GCF Coordination Framework and the NDA will ensure that GCF projects in Zimbabwe effectively contribute to the country priorities identified in this country programme by intervening at different stages of the project cycle. Figure 7 below outlines these interventions.

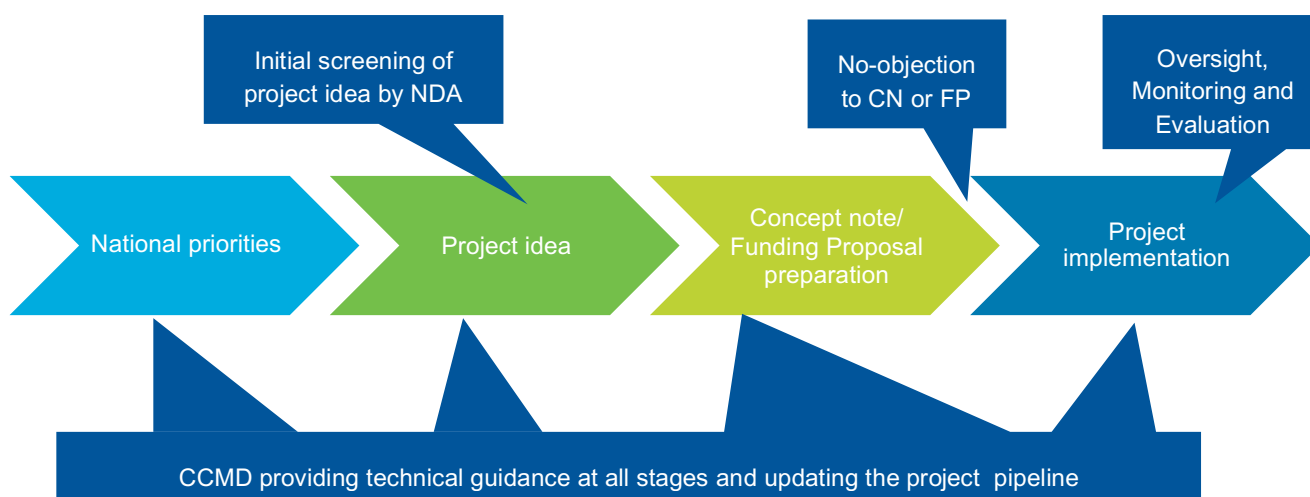


Figure 8: Interventions of the GCF Coordination Framework and the CCMD in the project cycle

Below are the specific components of the in-country project cycle.

1. National priorities

The national priorities defined in section 1.4 will be reviewed/updated periodically. On a four-yearly basis, the NDA will lead the updating of the national priorities through a consultative

process coupled with a gap analysis for climate change interventions in both mitigation and adaptation. The updated country GCF priorities will be communicated to stakeholders including Accredited Entities (AEs) active in the country and potential project proponents. The NDA will facilitate consultations on project development to avoid duplication and enhance coordination among actors in the country.

2. Project ideas

Project ideas may come from project proponents or from Accredited Entities. Stakeholders interested in seeking funds from the GCF can present an outline of their project idea (3 to 10 pages long, guided by the set criteria below) to the NDA. The NDA will be responsible for ensuring that project ideas are aligned with national priorities.

It will conduct a preliminary/rapid screening against the following criteria (using the template in annex G or any other method deemed necessary):

- i. Does the project idea clearly identify the climate issue(s) and the proposed solution(s)?
- ii. Is the proposed programme, aligned to the national priorities as defined by the NDC, country's vision, economic blueprint, sector policies/strategies and GCF Country Programme.
- iii. Is the main purpose of the project to address this/these climate issues?
- iv. Does the proposed intervention plan to contribute to at least one of the GCF result areas?
- v. Is the proposed intervention likely to contribute significantly to GCF investment criteria?
- vi. Has the project idea been endorsed by an Accredited Entity?
- vii. Does the project have indications/prospects/potential for co-financing?
- viii. Is the project gender sensitive and responsive?

Project ideas that are endorsed by an Accredited Entity and/or that have identified co-financing opportunities will be prioritized. If a proponent does not yet have the support of an Accredited Entity but the project fulfils the other criteria, the NDA will provide the proponent with a (non-exhaustive) list of Accredited Entities that may be contacted to develop the project.

The NDA may also request the merging of some ideas to improve coherence. The NDA will formally inform each stakeholder of the response given to their project idea.

3. Funding proposal/concept note preparation

Accredited Entities/GCF approved Delivery Partners are entitled to submit concept notes or

project proposals to the GCF Secretariat, as per GCF requirements. Stakeholders are therefore invited to collaborate with Accredited Entities at an early stage for the development of project proposals. The NDA is available to facilitate this process. Furthermore, organizations preparing a proposal are invited to regularly update the NDA to ensure that the proposal remains aligned with national priorities and leveraging potential synergies.

4. GCF Projects Implementation

It will be very important to ensure that projects effectively contribute to national priorities during their implementation. For this reason, the NDA will ensure that it is represented on the Board of each project being implemented in Zimbabwe and that it receives implementation, monitoring and evaluation reports from Accredited Entities. The NDA will also conduct monitoring missions during the entire project implementation cycle.

No-objection procedure

The GCF requires that all concept notes and funding proposals include a no-objection letter from the country's NDA. According to the GCF Board Decision B.08/10 Annex XII:

1. The purpose of the no-objection procedure is to ensure consistency with national climate strategies and plans and country-driven approaches, and to provide for effective direct and indirect public and private sector financing by the Fund. A no-objection is a condition for approval of all funding proposals submitted to the Fund.

2. The no-objection should be provided to the Secretariat in conjunction with any submission of a funding proposal seeking GCF funding.

NB: Whilst the letter of no objection can be provided within 30 days from the day of Proposal/Concept Note submission according to GCF guidelines, Zimbabwe, however, decides to require all GCF submissions to have the letter of no objection, as the NDA will take no responsibility for failure to provide the letter of no objection within the required 30 days.

Funding proposals must include an Impact Assessment to ensure the project meets GCF's project standards. This requires extensive consultations with those who would be affected by the project. The proposal must also include a **no-objection letter** signed by the NDA.

No-objection and approval letters will be provided on the following:

- Submission of a concept note; and,
- Submission of a project proposal to the GCF.

The Zimbabwe no-objection procedure will therefore be used to review each concept note and funding proposal for submission to the GCF to ensure that:

- It meets national approval conditions in terms of:
 - alignment with national priorities, policies and strategies;
 - country ownership and demand driven;
 - consultations undertaken;
 - leveraging of co-financing;

- conformity with national laws and regulations;
 - oversight from country during implementation;
- It is aligned with GCF requirements with regards to GCF investment criteria and demonstration of the climate rationale;
 - It is in conformity with GCF’s environmental and social safeguards (ESS); and
 - Additional considerations are favourable to the project.

This process will also be applied in the consideration of Readiness proposals.

The no-objection procedure will involve the following steps highlighted in Figure 8 below:

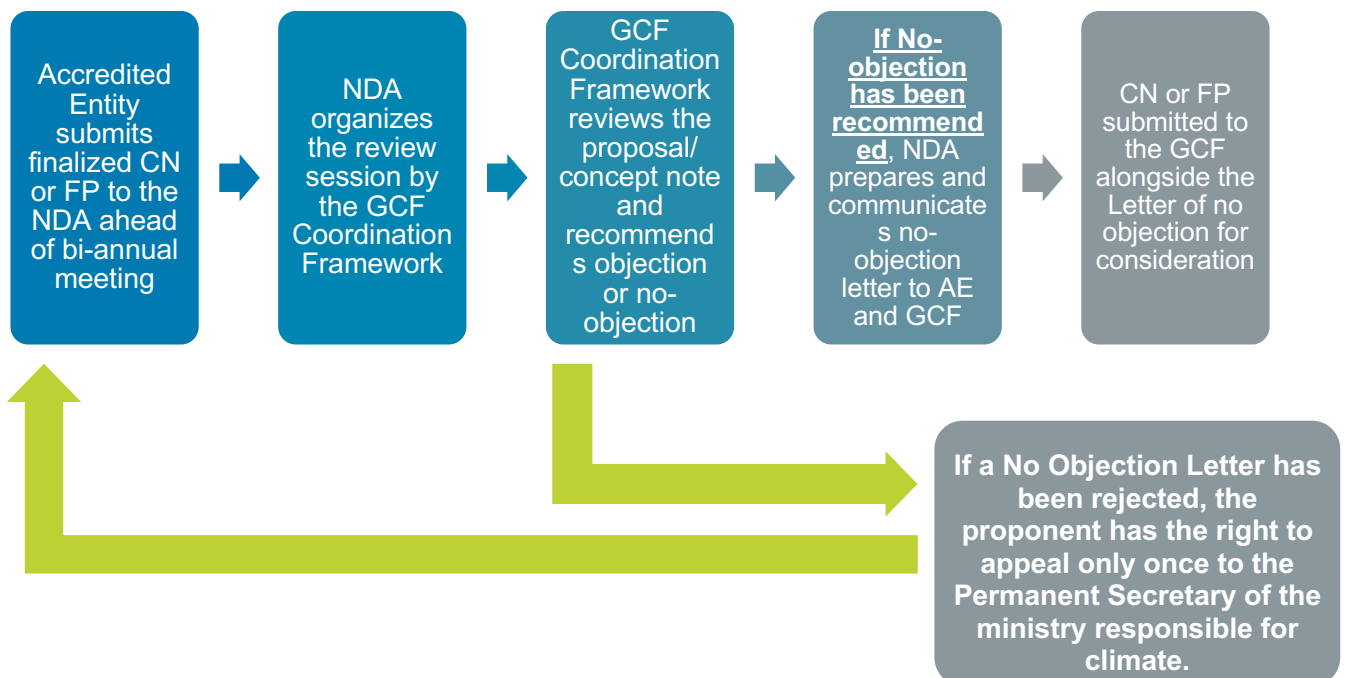


Figure 9: Main stages of the no-objection procedure in Zimbabwe

The NDA is responsible for coordinating the no-objection process, including organizing the bi-annual meeting, sharing documentation with GCF Coordination Framework members, and summarizing the discussions and preparing reports. The NDA is also responsible for issuance of the no-objection letter and full project approval letter to the Accredited Entity.

Submission of finalized concept notes/funding proposal to the NDA and GCF

Deadlines for submitting CNs/FPs to the next meeting will be communicated on the CCMD website and other platforms, but should give

reasonable time for reviews by the NDA and stakeholders before the coordination meetings. CNs and FPs should preferably be submitted directly by Accredited Entities to the GCF (*The GCF Board assesses and approves FPs that are submitted by entities that have been confirmed by the GCF. The GCF Secretariat can receive and assess FPs and CNs submitted by the NDAs and AEs. For proposals submitted under the Simplified Approval Process, FPs can only be submitted by Accredited Entities (although CNs can still be submitted by non-accredited entities).*

Organization of review session by GCF Coordination Framework

The NDA is responsible for coordination of the review meetings of the GCF Coordination Framework. It will ensure that the participants to the review session:

- (i) are representative of relevant stakeholders (see section 2.3.2);
- (ii) include technically qualified experts; and
- (iii) are not in a situation of potential or actual conflict of interest.

To ensure representativeness, participation from members of the provincial and of local urban and rural climate change platforms may be required. The NDC technical sub-committees will be invited to provide their expert opinion on the projects being reviewed. Depending whether the project(s) under consideration are in the adaptation, mitigation or cross-cutting themes, the adaptation and/or the mitigation sub-committees will be mobilized. The resource mobilization sub-committee, chaired by the ministry responsible for finance, will always be part of the review.

The NDA will share project documents with participants at least two weeks prior to the meeting. It is recommended that participants to the meeting review the project documents prior to the meeting. The NDA may communicate any submissions prior to the meeting and shares with the proponent.

Conflict of interest:

- 1) Any organization or person involved in a concept note or project proposal development cannot participate in the assessment of that particular concept note or project proposal.
- 2) Members of the GCF Coordination Framework and of the established technical sub-committees will be expected to disclose any potential conflict of interest to the NDA, who may decide to exclude them from the review of specific CNs and FPs.

The recommended GCF Coordination review session for concept notes and project proposal including readiness proposals is contained in annex H.

Operational modalities of the GCF Coordination Framework

Results of assessments of programme/project proposals will be public. Minutes of the sessions will be prepared and sent to the GCF stakeholders by using the GCF stakeholder list. Participants will use their own resources to join the meeting; however, the NDA is responsible to organize the meetings.

2.3 Stakeholder engagement mechanisms

As part of NDA responsibilities and coordination efforts of the GCF Coordination Framework, building and maintaining stakeholder engagement will be a priority. Stakeholder engagement mechanisms will systematize the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in GCF activities. Gender considerations including youths and vulnerable people will be a priority in stakeholder engagement. Broad-based stakeholder engagement is required to ensure that GCF funds benefit people and sectors that need it most.

The NDA is responsible for managing and updating on a biannual basis a gender sensitive stakeholder list.

The activities to strengthen and maintain stakeholder engagement will be the following:

- a. **Review of the project pipeline:** The NDA will invite stakeholders, including, accredited entities and other project proponents to present the status of their projects.
- b. A **yearly gender sensitive stakeholder information event/workshop** to share:
 - o Updated information about the GCF globally;
 - o Present the status of GCF projects in Zimbabwe (projects in the pipeline and under implementation, as well as sectors covered and their contributions to the country's adaptation and mitigation priorities);
 - o Updated information about accredited entities in the country;
 - o Update on country priorities for the upcoming year;
 - o Experiences with GCF projects in the country and opportunities for co-benefits; and,
 - o Any other issue related to the GCF with stakeholders.
- c. **The review of the country programme:** Every four years the NDA will organize a broader consultation process to review the country programme. The review will ensure that the updated country programme incorporates new policies, strategies, and build an updated project pipeline. Workshops will be organized to consult all stakeholders, including specific workshops in rural areas, to prioritize interventions. This event can also be an opportunity to review the mitigation and adaptation portfolio by inviting interested stakeholders to develop project ideas to be screened by the NDA and facilitate contacts with Accredited Entities.
- d. **Coordination with other climate change processes:** Progress on engagement of the country with the GCF will also be shared in relevant climate change related processes and platforms, such as the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process, NDC implementation among others.
- e. **Involvement with other platforms:** The NDA will take advantage of other relevant platforms to engage with stakeholders, including such platforms as the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) and programmes by Zimbabwe Agriculture Society (ZAS), among others. At the beginning of each year, it will prepare a plan to engage with such platforms.
- f. Information is communicated by the NDA Communications and Publicity Office to stakeholders on GCF activities in the country through **press briefings, newsletters, website and other media platforms.**

Figure 10 below illustrates the main processes of the GCF in Zimbabwe and the respective roles of stakeholders with regards to these processes.

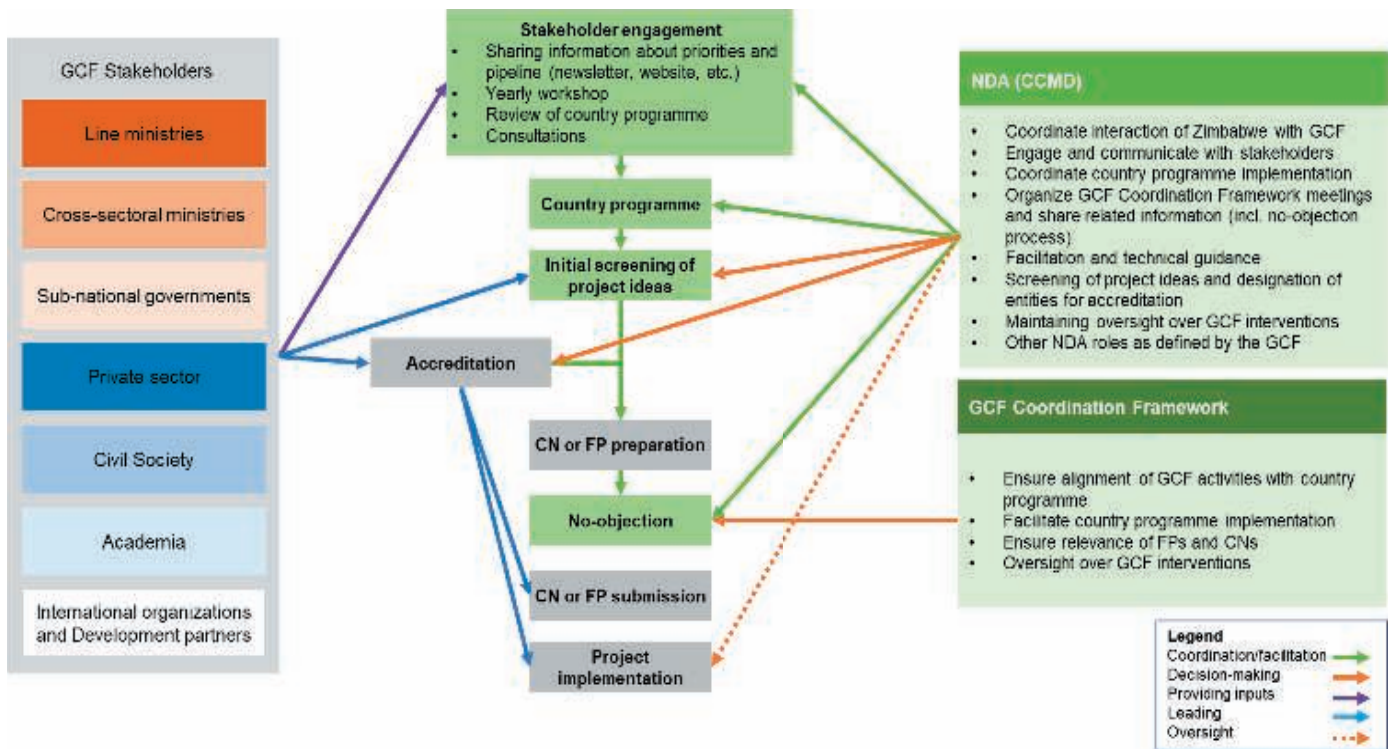


Figure 10: Structure for stakeholder engagement in GCF activities in Zimbabwe

2.4 Remaining capacity gaps

Important capacity gaps remain for the implementation of the country programme and successful engagement of Zimbabwe with the GCF and other climate funds. Key remaining gaps identified under the readiness project that led to the preparation of this country programme are the following:

