

Readiness Proposal

with UN Environment for Republic of Zimbabwe

11 May 2018 | Adaptation Planning



**GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND**

Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

How to complete this document?

- A readiness guidebook (URL) is available to provide information on how to access funding under the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support programme. It should be consulted to assist in the completion of this proposal template.
- This document should be completed by National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or focal points with support from their delivery partners where relevant.
- Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please attach it to the proposal.
- Information on the indicative list of activities eligible for readiness and preparatory support and the process for the submission, review and approval of this proposal can be found on pages 11-13 of the guidebook

Where to get support?

- If you are not sure how to complete this document, or require support, please send an e-mail to countries@gcfund.org. We will aim to get back to you within 48 hours.
- You can also complete as much of this document as you can and then send it to countries@gcfund.org. We will get back to you within 5 working days to discuss your submission and the way forward.

Note: Environmental and Social Safeguards and Gender

Throughout this document, when answering questions and providing details, please make sure to pay special attention to environmental, social and gender issues, in particular to the situation of vulnerable populations, including women and men. Please be specific about proposed actions to address these issues. Consult page 4 of the readiness guidebook for more information.

LIST OF ACRONYMS

AF	Adaptation Fund
CCMD	Climate Change Management Department

CIS	Climate Information System
COP	Conference of the Parties
CSO	Civil Society Organisation
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
ENWMD	Environment and Natural Resources Management Department
GCF	Green Climate Fund
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GSP	Global Support Programme
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
IDBZ	Infrastructural Development Bank of Zimbabwe
IDC	Industrial Development Corporation
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
IPS	Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems'
LCE	Low Carbon Economy
LDC	Least Developed Country
LDCF	Least Developed Countries Fund
MMCZ	Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe
MoA	Ministry of Agriculture Mechanisation and Irrigation Development
MoE	Ministry of Energy and Power Development
MoEWC	Ministry of Environment Water and Climate
MoF	Ministry of Finance and Economic Development
MoH	Ministry of Health and Child Care
MoLG	Ministry of Local Government
MoST	Ministry of Science and Technology Development
MoT	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development
MoG	Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development
MSD	Meteorological Services Department
MTP	Medium Term Plan
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NCF	National Climate Fund
NCP	National Climate Policy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NMEP	National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy
NSCCC	National Steering Committee on Climate Change
OXFAM	Oxford Committee for Famine Relief
PM	Project Manager
PMC	Project Management Costs
PMU	Project Management Unit
PO	Programme Officer
RBMS	Results Based Management System
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation
SECA	Supporting Enhanced Climate Action
SEDCO	Small Enterprise Development Corporation

SIDS	Small Island Developing State
TSC	Technical Steering Committee
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
USD	United States Dollars
WB	World Bank
WRPMD	Water Resources Planning and Management Department
ZCCWG	Zimbabwe Climate Change Working Group
ZimASSET	Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation
ZimVAC	Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee
ZMDC	Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation

SECTION 1: SUMMARY

<p>1. Country submitting the proposal</p>	<p>Name: Washington Zhakata Position: Director-Climate Change Management Department; Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate Email: washingtonzhakata@gmail.com Tel: +263 470 1681/3 Mobile: +263 773 069 438</p> <p>Name: Mr. Elisha N. Moyo (Alternate) Position: Principal Climate Change Researcher, Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate Email: enmoyo@gmail.com; moyo_elisha_n@yahoo.co.uk Tel: +263 470 1681/3 Mobile: +263 775 219 592/ +263 733 203 708 Full office address: Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, 11th Floor Kaguvi Building, Corner Central Avenue/Fourth Street, Harare, Zimbabwe</p>
<p>2. Date of initial submission</p>	
<p>3. Last date of resubmission (if applicable)</p>	
<p>4. Which entity will implement the Readiness and Preparatory Support project? (Provide the contact information if entity is different from NDA/focal point)</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> National Designated Authority <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Delivery partner <input type="checkbox"/> Accredited entity</p> <p>Delivery Partner</p> <p>Name of institution: United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment) Name of official: Ermira Fida Position: Green Climate Fund Coordinator Office landline: (254-20) 762 3113 Mobile: + 254 714 636 329 Email: ermira.fida@unep.org Full Office address: UN Environment, UN complex, P O Box 30552-00100, Nairobi, Kenya.</p> <p>Name of contact person: Richard Munang Position: Regional Climate Change Coordinator Email: Richard.Munang@unep.org Tel: Office land line: +254 20 7625727 Mobile: +254 714 888 918 Full office address: UN Environment, Africa Office, Nairobi, Kenya Block 1, NOF, Ground Floor, South Wing, P.O. Box 30552, (00100) Nairobi, Kenya</p>
<p>5. Title of the Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal</p>	<p>Building capacity to advance the National Adaptation Planning process in Zimbabwe</p>
<p>6. Brief summary of the request (500 words) Please describe the current status of NAP in country and what the readiness support is aiming to achieve</p>	<p>The land-locked and largely semi-arid nation of Zimbabwe is vulnerable to climate change and variability. In particular, there are now more hot days and fewer cold days than in the past and extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and hailstorms are becoming increasingly intense and frequent. These impacts are threatening <i>inter alia</i> water supplies, food security and health, thereby impeding the country's social and economic progress.</p> <p>The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) recognises and accepts the severe threat of climate change and has made some progress towards developing national strategies and policies to enhance the country's adaptive capacity. In 2017, Zimbabwe drafted the National Climate Policy (NCP) – a framework for integrating climate change adaptation into several climate-sensitive economic sectors, including water, agriculture, health and energy sectors. The NCP also promotes: i) technology transfer and information sharing; ii) education, training and awareness raising; and iii)</p>

	<p>financial resource mobilisation and management.</p> <p>Although the NCP identifies the actions needed to reduce climate vulnerability and integrate climate change adaptation into sustainable development planning, barriers to implementation still exist. These barriers include: i) limited institutional and technical capacity within the GoZ – particularly the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC) to advance the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process; ii) insufficient and inaccessible climate information to inform decision-making; iii) limited financial resource mobilisation to fund climate change adaptation; and iv) inadequate review processes to monitor the effectiveness of adaptation planning.</p> <p>In this context, the proposed GCF readiness and preparatory support project will have four expected outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stakeholders capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced. • Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized. • NAP implementation resources identified and studies to inform medium-to long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted. • Monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved. <p>These outcomes will contribute to the two objectives of the NAP process identified by the Conference of the Parties (COP) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • to reduce vulnerability to the impacts of climate change, by building adaptive capacity and resilience; and • to facilitate the integration of climate change adaptation, in a coherent manner, into relevant new and existing policies, programmes and activities, in particular, development planning processes and strategies, within all relevant sectors and at different levels, as appropriate. <p>Furthermore, the NAP formulation and implementation process will strengthen existing institutional structures, coordination procedures and financial mechanisms, where possible, to contribute to the progress already made by the GoZ. In addition, lessons learned from previous NAP processes such as Zimbabwe’s National Communications, National Climate Change Responses Strategy (NCCRS) and Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) will be incorporated into future adaptation initiatives.</p>
<p>7. Total requested amount and currency</p>	<p>USD 2,886,275</p>
<p>8. Anticipated duration</p>	<p>36 months</p>
<p>9. Is the country receiving other Readiness and Preparatory Support related to the GCF?</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</p> <p>Zimbabwe is implementing the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Readiness Project¹ with support from UN Environment as a Delivery Partner. Between July 2016 and June 2018, the country will benefit from GCF support to strengthen the capacity of the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC) – the UNFCCC National Designated Authority (NDA) – and to define a framework for strategic engagement with the GCF. By training staff of the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) and MoEWC on GCF processes and procedures, these institutions will be well-equipped to coordinate the proposed project. Presently, the implementation modalities of the project have been agreed and Zimbabwe is awaiting fund disbursement.</p>

¹ https://www.greenclimate.fund/documents/20182/466992/Readiness_proposal_-_Zimbabwe.pdf/9162b1f1-6304-4dfd-ac95-2fb2bfd67a61

SECTION 2: COUNTRY READINESS LOGICAL FRAMEWORK

Please complete the table below, which enables a country to assess its readiness for the GCF and set targets for strengthening its readiness, including proposed outputs and activities to improve the country's readiness. For further guidance on completing the table, please refer to the guidebook "Accessing the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme".

COMPONENT, SUB-COMPONENTS and OUTPUTS	BASELINE	TARGET	Indicative Activities
Component 1: Institutional capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe			
Sub-Component /Outcome 1. Stakeholders capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced.	3/6	6/6	
1.1. NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	1.1.1. Establish a permanent NAP Coordination Office at the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC), including functions and structures (i.e. a steering committee, NAP technical team and coordination body) to operationalise the NAP process and ensure long-term climate change adaptation mainstreaming. Deliverable: Operational NAP Coordination Office and the MoEWC Timeframe: To be completed by month 6
			1.1.2. Define and communicate the NAP process roadmap – including the NAP communication strategy, the NAP endorsement procedure and process for stakeholder involvement over the next three years. Deliverable: NAP roadmap document and communication strategy Timeframe: To be completed by month 6
			1.1.3. Formally launch this NAP readiness project with high-level political as well as local support to facilitate formulation and implementation of the NAP. Deliverable: NAP launch meeting minutes and report Timeframe: To be completed by month 6
			1.1.4. Upscale the National, Provincial and District level NAP working groups established under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)' by: i) expanding their geographical reach; ii) increasing their focus to include all clusters identified in Zimbabwe's Agenda for Sustainable Socio-

			<p>Economic Transformation (ZimASSET); and iii) clearly defining tasks, roles and responsibilities of each NAP Working Group member, using lessons learned from existing coordination mechanisms such as the NDC Steering Committee, Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) .</p> <p>Deliverable: Organisational chart of existing and newly established NAP working groups with clearly defined ToRs</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by month 12</p>
<p>1.2. Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p>1.1.5. Train members of the NAP working groups as well as policy- and decision-makers from relevant government institutions identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation² (including the MoEWC, Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MoG), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoF), Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MoLG)) on: i) the current vulnerability of each economic and social sector; ii) recommended revisions to current policies and institutions outlined in the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP)³; iii) the standardised approach to implementing the NAP process, as defined in Activity 1.1.4; and iv) the system for appraising adaptation options developed under Activity 2.2.1.</p> <p>Deliverable: Training workshops</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by month 36</p> <p>1.2.1 Raise awareness of rural and urban communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) on current and future climate scenarios, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities to increase resilience to climate change in all 60 districts of Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Deliverable: At least 10 awareness raising campaigns (one for each province)</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p>

² This formed part of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) that is currently being finalised as part of the UNDP project “Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)” that will come to an end in 2018.

³ The Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is currently being finalised as part of the UNDP project “Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)” that will come to an end in 2018.

			<p>1.2.2. Train vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation (e.g. women, the disabled, youth, and people living with HIV and AIDS) on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes for climate change adaptation to ensure their active participation in the NAP process. Deliverable: Training workshops Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p> <p>1.2.3. Develop a training manual on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into national and sub-national development planning by building on and expanding upon the training manual for district adaptation plan development being created under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)'. Deliverable: Climate change integration training manual Timeframe: To be completed by month 12</p> <p>1.2.4. Train instructors to disseminate guidelines, tools and all relevant information from the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3 to provincial and district level administrators', local authorities, the NAP working group members and CSOs. Deliverable: Training of trainer's workshops Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
<p>1.3. National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p>1.3.1 Review the progress made to date, since the NAP process was initiated in September 2015, including a review of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) undertaken by the GoZ. Deliverable: Review document of NAP-related activities conducted to date. indicating gaps and opportunities. Timeframe: To be completed by month 12</p> <p>1.3.2. Review district development plans and recommend opportunities for: i) disaster risk management; and ii) the integration of climate change adaptation using the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3.</p>

			<p>Deliverable: Brief recommendations report of each local development plan reviewed. Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>1.3.3. Develop and institutionalise – within the MoEWC – a strategy for the periodic review of cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans. Deliverable: Draft periodic review strategy institutionalized within the MoEWC Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP			
Sub-Component /Outcome 2 Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized.	1/4	3/4	
2.1 Sustainable climate database management system to inform climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>2.1.1 Undertake a gap analysis and needs assessment for a fully operational and sustainable climate information system in Zimbabwe. Deliverable: Gap analysis and needs assessment Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>2.1.2 Develop an integrated database management system on climate data to collate all information stored on institutional climate databases and ensure the systematic storage of climate data. Deliverable: Operational climate database management system Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>2.1.3 Develop an accessible online climate change information portal that translates complicated technical information into actionable statements that are relevant to all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities. Deliverable: Operational climate change information portal Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>2.1.4 Analyse meteorological and hydrological data to inform past climate trends and develop downscaled climate scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, and 2061-2080.</p>

			<p>Deliverable: Downscaled climate scenarios Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p>
			<p>2.1.5 Develop regional vulnerability assessments using the downscaled climate scenarios developed under Activity 2.1.4 to inform provincial- and district-level adaptation planning in the medium- and long-term. Deliverable: 10 regional vulnerability assessments (one for each province) Timeframe: To be completed by month 30</p>
			<p>2.1.6 Develop an operation and maintenance manual for the climate database management system developed under Activity 2.1.2 and disseminate to relevant stakeholders. Deliverable: Operations and maintenance manual for the climate database management system Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p>
			<p>2.1.7 Train staff from relevant departments within the MoEWC (including the Climate Change Management Department and Meteorological Services Department) on: i) project management, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting; ii) information and communications technology; iii) the use and calibration of climate monitoring equipment and multiple climate data sources; iv) downscaling of climate change models; and v) the use of geographical information systems and remote sensing in mapping exercises. Deliverable: Technical training workshops Timeframe: To be completed by month 36</p>
			<p>2.1.8 Improve quality of information used to inform early warning systems to render advice on weather-related impacts on new infrastructure, as well as mitigation of potential damage to existing infrastructure. Deliverable: Installation of 10 automatic weather stations and associated equipment Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
2.2 Adaptation options appraised and prioritized.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	2.2.1 Develop a system to appraise adaptation options, including the economic, ecological, and social costs and benefits of adaptation measures.

			<p>Deliverable: User-friendly system for methodically appraising adaptation options Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>2.2.2 Define national criteria for prioritising the implementation of interventions based on development needs, climate vulnerability and risks, existing plans, and the economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services generated through study or research programmes under Output 3.3. Deliverable: National criteria for prioritizing adaptation actions Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>2.2.3 Conduct an appraisal of adaptation options in all sectors at national and sub-national levels using the system developed in Activity 2.2.1 that identifies priority areas for interventions to build climate resilience. Deliverable: Adaptation appraisal and recommendation report for priorities Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p>
Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process			
Sub-Component /Outcome 3			
NAP implementation resources identified and studies to inform medium- to long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted.	2/6	5/6	
3.1 Costs of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in Zimbabwe estimated.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>3.1.1 Undertake a study on adaptation costs of the economic sectors identified in the draft National Climate Policy and identify information gaps which may prevent a reliable estimation of climate change adaptation implementation costs in the medium- and long-term. Deliverable: Gap analysis report on the implementation costs of adaptation mainstreaming Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>3.1.2 Undertake a detailed economic study to fill information gaps and estimate the implementation costs of the adaptation interventions included in Zimbabwe's cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.</p>

			<p>Deliverable: Detailed cost-benefit analysis of adaptation options Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p>
<p>3.2 Resource mobilisation strategy developed and existing funding mechanisms revised.</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p>3.2.1 Identify new financial sources to address the adaptation needs assessed under Activity 2.2.3 through public, private, bilateral and multilateral partnerships. Deliverable: Minutes of meetings with potential funders and a final report on new potential sources of finance Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
			<p>3.2.2 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to: i) access new financial sources identified under Activity 3.2.1; ii) review and strengthen the structure of existing funding institutions (e.g. the Environmental Fund and soon to be established Climate Change Fund); and iii) support effective distribution of funds across sectors according to adaptation priorities identified in Component 2. Deliverable: Adaptation finance strategy Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p>
			<p>3.2.3 Design a tool to track resources allocated for climate change adaptation within the national budget and funding sources identified through Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2. Deliverable: Financial resource tracking tool Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p>
			<p>3.2.4 Develop workshop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders to initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy developed under Activity 3.2.2. Deliverable: Adaptation finance strategy toolkit and training workshops Timeframe: To be completed by month 30</p>
			<p>3.2.5 Develop three GCF Concept Notes and associated documents for accessing the project preparation facility, based on the concept priorities identified by the Readiness Project</p>

			approved by the GCF in 2016. ⁴ Deliverable: Three GCF Concept Notes Timeframe: To be completed by month 36
3.3 Study or research programmes conducted to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	3.3.1 Conduct study and/or research programmes in collaboration with relevant universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe (e.g. University of Zimbabwe, Bindura University, Midlands State University, National University of Science and Technology, Chinhoyi University of Technology, Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre and Matopo Research Station), to measure the effectiveness of past, present and future adaptation interventions to inform future investments in climate change adaptation, including the business plans and financial models developed under Activity 3.3.4. Deliverable: Climate adaptation research and/or study programme Timeframe: To be completed by month 36
			3.3.2 Review past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented across Zimbabwe and identify gaps which can be used to inform adaptation interventions. Deliverable: Review and gap analysis of past and ongoing adaptation projects Timeframe: To be completed by month 24
			3.3.3 Map the responsibilities of main institutions in implementing, maintaining and monitoring relevant research programmes identified under Activity 3.3.1. Deliverable: Organisational chart of institutions and an MoU confirming their responsibilities Timeframe: To be completed by month 30
			3.3.4 Develop business plans and financial models, in collaboration with the private-sector, to demonstrate the financial value of ecosystem goods and services generated by previous projects (e.g. Supporting Enhanced Climate Action (SECA) for low carbon development). Deliverable: Draft business plans Timeframe: To be completed by month 24

⁴ The Government of Zimbabwe requested US\$300,000 from the GCF in 2016 for “Establishing and strengthening NDAs or Focal Points” and “Strategic frameworks for engagement with the Fund, including the preparation of country programmes”. As part of this project, the GoZ intends to identify priorities for projects and concepts to be developed for accessing the fund.

			<p>3.3.5 Publish the knowledge generated from the study and research programmes conducted under Activity 3.3.1 on the online climate information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2.</p> <p>Deliverable: Research progress reports uploaded to online climate information portal</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by month 36</p>
Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process			
Sub-Component /Outcome 4			
Monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.	0/6	4/6	
4.1 A monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP process established.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>4.1.1. Develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short, medium and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.</p> <p>Deliverable: Operational monitoring, reviewing and reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p> <p>4.1.2. Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process by building on the current Results Based Management System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015).</p> <p>Deliverable: Draft amendment to the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by month 18</p>
4.2 In-depth training of national government representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and reviewing system conducted.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0 <input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<input type="checkbox"/> 0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2	<p>4.2.1. Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system developed under Activity 4.1.1.</p> <p>Deliverable: Training manual for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system</p> <p>Timeframe: To be completed by month 24</p> <p>4.2.2. Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments – including <i>inter alia</i> the MoEWC, MoE, MoLG, and Ministry of Science</p>

			<p>and Technology (MoST) – on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1. Deliverable: Training sessions on how to use the NAP monitoring, reviewing and reporting system Timeframe: To be completed by month 30</p>
			<p>4.2.3. Raise awareness of urban and rural communities, NGOs and CSOs on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1. Deliverable: Local-level workshops on the NAP monitoring, reviewing and reporting system Timeframe: To be completed by month 30</p>
<p>4.3 NAP document and communication material on NAP formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring developed and disseminated.</p>	<p><input checked="" type="checkbox"/>0 <input type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/>0 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>1 <input type="checkbox"/>2</p>	<p>4.3.1. Analyse and document the lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process in Zimbabwe. Deliverable: NAP document, highlighting lessons learned Timeframe: To be completed by month 30</p> <p>4.3.2. Publish the findings generated under Activity 4.3.1 on ministerial websites, the climate change information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2 and other relevant platforms and networks, including NAP GSPs and the UNFCCC. Deliverable: NAP report uploaded to knowledge sharing platforms Timeframe: To be completed by month 36</p> <p>4.3.3. Produce and disseminate short documentaries and radio programmes on the implementation of the NAP process in Zimbabwe. Deliverable: NAP video clips and radio broadcasts Timeframe: To be completed by month 36</p> <p>4.3.4. Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC through the adaptation communication to the UNFCCC. Deliverable: Submission of NAP document to UNFCCC Timeframe: To be completed by month 36</p>



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			<p>4.3.5. Present the NAP document and lessons learned from the NAP process in Zimbabwe, during climate change-related international and regional meetings. <i>Deliverable: Meeting presentations and minutes</i> <i>Timeframe: To be completed by month 36</i></p>
TOTAL	6/22	18/22	

SECTION 3: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Please explain how this grant will help deliver on the country's NAP as identified above and build on institutions, processes or existing work already underway in the country. Please provide a description of

- a. Context
- b. Baseline situation with regards to each output
- c. Objectives, outcomes and impact
- d. Stakeholders' consultation

a. Context

The Republic of Zimbabwe (hereafter referred to as Zimbabwe) is a land-locked country in southern Africa that is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Its climate is predominantly semi-arid and is extremely variable, being strongly influenced by the Inter Tropical Convergence Zone⁵. As a result, the country is prone to shifting rainfall patterns, droughts and periodic floods, which have severe implications for climate-sensitive economic sectors and food security. Climate change is exacerbating these problems by increasing the frequency and intensity of such extreme weather events. For example, the 2015/2016 El Nino event caused a significant drought, which was declared a State of Disaster and left over 4.1 million people in need of food support⁶.

