United Nations Development Programme

GCF Readiness Programme Support/ Initiation Plan

Project title: Advancing Zimbabwe's Climate Resilience and Low-Emission Development Through Enhanced NDC Strategies, Climate Technology Need Assessment and Private Sector Engagement	
Country: Zimbabwe	
Management Arrangements: Direct Implementation Modality (DIM).	**Implementing Partner**: UNDP CO
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome (s): By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalized, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable and resilient livelihoods.	
UNDP Strategic Plan Output: Output 2.1. Enhanced resilience and livelihoods of vulnerable people, communities and regions Output 2.2. Tools and mechanisms applied to enable evidence-based, risk-informed planning, prevention and preparedness to climate hazards by smallholder farmers and supporting institutions Output 2.3. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste management	
UNDP Gender Marker: GEN 2	
Quantum Award ID number: 1389421	**Quantum Project ID number:** 01004499
UNDP-GGF PIMS ID number: 10167	
Planned start date: 28 April 2025 (GCF Notification Letter date)	**Planned end date:** 28 July 2027 (24 months + 3 months of grace)
Brief project description: Zimbabwe has made commendable progress in its climate action journey, including the submission of its updated NDC and LT-LEDS. However, several systemic challenges persist in fully operationalizing these commitments. These include limited institutional coordination mechanisms, insufficient capacity for climate technology assessment and tracking, and underdeveloped private sector engagement models.	

This Readiness project will strengthen national systems for transparency and coordination, conduct a comprehensive Climate Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), and develop a private sector engagement strategy to unlock investment aligned with Zimbabwe's NDC and climate-resilient development priorities. The project aligns with GCF Readiness outcomes under Result Areas 1.1, 1.3, 2.1, and 2.2.

This Readiness grant has the following outputs:

Output 1.1.2: NDA mechanisms established or strengthened for inter-institutional coordination, including engagement with the GCF and other climate funds.

- Develop and institutionalize a Climate Finance Coordination Platform under the NDA.
- Update NDA engagement guidelines to include private sector and youth stakeholders.

Output 1.3.1: Relevant stakeholders engaged and trained to support planning, programming and implementation of GCF-funded activities.

- Organize training workshops for key ministries, CSOs, and private sector actors.
- Develop a climate finance training manual tailored to national and sub-national actors.

Output 1.3.2: Stakeholder engagement mechanisms are established to support planning, programming and implementation of GCF-funded activities.

- Establish and pilot a National Climate Stakeholder Forum linked to NDC implementation.
- Strengthen subnational consultation frameworks through provincial dialogues.

Output 2.1.1: Private sector mobilization strategy developed to support low-emission investment.

- Conduct a market scoping study on climate investment opportunities in agriculture, energy, and waste.
- Develop a National Climate Investment Portal to showcase opportunities.

Output 2.2.1: Climate technology needs assessment conducted, and national priorities identified.

- Undertake a comprehensive TNA covering mitigation and adaptation sectors.
- Identify and prioritize technologies aligned with Zimbabwe's LT-LEDS and NDCs.

FINANCING PLAN	
GCF grant	786,700 USD (without fees)
Total Budget administered by UNDP	**786,700 USD (without fees)**

SIGNATURES		
Signature: 	**Agreed by UNDP** Ayodele Odusola Resident Representative	**Date/Month/Year:** 22/07/25

Readiness and Preparatory Support

Proposal Template

Proposal title:	Advancing Zimbabwe's Climate Resilience and Low-Emission Development Through Enhanced NDC Strategies, Climate Technology Need Assessment and Private Sector Engagement.
Country(ies):	Zimbabwe
National Designated Authority(ies):	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife
Delivery Partner:	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Date of first submission:	21 January 2025
Date of current submission:	17 April 2025
Version number:	Version #4

GREEN CLIMATE FUND

Before completing this proposal template, please read the revised **Readiness Guidebook** and learn how to access readiness resources under the GCF Readiness & Preparatory Support Programme.

How to complete this template?

Before completing this proposal template, please read carefully the revised Readiness Guidebook.

This proposal template should be completed by the Delivery Partners and the National Designated Authorities (NDA) or Focal Points. Once completed, this document should be submitted to the GCF by the NDA or Focal Point via the **online submission system**, Fluxx, accessible through the Country Portal of the GCF website.

Before submitting, please delete all the instructions in the document in grey font.

Please be concise. If you need to include any additional information, please enclose it to the proposal as an annex.

If the Delivery Partner implementing the Readiness support is not a GCF Accredited Entity for project Funding Proposals, please complete the Financial Management Capacity Assessment (FMCA) questionnaire and submit it to fmca@gcfund.org prior to or with this Readiness proposal.

How to get support to complete this template?

If you are not sure how to complete the proposal, or require support, please send an e-mail to countries@gcfund.org, copying both the Readiness Delivery Partner and the relevant GCF Regional Desk. Please refer to the Country Profiles page of the GCF website to identify the relevant GCF Regional Desk colleagues.

We will get back to you within five (5) working days to acknowledge receipt of your submission and discuss the way forward.

Section 1. Summary (*indicative* maximum length: three pages)

1.1	**Country(ies) submitting the proposal**	Country name: Zimbabwe Name of institution representing NDA or Focal Point: Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife Name of contact person: Mr Washington Zhakata Contact person's position: Director, Climate Change Management Department and NDA for Zimbabwe Telephone number: +263773069438 Email: washingtonzhakata@gmail.com Full office address: 11th Floor Kaguvi Building; Corner Central, Avenue/Fourth Street; Harare; Zimbabwe Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: munamuko@gmail.com
1.2	**Date of initial submission**	21 January 2025
1.3	**Last date of resubmission**	14 April 2025 **Version number** V. 3
1.4	**Institution that will implement the Readiness grant**	☐ National Designated Authority ☒ Delivery Partner Please provide contact information if the Delivery Partner is not the NDA/focal point Name of institution: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) Name of official: Nancy Bennet Position: Executive Coordinator, Vertical Funds Programming Support, Oversight & Compliance Hub, Bureau for Policy and Programme Support (BPPS) Telephone number: +1 917-498-7221 Email: nancy.bennet@undp.org Full office address: UNDP, 918, FF-Building, 304 E45th Street, NY 10017, USA Additional email addresses that need to be copied on correspondences: patricia.velasco@undp.org; claudia.ortiz@undp.org; nathaniel.pappoe@undp.org; lili.ilieva@undp.org; robin.merlier@undp.org; ayodele.odusola@undp.org; lealem.dinku@undp.org; constance.pepukai@undp.org
1.5	**Title of the Readiness support proposal**	Advancing Zimbabwe's Climate Resilience and Low-Emission Development Through Enhanced NDC Strategies, Climate Technology Need Assessment and Private Sector Engagement.
1.6	**Readiness objectives of the proposal**	☐ Objective 1. Capacity Building ☒ Objective 2. Strategic frameworks ☐ Objective 3. Adaptation planning ☒ Objective 4. Pipeline development

		☐ Objective 5. Knowledge sharing and learning
1.7	**Total requested amount and currency**	USD 853,570.00
1.8	**Implementation period**[1]	24 months
1.9	**Is this request a multiple-year strategic Readiness implementation request?**	☐ Yes X No
1.10	**Brief summary of the request (maximum length: 500 words)**	**i) Climate background and institutional and policy context.** Zimbabwe is highly vulnerable to the impacts of climate change, experiencing increased frequency and intensity of extreme weather events such as droughts, cyclones, and floods. These events disproportionately affect agriculture-dependent communities and exacerbate food and water insecurity. The Government of Zimbabwe has demonstrated a strong commitment to climate action through the development of its National Climate Policy (2017), National Adaptation Plan Roadmap (2020), and revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) (2021), which aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 40% per capita by 2030. The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW) leads the country's climate agenda, through institutions like the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA). However, significant capacity and resource gaps remain in integrating climate resilience into sectoral strategies and accessing climate finance to meet national goals. This proposal also aligns with Vision 2030, the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) (2021-2025), the Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS) (2020-2050), the NDC Implementation Plan (2024), the NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework (2024) and National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2024), leveraging key synergies to promote green growth, climate resilience, and sustainable development. **ii) Problem statement** Zimbabwe last conducted a technology needs assessment in 2004. Hence, technology transfer for climate action in the country is not adequately contextualized or coordinated. The technology needs assessment has not been done owing to technical and financial constraints to conduct the assessment. Zimbabwe prioritized 17 mitigation and 4 adaptation measures in its NDC. However, there has not been country-driven analysis to identify the technological needs, gaps and barriers. As a result, technological gaps continue to hamper the effectiveness of the implementation of the NDC and LT-LEDS measures. Further, Zimbabwe does not have in place roadmaps to implement climate technologies aligned to sector needs. The existing sectoral policies like the Renewable Energy policy (2019), Industrial Development Policy (2019), Integrated Solid Waste Management plan (2011), Forest Policy (2024) and NAP (2024), among others, are not yet supported by implementation plans that clearly include the technology needs.

[1] The implementation period shall begin on the date the grant is effective.

Zimbabwe developed an NDC Implementation plan (2024), followed by an NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework (2024). The resources needed for the plan amount to USD 15 billion. Funding for climate action has largely been coming from multilateral and bilateral funds. Domestically, the government has been the main financier for climate projects. Private sector has not been contributing much to support climate action in Zimbabwe, owing to the lack of a clear plan and low capacity to support climate projects.

Over 100 state enterprises and parastatals (SEPs) are involved in the socio-economic development of Zimbabwe. Access to climate finance, and hence implementation of climate action by the SEPs had been quite low, owing to low technical and financial capacity to access climate finance and technologies.

To attract climate finance, there is a need for Zimbabwe to identify and prioritize the projects that support the NDC implementation. Zimbabwe does not currently have a pipeline of climate change projects. The country does not have the finance to develop the pipeline of projects.

iii) Goal and objectives

The intervention will result in the improved participation of the private sector in funding climate action in Zimbabwe. It is envisaged that the development, testing, commercialization and deployment of climate technologies will improve following the development of domestically driven climate technology needs assessment. The prioritization of the projects is expected to result in high impact climate investments. Following the intervention through this readiness project, the quality of concept notes submitted to GCF is expected to increase, leading to increased financial flows into Zimbabwe to fund NDC and LT-LEDS implementation. The number of both international and domestic investors into climate change projects is expected to increase once the pipeline of projects is developed through this project, leading to effective implementation of NDC measures and improved climate change mitigation and adaptation.

iv) Direct and indirect beneficiaries

The direct beneficiaries of the project are the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife; Ministry of Energy and Power Development; Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement; Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Local Government, and other NDC and LT-LEDS project proponents and implementers. Specifically, SEPs responsible for NDC implementation will benefit. The project will also benefit directly the private sector companies, civil society organizations and other entities involved in the development and implementation, and financing of NDC and the LT-LEDS projects. Technical colleges and research centres will also benefit from the technological needs assessment that should inform priorities for curriculum and research to focus on climate-proofed technologies.

The indirect beneficiaries to this project include other, civic society organizations, the academia, women, youths, people with disabilities, local communities and indigenous people who will all benefit from the envisaged project outcomes. This GCF Readiness Proposal will be implemented at the national level.

.