Table 4: Remaining capacity gaps

	Gap	Target population	Implementation Strategy
1	Lack of an energy efficiency framework to guide and manage energy efficiency initiatives in the country.	Ministry of Energy and Power Development	Support the development and roll out of the Energy Efficiency Policy Framework.
2	Lack of a green tourism resilient strategy.	MECTHI; Tourism and Hospitality Industry players	Develop a green tourism resilient strategy.
3	Limited capacity for the NDA to coordinate GCF country activities and implementation of the Country Programme;	NDA	Financial and technical support towards implementation of the GCF Coordination Framework; No Objection Procedure; Country Programme National Priorities Concept Note Design; and, the in-country project cycle
4	Limited coordination of climate activities	GCF Coordination Framework	Operationalization of the coordination mechanism (GCF Coordination Framework) to carry out its mandate as expressed in the Country Programme.
5	Absence of frameworks for monitoring tracking and reporting of climate finance in the country for complementarity of climate action funded through multiple financial streams	NDA; and, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Operationalize the Development Projects Management Information Systems (DevProMIS) tool; Implement Climate Finance tracking tools and frameworks
6	Lack of capacity to mobilize co-financing, scaled-up finance for technology deployment and crowding-in private sector	NDA, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; and potential co-financing partners	Facilitate co-financing mechanisms with public and private sector entities, including civil society organizations; Capacity building of potential and existing Accredited Entities, Direct Access Entities (DAEs), key Government institutions (such as Ministry of Finance and Economic Development and Parliament of Zimbabwe, Environmental Management Agency) on potential platforms for co-financing
7	Limited accreditation support to potential and nominated Direct Access Entities towards accreditation.	Public and private sector institutions such as Government agencies and banks (Potential DAEs)	Develop programmes (e.g. readiness programme) to strengthen potential and nominated DAE's application process and requirements towards accreditation

	Gap	Target population	Implementation Strategy
8	Limited capacity of Civil Society Organizations and subnational governments to deliver on mitigation and adaptation priorities, including through new and innovative financial mechanisms	CSOs and public subnational institutions	Supporting the active participation of CSOs related to climate change initiatives and public sector institutions at subnational levels towards active participation in the implementation of the Country Programme.
9	Inadequate quality data and information, and ineffective access modalities for decision making and climate action	Meteorological Services Department; CCMD; Research Council of Zimbabwe; Universities and research institutions.	Link the Climate Database Management System to a Clearing House Mechanism to support decision making and climate action
10	Limited adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices and technologies	CCMD, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR)	Promotion of a CSA integrated system that prioritizes extension-farmer-researcher linkages.
11	Limited technical and financial capacity to disseminate and operationalize the recently published agro-ecological zones	MLAWRR; CCMD	Design a programme to disseminate and operationalize the recently published agro-ecological zones in view of climate change.
12	Limited knowledge on the impact of climate change on health	Ministry of Health and Child Care, CCMD	Develop programmes to improve understanding of climate change impacts on health and vice-versa (e.g COVID-19)
13	Limited early warning systems for health, agriculture, water, energy, Disaster Risk Reduction (DRR) and key socio-economic sectors along the GFCS.	Climate sensitive sectors and ministries.	Strengthen EWS and broaden the current EWS proposal to include other sectors beyond agriculture and DRR.
14	Limited capacity to develop bankable climate resilient and low carbon projects	MECTHI, MLAWRR, and Ministry of Energy and Power Development	Identifying and undertaking feasibility studies on programmes and projects that advance national priorities as contained in NDCs, NAPs and low-emission and climate-resilient development strategies and align with the results management framework of the GCF
15	Limited peer-to-peer technology transfer and experience sharing.	NDA and key stakeholders	Exchange visits (peer-to-peer, south-to-south) to learn from the experiences of other countries in terms of the operationalization of the coordination mechanism, the no objection procedure, policy and legal instruments to establish co-financing and climate finance tracking systems

	Gap	Target population	Implementation Strategy
16	Lack of feasibility studies in projects earmarked for GCF funding in the renewable energy and energy efficiency; sustainable waste management; and, forestry management national priority; water harvesting in urban areas; energy to waste in urban areas (wastewater and solid waste).	MECTHI; Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing; Ministry of Energy and Power Development; Environmental Management Agency; Forestry Commission; and, private sector entities	Design and implement a programme to develop feasibility studies for the integrated waste management engineered landfill project; waste-to-energy project; and, developing a business case for the sector; Gwaai, Sanyati and Umzingwane catchment project; solar water heating project; wind energy projects; solar energy projects; and, reducing transmission and distribution losses from energy transmitted from Hwange and Kariba power stations.
17	Lack of resources to roll out the solar water heating project throughout the cities in the country	Ministry of Energy and Power Development	Financial and technical support towards awareness raising, education and information dissemination of the solar water heating technology throughout the country.
18	Limited knowledge on the country's vulnerability in view of climate change, climate science projections and report such as IPCCSR 1.5 and net-zero carbon emission targets	CCMD, MSD, Research institutions (e.g AgMIP) and academia.	Develop a Climate Research Framework to continuously update climate knowledge, science and development pathways in view of the Paris Agreement and national vision.
19	Limited capacity to identify support needed to implement climate strategies, policies and actions	CCMD, MECTHI, MEPD, MLAWRR, Department of Civil Protection, Local Government	Training, awareness raising and dissemination of climate strategies, policies and actions to identify support needed to implement
20	Lack of scaled-up finance, technology deployment and private sector investment in climate related projects	Public and private entities, UN agencies, research institutions and academia	Carry out a comprehensive needs assessment to identify high potential climate investment opportunities for financing

3 Programmatic Priorities

3.1 Context

Zimbabwe has been developing a pipeline (which refers to projects not approved by the GCF) and a portfolio (which refers to projects approved by the GCF) of climate change (adaptation, mitigation, crosscutting) projects to be submitted to the Green Climate Fund for consideration for funding. However, no analysis had been made on the strengths and gaps to be filled by the current pipeline and portfolio.

Currently, the country has no Direct Access Entity (DAE) with the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ), FBC Bank, Steward Bank and Environmental Management Agency (EMA) having been nominated for accreditation. There is high expectation that the country will have local accredited entities in near future, to

manage GCF funds from various fund sizes, guided by the Country Programme national priorities in designing strategic bigger-sized projects for GCF funding.

The recent accreditation of Environmental Management Agency as a National Implementing Entity (NIE) to the Adaptation Fund further strengthens adaptation-focused projects in the country. There is a positive response from the banking sector regarding its involvement in GCF activities as evidenced by the number of institutions nominated for accreditation. International Accredited Entities (AE) implement most of the proposed projects. Some of the active AE in Zimbabwe are contained in Annex A.

The aim of this section is to review adaptation, mitigation and crosscutting priorities identified in section 1.4 with the current national pipeline and portfolio of climate change projects and then identify opportunities and gaps to be filled in the near future, in order to build a GCF pipeline that fully matches with the country priorities. Table 5 provides a summary of projects in the pipeline which are earmarked for GCF funding and projects in the portfolio which received funding from the GCF.

National Priority	Projects not in the national priority	Portfolio	Pipeline	Total
1. Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency		No	Yes	US\$154,014,000
	<i>Transportation project</i>	No	Yes	US\$1,700,000,000
2. Integrated Waste Management;		No	Yes	US\$279,180,600
3. Sustainable Forestry Management,		No	Yes	US\$25,000,000
4. Climate Smart Agriculture		Yes	Yes	US\$270,430,552
5. Early-warning and Disaster Risk Reduction		No	Yes	US\$9,850,000

Table 5: Summary of total amount requested by projects in the portfolio and pipeline

The overall GCF project portfolio and pipeline annexed to the country programme (Annex A) includes national and regional projects as well as enabling projects under the GCF readiness window.

3.2 Approach to analyze the current GCF project portfolio and pipeline

As indicated previously, the idea is to assess to what extent the current GCF portfolio and pipeline responds to the country priorities identified in section 1.4. This analysis consists of a three-step approach:

1. Reviewing the alignment of proposed projects in the portfolio with country priorities.
2. Reviewing the project pipeline (project idea stage) to assess whether they respond to country priorities.
3. Identify remaining gaps as per country priorities.

This analysis will identify to what extent the current portfolio and pipeline responds to country priorities and identify gaps to be filled in terms of matching with country priorities.

In the following section, the projects are referred to by a reference number as contained in Annex A: Current GCF Portfolio and Pipeline, updated as of October 2020.

NB: The readiness projects and the regional projects were not included in the analysis

3.3 Analysis of current mitigation pipeline

The current mitigation pipeline contains ten projects with a GCF request amounting to USD \$2.2 billion. There are no projects in the portfolio.

Table 6: Projects in the mitigation pipeline as per GCF and national priorities

GCF Theme	GCF Result Area	Main National Priorities	Project Portfolio	Project Pipeline
Mitigation	Energy generation and access and energy efficiency	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency		20; 21; 25; 28
	Transport			32
	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Integrated Waste Management		27; 30; 33; 35
	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	Sustainable Forestry Management		18

Analysis of mitigation national priorities addressed in the current pipeline

The following subsection presents an analysis of the current situation regarding GCF current pipeline and the extent to which it responds to national mitigation priorities as summarized in section 1.4.

- **Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEE)**

The energy sector is responsible for 23% of GHG emissions in the country and potential to reduce emissions by 57% in the energy sector by 2030 (GoZ, 2021).

Salient projects in this national priority include:

The National Biodiesel Project, established by the Government of Zimbabwe, stands out in this section as it provides a multiplicity of socio-economic benefits. The project has already begun processing biodiesel for the market, with a biodiesel plant with an installed capacity of 3,000 litres per day and 6,000 hectares out of 15,000 hectares of jatropha estate being certified by Environmental Management Agency (EMA). The project plans to establish a 5 MW solar power grid to support climate smart irrigation (addressing the challenge of financing irrigation schemes in natural region V) and feed excess energy into the national grid. The LEDS highlight biodiesel under the road transport category alone, whereas it can also provide an alternative source of electricity generation.

Another renewable energy project entails the distribution and installation of Pay As You Go or use solar home, commercial, water pump and hot water systems to both rural and urban clients.

Other key projects which feature in this national priority include “Rufaro Solar Farm project”, which seeks to establish a grid-connected 50MW solar plant in Marondera. The other project, Smart Housing and Smart Communities, focuses on marketing of solar energy and energy efficient products. The company recently established a franchise for local assembly of thermoplastic Eco-friendly solar roof tiles, which has abatement potential.

- **Integrated Waste Management (IWM)**

Three projects feature in this national priority with a total of USD \$279 million, with a focus on policy and regulatory framework strengthened to foster investment in clean technologies innovation and entrepreneurship across the various sectors of the Zimbabwean economy, and another focusing on replacement of refrigeration and air condition greenhouse gas emissions with energy efficient non greenhouse gas natural refrigerants.

The third project, from SESANI Pvt Ltd, Harare Waste-to-Energy Plant, with a total of USD \$230 million, addresses a key component of the country’s national priorities. The project entails construction of a 28MW power station that will convert Municipal Solid Waste to electricity. This will use modern technology and meet global environmental standards to provide a solution for the management of waste in Harare and provide a net emissions saving of 1,400 kg CO₂ per 1 ton of municipal solid waste

The LEDS highlight an increase in GHG emissions in the waste sector, one of the key sectors reported under the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, under a business-as-usual scenario from around 1,000Gg/year in 2020 to around 2,500 Gg/year in 2050. The LEDS highlight the

waste sector as one of the key sectors reported under the IPCC. The main activity drivers for the waste sector in Zimbabwe are population growth, urbanization, GDP and poor waste management practices. The LEDS identifies flaring of landfill gas and increased use of composting as key abatement options, with potential to reduce projected GHG emissions by 36.2%, in the waste sector, by 2050.

• **Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM)**

Deforestation is one of the most severe environmental problems in Zimbabwe (GoZ, 2017). Annual forest area loss was estimated at 32,000 ha per annum for the period 2009-2018

(GoZ, 2021). The LEDS highlights the forestry sector as one the key sectors in addressing mitigation goals with stopping net deforestation.

There is one project in the pipeline, which matches this national priority, with an estimated USD \$20 million grant requested from GCF and providing co-financing of USD \$5 million, “Sustainable Forest Management in the Gwaai - Sanyati - Umzingwane Catchment of Western Zimbabwe” with UNDP as project proponent. This project seeks to reduce GHGs and enhance climate resilience of forests and forest dependent communities to climate change for sustainable socio-economic development.

Table 7 shows the LEDS proposed projects and the cost projections, including potential emission reduction potential.

Summary of Investment Needs				
No	Mitigation Measure	NPV (in M USD)	MAC (in USD/tCO2e)	Accumulated In-vestment Need up to 2030 (in M USD)
1	CSA On-farm biogas	175.01	- 28.98	82.95
2	CSA Solar pumping for irrigation	517.32	- 94.44	378.98
3	Off-grid solar electrification	88.81	- 138.46	250.89
4	EE lighting	106.68	- 224.34	4.00
5	Rooftop solar (commercial)	128.43	- 216.02	40.00
6	MEPS	39.31	- 98.54	18.64
7	Solar LED street lighting	25.12	- 86.69	20.76
8	Solar water heaters	489.69	- 144.45	90.08
9	RPC	123.96	- 28.76	36.06
10	CoH biogas plant	0.15	- 26.55	0.26
11	CoB biogas plant	2.91	- 24.83	3.30
12	Firle biogas plant	11.62	- 24.79	13.20
13	Devil's Gorge	238.36	- 3.95	2,250.00
14	Batoka hydro	1,123.65	- 6.20	2,600.00
15	Solar IPPs	- 1.91	4.74	13.28
16	REF micro-grids	- 0.14	10.85	2.66
17	ZPC solar plants	- 96.61	11.02	354.00
18	Unspecified RE	N.A.	- 1.91	-
19	Energy efficiency program	1,779.48	18.24	341.17
20	Electric motors (mining)	0.83	- 8.01	0.32
21	NRZ Rail electrification	- 349.47	102.20	801.00
22	EV	- 193.81	17.71	367.37
23	Modal shift	N.A.	12.00	N.A.
24	Fuel economy	2,051.67	- 100.83	510.87
25	Biodiesel program	2.94	- 0.92	299.70
26	Clinker substitution: fly ash	12.42	- 16.98	0.64
27	Clinker substitution: BFS	2.86	- 3.91	9.22
28	N2O decomposition	- 2.23	0.70	2.84
29	Coke substitution: Steel	- 226.21	25.86	-
30	Coke substitution: FeCr	- 81.96	27.86	-
31	LFG Flaring	- 31.79	0.74	14.36

32	Composting Emissions Reductions	25.91	- 2.20	104.51
33	Reduction of Deforestation	N.A.	0.78	42.48
34	Fruit Tree	437.17	- 119.77	- 661.34
35	Commercial Forestry	183.21	- 239.35	- 123.77
36	SWMP	- 2.85	1.37	7.33
37	Conservation Agriculture	549.83	- 2.13	3.14
38	Reduction of Prescribed Burning	N.A.	3.50	1.31
Total - All Projects			7,130	7,880
Total – Projects with positive NPV			8,116	6,273

Table 7: Summary of Investment Needs (GoZ, 2021)

As such:

There is, however, mention of a project addressing low emission transport systems and energy efficient vehicles, including high-speed rail and bus systems. The LEDS identifies the transport sector as one of the top greenhouse gas emitting sectors at 22%.

The current pipeline has two projects that match the GCF impact area on buildings, cities, industries and appliances, with a total request of USD \$38.7 million for GCF funding. The projects target to establish a greenhouse gas inventory bank, establish a greenhouse gas recovery technology and strengthening policies and regulatory frameworks to foster investments in clean technology. This is one of the key low hanging fruits highlighted in the LEDS that in the cement industry “increasing the use of clinker substitutes, alternative fuel use and energy efficiency measures could deliver 44% of sector mitigation potential cost-effectively” (GoZ, 2021).

There is one project matching the national priority on Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM), “Sustainable Forest Management in the Gwaai - Sanyati - Umzingwane Catchment of Western Zimbabwe” requesting for USD \$20 million from the GCF. This project seeks to reduce GHGs and enhance climate resilience of forests and forest dependent communities to climate change for sustainable socio-economic development. The LEDS provides some key recommendations on reduction of deforestation and commercial forestry projects, which could be incorporated into this project idea.