In addition, the impacts of climate change are predicted to disproportionately affect women. A large percentage (~70%) of the population of Zimbabwe are smallholder farmers, whose primary livelihood is agriculture, and women represent the largest group of people involved in farming activities (~86%)⁷. Disparity between men and women is already acute: women occupy a disadvantaged position in society and are more reliant on nature resources for food and income than men. Women are, therefore, most vulnerable to climate change induced stresses that affect natural resources. However, their experience in using and managing natural resources suggests that women can play an important role in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Although gender mainstreaming has been implemented in Zimbabwe, a comprehensive framework to address gender inequality in climate change adaptation and mitigation is lacking.

With a population of approximately 15 million⁸, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) recognises that climate change and variability are serious threats to its people and the country's social and economic development. As a member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1992 and signatory of the Kyoto Protocol since 2009, Zimbabwe has made some progress in climate change planning in recent years. This includes the development of National Communications and Zimbabwe's Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) prepared in accordance with – and submitted to – the UNFCCC. To date, the country has mainly relied on external support to fund project-specific interventions at priority intervention sites to address localised needs for climate change adaptation. The UNDP/GEF supported 'Coping with Drought and Climate Change' project, implemented in Chiredzi District from 2008 to 2012 is a prime example. However, an integrated – and largely self-reliant – approach is needed to promote climate-resilient social and economic development at a national scale.

Institutional response to climate change

At present, climate change planning in Zimbabwe is focused on the creation of a robust institutional framework to enable the transition to national climate resilience. A ministry reshuffle in 2013, created the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC), which has been designated as the GCF Focal Point to act as the interface between Zimbabwe and the GCF. This process ensures that investments provided by the GCF are aligned with local needs and existing climate change planning. In addition, the country has a National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC), which acts as a coordination platform for The MoEWC consists of multiple departments, including the: i) Environment and Natural Resources Management Department (ENRMD); ii) Water Resources Planning and Management Department (WRPMD); iii) Meteorological Services Department (MSD); and iv) Climate Change Management Department (CCMD). These departments are responsible for ensuring the successful attainment of the MoEWCs fundamental objectives. The CCMD has a primary responsibility within the GoZ to

⁵ Brazier. A. 2015. Climate Change in Zimbabwe: Facts for Planners and Decision Makers

⁶ Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC). 2016. Rural Livelihoods Assessment

⁷ Government of Zimbabwe. Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development. 2013. The National Gender Policy (2013 – 2017).

⁸ World Bank Data. 2015. Zimbabwe Population

climate-proof all socio-economic sectors of Zimbabwe through effective climate change management. This includes the development of climate related policies and strategies, and the development and coordination of climate change adaptation and mitigation projects.

In the same year that the MoEWC was established, Zimbabwe launched its Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET), which covers the period from 2013 to 2018. ZimASSET recognises Zimbabwe's vulnerability to climate change impacts and has developed a cluster-based plan to promote economic development. The creation of four major clusters – food security and nutrition, social services and poverty eradication, infrastructure and utilities, and value addition and beneficiation – recognises the internal relationships and linkages among various economic sectors.

ZimASSET supersedes Zimbabwe's Medium-Term Plan (MTP), which covered the period 2012 to 2015. This plan acknowledged that climate change will adversely affect natural resources and climate-sensitive sectors – such as agriculture, energy, forestry, water and tourism – that contribute to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). To counteract these impacts, both climate change adaptation and mitigation strategies were highlighted in the MTP, including the need to promote a Low Carbon Economy (LCE) to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The MTP also promoted climate-smart policies, strategies and programmes to encourage a national pathway to sustainable development. Tangible achievements of the MTP include the development and adoption of the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) in 2014 and the development of the draft National Climate Policy (NCP) in 2017.

Zimbabwe's NCCRS provides a framework for a comprehensive and strategic approach to climate change management to ensure long-term sustainable development. The NCCRS identifies challenges, risks and impacts as well as possible adaptation and mitigation strategies for climate-vulnerable sectors such as water, health and infrastructure. It provides a 10-year plan for implementation but is dependent on the allocation of significant financial resources by the government, the private sector, international funds and agencies as well as international, regional and local banks. This is because the estimated cost for implementing the Action Plans outlined in the CCRS is approximately US\$10 billion. The importance of capacity building, technology transfer, education, governance and resource mobilisation for the effective implementation of such strategies is also highlighted. The activities of the proposed project are aligned with, and will build on, the strategies proposed by the NCCRS in terms of addressing capacity building, technology transfer, education and governance of climate change management. There is an opportunity for the activities of the proposed project to fill gaps, particularly in stakeholder engagement and community support, which exist in the NCCRS.

The NCP, which is still in draft form and has not yet been officially adopted, supports the NCCRS by promoting inter-agency cooperation and identifying processes for application. The policy reflects the government's shift towards a climate resilient and low carbon development pathway and is the culmination of a participatory process guided by scientific principles. The primary goals of the NCP are identified below.

1. Develop and strengthen capacity in weather, climate research and modelling.
2. Promote technology transfer, capacity building and information sharing.
3. Reduce vulnerability to climate variability and climate related disasters by strengthening adaptive capacity.
4. Accelerate mitigation measures by adopting and developing low carbon development pathways.
5. Strengthen education and awareness to climate variability and change.
6. Search for solutions to financial resource allocation, mobilisation and management.
7. Foster collaboration among national and international institutions in climate related issues.
8. Strengthen governance structures for the climate policy to increase Zimbabwe's resilience to climate change and climate variability.

Although the NCP stipulates what the GoZ should do to achieve these goals, it does not identify who will be responsible, where the technical or financial resources will be sourced or the timeframe for achieving such goals. GCF resources will, therefore, be used to help the GoZ contribute to these goals.

The inclusion of gender considerations into the design and implementation of climate policy and programmes is a critical consideration. Both the NCCRS and NCP recognise women as being particularly vulnerable to climate change and note that women need to be uplifted to effectively partake in the NAP process. At present there is inadequate involvement of women in the stakeholder engagement process. Although the GoZ developed a National Gender Policy in 2013, that identifies eight priority areas for mainstreaming gender, the policy only spans a period of five years. The priority areas include: i) gender, constitutional and legal rights; ii) gender and economic empowerment; iii) gender, politics and decision-making; iv) gender and health; v) gender, education and training; vi) gender based violence; vii) gender, media and ICTs; and viii) gender, environment

and climate change. Under the gender, environment and climate change priority area, the policy aims to increase gender responsiveness in environment and natural resources management strategies and in climate change adaptation and mitigation initiatives.

b. Baseline situation with regards to each output

Despite the development of a policy and institutional framework, Zimbabwe's capacity to implement and enforce such guidelines and policies is challenged by multiple factors. These factors include: i) limited institutional and technical capacity within the GoZ – particularly the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC) to advance the NAP process; ii) insufficient and inaccessible climate information to inform decision-making; iii) limited financial resource mobilisation to fund climate change adaptation; and iv) inadequate review processes to monitor the effectiveness of adaptation planning. These factors are discussed in further detail below.

Technical and institutional capacity

The GoZ recognises the need to integrate climate change considerations into cross-sectoral and sectoral policies, plans and strategies to ensure long-term sustainable development under climate change conditions. However, the MoEWC and the CCMD – the two government entities responsible for the NAP process – were established in 2013 and have only recently become fully operational. Gaps in technical and institutional capacity are evident in these new government institutions, as departmental policies and procedures are continually being updated and refined. For example, the structure of the departments Technical Steering Committee (TSC) is insufficient for providing adequate guidance for the NAP process. Although the creation of the CCMD is a progressive step towards more coherent climate change planning, the department only consists of approximately 20 staff. The country's NAP progress and development is consequently restricted by human resources. In addition, the department is not yet decentralized because of limited technical capacity at national, regional, provincial, district and community levels. The decentralization of certain functions such as the organisation of stakeholder consultations to provincial and district offices, has not yet occurred. As a result, local contexts are not adequately incorporated, and climate change considerations are not integrated into or budgeted for in development planning at a local level.

At present, many cross-sectoral and sectoral policies, strategies and plans in Zimbabwe do not explicitly consider climate change. For example, within ZimASSET, the only cluster to have an output directly linked to climate change is the food security and nutrition cluster. The limited integration of climate change into cross-sectoral planning consequently threatens the sustainability of Zimbabwe's socio-economic development. Furthermore, it is the food and nutrition cluster that has been the primary focus of the NAP working groups established by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA)/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)'. This project has set-up National, Provincial and District-level working groups in several districts across the country. However, the geographical reach of these NAP working groups is limited, and they are somewhat bias to the food and nutrition cluster. Despite these limitations, there exists a foundation under which future working groups could be strengthened to serve as cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for advancing the NAP process.

Significant progress has been made by the EMA/UNDP project as of the 2016 annual report⁹. Consultations were carried out across seven provinces and twelve districts. A three-day Training of Trainers workshop supported by the UNDP Regional Centre was conducted in May 2016, following which it was decided to scale up the project from three to fifteen districts. Nine district inception workshops were held, and three district adaptation plan (DAP) development process workshops conducted. These technical workshops were aimed at strengthening the capacity of existing climate risk management working groups, enabling them to undertake the development of the DAPs. Consultants were identified to undertake a stocktaking exercise which will provide a baseline for the NAP. In addition, a training institution has been selected which will facilitate in strengthening the capacity of institutions and targeted districts. Outreach aimed at increasing knowledge and understanding of climate variability and climate change risks has been conducted through the Harare Agricultural Show, as well as the POVO Afrika Sustain Zim Issue. These activities have contributed towards the achievement of both outcomes of the EMA/UNDP project (Outcome 1: Increasing the knowledge and understanding on climate variability and change induced risks at national, provincial and district level; and Outcome 2: Strengthening the capacity of national, provincial and district level institutions to mainstream climate and disaster resilience.) However, financial constraints have limited the coverage of the EMA/UNDP project outcomes in their

⁹ United Nations Development Programme and Environmental Management Agency. 2017. Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems. Annual Report January-December 2016.

coverage of relevant sectors and districts. Activities 1.1.4 and 1.2.3 under the proposed NAP will build on the baseline provided by the EMA/UNDP project. Upscaling of the national, provincial and district level NAP working groups established under the EMA/UNDP project will be undertaken by: i) expanding their geographical reach; ii) increasing their focus to include all clusters identified in Zimbabwe's Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET); and iii) clearly defining tasks, roles and responsibilities of each NAP Working Group member. A training manual on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into policy and planning will be developed, based on the DAPs developed under the EMA/UNDP project.

Fragmentation of climate change initiatives is also a problem and is largely due to insufficient collaboration and coordination among different sectors. Several steering committees with specific motives have been created to provide technical and conceptual guidance on national projects, plans, strategies and policies pertaining to climate change. These include the NDC Steering Committee, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the National Steering Committee for Climate Change (NSCCC). While some of these committees have proved effective in providing guidance to inform policy development, others have not. For example, committee meetings have not occurred regularly enough to ensure effectiveness. At present, the impact of the NSCCC is limited because it is primarily a platform for sharing information on international climate change events rather than addressing national climate change impacts¹⁰. In addition, meetings are infrequent and there is no mechanism to coordinate policies or implement climate change activities.

Ministries responsible for managing the country's climate-sensitive economic sectors – identified in the NCCRS – do not have the technical capacity to integrate climate change into sectoral policies and plans. Relevant ministries include the: i) Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoE); ii) Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development (MoT); iii) Ministry of Health and Childcare (MoH); and iv) Ministry of Agriculture Mechanisation and Irrigation Development (MoA). Because climate change adaptation has only recently entered the curriculum at universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe, the majority of government staff who have studied locally, do not have the scientific expertise to integrate climate change considerations into sectoral policies and plans. Support to strengthen the capacity of the MoEWC and to define a framework for strategic engagement with the GCF will be undertaken with support from the GCF between July 2016 and June 2018. Staff of the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) and MoEWC will be trained on GCF processes and procedures. The increased capacity of the MoEWC will contribute to Outcome 1 under this proposal.

In Zimbabwe, government departments and ministries play a central role in national climate change planning and there is limited inclusion of civil society organisations (CSOs), non-government organisations (NGOs), research institutions, private sector actors and vulnerable communities in decision-making. Climate change matters, in particular, provide an opportunity for different stakeholders to collaborate and find a solution that is appropriate for all parties. However, public-private-community partnerships relating to climate change considerations such as disaster risk management and socio-economic development in Zimbabwe are currently insufficient. CSOs can help close the gap between vulnerable communities and policymakers. There are a growing number of CSOs in Zimbabwe that are actively addressing a diverse range of climate change impacts through civil society networks. One such network is Zimbabwe's Climate Change Working Group (ZCCWG), which successfully advocated for the new NCCRS.

Climate knowledge and information

It is well known that accurate climate information is required to inform decision-making on adaptation interventions. The GoZ consequently recognises the importance of climate change research and systematic meteorological and hydrological observations. The Zimbabwe National Water Authority is responsible for hydrological observations such as river flow and dam levels, while the MSD is responsible for the provision of seismic, weather and climate information, including: i) forecasts; ii) warnings; iii) advisories; and iv) reports. Zimbabwe's meteorological station network comprises 64 weather stations, of which approximately 46 are permanently manned by meteorological staff¹¹. The spatial extent of these weather stations is constrained because of the steep topography of the country. For example, high altitude regions of the country are inadequately represented in time-series data as few weather stations exist in such areas. In addition, many of these weather stations are furnished with old equipment that is costly to maintain and frequently breaks down¹². This unreliability of data collection leads to gaps in datasets that are considered inadequate for the fine-scale analyses needed to design and implement an integrated

¹⁰ Ministry of Economic Planning and Investment Promotion, Government of Zimbabwe. 2012. Baseline Report on Climate Change and Development.

¹¹ Technology transfer needs assessment in Zimbabwe. 2004.

¹² According to the 2004 technology transfer needs assessment, only 25 of the 64 weather stations will have equipment that is less than 5 years old.

approach to climate change adaptation. Despite these limitations, the MSD has an extensive climate information database, which – for some areas of the country – hosts data from as early as 1890.¹³ However, to meet part of the costs of maintaining the observation network and service delivery, levies are charged for data access. This ultimately limits the use of this data by research institutions, policy- and decision-makers.

Although climate information is being generated within the MSD, it is not currently being analysed effectively to inform climate change planning. This is largely because of the limited technical capacity within relevant government departments such as the CCMD and the MSD. As a result, such data is not being used to inform climate change scenarios, impact modelling or vulnerability assessments. In addition, there is limited collaboration between government ministries and relevant universities and research institutions – nationally, regionally and internationally – which limits the cross-pollination of climate knowledge and information, including best practices and adaptation technologies. Current academic and research institutions involved in climate change matters across various disciplines include: i) the Department of Geography and Environmental Sciences at the University of Zimbabwe; ii) Chinhoyi University of Technology; iii) the Institute of Development Studies; and iv) the Institute of Environmental Studies. These local institutions, however, are not always consulted prior to the development and formalisation of climate change planning in Zimbabwe.

Furthermore, Drought Management Committees within Rural District Councils do not currently have sufficient climate information or vulnerability data to respond to the impacts of climate change such as the increased frequency and intensity of floods and droughts that require humanitarian relief efforts. This is partly because the MSD currently focuses on providing weather predictions as opposed to risk predictions or climate risk information. As a result, early warning systems do not deliver sufficiently accurate and timely information to allow Rural District Councils and communities to adequately prepare for extreme weather events such as flooding and droughts. In addition, because there is generally limited awareness of appropriate, low-cost adaptation strategies, the dissemination and transfer of knowledge to rural communities is inadequate for allowing communities to proactively rather than reactively manage climate change threats.

Adaptation finance

International funding agencies such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF), the Adaptation Fund (AF), the Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank (WB) frequently fund climate change adaptation and/or mitigation projects in developing countries. For example, the GCF has recently endorsed a US\$ 300,000 readiness programme for strengthening Zimbabwe's NDA and providing strategic frameworks for engaging with the Fund. Despite this recent proposal, Zimbabwe has not made full use of existing opportunities to access such international climate financing. Funds allocated to Zimbabwe are, therefore, not commensurate with the needs of the country. This is largely because Zimbabwe has no proactive resource mobilisation strategy for identifying and applying for international climate finance. Requests for funds are primarily reactive at present, thereby focussing on emergency relief rather than climate change risk reduction, preparedness and adaptation. It is estimated that approximately US\$ 10 billion will be needed to develop and implement sector-specific Action Plans for Zimbabwe's NCCRS over the next 5 to 10 years¹⁴. Zimbabwe consequently requires substantial investments to build adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change impacts. At present, relevant government stakeholders within the GoZ do not have the capacity to develop proposals for accessing various funding agencies. Climate change investments from international and domestic sources – including the private sector – are consequently limited. Furthermore, the financial value of ecosystem goods and services are not yet quantified in Zimbabwe, which reduces investments from the private sector.

Zimbabwe relies heavily on external financing because domestic financial resources for climate change adaptation are limited. This is because the GoZ and its local counterparts are financially constrained. Rural District Councils, for example, do not have adequate funds to respond to extreme weather events and are unable to provide protective infrastructure or alternative settlements to those living in hazard-prone areas. Three legal tools currently exist, which could be used to foster resources towards domestic climate change financing. These include: i) the Environmental Fund, created by the Environmental Management Act of 2002; ii) the Water Fund, created by the National Water Act of 1998; and iii) the Rural Electrification Fund of 2002. These funds, however, have designated priorities and were not created for the sole purpose of funding climate change adaptation. Furthermore, these funds do not have a budgetary allowance from the GoZ. For example, the principal source of

¹³ Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Government of Zimbabwe. 2014. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS).

¹⁴ Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, Government of Zimbabwe. 2014. National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS).

income for the Environmental Fund is through a carbon tax levy. The Environmental Fund is under the responsibility of the MoEWC. However, this ministry does not have the management capacity for climate finance, particularly budgeting, accounting and financial reporting.

The GoZ has recently recognised the need for a domestic funding mechanism specifically designed to finance climate change adaptation initiatives. The National Climate Fund (NCF) will be established by the GoZ under the newly adopted NCP. In contrast to previous funds, the NCP dictates that the NCF will be supported by a 10% budgetary allocation from the national budget and will finance climate strategies as well as the implementation of the NCP. Although the NCF is not yet established, it demonstrates Zimbabwe's political will towards ensuring a climate-resilient future. However, there is currently no mechanism for supporting the effective distribution of or a tracking tool for monitoring resource allocation for national climate change adaptation.

Monitoring and evaluation

In October 2015, the GoZ launched the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (NMEP). This policy provides a framework for the institutionalisation of monitoring and evaluation in the public sector by establishing common structures and standards for tracking progress in the implementation of all policies, strategies and programmes. In theory, its application of a Results Based Management System (RBMS) is a progressive step forward in improving the NAP process. However, because of the recent adoption of this policy, many institutions within the GoZ do not currently have a systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation. This has resulted in the limited collection, storage and dissemination of the impacts, challenges and lessons learned regarding national adaptation priorities. At present, it is only specific projects that are reviewed, and in the case of the CCMD, external monitoring and evaluation experts are usually sourced to compile these reports, as capacity within the MoEWC is limited. Evaluation reports of these projects are extremely useful in identifying strengths and weaknesses. For example, the terminal evaluation report of the UNDP-funded project 'Strengthening national capacity for climate change in Zimbabwe', which was implemented between 2011 and 2015, identified report writing skills and financial reporting as two major gaps in capacity within the MoEWC.

In this context, although the recently created policy frameworks and institutional structures appear robust, Zimbabwe urgently needs to strengthen its capacity to address medium- and long-term climate change adaptation priorities. The problem that the proposed project will address is that – in its current state – the national response to climate change and variability is inadequate to ensure long-term sustainable development.

c. Objectives, outcomes and impacts

The proposed project will provide a solution to the above-described problem by strengthening Zimbabwe's approach to climate change to increase the adaptive capacity of its people. Four vital elements are required to advance the NAP process in Zimbabwe, namely the: i) strengthening of technical and institutional capacity; ii) efficient collection and dissemination of climate information; iii) appropriate mobilisation of financial resources; and iv) effective monitoring and reviewing. By enacting this preferred solution, Zimbabwe will have the technical, institutional and financial capacity to systematically integrate climate change adaptation into existing policies, plans and strategies to advance the transition to national climate resilience.

