



GREEN
CLIMATE
FUND

Readiness and Preparatory Support Interim Progress Report

Zimbabwe: “Building capacity to advance National Adaptation Plan Process in Zimbabwe”

Grant Agreement Number (ZWE-RS-002)


Delivery Partner Name: United Nations Environment Programme

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For more information, please refer to the GCF Readiness and Preparatory Support Programme guidebook available [online](#). Please submit the Interim Progress Report to opm@gcfund.org.

Interim Progress report should be prepared and signed by Delivery Partner and/or National Designated Authority (NDA).

Name and Title (DP): Henrik Slotte Position: Head, Green Climate Fund Coordination Unit	Signature: 	Date: 28.07.2022
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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The GCF approved funding of the Zimbabwe NAP project on 11 May 2018 (Grant effectiveness date) for a period of three years ending on 10 May 2021. In recognition of the potential impact of the COVID 19 Pandemic on project implementation, the GCF approved the project extension for six months (as per DCP/2020/172.23) and the revised expiry date was 9 Nov 2021. However due to the impact of the COVID 19 global pandemic on programming in 2020, a further 13 months extension was approved by GCF on 14 December 2021 which brings the new expiry date to 30 November 2022. The first advance disbursement of USD 877,525 was requested on 8 June 2018 and received by UNEP on 28 June 2018, second disbursement of USD 924,951 was requested on 6 December 2019 and received by UNEP on 19 March 2020. A third disbursement of USD 1,084,248.04 was requested on 17 February 2022 and received by UNEP on 17 June 2022. The project inception workshop was held on 26 and 27 February 2019. Total actual cumulative expenditures as of 30 June 2022 is 1,351,582.58

UNEP is the Delivery Partner and manages the grant. UNEP periodically transfers funds to the implementing partners upon completion of defined outputs and submission of quarterly financial statements as per the agreement between UNEP and the implementing partner. The implementing partner for this project the Department of Climate Change (DCC)

Key achievements during this reporting period (January – June 2022):

During the reporting period, the main project progress and achievements include: Organization of a high level sensitization workshops (Activity 1.1.5), on; (a) 28 January 2022 for policy makers (secretaries for provincial affairs) on climate change adaptation, (b) Mainstreaming climate change adaptation Sensitization workshop for Local Authorities Chief Executive Officers on the 16-17 of February 2022; In activity 1.2.4, three Training of Trainer' workshops were held on Climate Change Mainstreaming Manual- February, 9-11, 2022, March 9-11, 2022 and May 11-13, 2022; under activity 1.3.2, Validation of the Recommendations Report on Opportunities for Mainstreaming Climate Change in Development Planning was held on 15 February 2022; under activity 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3, 3.1.1 and 3.1.2 the validation of the Prioritized Adaptation Options report and Consultative meetings on the Cost Benefit Analysis Model technical Meeting was held on 27 January 2022. under activity 3.2.2 stakeholder consultative Meetings for the development of the Adaptation Finance Strategy for Zimbabwe were also held (First meeting was held on 6 April 2022 and second meeting on 20 May 2022); capacity building and awareness raising initiatives were also carried out in sixteen districts of Matabeleland North, Mashonaland East and West provinces between January and June 2022(Matabeleland North 17-21 January 2022, Mashonaland East 7-11 February and 7-11 March 2022 and Mashonaland West 9-13 May 2022) targeting local leadership, vulnerable groups and communities on the need for mainstreaming climate change issues in their decision making processes (Activity 1.2.1 and 1.2.2); under activity 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.2.3 and 3.1.1 Quality Assurance meetings of the draft deliverables on prioritization, and Costing of Adaptation Options was held on 23-25 February 2022. finally, a stakeholder validation of the cost benefit analysis report was held on 21 June 2022 which paved way for the development of the Adaptation finance strategy for Zimbabwe which is currently being finalized.

Actual expenditure for this reporting period (January to June 2022 was USD 232,940.11. The budget for the next implementation period is US 571,300.

Planned activities for the next reporting period (July – December 2022):

During the next six months the project will focus on achieving the following outputs and activities within permissible COVID 19 restrictions at the time:

- Activity 1.1.5 Organize one training workshop for local authorities at the district level on the climate change mainstreaming agenda. The session will target key policy and decision makers who are critical game changers in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning in line with the governments thrust on the climate change agenda to steer the country towards a low carbon development trajectory and to build resilience as the country devolves its political and administrative structures.
- Activity 1.2.1 participate at the Zimbabwe Agricultural show and provincial shows as way of raising awareness on climate change adaptation issues, dissemination of NAP readiness project publicity material and engaging stakeholders and members of the public on climate change adaptation and mainstreaming agenda
- Activity 1.2.1 Carry out seventeen awareness raising campaigns in three provinces namely- Harare, Manicaland and Bulawayo targeting subnational level planners at the District level including community representatives and traditional leadership aimed at changing behavioral outcomes necessary to build community resilience.
- Activity 1.2.2 Conduct the remaining seventeen capacity building workshops (back-to-back with activity 1.2.1) for vulnerable groups (women and Youth) on Climate change adaptation initiatives in seventeen districts of

Harare, Manicaland and Bulawayo

- Activity 1.2.4. Conduct a (ToT) training of trainer’s review workshop to assess the impact and effectiveness of the three trainings held during the reporting period.
- Activity 3.2.1 Finalize the chapter on new financial sources to address the adaptation needs
- Activity 3.2.2 Finalize the Development of the adaptation finance strategy to help in accessing new financial sources identified under Activity 3.2.1, review and strengthen the structure of existing funding institutions and support effective distribution of funds across sectors according to adaptation priorities identified.
- Activity 3.2.3 Finalize the climate finance tracking tool development
- Activity 4.1.1 finalize the monitoring and evaluation system for the National Adaptation Plan
- Activity 4.2.1 Develop training manuals for the monitoring and evaluation system for the NAP
- Activity 4.3.1 Finalize on the NAP document and carry out at least one sectorial consultative workshop for the development of the NAP.
- Activity 4.3.1 Roll out of NAP document across all provinces
- Activity 4.3.3 Finalize two documentaries on the NAP agenda
- Activity 4.3.3 Carry out a 12-part series radio programme on Climate change adaptation.

Challenges and lessons learnt:

The major challenges faced during the reporting period relates to Covid19. This has been circumvented by resorting to virtual working arrangements and holding hybrid meetings where applicable. With the increased uptake of Covid 19 vaccinations globally and in the country, that has seen the relaxation of Covid19 regulations resulting in project programming going back on track. In addition, Zimbabwe conducted its ten-year cycle population census during the reporting period, this affected the project programming as most of its stakeholders were attached to the national programme from its preparation to implementation during the first four months of the year. Within the no cost extension period the project will further enhance delivery by consolidating consultancies and where possible implement activities concurrently for the next reporting period.

SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

This section provides information on completing the General Information of the Readiness Support Interim Progress Report template.

1. Country	Republic of Zimbabwe
2. Grant agreement number	ZWE-RS-002
3. Implementing Entity	United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP)
4. Date of grant agreement signed	Second Further Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement dated 2 June 2020
5. Grant effectiveness date	11 May 2018
6. Date of 1st disbursement received from GCF	28 June 2018
7. Tranche number of the committed funding during the reporting period	Third tranche of disbursement
8. Reporting period	From: 01/01/2022 to 30/06/2022
9. Total approved grant amount	USD 2,886,725
10. Total grant amount received from GCF during the reporting period	USD 1,084,248
11. Total grant amount expended during the reporting period¹	USD. 232,940.11 (Actual expenditure only)
12. Documents provided (Please tick the relevant boxes)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Interim Progress Report <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Procurement Plan <input type="checkbox"/> Subsequent Disbursement Request <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Financial Report <input type="checkbox"/> Audited Financial Report

¹Actual expenditures .

SECTION 2: REPORTING ON COUNTRY READINESS LOGICAL FRAMEWORK²

This section requires an update on progress in implementing the planned Readiness activities. Any draft to the expected output should be submitted with progress report.

Progress is reported for the period (should be consistent with section 1.8)

From: 01/01/2022 to 30/06/2022

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

Outcome narrative:

Capacity has been enhanced for key stakeholders of the various government Ministries, departments, agencies and local authorities to ensure they mainstream climate change considerations into their development planning and budgetary processes in the context of the government's devolution agenda in the country. As a result, the ministry of finance in their 2021 circular no 3, mandated ministry departments and agencies to forward budget proposal that reflect climate change considerations. In addition, climate change adaptation has been integrated into critical national development plans especially under the first National Development Strategy (NDS -1) which is the country's economic blue print for 2021-2025.

In this reporting period, the focus has been on building the capacity of Heads of Provincial Affairs otherwise known as Secretaries for Provincial Affairs and Devolution, policy makers and members of the National Adaptation Plan Working Groups on the need to effectively mainstream climate change in development planning process. Pursuant to advancing the climate change mainstreaming agenda at national and subnational level, NAP organized a capacity building and awareness raising programme on climate change mainstreaming issues along the lines of devolution targeting at the heads of provincial affairs and local authorities chief executive officers an (Activity 1.1.5). Another key milestone achieved is conducting the training of trainers using the Climate Change Mainstreaming manual. The trainings noted that the Manual is a good resource book for advancing the climate change mainstreaming agenda along the lines of devolution (Activity 1.2.4). Additionally, under the reporting period, district development plans were reviewed and the outputs thereof point towards the need to ensure climate change is integrated in standing subnational policies and plans (Activity 1.3.2)

Outputs	Baseline summary	Activities	Targets achieved	Indicators	Milestones and deliverables achieved ³	Variance explanation	Qualitative assessment of activities undertaken	Planned activities and corresponding deliverables/milestones for the next reporting period
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² Implementation progress in the last reporting period is indicated in bold text.

³ If possible, please provide hyperlinks to supporting documents.