Other renewable energy and energy efficient sources such as, but not limited to, wind,

geothermal, concentrated solar power (CSP) and minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) are not in the pipeline. The LEDS highlight a number of renewable energy projects with the potential to contribute to mitigation measures. None of the mitigation projects in the current pipeline prioritize integrated municipal waste management as some of the key enablers towards a low carbon development pathway.

3.3.2 Recommendations on GCF mitigation priorities

1. The current pipeline requires medium-size strategic projects of national importance according to national priorities, which other national documents such as the Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) have highlighted as key enablers to achieving the country’s mitigation targets by 2030.
2. Analysis has shown the need for continued engagement with private sector in order to address the low emission transport and the buildings, cities, industries and appliances GCF result areas. It is thus imperative to consider projects identified in the LEDS, which have the potential to significantly reduce greenhouse gas emissions and achieve the country’s mitigation targets under the NDCs, and ensure prioritization of gender equality.
3. There is a need to consider a merging of projects, in the pipeline, which are addressing similar national priorities into one bigger programme that can have greater impact, effectively coordinated and implemented.

3.4 Analysis of current portfolio and pipeline for adaptation

The country views adaptation as a priority and the current portfolio and pipeline features projects that have an adaptation focus. The total funding for GCF Adaptation portfolio and pipeline currently stands at USD \$280 million,

with projects in the portfolio amounting to USD \$58 million and projects in the pipeline amounting to USD \$222 million. Table 8 shows the matching of projects in the portfolio and pipeline to national priorities.

Table 8: Projects in the adaptation pipeline/portfolio as per GCF and national priorities

GCF Theme	GCF Result Area	Main National Priorities	Project Portfolio	Project Pipeline
Adaptation	Health and well-being, and food and water security	Climate Smart Agriculture	16; 17	19; 22; 23; 26; 29; 31. 34
	Most vulnerable people and communities			
	Ecosystems and ecosystem services			
	Infrastructure and built environment	Early-warning and Disaster Risk Reduction		24

3.4.1 Analysis of the current adaptation portfolio and pipeline

The following analysis is a presentation of projects in the pipeline and portfolio and matches with the national priority, including GCF result areas.

- **Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA)**

The National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) highlights the importance of food security to achieving the country's national vision. The portfolio has two GCF approved projects amounting to USD \$58 million, equivalent to funding for a medium sized project. The projects include the "Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe" with World Food Programme (WFP) as Accredited Entity, and the "Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe", with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The projects focus on reducing climate risks through investments in reliable early warning systems, and allow more efficient and cost-effective anticipatory action. Despite inclusion of EW&DRR in various pieces of projects, the country still urgently requires a nationwide EWDRR project to enhance early warning and disaster preparedness in view of increasing climate extremes.

The pipeline has projects, which identify adaptation priorities with a focus on strengthening climate resilience in smallholder agriculture communities with mitigation co-benefits. This shows the importance of climate smart agriculture in addressing climate change in the agriculture sector from a food, water and energy nexus viewpoint. The project in the pipeline features interventions that include supporting CSA through low carbon irrigation.

Another project in the pipeline, addressing adaptation priorities is the project, "Supporting Climate Resilient Agriculture through Low Carbon Irrigation Development in Northern Zimbabwe", with Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe the implementing entity, which seeks to increase socially inclusive climate resilient smallholder irrigation uptake; make smallholder and commercial irrigation systems climate compatible, viable and sustainable; provide tangible climate benefits by scaling up green irrigation infrastructure smallholder and commercial farms. IDBZ and the Government of Zimbabwe will provide co-financing to the project, which seeks a concessional loan from GCF.

- **Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction**

The Government of Zimbabwe views climate change as a threat to socio-economic development. With the advent of increased

frequencies of droughts and flooding, the country is undergoing consultations to review the Disaster Risk Management Bill, led by the Department of Civil Protection, Ministry of Local Government and Public Works and National Housing (MLGPWNH).

The pipeline has one project that aims towards “Developing a National Climate Information and Early Warning System in Zimbabwe”, with a GCF grant request amounting to USD \$10 million, which is lower than expected considering the magnitude of interventions required under this national priority.

There are adaptation projects related to CSA that integrate DRM component. As an example, the project focusing on the “Promotion of climate-resilient lifestyles for rural families in Gutu and Mwenezi”, and the two GCF approved projects. The projects, which are in the portfolio, aim to improve access to weather, climate and hydrological information for climate-resilient agriculture for smallholder farming communities, and ensuring Government of Zimbabwe provides reliable early warning of climate-induced shocks, allowing for more efficient and cost-effective anticipatory action.

Recommendations on GCF adaptation priorities

There are notable gaps in the portfolio and pipeline especially on the GCF result areas on infrastructure and built environment, and ecosystem and ecosystem services, which are not addressed in the portfolio and also not in the pipeline.

Attention should be invested in strengthening gender equality in the projects. This is one of the key elements that should ensure project impact and sustainability.

Furthermore, even though climate smart agriculture has already a number of projects under the pipeline, the high level of vulnerability warrants for urgent unlocking of funds to build community resilience.

Finally, it is important to note that each project shall be identified through a national stakeholder consultative approach in order for the country to fully take advantage of the climate finance window from GCF.

4 **Future Project Portfolio**

As indicated previously and a summary of current projects in the portfolio and pipeline, Zimbabwe can count already count on:

- **A portfolio of GCF projects** of USD \$58 million
- **A pipeline of GCF projects** with a total of USD \$2.4 billion.

However, and as indicated, the current pipeline shows some gaps that need to be filled-in to enhance projects earmarked for GCF funding and updating the portfolio, which currently has two adaptation projects. Furthermore, according to GCF requirement, the future GCF project portfolio should identify 3 to 5 projects with a strong transformation shift for the economy of the country, hence, supporting a low carbon and resilient development pathway.

These will be developed for submission to the GCF during that replenishment cycle. The country may therefore need to prioritize its needs and be strategic to have bigger and impactful projects submitted.

There is therefore a need to **set-up a comprehensive and programmatic approach for the future GCF portfolio**, which is gender sensitive and responsive to the climate risks, NDC and national development/climate aspirations, **bearing in mind that the current and existing pipeline will be pursued.**

4.1 Proposed approach to build the future project portfolio

The proposed approach to identify projects has five main steps:

1- **Developing projects which have strong climate rationale**

Projects should address the climate change problem through adaptation/mitigation of technology transfer/policy/governance framework for adaptation and mitigation. The projects must have a strong climate impact, backed by the best available science.

2- **Alignment with national thrusts for mitigation, adaptation and, cross-cutting priorities**

The government has two programming frameworks to address climate change: one on adaptation (NAP) and the other one on mitigation (LEDS). The first is under development while the

second is already completed and has identified strategic mitigation (see section 1.3. Climate Change Responses and Table 7).

3- **Alignment with the current gaps identified in the GCF pipeline**

In Section 3. Programmatic Priorities, gaps have been identified both on i) new thematic entry points and, ii) on enhancing specific themes that need more support. This should be used as the framework to shape new projects for GCF funding.

4- **Merging existing project ideas in the current pipeline and identified new projects based on points 1 and 2**

Potential projects under the current pipeline could be relevant for the country as long as they respond to the national adaptation and mitigation thrusts and that they fill in the identified gaps.

5- **Working sessions to identify the project priority for the future GCF portfolio**

- The NDA could first organize a specific session on pre-screening the project idea (see section 2.3) to assess to what extent the existing project ideas respond to the national priorities/to mitigation and adaptation priorities/to identified gaps. This session could be also an opportunity to assess the potentialities of merging project ideas, from the current pipeline, to ensure a bigger impact.
- Based on the first assessment, the NDA would convene working sessions, with LEDES and NAP coordinator to identify a list of 3 – 5 project that respond to the three above criteria. This process should be participatory (open to multiple stakeholders) and can involve open consultations or use the NDC technical sub-committees.

If there is a need to rank the top priorities, the NDA could use the proposed evaluation grid for the No-Objection Procedure (See section 2.3).

6- **Finalizing and presenting the proposed future project portfolio during the validation workshop**

7- **The project must be user-driven or acceptable to the recipients by making use of endogenous technologies or followed a thorough consultative process or approved by key stakeholders**

4.2 Identified Project Ideas

Following a participatory approach in coming up with key strategic national priorities, under the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA) Readiness Project, five (5) national priorities were identified which the country is requesting GCF funds under this cycle to build long term resilience to climate change of the country and areas for climate change mitigation.

It is against this background, guided by the

proposed approach to build a future portfolio in chapter 4.1, that the NDA engaged with stakeholders to prioritize project ideas for incorporation into the Country Programme. The project ideas are strategic national projects complimenting the country's vision to become an upper-middle income economy by 2030. Table 10 shows the project ideas, supported by summary brief project ideas in Annex J.

GCF Theme	GCF Result Area	Main National Priorities	Project Idea
Mitigation	Energy generation and access and energy efficiency	Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (REEE)	Promotion of domestic solar water heaters in Zimbabwe
	Transport		
	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	Integrated Waste Management (IWM)	
	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	Sustainable Forestry Management (SFM)	
Adaptation	Health and well-being, and food and water security	Climate Smart Agriculture	Smallholder Resilient Agriculture Project (SRAP)
	Most vulnerable people and communities		
	Ecosystems and ecosystem services		
	Infrastructure and built environment	Early-warning and Disaster Risk Reduction (EW&DRR)	Strengthening Climate Information Services and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Resilience of Vulnerable People and Communities Facing Multiple Climate-induced Hazards in southern and western Zimbabwe

Table 10: Project ideas identified by stakeholders

Whilst there are three out of five project ideas, developed through stakeholder consultations, matched with national priorities, two national priorities (waste and forestry sectors) do not have project ideas. Stakeholders in these sectors identified gaps, indicated in section 2.4, to be addressed through the next GCF multi-year Readiness Project, and project ideas shall

be shared with the GCF later on through an addendum to the Country Programme. The NDA shall engage project proponents with projects in the pipeline (Annex A), guided by section 4.1 on the possibility of merging the projects into the project ideas towards developing concept notes for submission to the GCF for funding.

5

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework for the country program

The Country Programme is a living strategy that reflects the priorities of the country and enables it to focus its efforts while seeking support from the GCF for mitigation and adaptation activities. For this reason, it should be revised and updated every four years, to ensure that it remains aligned with the country's priorities, and takes into account projects under implementation, progress achieved, and challenges encountered. For this reason, the Country Programme should be monitored and evaluated. The development of the next Country Programme may need to be aligned with the country's developmental blue-print.

The monitoring and evaluation (M&E) framework for the Country Programme will consider the overall outcomes and impacts sought by Zimbabwe when engaging with the GCF. Indicative indicators to track progress against these outcomes and impacts are included in Table 11.

Table 11: The Monitoring and Evaluation Framework

	Key Indicators
Impact: Building a climate-resilient, low carbon Zimbabwe	
Outcome 1: Zimbabwe's resilience is enhanced and emissions are reduced through GCF interventions	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Number of direct and indirect beneficiaries (disaggregated by gender) from GCF projects; 2) Increased resilience for these beneficiaries from GCF projects; 3) Number of tonnes of CO2 or CO2 eq. emissions removals by sinks or avoided 4) Support received towards climate resilience and low carbon development
Outcome 2: Zimbabwe's institutional capacities to leverage GCF funds are strong and well established.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) The investment priorities and processes are clear for all stakeholders; 2) The institutional framework for engaging with the GCF is functional; 3) Direct and international access entities are actively engaged in developing and implementing GCF projects; 4) Climate finance tracking, monitoring and reporting is effective.
Output 1.1 GCF projects that contribute to Zimbabwe's adaptation and mitigation priorities are approved and implemented	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Number, size (USD) and priorities of GCF projects approved; 2) Number, size (USD) and priorities of GCF concept notes approved; 3) Amount (USD), origin and priorities of co-financing leveraged; 4) Key short- and medium-term results achieved by projects approved (disaggregated by gender and priority); 5) Key unexpected (positive and adverse) results from the projects approved.
Output 2.1 The GCF Coordination Framework is operationalized	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Number of meetings per year, number and representativeness of participants according to gender. 2) Effective and timely application of procedures (review of project idea, review of proposals, no-objection procedure) 3) Effective alignment of project ideas and proposals with national priorities and selection criteria 4) Effective and transparent coordination and facilitation provided by the NDA
Output 2.2 All relevant stakeholders are actively engaged in GCF processes	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Number and types of stakeholder engagement mechanisms; 2) Number and types of stakeholders reached (disaggregated by gender) 3) Number, type and types of stakeholders involved in consultation events. 4) Number of successful project ideas merged

Output 2.3 The NDA is identifying capacity needs and finding ways to address them	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Updated capacity needs analysis; 2) Number, size and topics of RPSP proposals; 3) Additional measures to build capacity
Output 2.4 Effective reporting and monitoring on GCF related activities is conducted	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Types of climate finance flows tracked with MRV system 2) Proportion of events and meeting reports published on NDA websites 3) Publication of yearly monitoring reports 4) Midterm and final evaluation of Country Programme implementation.

A report of the implementation of the Country Programme will be developed once a year and will be presented to stakeholders during the yearly GCF workshop. It will take stock of the current situation and progress achieved in the implementation of the Country Programme. This will include not only the achievements in terms of the GCF project pipeline and portfolio, but also in terms of the effective implementation of the GCF Coordination Framework. These monitoring reports will be used to identify any issues to address or opportunities to leverage in order to fully leverage the potential adaptation

and mitigation benefits that the GCF can contribute towards Zimbabwe.

After every 4 years of implementation of the country programme, an independent evaluator shall be procured to assess whether it achieved its expected results and to what extent, and make evidence-based recommendations for the subsequent country programme. This evaluation should be aligned with international evaluation best practices (OECD DAC and/or UNEG).

Annexes

Annex A. Current GCF Portfolio and Pipeline

All projects are identified as through a project code number, as the table below shows:

Type of Projects	Start at number	End at number
Regional Projects	1	4
Readiness Projects	5	15
Project Portfolio	16	19
Project Pipeline	20	35

Projects are matched with GCF priorities, Adaptation (A), Mitigation (M) and Crosscutting (C) priorities). The GCF requires for each project in the pipeline or portfolio to indicate the financial resources required, whether public finance or private finance, in addition to the GCF proceeds, to implement the funded activity.

Please find the link to the GCF Zimbabwe profile link below: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/countries/zimbabwe>

Project Code	Name of the project	GCF Priorities	GCF Result Areas	Implementing Entity	Executing Agency(ies)	Country/ Region	Project Rationale	Project Status	Total GCF funding requested (USD)	Total investment (GCF + Co-financing)
1	Southern Africa Development Cooperation (SADC) program for Indigenous Forest Landscape Restoration through Trans-Boundary Fire Management in Kavango – Zambezi Trans frontier Conservation Area (KAZA TFCA)	C	Forestry and Land use: Most vulnerable people and communities	Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Executing Entity: MECTHI; Zimbabwe Parks and Wildlife Authority (ZimParks) Beneficiary: Local communities	Regional	To restore the indigenous forest landscape in the North Western Hwange National Game Reserve through reduction of forest fires	Concept Note	10,000,000	16,200,000
2	Catalyzing Renewable Energy Investment in SADC through a Creditworthy Intermediary Offtaker: Africa GreenCo,	M	Energy Access and Power Generation	Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	SADC	Regional	To facilitate increased access to clean and affordable energy while transitioning towards a self-sustaining power sector	Full Project Proposal	60,000,000	810,000,000
3	Climate Resilient Systems for SADC Water Sector: SADC Hydrological Cycle Observation System (SADC-HYCOS IV Project)	A	Health and well-being and food and water security	Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA), SADC Water Fund	SADC	Regional	To restore and install appropriate hydrological, early-warning and climate information infrastructure across the SADC region. This would bolster the SADC Hydrological Cycle Observation System (SADC-HYCOS) programme implemented by SADC and WMO between 1994 and 2013 and improve resilience of SADC countries through: i) repairing and upgrading monitoring equipment; ii) providing capacity development for hydrological analysis; iii) implementing regional hydrological database systems; and iv) developing contextually-appropriate, accessible information products. The proposed programme promotes a regional approach to respond to climate hazards and targets 16 SADC countries.	Concept Note sent	45,000,000	45,000,000

4	Increasing Agricultural and Ecosystem Resilience through Ecosystem-based Adaptation Agroforestry	C	Forestry and Land use; Most vulnerable people and communities	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	World Agroforestry Center, World Vision, CRS, CARE	Regional	The main objective of this proposal is to increase the agricultural and ecosystem resilience of 1,125,000 vulnerable small-scale farm households, covering an area of approximately 1,000,000 hectares, and to enhance carbon sinks across 8 countries through Ecosystem-based Adaptation. Specifically, the project will make use of locally appropriate agroforestry systems ("EverGreen Agriculture"), a highly cost effective intervention.	Concept Note	50,000,000	50,000,000
5	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) Readiness Support		Forestry and Land use	TBA	Forestry Commission	National	1. Establish a national REDD+ Strategy by mid-2020 2. Design and document a forestry/ emission reference level by March 2020 3. Design a national forestry information system by 2020.	Project Idea	520,000	520,000

6	GCF NDA Readiness Project: Building Capacity of Zimbabwe National Designated Authority to engage with the Green Climate Fund	All	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	CCMD	National	The aim of this request is to deepen our understanding of the goals and requirements of the GCF and craft and agree on Zimbabwe country priorities. The GCF Readiness support will assist the Focal Point in working with national and sub-national stakeholders at the national and local levels, civil society, private sector, international institutions and others to develop a country programme tailored to country specific needs.	Under implementation	300,000	300,000
7	GCF NAP Readiness Project: Building capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning process in Zimbabwe	All	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	CCMD	National	To reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	Under implementation	3,000,000	3,000,000