Objectives: The proposed project will enhance the capacity of Zimbabwe's government to advance the NAP process at both the national and sub-national level. This will be done in line with decision 5/CP.17 and UNFCCC NAP Technical Guidelines developed by the LDC Expert Group. All four elements of the NAP process will be considered during development and implementation of NAP prioritized adaptation options. These include: i) laying the groundwork; ii) preparatory elements; iii) implementation strategies; and iv) reporting, monitoring and review.

Outcomes: The project will integrate climate change adaptation options into new and existing national and sub-national policies, strategies, plans and programmes affecting the main climate-sensitive sectors in Zimbabwe. In addition, climate change adaptation will be incorporated into existing institutional structures, complementing existing development strategies and processes in Zimbabwe. The four outcomes of this project are identified below.

1. Stakeholders capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced.
2. Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized.
3. NAP implementation resources identified and studies to inform medium-to long-term climate change adaptation

investments conducted.

4. Monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.

Impacts: Integrating climate change adaptation into national and sub-national planning processes in relevant economic and social development sectors is expected to have several impacts. These impacts are listed below.

1. Promotion of climate resilient development as the vulnerabilities of economic sectors and populations are addressed.
2. Increased support for the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into policies, strategies and plans through enhanced stakeholder capacity.
3. Effective dissemination of climate change adaptation finance for vulnerable populations, economic sectors and regions, through increased coordination among relevant ministries and partnerships with the private sector.

By building on existing coordination mechanisms, climate change strategies, national development visions and regulations, the NAP formulation and implementation process avoids duplication and builds on progress made towards addressing the climate change adaptation needs of the country. As a result, the lessons learned from processes such as the preparation of the National Communications, the INDC, NCCRS, and NCP, will be incorporated into the NAP formulation.

The integration of climate change adaptation into existing and future policies, strategies and programmes through the NAP process will further decrease climate vulnerability. In addition, the NAP will increase the efficacy of knowledge and climate change information systems in compiling and disseminating knowledge, experience, lessons learned, gaps and needs at national and sub-national levels as well as international events (e.g. NAP Expo, side-events during COPs sessions and SBIs meetings). Finally, the project will help to mobilise climate change adaptation funding and support the monitoring and evaluation of climate change adaptation measures.

d. Stakeholders' consultation

The development of this project proposal involved extensive consultation with a wide range of Zimbabwean stakeholders including NGOs, research institutions and role-players from various government institutions. The MoEWC led the nationwide consultation process with priority stakeholders from national government. These consultations were focused on the Food and Nutrition Cluster Ministries and their parastatals, including the: i) Industrial Development Corporation (IDC); ii) Infrastructural Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ); iii) AgriBank; iv) Small Enterprise Development Corporation (SEDCO); v) Minerals Exploration Company; vi) Zimbabwe Mining Development Corporation (ZMDC); and vii) Minerals Marketing Corporation of Zimbabwe (MMCZ). The Office of the President and Cabinet also played an active role throughout these consultations.

Several coordination mechanisms exist in Zimbabwe and are represented at the international, national, regional, provincial and district levels. For example, NAP Working Groups were established by the Environmental Management Agency (EMA)/UNDP project¹⁵ and these will be strengthened under Output 1 of this project. Focal points for climate change also exist within all relevant departments and ministries, as well as every district. It was noted during the NAP stocktaking exercise that the influence of the latter was limited by a lack of vehicles and financial support. Government departments and ministries have established networks through provincial, district and ward extension officers, through which beneficiaries and stakeholders can be identified and engaged. A number of key stakeholders in climate change adaptation have been identified through the NAP stocktaking exercise, namely the i) MoEWC; ii) Climate Change Management Department (CCMD); iii) Environmental Management Agency; iv) Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA); v) Department of Water Resources Planning and Management; vi) Catchment Councils; vii) Forestry Commission; viii) National Parks and Wildlife Management Authority; ix) Ministry of Agriculture, Mechanization and Irrigation Development (MAMID); x) Department of Livestock Production and Development (LPD); xi) Agricultural and Rural Development Authority; xii) Department of Agricultural, Technical and Extension Services (AGRITEX); xiii) Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing; xiv) Department of Civil Protection; xv) District Development Fund; xvi) Ministry of Education; xvii) Ministry of Justice, Legal and Parliamentary Affairs; xviii) Ministry of Finance and Economic Development; xix) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; xx) Ministry of Health and Child Care; xxi) Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development; xxii) Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare; xxiii) Ministry of Lands and Rural Settlement; xxiv) Ministry of Information Communication Technology, Postal and Courier Services; xxv) Ministry of Women's Affairs, Gender and Community Development; xxvi) Ministry of Youth Indigenization and Economic Empowerment;

¹⁵ Environmental Management Agency (EMA), 2016. Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems. Annual Report prepared for the UNDP, January–December 2016.

xxvii) The Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT); xxviii) Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development; xxix) Ministry of Energy and Power Development; xxx) The Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA); xxxi) The Rural Electrification Agency (REA); xxxii) Ministry of Mines and Mining Development; xxxiii) Ministry of Small and Medium Enterprises and Cooperative Development; xxxiv) Ministry of Tourism and Hospitality Industry; xxxv) Local Authorities (Rural District and Urban Councils); and xxxvi) traditional leaders.

As part of the EMA/UNDP project hundreds of stakeholders have been engaged with as part of the NAP process. Sectoral risk assessments in seven provinces (i.e. Matebeleland North, Matebeleland South, Bulawayo, Midlands, Mashonaland West, Mashonaland East and Mashonaland Central) were undertaken, during which 91 people were engaged with (35 female). Twelve district-level (i.e. Zaka, Mwenezi, Beitbridge, Umguza, Matobo, Tsholotsho, Chiredzi, Chimanimani, Buhera, Umzingwane, Bubi and Binga) consultations were also conducted, during which 427 stakeholders were consulted (138 female). Furthermore, 48 stakeholders (15 female) were involved in a 3-day training of trainer's workshop in May 2016 to champion the mainstreaming of climate into development planning processes.

In addition, the consultative process included meetings with research institutions and NGOs. Universities such as: i) the University of Zimbabwe; ii) Bundura University; iii) Chinhoyi University of Technology; iv) Midlands State University; and v) the National University of Science and Technology were extensively consulted. Other research institutions, including the Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre and the Matopo Research Institution were also included in these consultations. Finally, several major donor agencies and development partners including: i) UNDP; ii) UNICEF; and iii) OXFAM were consulted as these institutions are currently involved with the implementation of climate change adaptation projects in Zimbabwe.

During the formulation of the NAP process, the same stakeholders will continue to be involved. The scope and scale of the consultative process will, however, become broader and more comprehensive at both national and sub-national levels. The NAP process will follow a participatory approach that strengthens the existing mechanisms for participation in climate change adaptation decisions in Zimbabwe. For example, Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 2.1.7 and 3.2.4 will focus on participation at the government level, while Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.4, 1.2.4, 2.2.1, 3.3.4, 4.1.1 and 4.2.1 will ensure that mechanisms are in place to allow participation from civil society and the private sector. Activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.3.3 will further contribute to increased participation through awareness-raising and training activities.

The use of extensive stakeholder consultations throughout all phases of the NAP process will ensure transparency, inclusiveness, wider acceptance and ownership, while also promoting the involvement of the most vulnerable people in Zimbabwe.

The proposed project will help Zimbabwe progress towards climate-resilient sustainable development by advancing the NAP process. The theory of change (Figure 1) illustrates the linkages between the activities and outcomes of the proposed project and how they contribute towards overcoming the current barriers to NAP implementation in Zimbabwe. The rationale behind the theory of change is detailed below.

Component 1 focuses on enhancing technical and institutional capacity for advancing the NAP process in Zimbabwe. Firstly, a NAP Coordination Office will be established under the ministry that is responsible for managing climate change challenges. This ministry is currently the MoEWC. It will be followed by the development of the NAP process roadmap and communication strategy, the upscaling of NAP working groups at national, provincial and district-level, and the official launch of this NAP readiness project. Through the improvement of Zimbabwe's adaptation governance, this Component will address current capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process. Engagement with policy and decision-makers during this component will promote political buy-in, thereby building ownership of the NAP process within relevant government ministries and departments. Community support for the NAP process will also be promoted by undertaking awareness-raising and training workshops. These activities will simultaneously enhance the capacity of stakeholders to engage with and contribute to the NAP process. To ensure complementarity with pre-existing NAP processes, a review of existing NAP-related initiatives, including the NAP stocktaking report, will be undertaken. Any lessons learned since the NAP process was initiated in 2015, will be incorporated into this NAP readiness project.

Component 2 focuses on preparing and reviewing the preparatory elements required for the NAP process – particularly climate information management and the appraisal of adaptation options. Under these outputs, there will be a concerted effort to improve the quality of climate information used in adaptation decision-making. The management, storage and dissemination of climate information will also be enhanced to increased accessibility and understanding among policy- and decision-makers and rural and urban communities. Enhancing knowledge will ultimately generate interest in climate change and support for the NAP process.

Under Component 3, there will be support for the continuation of the NAP process beyond the lifespan of the proposed NAP readiness project. Financial analyses will be undertaken to estimate the costs of adaptation interventions across multiple

economic sectors and an adaptation finance strategy will be developed to: i) guide the effective distribution of funds; ii) access new financial sources; and iii) strengthen existing funding institutions. This will ultimately help the GoZ to plan for the costs of adaptation in the long-term. Tools will also be developed to track adaptation expenditure to ensure effective spending. Furthermore, by creating opportunities for long-term research and study programmes, the NAP process will provide science-based evidence for policy- and decision-makers, as well as investors. This is particularly relevant for the development of business plans and financial models with the private sector, whose investment will contribute to the long-term success of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.

Using information generated and analysed under the preceding components, a NAP document based on the sectoral, national and sub-national adaptation priorities will be developed and a validation workshop will be held to present the finding and obtain feedback from relevant stakeholders. Upon approval, the NAP document will be submitted to the UNFCCC and various communication materials will be generated to disseminate the successes and lessons learned from the NAP process in Zimbabwe. To ensure long-term sustainability of the NAP process, a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system will be established, and training will be provided to stakeholders to ensure the use of this system beyond the lifespan of the project. This system will ultimately monitor the prioritized adaptation options identified under Component 2 and implemented over the medium- and long-term to enhance Zimbabwe's climate resilience.

In summary, the abovementioned components of this NAP readiness project will contribute to the integration of climate change adaptation into new and existing national and sub-national policies, strategies, plans and programmes affecting Zimbabwe's climate-sensitive economic and social sectors. These outcomes, outputs and activities will provide solutions to the barriers identified in Section 3b 'Baseline situation with regards to each output'. For example, the development of an adaptation finance strategy that will identify resources (from *inter alia* the government, private sector or development agencies) to ensure the NAP process is effectively implemented in the medium- and long-term, will overcome the barrier of limited financial resources. In a similar manner, the development of the NAP working group network will overcome the barrier of limited institutional capacity to advance the NAP process. Furthermore, strengthening political and community buy-in will generate support for the NAP process. While the establishment of systems and procedures will also facilitate the NAP process, ongoing trainings will enable the efficient use of such systems and procedures beyond the project's 3-year timeframe.

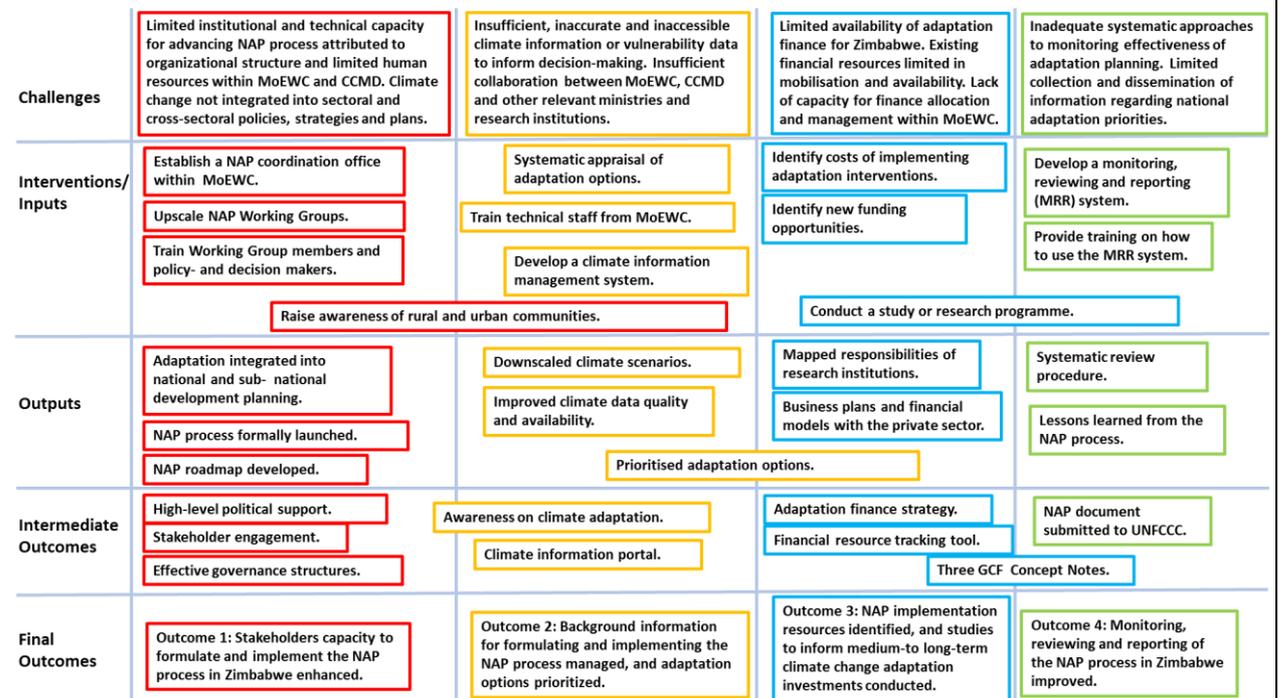


Figure 1. Theory of Change.

SECTION 4: PROJECT/PROGRAMME DESCRIPTION

Zimbabwe's NAP process builds on existing initiatives – including the 2016 GCF Readiness proposal and the EMA/UNDP IPS project – and is strongly aligned with the NAP technical guidelines (i.e. initiation, planning, monitoring, evaluation and revision, knowledge dissemination and stakeholders' consultation). The outputs and activities have been developed to meet the main objective of building capacity within Zimbabwe to identify, prioritise, plan and implement measures that address medium- and long-term adaptation needs. This will be achieved through: i) strengthening the institutional, legal, policy and planning frameworks; ii) engaging main stakeholders in climate change adaptation planning and implementation; iii) generating and disseminating climate knowledge; and iv) building institutional capacity at national and sub-national levels. The outputs and activities described below will reduce Zimbabwe's vulnerability to climate change impacts, by building adaptive capacity and mobilizing climate change financing.

The following activities have been planned for implementation to meet the objectives and outcomes presented in Section 3c.

Outcome 1: Stakeholders capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced.

Output 1.1: NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built.

- 1.1.1. Establish a permanent NAP Coordination Office at the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC), including functions and structures (i.e. a steering committee, NAP technical team and coordination body) to operationalise the NAP process and ensure long-term climate change adaptation mainstreaming.
- 1.1.2. Define and communicate the NAP process roadmap – including the NAP communication strategy, the NAP endorsement procedure and process for stakeholder involvement over the next three years.
- 1.1.3. Formally launch this NAP readiness project with high-level political as well as local support to facilitate formulation and implementation of the NAP.
- 1.1.4. Upscale the National, Provincial and District level NAP working groups established under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)' by: i) expanding their geographical reach; ii) increasing their focus to include all clusters identified in Zimbabwe's Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET); and iii) clearly defining tasks, roles and responsibilities of each NAP Working Group member, using lessons learned from existing coordination mechanisms such as the NDC Steering Committee, Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC).
- 1.1.5. Train members of the NAP working groups as well as policy- and decision-makers from relevant government institutions identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation¹⁶ (including the MoEWC, Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MoG), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoF), Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MoLG)) on: i) the current vulnerability of each economic and social sector; ii) recommended revisions to current policies and institutions outlined in the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP); iii) the standardised approach to implementing the NAP process, as defined in Activity 1.1.4; and iv) the system for appraising adaptation options developed under Activity 2.2.1.

Under Output 1.1 existing coordination and governance structures will be improved to ensure the effective management of the NAP process. The NAP Coordination Office will be established to provide oversight to these structures, and the entire NAP process, while the communication strategy will concentrate on targeting vulnerable groups – particularly women, youths and minorities – during the NAP process. To ensure gender inclusion, the MoG will be consulted during the development of the communication strategy. The existing NAP working groups are narrow in geographical scale and thematic focus. Additional working groups, therefore, need to be established. These working groups will be cross-cutting and at various levels of government. For example, the National working group will be made up of representatives from all government ministries, while the district level working groups will be made up of representatives from *inter alia* local authorities, NGOs and CSOs. This variety of stakeholders will ensure inclusivity for the NAP process. Furthermore, women will be encouraged to participate in, and lead

¹⁶ This formed part of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) that is currently being finalised as part of the UNDP project "Scaling up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)" that will come to an end in 2018.

these working groups. The training of working group members and policy- and decision-makers (at all government levels) will facilitate equal understanding of the NAP process among these parties. Training will be ongoing throughout the project's implementation, with at least one training session per year. By bringing relevant stakeholders together at least once a year, collaboration will be promoted, and lessons learned shared. Ongoing training sessions, will also maximise the number of people trained and will reduce the detrimental impact of staff turnover.

Output 1.2: Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process.

- 1.2.1 Raise awareness of rural and urban communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) on current and future climate scenarios, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities to increase resilience to climate change in all 60 districts of Zimbabwe.
- 1.2.2 Train vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation¹⁷ (e.g. women, the disabled, youth, and people living with HIV and AIDS) on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes for climate change adaptation to ensure their active participation in the NAP process.
- 1.2.3 Develop a training manual on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into national and sub-national development planning by building on and expanding upon the training manual for district adaptation plan development being created under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)'.
1.2.4 Train instructors to disseminate guidelines, tools and all relevant information from the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3 to provincial and district level administrators', local authorities, the NAP Working Group members and CSOs.

In line with the communication strategy developed under Output 1.1, Output 1.2 will focus on engaging with local-level stakeholders to enhance their participation in the NAP process. Awareness-raising campaigns will reach each district of Zimbabwe and will focus on increasing the national understanding of climate change impacts, priorities and investment opportunities. Vulnerable groups will also be trained on climate change adaptation initiatives that can be implemented locally, and how they can increase their involvement in the NAP process. To reach the most vulnerable groups of society, appropriate communication materials will be identified and translated into three different languages: English, Shona and Ndebele. To promote sustainability of the NAP process, instructors will be trained to disseminate information on the integration of climate change adaptation into national and sub-national development planning. By equipping local individuals with these skills, knowledge-sharing will be encouraged beyond the lifespan of the project.

Output 1.3: National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established.

- 1.3.1 Review the progress made to date, since the NAP process was initiated in September 2015, including a review of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) undertaken by the GoZ.
- 1.3.2 Review district development plans and recommend opportunities for: i) disaster risk management; and ii) the integration of climate change adaptation using the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3.
- 1.3.3 Develop and institutionalise – within the MoEWC – a strategy for the periodic review of cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.

Under Output 1.3 Zimbabwe's NAP progress since September 2015 will be reviewed. This will include a detailed review of the stocktaking report undertaken as part of the EMA/UNDP IPS project in 2017. This comprehensive report will form a baseline of how to progress with the NAP process in Zimbabwe, including which policies, strategies and plans need updating. To ensure these documents are reviewed every 5 years, a periodic review strategy will be developed. The MoEWC will be responsible for ensuring relevant ministries abide by this strategy and update their development policies, plans and strategies accordingly. Furthermore, district development plans will be reviewed with the intention of recommending opportunities for climate change integration that will form the basis of district adaptation plans.

Outcome 2: Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized.

Output 2.1: Sustainable climate database management system to inform climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance.

¹⁷ Ibid

- 2.1.1 Undertake a gap analysis and needs assessment for a fully operational and sustainable climate information system in Zimbabwe.
- 2.1.2 Develop an integrated database management system on climate data to collate all information stored on institutional climate databases and ensure the systematic storage of climate data.
- 2.1.3 Develop an accessible online climate change information portal that translates complicated technical information into actionable statements that are relevant to all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities.
- 2.1.4 Analyse meteorological and hydrological data to inform past climate trends and develop downscaled climate scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, and 2061-2080.
- 2.1.5 Develop regional vulnerability assessments using the downscaled climate scenarios developed under Activity 2.1.4 to inform provincial- and district-level adaptation planning in the medium- and long-term.
- 2.1.6 Develop an operation and maintenance manual for the climate database management system developed under Activity 2.1.2.
- 2.1.7 Train staff from relevant departments within the MoEWC (including the CCMD and MSD) on: i) project management, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting; ii) information and communications technology; iii) the use and calibration of climate monitoring equipment and multiple climate data sources; iv) downscaling of climate change models; and v) the use of Geographical Information Systems and Remote Sensing in mapping exercises.
- 2.1.8 Improve quality of information used to inform early warning systems to render advice on weather-related impacts on new infrastructure, as well as mitigation of potential damage to existing infrastructure.