1.1. NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built.	Limited capacity at the GoZ and there is a lack of a strong and formal NAP Coordination and governance structures. However, there are good past experiences in climate processes coordination on what the NAP will build on and strengthen.	1.1.1. Establish a permanent NAP Coordination Office at the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (MECTHI) now called (Ministry of Environment, climate Tourism and Hospitality Industry, including functions and structures (i.e. a steering committee, NAP technical team and coordination body)	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A NAP Coordination office - Project staff - A NAP Technical Team established - The Project Management Unit meets 	<p>NAP Coordination Office established in March 2019 with recruitment of Project Coordinator and Project Assistant</p> <p>Project Steering Committee established in March 2019</p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.1 The NAP Coordination framework and Governance structures was approved and adopted in April 2019</p> <p>NAP Project Steering Committee (PSC) held its first meeting on 15th October 2019 in Harare with 41 participants (43.9 % women and 56,09 % men)</p> <p>NAP Project Steering Committee (PSC) held its second meeting on 20th July 2020 in Harare with 30 participants (30 % women and 70 % men)</p> <p>NAP Project Steering Committee (PSC) held its third meeting on 8th September in Harare with 28 participants (36 % women and 64 % men)</p>	Time variance of 3 months from M6 to M9 owing to delayed signing of the PCA and ultimately funds transfer	The NAP Coordination office benefited from excellent staff with extensive experience and skills. The membership of the PSC is inclusive and relevant to the NAP.	Completed
		1.1.2. Define and communicate the NAP process roadmap – including the NAP communication strategy, the NAP endorsement procedure and process for stakeholder involvement	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A NAP Process Road Map - A NAP Communication strategy 	<p>Deliverable 1.1.2 NAP Roadmap was elaborated and documented in April 2019 including the communication strategy which was then adopted in December 2019</p> <p>Over 200 copies printed and distributed to various stakeholders during the subnational outreach programmes held in Matabeleland south and Matabeleland north and Midlands province</p>	Time variance of 12 months from M6 to M18 owing to delayed signing of the PCA and ultimately funds transfer.	The Road Map and communication strategy benefited from a wide stakeholder consultation process for inputs, consensus building and long-term engagement	Completed. Continue engagements with different stakeholders using different communication products developed under 1.1. 2 during the subnational outreach programmes planned for Manicaland, Matabeleland North, Manicaland and Mashonaland East under activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2
		1.1.3. Formally launch the NAP project with high-level political as well as local support	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Number of workshops 	<p>Interim deliverable NAP background information was produced for the official launch in February 2019 including information related to climate change impacts and risks; NAP potential stakeholders, a fact sheet on climate change governance in Zimbabwe, a fact-sheet on the NAP process as well as two banners with the GCF- NAP Readiness project key mes-</p>	Time variance of 3 months from M6 to M9 owing to delayed signing of the PCA and ultimately funds transfer	The NAP launch meeting held successfully and benefited from wider participation of key stakeholders with more than	Completed.