1.11 List of abbreviations

Abbreviation	Meaning
CCMD	Climate Change Management Department
CSO	Civil Society Organizations
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
HIT	Harare Institute of Technology
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
IPPU	Industrial Processes and Product Use
LT-LEDS	Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy
LTS	Long-Term Strategies
LULUCF	Land Use, Land-Use Change and Forestry
MDA	Ministries, Departments and Agencies
MECW	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSD	Meteorological Services Department
MSME	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCE	Nature Climate and Energy
NDA	National Designated Authority
NDC	Nationally Determined Contributions
NDS1	National Development Strategy 1
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPU	Public-Private Partnerships
SEPs	State Enterprises and Parastatals
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
TNA	Technology Needs Assessment
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
WFP	World Food Programme
ZIG	Zimbabwe Gold

Section 2. Situation analysis

2.1. Country's background and context

1. Zimbabwe faces significant climate risks including increased droughts, erratic rainfall, and rising temperatures. Climate projections for Zimbabwe indicate that the current climate risks trends will continue, exacerbated by further intensification of these impacts in the coming decades. Climate change impacts agriculture, water resources, and livelihoods, necessitating integrated and strategic climate actions to build resilience and promote sustainable development. **The country's Revised NDC highlights the country's commitment to reducing per capita GHG emissions by 40% below the business-as-usual scenario by 2030 while improving resilience in vulnerable sectors.**

2.1.1 Overview of Socio-Economic Landscape

2. Zimbabwe is classified as a lower middle-income country with a growing economy marked by high poverty rates, significant unemployment, and a large informal sector. Despite having potential for growth due to its natural resources and skilled workforce, the country is still recovering from past socio-economic instability, with a significant portion of the population living below the poverty line.
3. Zimbabwe, although a lower middle-income country, has substantial human and natural capital, and has the potential to achieve steady growth and move towards an upper middle-income country status by 2030. However, the country faces significant challenges from climate change, including land degradation and less climate resilience. To address these challenges, Zimbabwe needs to capitalize on existing and emerging opportunities for the private sector. The country is one of the fastest-growing economies in Southern Africa, with growth rates of 6.1% in 2022 and 5.3% in 2023. However, real GDP growth declined to 2% in 2024 due to El Niño-induced droughts, lower mining prices, and macroeconomic instability. Inflationary pressures have moderated since the introduction of the ZIG, but the exchange rate remains under pressure. Economic growth is projected to recover to about 6% in 2025, driven by increased mining activities for lithium and a recovery in gold production. The agriculture and food sector faces numerous challenges, including low investment, weak support services, and poor infrastructure.

2.1.2 Climate Context

4. Zimbabwe has a sub-tropical climate. The cool season spans from mid-May to mid-August while the hot season starts from mid-August and ends in mid-November. The mean monthly temperature ranges from 15°C in winter (May-July) to 24°C in summer (October-December). Between 1900 and 2019, the annual mean surface temperature increased by about 0.9°C, with the 1980s experiencing the largest increase. The rainfall season in Zimbabwe is unimodal and occurs from October to March. The average annual rainfall varies from less than 400 mm in the southern parts of the country to over 1,000 mm in the eastern highlands. Observed climate change includes rising average temperatures, falling annual precipitation, shift in the start and end dates of the rainy season, and lengthening the mid-season dry spell. The changes in climate have also resulted in shifting of the country's Agro-Ecological Zones. Extreme weather events such as heat waves, droughts, hailstorms, floods, and tropical cyclones have become more frequent and more intense across the country.

Climate risk and vulnerability

5. Temperature increases, rainfall variability and extreme weather events such as tropical cyclones are key climate risk and vulnerability drivers in Zimbabwe. Most districts of Zimbabwe are affected by climate-related hazards, droughts, floods, mid-season dry spells, and their impacts on crop and animal health, water resources, human health, and infrastructure. Climate risk and vulnerability are higher in rural areas than urban areas due to the heavy impact on agriculture in terms of crop yield and food security, on water resources in terms of availability and quality, and on health in terms of disease prevalence. The risks from climate change include reduced agricultural output and productivity, damage and loss to infrastructure and property, reduced GDP due to low production from agro-based value chains. According to the UNDP's work on mapping selected hazards affecting rural livelihoods in Zimbabwe, the western and southern districts suffer more from multiple

hazards than the rest of the country. All in all, climate change is impacting Zimbabwe's progress towards achieving the SDGs.

Greenhouse's emission and mitigation information

6. Zimbabwe's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions are a small portion of the global total, but the country has committed to reducing them Zimbabwe's GHG emissions in 2022 (including LULUCF) were 82,916.75 gigagrams carbon dioxide equivalent (GgCO2 eq), representing 122% increase compared to the emissions in 1990 and by 33% compared to 2010. In 2022, CO2 emissions accounted for 84.03% of Zimbabwe's total GHG emissions including LULUCF, followed by CH4 with 11.90%, and then N2O with 2.89%. The main source of CO2 emissions was land (3B), accounting for 51.65%, followed by power generation accounting for 3.39%.

2.2 Institutional and Policy Framework

i) Policy Framework

7. The country's national development trajectory is informed by the National Constitution (2013)[2], Vision 2030, National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) (2021 to 2025)[3] and other sector policies. The key aspirations of Zimbabwe Vision 2030 will be realized through five strategic pillars, namely Governance; Macro-economic Stability and Financial Re-engagement; Inclusive Growth; Infrastructure and Utilities; and Social Development (GoZ, 2020). The attainment of Zimbabwe's development goals faces threats from climate change.

8. Zimbabwe has implemented several policies and tools to incentivize private sector investments in climate change mitigation and adaptation. The National Climate Policy (2017)[4] establishes a framework for engaging private entities in renewable energy, sustainable agriculture, and resilient infrastructure through mechanisms such as public-private partnerships (PPPs). This aligns with Vision 2030, which envisions a middle-income economy that integrates sustainability and resilience. Additionally, the National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) (2021–2025) highlights green investments as critical drivers for economic growth, targeting renewable energy and low-emission agriculture as priority areas for private sector involvement.

9. The government has introduced fiscal and financial incentives to reduce investment barriers. These include tax exemptions on solar and other renewable energy technologies and plans to develop green bonds and carbon credit markets to mobilize private financing. Subsidies for climate-smart agriculture and water conservation techniques further reduce upfront costs for private sector investors. Additionally, PPPs are actively promoted to attract private finance for large-scale renewable energy and resilient infrastructure projects.

10. Zimbabwe has also aligned its policies with its **2021 Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)[5], NDC Implementation Plan (2024)[6] and the supporting NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework[7] to facilitate access to international climate finance mechanisms like the Green Climate Fund (GCF).** Capacity-building programs and knowledge-sharing platforms educate businesses on opportunities in climate finance and risk management, while enhanced Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) systems ensure transparency and accountability in private investments. Together, these initiatives create an enabling environment for the private sector to drive Zimbabwe's transition to a sustainable and climate-resilient economy.

[2] https://faolex.fao.org/docs/pdf/zim127325.pdf
[3] https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC203781/
[4] https://climate-laws.org/document/national-climate-policy_ee49
[5] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Zimbabwe%20Revised%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%202021%20Final.pdf
[6] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VzFdJbZHAxua6KRHbpcFY-yK180_OP-Z/view?usp=drive_link
[7] https://drive.google.com/file/d/1C99njnKfRve_GkpAmn6ov_ywGbj6O0BD/view?usp=drive_link

11. **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):** Zimbabwe's revised NDC commits to a 40% reduction in per capita greenhouse gas emissions by 2030, compared to a business-as-usual scenario. This target encompasses all sectors, including energy, waste, industrial processes, and agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU). The implementation of these mitigation measures is estimated to cost USD 4.8 billion. Zimbabwe has developed a NDC Implementation Plan to guide the execution of its NDC commitments. This framework identifies priority mitigation actions, including the increased use of renewable energy sources like hydropower, solar, and biofuels, as well as the promotion of energy efficiency and climate-smart agriculture practices. The framework serves as a roadmap for planning, executing, and monitoring NDC implementation in the country[8].

12. **NDC Implementation Plan:** To operationalize its NDC commitments, Zimbabwe has developed an NDC Implementation Plan[9] that adopts a whole-of-society approach. This plan focuses on mitigation and adaptation actions across eight major economic sectors, including agriculture, energy, forestry, industry, infrastructure, disaster risk management, water, and waste.

13. Zimbabwe's NDC 3.0 represents the country's latest commitment to reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and enhancing climate resilience in alignment with the Paris Agreement. Building upon previous iterations, NDC 3.0 strengthens sectoral targets and adaptation measures while ensuring greater alignment with national development priorities. The updated contribution incorporates enhanced mitigation commitments, with a focus on key emitting sectors such as energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste management. The energy sector, particularly through the expansion of renewable energy and energy efficiency measures, remains central to Zimbabwe's decarbonization strategy. Meanwhile, agriculture and forestry interventions emphasize climate-smart practices and afforestation efforts to reduce emissions and enhance carbon sequestration.
14. Adaptation remains a crucial component of Zimbabwe's NDC 3.0, given the country's vulnerability to droughts, floods, and shifting rainfall patterns. Priority adaptation sectors include water resources, agriculture, health, infrastructure, and biodiversity conservation. The revised NDC also integrates climate finance strategies to mobilize resources for both mitigation and adaptation actions, emphasizing the role of international support and private sector engagement. With NDC 3.0, Zimbabwe aims to strengthen institutional capacities, improve data-driven climate policies, and foster a more climate-resilient economy, ensuring sustainable development while meeting its climate goal.

15. The Climate Change Management Department, under the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Wildlife, is leading the revision of Zimbabwe's third iteration of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC 3.0). The department has successfully submitted the **Biennial Transparency Report (BTR)** and the country's **Fifth National Communication (NC5)** to the UNFCCC by the 31st of December 2024 deadline, demonstrating the country's commitment to fulfilling its climate obligations.

16. The revision process for NDC 3.0 is leveraging prior efforts and outputs, including those under the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) and the LEAP (Low Emissions Analysis Platform) projects, which have provided critical data on mitigation scenarios and informed the NDC stocktaking. This process is well underway, with ongoing consultations involving key stakeholders, including relevant sectors, the private sector, civil society organizations (CSOs), and other partners. Zimbabwe intends to increase ambition by inclusion of mitigation projects from agriculture, expanding the number of HFCs and adding health, forestry and biodiversity and tourism sectors for adaptation. The technology needs assessment will cover the additional areas in the proposed NDC 3.0.

17. Zimbabwe remains on track to meet the UNFCCC's 10th February 2025 submission deadline for NDC 3.0 and reaffirms its commitment to enhancing its climate ambitions and

[8] https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/185991625736114855/pdf/Zimbabwe-Nationally-Determined-Contribution-Implementation-Framework.pdf?utm_source=chatgpt.com
9 https://drive.google.com/file/d/1VzFdJbZHAxua6KRHbpcFY-yK180_OP-Z/view?usp=drive_link

aligning its targets with national and global priorities Zimbabwe submitted the NDC 3.0 country statement, reaffirming its commitment to enhancing its climate ambitions and aligning its targets with national and global priorities.

.

18. **National Adaptation Plans (NAPs):** Zimbabwe has developed and launched its NAP in 2024 which seeks to address medium- and long-term adaptation needs. UNEP supported NAP aims to strengthen the role of the private sector in adaptation planning, enhance government capacity to develop bankable projects, improve the management of climate information, and craft proactive resource mobilization strategies for international climate finance. Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) provides a strategic framework to address the country's medium- and long-term climate change adaptation needs. It aims to integrate climate resilience into national development planning by identifying priority sectors such as agriculture, water, health, and biodiversity, which are most vulnerable to climate impacts. The NAP process in Zimbabwe is guided by inclusive stakeholder engagement, scientific assessments, and alignment with national policies such as the National Climate Policy and the National Development Strategy 1 (2021–2025). Supported by development partners, the NAP also emphasizes capacity building, gender-responsive planning, and the mobilization of climate finance to implement adaptation actions at both national and sub-national levels.