In 2006, Zimbabwe's National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA)¹⁸ noted that research, innovation and technology transfer need to be strengthened to generate knowledge. In response, Output 2.1 will improve the quality and accessibility of climate information to inform medium- and long-term adaptation planning. For example, Zimbabwe's network of weather stations will be improved and updated through the installation of 10 automated weather stations and downscaled climate scenarios will be developed to provide information on localised climate trends. These downscaled climate scenarios will inform regional vulnerability assessments. These assessments will be developed in close collaboration with ZimVAC and the MoA, to ensure complementarity with their independently-produced national vulnerability assessments. In a similar manner, to the annual ZimVAC assessments, these regional assessments will need to be updated regularly – approximately every 3-5 years. Under Output 2.1, an accessible climate information system will be created. This system will include a database to bring together all climate data that is currently separated by institution and an online climate information portal. The integrated database means that policy and decision-makers will have access to climate data. In addition, all stakeholders will have access to climate information – translated into actionable statements – via the online climate information portal. This web-based portal will act as a platform for distributing climate change information that is relevant to local communities, NGOs and CSOs, as well as policy- and decision-makers.

Output 2.2: Adaptation options appraised and prioritised.

- 2.2.1 Develop a system to appraise adaptation options, including the economic, ecological, and social costs and benefits of adaptation measures.
- 2.2.2 Define national criteria for prioritising the implementation of interventions based on development needs, climate vulnerability, risks, existing plans and economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services generated through study or research programmes under Output 3.3.
- 2.2.3 Conduct an appraisal of adaptation options in all sectors at national and sub-national levels using the system developed in activity 2.2.1 that identifies priority areas for interventions to build climate resilience.

Under Output 2.2 various adaptation options will be appraised through a standardised system that can be used by relevant stakeholders beyond the lifespan of the project. Analysing and prioritising adaptation options in such a way, will provide guidance to national and sub-national policy- and decision-makers. This will also ensure that national priorities are in line with district and provincial level priorities.

Outcome 3: NAP implementation resources identified and studies to inform medium-to long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted.

Output 3.1: Costs of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in Zimbabwe estimated.

¹⁸ Ministry of Environment and Tourism. 2006. National Capacity Self-Assessment.

- 3.1.1 Undertake a study on adaptation costs of the economic sectors identified in the draft National Climate Policy and identify information gaps which may prevent a reliable estimation of climate change adaptation implementation costs in the medium- and long-term.
- 3.1.2 Undertake a detailed economic study to fill information gaps and estimate the implementation costs of the adaptation interventions included in Zimbabwe's cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.

Under Output 3.1 detailed cost-benefit analyses will be undertaken to estimate the costs of implementing adaptation options included in Zimbabwe's policies, strategies and plans, such as the NCCRS. This detailed breakdown of costs will enable the GoZ to review its financial sources for the NAP process.

Output 3.2: Resource mobilisation strategy developed, and existing funding mechanisms revised.

- 3.2.1 Identify new financial sources to address the adaptation needs assessed under Activity 2.2.3 through public, private, bilateral and multilateral partnerships.
- 3.2.2 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to: i) access new financial sources identified under Activity 3.2.1; ii) review and strengthen the structure of existing funding institutions (e.g. the Environmental Fund and soon to be established Climate Change Fund); and iii) support effective distribution of funds across sectors according to adaptation priorities identified in Component 2.
- 3.2.3 Design a tool to track resources allocated for climate change adaptation within the national budget and funding sources identified through Activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.
- 3.2.4 Develop workshop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders to initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy developed under Activity 3.2.2.
- 3.2.5 Develop three GCF Concept Notes and associated documents for accessing the project preparation facility, based on the concept priorities identified by the Readiness Project approved by the GCF in 2016.¹⁹

Under Output 3.2 the focus will be on identifying existing and potential sources of adaptation finance. Although GCF resources will be used to implement the activities listed in this proposal, there needs to be a long-term finance strategy for continuing the NAP process beyond the project's lifespan. This Output will contribute to the sustainability of the NAP process by identifying new sources of finance and developing an adaptation finance strategy for inter alia supporting the distribution of funds and designing a tool to track expenditures. This strategy will be used by government stakeholders – particularly policy- and decision-makers in the MoEWC and MoF. Three GCF Concept Notes will also be developed in the pursuit of further GCF funding.

Output 3.3: Study or research programmes conducted to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.

- 3.3.1 Conduct study and/or research programmes in collaboration with relevant universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe (e.g. University of Zimbabwe, Bindura University, Midlands State University, National University of Science and Technology, Chinhoyi University of Technology, Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre and Matopo Research Station), to measure the effectiveness of past, present and future adaptation interventions to inform the business plans and financial models developed under Activity 3.3.4.
- 3.3.2 Review past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented across Zimbabwe and identify gaps which can be used to inform adaptation interventions.
- 3.3.3 Map the responsibilities of main institutions in implementing, maintaining and monitoring relevant research programmes identified under Activity 3.3.2.
- 3.3.4 Develop business plans and financial models, in collaboration with the private-sector, to demonstrate the financial value of ecosystem goods and services generated by previous projects (e.g. Supporting Enhanced Climate Action (SECA) for low carbon development).
- 3.3.5 Publish the knowledge generated from the study and research programme conducted under Activity 3.3.2 on the online climate information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2.

Under Output 3.3 study or research programmes will be developed to inform public and private sector adaptation investment priorities and subsequent long-term adaptation plans. These studies will be conducted by students and their respective research institutions, thereby increasing the involvement of research institutions in the NAP process. Priority will be given to students

¹⁹ The Government of Zimbabwe requested US\$300,000 from the GCF in 2016 for "Establishing and strengthening NDAs or Focal Points" and "Strategic frameworks for engagement with the Fund, including the preparation of country programmes". As part of this project, the GoZ intends to identify priorities for projects and concepts to be developed for accessing the fund.

who are female or from disadvantaged households and scholarships will be made available to these students through GCF resources. Where possible, these study or research programmes should be linked to existing environmental or climate change related initiatives being undertaken by government ministries. This will promote collaboration and encourage the inclusion of climate change adaptation into ministry agendas. Progress of the research will be made public on the climate change information portal and this is expected to continue beyond the lifespan of the project.

Outcome 4: Monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.

Output 4.1: A monitoring and reviewing and system for the NAP process established.

- 4.1.1. Develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short-, medium- and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.
- 4.1.2. Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process by building on the current Results Based Management System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015).

To ensure that lessons learned are incorporated into future iterations of the NAP process, a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system will be developed under Output 4.1. This system will not only monitor the activities implemented as part of this NAP readiness project, but also the entire NAP process. It will therefore be utilised beyond the lifespan of the project. In line with recommendations from the GCF to mainstream gender in readiness support²⁰, gender equality will also be taken into consideration when designing indicators for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system.

Output 4.2: In-depth training of national government representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and reviewing system conducted.

- 4.2.1 Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting systems developed under Activity 4.1.1.
- 4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments – including *inter alia* the MoEWC, MoE, MoLG, and Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) – on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.
- 4.2.3 Raise awareness of urban and rural communities, NGOs and CSOs on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.

Under Output 4.2 – and in line with Output 4.1 – training will be provided to relevant stakeholders to ensure that there is a thorough understanding of the process to monitor, review and report on the NAP process. Similarly to Outcome 1, training will take place at various levels, including government and community level. Women and vulnerable groups will also be targeted with the intention to have a ratio of 1:1 men and women joining these training sessions. If necessary, women only training sessions will be conducted. In all instances, the gender composition of consultations conducted under the project's activities will be systematically reported.

Output 4.3: NAP document and communication material on NAP formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring developed and disseminated.

- 4.3.1 Analyse and document the lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP readiness process in Zimbabwe.
- 4.3.2 Publish the findings generated under Activity 4.3.1 on ministerial websites, the climate change information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2 and other relevant platforms and networks, including NAP GSPs and the UNFCCC.
- 4.3.3 Produce and disseminate short documentaries and radio programmes on the implementation of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.
- 4.3.4 Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC through the adaptation communication to the UNFCCC.
- 4.3.5 Present the NAP document and lessons learned from the NAP process in Zimbabwe, during climate change-related international and regional meetings.

²⁰ GCF. 2017. Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects. P16

Under Output 4.3 the NAP document will be compiled and submitted to the UNFCCC, with a focus on identifying lessons learned. Communications materials will also be distributed nationally to raise awareness of the NAP process. These materials will include documentaries and radio programmes because the evaluation report of a climate change capacity building project²¹ found that these types of communication reach a wide audience in Zimbabwe.

Each output and activity outlined above is designed to meet the key objective of a sustainable and holistic process for addressing climate change adaptation in the medium- and long-term. The combined result of these activities will be a government and country that has the capacity to effectively implement its NAP. Furthermore, in line with recommendations from the GCF to mainstream gender in readiness support²² gender equality will be taken into consideration when procuring consultants and establishing the composition of the PSC

²² GCF. 2017. Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects. P16

SECTION 5: BUDGET, PROCUREMENT, IMPLEMENTATION AND DISBURSEMENT

Implementation schedule is provided as [Annex IV](#) below

Outcome	Class of expenditure	Year 1 (USD)	Year 2 (USD)	Year 3 (USD)	Total (USD)
Component 1: Institutional Capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe					
1.1. NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built.	Advertising (USD)	1,000			1,000
	International consultant recruitment (USD)	16,500	6,500	4,500	27,500
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	28,800	10,500	8,700	48,000
	Printing (USD)	2,000	500	500	3,000
	Travel (USD)	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	26,000	26,000	13,000	65,000
1.2. Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process.	International consultant recruitment (USD)	5,000	10,000		15,000
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	60,000	48,000		108,000
	Printing and Translation (USD)	8,000	12,000		20,000
	Travel (USD)	10,000	33,000		43,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	25,000	110,000		135,000
1.3. National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established.	International consultant recruitment (USD)	8,500	4,000		12,500
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	21,500	10,000		31,500
	Travel (USD)		3,000		3,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	5,000	7,000		12,000
Cost per year of Component 1		222,300	285,500	31,700	
Total cost of Component 1					539,500
Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP					
2.1. Sustainable climate database management system to inform climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance.	Contract service providers (USD)	50,000	30,000	20,000	100,000
	International consultant recruitment (USD)	33,000	33,000	16,500	82,500
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	66,000	66,000	33,000	165,000
	Printing & Website Domain (USD)	7,000	5,000	3,000	15,000
	Travel (USD)	4,500	5,000	5,000	14,500
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	43,000	43,000	20,500	106,500
2.2. Adaptation options appraised and prioritized.	International consultant recruitment (USD)	12,500	30,000		42,500
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	11,000	25,000		36,000

	Travel (USD)	5,000	6,000		11,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	12,000	5,500		17,500
Cost per year of Component 2		244,000	248,500	98,000	
Total cost of Component 2					590,500
Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process					
3.1. Costs of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in Zimbabwe estimated.	International consultant recruitment (USD)	7,000	13,000		20,000
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	15,000	33,000		48,000
	Travel (USD)	5,000	6,000		11,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	5,500	12,000		17,500
3.2. Resource mobilisation strategy developed and existing funding mechanisms revised.	International consultant recruitment (USD)	15,000	57,500	40,000	112,500
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	25,000	55,000	43,000	123,000
	Printing (USD)	3,000	2,000	2,000	7,000
	Travel (USD)	2,500	10,000	3,500	16,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	7,500	10,000	18,000	35,500
3.3. Study or research programmes conducted to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.	Research grants ²³ (USD)	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
	International consultant recruitment (USD)	15,000	15,000	15,000	45,000
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	28,000	28,000	28,000	84,000
	Printing (USD)	3,000	1,000	1,000	5,000
	Travel (USD)	5,000	7,000	5,000	17,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	12,000	20,000	12,000	44,000
Cost per year of Component 3		198,500	319,500	217,500	
Total cost of Component 3					735,500
Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process					
4.1. A monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP process established.	International consultant recruitment (USD)	5,000	10,000		15,000
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	9,000	18,000		27,000
	Travel (USD)		3,000		3,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)		12,000		12,000
4.2. In-depth training of national government	International consultant recruitment (USD)		25,500	17,000	42,500

²³ The grant will be managed by the PMU with support from the Research unit of the Climate Change Management Department of MoEWC. A call for project will be open for research institutions to apply for grants. Awardees will then be selected as per ToRs to be developed at the implementation phase. The main focus of the research will be to strengthen the science-policy interface on climate change adaptation-related matters.

representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and reviewing system conducted.	National consultant recruitment (USD)		21,000	13,500	34,500
	Printing and Translations (USD)		8,000	2,000	10,000
	Travel (USD)		2,500	3,000	5,500
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)		40,000	25,500	65,500
4.3. NAP document and communication material on NAP formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring to learn from the NAP process in Zimbabwe developed and disseminated.	International consultant recruitment (USD)	7,000	7,500	18,000	32,500
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	25,000	25,000	92,000	142,000
	Printing & Video Production (USD)	14,000	14,000	40,000	68,000
	Travel (USD)		8,000	24,000	32,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	6,500	6,000	20,000	32,500
Cost per year of Component 4		66,500	200,500	255,000	
Total cost of Component 4					522,000
Activity total					2,387,500
Project Management Unit	Audit (USD)	3,300	3,300	3,300	9,900
	National consultant recruitment (USD)	49,200	49,200	49,200	147,600
	Office equipment and others (USD)	6,000	2,000	2,000	10,000
	Workshop/ event/ meeting (USD)	3,000	3,000	3,000	9,000
Cost per year of PMU		38,800	34,500	34,800	
Total cost of PMU					176,500
Delivery Partner Fee (8.5%)					202,900
Contingency Fee (5%)					119,375
Grand total					2,886,275

Procurement plan

Overall financial management and procurement of goods and services under this readiness and preparatory support proposal will be guided by UN Environment's regulations, rules, policies and procedures, as well as its programme manual. Procurement of goods and services will follow the general principles stated under clause 7 of Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement (Framework Agreement) between GCF and UN Environment²⁴.

For this readiness and preparatory support proposal, services of a technical nature will be recruited, or acquired, and directly managed by UN Environment, in consultation with Ministry of Environment Water and Climate (MoEWC) and GCF's National Designated Authority (NDA) of Zimbabwe. Recruitment and management of consultants will be in accordance with UN Environment rules, policies and procedures.

²⁴ UN Environment will comply with its obligation under clause 7(a) of the Framework Agreement, which states "The procurement of Goods and Services for Approved Readiness Support Proposals, whether by the Delivery Partner or by a third party, shall be done in accordance with the rules, policies and procedures of the Delivery Partner

UN Environment will coordinate with the MoEWC to procure goods and services in delivering activities at national level for example meetings, workshops, etc. in accordance with the agreed procurement management plan.

The types of procurement and process to be followed for this readiness and preparatory support project is presented below.

Procurement item	Monetary threshold	Procurement type	General characteristics of goods and services to be sourced	Goods and services specific to GCF proposal	Procurement process	Time-frame
Goods and services (Commercial vendors)	< USD 10,000	Low value procurement (LVP)	1. Readily available off-the-shelf goods with standard specifications, available from several sources of supply within the country. 2. Goods must not be covered by Blanket Purchase Order (BPO) or Systems Contract, neither in stock nor in procurement pipeline. 3. LVP is not for international purchases.	USD 842,000 for meeting packages, training workshops, translation, printing, office supplies and travel costs.	Three informal quotations must be obtained with relevant information (price, quantity, delivery, time, etc.) via email, fax etc. using the best value for money approach.	One day to one week
Goods and services (Commercial vendors)	> USD 10,000	Request for quotations	Basic, standard goods or simple services with clear specifications.	USD 251,000 for website domain, production costs, automatic weather stations and research grants.	1. Vendors can submit bids via email to a centralized email address. 2. Evaluation criteria are pass/fail basis only and a vendor needs to pass all criteria to be considered.	One week to Two months
Services of international and local experts (Consultants/individual contractors)	N/A	Recruitment	A consultant is an individual who is a recognized authority or specialist in a specific field, engaged by the United Nations under a temporary contract in an advisory or consultative capacity to the Secretariat. A consultant must have special skills or knowledge not normally possessed by the regular staff of the organization.	USD 1,294,500 in total for international and local experts.	1. Formulation of ToR and job vacancy announcement for a minimum of seven days. 2. Desk review of applications followed by shortlisting. 3. Interview of shortlisted applicants followed by selection by the hiring manager.	Usually four to six weeks
			Total budget (excluding project management Costs)	USD 2,387,500		

Specify the proposed schedule for requesting disbursements from the GCF, including amounts and periodicity. For amounts requested, keep to multiples of USD 5,000, and for periodicity, specify whether it's quarterly, bi-annually or annually only.

UN Environment as the Delivery Partner for this Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal will submit requests for disbursement to the GCF in accordance with the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UN Environment-approved R&P Support Proposals. Disbursement requests will be signed by the authorised representative of the UN Environment and will include details of the bank account into which the grant will be deposited. UN Environment, the Delivery Partner for this R&P Support Proposal for Zimbabwe, will administer the grant disbursed by the GCF in accordance with UN Environment's regulations, rules, and procedures including maintenance of records of grant, disbursements and expenditure. UN Environment will follow the disbursement schedule as per the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UN Environment.

UN Environment will allocate the grant proceeds as appropriate, in accordance with its obligations under Clause 5 (Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner) of Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between GCF and UN Environment.