8	GCF Readiness		Accreditation support	PricewaterhouseCoopers (PwC)	CCMD	National	Support to Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ) as follows: a. Institutional gap analysis against GCF fiduciary standards and ESS; b. Action plan to address identified gaps to comply with fiduciary standards and ESS; and c. Capacity building in project packaging, financial structuring and project management in line with GCF standards	Completed	35,722	35,722
9	National framework for leapfrogging to Energy Efficient Appliances and Equipment in Zimbabwe (Refrigerators and Distribution Transformers) through regulatory and financing mechanism		Energy Access and Power Generation	Climate Technology Center and Network (CTCN); United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Ministry of Energy and Power Development	National	Leapfrogging Zimbabwe's market to energy-efficient refrigerators & distribution transformers	Readiness proposal submitted to GCF	400,000	400,000
10	Establishing the Energy Efficiency Policy Framework		Energy Access and Power Generation	TBA	Ministry of Energy and Power Development	National	The ministry is focusing on energy efficiency where the target is to: Save 300 MW via a virtual power plant by 2030; Reduce 18%-22% emission losses to below national standards below 8%; Develop an Energy Efficiency Policy Framework; Developing a measuring tool and standards to capture GHG emission abated.	Readiness proposal submitted to GCF	120,000	120,000

11	Carrying out a Pre-feasibility study on Afforestation and Reforestation in Zimbabwe.	Forestry and Land use	TBA	Genesis Analytics; Friends of the Environment (FOTE)	National	Component 1: Review of and assess the socio-economic benefits of past FOTE & National Tree-planting initiatives in line with REDD+ through consultations and other quantitative means; Carrying out detailed cost-benefit analysis of past forest interventions; Component 2: Determination of forestry assessment methodologies and deforestation rates to determine the amount of carbon sequestered by forests in Zimbabwe; Assessments of forestry degradation and change detection/ deforestation rates or forestry recovery in specific areas Component 3: Determination of and proposing bankable forestry initiatives/ Feasibility report of re-forestation and afforestation in Zimbabwe;	Readiness proposal submitted to GCF	171,995	171,995
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12	Bio fortified Staple Crops Adapted to Changing Climate for Mitigating the Impacts of Climate Change on Household Food Security and Nutrition	Most vulnerable people and communities; Health and well-being and food and water security	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Development; Food and Nutrition Council; Climate Change Management Department; HarvestPlus; Grain Marketing Board, etc	National	1. Enhance the climate change-health connection by exploring how to integrate high-yielding mineral-and-vitamin-dense staple food crops into GCF agriculture and food security projects. 2. Bio fortification to mitigate the effects of climate change in terms of nutrient and yield losses while at the same time enhancing the adaptation by promoting production and consumption of drought tolerant strains of staple crops. Bio fortification would be part of a climate resilient diversification strategy that aims to protect and enhance the diet quality of vulnerable communities in the face of continuous shocks.	Project Idea	500,000	500,000
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13	Zimbabwe National Forestry Landscape Restoration Assessment	Forestry and land use	International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement; Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry; UNEP; FAO	National	Specifically, the assessment is expected to achieve the following: 1. Identify and map the country's critical ecosystems, map and quantify their services, carry out their valuation and demonstrate how they can be mainstreamed in various development goals. 2. Analyse, profile and project ecosystem risks and threats. 3. By mainstreaming various opportunities into national development goals identify, map and quantify overlapping interventions and evaluate the cost benefits (monetary and non-monetary) in restoration. 4. Identify priority areas for restoration within the areas identified as suitable for forest landscape restoration. And taking into account the provision of key ecosystem services and goods, carry out a social-economic analysis including cost-benefit and trade-offs of proposed restoration 5. Assess restoration readiness for Zimbabwe and consequently develop a national programme or strategy in FLR.	Project Idea	489,645	489,645
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14	Measuring and estimating greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions from the livestock sector in Zimbabwe	Agriculture, Forestry and other Land Use (AFOLU)	Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), Chinhoyi University of Technology; Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement; ZIMSTAT	National	1. Identification, collection and collation of livestock activity data for the livestock sub-categories in Zimbabwe 2. Estimation of Tier-2 emission factors using livestock activity data 3. Livestock population inventories for different livestock categories 4. Estimation of greenhouse gas emission inventories for the different livestock categories. 5. Estimation of the national total emission inventory from the livestock sector. How do you estimate an inventory though, unless inventory has a different meaning here?	Project ideas	2,000,000	2,000,000
15	Strategic framework and development of pipeline of climate action investment projects through innovation and entrepreneurship in Zimbabwe	Energy Access and Power Generation	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	National	Outcome 2.2 GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF programming in low-emission investment Outcome 2.4 Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investments for resilience developed and being used Outcome 4.1 An increase in the number of quality project concept notes developed and submitted Outcome 5.1 Knowledge sharing and dissemination of results and best-practices	Project ideas	2,000,000	2,000,000

16	Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe	A	Most vulnerable people and communities	World Food Programme (WFP)	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Development	National	Supporting long-term adaptation to the effects of climate change and variability (increased temperatures, erratic rains, prolonged droughts and more frequent floods) of 10,000 vulnerable, food insecure households (50,000 people of which 66% are women) in Masvingo and Rushinga Districts of Zimbabwe	Approved	8,900,000	10,000,000
17	Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe	A	Most vulnerable people and communities	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Government of Zimbabwe, CRIDF	National	To strengthen the resilience of agricultural livelihoods of vulnerable communities, particularly women, in southern Zimbabwe in the face of increasing climate risks and impacts.	Approved	26,574,567	47,818,387
18	Sustainable Forest Management in the Gwaai - Sanyati - Umzingwane Catchment of Western Zimbabwe	M	Forestry and Land use	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI), WWF Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Forestry Commission, Environment Africa and Safire.	National	This project seeks to reduce GHGs and enhance climate resilience of forests and forest dependent communities to climate change for sustainable socio-economic development.	Concept Note	20,000,000	25,000,000
19	Promotion of climate-resilient lifestyles for rural families in Gutu and Mwenzezi districts.	A	Most vulnerable people and communities; Forestry and Land Use; Health and well-being, and food and water security; Ecosystem and ecosystem services	Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	DAPP Zimbabwe	National	To improve the capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change through promoting climate-smart agriculture practices, improving access of small farmers to markets and improving the capacities for participatory planning at district level	Concept Note	9,393,500	9,750,000

20	The National Biodiesel Project,	M	Energy Access and Power Generation; Most vulnerable people and communities	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Finealt Engineering Pvt Ltd,	National	The goals of the NBP include national fuel sufficiency, employment creation, climate change mitigation and adaptation.	Concept Note	9,800,000	74,800,000
21	Solar Pay As You Go/ Use Home, Commercial, Water Pump and Thermal Systems	M	Energy Access and Power Generation	African Development Bank (AfDB)	Veneka Power Pvt Ltd	National	The project entails the distribution and installation of Pay As You Go or use solar home, commercial, water pump and hot water systems to both rural and urban clients	Concept Note	23,339,000	39,214,000
22	Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP)	A	Most vulnerable people and communities	International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Development	National	<p>1. Enhance climate resilient smallholder agricultural product value addition and market linkages</p> <p>a) Sub components: climate resilient agro-processing; diversified product use and reducing post-harvest losses</p> <p>b) Climate focused market linkages and capacity building.</p> <p>2. Upscale and implement the national climate weather index.</p> <p>b) Sub-component - Harmonise and support the development of the legal and institutional framework for the national agricultural insurance plan</p> <p>b) Contribute toward premium payment – revolving fund</p> <p>3. Build climate resilience education, awareness and training on along agri-value chains, financial institutions, farmers in climate risk management</p>	Concept Note	35,000,000	101,990,000

23	Fostering Water, Food and Energy Security in Rural Areas of Zimbabwe in the Context of Climate Variability	A	Energy Access and Power Generation; Most vulnerable people and communities	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF	National	<p>1. To revamp early warning systems in relation to climate, water, pest and disease hazards, bringing a holistic approach to integrated water management tools</p> <p>2. Strengthening The health situation in The rural community. This allows The project to develop safe water sources/</p> <p>3. Improving and increasing The sustainability of The agriculture value chains, Forestry, Livestock and Cropping</p>	Project Idea	50,000,000	50,000,000
24	Developing a National Climate Information and Early Warning System in Zimbabwe	A	Infrastructure and built environment	TBA	Meteorological Services Department (MSD); Climate Change Management Department (CCMD); Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AGRITEX); Department of Civil Protection (DCP)	National	This project will establish a climate information early warning system which effectively generates user-relevant products and ensures availability of end-to-end climate services for climate resilient decision-making	Proposal	9,850,000	9,850,000
25	Rufaro Solar 50 MW (AC) Solar Farm	M	Energy Access and Power Generation	Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)	Green Rhino Energy	National	The project seeks to establish a 50MW solar plant in Marondera, where the proponent seeks to establish a 50MW (AC) grid-connected, ground-mounted solar photovoltaic power plant in Marondera, 60km east of the capital Harare. The project cost is estimated to be about US\$67million including US\$300,000 for financial close.	Project Idea	20,000,000	30,000,000

26	<p>Supporting Climate Resilient Agriculture through Low Carbon Irrigation Development in Northern Zimbabwe</p>	A	<p>Energy Access and Power Generation; Most vulnerable people and communities</p>	<p>Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)</p>	<p>IDBZ, Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement, Agribank and DAPP Zimbabwe</p>	<p>National</p>	<p>The project seeks to increase socially inclusive climate resilient smallholder irrigation uptake; make smallholder and commercial irrigation systems climate compatible, viable and sustainable; provide tangible climate benefits by scaling up green irrigation infrastructure smallholder and commercial farms. IDBZ and the Government of Zimbabwe will provide co-financing of US\$15million and the project will seek a concessional loan from GCF of US\$35million. The Project will be implemented in the Northern parts of the country</p>	<p>Project Idea</p>	<p>35,000,000</p>	<p>50,000,000</p>
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27	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC)	M	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	The Home Office	National	1. Zimbabwe RAC GHG mitigation Awareness, Country Ownership, Standards, Labelling 2. Establish RAC Greenhouse gases (GHG) inventory bank – Industrial, Domestic. 3. Establish RAC GHG Recovery Technology Destruction of Recovered RAC GHG to avoid emission into the atmosphere 4. Refurbishment or Destruction & Replacement of non-compliant RAC Appliances 5. Replacement of RAC GHG with energy efficient non-GHG natural refrigerants 6. Equip Solar Powered non-GHG RAC appliances: Rural Service Centres (Schools, Clinics, and Community centres), Women headed rural & Urban households. Other households 50% fund.	Concept Note	33,460,000	33,460,000
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28	Smart Housing and Smart Communities	M	Energy Access and Power Generation	Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)	Orangerose Pvt Ltd	National	Orangerose Investments is a private limited company incorporated in 2017 for solar energy system installations and energy efficiency solar powered electrical retrofits. The company is designed to be financially profitable, technically feasible and good for investors, customers, staff, the community at large, and the environment. The broad vision of the company is to drive continuous improvement in energy performance, long-term cost savings, and reduction in carbon emissions. The company supplies solar energy retrofits (BIPVs). The company has established a franchise for local assembly of thermoplastic Eco-friendly solar roof tiles with Glieleenergy-Tile	Project Idea	10,000,000	10,000,000
29	The Sustainable Transformation of Africa with Renewable Technologies (START) project	A	Energy Access and Power Generation; Most vulnerable people and communities	TBA	START Africa	National	Sustainable Transformation of Africa with Renewable Technologies (START) aims to sustain rural homes in Africa via solar and biogas installations, supported by climate smart agriculture approaches. The GCF process initiated by Italian partners about 1.5 years ago, but was shelved. START is resuming the project.	Concept Note		

30	Catalysing investment in Cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship for green jobs	M	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Harare Institute of Technology (HIT); National University of Science and Technology (NUST) and Scientific Industrial Research & Development Centre (SIRDC)	National	Component 1 – Policy and regulatory framework strengthened to foster investment in cleantech innovation and entrepreneurship across the various sectors of the Zimbabwean economy Component 2 – National platform to create a sustainable pipeline of cleantech projects developed Component 3 – Human and institutional capacity enhanced to support the national innovation ecosystem Component 4 – Leveraging investment through catered financial mechanisms Component 5 – Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E)	Project Idea	5,220,600	5,220,600	5,220,600
31	Solar Power Banana Plantation Irrigation Scheme in Chipinge District	A	Energy Access and Power Generation; Most vulnerable people and communities	TBA	Matanuska (Pvt) Ltd	National	Supporting marginalized smallholder farmers in arid Chipinge District, Manicaland Province in the development of sustainable banana contract farming projects at Mutema Irrigation scheme (340 farmers) and at Chibuwe Irrigation Scheme (202 farmers). Over 54% of the beneficiary farmers are female.	Project Idea	872,165	872,165	872,165

32	Harare Metro Rail Project	M	Low Emission Transport; Infrastructure and built environment	African Development Bank (AfDB)	SESANI Pvt Ltd; ZIDA	National	The Harare Metro Rail (HMR) Project shall be a 31km plus 19 stations public mass transport railway system that will provide a reliable, safe, affordable safety-net approach and environmentally friendly transport for low income earners. The project shall adopt resilient and sustainable alternative energy sources to power the trains.	Project Idea	1,155,000,000	1,700,000,000
33	Harare Waste-to-Energy Plant	M	Energy Access and Power Generation; Most vulnerable people and communities; Infrastructure and built environment; Health and well-being, and food and water security	Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)	SESANI Pvt Ltd	National	Funding for The Harare Waste to Energy project entails construction of a 28MW power station that will convert Municipal Solid Waste to electricity. This will use modern technology and meet global environmental standards to provide a solution for the management of waste in Harare and provide a net emissions saving of 1,400 kg CO2 per 1 ton of municipal solid waste.	Project Idea	145,000,000	230,000,000

34	Smallholder Irrigation Schemes Funding Project	A	Most vulnerable people and communities		Finance Partners Africa PVI	National	<p>Finance Partners and the rural smallholder farmers have agreed to partner and utilise 50% of the farming land owned by the farmers for cash crops with the other 50% of the land reserved for production of staple food crops. The cropping cycles run all-year round. The cash crops include production of sweet potatoes and sugar beans for export markets as well as for deliveries to the local market. Rozva Smallholder Irrigation Scheme is 81 hectares comprising 117 rural households, Kufandada Smallholder Irrigation Scheme is 28 hectares comprising approximately 120 rural households and, Nharira Smallholder Irrigation Scheme is a 20 hectares comprising 43 rural households.</p>	Project Idea		
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35	Green Industry Programme: 1. Green Industry Project Initiative for Resource Efficient and Low Carbon Development in Zimbabwe 2. Strengthening the industrial sector's capacity to mainstream energy efficiency and renewable energy in Zimbabwe	M	Buildings, cities, industries and appliances	United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)	Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ) and Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI)	National	1. Facilitate interventions aimed at strengthening the adoption of Green Industry policies and regulations. 2. Implementing Green Industry technologies in various industries with specific focus on efficient water utilisation; energy efficiency; safe chemicals management, and water management 3. Facilitating the establishment of a financing mechanism in partnership with local financing institutions to assist industries to finance or co-finance eco-innovation	Project proposal	10,500,000	10,500,000
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Annex B: The role and function of the NDA

The National Designated Authority (NDA)

National Designated Authorities are government institutions that serve as the interface between each country and the GCF to “ensure that activities supported by the Fund align with strategic national objectives and priorities, and help advance ambitious action on adaptation and mitigation in line with national needs” (GCF, 2015). To fulfil its mandate and responsibilities, the NDA must have prerequisite capacities. The five (5) key roles are outlined below:

1. Provide broad strategic oversight of the Fund’s activities aligned to country priorities:

Ensure that project/programmes are aligned with national development documents such as National Climate Policy and other policies and strategic frameworks and development agendas.

2. Convene relevant stakeholders towards identifying priority sectors for GCF funding:

Help to organize stakeholder workshops to raise awareness about the GCF and to gather input regarding the design of GCF projects/programmes. The NDA is mandated to bring together all relevant stakeholders who include the Government of Zimbabwe, including its ministries, agencies, departments and parastatals, relevant civil society organizations, project developers, private sector actors, financial institutions and communities affected, including vulnerable groups, women and indigenous peoples, who will be affected by the Fund’s activities.

3. Provide nomination letters for Direct Access Entities (DAE), Accredited Entities (AE) and implementing the no-objection procedure (NOP) on proposals submitted to the Fund:

All entities must request and acquire letters of nomination to be eligible to begin the GCF accreditation process. To ensure consistency of funding proposals with national climate change plans and priorities, the NDA is required to implement the no-objection procedure. The no-objection is provided to GCF by the NDA, in conjunction with any submission of a funding proposal by an accredited entity of the Fund.

4. Implement process to approve projects/programmes and grant letters of no-objection for projects/programmes:

The Climate Change Management Department serves as the catalyst for implementing the process to engage stakeholders to discuss the project/programme design, provide feedback to the AE on the design, and, upon approval, grant letters of no-objections.