				<p>sages and nuggets.</p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.3 High-level official launch of the NAP project was held on 19-20 February 2019 with over 110 participants from government institutions, local government, civil society and private sector.</p>		<p>110 participants from line ministries and NGOs, Universities, communities as well as private sector.</p>	
	<p>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.</p>	2	<p>Organisational chart of existing and newly established NAP working groups with clearly defined ToRs</p>	<p>Interim deliverables During the establishment of Climate Change Mainstreaming (NAP) Working Groups on 18th September 2019, the Government resolved that existing local government structures be used to facilitate the mainstreaming of climate change in Zimbabwe</p> <p>The Terms of reference for the working groups were finalized in December 2019. Given that the working groups are using existing government structures, these TORs will be further introduced in three provinces namely Manicaland, Matabeleland south and Midlands to ensure that the issues of climate change adaptation are mainstreamed into the development agenda along the lines of Government devolution processes.</p> <p>Milestones Working groups established in all the 10 provinces with a clearly defined TOR and an organizational chart from 18th September to 19th October 2019 respectively in; Bulawayo Province, Harare, Manicaland, Mashonaland Central, Mashonaland East, Mashonaland West, Masvingo, Matabeleland North, Matabeleland South, Midland</p> <p>On 25th March 2020, a cabinet memo was produced by the Cabinet Minister of environment to bolster climate change mainstreaming in development frameworks followed by a cabinet matrix</p> <p>Deliverable 1.1.4 Organisational chart of existing and newly established NAP working groups with clearly defined ToRs finalized by December 2019</p>	<p>Time variance of 6 months from M12 to M18 owing to delayed signing of the PCA and ultimately funds transfer.</p>	<p>The NAP working groups benefitted from the existing government structures under the Ministry of Local Government Public Works and National Housing.</p> <p>NAP Working groups in Masvingo and Rushinga provided technical backstopping for the WFP/GoZ project as well as the UNDP/GoZ project focusing on building resilience in 15 districts in Mat South, Masvingo and Manicaland which contribute to Zimbabwe's climate change mainstreaming agenda along the lines of devolution.</p>	<p>Completed.</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 adaptation 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 NAP adaptation Plan; 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>	1	Number training workshops	<p>Deliverables 1.1.5 Six (6) training workshops held as follows;</p> <p>A first training session was organized for NAP working Group members on mainstreaming climate change into development frameworks and strengthening its policies and review the district, provincial and national plans to factor in climate change considerations (in all the ten provinces) on 18 September to 16 October 2019 during their establishment back-to-back with the 4th National Communication to UNFCCC workshop on climate change vulnerability per sector and province.</p> <p>Total 668 participants attended the trainings.</p> <p>The second Sensitization Workshop for Parliamentarians on the Minamata Convention, Kigali Amendment and the National Adaptation Plan Process held in Kadoma from 3 – 4 July 2020 from which a request for building capacity on climate change mainstreaming led to another workshop that was held in Nyanga on 23 -26 July 2020 to sensitize parliamentarians on topical environmental and climate issues, narrowing down to the Minamata Convention, Kigali Amendment and the climate change mainstreaming agenda being spearheaded by the NAP Readiness project. Over 55 people attended the workshop with 32% being women.</p> <p>The Third training; , The Portfolio Committee on Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry hosted a Climate Change Capacity Building Workshop specifically targeting the committee members following the placement of the Climate Change Department in the Environment Committee as members urgently sought to build their own capacity to enhance their parliamentary debates and oversight on climate change issues. The meeting was held on the 23-26 July 2020 in Nyanga focuses on building capacity to policy makers and parliamentarians to have an enhanced appreciation of climate change issues and how these may be effectively mainstreamed in</p>	<p>15 months delayed from M36 to M51 owing to longer than planned recruitment timelines for the national consultants.</p> <p>Three (3) additional workshops proposed building from progress of the previous workshops for sustained engagement with the policy and decision makers to building their capacity in advancing climate change adaptation informed decision-making processes</p>	<p>Training sessions held in Sept & Oct 2019 of the NAP Working groups benefited from the inputs of the International consultant.</p> <p>These training sessions have changed mindsets towards climate change informed budgeting and planning at a higher level which was something that had been missing in the past.</p> <p>It is expected that by the time the grant support lapses in November 2022 critical sectors would have aligned their plans and strategies to the climate change agenda.</p> <p>The trainings have been instrumental in shifting mindsets towards climate change consideration</p>	<p>Activity Organize one training workshop for local authorities within the districts on the climate change mainstreaming agenda by August 2022 on climate change mainstreaming.</p> <p>Interim Deliverable 1.1.5 One of two more training workshop reports.</p>
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					<p>planning and budgetary process leveraging on parliamentary oversight role that includes among other issues the scrutiny of funds use and influence towards funding allocation in certain quotas. Of the 45 people that attended the workshop 48% were women. These figures are commendable as they show that at Parliament level women recognize the need to take urgent action in influencing adaptation interventions.</p> <p>These capacity building initiatives were critical in appraising parliamentarians on climate change issues ahead of budget scrutiny and allocations gaps towards the end of year. This has been successful judging from the increased allocation of fiscus resources to climate action.</p> <p>A Fourth workshop to sensitize Heads of Ministries and Sectoral heads from Energy, Agriculture, Health, Infrastructure, Transport, Mining, Gender and Social Services on climate change issues was held on the 5-6 August 2021 in Nyanga. The objective being to enhance capacity of Head of Ministries to integrate climate change issues in planning processes as required by the Government in its 2021- 2025 medium term plan blueprint - National Development Strategy 1. The blueprint requires sectoral heads to have an enhanced understanding of climate change issues</p> <p>Articles on mainstreaming climate change in development agenda were also produced</p> <p>https://www.manicapost.co.zw/mainstreaming-climate-change-in-development-agenda/</p> <p>https://dailynews.co.zw/government-calls-for-collaborative-efforts-on-climate-change/</p> <p>Progress In this reporting period;</p> <p>Realizing the central role played by the secretaries for provincial affairs and Devolution as well as the directors in those offices, a fifth capacity building and awareness raising pro-</p>		<p>in decision making processes at the local level and as the climate change agenda gains momentum one of the critical stakeholders requiring further engagement are local authorities chief executive officers who oversee budgeting at the subnational level</p>	
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					<p>gramme on climate change mainstreaming was organized along the lines of government devolution structures. This was held immediately after the Climate Change Research Mainstreaming Programme (Activity 3.3.1) which sought to enhance the capacity of all the provincial structures on mainstreaming climate change issues in their medium to long term economic development plans. The meeting was held on the 28th of January 2022 and was attended by over 25 people from the provincial offices across the country.</p> <p>Further, a sixth capacity building and awareness raising programme was held for a select number of Local Authorities Chief Executive Officers' on climate change mainstreaming in their development plans to build resilience for a low carbon trajectory growth which was held from 16th to the 17th of February 2022. The event was attended by 24 Local Authorities CEOs and their officers of which 30% were females.</p> <p>Sunday News-- Mr Gono: Govt engages senior officials on climate change https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/govt-engages-senior-officials-on-climate-change/</p> <p>https://www.chronicle.co.zw/calls-for-devolved-climate-adaptation/ Govt pushes for climate change legal framework https://www.chronicle.co.zw/govt-pushes-for-climate-change-legal-framework/</p> <p>Govt engages senior officials on climate change https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/govt-engages-senior-officials-on-climate-change/</p> <p>Climate Change Bill to bolster national adaptation efforts https://www.chronicle.co.zw/climate-change-bill-to-bolster-national-adaptation-efforts/ Zimbabwe steps up climate change mitigation efforts https://www.chronicle.co.zw/zimbabwe-steps-up-climate-change-mitigation-efforts/</p>			
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<p>1.2. Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process.</p>	<p>Limited Stakeholder consultations and awareness and capacity building at national and subnational level. 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. Ministries lack technical capacity to integrate climate change into sectoral policies and plans</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>1</p>	<p>Number of awareness raising campaigns</p>	<p>43 awareness events in total, breaking down as follows:</p> <p>1 (one) awareness raising event was held during the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) 2019 edition in Bulawayo in April 2019. NAP information materials were presented and disseminated</p> <p>Ten (10) awareness raising events were held during Provincial Sensitization Mission with visits to all country's ten provinces from the 18th of September to the 11th of October 2019</p> <p>Four (4) workshops/outreach programmes were held back to back with training of vulnerable groups (activity 1.2.2 below) including women and children in four districts namely: Mazowe (5th November 2019), Bindura (6th November 2019), Shamva (7th November 2019) and Rushinga (8th November 2019)</p> <p>A total of 333 people attended the training sessions (58% were men, 42% were women and only 15% youth participated).</p> <p>Four (4) workshops/outreach programmes were held back to back with training of vulnerable groups (activity 1.2.2 below) including women and children in four districts namely: Guruve (21st January 2020), Mbire (22 January 2020) Muzarabani (23rd January 2020) and Mt Darwin (24th January 2020)</p> <p>A total of 632 people attended the training sessions (68% were men, 32% were women and only 17% youth participated).</p> <p>Joint Awareness Activity on the Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) and the on-going Mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation in development planning and budgeting processes workshops were held in Hwange 6 July 2020, Bulawayo 7 July 2020 and Kwekwe 9 July 2020. The workshops focused on raising awareness on the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Process, the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) and its Measurement, Reporting and</p>	<p>27 months delayed from M24 to M51 owing to covid 19 pandemic that delayed holding face to face meetings</p>	<p>In line with the government's devolution agenda, the subnational engagements were timely and an eye opener to the devolved structures as they initiate the process of integrating climate change in development planning including budgetary processes. A key milestone would be the need to have in depth trainings using the developed mainstreaming manual (1.2.3) to ensure climate proofed investments in these regions.</p> <p>A cumulative total of 749 people attended the workshop with 64% being men, and 36% women whilst 10% represented youths. In order to have an impactful engagement with the youths in Matabeleland Region it is recommended to engage them separately as cultural issues prohibit them from expressing themselves in front of elders hence this may limit their voices in enhancing proactiveness to climate change issues.</p> <p>Compared to Masvingo and Mashonaland Central provinces, the number of women who attended the meetings was higher at 36%. Although the figure increased, they still a need for capacity building of vulnerable groups and en-</p>	<p>Activity Organize seventeen awareness raising campaigns in three provinces namely, Manicaland, Hare and Bulawayo North by August 2022.</p> <p>Participate in the 2022 Agriculture Show (August 2022)</p> <p>Final Deliverable 1.2.1 60 awareness raising campaigns and reports for 60 districts</p>
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				<p>Verification (MRV) framework to enable integration into organization planning, the need for mainstreaming climate change in development planning and budgeting process at national and sub-national levels. Leveraging on private sector engagement is critical in order to identify their potential role in advancing the climate change mainstreaming agenda to ensure that no one is left behind whilst identifying investment options. To this end private sector Participants were also informed about their role in the implementation of the NDCs, updating of the NDCs and the LEDS as well as National Communications and Ozone Protection.</p> <p>These awareness programmes were critical realising the huge carbon footprint that these private sector giants such as Hwange Colliery who is at a risk of being left with stranded assets owing to global movements of coal and Sable Chemicals. Discussions ultimately pointed towards ensuring that climate change is effectively mainstreamed as Zimbabwe strives towards a low carbon and resilient trajectory.</p> <p>In an effort to raise awareness in the tourism sector on climate change issues, a workshop was held in August 2020 to raise awareness and climate proof the sector from climate change related vagaries with various stakeholders from the sector. Tourism sector is now one of the sectors which contributes to emission and can also be affected by climate change in issues of energy, water among other factors.</p> <p>During the month of November and December 2020 seven (7) workshops/outreach programmes were held back to back with training of vulnerable groups (activity 1.2.2 below) including women and children in four districts namely: Gutu, (17 November 2020), Masvingo, (18 November 2020), Chivi, (19 November 2020), Mwenezi, (8 December 2020), Chiredzi, (9 December 2020), Zaka, (10 December 2020) and Bikita, (11 December 2020)</p> <p>A total of 417 people attended the workshop (66% were men, 34% were women whilst 15% represented youths).</p> <p>Compared to Mashonaland Central Districts, the number of women who attended the meetings was smaller at 34%. This in a way demonstrates the need for more capacity building in this vulnerable province of Masvingo with its seven districts to ensure women actively engage in resilience building interventions.</p>		<p>sure that women and youth are actively engage in resilience building interventions.</p> <p>Another 10 workshops were held in the last 6 months. Climate change district engagement programmes have created a good entry point for climate change adaptation mainstreaming along the lines of devolved government structures.</p>	
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				<p>Milestones</p> <p>Online media and Social media platforms were also used to share several climate change main-streaming and adaptation information (NAP) products and Several articles were written using mainstream media on the ongoing climate change capacity building and awareness raising programmes that were targeted in the four districts. The following are some of the links:</p> <p>https://www.herald.co.zw/govt-takes-climate-change-awareness-campaign-to-mash-central/</p> <p>https://www.herald.co.zw/farmers-urged-to-harvest-rain-water/</p> <p>https://www.herald.co.zw/traditional-leaders-support-govts-small-grains-initiative/</p> <p>https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/tourism-sector-weighs-climate-change-adaptation-options/</p> <p>https://www.cite.org.zw/communities-challenged-to-adapt-to-climate-change/</p> <p>https://googleweblight.com/sp?u=https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/human-activities-force-rivers-to-dry-up/&grqid=A-dFEnwL&hl=en-ZW</p> <p>https://www.chronicle.co.zw/councils-urged-to-adopt-climate-change-programmes/</p> <p>A climate change mainstreaming drama script (Drama story line) was also developed acted by school children in the districts</p> <p>Publicity materials were jointly developed for raising awareness and training of vulnerable groups</p> <p>Climate Change Briefing Note 1 on Zimbabwe National Adaptation Plan</p> <p>Climate Change Briefing note 2 on National Adaptation Process (NAP)</p>			
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				<p>Factsheet on Climate Change Governance in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Factsheet on Climate Change National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Process in Zimbabwe.</p> <p>Factsheet on Climate Change Impacts and Opportunities.</p> <p>Shona Briefing Note on Zimbabwe National Adaptation Plan (NAP)_ Locating the Role of Stakeholders</p> <p>Shona Factsheet on Climate Change.pdf</p> <p>Shona Flyer- Climate Change is Real, Act Now</p> <p>Shona Flyer- Climate Change Issues</p> <p>Shona Policy Brief on Weather and Climate in Zimbabwe</p> <p>Shona Briefing Note on Zimbabwe National Adaptation Plan (NAP)_ Locating the Role of Stakeholders.</p> <p>Milestone As part of raising awareness the Project team participated in the world environment day commemorations in Bulilima District where several publicity materials including pens rulers and fliers and factsheets were disseminated to over a thousand delegates that had gathered in the rural district. Interim deliverables</p> <p>15 capacity building and awareness raising activities on the need to mainstream climate change in development planning were held back to back with training of vulnerable groups (activity 1.2.2 below) including women and children in fifteen districts namely: Mberengwa (23 March), Zvishavane (24 March), Shurugwi (25 March), Chirumanzu (26 March), Gokwe North (6 April), Gokwe South (7 April), Gweru (8 April), Kwekwe (9 April), Beitbridge (17 May), Gwanda (18 May), Umzingwane (19 May), Insiza (20 May), Matobo (1 June), Bulilima and Mangwe (2 June).</p> <p>As part of raising awareness and dissemination of information the Project team participated at the 61st edition of the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) was held from the 21st to the 24th of September 2021 at the Zimbabwe</p>			
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				<p>International Exhibition Centre in Bulawayo. Various NAP related awareness information materials in form of folders fliers, factsheets, t-shirts, caps, hats and policy briefs were distributed.</p> <p>Four capacity building and awareness raising activities on mainstreaming of climate change issues in development planning were held back to back with training of vulnerable groups including women and children in four districts namely: Binga (14 December 2021), Hwange (15 December 2021), Lupane (16 December 2021), and Umguza (17 December 2021).</p> <p>A total of 209 people attended the workshop (66% were men, 48% were women whilst 13% represented youths</p> <p>As a result of communication and outreach activities two articles were published in the public newspaper.</p> <p>https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/govt-engage-communities-in-capacity-building-against-climate-change-shocks/</p> <p>Wetlands: Important but ignored ecological sites https://www.chronicle.co.zw/wetlands-important-but-ignored-ecological-sites/</p> <p>Progress In this reporting period;</p> <p>the The PMU/ NAP team participated at the 62nd edition of the Zimbabwe International Trade Fair (ZITF) was held from the 26th to the 30th of April 2022 at the Zimbabwe International Exhibition Centre in Bulawayo. Various NAP related awareness information materials in form of folders fliers, factsheets, t-shirts, caps, hats and policy briefs were distributed. Engagement meetings were also held with various stakeholder during the ZITF programme to establish how the institutions are to mainstream climate change after the life of the project. Over 5500 people visited the stand including women, school children and youth.</p> <p>Sixteen capacity building and awareness raising activities on mainstreaming of climate change issues in development planning were held back to back with training of vulnerable groups including women and children in</p>		<p>Zimbabwe International Trade Fair is a forum that brings stakeholders from various backgrounds including women the youths and children who also take time to participate in the fair and appreciate how they may enhance their livelihood options to respond to climate change. This is beneficial to the NAP Process as awareness on issues of climate change shared at the platform aids to enhance planning and implementation of climate proofed investments taking into account the country's national circumstances. Over five hundred people visited the Ministry stand and accessed publicity information from the project.</p> <p>Awareness programmes carried out at the district level have been instrumental in identifying the need to ensure that publicity materials messaging is translated into the local languages. These have been well received and has put into the limelight efforts of the national government taking time to translate climate</p>	
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				<p>sixteen districts namely: Nkayi (18 January 2022), Bubi (19 January 2022), Tsholotsho (21 January 2022), Mudzi (8 February 2022), Mtoko (9 February 2022), UMP (10 February 2022), Murewa (11 February 2022), Chikomba (7 March 2022), Seke (8 March 2022), Hwedza (9 March 2022), Marondera (10 March 2022), Goromonzi (11 March 2022), Kariba (10 May 2022), Hurungwe (11 May 2022), Makonde (12 May 2022) and Zvimba (13 May 2022).</p> <p>Sunday News-- Mr Gono: Govt engage grassroots in capacity building against climate change https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/govt-engage-grassroots-in-capacity-building-against-climate-change/</p> <p>Sunday News-- Mr Gono: Climate change's abrasive relationship with the San https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/climate-changes-abrasive-relationship-with-the-san/</p>		<p>change information into local languages. In addition, more and more women are now taking an interest in the climate space.</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.	1	Number of training workshops	<p>33 workshops held breaking down as detailed in activity 1.2.1. The workshops are usually held back to back</p> <p>In October 2020, the NAP Readiness organised a ToT programme on gender mainstreaming in climate change. The programme is part of a comprehensive approach to raise awareness on the importance of gender inclusivity as part of the adaptation and mitigation strategy to climate change</p> <p>Progress In this reporting period;</p> <p>Partial deliverable (See links in 1.2.1 above)</p> <p>16 District engagement workshops held in concurrently with activity 1.2.1 above (see reports in 1.2.1 above for Nkayi (18 January 2022), Bubi (19 January 2022), Tsholotsho (21 January 2022), Mudzi (8 February 2022), Mtoko (9 February 2022), UMP (10 February 2022), Murewa (11 February 2022), Chikomba (7 March 2022), Seke (8 March 2022), Hwedza (9 March 2022), Marondera (10 March 2022), Goromonzi (11 March 2022), Kariba (10 May 2022), Hurungwe (11 May 2022), Makonde (12 May 2022) and Zvimba (13 May 2022).</p>	33 months delayed from M24 to M51 owing to covid 19 pandemic that delayed holding face to face meetings and also expanding the activity to cover all the 60 Districts	This activity has benefited from related forums that have been successful so far in training vulnerable groups which are tailored for targeted audience and it is implemented concurrently with activity 1.2.1.	As per activity 1.2.1