19. **National Climate Finance Strategies:**[10] This proposal will assist, through the results of the technology needs assessment, in prioritizing existing concept notes that have already been developed for submission to GCF. The concept notes that are aligned to the NDC 3.0 and technology needs assessment will further be refined and validated for submission. By leveraging inclusive stakeholder consultations and capacity-building workshops, it aims to bridge gaps in technology needs and private sector engagement in the NDC 3.0 development and implementation.

20. These efforts will enhance Zimbabwe's institutional frameworks, foster private sector participation, and catalyse investments in transformative, low-emission, and climate-resilient projects, advancing the country toward a sustainable future.

21. **Financial Constraints:** The estimated cost of implementing the mitigation measures within the NDC is USD 4.8 billion. Securing adequate international climate finance is crucial to meet these financial requirements. Zimbabwe developed and launched NDC Implementation Plan as well as the NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework that seek to align actions and commitments with international agreements like the Paris Agreement. The country is now implementing the two plans by sourcing investments and facilitating the mobilization of financial resources necessary for NDC implementation[11].

22. **Zimbabwe's Long-Term Low Greenhouse Gas Emission Development Strategy (LTS)** for 2020–2050 lays out the country's vision for achieving a climate-resilient, low-carbon economy. This strategy focuses on reducing emissions across key sectors such as energy, agriculture, forestry, and waste management while aligning with the country's sustainable development goals. The LTS emphasizes the adoption of renewable energy technologies, sustainable land-use practices, and waste-to-energy solutions to meet both mitigation and adaptation objectives. By 2050, Zimbabwe aims to significantly decouple its economic growth from emissions.

23. Zimbabwe would like to conduct a Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) to identify and prioritize climate technologies essential for mitigating greenhouse gas emissions and adapting to climate change impacts. This assessment aims to inform the country's strategies for adopting and implementing environmentally sound technologies that align with its sustainable development

[10] https://ndcpartnership.org/news/zimbabwe-unveils-series-climate-plans-accelerate-national-action?utm_source=chatgpt.com
[11] https://ndcpartnership.org/news/zimbabwe-unveils-series-climate-plans-accelerate-national-action#:~:text=A%20member%20of%20the%20Partnership,action%2C%20with%20support%20from%20UNDP.

goals[12]. However, Zimbabwe faces several challenges in this endeavor. The country requires an updated TNA and Capacity Needs Self-Assessment to effectively determine its technology requirements for enhanced climate action. Additionally, the integration of renewable energy sources into the existing power grid presents technical and infrastructural challenges that need to be addressed. In 2004, the country's first TNA identified barriers, constraints, and recommendations [13]. Since then, efforts have been made to access the latest technologies in biodigesters, solar pv systems, solar batteries and other technologies mentioned in the TNA. The 2004–2025-time lapse and technological advancement justify another TNA to list and prioritize climate technologies for climate change mitigation and adaptation.

Table 1. Summary of Zimbabwe's key policy instruments on climate change

Climate policy/strategy	Key priorities	Alignment with the GCF Readiness
National Climate Policy (2017)	- Mainstreaming climate change into national development. - Promoting low-carbon development. - Strengthening adaptive capacity	Enhances institutional capacities and integration of climate change into policy frameworks, a key focus of GCF Readiness.
National Climate Change Response Strategy (2014)	- Mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions. - Adaptation in agriculture, water, and energy. - Promoting stakeholder engagement.	- Supports development of climate-resilient frameworks and stakeholder engagement, aligning with GCF's emphasis on readiness for implementation.
National Development Strategy 1 (2021–2025)	- Transition to low-carbon and climate-resilient development. - Green industrialization. - Leveraging climate finance.	- Directly aligns with GCF's goal of strengthening national ownership and integrating climate finance into national planning and budgeting.
Zimbabwe Nationally Determined Contribution (2021)	- Achieving a 40% reduction in per capita emissions by 2030. - Promoting climate-smart agriculture. - Enhancing renewable energy and resilient infrastructure.	- Facilitates the development of bankable projects and a pipeline for GCF funding in mitigation and adaptation actions.
Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)	- Achieving net-zero emissions by 2050. - Promoting innovation in clean energy technologies. - Advancing nature-based solutions.	- Aligns with GCF's goal of mobilizing private sector investment and implementing transformational low-emission strategies.
Green Resilient Recovery Strategy and Investment Plan (2024)	- Post-COVID-19 green recovery. - Promoting climate-resilient sectors	- Aligns with GCF's readiness goals by promoting private sector

[12] https://dicf.unepgrid.ch/zimbabwe/climate-change?utm_source=chatgpt.com

[13] http://unfccc.int/ttclear/misc_/StaticFiles/gnwoerk_static/TNR_CRE/e9067c6e3b97459989b2196f12155ad5/58eec8175271459a93e40a38fac3e75a.pdf

	like agriculture and water. - Expanding green finance mechanisms.	engagement, enhancing financing mechanisms, and supporting green recovery initiatives.
National Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2024)	- Integrating climate adaptation into development planning. - Enhancing disaster risk management. - Promoting resilience in water and agriculture sectors.	- Supports GCF readiness objectives by strengthening adaptation planning, disaster risk reduction, and sectoral resilience strategies.
NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework (2023)	- Mobilizing $15 billion for NDC implementation. - Operationalizing carbon markets. - Strengthening the enabling environment for private investments.	- Aligns with GCF's focus on leveraging climate finance, operationalizing innovative mechanisms, and de-risking private investments.
NDC Implementation Plan (2021–2030)	- Implementing 17 mitigation and 4 adaptation measures. - Scaling up renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and resilient infrastructure. - Mobilizing $15 billion in climate finance.	- Supports GCF readiness by enhancing project preparation, mainstreaming climate actions across sectors, and building frameworks for accessing climate finance.

ii) Institutional Framework

24. The institutional framework for implementing Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)[14] is led by the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Wildlife (MECW) through its Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), which oversees policy development, coordination, and the Designated National Authority (DNA) for climate finance. Supporting institutions include the Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion, which mobilizes resources and integrates climate priorities into national budgets. Other Government Ministries, Department and Agencies (MDAs) offer support including the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) for compliance, and the Meteorological Services Department (MSD) for climate data. A multi-stakeholder National Climate Change Committee (NCCC) ensures alignment across government, private sector, and civil society. Coordination mechanisms involve sectoral task forces, sub-national structures, and Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) to foster collaboration in renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and resilient infrastructure. The framework is underpinned by a centralized Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) system to track progress, ensuring transparency, inclusivity, and alignment with national and global climate goals like Vision 2030.
25. **Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW):** The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW) is the primary government institution responsible for overseeing climate change policies, strategies, and programs in Zimbabwe. MEWC plays a leading role in the formulation and implementation of climate change legislation, including the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC). The Ministry also coordinates climate adaptation and mitigation efforts across different sectors of the economy, ensuring that climate change is integrated into national development plans. MEWC works closely

[14] https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/Zimbabwe%20LEDS_08Nov2022.pdf

with other ministries, stakeholders, and international organizations to mobilize resources and support for climate action initiatives (unfccc.int).

26. **Environmental Management Agency (EMA):** The Environmental Management Agency (EMA) is a statutory body within the MEWC that plays a vital role in implementing Zimbabwe's environmental and climate policies. EMA is tasked with ensuring the sustainable management of the country's natural resources, including monitoring and regulating activities that affect the environment. The agency is responsible for enforcing climate-related laws, conducting environmental assessments, and facilitating public awareness campaigns. EMA also coordinates the implementation of climate adaptation and mitigation projects at the national and local levels, ensuring that they align with the country's climate goals (en.wikipedia.org).
27. **National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC):** The National Climate Change Advisory Committee (NCCAC) serves as the advisory body to the government on all matters related to climate change. Composed of experts from various sectors, the NCCAC provides technical and policy advice to the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Climate on the formulation and implementation of climate change strategies. The committee also plays a crucial role in enhancing public awareness of climate change and ensuring that the country's climate policies are informed by the latest scientific research and best practices. The NCCAC is central to ensuring a coordinated approach to climate change across different government departments and agencies (unfccc.int).
28. **Zimbabwe Meteorological Services (ZMS):** The Zimbabwe Meteorological Services (ZMS) is responsible for monitoring and providing climate and weather-related data that inform climate action and decision-making. ZMS plays a key role in climate adaptation efforts, particularly in relation to weather forecasting, early warning systems, and drought management. By providing timely information on climate patterns, the ZMS supports sectors such as agriculture, water resources, and disaster management in responding to the impacts of climate change. The agency also collaborates with international climate organizations to enhance data collection and reporting mechanisms (zimmet.gov.zw).

In addition to the primary institutions mentioned earlier, there are other organizations in Zimbabwe that play significant roles in climate finance, technology, and broader climate action efforts:

29. **Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition (ZCCC**): The Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition (ZCCC) is a non-governmental organization focused on raising awareness and advocating for effective climate change policies. It plays a crucial role in mobilizing climate finance and ensuring that Zimbabwe's climate change strategies align with global commitments, such as the Paris Agreement. ZCCC collaborates with local and international partners to support sustainable development and advocate for climate-resilient practices across various sectors. By engaging with both the public and private sectors, ZCCC aims to ensure that financial resources are directed toward climate adaptation and mitigation initiatives[15]

30. **Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA):** The Zimbabwe Investment Authority (ZIA) is an institution responsible for promoting and facilitating investment in Zimbabwe. It plays a key role in mobilizing climate finance by encouraging private sector investment in green technologies and renewable energy projects. ZIA supports the development of climate-resilient infrastructure, such as renewable energy projects, through the provision of incentives and facilitation of foreign investments. The agency also works with other government bodies to integrate climate considerations into national economic planning[16]

31. **Technology and Innovation Development Fund (TIDF):** The Technology and Innovation Development Fund (TIDF) is a key organization focused on supporting the development and commercialization of new technologies in Zimbabwe. While its mandate covers a broad range of sectors, TIDF has been increasingly focused on promoting climate-smart technologies that can help mitigate and adapt to climate change impacts. TIDF supports innovation through grants and funding to small and medium enterprises (SMEs) working on clean energy solutions, sustainable agriculture technologies, and waste management practices[17].

[15] zccc.org.zw
[16] zia.co.zw
[17] technovationafrica.org

32. **The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ):** The Reserve Bank of Zimbabwe (RBZ) is the country's central bank, which also plays a critical role in climate finance by facilitating the flow of financial resources toward climate-related projects. RBZ, through its monetary and financial policies, encourages investment in green finance and works with financial institutions to ensure that funds are available for climate adaptation and mitigation projects. The central bank also helps to facilitate access to international climate finance through mechanisms such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and other global climate financing initiatives.

33. **Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC)**: The Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce (ZNCC) is a business organization that advocates for private sector participation in sustainable development, including climate action. ZNCC plays a role in facilitating business investments in low-carbon technologies, renewable energy, and climate-resilient practices. Through its advocacy and policy engagement, ZNCC helps create a favourable environment for businesses to access climate finance and adopt technologies that reduce emissions and promote sustainability[18] .