5. Provide leadership on the deployment of Readiness and Preparatory support funding in the country:

The NDA spearheads the deployment of readiness and preparatory support funding in the country towards frameworks and development programmes. In some cases, the NDA may directly benefit from the funding or select international, regional, national and sub-national, public, private or non-governmental institutions, well-versed in readiness activities as their delivery partners. The Fund may also deploy readiness and preparatory support to prospective sub-national, national or regional entities seeking accreditation with the Fund to prepare them to apply for accreditation, and to accredited entities to develop project and programme pipelines.

Annex C: Stakeholder engagement activities in the Country Program

Activity	Stakeholders reached
Mission 1 and Inception workshop: 20-21 November 2018, Bulawayo Rainbow Hotel, Bulawayo	Government, Private sector, CSOs, Academia, Media, CBOs, UN and International Agencies, Women and Youths
Capacity Surveys The NDA completed a capacity assessment survey of the NDA. The first survey involved a capacity assessment of the NDA whilst the second survey was conducted online and looked at the understanding of the roles and responsibilities of the NDA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inception workshop participant's understanding about climate change, GCF and project design: November 2018 NDA staff: knowledge about the GCF and the roles and responsibilities of the NDA: August 2019
Private Sector Finance workshop: 23 July 2019 at Cresta Lodge Msasa, Harare	Private sector organizations (PSOs) and banks interested climate change projects
Project Pipeline Review workshop: 29-31 August 2019 at Mazowe Hotel and Casino, Mazowe	NDA, relevant Government ministries and agencies, UN project proponents, private sector and civil society
Mission 2 and Bilateral and consultative meetings held at Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, 12 th floor boardroom, Kaguvi building, Corner S.V Muzenda and Central Avenue, Harare	Banks, government agencies, local government, civil society and UN agencies
Mission 3 and Climate Finance workshop, 19-20 November 2020	Parliament of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Project Management Unit (PMU) meetings	Project Management Unit (PMU) meetings
National Steering Committee (NSC) Country Programme review meetings	National Steering Committee (NSC) Country Programme review meetings
Various workshops organized by the Climate Change Management department on other projects managed by the department.	Government, private sector, civil society and UN agencies
NDA Exchange visit, Kenya, 20-24 January 2020	Parliamentary Portfolio Committee on Budget, Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe
National Steering Committee Country Programme Review meeting, 16 March 2020	Relevant Government ministries, agencies, parastatals, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector associations and companies, banking sector, UN Agencies and academia
Climate Change and GCF Awareness raising for security sector, academia and local authorities, 24-25 May 2020	Zimbabwe Military Academy, Kwekwe Polytechnic College and Kwekwe City Council
Field visit to DAPP in Zimbabwe project, "Promotion of climate-resilient lifestyles among rural families in Gutu and Mwenezi Districts, 28 May 2020	Climate Change Management Department and DAPP in Zimbabwe,
Meeting with the Secretariat of the NDC Technical Committee to inquire on the possibility of integrating the NDC Technical Sub-committees and the GCF Coordination Framework, 29 June 2020	Climate Change Management Department
Meeting with Act Alliance on a review of Country Programme Gender Equality Measures, 1 July 2020	Act Alliance
Call for Input to be considered in Zimbabwe's next Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness and Support Programme, 2 July 2020	Relevant Government ministries, agencies, parastatals, civil society organizations, non-governmental organizations, private sector associations and companies, banking sector, UN Agencies and academia
Presentation of the Harare Metro Rail Project, 6 July 2020	Zimbabwe Investment and Development Agency, SESANI Pvt Ltd, Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, Harare City Council, Deloitte and Touche, Attorney General's Office
Meeting to review the No Objection Procedure process, 8 July 2020	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)

Activity	Stakeholders reached
Second NDA Country Programme Review and Brainstorming Workshop on the new GCF Readiness programme and 2020 Pipeline Review, 10 July 2020	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
Climate Change and GCF Awareness raising in Agricultural Colleges; Chibhero & Rio-Tinto Agricultural Colleges; 13-18 July 2020	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement, Climate Change Management Department and Green Impact Trust, Chibhero College of Agriculture, and Rio Tinto College of Agriculture.
Climate Change and GCF Awareness raising for Hon. Members of Parliament, Parliament of Zimbabwe, 23-25 July 2020	Parliament of Zimbabwe, Hon. Members of Parliament of Zimbabwe
Climate Change and Tourism Awareness Workshop, 7 August 2020	MECTHI, private sector
Final NDA Country Programme Review, GCF Readiness Project Design and GCF Readiness Support to Green Resilient Recovery Workshop, 19-21 August 2020	National Designated Authority
Country Programme review and Adaptation National Priorities Concept Note Design Workshop, 31 August – 4 September 2020	NDA, Civil Society Organizations, Meteorological Services Department, Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AGRITEX), Provincial Development Coordinator, Bulawayo Metropolitan Province, Zimbabwe National Water Authority, Forestry Commission, Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, Ministry of Women's Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development, Ministry of Health and Child Care, Ministry of Primary and Secondary Education, private sector, media
Establishing Bilateral Agreements between the Government of Zimbabwe and the Green Climate Fund, GCF Multi-year Readiness Proposal drafting and planning meeting; and, Project Management Unit (PMU) meeting, 16-20 September 2020	NDA
NDA Capacity Building on No Objection Procedure, Funding proposal mechanism and Coordination Mechanism and Downscaled Climate Scenarios Training Workshop, 28 September- 3 October 2020	NDA and Consultants under the GCF National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Readiness Project
Country Programme review and Mitigation National Priorities Concept Note Design meeting, 1 October 2020	Civil Society Organizations, Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe (PRAZ), Media, Youth organizations, Consultants
Drafting of Bilateral Agreement between the Government of Zimbabwe and the Green Climate Fund, and the No Objection Procedure, 1-6 October 2020	Legal Officer in the MECTHI
NDA pre-validation of the draft Country Programme, Bilateral Agreement, No Objection Procedure and GCF Readiness Proposal Workshop, 08-10 October 2020	NDA
Climate Finance Tracking Consultative Workshop, 13-16 October 2020	NDA, Parliament of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
Country Programme, Bilateral Agreement and GCF Readiness Project Proposal National Stakeholders Validation Workshop, 19 October 2020	NDA, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, GCF Regional Manager; UNEP; IDBZ; Project proponents; Local Government, Academia; Youth organizations; Consultants; PRAZ; CSOs; Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Trade; Act Alliance; UNDP; Renewable Energy Association of Zimbabwe; UNIDO; Department of Civil Protection; Ministry of Energy and Power Development; Forestry Commission; etc

Annex D: Composition of the National Steering Committee

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

1. Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
2. Programmes, Parliament of Zimbabwe
3. Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Technology Development
4. Ministry of Energy and Power Development
5. Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
6. Ministry of Women's Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprise
7. Ministry of industry and Commence
8. Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing
9. Environment Management Agency
10. Meteorological Services Department
11. Zimbabwe National Water Authority
12. Forestry Commission
13. ZimTrade
14. Procurement Regulatory Authority of Zimbabwe
15. Agriculture Research Council
16. Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA)
17. Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe
18. Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC)
19. Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre (SIRDC)
20. First Banking Corporation (FBC) Bank
21. Banc ABC
22. City of Harare
23. United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO)
24. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
25. Standards Association of Zimbabwe
26. Business Council for Sustainable Development – Zimbabwe
27. United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)
28. Green Building Council of Zimbabwe
29. Renewable Energy Association of Zimbabwe
30. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)
31. United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
32. Friends of the Environment (FOTE)
33. Institute of Environmental Studies (IES)
34. Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition (ZCCC)
35. ICRISAT
36. Action 24
37. Media
38. Food and Nutrition Council/ZimVAC

Summary of gender considerations

Zimbabwe Green Climate Fund Country Programme 2020

The following summary highlights the gender equality consideration included in the Zimbabwe Green Climate Fund Country Programme and points out areas where additional or ongoing attention to gender issues is required in the related processes.

1. The country programme document highlights the Government of Zimbabwe's commitment to integrating gender equality and women's empowerment into its climate change response. This includes both addressing the gender-differentiated practical needs of women and girls and ensuring their participation and representation on an equal footing with men in adaptation and mitigation initiatives. The country programme recognizes the specific gendered impacts of climate change and the important role of women as active agents of climate mitigation and adaptation.
2. Analysis of the socioeconomic context for Zimbabwe's Green Climate Fund Country Programme refers to key gender gaps and variables. It covers a range of relevant issues, taking into account the effects of gendered norms and practices, division of labour, access to and control over resources and benefits, and access to decision-making spaces, as well as gender equality commitments in conventions, policies, and legislation. Wherever possible, data is disaggregated by gender and other relevant categories. The country programme recognizes that women, in general, are often more vulnerable to the effects of climate change than men as a result of their gendered roles and responsibilities and structural gender inequalities.
3. Given the need to integrate gender equality and women's empowerment considerations across climate change-related activities, the identification of stakeholders for climate change initiatives in Zimbabwe should consider a range of organizations and individuals with mandates or expertise related to gender equality. Beyond those included in the initial mapping that was conducted for country programme development, additional stakeholders may be identified, such as gender focal points in line ministries and local governments, and women's associations in the private sector, among others.
4. The National Climate Change Platform designates seats for women and youth, and requires representation by public, private, and civil society sector women and youth organizations. Arrangements to ensure such representation on sub-committees should also be considered.
5. Ongoing efforts will be needed across the project cycle to ensure application of a gender analytical lens. To this end, a specific, gender-related criterion should be included in the NDA's preliminary screening of project ideas and/or gender should be reflected across other criteria. Gender is considered under the Sustainable Development investment criteria in the rating guidelines for the no-objection process and should be duly considered in the process. In addition, provisions should be made for meaningful participation by women in the GCF Coordination Framework review sessions and to ensure that gender concerns and the specific needs and contributions of diverse women are represented. This could be achieved through the inclusion of relevant experts in the review sessions.
6. The implementation of stakeholder engagement mechanisms for national GCF activities should seek to ensure gender balance in participation as well as representation of diverse gender equality and women's empowerment issues. In addition to including women and youth groups among participating civil society and community-based organizations, gender representation should be reflected across all categories of stakeholders. Efforts should also be made to ensure that the yearly

stakeholder information event or workshop is accessible to a wide range of stakeholders, including women and representatives of vulnerable or excluded groups and those proactive efforts are made to distribute and facilitate access to other outreach and communications mechanisms.

7. To enable ongoing assessment and – if needed – improvement, the extent and quality of women’s participation and representation needs to be tracked. Therefore, for all stakeholder engagement events or consultation processes, a breakdown of participation by gender should be recorded as should the number and types of public, private, and civil society organizations representing the interests and perspectives of diverse groups, including women, should also be recorded.
8. Moving forward, it will be important to identify and address capacity gaps in relation to gender and climate change. In addition to technical expertise on gendered impacts

of climate change in various sectors, identifying the capacity of the Government of Zimbabwe and the GCF Coordination Framework to facilitate inclusive and gender-equitable stakeholder engagement should also be assessed and addressed. It will be important to assess whether relevant bodies have access to requisite knowledge, skills, and capacities for ensuring engagement with diverse women and groups representing gender equality interests, and especially for more vulnerable or excluded categories of women and others.

9. In developing the future project portfolio, efforts should be made to specify how both targeted and mainstreamed gender equality and women’s empowerment dimensions are reflected in mitigation, adaptation, and crosscutting projects. This process should consider needs and opportunities of diverse groups of women and other vulnerable or excluded groups.

Annex F: Template for GCF Project Idea Development

Template for GCF Project Idea Development

1. Leading institution			
2. Project title			
3. Brief description (1 page) of the project, presenting the climate rationale (half a page) and the intended components and activities (half a page).			
4. Type of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Response to a GCF Request for Proposals	<input type="checkbox"/> Simplified Approval Process (SAP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Regular funding proposal (FP)
5. Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting
6. GCF result areas:			
<u>Thematic area 1: Mitigation:</u> Energy generation and access Energy efficiency Transport Buildings, cities, industries and appliances Forest and land use Institutional and regulatory systems <u>Thematic area 2: Adaptation</u> Health, food and water security Livelihoods of people and communities Infrastructure and built environment Ecosystems and ecosystem services Climate information/early warning systems Awareness strengthening and climate risk reduction Institutional and regulatory systems			
7. Geographical focus			
8. Accredited/implementing entity			
9. Executing entity, indicating their nature (public, private...)			

10. Other key stakeholders (ministries, public agencies, local governments, NGOs, academia, private sector), indicating their nature (public, private...)				
11. Project size (total funding)				
12. Estimated funding from GCF	<input type="checkbox"/> Micro: 0-10 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Small: 10 - 50 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium: 50-250 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Large: > 250 m \$
13. Estimated co-financing (funding from other sources). Kindly indicate which the other sources are				
14. Project lifespan (in months)				
15. Status of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared with other stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared and comments have been addressed Estimated submission date: Needs for further developing the project:			

Annex G: Pre-screening of GCF Project Ideas by the NDA

Project name:	
Name of Project proponent:	

Criteria	Yes	No	Unclear
1) Does the project idea clearly identify the climate issue(s) and the proposed solution(s)? Is the main purpose of the project to address this/these climate issues?			
2) Does the proposed intervention match at least one of the national priorities identified in the country programme? (add list here or next page)			
3) Does the proposed intervention plan to contribute to at least one of the GCF result areas? These are: <input type="checkbox"/> <i>For mitigation:</i> - <i>Energy access and power generation;</i> - <i>Low emission Transport;</i> - <i>Building, cities and industries and appliances;</i> - <i>Forestry and land use;</i> <input type="checkbox"/> <i>For adaptation:</i> - <i>Most vulnerable people and communities, including women and girls;</i> - <i>Health and well-being, food, and water security;</i> - <i>Infrastructure and built environment;</i> - <i>Ecosystem and ecosystem services.</i>			
4) Is the proposed intervention likely to contribute significantly to GCF investment criteria? These are: <input type="checkbox"/> Impact potential <input type="checkbox"/> Paradigm shift potential <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable development potential <input type="checkbox"/> Country ownership <input type="checkbox"/> Efficiency and effectiveness <input type="checkbox"/> Needs of the recipient			
5) Has the project idea been endorsed by an Accredited Entity? If so, please name it: _____			
6) Does the project have indications/prospects/potential for co-financing?			
Additional comments from NDA (such as overlap with other projects, any feasibility challenges for the proponent to consider, any environmental and social risks to plan for, etc.):			

Result :

Results guidelines:

- Answers to questions 1, 2 and 3 must be unequivocally “yes, no or unclear”.*
- Answer to question 4 should be “yes, no or unclear”, although some flexibility is required here as the investment criteria are complex and it cannot be expected from proponents that they demonstrate them at the project idea stage.*
- Answer to questions 5 and 6 may be either “yes” or “no”, but a positive answer will play favourably for the pre-selection of the project idea.*

As a result of the above assessment, the above project idea:

- Is pre-selected by the Zimbabwe NDA to be developed into a Concept Note and/or Funding Proposal to the Green Climate Fund
- Is not pre-selected by the Zimbabwe NDA to be developed into a Concept Note and/or Funding Proposal to the Green Climate Fund.

Reason(s) for not pre-selecting the idea:

Date:

Signature:

Name:

Position:

Annex H: No Objection Process Individual Assessment Grid

The tool includes a set of rating guidelines and will allocate a number of points per section that will add up in a total project rating that will indicate whether objection or no-objection should be recommended. While each participant is expected to fill the assessment tool before the meeting, his/her individual responses will be confidential. The procedure of the GCF Coordination Framework project review involves the following highlights:

- On the day of the meeting, the Accredited Entity will be invited to present its project before the GCF Coordination Framework.
- The GCF Coordination Framework will go through the assessment grid and rate each project. Based on the total of points, the GCF Coordination Framework will decide whether to recommend no-objection or objection to the project.
- A project can be submitted to the GCF Coordination Framework for consideration for No Objection up to two times as a maximum. If it fails to obtain the no-objection twice, the project should be considered as rejected.