		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)'. 2	Climate Change integration training manual (for policy and decision makes)	<p>Milestones</p> <p>The climate change mainstreaming manual was produced and went through quality assurance and technical review by UNEP and was recommended for adoption in December 2020. The manual provides a step-by-step process of how to integrate climate change in planning processes. It is a useful tool that will support the climate change mainstreaming agenda in the devolution process.</p> <p>A total of 25 people attended the review meeting (60% were men, 40% were women).</p> <p>The draft manual was validated on 11th of March 2021 followed by a series of editorials for printing and dissemination.</p> <p>Final deliverable 1.2.3</p> <p>200 copies of training manual were printed and distributed to various stakeholders including trainers and provincial coordinators offices.</p>	23 months delay from M12 to M35 due to longer than planned recruitment timelines	The training manual borrows a simplified approach from the Disaster Management Manual that is currently in use at the subnational level	Completed	
		1.2.4. Train instructors to disseminate guidelines, tools and all 1	Number of training workshops	<p>Deliverable 1.2.4. Training of trainer's workshops</p> <p>Three ToT workshops for provincial development committees in the country were held.</p>	30 months delayed from M18 to M48 as it is pegged on delivery of activity 1.2.3 above, delays	Piloting the dissemination of the manual by way of three training was useful in identifying how the manual may be revised for its	Completed Follow up activity Conduct a (ToT) review workshop	

		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.			<p>The first one was held on 9-11 February 2022 and targeted Matabeleland region,</p> <p>The second one was held on 7-11 March 2022 targeting Midlands, Masvingo and Manicaland provinces and,</p> <p>the third one was held on 9-13 May 2022 targeted at Mashonaland provinces. The training was intended to build capacity at the subnational level in mainstreaming climate change in planning and budgetary processes in a consistent and coherent manner along the lines of devolution</p> <p>Of the 59 participants 26 were women. The figures show an increased participation of women in the climate space</p>	also compounded by Covid19 impact and its associated lockdown restrictions	eventual effectiveness. In the absence of a sustainability plan with regards to identifying resources for the dissemination of the manual through trainings, the manual may not achieve its intended outcome after the project. The training was attended by over 59 participants drawn from the local government leadership at the provincial and district level	to assess the impact and effectiveness of the three trainings held during the reporting period status
1.3. National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established.	At present, many cross-sectoral and sectoral policies, strategies and plans in Zimbabwe do not explicitly consider climate change	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.	2	Number of assessment reports.	<p>Deliverable 1.3.1 Review report on the NAP process indicating gaps and opportunities for mainstreaming climate change was developed and subsequently reviewed and validated in September 2020 by stakeholders from various backgrounds critical in advancing the climate change mainstreaming agenda such as Parliament, Min of Finance, Agriculture, Meteorological Services Department and the Climate Change Management Department.</p>	19- months delay from M12 to M31 to complete the activity due to longer than planned recruitment timelines which delayed the start of the review. Its completion is also delayed owing to Covid-19 impact	<p>The report benefitted from inputs of the Project Steering committee meeting that oversee the implementation of the project.</p> <p>A total of 25 people attended the review and validation meeting (60% were men, 40% were women).</p> <p>Sectoral representatives identified gaps that may hinder NAP process that mainly related to limited capacity to mainstream climate change, poor network for systematic climate observation, data reliability issues, absence of a financial mechanism for adaptation as well as a framework for NAP monitoring and evaluation.</p>	Activity completed

							These will be addressed partly through this project as well as other complimentary projects and national programmes	
		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	- Recommendations report of each local development plan reviewed	<p>Interim deliverable A draft report highlighting the opportunities for integrating climate change in disaster risk management was submitted on September 2020. Given that most Development plans are yet to take on board climate change considerations and the fact that climate change impacts are now real than ever there is urgent need to review the plans to ensure they speak to climate change and the whole aspect of building resilience and building back better.</p> <p>Progress in this reporting period. Validation of the final recommendations report on opportunities for mainstreaming climate change in development planning was held on the 15 February 2022. The aim was to validate the report on Recommendations on Opportunities for Mainstreaming Climate Change in Development Planning and enhanced understanding of climate change mainstreaming entry points in development planning.</p>	28- month Variance from M18 to M46 owing to longer than planned recruitment timelines. The finalisation of the review has also delayed owing to the Covid-19 impact on travel and meetings.	<p>The report provides useful recommendations that if completed provide points of sustaining the climate change mainstreaming agenda post the project. Stakeholders welcomed the report recommendations on the need to mainstream climate change in budgetary processes. The reviewed plans were yet to streamline climate change however since some time has lapsed since the review significant changes have been made to subnational economic plans which have been revised to align with the medium term development strategy as per the National Development Strategy</p>	Completed

		1.3.3. Develop and institutionalise – within the MECTHI– a strategy for the periodic review of cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans. MECTHI– a strategy for the periodic review of cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.	1	Number of institutional strategies	<p>Intermediate deliverable Draft inception report for this consultancy was submitted in September 2019 and reviewed by December 2019 with clear milestones when the reviews will be done</p> <p>Final deliverable A periodic review strategy for monitoring the integration of climate change in sectoral policies and plans was developed and finalised in June 2021. The strategy provides a framework for the Climate Change Management Department mandated with coordinating climate change issues in the country to monitor sectoral policies and strategies alignment to the climate change mainstreaming agenda.</p>	25 - months delayed from M18 to M43 owing to longer than planned recruitment timelines and the impact of Covid19	The draft report has benefitted from the inputs of key stakeholders, largely drawn from the climate change management department being the government arm mandated with climate change mainstreaming issues. The main concerns were that this strategy was not in itself a coordination framework and does not need to elaborate on terms of reference of subnational government structures in the climate change mainstreaming discourse but rather focus should be on how as the government mandated organ on climate change it is to ensure that country policies align to the climate change agenda	Completed
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Outcome 2: Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP process managed, and adaptation options prioritized.

Outcome narrative:

During the reporting period the key outcome relates to the operationalisation of the climate change online portal. The portal serves as an information hub for synthesised climate information towards ultimately reducing vulnerability and mainstreaming climate change in development planning (Activity 2.1.3). Concerted efforts were also made towards contextualising a system to appraise and prioritise adaptation options to the Zimbabwean context. The system was subsequently used to prioritise a shopping basket of adaptation options to underpin the National Adaptation Plan (Activities 2.2.1; 2.2.2; 2.23..

Outputs	Baseline summary	Activities	Targets achieved	Indicators	Milestones and deliverables achieved ⁴	Variance explanation	Qualitative assessment of activities undertaken	Planned activities and corresponding deliverables/milestones for the next reporting period
2.1 Sustainable climate database management system to inform		2.1.1 Undertake a gap analysis and needs assessment for a fully operational and sustainable climate information system in	2	Number of gap analysis reports	Deliverable 2.1.1 The gap analysis and needs assessment report for the climate database	No Variance	The gap analysis and needs assessment report was validated by key	Completed

⁴ If possible, please provide hyperlinks to supporting documents.

<p>climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance.</p>		<p>Zimbabwe.</p>			<p>management system was produced and validated in September 2020 by stakeholders from the Meteorological Services Department and Climate Change Department.</p>		<p>stakeholders knowledgeable on weather and climate information services in the country. . 40 people participated of these 40% of the 25 participants were women.</p> <p>The gap analysis was based on the assessment of four core elements that were considered essential in meeting the needs of NAP. These elements were the quality of climate data, types of information stored in the climate database, facilities for grouping climate information according to geographical boundaries and the storage of data from automatic weather stations (AWS). It was noted that the data stored in the climate database at the time of the assessment was generally of poor quality.</p>	
<p>2.2 Adaptation options appraised and prioritized.</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.</p>	<p>1</p>	<p>- Operational climate database management system.</p>	<p>Deliverable 2.1.2 An integrated climate change database management system together with the user manual was developed and validated by stakeholder from the Meteorological</p>	<p>14- months Variance from M18 to M32 due to longer than planned recruitment timelines. In addition, it's</p>	<p>The development process has allowed for the encoding of AWS data into the Climsoft Plus database In this reporting</p>	<p>Completed</p>

				<p>Services Department and Climate Change Management Department as well as members from the Information Communication and Technology Section of the Ministry in December 2020.</p> <p>A total of 24 people attended the meeting (66% were men, 34% were women).</p> <p>The system provides for the storing of information on weather extremes such as cyclones climate indices. Storage of geographical boundaries to facilitate grouping of climate data according to required location is also one of the key features in the new systems design</p> <p>An intensive training for users of the integrated climate database management system Climsoft Plus was done in April 2021.</p>	<p>implementation has been impacted on by Covid19 Pandemic</p>	<p>period, formulation of the station IDs was completed during the first quarter of 2021.</p> <p>Data was also migrated into the new Climsoft plus.</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.	1	A functional climate change online portal	<p>An online climate change information portal was developed in March 2020, by the Climate change management department.</p> <p>The online climate change portal showcases products such as climate extremes and climate change indices, vulnerability assessments and the climate change</p>	<p>25 months from M18 to M43– delays owing to complete activities under Outputs 1.3, 2.1.1 and 2.1.2)</p>	<p>The idea of a username when logging into the portal will assist in taking stock on the number of people who visit the portal</p>	Completed