Detailed procurement plan

Outcome	Indicative Outputs	Indicative Activities	Explanation of different cost categories	Cost categories notes	Day/Units	Category	Total (USD)	Procurement method	Estimated start date	Project contracting date	Thresholds (Min-Max monetary value for which indicated procurement method must be used)
Sub-Component /Outcome 1. Stakeholders capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced.	1.1.NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built.	1.1.1 Establish a permanent NAP Coordination Office at the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC), including functions and structures (i.e. a steering committee, NAP technical team and coordination body) to operationalise the NAP process and ensure long-term climate change	Designate the NAP process coordination staff through official procedures.	National consultant recruitment (\$300/day)	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2018	No Min-Max, all consultancy services irrespective of value are subject to same open tender process

			adaptation mainstreaming.									
	1.1.2	Define and communicate the NAP process roadmap – including the NAP communication strategy, the NAP endorsement procedure and process for stakeholder involvement over the next three years.	Develop a NAP roadmap, including a communication strategy to be used during the NAP process.	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2018		
			Develop a stakeholder engagement plan with clear indications of NAP endorsement.	International consultant recruitment (\$500/day)	10 days	International consultant recruitment	5,000	Open tender		September 2018		
	1.1.3	Formally launch this NAP readiness project with high-level political and local support to facilitate formulation and implementation of the NAP.	Develop the background documentation, including a briefing note for relevant stakeholders on climate change impact, opportunities, and a summary of the NAP process.	National consultant recruitment	35 days	National consultant recruitment	10,500	Open tender	April 2018	September 2018		
				International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender		September 2018		
	1.1.4	Upscale the National, Provincial and District level NAP working groups established under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)' by: i) expanding their geographical reach; ii)	Consultants to review the strengths and weaknesses of the existing NAP working groups and coordination mechanisms to amend/design ToRs accordingly.	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	March 2019		
			Develop the ToR of each National, Provincial and	International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender		April 2019		

			increasing their focus to include all clusters identified in Zimbabwe's Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET); and iii) clearly defining tasks, roles and responsibilities of each NAP Working Group member, using lessons learned from existing coordination mechanisms such as the NDC Steering Committee, Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC).	District level NAP working group								
		1.1.5	Train members of the NAP working groups as well as policy- and decision-makers from relevant government institutions identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation (including the MoEWC, Ministry of Women Affairs,	Develop training materials for the NAP working groups and policy- and decision-makers on each of the five topics listed in the Activity	National consultant recruitment	35 days	National consultant recruitment	10,500	Open tender	April 2018	March 2021	
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender		April 2021	

			Gender and Community Development (MoG), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoF), Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MoLG)) on: i) the current vulnerability of each economic and social sector; ii) recommended revisions to current policies and institutions outlined in the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP); iii) the standardised approach to implementing the NAP process, as defined in Activity 1.1.4; and iv) the system for appraising adaptation options developed under Activity 2.2.1.								
	1.2. Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness	1.2.1	Raise awareness of rural and urban communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs)	Develop and design materials for the awareness campaign to be run over all 60 districts	National consultant recruitment: 30 days for preparation (USD 9,000) and two days per district to run	150 days	National consultant recruitment	45,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2019

	campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process.		and civil society organisations (CSOs) on current and future climate scenarios, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities to increase resilience to climate change in all 60 districts of Zimbabwe.		the campaign (USD 36,000)						
		1.2.2	Train vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation (e.g. women, the disabled, youth, and people living with HIV and AIDS) on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes for climate change adaptation to ensure their active participation in the NAP process.	Consultant to prepare and deliver training workshops in each of the 60 districts	National consultant recruitment: 30 days for preparation (USD 9,000) and two days per district to run the workshops (USD 36,000)	150 days	National consultant recruitment	45,000	Open tender	April 2018	March 2019
		1.2.3	Develop a training manual on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into national and sub-national development	Consultants to review and build upon the existing training manual	National consultant recruitment International consultant recruitment	40 days 20 days	National consultant recruitment International consultant recruitment	12,000 10,000	Open tender Open tender	April 2018	March 2019 April 2019

			planning by building on, and expanding upon, the training manual for district adaptation plan development being created under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)'. 1.2.4 Train instructors to disseminate guidelines, tools and all relevant information from the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3 to provincial and district level administrators', local authorities, the NAP Working Group members and CSOs.	Consultants hired under Activity 1.2.3 to train NAP technical leaders	National consultant recruitment	20 days	National consultant recruitment	6,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	
					International consultant recruitment	10 days	International consultant recruitment	5,000	Open tender		October 2019	
	1.3. National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established.	1.3.1	Review the progress made to date, since the NAP process was initiated in September 2015, including a review of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) undertaken by the GoZ.	Consultant to produce a review document of activities to date related to the NAP process.	National consultant recruitment	25 days	National consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender	April 2018	February 2019	

		1.3.2	Review district development plans and recommend opportunities for: i) disaster risk management; and ii) the integration of climate change adaptation using the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3.	Consultant to review existing development plans and propose solutions	National consultant recruitment	50 days	National consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019	
					International consultant recruitment	25 days	International consultant recruitment	12,500	Open tender		September 2019	
		1.3.3	Develop and institutionalise – within the MoEWC – a strategy for the periodic review of cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.	Policy expert to develop a strategy for the periodic review	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2019	
Sub-Component /Outcome 2. Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized.	2.1 Sustainable climate database management system to inform climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance.	2.1.1	Undertake a gap analysis and needs assessment for a fully operational and sustainable climate information system in Zimbabwe.	Consultants to conduct the gap analysis and needs assessments	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019	
		2.1.2	Develop an integrated database management system on climate data to collate all information stored on institutional climate databases and ensure the systematic	Design a national system to manage climate change information	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019	

			storage of climate data.								
		2.1.3	Develop an accessible online climate change information portal that translates complicated technical information into actionable statements that are relevant to all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities.	Hire a webmaster to design and develop a climate change website	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019
		2.1.4	Analyse meteorological and hydrological data to inform past climate trends and develop downscaled climate scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, and 2061-2080.	Engage hydro-meteorological experts to develop and run existing models to generate climate scenarios for the period 2020-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080 at sub-national levels	National consultant recruitment	100 days	National consultant recruitment	30,000	Open tender	April 2018	December 2019
					International consultant recruitment	80 days	International consultant recruitment	40,000	Open tender		January 2020
		2.1.5	Develop regional vulnerability assessments using the downscaled climate scenarios developed under Activity 2.1.4 to inform provincial- and district-level adaptation planning in the medium- and long-term.	Consultants to develop regional vulnerability assessments	International consultant recruitment	50 days	International consultant recruitment	25,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2020
					National consultant recruitment	150 days	National consultant recruitment	45,000	Open tender		March 2020
		2.1.6	Develop an operation and maintenance manual for the	Consultants to develop the climate information system's	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	March 2020

			climate database management system developed under Activity 2.1.2 and disseminate to relevant stakeholders.	operation and maintenance manual	International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender		April 2020	
		2.1.7	Train staff from relevant departments within the MoEWC (including the CCMD and MSD) on: i) project management, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting; ii) information and communications technology; iii) the use and calibration of climate monitoring equipment and multiple climate data sources; iv) downscaling of climate change models; and v) the use of geographical information systems and remote sensing in mapping exercises.	Consultants to plan and run the training sessions as well as identify staff needs to inform the development of the training courses.	National consultant recruitment	45 days	National consultant recruitment	13,500	Open tender	April 2018	February 2021	
					International consultant recruitment	20 days	International consultant recruitment	10,000	Open tender		April 2021	
		2.1.8	Improve quality of information used to inform early warning systems to render advice on weather-related impacts on new infrastructure, as well as mitigation of	Procure and install 10 automatic weather stations to cover spatial data gaps and inform climate modelling	National consultant recruitment	45 days	National consultant recruitment	13,500	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019	

			potential damage to existing infrastructure.								
2.2 Adaptation options appraised and prioritized.	2.2.1	Develop a system to appraise adaptation options, including the economic, ecological, and social costs and benefits of adaptation measures.	Hire consultants to develop a system to appraise adaptation options	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019	
				International consultant recruitment	40 days	International consultant recruitment	20,000	Open tender		September 2019	
	2.2.2	Define national criteria for prioritizing the implementation of interventions based on development needs, climate vulnerability, risks, existing plans and economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services generated through study or research programmes under Output 3.3.	Consultants hired under Activity 2.2.1 to draft criteria	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2019	
				International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender		October 2019	
	2.2.3	Conduct an appraisal of adaptation options in all sectors at national and sub-national levels using the system developed in Activity 2.2.1 that identifies priority areas for interventions to build climate resilience.	Consultant hired under Activity 2.2.1 to conduct the appraisal	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	March 2020	
				International consultant recruitment	30 days	International consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender		March 2020	

Sub-Component /Outcome 3. NAP implementation resources identified, and studies to inform medium- to long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted.	3.1 Costs of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in Zimbabwe estimated.	3.1.1	Undertake a study on adaptation costs of the economic sectors identified in the draft National Climate Policy and identify information gaps which may prevent a reliable estimation of climate change adaptation implementation costs in the medium- and long-term.	Hire consultants to undertake the study on the adaptation options	National consultant recruitment	80 days	National consultant recruitment	24,000	Open tender	April 2018	July 2019
					International consultant recruitment	10 days	International consultant recruitment	5,000	Open tender	October 2019	
		3.1.2	Undertake a detailed economic study to fill information gaps and estimate the implementation costs of the adaptation interventions included in Zimbabwe's cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.	Hire consultants to undertake the economic study and estimate implementation costs adaptation measures	National consultant recruitment	80 days	National consultant recruitment	24,000	Open tender	April 2018	January 2020
					International consultant recruitment	30 days	International consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender	March 2020	
	3.2 Resource mobilisation strategy developed and existing funding mechanisms revised.	3.2.1	Identify new financial sources to address the adaptation needs assessed under Activity 2.2.3 through public, private, bilateral and multilateral partnerships.	Hire consultants to conduct desk review and facilitate consultations with identified donors	National consultant recruitment	50 days	National consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender	October 2019	
					Hire an international consultant to advise on public and private finance and adaptation	A five-day consultation with potential national (private sector) and international donors	USD 30,000	International consultant recruitment	30,000	Open tender	October 2019

		3.2.2	Develop an adaptation finance strategy to: i) access new financial sources identified under Activity 3.2.1; ii) review and strengthen the structure of existing funding institutions (e.g. the Environmental Fund and soon to be established Climate Change Fund); and iii) support effective distribution of funds across sectors according to adaptation priorities identified in Component 2.	Undertake stakeholder consultations to collect data to inform the finance strategy	National consultant recruitment	80 days	National consultant recruitment	24,000	Open tender	April 2018	January 2020	
					International consultant recruitment	25 days	International consultant recruitment	12,500	Open tender		April 2020	
		3.2.3	Design a tool to track resources allocated for climate change adaptation within the national budget and funding sources identified through activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.	Consultants to develop the tool	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	February 2020	
					International consultant recruitment	45 days	International consultant recruitment	22,500	Open tender		February 2020	
		3.2.4	Develop workshop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders to	Hire consultants to develop training toolkits for adaptation finance	National consultant recruitment	100 days	National consultant recruitment	30,000	Open tender	April 2018	June 2020	
					International consultant recruitment	20 days	International consultant recruitment	10,000	Open tender		October 2020	

			initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy developed under Activity 3.2.2									
		3.2.5	Develop three GCF Concept Notes and associated documents for accessing the project preparation facility, based on the concept priorities identified by the Readiness Project approved by the GCF in 2016.	Hire an international consultant to develop GCF Concept Notes and associated documents	National consultant recruitment	120 days	National consultant recruitment	36,000	Open tender	April 2018	November 2020	
					International consultant recruitment	60 days	International consultant recruitment	30,000	Open tender		February 2021	
	3.3 Study or research programmes to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.	3.3.1	Conduct study and/or research programmes in collaboration with relevant universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe (e.g. University of Zimbabwe, Bindura University, Midlands State University, National University of Science and Technology, Chinhoyi University of Technology, Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre and Matopo Research Station), to measure	Hire a consultant to design the research programme	National consultant recruitment	50 days	National consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender	April 2018	February 2021	

			the effectiveness of past, present and future adaptation interventions to inform the business plans and financial models developed under Activity 3.3.4.								
		3.3.2	Review past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented across Zimbabwe and identify gaps which can be used to inform adaptation interventions.	Hire a local consultant to assess the previous and ongoing adaptation projects, meeting with the PMU as required	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	February 2021
					International consultant recruitment	25 days	International consultant recruitment	12,500	Open tender		April 2020
		3.3.3	Map the responsibilities of main institutions in implementing, maintaining and monitoring relevant research programmes identified under Activity 3.3.2.	Undertake an institutional assessment through meetings with key institutions, mapping their involvement in relevant projects, conducting a desk review and subsequent write-up	National consultant recruitment	45 days	National consultant recruitment	13,500	Open tender	April 2018	August 2020
					International consultant recruitment	20 days	International consultant recruitment	10,000	Open tender		October 2020
		3.3.4	Develop business plans and financial models, in collaboration with the private-sector, to demonstrate the financial value of ecosystem goods and services generated by previous projects (e.g. Supporting Enhanced	Hire an international consultant with experience in valuation of ecosystem goods and services and development of financial models	National consultant recruitment	80 days	National consultant recruitment	24,000	Open tender	April 2018	July 2020
					International consultant recruitment	45 days	International consultant recruitment	22,500	Open tender		February 2020

			Climate Action (SECA for low carbon development).									
		3.3.5	Publish the knowledge generated from the study and research programme conducted under Activity 3.3.2 on the online climate information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2.	Produce research progress reports and other material to disseminate results during project lifespan	National consultant recruitment	45 days	National consultant recruitment	13,500	Open tender	April 2018	February 2021	
Sub-Component /Outcome 4. Monitoring and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.	4.1 A monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP process established.	4.1.1	Develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short, medium and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.	Hire consultants to draft the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019	
					International consultant recruitment	30 days	International consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender		September 2019	
		4.1.2	Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process	LC to draft policy amendment	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2019	

			by building on the current Results Based Management System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015).								
4.2 In-depth training of national government representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and reviewing system conducted.	4.2.1	Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system developed under Activity 4.1.1.	Consultants to develop the guidelines, tools and training manuals	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	February 2020	
				International consultant recruitment	30 days	International consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender		March 2020	
	4.2.2	Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments – including inter alia the MoEWC, MoE, MoLG, and Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) – on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.	Consultants hired under Activity 4.1.1 to train technical staff on the monitoring system.	National consultant recruitment	15 days	National consultant recruitment	4,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2020	
				International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender		October 2020	

		4.2.3	Raise awareness of urban and rural communities, NGOs and CSOs on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.	Consultants hired under activity 4.1.1 to provide training to urban and rural communities.	National consultant recruitment	40 days	National consultant recruitment	12,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2020
					International consultant recruitment	40 days	International consultant recruitment	20,000	Open tender		September 2020
	4.3 NAP document and communication material on NAP formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring developed and disseminated.	4.3.1	Analyse and document the lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.	Meetings with relevant stakeholders and policymakers	National consultant recruitment (NAP Monitoring Consultant - over the three years)	300 days	National consultant recruitment	90,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019
					International consultant recruitment	50 days	International consultant recruitment	25,000	Open tender		August 2020
		4.3.2	Publish the findings generated under Activity 4.3.1 on ministerial websites, the climate change information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2 and other relevant platforms and networks, including NAP GSPs and the UNFCCC.	Hire consultant to gather and publish the findings, including the writing of summary articles	National consultant recruitment	60 days	National consultant recruitment	18,000	Open tender	April 2018	February 2021
					Design/publishing specialist	Design consultant	USD 10,000	National consultant recruitment	10,000		Open tender
	4.3.3	Produce and disseminate short documentaries clips and radio programmes on the implementation of	Consultant to organise production teams and specific information included in	National consultant recruitment	50 days	National consultant recruitment	15,000	Open tender	April 2018	February 2021	

			the NAP process in Zimbabwe.	documentaries/radio broadcasts								
		4.3.4	Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC through the adaptation communication to the UNFCCC.	Consultants to finalise the NAP document and prepare preparation materials for government officials traveling to international conferences.	National consultant recruitment	30 days	National consultant recruitment	9,000	Open tender	April 2018	March 2021	
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	International consultant recruitment	7,500	Open tender		April 2021	
Total for national and international consultant recruitment								1,294,500				
Sub-Component /Outcome 1. Stakeholders capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced.	1.1.NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built.	1.1.1	Establish a permanent NAP Coordination Office at the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC), including functions and structures (i.e. a steering committee, NAP technical team and coordination body) to operationalise the NAP process and ensure long-term climate change adaptation mainstreaming.	Elaborate the ToR and clearly establish the mandate of the NAP Coordination Office and annexed structures (steering committee, NAP technical team members, coordination body and the project management unit)	Advertisement of positions in newspapers and online platforms.	USD 1,000	Advertising	1,000	Purchase	April 2018	October 2018	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
		1.1.2			Define and communicate the NAP process roadmap – including the NAP communication strategy, the NAP endorsement	Meeting to validate the NAP roadmap and communication plan as well as the stakeholder management plan.	A two-day validation meeting	USD 5,000	Workshop/Event	5,000	Open tender	April 2018
			Printing	USD 3,000			Office equipment and others	3,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		October 2018	

			procedure and process for stakeholder involvement over the next three years.									
		1.1.3	Formally launch this NAP readiness project with high-level political and local support to facilitate formulation and implementation of the NAP.	Official ceremony for the launch of the NAP process in Zimbabwe (approx. 500 people)	Launch ceremony (including venue hire, materials, translator)	USD 20,000	Workshop/Event	20,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2018	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase		October 2018	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
		1.1.4	Upscale the National, Provincial and District level NAP working groups established under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)' by: i) expanding their geographical reach; ii) increasing their focus to include all clusters identified in Zimbabwe's Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET); and iii) clearly defining tasks, roles and responsibilities of each NAP Working	Meet with identified experts to populate the NAP working groups.	A five-day validation meeting	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Publish the list of the NAP working groups responsible for the long-term running of the NAP process.	Travel	USD 2,000	Travel	2,000	Purchase		April 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order

			Group member, using lessons learned from existing coordination mechanisms such as the NDC Steering Committee, Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC) .									
		1.1.5	Train members of the NAP working groups as well as policy- and decision-makers from relevant government institutions identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation (including the MoEWC, Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MoG), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoF), Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MoLG)) on: i) the current vulnerability of each	For each year of the project, conduct a five-day training workshop in Mutare on the items above	One five-day training workshop x 3	USD 30,000	Workshop/Event	30,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2021	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				NAP coordinator and at least two members of the National NAP working group to conduct a week-long knowledge-sharing visit to an LDC, which has advanced further in the NAP process.	Travel	USD 8,000	Travel	8,000	Purchase		April 2021	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order

			economic and social sector; ii) recommended revisions to current policies and institutions outlined in the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP); iii) the standardised approach to implementing the NAP process, as defined in Activity 1.1.4; and iv) the system for appraising adaptation options developed under Activity 2.2.1.									
	1.2. Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process.	1.2.1	Raise awareness of rural and urban communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) on current and future climate scenarios, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities to increase resilience to climate change in all 60 districts of Zimbabwe.	Communication materials to be printed and translated	Printing and translation	USD 10,000	Office equipment and others	10,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop	April 2018	April 2020	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
Travel across the 60 districts				Travel	USD 20,000	Travel	20,000	Purchase	April 2020		All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order	

		1.2.2	Train vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation (e.g. women, the disabled, youth, and people living with HIV and AIDS) on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes for climate change adaptation to ensure their active participation in the NAP process.		Printing and translation	USD 10,000	Office equipment and others	10,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop	April 2018	August 2019	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
					One-day training workshop (USD 2,000) x 60 districts	USD 120,000	Workshop/Event	120,000	Open tender	August 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order	
					Travel across the 60 districts	USD 20,000	Travel	20,000	Purchase	August 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order	
		1.2.3	Develop a training manual on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into national and sub-national development planning by building on, and expanding upon, the training manual for district adaptation plan development being created under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening	Validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	5,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order

			Integrated Planning Systems (IPS).									
		1.2.4	Train instructors to disseminate guidelines, tools and all relevant information from the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3 to provincial and district level administrators', local authorities, the NAP Working Group members and CSOs.	Training of Trainer's workshop	A five-day workshop	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		October 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
	1.3. National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established.	1.3.1	Review the progress made to date, since the NAP process was initiated in September 2015, including a review of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) undertaken by the GoZ.	Meetings with relevant stakeholders involved with the process to date.	Meetings	USD 5,000	Workshop/Event	5,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
		1.3.2	Review district development plans and recommend opportunities for: i) disaster risk management; and ii) the integration of climate change adaptation using the training manual	Validation workshop of recommendations	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		October 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order

			developed under Activity 1.2.3.									
		1.3.3	Develop and institutionalise – within the MoEWC – a strategy for the periodic review of cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.	Validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
Sub-Component /Outcome 2. Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized.	2.1 Sustainable climate database management system to inform climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance.	2.1.1	Undertake a gap analysis and needs assessment for a fully operational and sustainable climate information system in Zimbabwe.	Workshop to validate gaps and needs	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
		2.1.2	Develop an integrated database management system on climate data to collate all information stored on institutional climate databases and ensure the systematic storage of climate data.	Validation of the management system	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
		2.1.3	Develop an accessible online climate change information portal that translates complicated technical information into actionable statements that are relevant to all stakeholders,	Validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Procure a domain to host the website for 10 years from the first year of the project	Website domain cost for 10 years	USD 10,000	Office equipment and others	10,000	Open tender		October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order

			including rural and urban communities.								
	2.1.4	Analyse meteorological and hydrological data to inform past climate trends and develop downscaled climate scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, and 2061-2080.	Technical validation workshop on the model outputs	A three-day technical validation workshop	USD 7,500	Workshop/Event	7,500	Open tender	April 2018	April 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		April 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
	2.1.5	Develop regional vulnerability assessments using the downscaled climate scenarios developed under Activity 2.1.4 to inform provincial- and district-level adaptation planning in the medium- and long-term.	Validation workshop	A five-day validation workshop	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
	2.1.6	Develop an operation and maintenance manual for the climate database management system developed under Activity 2.1.2 and disseminate to relevant stakeholders.	Validation workshop to distribute manual to relevant stakeholders.	A 1-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	April 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Printing	USD 3,000	Office equipment and others	3,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		April 2020	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
				Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		April 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
	2.1.7	Train staff from relevant departments within the MoEWC	A two-day workshop on each topic, once	5 x two-day training workshops held	USD 75,000	Workshop/Event	75,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order