34. **Harare Institute of Technology (HIT):** HIT is a tertiary institution that promotes technological innovation in Zimbabwe through short courses, undergraduate and postgraduate programmes[19]. The institution is the technology development hub resulting in the production of cutting-edge technologies for every day in the country. HIT has the capacity to quickly contribute to climate change technological solutions, as informed by a TNA for Zimbabwe.

35. **Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)** is a key financial institution mandated with mobilizing resources for infrastructure development to support the country's economic growth and resilience. As a Development Finance Institution, IDBZ plays a critical role in financing and facilitating strategic projects across sectors such as energy, water, transport, and agriculture, aligning with national development priorities. As a Direct Access Entity (DAE) to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), IDBZ is instrumental in channelling climate finance to support Zimbabwe's adaptation and mitigation efforts. Its role includes developing and implementing climate-resilient infrastructure projects, enhancing local institutional capacity, and ensuring that GCF-funded initiatives align with national climate policies and strategies. Through its engagement as a DAE, IDBZ strengthens Zimbabwe's ability to access and manage climate finance effectively, fostering sustainable development and resilience-building efforts.

[18] zncc.co.zw

19 https://www.hit.ac.zw/

2.3 Gender equality analysis

36. The country has embedded gender considerations into its climate change frameworks through progressive policies and strategic action plans. The National Gender Policy (2013–2017)[20] advocates for equal opportunities in socio-economic and environmental domains, promoting women's participation in climate governance. Building on this foundation, the Gender Action Plan on Climate Change (2022)[21] emphasizes the integration of women's needs and leadership in climate adaptation and mitigation strategies. The NDC Implementation Plan (2021–2030) identifies gender equity as a cross-cutting issue, ensuring inclusive participation in capacity-building activities and access to financial resources for resilience-building initiatives. Similarly, the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) (2024)[22] underscores the importance of addressing women's vulnerabilities in agriculture, water, and disaster risk reduction, aligning adaptation measures with the unique needs of women, youth, and marginalized groups. These instruments collectively ensure that gender equity remains a cornerstone of Zimbabwe's climate policy landscape.
37. The impacts of climate change in Zimbabwe are disproportionately felt by vulnerable groups, including women, children, the elderly, and people with disabilities. Prolonged droughts, erratic rainfall, and extreme weather events have exacerbated food insecurity, particularly for subsistence farmers, most of whom are women reliant on rain-fed agriculture. Water scarcity, intensified by prolonged dry spells, places additional burdens on women and girls tasked with water collection, further limiting their opportunities for education and economic participation. Health risks, including the spread of waterborne diseases and heat-related illnesses, are heightened for children and the elderly, who are less resilient to climate-related stressors. Economic disparities deepen as these groups often lack access to financial resources and decision-making platforms, reducing their ability to adopt climate-resilient practices. Addressing these impacts requires targeted interventions to protect and empower Zimbabwe's most vulnerable populations.
38. This proposal adopts a gender-responsive approach, ensuring that the unique needs of women and vulnerable groups are integrated into all project stages. Capacity-building activities will prioritize training programs for women, equipping them with skills in renewable energy, climate-smart agriculture, and disaster risk reduction, thereby fostering their leadership and participation in climate action. Targeted interventions, such as clean cooking technologies and improved water management systems, will address the specific challenges faced by women and girls while promoting access to credit for climate-resilient farming practices. Monitoring and evaluation frameworks will include gender-sensitive indicators to track progress in reducing gender disparities and ensure that project benefits are equitably distributed. Stakeholder engagement will emphasize equal representation of women in decision-making platforms and foster partnerships with women-led organizations to amplify their voices. By aligning with Zimbabwe's National Gender Policy and the Gender Action Plan on Climate Change, this proposal supports the country's broader goals of gender equity, social inclusion, and sustainable development.

2.4 Gaps and Barriers

39. ***Barrier 1: Limited capacity and expertise in climate technology assessments.*** In Zimbabwe, limited capacity and expertise in conducting Climate Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs) pose a significant barrier to advancing climate action. The country has recognized the importance of adopting climate technologies for both mitigation and adaptation but faces challenges in effectively identifying, evaluating, and implementing these technologies. The government has made efforts to include climate technology needs in various climate policies, including the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategies (LTS), and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). However, there is a lack of trained professionals and institutions with the necessary skills to conduct detailed and comprehensive TNAs. This lack of capacity hinders Zimbabwe's ability to identify priority technologies that are both feasible and suitable for local contexts, particularly in high-priority sectors such as agriculture, water, energy, and infrastructure.
40. The NDC and LTS reflect Zimbabwe's commitment to climate change mitigation and adaptation but remain constrained by the inadequate capacity to implement technology assessments that could

[20] https://www.fao.org/faolex/results/details/en/c/LEX-FAOC180681/
[21] https://www.undp.org/sites/g/files/zskgke326/files/2023-04/Zimbabwe%20Climate%20Change%20Gender%20Action%20Plan_0.pdf
[22] https://drive.google.com/file/d/17AhSqPhqUJ1zarAVGs6FsS6t9Owpe5OR/view?usp=drive_link

help achieve these targets. The NDC, which highlights the country's goals for reducing greenhouse gas emissions and enhancing climate resilience, outlines a need for scaling up climate-smart technologies. However, without a clear assessment of technology needs and their potential impact, it remains difficult to prioritize and deploy effective solutions. Similarly, the NAP identifies adaptation priorities but lacks a systematic approach to selecting and adopting appropriate technologies. Furthermore, Zimbabwe's LTS emphasizes the integration of climate technology into long-term development plans, yet this vision faces challenges due to the insufficient institutional capacity and expertise in evaluating and scaling up climate technologies. These challenges limit Zimbabwe's ability to meet its climate goals, hindering progress in both the short and long term. The challenges include insufficient funding for technology assessment activities, a lack of coordination between key institutions, and the absence of a centralized framework for tracking and promoting climate technologies.

41. ***Barrier 2: Weak coordination between stakeholders and sectors, particularly involving the private sector for climate action.*** A significant barrier to effective climate action in Zimbabwe is the weak coordination between stakeholders and sectors, particularly involving the private sector While there is recognition of the crucial role the private sector must play in addressing climate change, its participation in climate finance and technology adoption remains limited. The private sector is often fragmented, with little engagement in national climate policies or strategies such as the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LTS), or National Adaptation Plans (NAP). This lack of coordination and engagement is due, in part, to limited communication channels, unclear roles, and inconsistent involvement across government agencies, private companies, and civil society organizations. As a result, the private sector's capacity to contribute to climate mitigation and adaptation initiatives is underutilized, which delays the implementation of climate-related projects and technologies. The current situation reflects a disjointed approach, where public and private sector stakeholders are often working in silos. Government institutions such as the Ministry of Environment, Water, and Climate (MEWC) and the Environmental Management Agency (EMA) primarily lead climate action without adequately involving the private sector in decision-making processes. As a result, private sector actors, such as businesses and financial institutions, are not fully aligned with national climate priorities and, therefore, are less likely to invest in climate-resilient infrastructure, renewable energy projects, or sustainable practices. A study by the Zimbabwe Economic Policy Analysis and Research Unit (ZEPARU) highlighted that private sector engagement in climate finance remains low due to a lack of clear incentives and financial mechanisms that encourage businesses to invest in climate solutions. Furthermore, challenges such as inadequate access to climate finance, the high cost of climate technologies, and the absence of long-term policy stability hinder private sector involvement. The weak coordination between sectors is exacerbated by a lack of knowledge sharing and capacity building between the public sector and the private sector. While the government has put frameworks in place (such as the NDC), they are often not linked to private sector strategies, resulting in missed opportunities for leveraging private investments in climate solutions. This is especially problematic given Zimbabwe's dependence on private sector investments for the development of green technologies and sustainable infrastructure. Strengthening coordination mechanisms and aligning private sector interests with national climate goals is essential for scaling up climate actions and meeting the targets set in the NDC and LTS. Increased collaboration and the development of financial incentives for private sector participation will be crucial for fostering a more integrated, inclusive approach to addressing climate change in Zimbabwe.

42. ***Barrier 3: Insufficient resources, data gaps, and limited project pipeline for climate action in Zimbabwe.*** A key barrier to the successful implementation of Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), National Adaptation Plans (NAP), and Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LTS) is the insufficient resources, limited pipeline of projects, and lack of developed concept notes for climate actions. This gap is particularly evident in the areas of technology deployment and climate finance, both of which are critical to achieving the targets outlined in Zimbabwe's climate policies. The absence of a well-established project pipeline that includes detailed, bankable concept notes makes it difficult to attract international climate finance

and support from initiatives such as the Green Climate Fund (GCF). Without these essential concept notes, which outline the feasibility and expected impact of climate projects, Zimbabwe faces challenges in accessing the resources necessary for the implementation of its NDC, NAP, and LTS. The current situation in Zimbabwe reflects a fragmented approach to climate project development and financing. While the government and various climate-related institutions, such as the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate (MEWC), the Environmental Management Agency (EMA), and the Meteorological Services Department (MSD), have developed frameworks and strategies for climate action, these efforts lack enough project proposals that meet the standards required for international climate finance. Data gaps are a significant constraint in this context, as effective project design requires robust, reliable, and up-to-date data on climate impacts, vulnerabilities, and the technology needs of various sectors. While some progress has been made, the climate data infrastructure in Zimbabwe remains underdeveloped, with many institutions still working with outdated systems and a lack of coordinated data management. This makes it difficult to design effective climate projects that are aligned with the NDC, NAP, and LTS priorities, and limits the capacity to demonstrate the potential for scaling up climate technologies.

43. Zimbabwe's NDC outlines a set of ambitious targets for both mitigation and adaptation, including reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 40% by 2030 and increasing climate resilience in key sectors such as agriculture, energy, and water. However, these targets are unlikely to be met without a significant increase in financial resources and the development of concrete, well-documented project proposals that attract financing. **According to the African Development Bank's 2020 report on climate finance in Zimbabwe, the country faces a funding gap of approximately USD 3 billion annually for its climate actions. This financing gap reflects both the lack of developed concept notes and the limited capacity to mobilize resources through traditional channels, further exacerbating the challenge of NDC, NAP, and LTS implementation.**

44. To overcome these barriers, Zimbabwe needs to build a more robust project pipeline that includes a greater number of concept notes that are in line with its climate strategies. Strengthening the data management systems, investing in capacity-building for local institutions, and aligning private sector investments with climate action priorities will be crucial to unlocking financial resources. Moreover, improving the country's technology needs assessment framework and developing well-structured, financially viable proposals are essential steps toward securing climate finance and implementing the country's climate commitments.

2.5 Problem statement

45. Zimbabwe faces critical barriers to achieving its climate goals as outlined in its NDC, LTS, and NAP. These include limited capacity for Climate Technology Needs Assessments (TNAs), weak coordination among stakeholders—particularly the private sector—and insufficient resources, data gaps, and a lack of bankable project proposals. The absence of expertise and institutional capacity hampers the identification and adoption of appropriate climate technologies, while poor engagement with the private sector limits investment in climate solutions. Additionally, outdated data systems and a fragmented project pipeline hinder access to international climate finance, leaving a funding gap of approximately USD 3 billion annually. Addressing these challenges is essential to scaling up climate action and meeting Zimbabwe's climate commitments.