					<p>policy framework among other things. For reasons of security and efficiency, there is no direct access to the climate database. Data is retrieved from the climate database and formatted into XML which is very efficient for dynamic web pages that require quick updating of data without reloading the entire web page. XML also offers easy modification of table layout for data products.</p> <p>the design allows for flexibility and extensibility in changing, removing or adding products which is ideal as new information evolve</p> <p>Progress this reporting period:</p> <p>The demonstration site for the portal is on URL http://www.climdat.cloud</p> <p>During the reporting period a training for content administrators of the online portal was held on 9-10 September 2021. The training equipped the content administrators with in-depth understanding on navigation of the portal, uploading documents</p> <p>Progress this reporting period: The server of the climate change online portal was installed within the</p>			
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					Climate Change Management Department during the reporting period and the portal may be accessed via the following link https://climatechangezw.org/index.php			
		2.1.4 Analyze 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	Number of downscaled climate scenarios reports	<p>Deliverable 2.1.4 In the July to December 2020 reporting period, a final report which points towards a warming trend and the drying of the country was approved by all the stakeholders in July 2020 and validated in September 2020 at a workshop held in Bulawayo with participants drawn from government departments, parastatals, development partners, companies, NGOs and vulnerability groups such as disabilities, youths and women representatives</p> <p>Milestones A draft chapter on National Responses on Climate Change as an element of the Downscaling Report developed within the reporting period</p> <p>Govt frames climate change policy https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/govt-frames-climate-change-policy/</p> <p>Women shoulder the burden of climate change</p>	3 months variance from M24 to M27 as the activity was delivered earlier	The activity benefitted with inputs from a team of meteorologists knowledgeable in the field of downscaling.	Completed

			https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/women-shoulder-the-burden-of-climate-change/			
2.1.5 Develop regional vulnerability and risk assessments using the downscaled climate scenarios developed under 2.1.4 to inform provincial- and district-level adaptation planning in the medium- and long-term.	1	Number of climate risk assessment reports.	<p>Interim deliverable The draft Vulnerability assessment report covering the 10 Provinces was validated by stakeholders drawn from government arms, parastatals, academia, vulnerable groups and CSOs from the southern part of the country in December 2020.</p> <p>Milestones Radio and tv awareness programmes were aired to the general public on the findings of the downscaled climate scenarios report (Output 2.1.4) and the risk and vulnerability assessments report (output 2.1.5) on the need to adapt to climate change and extreme weather events.</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/e.xult.ncube/videos/3526712987398391</p> <p>https://www.facebook.com/watch/live/?v=1497352500470346&ref=watch_permalink</p> <p>Validation of the draft Climate risk and Vulnerability assessment report on the Northern part of the country was held on the 28th of September 2021.</p>	10 months delay from M30 to M40 owing to the impact of covid 19	<p>The draft output received comments from UNEP which required that sensitivity variables be enhanced with more socio-economic factors at the microeconomics level whilst also demonstrating intersectoral dependence and synergies among issues.</p> <p>The assessment will help inform climate change mainstreaming into development planning at the level of the devolved government structures. 40 people attended the workshop of which 30% of them were women.</p> <p>A recommendation was made to ensure that the findings relating to Tsholotsho district which did not otherwise find it a high flood zone are consistent with findings from similar mapping done by</p>	Completed

			https://www.facebook.com/zbcnews/videos/997306717785493		<p>Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA).</p> <p>A sectoral approach instead of a systems approach was employed in the assessment as it is aligned to the NAP chapters and how are being defined. It resonates very well with the thrust employed in the revised Nationally Determined Contributions as it takes a sectoral approach</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.	1	Operations and maintenance manual for the climate database management system	<p>Deliverable 2.1.6 An operational climate information portal and user manual was developed and validated in December 2020. The participants were drawn from ministry's various departments namely Meteorological Services Department, Climate Change Management Department, Information Communication and Technology Section and Finance & Administration. The portal is available in the link below http://www.climdat.cloud</p> <p>A total of 24 people attended the meeting (66% were men, 34% were women).</p>	7-delayed from M24 to M31 owing to the impact of Covid19 related issues	<p>The climate database management system and the user manual received positive feedback and benefitted from inputs by key departments in the ministry and PMU</p> <p>The five-day training workshop was a success as documented in performance evaluation carried out by participants. They requested continuous capacity development on the use of the software</p>	Completed

			<p>A five-day training workshop for Climsoft Plus database management system developed under 2.1.2 was held it sought to enhance users and administrators of the system with practical hands on feel of how to use and administer the system with a special focus on the new features. The users appreciated the training and requested that regular training be provided to help them master the system</p>			
<p>2.1.7 Train staff from relevant departments within the MLAWCRR (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.</p>	2	Number of training workshops	<p>Deliverable 2.1.7 Three technical workshops were carried out using training materials developed by the national consultant on;</p> <p>14th -17th January 2020 for project management, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting</p> <p>9th – 13th March 2020 - information and communications technology;</p> <p>10th- 14th February 2020 geographical information systems and remote sensing</p> <p>In the 2020 period: two additional trainings were held as below;</p> <p>21st – 23rd September 2020 The use and Calibration of Climate Monitoring Equipment and Multiple</p>	Delivered 5 months early from M36 to M31	The trainings also benefited from capacity needs assessments that was conducted by the local consultant	Completed

			Climate Data Sources Training Programme 29 th September- 2 nd October 2020 downscaling of climate change models			
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.	1	Number of installed automatic weather stations	Specifications of the AWS defined and procurement initiated in August 2019 (Annex 12). Five out of five AWS were installed in May 2021, the AWS were installed in Mbire, Gokwe, Mutoko, Henderson and Buffalo Range. The initiative is part of concerted efforts towards enhanced systematic climate observation. The sixth AWS was installed in Matobos in October 2021	<p>Covid19 delayed the procurement process by 23 months in 2020 from M18 to M41</p> <p>6 out of 10 AWS were procured and installed owing to price increase per unit which constrained the budget allocated for this purpose.</p> <p>The budget could only cover procurement of six AWS.</p>	<p>The installation of the AWS by Campbell Scientific as the supply benefited from the supervisory role of the Meteorological Services Department staff as end users of the system.</p> <p>The role of Meteorological Services department was to ensure installation of the AWS equipment follows WMO standards after which The AWS will be handed over to the Meteorological Services Department to ensure that they are integrated within the existing infrastructure and equipment maintenance schedules.</p>	Completed
2.2.1 (Activity merged with 2.2.2 below as the outputs are similar)						
2.2.2 Define national criteria for prioritizing the implementation of	1	Number of assessment methodologies	Deliverable 2.2.2; Criteria for prioritizing National	28-months delayed from	The report benefited from the inputs of	Completed

<p>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.</p>			<p>Adaptation Options</p> <p>Milestones Significant desk work has been initiated by the team by developing a Draft Progress Report on User-friendly system for methodically appraising adaptation options and National criteria for prioritizing adaptation actions : Prioritisation of national and subnational adaptation options meeting was held in December 2020 for southern region Interim deliverable a system to appraise adaptation options (Multi criteria Analysis) has been developed by a team of national consultants. This report feeds into the Cost Benefit Analysis report which evaluated and costed adaptation options for Chiredzi District. for A Cost Benefit Analysis Model for costing adaptation options and a summary policy brief for policy makers was produced by the team of international Consultants An Internal validation meeting within the Climate Change Department was held on the 9-10th of December 2021.</p> <p>Progress in this reporting</p>	<p>M18 to M46 owing to longer than plan recruitment timelines and the impact of Covid19 pandemic</p>	<p>various stakeholders including the team of international consultants Regarding the validation meeting, a total of 300 people attended the meeting (61% were men, 39% were women and only 14% youth participated). The meeting noted the need to consider aggregating sectoral priorities as they tended to differ at subnational level influenced by livelihood options and rainfall distribution. A system to appraise adaptation options was well received by all the stakeholders and is one of the key deliverables that will be upscaled to other provinces and districts. The meeting was attended by 45 people from different sectors including those from Chiredzi district. 19 of the participants were women</p>	
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			<p>period;</p> <p>Validation of the system to prioritize adaptation options, report on prioritized adaptation options, Gap Analysis report on the implementation costs of climate change mainstreaming and consultations on the cost benefit analysis model and results for Chiredzi was held on the 27th of January 2022 and was attended by 45 people from different sectors including those from Chiredzi district. 19 of the participants were women.</p> <p>This was followed by the Quality Assurance of the Draft Deliverables on Prioritisation and Costing of Adaptation Options Report that was held during the period of 23-25 February 2022 by the NAP technical team</p> <p>Final review and editing of the revised Iteration on deliverables on system to prioritize adaptation options, climate change adaptation priority areas and Gap Analysis report on the implementation costs of climate change mainstreaming was held from the 20th to the 22nd of April 2022 by the NAP Technical members</p>			
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				<p>Zimbabwe steps up climate change mitigation efforts</p> <p>https://www.chronicle.co.zw/zimbabwe-steps-up-climate-change-mitigation-efforts/</p> <p>https://www.chronicle.co.zw/calls-for-devolved-climate-adaptation/</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	1	Number of economic appraisals	During the reporting period, appraisal of adaptation options was done for key socio economic sectors underpinning the economy. (see output 2.2.2 above; the activities were merged and are implemented concurrently)		Prioritisation of adaptation options lays the groundwork for informing areas of interventions critical to reducing vulnerability.	Activity completed

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

Outcome narrative:

Pursuant to enhancing the financial mechanism for adaptation planning in Zimbabwe, concerted efforts were made towards estimating the costs of climate change mainstreaming in development planning (Activity 3.1.1) This was complemented by the development of a cost benefit analysis model that will be used post grant facility to support the prioritisation of adaptation interventions at subnational level along the lines of devolution. Whereas the model as it was piloted in Chiredzi it was noted as data demanding it provides a good starting point in terms of sustaining the financial mechanism for adaptation post grant facility.

As the NAP Readiness cycle comes to an end concerted efforts have been made towards developing Zimbabwe's Adaptation Finance Strategy (Activity 3.2.2) to underpin the NAP. The key issue there is the role of private sector in supporting the NAP process. Specifically, the narrative within the draft strategy points towards the need to engage the private sector so that they may move away from the business as usual situation and actually climate proof their investments.

Additionally Zimbabwe has subsequently initiated climate change mainstreaming within the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development notably by developing a climate finance tracking tool (Activity 3.2.3) within the Development Projects Management Information System, which is a tool to be used for tracking financial flows. Hence developing the finance tracking tool within the tracking system will enhance Zimbabwe's climate tracking and fiduciary standards for meeting multilateral climate financing windows requirements.