The No Objection Process Individual Assessment Grid template is presented as follows:

Date of the assessment: _____

Name of member conducting the review: _____

Summary rating for the project:	Total points obtained	Maximum points	Exclusion motive?
A. National Approval Conditions		16	
B. Responsiveness to GCF requirements		18	
C. Additional considerations		4	
D. Sustainable Development Criteria and ESS compliance		9	
TOTAL		47	
Preliminary recommendation by member:			
Recommend objection: _____			
Recommend no-objection: _____			

DATA SHEET (to be filled by CCMD)	Information provided					
Accredited entity:						
Project Promoter:						
Type of entity (promoter):						
Project name:						
GCF results area(s):	Mitigation			Adaptation		
		Energy access and power generation			Most vulnerable people and communities, including women and girls	
		Low emission transport			Health and well-being, food, and water security	
		Buildings, cities and industries and appliances			Infrastructure and built environment	
		Forestry and land use			Ecosystem and ecosystem services	
Project size category:	(micro, small, medium or large)					
Project financial instrument(s):	Grant	Loan	Equity	Guarantee	Other:	
Project life span (years):						
Co-financers:						

Other implementing partners:			
Brief description:			
Do you need support for project preparation? (Yes or No):			
A. National Approval Conditions	Information provided	Rating	Rating rule
1. Is the project/program proposal in line with the National Climate Policy, the country programme, and other climate change policies, plans and strategies in place?			A
2. Is the project/program proposal aligned with the concerned sector(s) strategic plan(s)?			C
3. To which of the following Zimbabwean GCF priorities is the project responding (select all those that apply):	Energy efficiency		B
	Renewable energy		
	Reduction of emissions from industrial processes and process use		
	Reductions of emissions from agriculture and deforestation		
	Resilient infrastructure (urban and rural)		
	Sustainable land management and climate-smart agriculture		
	Protection of and access to water resources (incl. irrigation)		
	Capacity-building, climate information and early-warning systems		
Building resilience, diversifying livelihoods and mainstreaming adaptation			
4. Has the project/programme been discussed through an inclusive stakeholder consultation process in order to make sure that the project promoter, beneficiaries, policy makers and regulator have the same understanding? Did consultations include significant representation from women and vulnerable groups?			A
5. Does the project/programme effectively coordinate with other complementary interventions in the country? Does it mobilize all relevant co-financing opportunities?			
6. Does the project conform with all national laws and regulations?			A
			A
7. Does the project include mechanisms to ensure some level of oversight of the NDA on the project?			A
TOTAL			/16
B. Responsiveness to GCF requirements	Information provided	Rating	Rating rule
Does the project/program aim to achieve one or more GCF strategic impacts? (select all those that apply)	Applies	Information provided	B
a) Mitigation			
Energy access and power generation			
Low emission transport			
Buildings, cities and industries and appliances			
Forestry and land use			
b) Adaptation			
Most vulnerable people and communities, including women and girls			
Health and well-being, food, and water security			
Infrastructure and built environment			
Ecosystem and ecosystem services			

Does the project comply with GCF Investment criteria?			
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Impact potential</u> : Is the project contributing to the Fund's objectives to shift towards low-emission and climate-resilient sustainable development?			C
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Paradigm shift potential</u> : To what extent can the proposed project catalyse impact beyond a one-off project/program investment? How scalable and replicable is the project? How innovative and transformative is it?			C
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Sustainable development potential</u> : Will the proposed project/program deliver meaningful environmental, social, environmental and economic co-benefits? Does the project have a gender sensitive development impact?			C
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Country Ownership</u> : Do beneficiaries and national implementing entities have ownership of the proposed project/program? Do they have capacity to implement the funded project?			C
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Efficiency and Effectiveness</u> : Is the project reflecting value for money? Is the project financially and economically viable? How much co-financing will it bring? <i>For mitigation projects only</i> : how cost-effective is the project?			C
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Needs of the Recipient</u> : <u>Is the project targeting the appropriate population and institutions?</u> Is it addressing barriers to financing? <i>For adaptation projects only</i> : How is the proposed project/program tackling exposure of people or assets to climate risks? Does it effectively target comparatively more vulnerable groups, including women?			C
Does the project demonstrate a strong climate rationale?			
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Climate Science Basis</u> : <u>Does the project use relevant and up to date climate information to demonstrate its contribution to adaptation or mitigation?</u> Is science applied to the specific project sites? Is the theory of change backed by scientific evidence?			A
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Climate impacts and vulnerability</u> : <u>Does the project clearly identify how and how much it will address climate change?</u> <u>For mitigation</u> : comparison between BAU emissions trajectory and projected pathways with the project. <u>For adaptation</u> : climate impacts the project aims to address, vulnerabilities, exposure and hazards resulting in risks (linking back to the science basis).			A
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Selected interventions</u> : <u>Does the project demonstrate that the proposed set of interventions is the most appropriate to address climate impacts?</u> Does it include a multi-criteria analysis and prioritization of the options? A cost-benefit analysis of each solution?			A
<input type="checkbox"/> <u>Are the outcomes of the project integrated into broader domestic and international policy and decision-making processes?</u>			A

<i>Total</i>			/18
C. Additional considerations		Rating	
<input type="checkbox"/> Is the proposed project/ program the first of its kind in the country? Or is it aimed at scaling up or replicating an existing concept? Who else has developed and financed similar projects and programs? Are there any relevant lessons from previous experience, and have they been taken into account?			D
<input type="checkbox"/> (If applicable) In case of regional/multi-country project/program, how much (in both US\$ and %) will be invested in Zimbabwe?			
<input type="checkbox"/> (If applicable) Were any significant changes made to the project from the previous version that was reviewed by CCMD or the NCP Committee?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Are there policy or regulatory changes that might be required to realize the proposed program or intervention?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Would this project/program require preparatory or feasibility studies before full funding and implementation? What would be the possible sources of funding for such assessments?			
<input type="checkbox"/> Does the proposal demonstrate why the GCF is the most relevant source of funding for this project/ program?			
<i>Total</i>			/4
D. Sustainable development criteria and ESS compliance			
Economic Section		Rating	
1. How many local staff will be employed at what level of the project/program management?			D
2. Will your project enable technology transfers? Which technology and how?			
3. Who are your local partners and how are they engaged in your project/program?			
4. How will local financial institutions be involved?			
Social Section			
1. Are all forms of discrimination avoided based on project/program intervention area context? Applicant must produce local authorities signed statement.			D
2. Is any damage to cultural heritage and local knowledge avoided? Are they used where possible?			
3. Are there appropriate measures to guarantee that no child labour will happen under the project/program implementation? Workers' rights will be respected.			
Environmental Section			

1. Are greenhouse gas emissions avoided?			D
2. Does the project comply with national environmental management regulations?			
3. Does the project ensure none of its activities damage classified forests?			
4. Does the project ensure its land use does not allow for soil degradation?			
5. Does the project ensure wastewater is treated before it is released (if applicable)?			
6. Did the project conduct an EIA where necessary?			
<i>Total</i>			/9
TOTAL MIN/MAX			/47
If total score under 33 (less than 70% quality), proposal/concept should be objected			

Note	Rating rule to apply
A	Rate 0- Not convincing (exclusion of proposal) 1- Acceptable 2- Good 3- Excellent
B	0 item selected: rate 0 (exclusion of proposal) 1 item selected: rate 1 2 items selected: rate 2 More than 2 items selected: rate 3
C	Rate 0- Not convincing 0.5- Acceptable 1- Good
D	Provide an average rating on the quality of these sections all together: Rate 0- Not convincing (exclusion of proposal) 1- Acceptable 2- Good 3- Excellent

Annex I: List of Accredited Entities with interest and currently active in Zimbabwe

List of Accredited Entities with interest and currently active in Zimbabwe

Name of Accredited Entity (AE)	Size of projected cost	Type of financial instrument	Environmental and Social risk category
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	Medium	Basic; Project Management	B
United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)	Small	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award	B
International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)	Medium	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award; Loan	B: Intermediation 2
Sahara and Sahel Observatory (OSS)	Micro	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award	B: Intermediation 2
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO)	Medium	Basic; Project Management	B
World Food Programme (WFP)	Micro	Basic; Project Management	C
United Nations Industrial Organization (UNIDO)	Medium	Basic; Project Management;	B
Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)	Large	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award; Blending	A: Intermediation 1
Development Bank of Southern Africa (DBSA)	Large	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award; Loan; Equity; Guarantee	A: Intermediation 1
Africa Development Bank (AfDB)	Large	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award; Loan; Equity; Guarantee	A: Intermediation 1
International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Medium	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award	B: Intermediation 2
World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	Medium	Basic; Project Management; Grant Award	B: Intermediary 2

Annex J: List of Project ideas matching national priorities

No. 1: Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency

1. Leading institution	Ministry of Energy and Power Development
2. Project title	Promotion of Domestic Solar Water Heaters in Zimbabwe
<p data-bbox="102 461 1484 521">3. Brief description (1 page) of the project, presenting the climate rationale (half a page) and the intended components and activities (half a page).</p> <p data-bbox="102 528 1484 896">The project aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by replacing over 90% of the installed water heaters in the country's urban areas and in particular, the tourism sector, which depend on grid electricity as their sole energy source, with solar power water heaters, which provide long-term solutions to energy demand and supply. The cost of electricity is relatively high in Zimbabwe, and with climate change, the options for a climate friendly solution are urgently required. The project has potential to avoid around 300MW of power consumed, and a corresponding energy sector emissions reduction of 3, 509 tonnes CO₂ eq, by an estimated 300,000 electricity geysers connected to the national grid, which consumes approximately 20% of domestic electricity consumption and depends on about 50% thermal energy and 50% hydropower, by 2026. The current energy production sources are unsustainable in the medium to long-term since thermal based energy sources are also responsible for greenhouse gas emissions, and hydropower generation risks declining due to reduced water levels in dams because of increased frequency of droughts. Currently the utility is importing around 300MW from neighbouring countries. If the installation of solar water heaters results in a saving of 300MW, it also means cancellation of the import bill.</p> <p data-bbox="102 902 1484 1120">The tourism sector is vulnerable to climate change and at the same time one of the contributors of greenhouse gas emissions. The sector aims to mitigate climate change through reduction of GHG emissions as outlined in the Paris Agreement through eliminating and reducing GHG emissions by substituting environmentally harmful practices with more sustainable ones. There is need to quantify GHG emissions from the tourism sector. In addition, the project seeks to promote carbon neutrality. In addition the project seeks to promote biodiversity conservation through protection of indigenous species and pest control. Since the hospitality industry is consumptive, the project seeks to promote waste management to reduce waste streams and increasing recycling.</p> <p data-bbox="102 1126 1484 1366">With continued urbanization and population growth, about 65% of the population in developing countries will reside in urban areas, with an assumption that supply may not match the increasing demand. With a target of replacing 300, 000 grid-dependant units in 5 years, which constitute about 21% of urban houses, the project has potential to create downstream businesses and job creation of about 12, 000 workers in the manufacturing and retails sectors, amongst others. The country's tourism sector is one of the key areas to integrate solar geysers with energy efficiency measures in heating and lighting, including developing a green tourism strategy, which guides the industry's adoption of renewable energy and energy efficiency technologies. The project will target Harare, Bulawayo and Victoria Falls cities.</p> <p data-bbox="102 1373 1484 1680">The Government of Zimbabwe, participating financial institutions, the executing entity, manufactures and the targeted beneficiaries through their representatives, will agree upon the pricing of the units. The Government of Zimbabwe will treat this project as a national project, which will be exempt from tax and import duties. The Government will be mainly involved in the formulation of policies and regulations, including standards and their implementation and creating an enabling environment for private sector and development partners to participate. Existing electric geysers will be retrofitted to solar water heating units and new houses will be installed with solar water heating systems over a five-year period. A pilot project was commissioned by the Government of Zimbabwe, which has shown positive results through increased savings of 100MW. The residential sector will access more renewable energy, reduced energy bill and increased financial savings for other household needs while contributing towards reducing global warming and climate change.</p> <p data-bbox="102 1686 1484 1836">The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA) and the Ministry of Industry and Commerce are the main licensing entities while the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (ZIMRA) is responsible for tax collection. ZERA will register all licensed companies for monitoring purposes while the Ministry of Industry and Commerce issues import permits/licences. The Standards Association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) sets the standards enforced by ZERA. There is no need for a licence to install a solar water heating system in Zimbabwe.</p> <p data-bbox="102 1843 1484 1993">All projects beneficiaries will enter into an agreement with the executing entity which is the Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution company (ZETDC) in which the power utility through the GCF support will facilitate installation of solar water heating system and prepaid electricity meters (where they have not been installed). The company will enter into an agreement with banks so that it will deduct money for loan repayment when those who will have acquired geysers purchase their electricity units.</p>	

The project objectives include:

- Undertaking a baseline study of the domestic solar water heating sector in Zimbabwe
- Developing a regulatory framework for low carbon tourism, focusing on clean technologies and energy efficiency in the sector, including transportation systems connected to the sector.
- Reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 3, 509 tonnes CO₂ eq through adoption of solar water heating technologies targeting residential infrastructure and in particular, the tourism industry.
- Develop technical and financial mechanisms for sustainable use of solar water heating technologies and other clean technologies, in particular, in the country's biggest tourism hub, Victoria Falls.
- Upscale the pilot project by creating business models for private sector and development partners to participate
- Awareness raising on clean technologies, energy efficiency and behaviour change towards low carbon footprint mechanisms in the tourism sector.

The potential electricity and maximum demand savings from retrofitting electric geysers with solar water heating systems for domestic use can be estimated with the following assumptions:

- Households who currently use electric geysers;
- A household has one geyser;
- Power rating of geysers is 2kW;
- Incoming water temperature is 20 °C;
- Geyser set temperature is 60 °C;
- All solar geysers require electricity back-up but about 40% of geysers require electricity at any time (i.e. 60% reduction in maximum demand and electricity usage);
- Average family size for Zimbabwe is six (6);
- Hot water requirement per person is 30l/per day; and
- Capacity of household geyser is 200l.

The potential savings after retrofitting 1,000 electric geysers with solar geysers are as follows:

- Reduction in maximum demand
= 0.6 x 1000 x 2 = 1,200kVA
= 1.2MW
- Reduction in electricity consumption per geyser per day;
= (200 x (60-20) x 4200/1000)/3600
= 9.33 kWh
- Annual reduction in electricity consumption per household
= 365 x 9.33 = 3,407 kWh
= 3.4 MWh
- Total annual reduction in electricity consumption;
= 1000 x 3,407 = 3,407,000 kWh
= 3.407GWh
- Total annual reduction in GHG emissions assuming a grid emission factor of 0.00103 tCO₂/kWh for Southern Africa (SADC).
= 0.00103 x 3,407,000
= 3,509 tCO₂ eq.

4. Type of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Response to a GCF Request for Proposals	<input type="checkbox"/> Simplified Approval Process (SAP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular funding proposal (FP)
5. Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting
6. GCF result areas:			
<u>Thematic area 1: Mitigation:</u>			
i) Energy access and power generation <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
ii) Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/>			
iii) Buildings, cities, industries and appliances <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
iv) Forest and land use <input type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Thematic area 2: Adaptation</u>			
i) Most vulnerable people and communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
ii) Health and well-being, and food and water security <input type="checkbox"/>			
iii) Infrastructure and built environment <input type="checkbox"/>			
iv) Ecosystems and ecosystem services <input type="checkbox"/>			
7. Geographical focus	Zimbabwe (Harare, Bulawayo and Victoria Falls cities)		
8. Accredited/implementing entity	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)		
9. Executing entity, indicating their nature (public, private...)	Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC)		
10. Other key stakeholders (ministries, public agencies, local governments, NGOs, academia, private sector), indicating their nature (public, private...)			

11. Project size (total funding)	USD \$180.6 million			
12. Estimated funding from GCF	<input type="checkbox"/> Micro: 0-10 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Small: 10-50 m \$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium: 50-250 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Large: > 250 m \$
13. Estimated co-financing (funding from other sources). Kindly indicate which the other sources are	- Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (TBA) UNDP (TBA) -USD \$1.5 million (to be determined)			
14. Project lifespan (in months)	60 months			
15. Status of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared with other stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared and comments have been addressed Estimated submission date: Needs for further developing the project:			

No. 2: Climate Smart Agriculture

1. Leading institution	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI) and Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement (MLAWRR)
2. Project title	Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP)
3. Brief description (1 page) of the project, presenting the climate rationale (half a page) and the intended components and activities (half a page).	<p>Zimbabwe as a rain fed agro-based economy is highly vulnerable to climate change. The high climate vulnerability and changes has exacerbated food and livelihood insecurity. This is worsened by farmers' inability to add value and maximise returns from their produce, as well as increased post-harvest losses. Alternative livelihoods to seasonal crop production such as nutrition gardens are also highly vulnerable to climate extremes such as frost, hailstorms, heat waves, and water insecurity. Recent occurrences of tropical and recurrence of drought and prolonged dry spells have devastated farmers' livelihoods and food security. Farmers also have limited knowledge of climate risks and low access to climate insurance, agro-processing means, awareness and training on along agri-value chains, financial institutions, farmers in climate risk management.</p> <p>In Zimbabwe, the impact of climate change including extreme events are exacerbating the degradation of wetlands and their associated ecosystem and livelihood support services including carbon sequestration, water, food and nutrition security especially in arid and semi-arid rural areas. An assessment by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) concludes that (21%) of the documented wetlands in Zimbabwe are severely degraded, 61% are moderately degraded, and only 18% are stable or intact. The loss of wetlands coupled with the increasing frequency of drought associated with climate change is already worsening water stress, food insecurity, malnutrition and dwindling livelihood options among an estimated 1.6 million rural people, especially women whose livelihoods hinge on thriving wetland ecosystems.</p> <p>The continuing loss and degradation of wetlands has resulted in significant losses of their stored carbon to the atmosphere. The areas most vulnerable to climate change—centered in Save, Runde and Mzingwane Catchment Areas—also have the largest number of rural poor and rural populations dependent on agriculture. The increasing frequency and severity of drought and floods since the 1980s has seen the number of rural households vulnerable to water and food insecurity across the country's seven Catchment Areas increase from about 2 million in 1982, 5.4 million in 2002 to 7.7 million in 2020. Future Climate change will exacerbate already existing pressures on wetlands making future efforts to restore and manage them more complex, as hydrological regimes change. The risk and vulnerability mapping for the water sector conducted under the National Water Resources Master Plan has highlighted the Runde Catchment Area as a vulnerability "hot-spot" under both the current and future climate.</p> <p>The goal of this project is to improve the resilience of target vulnerable smallholder farmers and ecosystems in Zimbabwe to climate change impacts. The specific objective of the project is to increase the resilience of vulnerable rural communities through the restoration and preservation of critical wetland in the Runde Catchment Area of Zimbabwe using the Ecosystem Approach and agriculture producer groups, geographically located in 20 SACP-targeted production clusters, including Gutu and Mwenezi districts.</p> <p>The project will directly impact 50,000 households (300,000 people) and indirectly benefit 1,6 million people in the Runde Catchment, SACP-targeted production clusters, including Gutu and Mwenezi districts whose livelihoods depend on wetland ecosystems and about 800 producer groups, geographically located in 20 SACP-targeted production clusters and Gutu and Mwenezi Districts. Selection criteria to be developed. Secondary target group of at least 100,000 households consists of other value chain stakeholders and residents of the cluster areas.</p> <p>The project will be delivered through four inter-related components using the Ecosystem Approach. The project is categorized as C given that all expected project activities are gender inclusive, participatory and adapted to manage vulnerability and risk produced by changes in rainfall patterns and increasing intensity of droughts. Adaptation activities are mainly related to the implementation of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) practices, enhanced wetlands management practices, farmers' integration into climate-proof value chains and building of local adaptive capacities.</p> <p>The project main objective is to improve the capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change through promoting climate-smart agriculture practices, enhanced wetlands management, improving smallholder farmer's access to markets and enhancing their capacities for participatory adaptation planning at community level. The approach combines improving the organization of farmers, scaling up climate-resilient agricultural production and increasing farmers' integration with climate-proof value chains.</p>

SACP Components

1. The activities of SACP are organised in three mutually interdependent components:

Component 1: Inclusive Value Chain Development

This component includes activities to increase family income while reducing climate-related agricultural risks. An enhanced integration of farmers in resilient value chains is as a pre-requisite for building community resilience to climate change. Thus, Farmers' resilience is the result of both implementing CSA practices, which will increase agricultural production, and the capacity of farmers to process and add value to their production. Higher value and demand-driven products will increase farmer income, which is a core element for resilience at household-level. Furthermore, processed agricultural products are easily stored, conserved, transported and finally sold.