2.6. Beneficiaries

46. The direct beneficiaries of the project are the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife; Ministry of Energy and Power Development; Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement; Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Local Government, and other NDC and LT-LEDS project proponents and implementers. Specifically, SEPs responsible for NDC implementation will benefit. The project will also benefit directly the private sector companies, civil society organizations and other entities involved in the development and implementation, and financing of NDC and the LT-LEDS projects. Technical colleges and research centres will also benefit from the technological

needs assessment that should inform priorities for curriculum and research to focus on climate-proofed technologies. The indirect beneficiaries to this project include other, civic society organizations, the academia, women, youths, people with disabilities, local communities and indigenous people who will all benefit from the envisaged project outcomes. This GCF Readiness Proposal will be implemented at the national level.

2.7 Stakeholder engagement

47. The GCF Readiness Proposal was developed jointly by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife and UNDP technical team, in close collaboration with relevant ministries and Agencies. The Proposal builds on inclusive consultations with key stakeholders, ensuring alignment with national priorities and community needs. Approximately eight meetings were held to systematize the gaps and barriers related to the Readiness request objective, and input from past and undergoing activities in the framework of the sustainable, green and climate finance agenda of the country were collected. The project activities to address the detected gaps were designed within the working group, with clear roles by the participants to promote and implement them once the Readiness request is approved. The stakeholders consulted include MDAs, Private Sector, Financial institutions, CSOs, academia and sector experts.

48. In the implementation of the project, different stakeholders will be integrated depending on the thematic focus. For example, in activities related to climate finance, financial institutions and private sector actors will play a key role, while for policy and governance-related components, government agencies and regulatory bodies will be engaged. Civil society organizations and local communities will also be involved in initiatives focusing on capacity building and awareness. Private sector financial institutions notably Steward Bank Ltd., FBC Bank Ltd., CBZ Bank Ltd, Old Mutual and Fidelity Insurance, among others will be engaged for potential piloting of green financial instruments in the sectors prioritized for mitigation and adaptation in the NDC 3.0.

49. IDBZ, as a DAE of the GCF in Zimbabwe, will also play a critical role in the project. Their involvement will include engagement in capacity building activities, stakeholder engagement meetings, validation processes, and the development of concept notes to support climate finance initiatives.

2.8 Synergies and Complementarity

50. There are no Readiness Grants that are still being implemented in Zimbabwe. However, the project will create synergies within an ongoing GCF-Climate Resilience Project (2020-2027) and UNDP's Climate Promise 2 project (2018-2026).

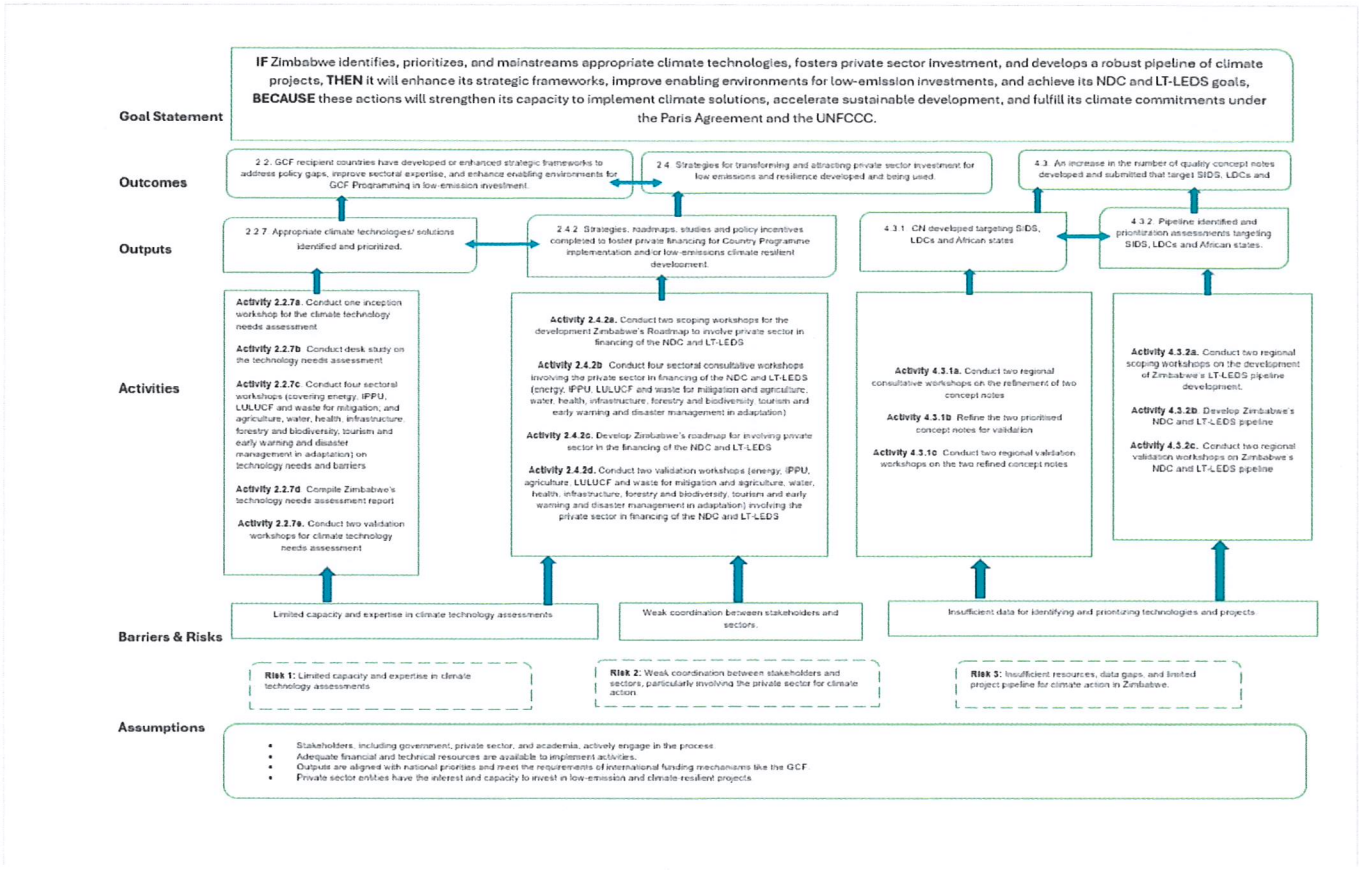
Details of Readiness grants in the country (date of approval and implementation status/period, DP)	Objectives and key results expected/delivered	Synergies and Complementarities	Key implementation challenges and learnings
NDA Strengthening (2016) with UNEP. Approved: July 2016 Period: 2016–2018 Budget: USD 300,000	- Strengthened NDA institutional capacity. - Developed GCF country programme. - Trained stakeholders.	- Aligned with Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimASSET). - Built foundational GCF framework.	- Limited baseline capacity hindered rapid implementation. - Importance of stakeholder buy-in highlighted.
Entity Support (2017) with PwC. Approved: August 2017 Period: 1 year Budget: USD 34,722	- Supported accreditation of a Direct Access Entity (DAE). - Conducted financial and fiduciary assessments.	- Complemented 2016 NDA capacity building efforts.	- Lack of familiarity with GCF accreditation processes delayed progress.
Adaptation Planning (2018) with UNEP Approved: May 2018 Period: 2018–2021 Budget: USD 2,886,275	- Formulated Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan (NAP). - Enhanced data systems for adaptation planning.	- Supported alignment of adaptation goals with NDC targets.	- Inconsistent data access required system upgrades. - Emphasized need for long-term adaptation investment pipelines.
Energy Efficiency Leapfrogging (2019) with CTCN Approved: December 2019 Period: 2019–2021 Budget: USD 393,445	- Developed regulatory frameworks for energy-efficient appliances. - Established Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS).	- Complemented energy reforms under Zimbabwe's Vision 2030 Strategy	- Delayed implementation due to overlapping mandates between agencies.
Green Resilient Recovery (2022) with FBC Bank Approved: February 2022 Period: 2022–2023 Budget: USD 299,992	- Supported green recovery post-COVID-19. - Enhanced MSME capacity in climate resilience.	- Linked recovery efforts with GCF country programming.	- Economic instability posed resource mobilization challenges.

Parliamentarians for Climate Finance (2024) with UNIDO Approved: February 2024 Period: Ongoing multi-country program including Zimbabwe.	- Strengthened MPs' capacity to advocate for climate finance. - Integrated climate finance into legislative processes.	- Cross-border synergies with other African nations under the program.	- Difficulty aligning diverse national legislative priorities with climate finance objectives.
UNDP Climate Promise Period: 2022-2025 Budget: USD 1,028,732	– supports countries to mobilize both public and private investments to realize NDC targets while also simultaneously achieving the UN Sustainable Development Goals. – Support on climate action covers 15 key technical areas including adaptation, resilience, climate finance and net zero pathways.	– Aligns with Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), Climate Change Strategy and the National Climate Change Policy –	– Limited in-country resources to implement climate action.
Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe under WFP Period: Ongoing Budget: USD 10 million	-Enhance food security and livelihoods of vulnerable communities by improving their capacity to anticipate, absorb, and adapt to climate risks. -Develop and implement integrated climate risk management strategies, including early warning systems, insurance schemes, and climate-resilient agricultural practices. -Support smallholder farmers in adopting sustainable and adaptive techniques to mitigate the impacts of climate variability.	- Aligns with Zimbabwe's **National Adaptation Plan (NAP)** and **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs)** by addressing vulnerabilities in agriculture and food security. -Complements WFP's broader efforts in food assistance, ensuring coherence between emergency response and long-term resilience-building. -Supports ongoing initiatives under Zimbabwe's Vision 2030 and National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) to promote agricultural productivity and economic resilience.	-Limited access to reliable climate data and early warning systems for remote communities. -Financial constraints among smallholder farmers to adopt climate-resilient practices despite the support provided. -Logistical challenges in reaching dispersed and marginalized rural populations with tailored interventions.

Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe under UNDP Period: Ongoing Budget: USD 47.8 million	-Strengthen the resilience of vulnerable smallholder farmers in Southern Zimbabwe by improving water management, enhancing agricultural productivity, and increasing access to markets. -Promote climate-smart agricultural practices to reduce the adverse effects of climate variability on food security and livelihoods. -Foster community-based natural resource management and capacity building to ensure sustainable land use.	-Complements the **Integrated Climate Risk Management Project** by focusing on long-term agricultural resilience and climate-smart technologies. -Aligns with national frameworks like the **NDC Implementation Plan** and the **LT-LEDS** by targeting emission reductions and sustainable resource use in agriculture. -Builds on UNDP's expertise in climate resilience, leveraging lessons learned from previous projects in Southern Africa.	-Persistent droughts and unpredictable weather patterns affecting project timelines and outcomes. -High dependency of target communities on rain-fed agriculture, increasing vulnerability to climatic changes. -Limited local technical capacity for implementing and scaling climate-smart technologies, requiring significant

Section 3. Theory of change (ToC)

3.1. Theory of Change – Diagram


Goal Statement
IF Zimbabwe identifies, prioritizes, and mainstreams appropriate climate technologies, fosters private sector investment, and develops a robust pipeline of climate projects, THEN it will enhance its strategic frameworks, improve enabling environments for low-emission investments, and achieve its NDC and LT-LEDS goals, BECAUSE these actions will strengthen its capacity to implement climate solutions, accelerate sustainable development, and fulfill its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC.
Outcomes
2.2. GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment.
2.4. Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.
4.3. An increase in the number of quality concept notes developed and submitted that target SIDS, LDCs and
Outputs
2.2.7. Appropriate climate technologies/ solutions identified and prioritized.
2.4.2. Strategies, roadmaps, studies and policy incentives completed to foster private financing for Country Programme implementation and/or low-emissions climate resilient development.
4.3.1. CN developed targeting SIDS, LDCs and African states
4.3.2. Pipeline identified and prioritization assessments targeting SIDS, LDCs and African states.
Activities
Activity 2.2.7a. Conduct one inception workshop for the climate technology needs assessment
Activity 2.2.7b. Conduct desk study on the technology needs assessment
Activity 2.2.7c. Conduct four sectoral workshops (covering energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation; and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation) on technology needs and barriers
Activity 2.2.7d. Compile Zimbabwe's technology needs assessment report
Activity 2.2.7e. Conduct two validation workshops for climate technology needs assessment
Activity 2.4.2a. Conduct two scoping workshops for the development Zimbabwe's Roadmap to involve private sector in financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS
Activity 2.4.2b. Conduct four sectoral consultative workshops involving the private sector in financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation)
Activity 2.4.2c. Develop Zimbabwe's roadmap for involving private sector in the financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS
Activity 2.4.2d. Conduct two validation workshops (energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste for mitigation and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation) involving the private sector in financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS
Activity 4.3.1a. Conduct two regional consultative workshops on the refinement of two concept notes
Activity 4.3.1b. Refine the two prioritised concept notes for validation
Activity 4.3.1c. Conduct two regional validation workshops on the two refined concept notes
Activity 4.3.2a. Conduct two regional scoping workshops on the development of Zimbabwe's LT-LEDS pipeline development.
Activity 4.3.2b. Develop Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS pipeline
Activity 4.3.2c. Conduct two regional validation workshops on Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS pipeline
Barriers & Risks
Limited capacity and expertise in climate technology assessments
Weak coordination between stakeholders and sectors.
Insufficient data for identifying and prioritizing technologies and projects
Risk 1: Limited capacity and expertise in climate technology assessments
Risk 2: Weak coordination between stakeholders and sectors, particularly involving the private sector for climate action
Risk 3: Insufficient resources, data gaps, and limited project pipeline for climate action in Zimbabwe.
Assumptions
Stakeholders, including government, private sector, and academia, actively engage in the process.
Adequate financial and technical resources are available to implment activities.
Outputs are aligned with national priorities and meets the requirements of international funding mechanisms like the GCF.
Private sector entities have the interest and capacity to invest in low-emission and climate resilient projects.

3.2. Theory of Change – Narrative

51. Zimbabwe's commitment to achieving its climate goals under the **Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC)** and the **Long-Term Low-Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS)** necessitates a systematic approach to identifying and implementing climate technologies, fostering private sector investment, and developing a robust pipeline of climate projects. This Theory of Change outlines how these objectives will be achieved through strategic activities, outputs, and outcomes while ensuring barriers are addressed through targeted interventions.

Goal Statement

52. **IF** Zimbabwe identifies, prioritizes, and mainstreams appropriate climate technologies, fosters private sector investment, and develops a robust pipeline of climate projects, **THEN** it will enhance its strategic frameworks, improve enabling environments for low-emission investments, and achieve its NDC and LT-LEDS goals, **BECAUSE** these actions will strengthen its capacity to implement climate solutions, accelerate sustainable development, and fulfil its climate commitments under the Paris Agreement and the UNFCCC.

Outcomes, Outputs and activities:

Objective 2. Strengthened strategic frameworks for climate action.

Outcome 2.2 GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment.

Zimbabwe will enhance its strategic frameworks by addressing policy gaps, improving sectoral expertise, and fostering an enabling environment for low-emission investments.

Output 2.2.7: Appropriate climate technologies/ solutions identified and prioritized

Appropriate climate technologies will be identified and prioritized, with action plans developed to guide implementation.

The Climate Technology Needs Assessment (CTNA) will begin with regional inception workshops, sectoral consultations, and desk studies to identify and prioritize climate technologies that align with national needs and objectives. To ensure comprehensive stakeholder engagement, validation workshops will be held, fostering agreement and alignment with national priorities and strategies. As part of the Climate Technology Action Plan Development, sectoral workshops will focus on integrating identified climate technologies into national and subnational plans. To complement this, a national awareness workshop will bring together academia, building technical expertise and fostering innovation within educational institutions

This output is closely linked to **Output 2.4.2**, as private sector financing strategies must align with identified climate technologies to mobilize investment. Weak capacity in climate technology assessments will be addressed by stakeholder training, cross-sector engagement, and inclusion of academia in technology action planning.

53. **Activity 2.2.7a. Conduct one inception workshop for the climate technology needs assessment**

This activity will involve organizing an inception workshop aimed at officially launching the GCF project and introducing stakeholders to the Climate Technology Needs Assessment (CTNA) process. This

workshop will bring together approximately 80 participants, representing a diverse mix of stakeholders from various sectors including government agencies, local authorities, civil society organizations, the private sector, and academic institutions. The objective of the workshop is to outline the scope, methodology, and expected outcomes of the CTNA, ensuring that key stakeholders understand the role of technology in Zimbabwe's climate change adaptation and mitigation efforts. The workshop will also provide an opportunity to assess the local context, climate challenges, and sectoral needs related to technology. The workshop will cover several key topics, including an introduction to the CTNA process, and the role of climate technologies in the NDC 3.0 sectors (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation, and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation). Additionally, the workshop will define the roles of stakeholders in the CTNA process and establish a clear roadmap for the next steps. This workshop will help lay the foundation for a collaborative process that fosters stakeholder engagement, builds consensus around priority technology needs, and serve as a critical step toward achieving effective and inclusive climate technology planning.

54. Activity 2.2.7b. Conduct desk study on the technology needs assessment

A comprehensive desk study will be conducted to review existing literature, reports, and data related to technology needs and barriers across Zimbabwe's sectors in NDC 3.0 (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation, and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation). This study will provide an overview of current climate technology gaps and needs, considering national policies such as the NDC, NAP, and LT-LEDS. It will also assess previous technology needs assessments (if any), identify successful case studies, and explore international best practices that can be adapted to the Zimbabwean context. The TNA will serve as a foundational document for the subsequent workshops (including validation of the assessment) and will guide the identification of the technology priorities for Zimbabwe's climate action. A competitively procured private consulting company or firm with expertise in climate technologies and policy analysis will be engaged to carry out the study as well as facilitate sectoral and validation workshops to ensure stakeholder engagement and buy-in. The final output of this activity will be a validated Technology Needs Assessment Report for Zimbabwe, combining the findings from the desk study and input from the sectoral and validation workshops.

55. Activity 2.2.7c. Conduct four sectoral workshops (covering energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation; and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation) on technology needs and barriers

This activity will organize four targeted sectoral workshops to engage relevant stakeholders from each of Zimbabwe's NDC 3.0 sectors. The sectors will be clustered into two groups: mitigation (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste) and adaptation (agriculture, water, health infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism, and early warning and disaster management). . Two regional workshops will be held for each cluster. These workshops will serve to identify specific technological needs, opportunities, and barriers within each sector, with a focus on low-emission and climate-resilient technologies. Each workshop will bring together 50 participants, including technical experts, government representatives, and sectoral stakeholders to discuss the challenges faced by each sector in the context of climate change and technological innovation. The discussions will focus on identifying suitable technologies for adaptation and mitigation, as well as strategies to overcome technical, financial, and policy barriers to technology adoption.

As part of these consultations, sessions will be dedicated to strategies, roadmaps, studies and policy incentives to foster private financing for Country Programme implementation and/or low-emissions

climate resilient development (output 2.4.2). These sessions will explore opportunities for private sector involvement in the climate technology ecosystem. A roadmap will be developed to mobilize private financing, driving the implementation of the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Long-Term Low Emissions Development Strategies (LT-LEDS).

56. Activity 2.2.7d. Compile Zimbabwe's technology needs assessment report

Based on the findings from the regional and sectoral workshops, as well as the desk study, a comprehensive Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) report will be compiled. This report will document the identified technology needs, the barriers to their adoption, and the potential opportunities for addressing climate change in Zimbabwe. The report will be structured to align with Zimbabwe's national climate commitments under the Paris Agreement, including the NDC, NAP, and LT-LEDS, and will prioritize technologies that can drive the country's transition to a low-carbon and climate-resilient economy. It will also include recommendations for scaling up technology deployment, creating an enabling environment for innovation, and enhancing institutional capacities to support the adoption of priority technologies.

57. Activity 2.2.7e. Conduct two validation workshops for climate technology needs assessment
Once the draft Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) report is compiled, two regional validation workshops will be organized to present the findings to key stakeholders from government agencies, local authorities, private sector, financial institutions, CSOs, academic and research institutions, and community representatives, and gather feedback. The workshops will provide a platform for 40-50 stakeholders to review the report, validate the identified technology needs, and offer suggestions for refinement. The validation process is crucial for ensuring that the TNA is comprehensive, inclusive, and representative of the views of all relevant sectors. The feedback from these workshops will be incorporated into the final TNA report, which will then serve as a key input for Zimbabwe's climate policy and project development processes.

Outcome 2.4: Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used

Strategies will be developed to transform and attract private sector investment for low-emissions and climate-resilient development. This will include the implementation and rollout of the NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework (2024), which will serve as a key tool to guide and align private sector engagement with national climate priorities.

58. As part of Private Sector Engagement, the scoping workshops and consultative sessions undertaken under Output 2.2.7 will explore opportunities for private sector involvement in the climate technology ecosystem. A comprehensive roadmap, informed by the NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework, will be developed to mobilize private financing, driving the implementation of NDC 3.0 and the LT-LEDS. The roadmap will undergo refinement in validation workshops, ensuring private sector buy-in and alignment with broader national goals.

Output 2.4.2: Strategies, roadmaps, studies and policy incentives completed to foster private financing for Country Programme implementation and/or low-emissions climate resilient development

Private sector engagement will be facilitated through scoping workshops and consultative sessions to develop a roadmap for mobilizing climate finance, guided by the recommendations in the NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework. Validation workshops will ensure alignment with broader national goals.

This outputs links with Output 2.2.7 on climate technology needs, as private sector investments should focus on identified priority technologies. An identified barrier i.e.; weak coordination between stakeholders will be addressed by structured engagement through workshops and financing roundtables.

59. **Activity 2.4.2a. Conduct two scoping workshops for the development Zimbabwe's Roadmap to involve private sector in financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS**

This activity will initiate the development of Zimbabwe's roadmap for private-sector engagement through the two CTNA inception workshops under Activity 2.2.7a, and building on the NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework developed in 2024. Each workshop will gather 30 – 40 key stakeholders from government agencies, private enterprises, financial institutions, and civil society organizations. Representatives will include MSMEs, large corporations, industry associations, and business chambers. Specific participants from energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation. In addition, the DAEs, other financial institutions, such as commercial banks, microfinance institutions, impact investors, and insurance companies, will also be involved to address financing challenges and opportunities. The primary objectives are to introduce the concept and objectives of the roadmap, identify regional challenges and opportunities for private sector participation, and gather preliminary input on existing financing gaps for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation. The workshop will also facilitate discussions on potential incentives, risk mitigation strategies, and policy reforms to enhance private sector involvement in climate financing. Outputs from this workshop will include an initial mapping of private-sector opportunities, challenges, and financing needs across key sectors such as energy, agriculture, water, and waste management. This foundational step ensures the roadmap reflects the unique economic and environmental contexts of Zimbabwe's regions.