Outputs	Baseline summary	Activities	Targets achieved	Indicators	Milestones and deliverables achieved ⁵	Variance explanation	Qualitative assessment of activities undertaken	Planned activities and corresponding deliverables/milestones for the next reporting period
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.	1	Number of gap analysis reports	<p>Milestones Draft workplan/ Progress Report was presented in March 2020 on Gap analysis on the implementation costs of adaptation.</p> <p>A workshop was held in 17-18 December 2020 to elaborate on the cost benefit analysis done for this activity (see activity 2.2.2. for details). It was noted that the Ministry of Finance needs to provide inputs to the process as they are key in raising co-financing resources for. Enhancing resilience building interventions in the country</p> <p>A gap analysis report on the implementation costs of adaptation mainstreaming in critical sectors such as Agriculture and Water was made. It elaborates on the potential funding required for Zimbabwe to realise its adaptation goal</p> <p>Progress in this</p>	28 - months delayed from M18 to M46 due to longer than planned recruitment timelines for national and international consultants. Implementation has also been impacted by Covid19 pandemic	The draft report on estimates costs of climate change mainstreaming will benefit from the inputs of the International Consultants	Completed

⁵ If possible, please provide hyperlinks to supporting documents.

					reporting period; As reported in Activity 2.2.2			
		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.	1	Number of economic appraisal reports	<p>Deliverable 3.1.2 Detailed cost Benefit Analysis of Adaptation Options</p> <p>Milestones A cost benefit analysis report of the adaptation options has been concluded by a team of both national and international consultants</p> <p>Progress during the reporting period:</p> <p>The validation of the detailed Cost Benefit Analysis model and results of the Chiredzi case study was held on the 21st June 2022 and was attended by 40 participants from different sectors of the economy, media and the development partners</p>	22 months delayed from M24 to M46 owing to longer than planned recruitment timelines for national and international consultants. Implementation has also been impacted by Covid19 pandemic	The CBA model and costing tool was acknowledged to be useful in the validation workshops by the key stakeholders including the department of climate change and will be upscaled by the government at the national level to refine the costings data .	Completed
3.2 Resource mobilisation strategy developed, and existing funding mechanisms revised.		3.2.1 Merged with 3.2.2 to become 3.2.1 below The Output in 3.2.2 will produce an adaptation finance strategy which will contain/identify adaptation finance sources under output 3.1.1					(Activity will be merged with 3.2.2. below which now becomes 3.2.1	
		3.2.1 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to: i) access new financial sources; 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.	1	An adaptation finance strategy document	<p>Local consultant has prepared a Draft Progress Report on areas to be covered with potential funding sources</p> <p>Interim deliverable a draft finance strategy was developed in May</p>	32 Months delayed from M18 to M50 owing to delayed recruitment of the International Consultant supporting	A strategy that builds upon identified priority areas for resilience will aid the mainstreaming agenda	<p>Activity Finalisation of the finance strategy by July 2022</p> <p>Deliverable: Adaptation Finance Strategy</p>

				<p>2021 which contains a chapter on new sources of finance.</p> <p>Progress during the reporting period:</p> <p>The First consultative meeting for the adaptation finance strategy which will comprise of a resource mobilisation strategy and a revised funding mechanism framework for national adaptation planning was held on the 6th of April 2022 and was attended by stakeholders from various sectors including government, banking and private sector. 25 people participated at the meeting</p> <p>This was followed by the Second Consultative Meeting which was held on the 20th May 2022 and was attended by stakeholders from all the different sectors including tourism and energy sectors. 40 people attended the meeting</p>	the workstream		
	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.	1	A financial resource tracking tool	<p>Interim deliverable Draft tracking tool in collaboration with Ministry of finance under the flagship project called Designing the development projects</p>	27 -months delayed from M24 to M51 due to longer than planned recruitment	Collaborating with work being done under the GCF NDA readiness project as well as Ministry of Finance the NAP readiness project is supporting the finance	Activity Organize one capacity building/training workshop on climate finance by August 2022

				<p>management information system (DEV PROMIS) is in progress since February 2020 Draft minutes on Amended tracking tool</p> <p>Milestone A workshop was held in October 2020 which resolved the need to integrate the climate finance tracking tool into the DEV PROMIS tool in order to ensure we come up with a holistic system that captures the whole of Government tracking approach of resources channelled towards climate financing and beyond. Participation drawn from Reserve Bank, Banks, Parliament, Ministry of Finance, youth representatives, journalist, consultants and the CCMD ensured that justice was done towards elaborating key components of a climate finance tracking tool as it is integrated in the DEV PROMIS work</p> <p>The tracking tool consultative workshop Demonstrated synergies between the Ministry of Finance, Climate Change Management Department and its GCF related projects NAP Readiness/ NDA</p>	<p>timelines and the impact of Covid -19 Pandemic</p>	<p>Ministry to ensure that its resource tracking tool being developed, climate change considerations are factored in.</p> <p>It is observed that integrating climate finance tracking system within the development projects management system will aid tracking climate finance in Zimbabwe at fiscus level leading to treasury allocating resources towards climate change adaptation mainstreaming in a demand driven manner</p>	<p>Deliverable 3.2.3: A Financial Resources Tracking Tool</p>
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				<p>Classical readiness programme and the support from the Russians towards developing a tracking tool for resources allocated towards adaptation measures.</p> <p>A total of 27 people attended the workshop (59% were men, 41% were women and only 11% youth participated).</p> <p>The article below was a media report on a workshop on how to track climate finance</p> <p>https://www.herald.co.zw/climate-change-sector-needs-bankable-projects/</p> <p>A climate finance tracking meeting was held with the Ministry of Finance, Office of the President and Cabinet, Ministry of Information in May 2021. The meeting sought to strengthen the architecture of the system to ensure it captures climate finance.</p> <p>A workshop was held in December 2021 to further strengthen the system. A manual and system architecture is now available</p>		<p>The workshop provided</p>	
				<p>No Progress in this</p>			

				reporting period		an opportunity by the government stakeholders to further refine the tracking tool	
	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	1	Number of toolkits Number of training workshops	No progress in this reporting period as it relies on output 3.2.1	15 months delayed from M36 to M51 owing to longer than planned recruitment timelines and the impact of Covid -19 Pandemic	No activities undertaken to be assessed qualitatively during this reporting period	Activity Development of workshop training toolkits and training workshop by August 2022 Deliverable 3.2.4; Adaptation finance training tool kits
	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.	1	Number of GCF Concept Notes (3)	A stakeholder consultative workshop on framing the ideas to underpin the concepts was held in September 2020. A balanced representation from communities, vulnerable groups, sectoral experts and CSOs guided the framing of these outputs. Of the participants who attended 41% were women while approximately 11% were youths bemoaning the need for inclusivity in climate programming Deliverable 3.2.5 The three GCF Concept notes on early warning , wetlands and sustainable tourism were reviewed by UNEP.	Delivered 2 months early from M36 to M34	Adaptation priority Areas underpinning the concept notes development are aligned to the national priorities and benefitted from the inputs of government stakeholders	Completed
3.3 Study or research	3.3.1 Conduct study and/or research programmes in collaboration with relevant universities and	1	Number of Climate adaptation research	Research programme launched in March 2020	No variance	50 learners drawn from the country's provincial	Completed

<p>programmes conducted to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.</p>		<p>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.</p>		<p>studies</p>	<p>.</p> <p>A climate change mainstreaming research module to facilitate research was developed in October 2020. The module will be used by select universities to facilitate climate change mainstreaming in relevant development frameworks at national and subnational level.</p> <p>Deliverable 3.3.1</p> <p>The Climate Change Mainstreaming module was officially launched by the Hon Minister in February 2021 and followed by the implementation of the research programme between the 1st of April and 30th of June 2021 producing 10 research outputs per province.</p> <p>Given its important milestone in the history of university collaboration with Government on climate change agenda the ceremony was highly publicised in national newspapers; see links below</p> <p>https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/spearhead-climate-resilience-</p>	<p>structures participated in the programme. 36% of the participants were women.</p> <p>Five students were drawn from each of the country's ten provincial administrative boundaries/ units making it a total of 50 students. The Climate Change Management Department requested Provincial development coordinators to nominate five representatives. Nominations were based on the provincial development committee's own selection processes which they saw it fit to advance the climate change agenda. The course was completed on 30 June 2021 and produced ten provincial research outputs that will form the basis of climate change mainstreaming at the subnational level</p> <p>The sustainability of the programme will ensure that the Zimbabwe Council of Universities approves various strategies put forward by the research programme facilitators.</p>	<p>Follow up activities; Initiate discussions with the Zimbabwe Council for Higher Education Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development on how climate change should be made a compulsory course by August 2022</p>
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					varsities-urged/ https://www.sundaynews.co.zw/universities-urged-to-spearhead-climate-resilience/ https://www.chronicle.co.zw/varsities-conclude-ground-breaking-climate-change-research/ https://m.facebook.com/story.php?story_fbid=4786090938073834&id=1086033291412969&sfsn=mo			
				<p>Following the successful completion of the Climate Change Mainstreaming. A meeting was held in December 2021 to discuss the outcomes from the research programme, identifying ways of upscaling the programme and map way forward on the sustainability issues of the research programme</p>				
		3.3.2 Review past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented across Zimbabwe and identify gaps which can be used to inform adaptation interventions.	1	Number of gap analysis reports	Interim Deliverable The draft " review and gap analysis report " to inform future interventions was produced in March 2021. It identifies gaps that will need to be conceptualised into bankable projects for	16-months delay from M24 to M40 owing to longer than planned recruitment timelines and the impact of	The submission of projects going on at the sub-national level enhanced the analysis of gaps and needs that need to be addressed in future programming. The report helped inform/ identify gaps in	Completed

				<p>accessing funds from the multilateral climate financing windows such as the Green Climate Fund</p> <p>Finalization of the report reviewing past and ongoing adaptation projects implemented across Zimbabwe was done in August 2021</p> <p>The report was also adopted in August 2021 . Being a useful background document to inform the development of bankable projects towards building resilience in a low carbon trajectory</p>	covid 19 Pandemic	<p>critical sectors that will inform choice and or prioritization of adaptation measures which are sector specific. The adaptation options were the ones taken forward and costed in the CBA.</p>	
	3.3.3 Map the responsibilities of main institutions in implementing, maintaining and monitoring relevant research programmes identified under Activity 3.3.1.	1	An organisational chart of institutions and, an MoU confirming their responsibilities	<p>Deliverable 3.3.3.</p> <p>A Partnership Agreement to guide the implantation of the climate change mainstreaming research programme was developed in 2020 and subsequently endorsed by the Attorney General's Office. An organizational chart of participating institutions was also finalized</p> <p>The Ministry signed individual Partnership agreements with the seven participating</p>	5- months variance from M30 to M35 owing to the activity being brought forward	At the guidance of the Attorney General's office the programme had to craft a partnership agreement (which is legally binding) as opposed to the initially planned MOU (less legally binding). This was informed by the nature of the programme that is set to be implemented.	<p>Activity Completed</p> <p>Continued engagement with the research facilitators to appreciate the challenges and gaps for future collaboration on the mainstreaming agenda</p>

				<p>Universities namely: University of Zimbabwe, Great Zimbabwe University, Bindura University of Science Education, Midlands State University, Chinhoyi University of Technology, National University of Science & Technology and Lupane State University. The partnership agreements define engagement modalities for the climate change mainstreaming research programme</p> <p>As part of enhancing the collaborated work on the climate change mainstreaming research programme, monitoring and evaluation visit were done on the seven participating universities during the learnership phase</p>			
	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).	1	Number of business plans	<p>Interim deliverable: In this reporting period two Draft business plans have been produced and are awaiting inputs from the International Consultant</p>	Time Variance of 22 months from M24 to M46 owing to Delayed recruitment of International Consultant and Covid19	The business plans benefitted from the inputs of the key government stakeholders in the country	Activity will not be implemented owing to the fact that the private sector business plans cannot be developed by an outsider.
	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.	1	Number of research progress reports	Synthesis Report that summarises the key findings from research programme prepared	7 months delayed from M36 to M43 owing	Instead of having ten individual reports it was recommended	Completed

					in August 2021 and uploaded on the online climate information portal.	to the impact of Covid19	that the consultants package the research programme deliverables into one report	
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Outcome 4: Monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.