			(including the CCMD and MSD) on: i) project management, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting; ii) information and communications technology; iii) the use and calibration of climate monitoring equipment and multiple climate data sources; iv) downscaling of climate change models; and v) the use of geographical information systems and remote sensing in mapping exercises.	a year throughout the projects duration	once a year for three years.							
					Printing of training materials	USD 2,000	Office equipment and others	2,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		April 2019	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		April 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
		2.1.8	Improve quality of information used to inform early warning systems to render advice on weather-related impacts on new infrastructure, as well as mitigation of potential damage to existing infrastructure.		Contract service providers for the purchase of 10 weather stations (USD 5,000 per unit, installation fee of USD 5,000 per unit)	USD 100,000	Contract service providers	100,000	Open tender	April 2018	August 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 5,500	Travel	5,500	Purchase		August 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
	2.2 Adaptation options appraised and prioritized.	2.2.1	Develop a system to appraise adaptation options, including the economic, ecological, and social costs and	Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	Workshop/Event	7,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		October 2019	All purchases are expected to be <

			benefits of adaptation measures.									USD10,000 per order
		2.2.2	Define national criteria for prioritizing the implementation of interventions based on development needs, climate vulnerability, risks, existing plans and economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services generated through study or research programmes under Output 3.3.	Validation workshop	A two-day validation workshop	USD 5,000	Workshop/Event	5,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		October 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
		2.2.3	Conduct an appraisal of adaptation options in all sectors at national and sub-national levels using the system developed in Activity 2.2.1 that identifies priority areas for interventions to build climate resilience.	Meeting venue	A two-day validation workshop	USD 5,000	Workshop/Event	5,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase		April 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
Sub-Component /Outcome 3. NAP implementation resources identified, and studies to inform medium- to	3.1 Costs of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in Zimbabwe estimated.	3.1.1	Undertake a study on adaptation costs of the economic sectors identified in the draft National Climate Policy and identify information gaps which may prevent a reliable estimation of climate change	Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	Workshop/Event	7,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 5,500	Travel	5,500	Purchase		October 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order

long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted.			adaptation implementation costs in the medium- and long-term.									
	3.1.2	Undertake a detailed economic study to fill information gaps and estimate the implementation costs of the adaptation interventions included in Zimbabwe's cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.	Validation workshop	A five-day validation workshop	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order	
				Travel	USD 5,500	Travel	5,500	Purchase		April 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order	
	3.2 Resource mobilisation strategy developed and existing funding mechanisms revised.	3.2.1	Identify new financial sources to address the adaptation needs assessed under Activity 2.2.3 through public, private, bilateral and multilateral partnerships.	Validation workshop	Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase	April 2018	October 2019	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
	3.2.2	Develop an adaptation finance strategy to: i) access new financial sources identified under Activity 3.2.1; ii) review and strengthen the structure of existing funding institutions (e.g. the Environmental Fund and soon to be	Hire consultants to develop the adaptation strategy	Validation workshop	Consultation and validation workshops	USD 15,000	Workshop/Event	15,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
Travel					USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase	April 2020		All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order	

			established Climate Change Fund); and iii) support effective distribution of funds across sectors according to adaptation priorities identified in Component 2.									
		3.2.3	Design a tool to track resources allocated for climate change adaptation within the national budget and funding sources identified through activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.	Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	Workshop/Event	7,500	Open tender	April 2018	April 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase		April 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
		3.2.4	Develop workshop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders to initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy developed under Activity 3.2.2	Five-day training workshop for 15-20 policymakers	A five-day training workshop	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Printing of toolkits for workshop	Printing	USD 7,000	Office equipment and others	7,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		October 2020	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
		3.2.5	Develop three GCF Concept Notes and associated documents for accessing the project preparation facility, based on the	Meetings with relevant stakeholders and policymakers	Meeting costs	USD 3,000	Workshop/Event	3,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2021	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		April 2021	All purchases are expected to be <

			concept priorities identified by the Readiness Project approved by the GCF in 2016.									USD10,000 per order
3.3 Study or research programmes to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.	3.3.1	Conduct study and/or research programmes in collaboration with relevant universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe (e.g. University of Zimbabwe, Bindura University, Midlands State University, National University of Science and Technology, Chinhoyi University of Technology, Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre and Matopo Research Station), to measure the effectiveness of past, present and future adaptation interventions to inform the business plans and financial models developed under Activity 3.3.4.	Provide research grants for postgraduate students in government institutions	Research grants	USD 150,000	Research grants	150,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order	
				Meetings and workshops to launch and publicise the study and research programme	Meetings and workshops	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000			Open tender	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase			All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order	
				3.3.2	Review past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented		Meetings and workshops	USD 9,000	Workshop/Event	9,000	Open tender	April 2018

			across Zimbabwe and identify gaps which can be used to inform adaptation interventions.		Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase		April 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
		3.3.3	Map the responsibilities of main institutions in implementing, maintaining and monitoring relevant research programmes identified under Activity 3.3.2.	Amending the ToR to build the capacity of the existing research teams	Workshops (validation, meetings)	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 2,000	Travel	2,000	Purchase		October 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
		3.3.4	Develop business plans and financial models, in collaboration with the private-sector, to demonstrate the financial value of ecosystem goods and services generated by previous projects (e.g. Supporting Enhanced Climate Action (SECA) for low carbon development).	Hire a local consultant as facilitator	Meetings/workshops	USD 15,000	Workshop/Event	15,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Consultation and validation workshops	Printing and translation of business plans	USD 5,000	Office equipment and others	5,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		October 2020	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase		October 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
Sub-Component /Outcome 4. Monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.	4.1 A monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP process established.	4.1.1	Develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national	A one-day validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
				Meetings with relevant stakeholders and policymakers to decide upon: i) milestones; ii)	Meetings	USD 5,000	Workshop/Event	5,000	Open tender		October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		October 2019	All purchases are expected to be <

			levels; iii) short, medium and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.	performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short, medium and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.								USD10,000 per order
		4.1.2	Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process by building on the current Results Based Management System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015).	Validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	Workshop/Event	3,500	Open tender	April 2018	October 2019	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
	4.2 In-depth training of national government representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and reviewing	4.2.1	Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system developed under Activity 4.1.1.	Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	Workshop/Event	7,500	Open tender	April 2018	April 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Printing and translation	USD 10,000	Office equipment and others	10,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		April 2020	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order

	system conducted.	4.2.2	Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments – including inter alia the MoEWC, MoE, MoLG, and Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) – on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.	Meeting package for a five-day workshop	A five-day training workshop	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Travel	USD 5,500	Travel	5,500	Purchase		October 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order
	4.3 NAP document and communication material on NAP formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring	4.3.1	Analyse and document the lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.	Consultants to develop NAP document based on learnings from Components 1, 2 and 3.	Meetings	USD 5,000	Workshop/Event	5,000	Open tender	April 2018	October 2020	request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					A five-day validation workshop	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000	Open tender		October 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
	4.2.3	Raise awareness of urban and rural communities, NGOs and CSOs on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.	Meeting package for a three-day workshop for each of the eight provinces	A three-day training workshop x 8	USD 48,000	Workshop/Event	48,000	Open tender	April 2018	September 2020	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order	

	developed and disseminated.		Validation workshop	Travel	USD 3,000	Travel	3,000	Purchase		October 2020	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order		
				Printing	USD 5,000	Office equipment and others	5,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		October 2020	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order		
		4.3.3	Produce and disseminate short documentaries clips and radio programmes on the implementation of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.	Videographer/sound specialist/production team for producing documentaries	Production costs	USD 30,000	Office equipment and others	30,000	Open tender	April 2018	February 2021	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order	
					Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	Workshop/Event	7,500		Open tender	April 2021	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order
					Translation	USD 3,000	Office equipment and others	3,000	Open tender		April 2021	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order	
					Travel	USD 5,000	Travel	5,000	Purchase		April 2021	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order	
		4.3.4	Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC through the adaptation communication to the UNFCCC.		Printing and translation	USD 50,000	Office equipment and others	5,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop	April 2018	April 2021	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order	
		4.3.5	Present the NAP document and lessons learned from the NAP process in Zimbabwe during climate change-related international and regional meetings.	Travel for two government representatives to six international events (SBIs or COPs)	Travel for international events	USD 24,000	Travel	24,000	Purchase	April 2018	April 2021	All purchases are expected to be < USD10,000 per order	
					Arrange debriefing about NAP discussion and	five-day debriefing workshop	USD 10,000	Workshop/Event	10,000		Open tender	April 2021	Request quotations > USD10,000 per purchase order

				decisions at international level								
				Communication materials	Printing	USD 25,000	Office equipment and others	25,000	Direct Procurement through UN Print Shop		April 2021	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
		PMC			Office supplies & IT equipment: tentatively 3 laptops, 3 desktop computers, 3 printers, projector, camera, 3 tablets, 4 office chairs, 6 visitors chairs, 2 desks and 2 office cabinets	USD 10,000	Office equipment and others	10,000	Open tender	April 2018	April 2021	Low value procurement < USD10,000 per purchase order
Total for non-consultant goods and services								1,103,000				

Procurement item	Class of expenditure	Component	Total (USD)	Procurement timeframe
Low value procurement of goods and services	Advertising	Component 1: Institutional Capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe	1,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	Contract service providers	Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP	100,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Travel	Component 1: Institutional Capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe	61,000
		Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP	25,500	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process	44,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process	40,500	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	Office equipment and others	Component 1: Institutional Capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe	23,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP	15,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process	12,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process	78,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	<i>Sub-total</i>		400,000	
Request for quotations of goods and services	Workshop/ event/ meeting	Component 1: Institutional Capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe	212,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP	124,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process	97,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4

		Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process	110,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	Research grants	Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process	150,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>693,000</i>	
Recruitment of services of international and local experts	International consultant recruitment	Component 1: Institutional Capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe	55,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP	125,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process	177,500	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process	90,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	National consultant recruitment	Component 1: Institutional Capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe	187,500	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP	201,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process	255,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process	203,500	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>1,294,500</i>	
Project management unit	National consultant recruitment		147,600	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	Office equipment and others		10,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	International consultant recruitment for audit		9,900	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
	PSC meetings		9,000	Y1Q1–Y3Q4
		<i>Sub-total</i>		<i>176,500</i>
Total project cost			2,564,000	

Disbursement schedule:

UN Environment, as the Delivery Partner for this Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal, will submit requests for disbursement to the GCF in accordance with the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UN Environment for approved proposals. Disbursement requests will be signed by the authorised representative of the UN Environment and will include details of the bank account into which the grant will be deposited. UN Environment, the Delivery Partner for this R&P Support Proposal for Zimbabwe, will administer the grant disbursed by the GCF in accordance with UN Environment's regulations, rules, and procedures including maintenance of records of grant, disbursements and expenditure. UN Environment will follow the disbursement schedule as per the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UN Environment.

UN Environment will allocate the grant proceeds as appropriate, in accordance with its obligations under clause 5 (Use of Grant Proceeds by the Delivery Partner) of Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between Green Climate Fund (GCF) and UN Environment.



**READINESS AND PREPARATORY SUPPORT
PROPOSAL TEMPLATE**

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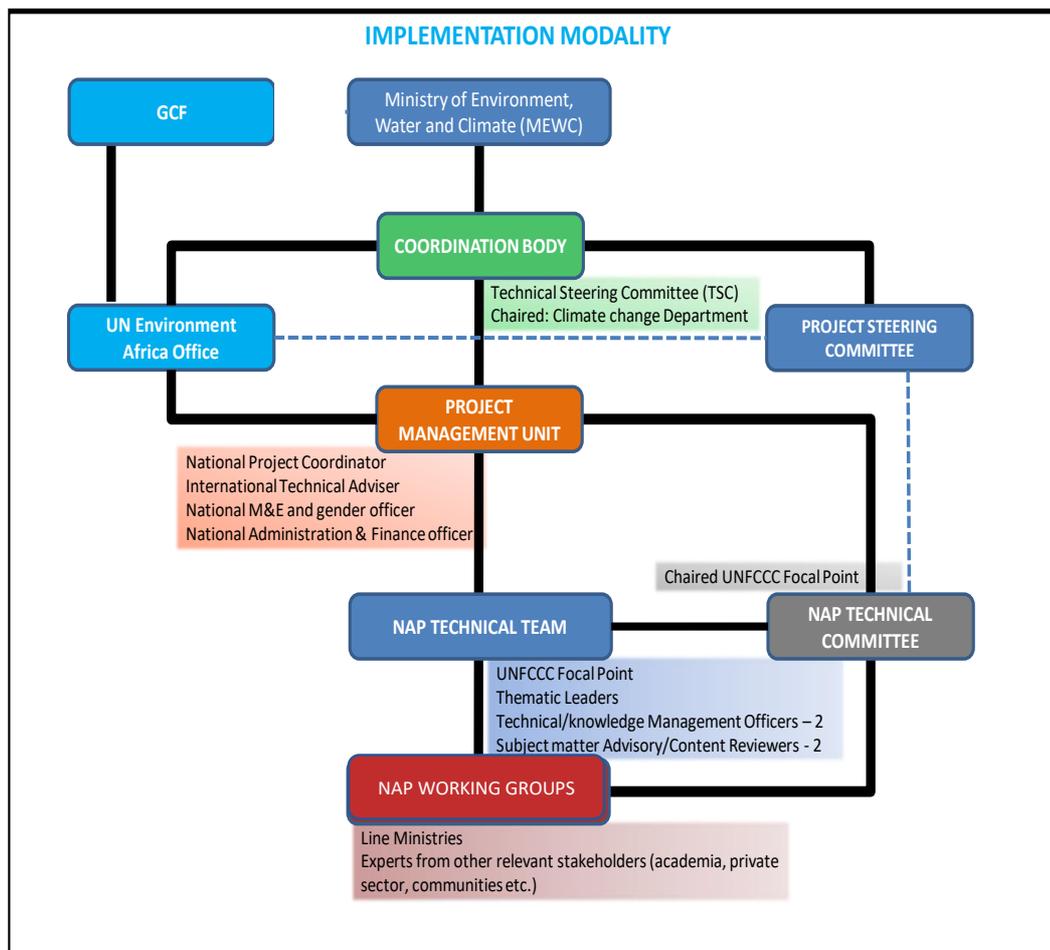
SECTION 6: IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS AND OTHER INFORMATION

Please attach an “implementation map” or describe how funds will be managed by the NDA/FP or delivery partner

UN Environment will manage the funds for the activities under this readiness agreement. UN Environment will agree on a plan with the NDA for Zimbabwe to monitor the implementation of the activities using the grant proceeds. However, UN Environment will be responsible for the implementation of the activities under this readiness and preparatory support proposal.

UN Environment, through its Africa Office, will be responsible for oversight of the implementation of activities, and will facilitate evaluation of the project, which will be done in coordination with the Project Steering Committee (PSC) and the national Project Manager (PM). UN Environment will also be responsible for preparing progress reports and monitoring and evaluation reports, as appropriate. A UN Environment Programme Officer (PO) will be responsible for project supervision to ensure consistency with GCF and UN Environment policies and procedures. The PO functions will consist of the following: i) participate in the annual PSC meetings; ii) facilitate the mid-term review and final evaluation (as appropriate); iii) undertake the Progress Reports; and iv) undertake the technical review of project deliverables, v) providing input to periodic readiness portfolio reporting to GCF; vi) prepare requests for disbursements etc.

UN Environment will submit interim and final progress reports to the GCF in accordance with the terms of the of Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between GCF and UN Environment. The NAP implementation modality is as follows:



Other relevant information

Value added for GCF Involvement

The 2001 Marrakech Accord provided LDCs with the opportunity to access funding from the LDCF for NAPA preparation and implementation. The GCF is the operational entity to the UNFCCC and Paris agreement and a major funding source for LDCs to implement future dedicated adaptation options to protect people and ecosystem resources from the adverse impacts of climate change. To date, the GCF has allocated 50% of its total funding for adaptation and 50% to LDCs, SIDS and Africa. The GCF Board Decision (B.13/09) invited "national designated authorities and focal points to collaborate with readiness delivery partners and accredited entities, as appropriate, to submit requests for support to formulate their respective national adaptation plans and/or other adaptation planning processes". Considering this decision, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) decided to access funding from the GCF – taking into consideration COP decisions and funding availability – for NAP preparation and implementation.

Zimbabwe initiated a NAP process in September 2015 with the support of UNDP, under the project titled "*Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems*". The focus of the project was to scale up adaptation measures and reduce the vulnerability of rural communities, particularly women, to climate variability and change in the project area of Buhera, Chimanimani and Chiredzi Districts (Natural Region V) in Zimbabwe. A further 12 districts were added to the project area to expand its focus and consultation workshops were organised in each district to mobilise stakeholders for the NAP process and share background information on climate change adaptation. A stakeholder mapping exercise was also undertaken to identify stakeholders that would constitute the NAP technical team. Lack of funds, however, has stalled progress and the project is due to end in 2018. Although the development of a NAP was originally a key output of the project, it was decided, in 2017, that this output should be removed to improve and ensure the quality of the stocktaking report. This stocktaking report will provide the baseline for Zimbabwe's NAP. This GCF NAP readiness project, therefore, offers Zimbabwe the opportunity to continue the NAP process, by developing a NAP and ensuring medium- and long-term climate change adaptation planning and implementation, in line with decisions 1/CP.16, 5/CP.17 and COPs' other decisions and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, Zimbabwe will benefit from adaptation initiatives and experiences of the GCF, building adaptive capacity and maintaining the momentum of the NAP process.

Exit Strategy

The exit strategy for the project is based on the integration of climate change adaptation into new and existing government policies and procedures at local-, regional and national levels, as well as capacity building of relevant stakeholders. These strategies will ensure that climate change adaptation continues to be mainstreamed into policy and decision-making beyond the duration of the project.

The GoZ is committed to ensuring the sustainability of the outcomes of the NAP process, to gain long-term adaptation benefits. The need for climate change adaptation has been recognised at different levels of government, and is reflected in Zimbabwe's development policies and programmes, and institutional structure. The GoZ has a dedicated Climate Change Management Division in the MoEWC, and relevant ministries and departments (e.g. the MoE, MoLG and MoST) are engaged in strengthening institutional capacity to promote climate change adaptation activities. The need for further investment in climate change adaptation to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs, and increase the resilience of vulnerable communities and sectors, will be promoted through the project. A PMU will be established to coordinate and support planned adaptation activities within MoEWC. This Unit is expected to promote and ensure sustainability for not only the NAP process and its outcomes but also to support the development of future adaptation programmes for Zimbabwe. The existing partnership between the GoZ and UN Environment will ensure sustainability of the project outcomes. The project incorporates a periodic review mechanism of the national plans and strategies, which will ensure that the integration of adaptation into these plans and strategies is institutionalized.

Financial sustainability will be ensured through: i) undertaking new public, private, bilateral and multilateral partnerships; ii) the development of an adaptation finance strategy, including budget allocations from the national budget for adaptation; and iii) capacity building of relevant stakeholders to initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy. The development of the adaptation finance strategy requires several building blocks. Firstly, the funding gap between the estimated total costs of the NAP process and existing financial sources needs to be identified and quantified. Secondly, financing options for prioritized adaptation actions must be determined by identifying potential sources of financing and suitable financial instruments, taking into consideration national circumstances, relationships and capacities. Thirdly, the operational process for increasing the potential of accessing funding sources will need to be identified. This process may include *inter alia* capacity building of existing funding institutions, fostering relationships with agencies or preparing proposals. By undertaking these steps, the NAP adaptation finance strategy can play a major role in translating the ideas and plans emerging from the development phase of the NAP process into

concrete actions.

Three GCF Concept Notes will also be developed. Importantly, the project will foster a paradigm shift, leading to increased investment in climate change adaptation at both a government and private sector level. This will be achieved through mainstreaming climate change adaptation, identifying alternative sources of climate finance and valuating ecosystem goods and services to demonstrate the commercial viability of such investments.

The sustainability of technical capacity building will be supported in the long-term through awareness raising and training programmes, as well as the production of technical guidelines and toolkits for government staff in relevant sectors, including meteorological services, at national, regional and local levels.

Important components of the project are the development and implementation of monitoring, reviewing and reporting systems, building capacity of government stakeholders to conduct monitoring activities, and the review of climate change adaptation planning based on strategic information. Long-term information and knowledge generation will be ensured through the support of scientific research, and the establishment of mechanisms to learn from the NAP process.

Stakeholder engagement is vital for the development and implementation of project activities and will inform stakeholders of the progress of the NAP process as well as ensuring their input and ownership. Following government approval of the NAP, relevant ministries, departments, NGOs and private sector stakeholders will be engaged in developing adaptation programmes and projects, accessing funding and implementing programmes and projects. This will ensure their continued engagement in the NAP implementation process.

Potential for knowledge and learning

The project has a strong focus on learning, capacity building and knowledge sharing. Knowledge and information generated through the NAP process will be shared through global and regional networks and knowledge platforms such as the Global Adaptation Network, the Southern African Development Community (SADC), and the South-South Cooperation Forum and Platform, as well as the national climate information portal developed under this programme. Zimbabwe's NAP team will disseminate knowledge through COPs and Subsidiary Body (SB) meetings, as well as through side-events, exhibitions, the NAP Expo, flyers, posters and online platforms. Zimbabwe has also planned to share the NAP through the NAP Central hub. The long-term research on adaptation in Zimbabwe, which is part of the Component 3, will be documented and its results will be disseminated to other NAP teams.

SECTION 7: ARRANGEMENTS FOR MONITORING, REPORTING AND EVALUATION

The MoEWC is the lead agency for the NAP process in Zimbabwe, including associated technical, institutional and financial capacity building of government departments and relevant stakeholders involved in national climate change adaptation planning. The Climate Finance Management Section of the CCMD in the MoEWC is coordinating and leading the NAP process. Relevant ministries, responsible for climate-sensitive economic sectors will inform the MoEWC of any updates regarding their sectoral Adaptation Plan, that can be used to inform the national cross-sectoral Adaptation Plan. This approach of working group mobilization was effectively practiced in the INDCs, NCCRS and NCP preparations, however, improvements will be made to these coordination mechanisms under Output 1.1 to ensure engagement of additional stakeholders throughout the NAP process.