60. **Activity 2.4.2b. Conduct four sectoral consultative workshops involving the private sector in financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation)**

To deepen sector-specific insights, four targeted consultative workshops will be conducted with 30 – 40 stakeholders from key sectors under Activity 2.2.7a: two regional workshops for the mitigation sectors (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste) and two regional workshops for the adaptation sectors (agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management). Stakeholders will include representatives from government agencies, local authorities, private sector, financial institutions, CSOs, academic and research institutions, and community organizations. These workshops will focus on understanding the unique financial and technological needs of each sector, identifying specific barriers to private sector participation, and exploring opportunities for public-private partnerships (PPPs). Discussions will highlight the role of innovative financing mechanisms such as green bonds, blended finance, and carbon markets in mobilizing private sector investments.

As part of these consultations, sessions will be dedicated to supporting the development of Zimbabwe's Climate Technology Action Plan, aligning with previously identified technology needs under Output 2.2.7. These sessions will focus on refining priority technology options, identifying investment opportunities for technology transfer and scale-up, and integrating private sector perspectives on the commercialisation and deployment of climate technologies. These consultations will ensure that the roadmap is tailored to sector-specific priorities and is aligned with the broader goals of the NDC and LT-LEDS.

61. **Activity 2.4.2c. Develop Zimbabwe's roadmap for involving private sector in the financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS**

Building on insights from the scoping and sectoral consultative workshops, a detailed roadmap will be developed to guide private sector engagement in financing Zimbabwe's climate action. A qualified consulting firm or group of consultants with expertise in climate finance, policy analysis, and private-sector engagement will be engaged to lead this process. The consultants will ensure that the roadmap is informed by stakeholder input, is context-specific, and aligns with Zimbabwe's climate and development goals. Building on the NDC and LT-LEDS Investment Framework (2024), the roadmap will outline actionable strategies, policy recommendations, and financial instruments to attract private sector investment in low-emission and climate-resilient projects. It will also include an analysis of existing market conditions, investment risks, and opportunities for increasing private sector participation. The roadmap will align with Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS priorities, providing a clear framework for leveraging private capital to achieve climate goals. Additionally, it will emphasize the importance of capacity-building, transparent governance structures, and partnerships to foster long-term private sector engagement.

62. **Activity 2.4.2d. Conduct two validation workshops (energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste for mitigation and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation) involving the private sector in financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS**

To ensure the roadmap's accuracy and acceptance, two validation workshop will be organized and integrated with Activity 2.2.7e. Each workshop will present the draft roadmap to 40 – 60 stakeholders from the mitigation sectors (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste) and adaptation sectors (agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management) for review and feedback. Participants will validate the proposed strategies, financial mechanisms, and sectoral priorities. This workshop will provide a platform for stakeholders to highlight any gaps, propose refinements, and ensure the roadmap addresses the practical realities of private sector involvement in climate financing. Feedback gathered during the workshop will be incorporated into the final version of the roadmap, ensuring it is robust, inclusive, and actionable.

Objective 4. Pipeline development

Outcome 4.3: An increase in the number of quality concept notes developed and submitted that target SIDS, LDCs and African states

A stronger project pipeline will be developed, ensuring readily developed concept notes are refined, validated, and submitted for funding.

63. The **Pipeline Development** process will involve **regional and sectoral consultations**, identifying and prioritizing existing concept notes that align with climate action priorities. From these consultations, **concept notes will be refined, validated and prioritized for submission to** the GCF, catalysing sustainable development and climate resilience.

Output 4.3.1: **CN developed targeting SIDS, LDCs and African states**

Two prioritized concept notes from NDC 3.0 sectors (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation) will be refined and validated.

This is connected to Output 4.3.2, as pipeline identification supports the refinement of concept notes. The barrier on limited project pipeline capacity will be overcome through stakeholder-driven project prioritization and external technical support.

64. **Activity 4.3.1a. Conduct two regional consultative workshops on the refinement of two concept notes**

This activity involves organizing two regional consultative workshops aimed at refining key project ideas for concept note development aligned with Zimbabwe's NDC, LT-LEDS, and national development priorities. The two concept notes will be prioritised through the LT-LEDS pipeline development consultations under Activity 4.3.2a. 30 – 40 stakeholders from government agencies, private sector entities, civil society, academia, and local communities will participate to ensure a broad and inclusive consultation process. The workshops will focus on:

- Identifying critical gaps and opportunities in the sectors identified in NDC 3.0 country statement (energy, IPPU, LULUCF and waste for mitigation and agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, forestry and biodiversity, tourism and early warning and disaster management in adaptation).
- Aligning potential projects with climate goals under the NDC and LT-LEDS.
- Establishing criteria for prioritizing project ideas based on feasibility, impact, and alignment with GCF investment criteria.

65. **Activity 4.3.1b. Refine the two prioritised concept notes for validation**

Following the consultative workshops, two sector-specific concept notes will be refined and validated with a focus on enhancing Zimbabwe's access to GCF funding. Each concept note will include:

- A problem statement, including the sector's climate vulnerabilities and opportunities for mitigation or adaptation.
- A proposed solution that details the interventions required to address identified barriers and achieve climate-resilient development.
- Expected impacts, including GHG emissions reductions, climate resilience benefits, and alignment with national and international climate policies.
- Financial structuring and investment requirements, including public and private sector involvement.

66. Each concept note refinement will also include the development or updating of an accompanying pre-feasibility study to ensure technical, financial and implementation feasibility. These pre-feasibility studies will provide critical evidence for the rationale, design, and justification of the proposed interventions. There is a direct linkage with Output 2.2.7, where results from the Climate Technology Needs Assessment Report will inform the pre-feasibility studies and strengthen the technical rationale of the concept notes.

Sector experts and stakeholders will contribute to ensuring that the concept notes are technically sound, innovative, and aligned with the GCF's funding priorities.

67. **Activity 4.3.1c. Conduct two regional validation workshops on the two refined concept notes**

Validation workshops will be conducted across two regions to review and finalize the two concept notes. Stakeholders will have an opportunity to provide feedback and ensure the alignment of proposed projects with regional priorities and stakeholder needs. The workshops will focus on:

- Presenting the draft concept notes for feedback and discussion.
- Incorporating stakeholder inputs to refine and finalize the concept notes.
- Gaining consensus on the projects' strategic importance, feasibility, and readiness for submission to the GCF.

- The finalized concept notes will then be submitted to the NDA for endorsement and further engagement with the GCF.

Output 4.3.2: Pipeline identified and prioritization assessments targeting SIDS, LDCs and African states

A comprehensive project pipeline for NDC and LT-LEDS implementation will be identified and prioritized through consultative processes. This connected horizontally connected to Output 4.1.1, as project pipeline development informs concept note refinement. The barriers identified include insufficient data on priority projects and will be addressed by sectoral consultations and validation workshops.

68. Activity 4.3.2a. Conduct two regional scoping workshops on the development of Zimbabwe's LT-LEDS pipeline development.

Regional scoping workshops will be conducted across two regions of Zimbabwe to initiate the identification and development of a comprehensive project pipeline aligned with the LT-LEDS. This will be integrated with the regional scoping workshops for concept note prioritisation under Activity 4.3.1a. These workshops will bring together representatives from national and sub-national governments, private sector, civil society, academia, and technical experts. The sessions will aim to:

- Raise awareness of the LT-LEDS and its objectives.
- Identify preliminary project ideas across key sectors.
- Capture regional development priorities and climate vulnerabilities.
- Assess data gaps and capacity needs for pipeline development.

These scoping workshops will directly inform the prioritisation of the two concept notes which will be finalised under Activity 4.3.1. This participatory approach ensures inclusive representation and sets the foundation for a bottom-up project identification process.

69. Activity 4.3.2b. Develop Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS pipeline

Building on the outputs from the regional and sectoral workshops, a consolidated NDC and LT-LEDS project pipeline will be developed. This pipeline will reflect national climate priorities and investment needs across both mitigation and adaptation sectors. The development process will:

- Integrate inputs from stakeholders across all levels.
- Categorize projects based on readiness, funding potential, and alignment with GCF investment criteria.
- Highlight key barriers to implementation and identify support mechanisms.
- Prepare summaries of high-priority projects for concept note development and resource mobilization.

The final pipeline will serve as a strategic tool for climate finance planning and engagement with development partners, including the GCF.

70. Activity 4.3.2c Conduct two regional validation workshops on Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS pipeline

Validation workshops will be held across two regions to review the draft NDC and LT-LEDS project pipeline. This will be integrated with the two regional validation workshops for the concept notes developed under Output 4.3.1. These workshops will provide an opportunity for stakeholders to:

- Confirm the relevance and priority of the pipeline projects.
- Ensure alignment with local and sectoral needs.
- Identify opportunities for co-financing and partnerships.
- Strengthen national ownership.

Feedback from these sessions will be incorporated to finalise the pipeline, which will then be presented to the NDA for endorsement and integration into national climate finance strategies and engagement with the GCF.

Barriers and Risks

Key barriers and their mitigation strategies include:

1. **Limited capacity and expertise in climate technology assessments**
- This will be addressed through targeted stakeholder engagement, hands-on training, and collaboration with academic and research institutions. Additionally, the development of practical operational tools – such as institutional guidelines for tracking NDC implementation – will support the institutionalization of roles, responsibilities, and reporting structures. These tools will improve coordination and monitoring, thus contributing to strengthened strategic frameworks and institutional capacity under **Outcome 2.2.**
2. **Insufficient data for identifying and prioritizing projects**
- This will be mitigated through inclusive and well-structured sectoral consultations and validation workshops. These multi-stakeholder processes are designed to elicit local knowledge, technical insights, and cross-sectoral inputs, resulting in the co-creation of a credible and prioritized pipeline of climate projects. The process supports enhanced project readiness and aligns with **Outcome 4.3**, which aims to increase the number and quality of concept notes targeting climate finance.
3. **Weak coordination between stakeholders and sectors**
- Overcome through structured dialogues, multi-sector partnerships, and policy alignment mechanisms. These include convening consultative platforms across mitigation and adaptation sectors to harmonize priorities, clarify institutional mandates, and foster synergies among government, private sector, and civil society actors. These actions directly support **Outcome 2.4**, focused on enabling environments for low-emission investments.
4. **Limited private sector engagement**
- Enhanced through inclusive financing dialogues, identification of investment barriers, and co-development of strategies such as green incentives and risk-sharing mechanisms. Engaging the private sector in thematic consultations ensures that their perspectives inform both climate technology planning and investment pipeline development – contributing to sustainable climate financing and implementation of Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS.

Assumptions

This ToC assumes that:

1. Stakeholders, including government agencies, private sector actors, and academia, will actively engage in the process.
2. Adequate technical and financial resources will be available.
3. Outputs will align with Zimbabwe's climate goals and meet donor requirements.
4. The private sector will demonstrate interest and capacity to invest in climate projects.