Challenges persist in commercial smallholder production systems, and the financial sector is unable to channel urgently required financing for investments by smallholder farmers and agribusinesses. Component 1 of SACP is designed to address these challenges through following key activities:

- (i) Identification of target clusters as geographical project implementation sites;
- (ii) Mobilization of Agricultural Producer Groups and Agribusinesses for VC upgrading;
- (iii) Technical services to APGs and Agribusinesses for upgraded production capacity;
- (iv) Business planning and competitive selection of matching grant recipients; and
- (v) Value Chain investments by APGs and Agribusinesses through matching grants.

Component 2: Climate Proofed Value Chain Infrastructure

The objective of Component 2 is to improve local level small-scale road-, water- and power infrastructure to facilitate the commercialisation of smallholder agriculture. The implementation of activities under this component will encourage private sector investments in SACP areas, promote the production and marketing of large quantities of quality produce and reduce the time and cost of transport to the markets. This component will support farmers to adopt climate-proof agricultural practices in order to enhance their resilience to climate shocks. The component is a combination of in-field training and promotion of locally adapted technologies, including climate-proof irrigation systems.

Component 3: Enabling institutional environment for wetlands management and climate smart agriculture practices.

Outcome 1: Policy makers and other stakeholders support an enabling policy and institutional environment for community-based wetlands management and climate smart agriculture practices

SACP will proactively support the smallholder agriculture-related policy work and the development of the capacities of the sub-sector institutions. SACP's accumulated experience and evidence-based recommendations will be documented by the project, and policy dialogue events organised. Strategic Partnerships will be initiated with key stakeholders ensuring enabling environment for smallholder agriculture commercialization. Specialists will be recruited to develop relevant knowledge products and policy proposals. The projects management arrangements will also be budgeted under this component, financed jointly by IFAD and Government.

This component includes activities to enhance the capacities of local communities for planning climate change adaptation through participatory approaches. The main outcome of Component 3 will be a strengthened local system for climate-responsive planning and development

Component 4: Restoration and management of wetland hydrology and associated forests using EbA. *Outcome 2: Increased integrity and resilience of wetland ecosystems in target areas leading to increased adaptive capacity.* Under this component 50,000 hectares of wetlands and 200,000 hectares of associated forests will be restored and protected for the benefit of 300,000 people whose livelihoods depend on wetlands. The aim of the intervention is to support wetland communities to restore and protect the ecological and hydrological integrity of vulnerable wetlands using the ecosystem-based approach.

Component 5: Incubation and strengthening of wetlands-based livelihoods using Ecosystem Approach. *Outcome 3: Increased adoption of resilient livelihood opportunities by vulnerable people and communities, especially women.*

The third outcome seeks to integrate sustainable livelihoods and enterprise development around wetland ecosystems. It is believed that when wetland communities derive benefits from the natural resource then they will have an incentive to preserve the natural asset.

Component 6. Knowledge sharing and communication

Wetland Information, Knowledge management, and monitoring and evaluation systems to support replication and policy. *Outcome 4: Enhanced knowledge and understanding of the benefits of wetlands in Ecosystem based adaptation supporting replication and improved policies on wetland management.* This outcome will promote knowledge management, learning and replication of Ecosystem-based adaptation using Wetland ecosystems Component 4 will seek an enhanced knowledge and awareness on climate change through sharing of lessons learnt and climate information dissemination.

4. Type of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Response to a GCF Request for Proposals	<input type="checkbox"/> Simplified Approval Process (SAP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular funding proposal (FP)
5. Type of project	<input type="checkbox"/> Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting

6. GCF result areas:			
<u>Thematic area 1: Mitigation:</u>			
v) Energy access and power generation <input type="checkbox"/>			
vi) Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/>			
vii) Buildings, cities, industries and appliances <input type="checkbox"/>			
viii) Forest and land use <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Thematic area 2: Adaptation</u>			
v) Most vulnerable people and communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
vi) Health and well-being, and food and water security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
vii) Infrastructure and built environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
viii) Ecosystems and ecosystem services <input type="checkbox"/>			
7. Geographical focus	Mashonaland Central province; Matabeleland South province; and, Gut and Mwenezi Districts, Runde Catchment		
8. Accredited/implementing entity	TBA		
9. Executing entity, indicating their nature (public, private...)	DAPP Zimbabwe (NGO); MLAWRR; Climate Change management Department; Environmental Management Agency (EMA); and, Agriculture Research Council		
10. Other key stakeholders (ministries, public agencies, local governments, NGOs, academia, private sector), indicating their nature (public, private...)			
11. Project size (total funding)	USD \$114 million		
12. Estimated funding from GCF	<input type="checkbox"/> Micro: 0-10 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Small: 10-50 m \$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medium: 50-250 m \$ <input type="checkbox"/> Large: > 250 m \$
13. Estimated co-financing (funding from other sources). Kindly indicate which the other sources are	-IFAD: USD \$35.69 million -Rural Infrastructure: USD \$15 million -Beneficiaries: USD 4.3 million -MSMEs: USD 7 million -Government: USD \$5 million -Sources to be determined): USD \$15.7 million		
14. Project lifespan (in months)	60 months		
15. Status of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared with other stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared and comments have been addressed Estimated submission date: Needs for further developing the project:		

No. 3: Early Warning and Disaster Risk Reduction

1. Leading institution	Meteorological Services Department (MSD) and the Climate Change Management Department under the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry of the Republic of Zimbabwe
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2. Project title	Strengthening Climate Information Services and Early Warning Systems to Enhance Resilience of Vulnerable People and Communities Facing Multiple Climate-induced Hazards in southern and western Zimbabwe
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3. Brief description (1 page) of the project, presenting the climate rationale (half a page) and the intended components and activities (half a page).

the country has experienced drought one in every 5 years and floods and cyclones one in every 10 years, and in some years these occur back to back. Close to two thirds of droughts (63 percent) and 100 percent of floods and cyclones occurred in the last 20 years. Droughts and floods negatively affect the country's economic development as well the livelihoods of vulnerable communities. From 1980 droughts, floods and cyclones have negatively affected a cumulative 20 million people, and caused economic damage worth billions of dollars. As many as 4 out of 14 million people face food insecurity during a severe drought year. Drought conditions also cause water insecurity to vulnerable people, and diminish prospects for attaining Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) 3, 5 and 6.

The country is also highly vulnerable, given a population reliant on rain-fed agriculture and sensitive infrastructure, with low resilience and adaptive capacity. This has recently been underlined by recurrent droughts, floods, destructive winds and Tropical Cyclones (Idai, Dineo, Japhet, Eline) which cost hundreds of lives, and affected infrastructure and livelihoods. Vulnerability to climate-induced hazards tends to be amplified in areas that are prone to multiple hazards, which have been described and mapped using a mean hazard index that incorporates nine hazards. Climate factors account for over 90 percent to the mean hazard index with droughts, dry spells and floods accounting for at least 40 percent. About 30 percent of Zimbabwe's population lives in areas prone to multiple hazards found in southern and western Zimbabwe. In these areas, food, water and health insecurity is widespread because of limited adaptive capacity partly due to absence and limited access to appropriate climate information services to support appropriate early warning action for adaptation and disaster risk reduction. Climate change poses greater challenges in relation to provision of climate information services and associated early warning systems because of increased frequency and intensity of extreme events, and high levels of uncertainty making climate predictions difficult.

This project will establish a climate information early warning system which effectively generates user-relevant products and ensures availability of end-to-end climate services for climate resilient decision-making for climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, energy, health and tourism. The early warning systems will build capacity in existing agencies to put in place functional governance frameworks to generate information products and the seamless flow of information to users and upward feedback back to producers along the Global Framework for Climate Services model

Overview of the Context and Baseline

Climate change is increasing Zimbabwe's exposure to higher frequency and more extreme weather events, such as droughts and floods. Zimbabwe faces rising temperatures, diminishing rainfall, increasing spatial and temporal rainfall variability,¹ and more frequent extreme weather events, including droughts, floods and cyclones.^{2 3}

Recent events underline Zimbabwe's exposure to climate change,⁴ including recurrent droughts such as in 2016/17 and 2018/19 which left more than a third of the country's population food insecure. Other several violent destructive storms which leave a trail of destruction to life, shelter, infrastructure and food in several districts⁵ as well as Tropical Cyclones Idai (2019), Dineo (2017), Japhet (2003) and Eline (2000) have left several hundreds dead,⁶ while droughts and floods have caused major crop failures and livestock deaths and left millions dependent on food aid.⁷ In 2019, 5.3 million Zimbabweans face food insecurity due to low rains and erratic weather patterns that have reduced crop yields and put livelihoods at risk.⁸ Studies have shown the temporally erratic nature of climate change as there are big differences in rainfall amounts from one season to another and in most years inadequate rainfall to support maize production⁹.

1 Source: Eriksen, O'Brien, & Rosentrater, "Climate Change in Eastern and Southern Africa. Impacts, Vulnerability and Adaptation", (2008), 26, https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-319-48680-2_25.
2 Source: Uganai, "Historic and future climatic change in Zimbabwe", Climate Research, 6(2), (1996), 137-145, <https://doi.org/10.3354/cr006137>.
3 Source: Mutasa, C., 2008. Evidence of climate change in Zimbabwe. Paper presented at the Climate Change Awareness and Dialogue Workshop for Mashonaland Central and Mashonaland West Provinces Held at Caribbea Bay Hotel, Kariba, Zimbabwe, 29-30 September, 2008
4 Moyo and Nangombe, 2013] Moyo, E. N., and Nangombe, S. S. (2015). Southern Africa's 2012-13 violent storms: Role of climate change. *Procedia IUTAM*. Vol. 17, pp. 69-78. Elsevier B.V. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.piutam.2015.06.011>
5 Moyo, E. N., and Nangombe, S. S. (2015). Southern Africa's 2012-13 violent storms: Role of climate change. *Procedia IUTAM*. Vol. 17, pp. 69-78. Elsevier B.V. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.piutam.2015.06.011>
6 Source: Samaita, "Cyclone Idai death toll climbs to 268 in Zimbabwe", BusinessDay, (2019) Retrieved April 26, 2019, from <https://www.businesslive.co.za/bd/world/africa/2019-04-02-cyclone-idai-death-toll-climbs-to-268-in-zimbabwe/>.
7 Source: Taylor, "Climate change making storms like Idai more severe, say experts", The Guardian, (2019) Retrieved May 22, 2019, from <https://www.theguardian.com/world/2019/mar/19/climate-change-making-storms-like-idai-more-severe-say-experts>
8 Source: WFP, "Zimbabwe", (2019) Retrieved April 26, 2019, from <https://www1.wfp.org/countries/zimbabwe>.
9 Ndebele-Murisa M.R., Moyo E.N. and Mugabe F.T (2016): Actual and perceived rainfall dynamics in the study districts. In: Mubaya C.P., Mutopo P., Ndebele-Murisa M.R. and Ngepah N. (Eds) (2016). Community experiences with weather and climate change information dissemination in farming systems in Zimbabwe. CUT Press/OXFAM, Chinhoyi and Harare

Zimbabweans are highly vulnerable to the effects of climate change, particularly in rural areas. Some 76% of rural households are classified as poor and 23% extremely poor with the majority of these households being female-headed. 80% of rural livelihoods rely on rain-fed, small-holder agriculture. Maize (the staple crop) yields have dropped from 2 tonnes/ha on average in 1996 to below 0.8 tonnes/ha on average as a result of water and temperature stress, and studies expect this to worsen.^{10 11 12} This is substantially lower than the already low average maize yield across African countries of 2 tonnes/ha.¹³ The effects of climate change are felt most acutely by those segments of the population that are already in vulnerable situations and women are disproportionately vulnerable to climate change, as they comprise 70% of small-holder farmers. Given the economic losses and social impacts of the climate-induced weather extremes due to ineffective forecasting and/inability of the information to reach the end user, there is need for an effective early-warning system which responds to various users' needs, strengthens extreme event prediction capability and delivers near-real time communication to capacitated users to aid decision-making and planning.

Despite the importance of climate change and vulnerability of the country to climate change, Zimbabwe's early warning system is lacking in many ways due to various root causes and barriers.¹⁴¹⁵¹⁶ Zimbabwe therefore needs to enhance the adaptive capacity of a rural population of more than 7 million who are vulnerable to climate induced food shortages and climate disasters and extremes. Key climate services such as the 10-day forecast is currently only available to paid users yet they are central to farm management practices. In the Agriculture sector, the framework will be piloted in Hurungwe, a district which is most populous and critical important to Zimbabwe's food security yet vulnerable to climate change. The UNDP's hazard mapping identified Hurungwe as one of the districts threatened by drought and dry spells, while during Cyclone Dineo Hurungwe was one of the most affected districts with water logging and flooding.¹⁷

Alignment to National Priorities and Ownership

Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions identified the need to build resilience, by managing climate related disaster risks such as droughts through strengthening the provision of timely early warning information on climate related agricultural risks.

Zimbabwe's climate policies emphasise the importance of agricultural resilience and climate information systems. The National Climate Policy also highlights the need to strengthen capacity in weather and climate research and reducing vulnerability to climate related disasters. The 2018 Country's Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) manual prioritises the use of climate information to enable improved CSA. The 2018 Transitional Stabilisation Programme also aims to increase adaptive resilience to climate change in the agriculture sector, particularly through increasing adaptation capacity and strengthening early warning systems.¹⁸ Several other efforts to enhance the country's early warning system were largely project based and piecemeal hence inadequate to achieve the desired impact.¹⁹

Root Causes and Barriers

Increasing resilience and adaptation to climate change and extreme weather requires a number of barriers to be addressed. Surveys show that the majority of smallholder farmers lack information about seasonal weather patterns to make optimal decisions about crop choice, timing of planting, and the timing and extent of irrigation.²⁰ A lack of good climate information and early warning systems also reduces the effectiveness of government responses to extreme weather events.^{21,22} Changes in climate patterns may also affect the validity of traditional knowledge systems and the provision of climate information must be downscaled and contextualised for users by directly addressing how and why changes have occurred.

Major barriers limiting the effective use of climate information to enhance decision-making include:

- Unavailability of user-relevant climate information products and services at the required frequency and spatial scale;

10 Source: Kassie et al., "Modeling Preference and Willingness to Pay for Drought Tolerance (DT) in Maize in Rural Zimbabwe", *World Development*, 94, (2017), 465–477, <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.worlddev.2017.02.008>.

11 Source: Makadho, "Potential effects of climate change on corn production in Zimbabwe", *Climate Research*, 6, (1996), 147–151, Retrieved from <http://www.int-res.com/articles/cr/6/c006p147.pdf>.

12 Source: Rurinda et al., "Climate change and maize yield in southern Africa: What can farm management do?", *Global Change Biology*, 21(12), (2015), 4588–4601, <https://doi.org/10.1111/gcb.13061>.

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18 Source: Government of Zimbabwe, Transitional Stabilisation Programme: October 2018 - December 2020, (2018).

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22 Source: newZWire, "Cyclone Idai: Why Zimbabwe's disaster response is a disaster", (2019) Retrieved May 10, 2019, from <https://newswire.live/cyclone-idai-why-zimbabwes-disaster-response-is-a-disaster/>

- Limited capability to produce accurate and relevant climate forecasts for key sectors such as agriculture, infrastructure, energy, hydrology, and health;
- Meteorological data gaps due to sparse observation network, out of sync weather stations, absence of weather radars and data entry back-log, data transfer challenges. Of the 2,000 weather stations in service before 2015, only 500 are still in operation today, and these are outdated. There is also limited use of satellite data and an absence of downscaled information.
- Inadequate governance processes for climate information communication frameworks
- Limited user capacity to utilise climate products and services to inform decision-making

The components of this project are structured in line with the Sendai framework for disaster risk reduction.²³ and the Global Framework for Climate Services

Component 1: Develop and strengthen weather and climate data collection and prediction systems:

The objective is to ensure that early warning systems take advantage of developments in ICT, including developments in the digital age to achieve ICT-based and digitally- enabled adaptation and disaster risk reduction. The component will promote coordinated and joint identification of climate information infrastructure and platforms, and climate data needs to support the co-design and implementation of early warning systems to inform appropriate adaptation and disaster risk reduction.