During the formulation and development of the NAP process several progress reports will be prepared and shared with stakeholders. A practical and user-friendly monitoring, reviewing and reporting system with performance indicators will also be prepared as part of this project, to allow stakeholders to make informed decisions about the progress of the project. The NAP technical team will be responsible for compiling the progress reports every 4 months and reporting findings to the relevant agencies while UN Environment will report monitoring progress to the GCF as per the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Agreement. The MoEWC will be engaged in the monitoring process throughout the project implementation phase and relevant government ministries preparing sectoral plans will report to the NAP coordinator and the MoEWC. In addition, the MoEWC will be responsible for continuing the monitoring and reporting process beyond the projects life cycle.

The appointed monitoring and evaluation officer and gender officer, in collaboration with the NAP Coordinator and the International Technical Advisor, will be responsible for monitoring the project indicators and updating the log-frame on an annual

basis. Any revisions to the log-frame will be reviewed by senior management at the MoEWC, MoF and UN Environment, with support from the administration and finance offices.

Given the proposed project duration of 36 months, report submissions from UN Environment to the GCF, in accordance with the Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Agreement, are suggested below.

- Portfolio report: due 30 July and 30 Jan of the year.
- Final report (completion report) together with Portfolio Report: due 30 July or 30 Jan (whichever is closer to the completion date).
- Preliminary financial report based on the unaudited financial statements: due 30 March.
- A certified annual financial report based on the Audited financial statements: due 30 June.

An independent TE will be conducted at the end of this 3-year project by the UN Environment Evaluation Office. The TE will assess the project performance against UN Environments evaluation criteria. These criteria include: i) relevance; ii) effectiveness; iii) efficiency; iv) impact; v) sustainability of outcomes; vi) replication and upscaling; and vii) factors such as, preparation, design, organisation and management. Consistent with the Universal Declaration on Human Rights, the TE will also consider dimensions of equality, inclusion and non-discrimination. Upon completion of the TE, the findings and recommendations will be disseminated within and beyond the project's geographical range to promote learning, feedback and knowledge sharing locally and internationally.

ANNEX I – Costed Log-frame

Outcome	Indicative Outputs	Indicative Activities	Explanation of different cost categories	Cost categories notes	Day/Units	Total (USD)	
Component 1: Institutional capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe							
<i>Sub-Component /Outcome 1. Stakeholders capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced. USD 539,500</i>	<i>1.1.NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built. (USD 159,500)</i>	1.1.1	Establish a permanent NAP Coordination Office at the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MoEWC), including functions and structures (i.e. a steering committee, NAP technical team and coordination body) to operationalise the NAP process and ensure long-term climate change adaptation mainstreaming.	Designate the NAP process coordination staff through official procedures.	National consultant recruitment (\$300/day)	30 days	USD 9,000
				Elaborate the ToR and clearly establish the mandate of the NAP Coordination Office and annexed structures (steering committee, NAP technical team members, coordination body and the project management unit)	Advertisement of positions in newspapers and online platforms.	USD 1,000	USD 1,000
		1.1.2	Define and communicate the NAP process roadmap – including the NAP communication strategy, the NAP endorsement procedure and process for stakeholder involvement over the next three years.	Develop a NAP roadmap, including a communication strategy to be used during the NAP process.	National consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 9,000
				Develop a stakeholder engagement plan with clear indications of NAP endorsement.	International consultant recruitment (\$500/day)	10 days	USD 5,000
					A two-day validation meeting	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
Meeting to validate the NAP roadmap and communication plan as	Printing	USD 3,000	USD 3,000				

				well as the stakeholder management plan.			
		1.1.3	Formally launch this NAP readiness project with high-level political and local support to facilitate formulation and implementation of the NAP.	Develop the background documentation, including a briefing note for relevant stakeholders on climate change impact, opportunities, and a summary of the NAP process.	National consultant recruitment	35 days	USD 10,500
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500
				Official ceremony for the launch of the NAP process in Zimbabwe (approx. 500 people)	Launch ceremony (including venue hire, materials, translator)	USD 20,000	USD 20,000
					Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
		1.1.4	Upscale the National, Provincial and District level NAP working groups established under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)' by: i) expanding their geographical reach; ii) increasing their focus to include all clusters identified in Zimbabwe's Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET); and iii) clearly defining tasks, roles and responsibilities of each NAP Working Group member,	Consultants to review the strengths and weaknesses of the existing NAP working groups and coordination mechanisms to amend/design ToRs accordingly.	National consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 9,000
				Develop the ToR of each National, Provincial and District level NAP working group	International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500

			using lessons learned from existing coordination mechanisms such as the NDC Steering Committee, Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the National Steering Committee on Climate Change (NSCCC).	Meet with identified experts to populate the NAP working groups.	A five-day validation meeting	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
				Publish the list of the NAP working groups responsible for the long-term running of the NAP process.	Travel	USD 2,000	USD 2,000	
		1.1.5	Train members of the NAP working groups as well as policy- and decision-makers from relevant government institutions identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation (including the MoEWC, Ministry of Women Affairs, Gender and Community Development (MoG), Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoF), Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (MoLG)) on: i) the current vulnerability of each economic and social sector; ii) recommended revisions to current policies and institutions outlined in the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP); iii) the standardised approach to implementing the NAP process, as defined in Activity 1.1.4; and iv) the	Develop training materials for the NAP working groups and policy- and decision-makers on each of the five topics listed in the Activity	National consultant recruitment	35 days	USD 10,500	
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500	
					For each year of the project, conduct a five-day training workshop in Mutare on the items above	One five-day training workshop x 3	USD 30,000	USD 30,000
					NAP coordinator and at least two members of the National NAP working group to conduct a week-long knowledge-sharing visit to an LDC, which has advanced further in the NAP process.	Travel	USD 8,000	USD 8,000

			system for appraising adaptation options developed under Activity 2.2.1.					
1.2. Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process. (USD 321,000)	1.2.1	Raise awareness of rural and urban communities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs) and civil society organisations (CSOs) on current and future climate scenarios, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities to increase resilience to climate change in all 60 districts of Zimbabwe.	Develop and design materials for the awareness campaign to be run over all 60 districts	National consultant recruitment: 30 days for preparation (USD 9,000) and two days per district to run the campaign (USD 36,000)	150 days	USD 45,000		
				Communication materials to be printed and translated	Printing and translation	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
					Travel across the 60 districts	USD 20,000	USD 20,000	
	1.2.2	Train vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise for climate change adaptation (e.g. women, the disabled, youth, and people living with HIV and AIDS) on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes for climate change adaptation to ensure their active participation in the NAP process.	Consultant to prepare and deliver training workshops in each of the 60 districts		National consultant recruitment: 30 days for preparation (USD 9,000) and two days per district to run the workshops (USD 36,000)	150 days	USD 45,000	
					Printing and translation	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
					One-day training workshop (USD 2,000) x 60 districts	USD 120,000	USD 120,000	
					Travel across the 60 districts	USD 20,000	USD 20,000	
	1.2.3	Develop a training manual on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into national and sub-national development planning by building on, and expanding upon, the training manual for district adaptation plan	Consultants to review and build upon the existing training manual		National consultant recruitment	40 days	USD 12,000	
					International consultant recruitment	20 days	USD 10,000	

			development being created under the EMA/UNDP project 'Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)'. Validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	USD 5,000		
		1.2.4	Train instructors to disseminate guidelines, tools and all relevant information from the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3 to provincial and district level administrators', local authorities, the NAP Working Group members and CSOs.	Consultants hired under Activity 1.2.3 to train NAP technical leaders	National consultant recruitment	20 days	USD 6,000	
		International consultant recruitment			10 days	USD 5,000		
		Training of Trainer's workshop		A five-day workshop	USD 10,000	USD 10,000		
				Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000		
		1.3. National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established. (USD 59,000)	1.3.1	Review the progress made to date, since the NAP process was initiated in September 2015, including a review of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) undertaken by the GoZ.	Consultant to produce a review document of activities to date related to the NAP process.	National consultant recruitment	25 days	USD 7,500
					Meetings with relevant stakeholders involved with the process to date.	Meetings	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
			1.3.2	Review district development plans and recommend opportunities for: i) disaster risk management; and ii) the integration of climate change adaptation using the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3.	Consultant to review existing development plans and propose solutions	National consultant recruitment	50 days	USD 15,000
						International consultant recruitment	25 days	USD 12,500
					Validation workshop of recommendations	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	USD 3,500
			Travel	USD 3,000		USD 3,000		
			1.3.3	Develop and institutionalise – within the MoEWC – a strategy for the periodic review of cross-	Policy expert to develop a strategy for the periodic review	National consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 9,000
Validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop				USD 3,500	USD 3,500		

			sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.				
Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP							
<i>Sub-Component /Outcome</i> 2. Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized. (USD 590,500)	2.1 Sustainable climate database management system to inform climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance. (USD 483,500)	2.1.1	Undertake a gap analysis and needs assessment for a fully operational and sustainable climate information system in Zimbabwe.	Consultants to conduct the gap analysis and needs assessments	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000
				Workshop to validate gaps and needs	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	USD 3,500
		2.1.2	Develop an integrated database management system on climate data to collate all information stored on institutional climate databases and ensure the systematic storage of climate data.	Design a national system to manage climate change information	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000
				Validation of the management system	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	USD 3,500
		2.1.3	Develop an accessible online climate change information portal that translates complicated technical information into actionable statements that are relevant to all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities.	Hire a webmaster to design and develop a climate change website	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000
				Validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	USD 3,500
				Procure a domain to host the website for 10 years from the first year of the project	Website domain cost for 10 years	USD 10,000	USD 10,000
		2.1.4	Analyse meteorological and hydrological data to inform past climate trends and develop downscaled climate scenarios for the periods 2020-2040, 2041-2060, and 2061-2080.	Engage hydro-meteorological experts to develop and run existing models to generate climate scenarios for the period 2020-2040, 2041-2060, 2061-2080 at sub-national levels	National consultant recruitment	100 days	USD 30,000
					International consultant recruitment	80 days	USD 40,000

			Technical validation workshop on the model outputs	A three-day technical validation workshop	USD 7,500	USD 7,500
				Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
	2.1.5	Develop regional vulnerability assessments using the downscaled climate scenarios developed under Activity 2.1.4 to inform provincial- and district-level adaptation planning in the medium- and long-term.	Consultants to develop regional vulnerability assessments	International consultant recruitment	50 days	USD 25,000
				National consultant recruitment	150 days	USD 45,000
			Validation workshop	A five-day validation workshop	USD 10,000	USD 10,000
	2.1.6	Develop an operation and maintenance manual for the climate database management system developed under Activity 2.1.2 and disseminate to relevant stakeholders.	Consultants to develop the climate information system's operation and maintenance manual	National consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 9,000
				International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500
				A 1-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	USD 3,500
			Validation workshop to distribute manual to relevant stakeholders.	Printing	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
				Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
	2.1.7	Train staff from relevant departments within the MoEWC (including the CCMD and MSD) on: i) project management, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting; ii) information and communications technology; iii) the use and calibration of climate monitoring equipment and multiple climate data sources; iv) downscaling of climate change models; and v) the use of geographical information systems and remote sensing in mapping exercises.	Consultants to plan and run the training sessions as well as identify staff needs to inform the development of the training courses.	National consultant recruitment	45 days	USD 13,500
				International consultant recruitment	20 days	USD 10,000
			A two-day workshop on each topic, once a year throughout the projects duration	5 x two-day training workshops held once a year for three years.	USD 75,000	USD 75,000
				Printing of training materials	USD 2,000	USD 2,000
				Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000

		2.1.8	Improve quality of information used to inform early warning systems to render advice on weather-related impacts on new infrastructure, as well as mitigation of potential damage to existing infrastructure.	Procure and install 10 automatic weather stations to cover spatial data gaps and inform climate modelling	National consultant recruitment	45 days	USD 13,500
					Contract service providers for the purchase of 10 weather stations (USD 5,000 per unit, installation fee of USD 5,000 per unit)	USD 100,000	USD 100,000
					Travel	USD 5,500	USD 5,500
	2.2 <i>Adaptation options appraised and prioritized. (USD 107,000)</i>	2.2.1	Develop a system to appraise adaptation options, including the economic, ecological, and social costs and benefits of adaptation measures.	Hire consultants to develop a system to appraise adaptation options	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000
					International consultant recruitment	40 days	USD 20,000
					Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500
					Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
		2.2.2	Define national criteria for prioritizing the implementation of interventions based on development needs, climate vulnerability, risks, existing plans and economic valuation of ecosystem goods and services generated through study or research programmes under Output 3.3.	Consultants hired under Activity 2.2.1 to draft criteria	National consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 9,000
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500
					Validation workshop	A two-day validation workshop	USD 5,000
					Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
		2.2.3	Conduct an appraisal of adaptation options in all sectors at national and sub-national levels using the system developed in Activity 2.2.1 that identifies priority areas for interventions to build climate resilience.	Consultant hired under Activity 2.2.1 to conduct the appraisal	National consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 9,000
International consultant recruitment	30 days				USD 15,000		
Meeting venue	A two-day validation workshop				USD 5,000	USD 5,000	
			Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000		
Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for NAP process							
		3.1.1			National consultant recruitment	80 days	USD 24,000

<p><i>Sub-Component /Outcome 3. NAP implementation resources identified, and studies to inform medium- to long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted. (USD 735,500)</i></p>	<p><i>3.1 Costs of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in Zimbabwe estimated. (USD 96,500)</i></p>		<p>Undertake a study on adaptation costs of the economic sectors identified in the draft National Climate Policy and identify information gaps which may prevent a reliable estimation of climate change adaptation implementation costs in the medium- and long-term.</p>	Hire consultants to undertake the study on the adaptation options	International consultant recruitment	10 days	USD 5,000	
				Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	USD 7,500	
					Travel	USD 5,500	USD 5,500	
		3.1.2	<p>Undertake a detailed economic study to fill information gaps and estimate the implementation costs of the adaptation interventions included in Zimbabwe's cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.</p>		<p>Hire consultants to undertake the economic study and estimate implementation costs adaptation measures</p>	National consultant recruitment	80 days	USD 24,000
						International consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 15,000
				Validation workshop	A five-day validation workshop	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
	Travel	USD 5,500	USD 5,500					
	<p><i>3.2 Resource mobilisation strategy developed and existing funding mechanisms revised. (USD 294,000)</i></p>	3.2.1	<p>Identify new financial sources to address the adaptation needs assessed under Activity 2.2.3 through public, private, bilateral and multilateral partnerships.</p>	<p>Hire consultants to conduct desk review and facilitate consultations with identified donors</p>	National consultant recruitment	50 days	USD 15,000	
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500	
				<p>Hire an international consultant to advise on public and private finance and adaptation</p>	A five-day consultation with potential national (private sector) and international donors	USD 30,000	USD 30,000	
		3.2.2	<p>Develop an adaptation finance strategy to: i) access new financial sources identified under Activity 3.2.1; ii) review and strengthen the</p>	<p>Undertake stakeholder consultations to collect data to inform the finance strategy</p>	Validation workshop	Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
						National consultant recruitment	80 days	USD 24,000
International consultant recruitment					25 days	USD 12,500		

			structure of existing funding institutions (e.g. the Environmental Fund and soon to be established Climate Change Fund); and iii) support effective distribution of funds across sectors according to adaptation priorities identified in Component 2.	Hire consultants to develop the adaptation strategy	Consultation and validation workshops	USD 15,000	USD 15,000
			Validation workshop	Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000	
		3.2.3	Design a tool to track resources allocated for climate change adaptation within the national budget and funding sources identified through activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.	Consultants to develop the tool	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000
					International consultant recruitment	45 days	USD 22,500
				Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	USD 7,500
					Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
		3.2.4	Develop workshop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders to initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy developed under Activity 3.2.2	Hire consultants to develop training toolkits for adaptation finance	National consultant recruitment	100 days	USD 30,000
					International consultant recruitment	20 days	USD 10,000
				Five-day training workshop for 15-20 policymakers	A five-day training workshop	USD 10,000	USD 10,000
				Printing of toolkits for workshop	Printing	USD 7,000	USD 7,000
		3.2.5	Develop three GCF Concept Notes and associated documents for accessing the project preparation facility, based on the concept priorities identified by the Readiness Project approved by the GCF in 2016.	Hire an international consultant to develop GCF Concept Notes and associated documents	National consultant recruitment	120 days	USD 36,000
					International consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 30,000
				Meetings with relevant stakeholders and policymakers	Meeting costs	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
Travel	USD 3,000				USD 3,000		

3.3 <i>Study or research programmes to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors. (USD 345,000)</i>	3.3.1	Conduct study and/or research programmes in collaboration with relevant universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe (e.g. University of Zimbabwe, Bindura University, Midlands State University, National University of Science and Technology, Chinhoyi University of Technology, Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre and Matopo Research Station), to measure the effectiveness of past, present and future adaptation interventions to inform the business plans and financial models developed under Activity 3.3.4.	Hire a consultant to design the research programme	National consultant recruitment	50 days	USD 15,000
			Provide research grants for postgraduate students in government institutions	Research grants	USD 150,000	USD 150,000
			Meetings and workshops to launch and publicise the study and research programme	Meetings and workshops	USD 10,000	USD 10,000
				Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
	3.3.2	Review past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented across Zimbabwe and identify gaps which can be used to inform adaptation interventions.	Hire a local consultant to assess the previous and ongoing adaptation projects, meeting with the PMU as required	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000
				International consultant recruitment	25 days	USD 12,500
				Meetings and workshops	USD 9,000	USD 9,000
				Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
	3.3.3	Map the responsibilities of main institutions in implementing, maintaining and monitoring relevant research programmes identified under Activity 3.3.2.	Undertake an institutional assessment through meetings with key institutions, mapping their involvement in relevant projects, conducting a desk review and subsequent write-up	National consultant recruitment	45 days	USD 13,500
				International consultant recruitment	20 days	USD 10,000

				Amending the ToR to build the capacity of the existing research teams	Workshops (validation, meetings)	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
					Travel	USD 2,000	USD 2,000	
		3.3.4	Develop business plans and financial models, in collaboration with the private-sector, to demonstrate the financial value of ecosystem goods and services generated by previous projects (e.g. Supporting Enhanced Climate Action (SECA) for low carbon development).	Hire an international consultant with experience in valuation of ecosystem goods and services and development of financial models	National consultant recruitment	80 days	USD 24,000	
					International consultant recruitment	45 days	USD 22,500	
				Hire a local consultant as facilitator	Meetings/workshops	USD 15,000	USD 15,000	
				Consultation and validation workshops	Printing and translation of business plans	USD 5,000	USD 5,000	
					Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000	
		3.3.5	Publish the knowledge generated from the study and research programme conducted under Activity 3.3.2 on the online climate information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2.	Produce research progress reports and other material to disseminate results during project lifespan	National consultant recruitment	45 days	USD 13,500	
				Update the website developed under Activity 2.1.2				
Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting on the NAP process								
<i>Sub-Component /Outcome 4. Monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe</i>	<i>4.1 A monitoring and reviewing system for the NAP process established. (USD 57,000)</i>	4.1.1	Develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short, medium and long-term targets; iv) outputs	Hire consultants to draft the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000	
					International consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 15,000	
					A one-day validation workshop	A one-day validation workshop	USD 3,500	USD 3,500
						Meetings	USD 5,000	USD 5,000