Outcome narrative:

A draft MR&R system for the NAP process has been produced. The draft system has broad based sectorial indicators that provide a good starting point for initiating climate change adaptation monitoring and evaluation. Additionally, the indicators developed will assist in mainstreaming climate change in the whole of government approach.

Outputs	Baseline summary	Activities	Targets achieved	Indicators	Milestones and deliverables achieved ⁶	Variance explanation	Qualitative assessment of activities undertaken	Planned activities and corresponding deliverables/milestones for the next reporting period
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.	1	Operational monitoring, reviewing and reporting system	Interim deliverable Draft M&R Indicators were developed by the local consultant in February 2020. Milestones Two Consultative Workshops for defining the theory of change and associated indicators were held in September and October 2020 for the Northern and Southern Region respectively. The workshops were attended by stakeholders from various government departments, parastatals, parliament, traditional leaderships, development	31 -months delay from M18 to M49 owing to longer than planned recruitment timelines and the impact of Covid19 pandemic	Whereas the draft system is in place, due to delayed progress on the component three outputs which are supposed to inform the system, the system may not be endorsed until those outputs are in place	Activity Harmonisation of the draft M and E system with Activity 2.2.3 Deliverable 4.1.1: Monitoring and Evaluation system for NAP

⁶ If possible, please provide hyperlinks to supporting documents.

					partners, academia, companies, vulnerable groups, civil societies as well as media. the draft M and E system was produced in May 2021. No Progress in this reporting period			
		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).	1	Number of policy revisions.	No progress in this reporting period as the government has in place a M&E Policy that was produced in 2020 that sets a framework for the enhanced monitoring and evaluation of Government programming including NAPs	Variance of 28 months from M18 to M46 owing to the overall government policy on M&E that came into effect in 2020	No activities undertaken to be qualitatively assessed.	Activity will not be implemented as the government has in place a M&E Policy that was produced in 2020 that sets a framework for the enhanced monitoring and evaluation of Government programming including NAPs
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.	1	Number of training manuals m	Intermediate deliverable A draft inception report was produced by the consultants in September 2019 and reviewed on December 2019 No progress in this reporting period	27 months delayed from M24 to M51 due to longer than planned recruitment timelines and protracted restrictions associated with Covid19	Activity is put on hold as the M and E system is yet to be adopted	Activity Prepare a training manual for MRR by August 2022 Deliverable 4.2.1: Training manual for monitoring, reviewing and reporting system
		4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments – including inter alia the MLAWCRR, 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	1	Number of training manuals -	Intermediate deliverable Consultants contracted in August 2019 and have produced draft inception report in September 2019 and	21 months delayed from M30 to M51 as this is dependent on output 4.2.1 above	No activities undertaken to be assessed qualitatively during this reporting period	This activity will begin once the M and E system has been developed and will be initiated in September 2022 Deliverable 4.2.2 training session on how to use

	4.2.1.			reviewed on December 2019 No further progress in this reporting period.			the NAP monitoring, reviewing and reporting system (training manual) and training reports
	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.	1	Number of training workshops -	Consultants contracted in August 2019 and have produced draft inception report in September 2019 and reviewed in December 2019 No progress in this reporting period	Variance of 22 months from M30 to M52 due to delayed completion deliverables under component two and three which feed into output 4.2.3	No activities undertaken to be assessed qualitatively during this reporting period	Activity Raise awareness of urban and rural communities, NGOs and CSOs on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system by September 2022 Deliverable 4.3.2: local level workshops on NAP monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP
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.	1	NAP document, highlighting lessons learned	A three day brainstorming session was held to discuss ways of sustaining the Climate change mainstreaming agenda as the project nears completion.	24 -months variance from M30 to M54 due to delayed recruitment of IC supporting component three.	Pending outputs from component one, two and three have delayed the finalization of this activity	Activity Submit the NAP to UNEP and NAP central for review Deliverable 4.3.1 NAP document, highlighting lessons learned
	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.	1	Number of information productions publicly available	No progress in this reporting period	14 months variance from M 36 to M50 due to delays in recruiting national consultant	No activities undertaken to be assessed qualitatively during this reporting period	Activity Design publicity documents on the NAP Deliverable: NAP report uploaded to knowledge sharing platforms by November 2022
	4.3.3 Produce and disseminate short documentaries clips and radio programmes on the implementation of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.	1	Number of information productions publicly available	A documentary on Zimbabwe's climate change vulnerability was produced on 20 Dec 2020	14 months variance from M36 to M54 due to delayed completion of	The documentary benefitted from inputs and quality assurance by PMU	Activity Finalise the filming of the adaptation documentary by July 2022

			<p>Progress in this reporting period:</p> <p>Milestone</p> <p>The filming of the second documentary on adaptation to climate change to areas outside Harare was concluded in June 2021 and awaits filming of areas around Harare. The filming was done in Buhera, Mtoko and Nyanyadzi.</p> <p>Progress during the report period: Filming of stakeholders and sites for the adaptation documentary was done during the reporting period</p>	<p>deliverables under component two and three which feed into output 4.3.3</p>		<p>Deliverable 4.3.3 NAP Video clips and radio broadcasts</p>
4.3.4 Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC through the adaptation communication to the UNFCCC.	1	Number of information productions publicly available	Not applicable in this reporting period	18 months variance from M36 to M54 due to delayed completion of deliverables under component two and three which feed into output 4.24.	No activities undertaken to be assessed qualitatively during this reporting period	<p>Activity</p> <p>Submit the National Adaptation Plan during the reporting period in November 2022</p> <p>Deliverable: Submission of NAP Document to UNFCCC</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.		Number of meeting presentations and minutes	Experiences shared and lessons drawn for the NAP formulation at: The Africa Climate	18 months variance from M36 to M54 due to delayed completion of	In response to the need for all countries to have submitted their NAPs by 2024, Zimbabwe is on track to ensure it submits	Carry out one side event at COP27 for the presentation of the NAP document in November 2022

					<p><u>Week 2019</u>, held in March Accra, Ghana,</p> <p>The <u>NAP Expo</u>, in April 2019 in Songdo, South Korea, and <u>SB-50</u> in June Bonn, Germany</p> <p>COP26 was held in Glasgow, Scotland between 29 October and 12 November 2021</p> <p>During the COP26 parties decided on the following : Invite Parties and relevant organizations to submit to the secretariat, by 1 February 2024, information on their progress towards the achievement of the objectives of the process to formulate and implement national adaptation plans, as well as on their experience, best practices, lessons learned, gaps and needs, and support provided and received,</p> <p>During this reporting period</p> <p>The 56th sessions of the UNFCCC Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) and Subsidiary</p>	<p>deliverables under component two and three which feed into output 4.3.5.</p>	<p>its first NAP by November 2022.</p>	<p>Deliverable: meeting presentation and minutes</p>
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					<p>Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA) was held in Bonn, Germany, from the 1st to the 16th of June 2022. The meeting encouraged developing countries to cautiously handle the issues of private sector engagement as this may place a caveat for future access to multilateral climate financing windows. The meeting was part of the preparations for the COP 27, which is scheduled to take place in November 2022 in Egypt.</p>		
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SECTION 3: ACTUAL IMPLEMENTATION TIMETABLE
Please provide the timeline of the Readiness Support activities and deliverables described in the outcomes in the Gantt chart below according to the actual progress of the activities and month(s) in which the deliverable was completed. Please ensure the outcomes/outputs/activities match those highlighted in Section 3.

Progress is reported for the period (should be consistent with section 1.8) | From: 01/01/2022 to 30/06/2022

Captions;

Outputs	Activities	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
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SECTION 4: BUDGET & EXPENDITURE REPORTING

This section requires the applicant to report on the proposed budget. Double-click the table below to edit the spreadsheet.

Progress is reported for the period on activities (should be consistent with section 1.8 and 1.10). Please fill the budget reporting in the excel format table below by double clicking the table. The currency used should be consistent with Grant Agreement.

From: 01/01/2022 to 30/06/2022

Budget excel is separately provided.

SECTION 5: PROCUREMENT PLAN FOR THE NEXT IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD

List the items planned to be procured during the next implementation period (including consultants) and explain what procedures will be used for these procurements (e.g. direct procurement, open tender, other). Double-click the table below to edit the spreadsheet.

GOODS and SERVICES				
Item to procure	Unit Number or Work month/day	Lump sum or Unit rate	Total Budget	Procurement procedures used
	i	ii	iii = (i x ii)	
Component 1				
National Consultants - Policy Experts –,1.1.5, 1.2.1,1.2.2,1.2.4	217	300	60,000	Competitive recruitment
Sub-Total component 1			60,000	

⁸ As per signed agreement.

⁹ Please provide details information of commitment and accrual including vendor/payee name, amount and payment due date.

¹⁰ Please provide justification for variance, excess of 10% of the amount originally allocated for a Category shall only be done with the Fund's prior written approval.