- Determine climate information early warning user needs for the climate sensitive sectors. This will entail undertaking a comprehensive determination of key users' current and future meteorological needs including the products to be generated, services to be provided including their frequency and spatial scales in addition to other specifications such as accuracy and interpretation skill.
- Invest in infrastructure to observe and transmit climate data, including automated weather stations, radars, and satellite data software and training in geospatial data analysis methods.
- Develop an effective platform for the collection and swift dissemination of weather and climate parameters to key user institutions to improve forecasting, early warning, planning and decision-making. This platform will aggregate data from a number of sources, including satellite data, automated weather stations, and inputs collected from regional extension officers.
- Develop capacity in key agencies to maintain and analyse meteorological data collected to generate valuable information for a range of uses. This includes developing abilities to process and interpret weather and climate data (forecasting) including severe weather forecasting, using satellite data, citizen science and the provision and training in the use of modern tools such as tablets to input data into an online platform. This will also include capacitation to generate high-quality agro-meteorological crop production forecasts and vulnerability data, downscaling global and regional climate forecasts to make meaningful forecasts at the local level, and improved data collection for crop assessments, livestock assessments, and vulnerability assessments. Capacity building will also develop skills to project and predict long-term climate trends to guide infrastructure development and disaster scenario planning in the context of uncertainty.²⁴ This will broaden the Meteorological Services' forecast capability to include other sector-relevant forecasts such as pollen, hay, visibility and aerosol forecasting which are critical in health and safety sectors.

Component 2: Establish a coordinated legal, regulatory, and institutional framework for an early warning unit/ Establish a National Framework for Climate Services

This component seeks to address the lack of effective institutional coordination mechanisms for adaptation and disaster risk reduction at national, provincial and district, ward and other levels. **5. Monitoring Systems for Integrated Climate Response**

The objective of the component is to promote integrated monitoring systems for climate resilience focusing on water, agriculture and health to track progress of direct and indirect project outcomes and impacts, including adoption and use of climate resilient investment and protocols/best practices and promoting better reporting linkages for Sustainable Development Goals 1, 2, 3, 5, 6 and 13..

²³ Source: UNISDR, "Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015 - 2030", Third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction, Sendai, Japan, 14-18 March 2015., (March), (2015), 1-25, <https://doi.org/A/CONF.224/CRP.1>.

²⁴ Moyo E N, Mugabe F T, Ndebele-Murisa M R, Makarau A (2018). CMIP5 GCM Selection for future climate simulations over Zvishavane, Zimbabwe In Petrik D, Ashburner L (Eds) 2018. Conference Proceedings of Adaptation Futures 2018. Adaptation Futures 2018. University of Cape Town, Cape Town. <https://openbooks.uct.ac.za/AF18/index.php/publications/catalog/view/3/1/209-1>

- Establish an effective institutional Framework for climate services by agreeing on institutional roles, responsibilities, timelines and aligning these with the broader early warning system (EWS).
- The Framework will also establish climate information dissemination systems, through ICT media methods, and across different sectors. The services provided will align with the WMO's Global Framework for Climate Services.²⁵ Climate information generated will leverage data not only from capacitated national agencies, but also from the ecosystem of ongoing, pilot projects with aspects focussing on climate services in specific regions.
- A core objective will be to establish a cross-departmental early warning system steering committee to ensure seamless and timeous flow of data collected and generated in component 1. The early warning system framework will provide near-real time climate disseminated to key users such as to policy makers, insurers and farmers.
- The early warning system steering committee will include the Meteorological Services Department (MSD), The Department of Agricultural Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX), Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), Zimstat, Food and Nutrition Council, relevant University Departments, ZINWA and DCP. This may also include private sector operators, UN Agencies and NGOs working in this space to maximise the impact

Component 3: Piloting Early Warning Climate Information Collection and Dissemination Systems– pilot in the Agriculture sector (Hurungwe district)

The objective of this component is to develop and implement common but differentiated data and information sharing protocols and practices within and across sectors based on well-defined sectoral and cross-sectoral needs as defined in Component 1.

- The application of the framework developed in component 2 to offer climate services developed in Component 1 will be piloted in the Agriculture Sector in a selected area such as Hurungwe district.
- Hurungwe is the most populous Zimbabwean district and this maximises the impact potential of the pilot. The district also covers three agro-ecological zones and employs a variety of farming methods. As such the information dissemination system developed for this large and diverse district will be scalable across other districts with low marginal costs.
- This will include on from the capacity building for agriculture extension officers to translate climate information derived from the early warning system unit into actionable, tailored response advice for relevant downstream sectors. Similarly, when extended to other sectors, capacity building will be provided to various other users such as design engineers, DDR planners, health practitioners, hydrologists, and energy planners
- The pilot will explore avenues to crowd-in private sector co-financing through the development of value-adding knowledge products. Similarly. it will incorporate a mechanism to provide upward feedback of traditional knowledge from indigenous peoples to ensure that information delivered meets the needs of, and absorbs insights from, those on the ground

4. Type of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Response to a GCF Request for Proposals	<input type="checkbox"/> Simplified Approval Process (SAP)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Regular funding proposal (FP)
5. Type of project	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Adaptation	<input type="checkbox"/> Mitigation	<input type="checkbox"/> Cross-cutting
6. GCF result areas:			
<u>Thematic area 1: Mitigation:</u>			
ix) Energy access and power generation <input type="checkbox"/>			
x) Low emission transport <input type="checkbox"/>			
xi) Buildings, cities, industries and appliances <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
xii) Forest and land use <input type="checkbox"/>			
<u>Thematic area 2: Adaptation</u>			
ix) Most vulnerable people and communities <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
x) Health and well-being, and food and water security <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
xi) Infrastructure and built environment <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
xii) Ecosystems and ecosystem services <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			
7. Geographical focus	Drought, flood and cyclone prone areas in southern and western Zimbabwe		
8. Accredited/implementing entity	TBD		
9. Executing entity, indicating their nature (public, private...)	Meteorological Services Department (MSD); Climate Change Management Department (CCMD); Agricultural Extension and Advisory Services (AGRITEX), Department of Civil Protection (DCP)		

25 Source: WMO, Disaster Risk Reduction Exemplar to the User Interface Platform of the Global Framework for Climate Services, Global Framework for Climate Services, . (2014).

10. Other key stakeholders (ministries, public agencies, local governments, NGOs, academia, private sector), indicating their nature (public, private...)	Zimbabwe National Water Authority, Department of Civil Protection, Rural District Councils, Universities and local NGOs.			
11. Project size (total funding)	USD \$50 million			
12. Estimated funding from GCF	<input type="checkbox"/> Micro: 0-10 m \$	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Small: 10-50 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Medium: 50-250 m \$	<input type="checkbox"/> Large: > 250 m \$
13. Estimated co-financing (funding from other sources). Kindly indicate which the other sources are	USD \$2.5 million from existing projects under implementation			
14. Project lifespan (in months)	60 months			
15. Status of project proposal	<input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared with other stakeholders <input type="checkbox"/> Existence of a draft that has been shared and comments have been addressed Estimated submission date: Needs for further developing the project:			

Executive Summary

The No Objection Procedure is an essential mechanism designed to give effect to a plethora of climate change considerations. Taking into account the cross-cutting implications of climate change and the need thereof of a multi-faceted approach in combatting the same, the importance of the No Objection Procedure cannot be overstated. It sets the base upon which the country-ownership principle is exercised by according various stakeholders an opportunity not only to be heard but more so a platform for would-be critical role actors in the nation's

fight against the existential threat of climate change. These stakeholders include, but are not limited to, ordinary citizens, the community as well as vulnerable groups such as women and children. This level of participation ensures that the Green Climate Fund (GCF) is utilised in terms of national climate priorities while bringing to bear principles advanced under the United Nations Framework Convention, the Paris Climate Agreement as well as a slew of Zimbabwe's policies and laws.

Part I

Introduction and Context

Section 1. Introduction

The *No Objection Procedure (Procedures)* is an important element in climate financing under the United Nations Framework Convention for Climate Change (Convention). Given the paucity of financial resources, it is critical that not only are the limited funds utilised in line with national priorities but that vulnerable groups and key stakeholders are fully consulted. To this end, the establishment and operationalisation of the Green Climate Fund (GCF), as well as the *No-Objection Procedure*, is a welcome development. Importantly, the present Procedures aim to ensure country ownership of projects as well as give effect to the principle of complementarity between member countries and the GCF *vis-à-vis* the achievement of national and in turn global climate priorities.

In developing the present *Procedures*, a comprehensive series of consultations took place with the various stakeholders including officials from the relevant public and private sectors. With guidance and the margin of flexibility permitted by the Convention, the Governing Instrument for the GCF, Constitution and relevant national laws, these present *Procedures* make every possible effort to ensure robust participation, transparency as well as the inclusion of the tenets of natural justice. The present *Procedures* consist of two parts, Part I being an introductory part highlighting the legal basis for the Procedures and the guiding principles, with Part II containing the detailed procedural rules and processes underpinning the *No Objection Letter*.

Section 2. Legal Basis for Procedures

The Convention, as read together with the Paris Agreement (PA), provides the foundational legal basis underpinning these present Procedures. Section 327, read in conjunction with section 46 of the Constitution states that international law, that is, treaties and conventions to which Zimbabwe is a party are binding when ratified by Parliament. Therefore, having signed and ratified the aforesaid international instruments, Zimbabwe is bound by the provisions of the same as well as other decisions adopted by the

Conference of the Parties (COP). Of particular relevance is decision 3/CP.17 presented in the Convention document FCCC/CP/2011/9/Add.1 (see <http://unfccc.int/resource/docs/2011/cop17/eng/09a01.pdf>).

The above decision of the COP gives effect to Article 11 of the Convention, which provides for a financial mechanism to support projects addressing climate change in conformity with its policies, programme priorities and eligibility criteria. These policies and principles such as active citizen and community participation, transparency as well as the inclusion of vulnerable groups in the climate action decision-making reinforce the principles extolled in the Convention and the PA. More importantly, several action plans, policies and strategies developed by the government of Zimbabwe incorporate the same. The Constitution then goes on to entrench such values and principles. For instance, sections 56, 62, 68, 80 and 81 speak to an equality and non-discrimination right, access to information, right to administrative justice as well as the advancement of women and children rights respectively. Therefore, the legal basis for these present *Procedures* is international law, in the first part, and the Constitution and domestic law, in the second part.

Section 3. Guiding Principles

Zimbabwe shall be guided in the application of the present *Procedures* by the following principles:

- Climate change represents an urgent and potentially irreversible threat to human societies and the planet and is a common concern of humankind.
- Viable projects are country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory and fully transparent, taking into account vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems.
- The right to development as well as gender equality, empowerment of women and intergenerational equity.
- Good governance, respect for human rights and rule of law.
- Sustainable Development Goals.

Part 2

Procedures

Section 4. Definition of Terms

“ACCREDITED ENTITIES”: means the list of entities with interest and currently active in Zimbabwe as contained in Annex I of the GCF Country Programme.

“CONFLICT OF INTEREST”: means a situation in which a person or organization is involved in multiple interests, financial or otherwise, and serving one interest could involve working against another.

“GCF COORDINATION FRAMEWORK”: means the membership referred to in Section 2.2.2 of the Country Programme.

“ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT”: means an evaluation of a project to determine its impact on the environment and human health and to set out the required environmental monitoring and management procedures and plans in terms of the Environmental Management Act [**Chapter 20:27**].

“ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS”: means the principles, requirements and responsibilities advocated by the GCF vis-à-vis the integration of environmental and social issues into decision-making processes.

“NATIONAL DESIGNATED AUTHORITY”: means the government institution that serves as the interface between Zimbabwe and the Green Climate Fund to ensure that activities supported by the GCF align with strategic national objectives and priorities, and help advance ambitious action on adaptation and mitigation in line with national needs.

“NATIONAL PRIORITIES”: means key national priorities identified for a particular funding cycle and contained in section 1.4 the GCF Country Programme.

“NO-OBJECTION LETTER”: means a recommendation letter issued by the Nationally Designated Authority (NDA) accompanying Proposals/Concept Notes to the GCF.

“PROPOSAL/CONCEPT NOTE”: means project proposals and concept notes that meet funding requirements under the GCF.

“THE ZIMBABWE GREEN CLIMATE FUND

COUNTRY PROGRAMME”: means the five-year strategic document for engagement with the GCF, which provides a springboard for strategic projects of national importance as well as supporting the country’s economic transformation.

Section 4.1 No Objection Letter

1. PURPOSE OF NO OBJECTION LETTER

1.1 To ensure consistency with national climate strategies, plans and country-driven approaches, and to provide for effective direct and indirect public and private sector financing by the GCF.

1.2 A No-Objection Letter issued by the NDA is a condition for approval of all Proposals/Concept Notes submitted to the GCF.

1.3 Notwithstanding the GCF’s flexibility in allowing the lodging of the No Objection Letter thirty (30) days post-submission of the Proposal/Concept Note to the Secretariat of the GCF, the NDA requires the submission of the same at once together with the concerned Proposal/Concept Note.

2. WHO CAN APPLY FOR FUNDS

2.1 Accredited Entities, in line with national priorities, may apply for funds under the GCF.

2.2 Any natural or juristic person, under the management of an Accredited Entity, may apply for funds under the GCF.

2.3 Non-Accredited Entities may apply for funds but the project shall not commence until finalisation of accreditation.

2.4 Submissions of Proposal/Concept Note to the NDA shall be lodged at least two (2) months before the review meeting of the GCF Coordination Framework.

3. REVIEW AND ISSUANCE OF A NO OBJECTION LETTER

3.1 In reviewing Proposals/Concept Notes, the NDA and GCF Coordination Framework shall ensure the same satisfies the following:-

- a. Compliance with national approval conditions in terms of:
 - i. alignment with national priorities, policies and strategies;
 - ii. country ownership and demand-driven;

- iii. extensive consultative process;
 - iv. leveraging of co-financing;
 - v. conformity with national laws and regulations including the requirement for EIAs where applicable;
 - vi. oversight from the country during implementation;
- b. Alignment to GCF requirements with regards to investment criteria and demonstration of the climate rationale;
 - c. It conforms with GCF's environmental and social safeguards; and
 - d. Additional considerations are favourable to the project.
- 1.2 In assessing whether a Proposal/Concept Note satisfies, the above criterion, the NDA, together with the GCF Coordination Framework, may develop a detailed criterion, which shall form part of these Procedures.
- 1.3 Pursuant to the development of the criterion contemplated in section 3.2, the NDA may undertake training workshops *vis-à-vis* the interpretation and application of the concerned criterion.
- 1.4 On the recommendation of the GCF Coordination Framework - made up of at least two-thirds of its members including the NDA and the responsible Ministry of the Project concerned - the NDA shall issue or not issue a No Objection Letter.
- 1.5 In the event of an objection to a Proposal/Concept Note, written reasons shall be furnished forthwith by the NDA. Any person/organisation may address the concerns raised and re-submit the concerned Proposal/Concept Note for a second and final time unless otherwise allowed by the NDA.
- 1.6 Notwithstanding section 3.4, any person(s) adversely affected by the decision of the NDA may appeal such a decision to the Permanent Secretary of the Ministry responsible for climate change.

4. SECRETARIAL SERVICES

The NDA shall be responsible for coordinating the *No-Objection Procedure*, including organizing the bi-annual meeting, sharing documentation with the GCF Coordination Framework members, and summarizing the discussions and preparing reports.

5. CONFLICT OF INTEREST

5.1 Any organization or person involved in a Proposal/Concept Note development

cannot participate in the assessment of that particular Proposal/Concept Note.

5.2 Members of the GCF Coordination Framework and the established technical sub-committees shall disclose any potential conflict of interest to the NDA, who notwithstanding section 2.2.5 of the Country Programme, may decide to retain them in the reviewing of specific Proposals/Concept Note.

6. AMENDMENT OF PROCEDURES

These present Procedures shall be reviewed as and when necessary.

Section 5. Status of Procedures

These present procedures do not replace nor override considerations required in terms of any other policy or law. The present Procedures shall be construed as adding to and complementing other considerations as contemplated under any regulations.

Annex H: No Objection Process Individual Assessment Grid (Draft)

The tool includes a set of rating guidelines and will allocate a number of points per section that will add up in a total project rating that will indicate whether an objection or no-objection should be recommended. While each participant is expected to fill the assessment tool before the meeting, his/her individual responses will be confidential. The procedure of the GCF Coordination Framework project review involves the following highlights:

- a. On the day of the meeting, the Accredited Entity will be invited to present its project before the GCF Coordination Framework.
- b. The GCF Coordination Framework will go through the assessment grid and rate each project. Based on the total number of points, the GCF Coordination Framework will decide whether to recommend no-objection or objection to the project.
- c. A project can be submitted to the GCF Coordination Framework for consideration for No Objection up to a maximum of two times. If it fails to obtain the no-objection twice, the project should be considered as rejected.



Government of Zimbabwe

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