<i>improved. (USD 522,000)</i>			and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.	Meetings with relevant stakeholders and policymakers to decide upon: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short, medium and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions.	Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000		
		4.1.2	Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process by building on the current Results Based Management System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015).	LC to draft policy amendment Validation workshop	National consultant recruitment A one-day validation workshop	30 days USD 3,500	USD 9,000 USD 3,500		
		4.2 <i>In-depth training of national government representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and reviewing system conducted. (USD 158,000)</i>	4.2.1	Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system developed under Activity 4.1.1.	Consultants to develop the guidelines, tools and training manuals	National consultant recruitment International consultant recruitment	60 days 30 days	USD 18,000 USD 15,000	
	Validation workshop				A three-day validation workshop Printing and translation	USD 7,500 USD 10,000	USD 7,500 USD 10,000		
	4.2.2				Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and	Consultants hired under Activity 4.1.1 to	National consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 4,500
							International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500

			thematic lead ministries and departments – including <i>inter alia</i> the MoEWC, MoE, MoLG, and Ministry of Science and Technology (MoST) – on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.	train technical staff on the monitoring system.						
				Meeting package for a five-day workshop	A five-day training workshop	USD 10,000	USD 10,000			
					Travel	USD 5,500	USD 5,500			
		4.2.3	Raise awareness of urban and rural communities, NGOs and CSOs on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.2.1.	Consultants hired under activity 4.1.1 to provide training to urban and rural communities.	National consultant recruitment	40 days	USD 12,000			
					International consultant recruitment	40 days	USD 20,000			
				Meeting package for a three-day workshop for each of the eight provinces	A three-day training workshop x 8	USD 48,000	USD 48,000			
	4.3 NAP document and communication material on NAP formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring developed and disseminated. (USD 307,000)	4.3.1	Analyse and document the lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.	Meetings with relevant stakeholders and policymakers	National consultant recruitment (NAP Monitoring Consultant - over the three years)	300 days	USD 90,000			
International consultant recruitment					50 days	USD 25,000				
Meetings					USD 5,000	USD 5,000				
							Consultants to develop NAP document based on learnings from Components 1, 2 and 3.	A five-day validation workshop	USD 10,000	USD 10,000
							Validation workshop	Travel	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
								Printing	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
					4.3.2	Publish the findings generated under Activity 4.3.1 on ministerial websites, the climate change	Hire consultant to gather and publish the findings, including the	National consultant recruitment	60 days	USD 18,000

			information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2 and other relevant platforms and networks, including NAP GSPs and the UNFCCC.	writing of summary articles			
				Design/publishing specialist	Design consultant	USD 10,000	USD 10,000
		4.3.3	Produce and disseminate short documentaries clips and radio programmes on the implementation of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.	Consultant to organise production teams and specific information included in documentaries/radio broadcasts	National consultant recruitment	50 days	USD 15,000
				Videographer/sound specialist/production team for producing documentaries	Production costs	USD 30,000	USD 30,000
				Validation workshop	A three-day validation workshop	USD 7,500	USD 7,500
					Translation	USD 3,000	USD 3,000
					Travel	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
		4.3.4	Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC through the adaptation communication to the UNFCCC.	Consultants to finalise the NAP document and prepare preparation materials for government officials traveling to international conferences.	National consultant recruitment	30 days	USD 9,000
					International consultant recruitment	15 days	USD 7,500
					Printing and translation	USD 5,000	USD 5,000
		4.3.5	Present the NAP document and lessons learned from the NAP process in Zimbabwe during climate change-related	Travel for two government representatives to six international events (SBIs or COPs)	Travel for international events	USD 24,000	USD 24,000

			international and regional meetings.	Arrange debriefing about NAP discussion and decisions at international level	five-day debriefing workshop	USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
				Communication materials	Printing	USD 25,000	USD 25,000	
Total Project Activities							USD 2,387,500	
National Level Project Management Unit (PMU) Cost				Project Coordinator (full-time, seconded officer from the Climate Change Management Department)	USD 2,500 x 36 months	36 months	USD 90,000	
				Project Assistant with financial background (full time)	USD 1,600 x 36 months	36 months	USD 57,600	
				Office supplies & IT equipment		USD 10,000	USD 10,000	
				Audit	Three audits (one per year)	USD 3,300	USD 9,900	
				PSC meetings	One PSC per year	Three days	USD 9,000	
Total PMU Cost								USD 176,500
Contingency Fee						5%	USD 119,375	
Delivery Partner Fee						8.5%	USD 202,900	
Total Project Cost								USD 2,886,275

ANNEX II – Additional reasoning and documentation

a. Paradigm shift and replication potential

The paradigm shift to be realised through the implementation of this proposed project is to transform the behaviour and approach towards climate change adaptation in Zimbabwe. The process will integrate and mainstream climate change adaptation into new and existing national and sub-national policies, strategies, plans and programmes affecting the main climate-sensitive sectors in Zimbabwe. Climate change adaptation will also be incorporated into existing institutional structures, complementing the existing development strategies and processes in Zimbabwe.

The NAP formulation and implementation process will help to mobilise climate change adaptation funding and support the monitoring and reviewing of climate change adaptation measures. The NAP will also encourage the effective dissemination of climate change adaptation finance for vulnerable populations, economic sectors and regions in Zimbabwe, through increased coordination among relevant ministries and partnerships with the private sector. In addition, the NAP will increase the effectiveness of climate change information systems in compiling and disseminating knowledge, experience, lessons learned, gaps and needs at national and sub-national levels.

b. Contribution to creation of an enabling environment

The need for climate change adaptation in Zimbabwe has been recognised by the GoZ and is already reflected in some of the country's development policies and programmes, and institutional structures. The GoZ has a dedicated CCMD in the MoEWC, and relevant ministries and departments (e.g. the MoE, MoLG and MoST) are engaged in strengthening institutional capacity to promote climate change adaptation activities. As part of this project, a PMU will be established to coordinate and support planned adaptation activities within the MoEWC.

The NAP process will build the capacity of government stakeholders to conduct monitoring activities, as well as review climate change adaptation planning based on strategic information. The long-term generation of climate change adaptation information and knowledge will be ensured through the support of scientific research and the establishment of mechanisms to learn from the NAP process.

The NAP formulation and implementation process in Zimbabwe will also take a consultative approach which will ensure multi-stakeholder participation. This approach will strengthen the existing mechanisms for participation in climate change adaptation decisions in Zimbabwe. For example, Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.4, 1.1.5, 2.1.5 and 3.2.4 will focus on participation at the government level, while Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.4, 1.2.4, 2.2.1, 3.3.4, 4.1.1 and 4.2.1 will ensure that mechanisms are in place to allow participation from civil society and the private sector. Activities 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 4.2.3 and 4.3.3 will further contribute to increased participation through awareness-raising and training activities. The consultative approach will ensure transparency, inclusiveness, wider acceptance and ownership, while also promoting the involvement of the most vulnerable people in Zimbabwe. Following government approval of the NAP, relevant ministries, departments, NGOs and private sector stakeholders will be engaged in developing adaptation programmes and projects, accessing funding and implementing programmes and projects. This will ensure their continued engagement in the process of the implementation of the NAP.

c. Contribution to regulatory framework and policies

Through the creation of the CCMD, Zimbabwe has decided to internalize and institutionalize climate change adaptation planning. The proposed project will enhance sectoral and cross-sectoral national and sub-national policies and plans through the integration of climate change considerations. The proposed project, therefore, has considerable potential to influence and strengthen national and local adaptation policies and programmes during the NAP process formulation and implementation.

d. Environmental, social and economic co-benefits, including gender-sensitive development impact

The proposed project will integrate climate change considerations into all social and economic development sectors in Zimbabwe through the formulation and implementation of this NAP process. Zimbabwe's vital economic and social sectors will become climate-resilient because of these policy developments and amendments. In addition, adaptation options will supplement the existing development efforts aimed at reducing poverty and building resilience.

Similarly, the NAP process places inclusiveness and gender equality as a top priority to accommodate the concerns of *inter alia* disadvantaged communities, women and children. A gender-sensitive approach will be ensured through extensive stakeholder engagements during the formulation and implementation of the NAP process.

e. Vulnerability of country and beneficiary groups

The land-locked and largely semi-arid nation of Zimbabwe is vulnerable to climate change and variability. There are now more hot days and fewer cold days than in the past and extreme weather events such as droughts, floods and hailstorms are becoming increasingly intense and frequent. Zimbabwe's annual mean surface temperature has increased by about 0.4°C since 1900, with the most pronounced increases occurring during the dry season²⁵. Furthermore, the five warmest years on record have all occurred since 1987²⁶. In comparison, the total amount of rainfall received during the wet season has decreased by ~5% since 1900 and rainfall patterns have also started changing as more dry days are being recorded during the wet season²⁷. These climate change impacts are threatening *inter alia* water supplies, food security and health, thereby impeding the country's social and economic progress. Future climate change scenarios also indicate that floods and droughts will become more frequent and severe because of increased rainfall variability, and temperatures will increase by between 1°C and 3°C by 2050²⁸. Such a scenario would, therefore, have considerable detrimental impacts on Zimbabwe's economy and people.

The GoZ recognises that climate change is a serious threat that has the potential to undermine socio-economic and climate change adaptation progress to date. However, Zimbabwe's underperforming economy and low level of development limits the country's capacity to adapt to the current and future impacts of climate change. Advancing the NAP process through this GCF-funded project will strengthen Zimbabwe's adaptive capacity, thereby reducing the country's vulnerability to climate change.

²⁵ Brazier. A. 2015. Climate Change in Zimbabwe: Facts for Planners and Decision Makers

²⁶ Chagutah. T. 2010. Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Preparedness in Southern Africa. Zimbabwe Country Report.

²⁷ Brazier. A. 2015. Climate Change in Zimbabwe: Facts for Planners and Decision Makers

²⁸ USAID. 2015. Climate Change Information Fact Sheet: Zimbabwe.

In 2016, the GoZ led by the MoMID and with support from UNDP, conducted a national assessment to map hazards in Zimbabwe to form a knowledge base for building resilience among rural communities²⁹. The assessment identified which areas of the country are at risk from different hazards. These hazards included: i) drought (see figure 1); ii) mid-season dry spells; iii) flooding; iv) landmines; v) HIV and AIDS; vi) cereal and livestock prices; vii) crop pests and diseases; viii) animal diseases; and ix) diarrhoeal diseases. Based on this assessment, the most climate vulnerable districts were identified. These districts are mainly located in the South West and southern parts of Zimbabwe, where semi-arid conditions are experienced in the Limpopo basin.

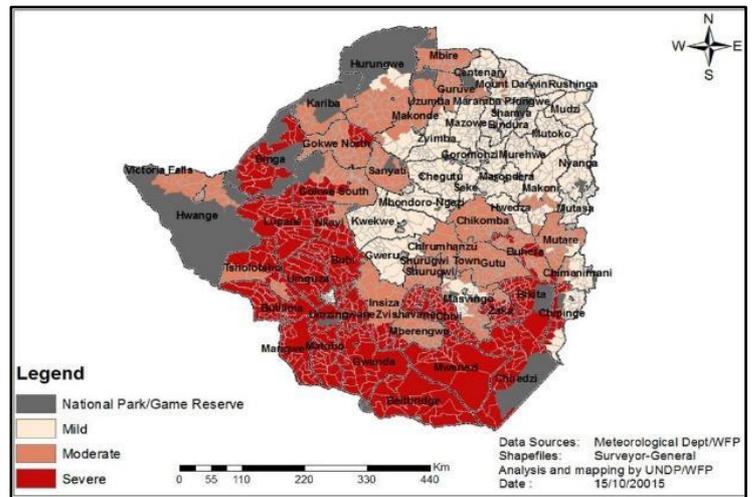


Figure 1: Map showing drought proneness in Zimbabwe.

Approximately 65% of Zimbabwe's population lives in rural areas and are dependent on climate-sensitive livelihoods such as arable and pastoral farming³⁰. However, limited natural resources and opportunities in rural areas is accelerating rural-to-urban migration. Despite this rural-to-urban migration, agriculture is still a vital economic sector within Zimbabwe that employs 70% of the economically active population and contributes 13% to the GDP.³¹ Much of the country's agricultural production is dependent on rainfall so is particularly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Those communities lacking access to irrigation are most vulnerable to changes in rainfall variability, but female-headed households and disadvantaged households are also particularly vulnerable³². Disadvantaged people experience disproportionate losses because of climate change impacts. These impacts include: i) damages and/or losses to shelter and infrastructure; ii) malnutrition and diseases; iii) displacement of communities; and iv) loss of productivity and subsequent loss of income. In addition, children are an especially vulnerable group and under-nutrition in children is already a major public health problem in Zimbabwe. This problem is expected to increase under climate change conditions because of reduced crop production and increased food insecurity³³.

f. Need for strengthening institutional capacity (financial, economic, social and institutional needs)

The GoZ recognises the need to integrate climate change adaptation into plans, strategies and policies to increase the adaptive capacity of Zimbabwe. However, institutional capacity needs to be strengthened to achieve this. The CCMD under the MoEWC was established in 2013 and is responsible for coordination of climate change adaptation at local, provincial and national levels. The department is still in its early stages of development and has not yet been decentralised due to shortage of human and financial resources. Zimbabwe is consequently relying heavily on external funds to implement adaptation projects nationally.

The MoEWC will execute the proposed project with support from UN Environment as the delivery partner. Existing institutions and coordination mechanisms will be fully utilized during the NAP process and improved upon where necessary. In addition, domestic financing mechanism for climate change adaptation will be enhanced. The MoEWC and CCMD will be capacitated and strengthened to formulate and implement the NAP process. During NAP implementation, capacity enhancement and institutional strengthening will continue to be an important element of

²⁹ United Nations Development Program. 2016. Mapping of Selected Hazards Affecting Rural Livelihoods in Zimbabwe - A District and Ward Analysis

³⁰ Chagutah, T. 2010. Climate Change Vulnerability and Adaptation Preparedness in Southern Africa. Zimbabwe Country Report.

³¹ United Nations Development Program. 2016. Mapping of Selected Hazards Affecting Rural Livelihoods in Zimbabwe - A District and Ward Analysis

³² UNDP. 2008. Coping with Drought and Climate Change Project: Baseline Study. Final Report.

³³ UNICEF. 2014. Children and Climate Change in Zimbabwe.

funding for national adaptation actions.

g. Existence of national coordination mechanism that creates coherence with existing development and climate change plans and policies

Although national coordination mechanisms in Zimbabwe exist, processes and procedures within these mechanisms are not formally adhered to. This limits the impact of such mechanisms. The NSCCC is a powerful tool for offering technical and conceptual guidance on the formulation or amendment of adaptation strategies, policies and plans. The INDC Steering Committee is the largest coordination mechanism in Zimbabwe, which has been successful in formulating the country's INDCs. This committee meets quarterly and engages with a large variety of stakeholders. There is also a High-Level Steering Committee which is chaired by the Office of the President and Cabinet, as well as the Technical Steering Committee chaired by the MoEWC. These mechanisms, however, are all at the national level, with limited input from provincial or district-level stakeholders.

h. Application of best practices

During the UNFCCs COP16, parties decided to establish a process to enable LDC Parties to formulate and implement NAPs, building upon their experience in preparing and implementing NAPAs, as a means of identifying medium- and long-term adaptation needs and developing and implementing strategies and programmes to address those needs (decision 1/CP.16, para 15).

Experiences and lessons learned from local and national climate change adaptation projects as well as research and NGOs activities will provide a basis to identify and prioritise adaptation options for the NAP process. In addition, the GoZ will prioritise actions that improve the adaptive capacities of disadvantaged and climate vulnerable communities. As knowledge documentation is one of the key activities of Zimbabwe's NAP process, the documentation and dissemination of climate information and the NAP process will be used to inform any innovations and develop best practices throughout the projects implementation phase. This will support and address medium- to long-term adaptation needs of the Zimbabwean economy, people and environment.

i. Environmental, social assessments, including gender considerations

The proposed project is focused on building capacity and advancing the NAP process in Zimbabwe. All outcomes are related to strengthening the country's institutional, technical and financial capacity. The project will not be implementing any on-the-ground adaptation interventions, so there will be no additional pressure on environmental and social resources. As a result, an environmental and social impact assessment to identify, predict and evaluate environmental impacts and propose corresponding mitigation measures will not be needed. A separate environmental and social management plan or framework will not be needed, and the Fund's environmental and social safeguard standards will be complied with automatically. Furthermore, in line with recommendations from the GCF to mainstream gender in readiness support³⁴ gender equality will be taken into consideration when: i) procuring consultants; ii) undertaking awareness raising and training activities; and iii) establishing the composition of the PSC.

j. Risk assessment summary

The GoZ has decided to advance the NAP process upscaling and improving upon the existing NAP working groups at National, Provincial and District level to inform climate change adaptation decision-making. Each working group will be coordinated by the relevant government department or ministry and the relevant Secretariat will chair the meeting.

³⁴ GCF. 2017. Mainstreaming Gender in Green Climate Fund Projects. P16

The National-level NAP working group will be cross-sectoral and include, for example, representatives from the MoF and the MoG.

The roles and responsibilities of stakeholders within working groups need to be well defined to ensure that documents are produced efficiently using decision 5/CP.17 and NAP Technical Guidelines. However, the establishment of these coordination mechanisms will create extra workload for relevant ministries – specifically the Secretariat – which may prove problematic. This is considered a risk that may delay the NAP process in Zimbabwe. To mitigate this, the NAP Coordination Office established under the MoEWC as part of the project (Outcome 1), will be responsible for overseeing the management of the NAP coordination mechanisms. Subject specialists such as a gender expert will be employed by the MoEWC to facilitate the coordination process and to prepare necessary documents so that stakeholders can concentrate on reviewing climate change adaptation documents and providing strategic guidance. In addition, the CCMD and MoEWC – the two government entities responsible for the NAP process – will provide logistical, technical and financial support to other ministries to ensure the integration of climate change adaptation across multiple sectors.

It is likely that weak institutional capacity and inadequate knowledge-based human resources will delay the NAP process in Zimbabwe. To manage this risk, the project will enhance capacity at institutional and individual levels to advance the NAP process. In addition, several training elements of the project will be undertaken on a continual basis through the project to ensure that the technical capacity of relevant government staff and stakeholders are strengthened during the projects implementation. By offering frequent training over the project period of three years, the detrimental effects of staff turnover will be reduced.

Furthermore, funding will be a critical limiting factor for advancing the NAP process in Zimbabwe. To mitigate this risk and successfully formulate the NAP process, designated project funds from the GCF will need to be disbursed timeously. Domestic funding resources will also need to be strengthened to ensure the NAP process continues beyond the lifespan of the proposed GCF-funded project. This risk will be mitigated under Outcome 3.

Annex III – Letters from the Government of Zimbabwe

All communications should be addressed to
"The Secretary for Environment Water and Climate"
Telephone: 701681-2 or 701691-2
Telegraphic address:
"ENVIRONMENT"



Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate
11th Floor, Kaguvi Building
Cnr. Central Avenue & Forth Street.
P Bag 7753
Causeway
Harare

4 October 2016

Green Climate Fund

Dear Mr Nakoulima, Dear Mr Polycarp

RE: APPLICATION FOR NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN READINESS SUPPORT

On behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, and in my capacity as the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA) Focal Point for Zimbabwe and recalling the most recent GCF decision B.13/09 'to expedite support for developing countries for the formulation of national adaptation plans, and for the subsequent implementation of projects, policies and programmes identified by them,' as well as Paris Decision 1/CP.21, paragraph 46 that 'requests the Green Climate Fund to expedite support for developing country Parties for the formulation of national adaptation plans,' I request your facilitation in accessing support for formulation and implementation of National Adaptation Plan (NAP) for Zimbabwe.

Developing countries and especially landlocked countries are extremely vulnerable to the effects of climate change. African countries such as Zimbabwe have diverse ecological diversity and very low carbon footprint, yet highly vulnerable to natural hazards such as flooding, violent storms, frequent drought and erratic rainfall which are impacting our environment, economy, and population. Therefore, adaption is a priority for the country. Zimbabwe has established a department of Climate Change Management and has developed a National Climate Change Response Strategy to urgently address the climate change challenges. However, due to the increased frequency and uncertainty of disasters, a robust and implementable medium to long-term adaptation plan, strengthened early warning systems and institutional capacity building are necessary for reducing impacts of climate change on the economy, infrastructure and population of Zimbabwe.

In order to support the NAP formulation, I would like to inform you that Zimbabwe is seeking assistance from United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as its delivery partner to formulate the National Adaptation Plan and build relevant institutional capacity and structures.

I welcome any guidance from you on the way forward in accessing support and remain ready to answer questions you may have.



W. Zhakata

Director Climate Change Management /GCF National Focal Point

CC:

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Email: Richard.Munang@unep.org

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United Nations Environment Programme

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		3.2.1; ii) review and strengthen the structure of existing funding institutions (e.g. the Environmental Fund and soon to be established Climate Change Fund); and iii) support effective distribution of funds across sectors according to adaptation priorities identified in Component 2.												
		3.2.3 Design a tool to track resources allocated for climate change adaptation within the national budget and funding sources identified through activities 3.2.1 and 3.2.2.												
		3.2.4 Develop workshop training toolkits and provide training to strengthen the capacity of relevant government stakeholders to initiate the implementation of the adaptation finance strategy developed under Activity 3.2.2.												
		3.2.5 Develop three GCF Concept Notes and associated documents for accessing the project preparation facility and finalise one GCF Funding Proposal for climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction.												
	3.3 Study or research programmes conducted to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.	3.3.1 Conduct study and/or research programmes in collaboration with relevant universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe (e.g. University of Zimbabwe, Bindura University, Midlands State University, National University of Science and Technology, Chinhoyi University of Technology, Scientific and Industrial Research and Development Centre and Matopo Research Station), to measure the effectiveness of past, present and future adaptation interventions to inform the business plans and financial models developed under Activity 3.3.4.												
		3.3.2 Review past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented across Zimbabwe and identify gaps which												