Component 3				
	257	300		Competitive recruitment
National Consultants-Adaptation Expert 3.2.1, 3.2.2, 3.3.4	424	300	10,000	Competitive recruitment
International Consultants 321,322,324	150	500	75,000	Competitive recruitment
Sub-Total component 2			85,000	
Component 4 (Activity 4.1.1 – 4.3.4)				
National Consultants - Monitoring and Evaluation Experts (4.1.1,4.1.2, 4.2.1, 4.3.1.)	188	300	56,400	Competitive recruitment
National Consultants - Communication Expert 4.3.1, 4.3.3	50	300	15,000	Competitive recruitment
National Consultants- Project Coordinator	42	300	12,500	Competitive recruitment
National Consultants – Project Assistant	27	300	8,000	Competitive recruitment
Auditor – PMC	lump sum or Unit rate		9,900	Competitive recruitment
Sub-Total component 4			101,800	
TOTAL CONSULTANTS			186,800	
Item to procure	Unit Number or Work month/day	Lump sum or Unit rate	Total Budget	Procurement procedures used
	i	ii	iii = (i x ii)	
Component 1				
Travel Activity 1.1.5, 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 3.2.1, 3.2.2	consultant travels to country	Lump sum	15,000	2 X Shopping/ low value procurement
Workshop/ event/ meeting Activity 1.1.5, 1.2.1, ,	Venue, Catering,	Lump sum	60,000	14XRFQ
Other	Printing	Lump sum	15,000	RFQ
Sub-Total component 1			90,000	
Component 2				
Workshop/ event/ meeting Activity 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.2.3,	Venue, Catering,	Lump sum	20,500	3 X Shop-ping/Low Value Procurement
Sub-Total component 2			20,500	
Component 3				
Workshop/ event/ meeting Activity;,3.3.3,3.3.4	Venue, Catering	Lump sum	134,500	(9)XRFQ
Travel		Lump sum	5,000	5 X Shop-ping/Low Value

Other		Lump sum	12,000	Procurement 2 X Shop- ping/Low Value Procurement
Sub-Total component 3			151,500	
Component 4				
Workshop/ event/ meeting Activity; 4.1.1, 4.1.2,4.2.1, 4.2.2,4.2.3,4.3.1,4.3.3	Venue, Catering	Lump sum	95,000	5 X RFQ
Travel;		Lump sum	5,000	5 X Shop- ping/Low Value Procurement
Other		Lump sum	17,000	9 X Shop- ping/Low Value Procurement
Sub-Total component 4			117,000	
PSC meetings – PMU	Venue, Catering,	Lump sum	6,000	1 x Shop- ping/Low Value Procurement
Sub-Total PMU			6,000	
TOTAL			571,300	

SECTION 6: CHALLENGES, LESSONS LEARNED AND WAY FORWARD

Please describe what were the challenges encountered during the current reporting period; what were the solutions to mitigate them; and what were the key lessons learned and what will the project do to undertake course corrections during the next reporting period.

Challenges and lessons learnt:

The major challenge faced resonates around the after effect of Covid19 pandemic as it relates to project programming. This was worsened by the fact that 2022 is the year that the ten-year census was being held. This entailed erratic availability of targeted stakeholders at subnational level thereby delaying engagements. Other challenges observed during the reporting period relate to the fact that the preparations and carrying out of the national census programme was scheduled for May 2022. This entailed that several consultations and engagements had to be put on hold to pave way for the national programme.

Way forward and mitigation measures:

To finish activity programming by 30 November 2022 the Project will hold some activities back to back were possible and ensure that all consultancies activities are expedited.

An no cost extension for the project was granted on 10 December 2021 which will allow for the smooth completion of the grant support. In addition, measures that were put by the Government following the Omicron variant have managed to curtail the spread of the virus.

FOR GREEN CLIMATE FUND'S SECRETARIAT USE ONLY

Comments		
Reviewed by: <i>Name and Title (Reviewer):</i> <i>Position:</i>	Signature:	Date: (DD-MM-YYYY)
Final assessment by: (Satisfactory to GCF) <i>Name and Title (Reviewer):</i> <i>Position:</i>	Signature:	Date: (DD-MM-YYYY)

SPECIAL ADDENDUM: COVID-19 RELATED IMPACTS

This section provides information on temporary measures to support project implementation through the extension period. Please be advised that the measures do not constitute a permanent change in policy. If you have any questions, please feel free to send an inquiry to opm@gcfund.org.

GCF has granted up to six-months extension of the grant term/anticipated duration of readiness activities for specific grants that had been approved by the GCF prior to the pandemic having arisen and which expire after 1 March 2020 and are effective prior to 8 April 2020. GCF has granted additional flexibilities with guidelines as outlined below.

No-Cost Extension

- i. All grants will be automatically extended by six months. However, please be informed that the willingness on the part of the GCF to provide this six-month extension on the basis of the COVID-19 pandemic is not intended to prevent RPSP activities from being delivered under the pre-pandemic existing contractual timelines. Delivery partners and National Designated Authorities/Focal Points (NDA/FP) can complete the grant implementation sooner than the full no-cost extension period. Therefore, the GCF expects that delivery partners will fully coordinate with NDA/FPs in relation to the application of the said extension as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic.
- ii. Delivery partners should include a revised workplan for the new period in the next reporting cycle.
- iii. Grants requiring an extension longer than the six-months must submit well justified requests in line with standard practices and procedures for the GCF's consideration and approval.
- iv. The originally agreed grant sum required to complete the activities under the respective legal agreements remains unchanged for grants accepting the no-cost extension.

Project management costs: The project management costs (PMC) cap has been increased from 7.5 percent to 12.5 percent of the total activity budget approved. Partners can tap into the approved contingency fund to meet these additional costs up to the 12.5% cap. If the delivery partner increases the PMC, then the delivery partner is required to provide detailed documentation and justification supporting the increase in PMC and clearly outlining how the additional costs are related to the COVID-19 pandemic. This justification should be included in the interim progress report or completion reports due for submission as detailed in the grant agreement.

Contingency budget: The approved contingency amount included in the budgets for these activities may be used to cover unforeseen costs relating the COVID-19 pandemic without prior approval from GCF. The contingency budget may be used for project management costs (PMC). The said contingency expenses will need to be justified and included in the detailed reports that are required to be submitted by the delivery partner/recipient under the respective legal agreement between the delivery partner/recipient and the GCF.

Budget Re-allocation: The reallocation of approved budget among the budget line items can be made from one budget category to another up to 25 percent variation across the categories. The receiver and giver budget category can only take or give without prior fund approval up to 25 percent based on the previously approved budget. Budget can also be reallocated from outputs without changing the project scope to PMC if the contingency budget is insufficient to meet the increases in PMC. The delivery partner is required to provide detailed documentation and justification supporting the budget reallocation in the submitted reports in line with the grant agreement.

Types of Measures	Output No.	Activity No.	Implementation and Deliverables Schedule (Please provide details of the change to activities, deliverables, etc.)				Budgetary Implications
			Impact on delivery modality	Deliverable	Original Date	Revised Date	
No-cost extension	1.2.	1.2.1	Due to COVID-19 surge during Q1-Q2 2021 and constant changes in restrictions to public activities in Zimbabwe during these months, regional workshops planned for the end of Q2 2021 had to be reschedule to Q3 2021	No change in deliverable	31/05/2020	30/08/2022	Yes. Re-allocate funds along budget lines to conduct outreach and awareness activities in the 60 districts
No-cost extension	1.2.	1.2.1	Due to COVID-19 surge during Q1-Q2 2021 and constant changes in restrictions to public activities in Zimbabwe during these months, regional workshops planned for the end of Q2 2021 had to be reschedule to 2022.	No change in deliverable	31/01/2020	30/08/2022	Yes. Re-allocate funds along budget lines to conduct the training workshops
No-cost extension	4.3	4.3.3	Due to COVID-19 surge during the period of 2021 and constant changes in restrictions to public activities in Zimbabwe during these months, filming planned for the end of Q3 2021 had to be reschedule to 2022.	No change in deliverable	30/04/2021	30/11/2022	Yes, reallocated funds from IC budget line 2.1.7 and workshop 4.1.2 budget line

In-country Status (Please provide an update of the status of the country due to COVID-19 pandemic.)	<p>During the reporting period the Government has been consistent in ensuring that Covid19 spread is curtailed through the issuance of restrictive measures in hot spot areas where applicable. According to Zimbabwe's ministry of health and childcare, as at 20 June 2022, there has been 254,919 confirmed cases of Covid-19 in Zimbabwe with cumulative deaths of 5,536 people. COVID-19 infections are decreasing, with 93 new infections reported on average each day.</p> <p>Vaccinations campaigns by the government are ongoing. As at 20 June 2022, Government administered over 11,882,414 doses. Assuming every person needs 2 doses, that's enough to have vaccinated about 40.6% of the country's population. The Government has embarked on the COVID-19 vaccination blitz, targeting those aged 12 years and above, especially school children and those leaving in hard to reach areas as well as the elderly. It demonstrates effective mainstreaming of the virus in national planning and administration.</p>
Justification for Requests and Implications (Please provide details of the changes)	<p>During the reporting period several activities requiring face to face interactions and consultations with stakeholders that were put on hold had to start implementation in line with the Governments Covid 19 protocols. Restrictions on physical gatherings and meetings were lifted allowing to hold large gatherings.</p>

to support utilization of temporary measures.)	
Mitigation Measures (Please provide details of how risks will be mitigated)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Procurement of IT software to complement small gathering meetings which are the current norm. • No cost extension already granted for project activities up until November 2022 will ensure smooth completion of the grant facility. • Anticipate/request for a no extension beyond the stipulated 6 months blanket extension • Activities that entail face are face-to-face interactions will be held in spaces that meet the minimum standards to safeguard the health of all participants in line with the government of Zimbabwe protocols in place at the time.

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Certified by: <i>Name and Title:</i> <i>Position: DSS Finance</i>	Signature:	Date: (DD-MM-YYYY)
Approved by: <i>Name and Title:</i> <i>Position: CFO</i>	Signature:	Date: (DD-MM-YYYY)

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Annex. Subsequent Disbursement Request Form

Please fill the below form to request for the subsequent disbursement when the interim progress report along with unaudited financial statement/financial audit report/certified financial statements as applicable in accordance with Grant Agreement has been submitted to GCF (please note that the disbursement request can be processed only after these conditions are met).

SUBSEQUENT DISBURSEMENT REQUEST	
1. Total amount approved for the project	
2. Disbursement from GCF made to date/Percentage of Total Grant (%)	
3. Total expenditure to date	
4. Expenditure rate as of the Interim Progress Report submission date (%)	
5. Total amount of the subsequent disbursement to request/Percentage of Total Grant (%)	
6. Name of Beneficiary Bank and located country	
7. Account number	
8. Bank address	
9. SWIFT (BIC)	
10. IBAN Code	
11. Date of the disbursement request	26/07/2021

Name and Title*: Position:	Signature:	Date:
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**The signatory of grant agreement (either NDA or Delivery Partner) or any authorised person who is certified in the letter of authorisation submitted to the Fund can sign here. When this is not plausible, please kindly consult with the Fund (opm@gcfund.org) prior to the submission of the disbursement request.*

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ⁱ The Project inception workshop was held on 26 and 27 February 2019