Section 4. Logical framework

Attached in the excel document

Section 5. Implementation arrangements and other information

5.1. Implementation arrangements

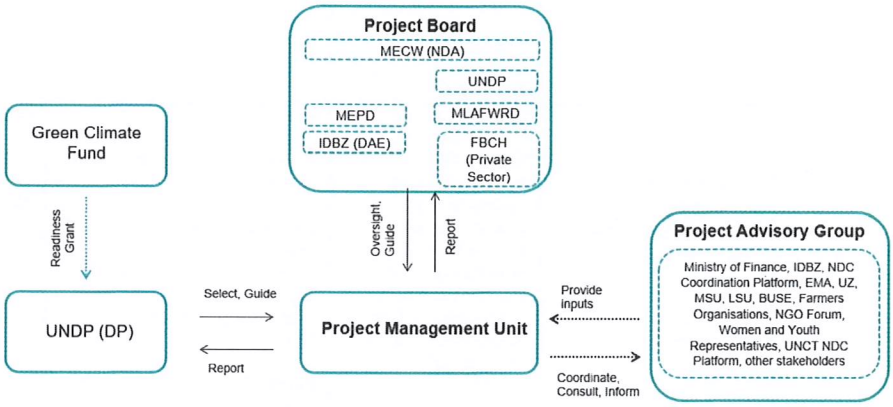
71. The Government of **Zimbabwe** has identified UNDP as its **delivery partner** for the current Readiness grant. UNDP will take responsibility, under the leadership and guidance of the NDA, for the implementation of this Readiness grant and will carry out all fiduciary and financial management, procurement of goods and services, monitoring, reporting activities, as well as management, oversight and control of consultants in compliance with UNDP's policies and procedures and in accordance with the Second Amended and Restated Framework Readiness and Preparatory Support Grant Agreement between the GCF and UNDP dated 22 July 2020. No grant funds will be used to pay for existing staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries. The project will be implemented under Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) following UNDP POPP guidance available here: https://popp.undp.org/SitePages/POPPSubject.aspx?SBJID=12&Menu=BusinessUnit.

72. **Delivery Partner**. UNDP will manage and implement this Readiness proposal and be responsible for procurement and contracting all services envisaged in the proposal, including monitoring and evaluation of activities, and reporting to the fund on project implementation progress. All financial transactions and procurement of goods and services will be carried out based on an approved budget and strictly according to UNDP procedure, in alignment with procurement guidelines and policies of the GCF.
73. UNDP will be responsible for effective and efficient utilization of funds, preparation, and submission of interim and final reports on achieved results to the NDA and GCF. UNDP will provide financial and technical oversight services for the outcomes and outputs of the project. UNDP will ensure that project monitoring and evaluation run according to an agreed schedule, and in line with UNDP and GCF requirements. UNDP will be responsible for overall execution of the project and for timely achievement of project results, under the leadership and guidance of the NDA.
74. **NDA.** The Climate Change Management Department, Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate as the NDA, is the beneficiary of the current Readiness request and will therefore provide guidance to UNDP. It will facilitate and convene meetings of a technical and administrative nature, support in gaining access to data and information, and keep all local stakeholders informed of the progress of the Readiness grant.
75. The NDA will ensure country ownership and achievement of outcomes and outputs, through its participation in the Project Board, and in day-to-day coordination meetings and activities between the NDA staff and the project team. The NDA will provide guidance during the implementation of activities by working with UNDP, consultants, and firms to ensure that the project achieves results that will deliver long-term impacts. The NDA will be responsible for providing quality control and endorsement of reports (technical, monitoring, and evaluation reports) and documents produced under the grant to ensure country ownership. The NDA will facilitate and steer engagements with line ministries, governments at the sub-national level, and other stakeholders as required. The grant funds will not be used to pay for the staff or consultants of the government or any beneficiaries.
76. **Project Board (PB):** The Project Board comprises representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Ministry of Energy and Power Development; Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries and Rural Resettlement; Ministry of Finance, Economic Development and Investment Promotion; Ministry of Industry and Commerce; Ministry of Local Government; IDBZ (DAE) one representative from the private sector (FBCH) and UNDP.
77. The PB is established to review performance based on monitoring and evaluation, and implementation issues to ensure quality delivery of results. The PB is the most senior, dedicated oversight body for the project and will ensure alignment of readiness activities with national policies. The PB will:

    - provides overall strategic guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints, and providing overall oversight of the project implementation; and;
    - review project performance based on monitoring, evaluation and reporting, including progress reports, risk logs and the combined delivery report. The PB is responsible for making management decisions by consensus. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, PB decisions

should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

- The PB meets at least once a year to provide strategic guidance, hold project reviews to assess annual performance and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. The PB will hold ad hoc meetings when necessary to deal with emerging issues.



78. **The Project Management Unit** will be responsible for implementing the project. The PMU will be based in the UNDP country office in Zimbabwe and will be responsible for providing daily technical, administrative and financial project management. It will establish and coordinate collaboration with technical departments involved in project implementation and with the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife support. It shall serve as the secretariat for the Project Board. It will facilitate project-related planning activities such as the preparation of annual work plans and be responsible for overall project monitoring and reporting. The PMU will be made up of the staff with the following titles: Project Coordinator, Project Officer and Project Associate. A brief description of roles and responsibilities of the PMU is provided in section 5.2. The PMU and the technical consultants' team will work under the direct supervision of UNDP Zimbabwe's NCE Portfolio with guidance from the MECW.
79. **The Project Advisory Group** will provide technical support to the PMU. The PAG will meet at least twice a year to technically review the annual work plan at the beginning of the year and to review implementation around June/July. The NDA and PMU agree on other agenda items for these meetings with agreed technical issues being sent to the Project Board for adoption.

5.2. Implementation and Execution Roles and responsibilities

As the Delivery Partner, UNDP will manage and implement this grant and be responsible for procurement and contracting of all services and consultants. Brief Terms of Reference (TOR) are provided below for each member of the GCF Readiness Project Team members.

Entity	Position Title	Outputs	Responsibilities	Minimum Qualifications	Budget note
DP	Project Coordinator (NPSA 10)	Provide technical and administrative leadership to the project. Supervise Consultants and Private firm	Provide day-to-day management of project activities. manage consultants and the selected firms that will be	**Academic:** MSc in Development Studies, Environmental Management, or a related field. **Experience:** Minimum of 4–6 years of experience in project	Budget Note 19, 28 and 43 National Personnel Services Agreement

		developing strategies and Concept Notes	working on developing strategies, roadmaps, pipeline concept notes, and policy incentives to foster private financing for Country Programme implementation and low-emissions climate resilient development. Supervise report writing to GCF, NDA and the DP	implementation, management, and capacity-building initiatives in a climate-related field. **Skills:** Strong organizational skills, excellent written and oral communication, and experience with stakeholder engagement.	(NPSA) based on the local UN salary scale.
DP	Project Officer (NPSA 8)	Provide administrative support for project implementation. Ensure the timely organization of workshops, training, and consultations. Prepare and maintain accurate project documentation.	Support the Project Coordinator in the day-to-day management of project activities. Assist in organizing and facilitating workshops for the identification and prioritisation of the appropriate climate technologies/ solutions. Collect, manage, and analyse project-related data for monitoring and reporting purposes. Initiate technical reports and updates for review by the Project Coordinator before submission to the Project Board, UNDP and/or GCF.	**Academic:** BSc in Development Studies, Environmental Management, or a related field. **Experience:** Minimum of 2–4 years of experience in project implementation, technical support, or capacity-building initiatives in a climate-related field. **Skills:** Strong organizational skills, excellent written and oral communication, and experience with stakeholder engagement.	Budget Note 2 National Personnel Services Agreement (NPSA) based on the local UN salary scale.
DP	Project Assistant (NPSA 4)	Maintain accurate financial and procurement records for the project. Ensure effective logistical support for project activities, including meetings, workshops, and consultations. Support project monitoring and evaluation activities.	Provide administrative and logistical support to the Project Coordinator and Project Officer. Manage project budgets, financial transactions, and procurement in line with UNDP and GCF requirements. Maintain a database of stakeholders and ensure timely communication regarding project activities. Assist in preparing progress reports and documentation for submission to the Project Board.	**Academic:** BSc in Business Administration, Finance, or Development Studies. **Experience:** Minimum of 2–3 years in administrative or financial roles, preferably in a development or climate-related project. **Skills:** Proficiency in financial management systems, excellent organizational skills, and attention to detail.	Budget Note 35 National Personnel Services Agreement (NPSA) based on the local UN salary scale.

5.3. Risk and Mitigation Measures

5.3.1. Risk Assessment and Risk Monitoring Plan

Risk category	Specific risk(s) / Risk(s) description	Probability of occurrence (low, medium, high)	Mitigation action(s)	Entity(ies) responsible to manage the risk(s)
Operational	Delays in arrangements to start project implementation including firm consultancies procurement and human resources recruitment.	Medium	Regular meetings with procurement unit to ensure smooth and timely engagement of consultants	UNDP
Labour and working condition	High staff turnover within government: There is a risk of government staff getting shifted/transferred across agencies and departments. A major impact could be the loss of capacity that has already been built for the project	Medium	Documentation of the project activities, learnings and outcomes will serve as guiding principles. Engagement with government to keep staff committed to the project	UNDP
Financial Corruption and fraud	Money laundering, terrorist financing and prohibited practices	Low	UNDP has a strict Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy (AML CFT). There are several measures designed to impose stringent controls and due diligence requirements, raise awareness, and facilitate the appropriate reporting process to prevent and detect activities linked to money laundering and financing of terrorism.	UNDP
Financial	Changes in currency, the exchange rate value	Medium	To be mitigated through careful budgeting and financial management as well as the inclusion of contingency budget.	UNDP
Social and Gender	Vulnerable groups, including women and youths, are excluded from project planning and decision-making processes.	Medium	Implement gender-sensitive workshops. Ensure quotas for inclusive participation and use project-specific indicators to monitor progress on inclusivity	UNDP
Stakeholder Engagement	Grievances from the private sector on technological solutions that may not be easily accessible and or potential loss of business	Medium	Implement Stakeholder Engagement plan that is inclusive Establish project Grievance Redress Mechanism	UNDP
Stakeholder Engagement	Insufficient coordination and lack of adequate participation, especially private sector (industry players in high GHG emission sectors)	Medium	Develop and implement stakeholder engagement plan with strong inclusion of private sector awareness sessions, PB meetings, and stakeholder workshops. Use dedicated coordination mechanisms to align priorities and sustain participation	UNDP
Operational	Limited technical and operational capacity of national and/or sub-national government institutions delay implementation.	Medium	Define roles and responsibilities clearly in the PMU. Strengthen capacity through targeted workshops and technical training programs at the sub-national level.	UNDP
Technical and Operational	Baseline data at sub-national level is limited/ inadequate or unavailable	Medium	At the beginning of sub-national dialogues, there will be a comprehensive mapping of existing data with sub-national stakeholders as part of the workshops. The national government will provide technical support for data standardization and establish a centralized repository for accessible baseline data.	UNDP
Technical	Lack of understanding of climate change limits sub-national stakeholders' mitigation and adaptation planning.	Medium	Conduct frequent consultations with sub-national stakeholders to ensure climate change information is accessible and actionable for local development planning.	UNDP

5.3.2. Sanctions and Restrictive Measures

80. UNDP as the Delivery Partner will ensure that none of the grant funds are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-scconsolidated-
list. There are no UNSC restrictive measures in force within **Zimbabwe**

81. UNDP, by virtue of being an organ of the United Nations and therefore being part of the same entity, is also beholden to the principles on countering the financing of terrorism. UNDP systematically screens all entities being contracted by our partner with UNDP against the Consolidated UN Security Council Sanctions List. This is built into the capacity screening tools for partners, as well as in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) for Vendor Management. UNDP also secures contractual representations from its national implementing partners that address risks of funds received for implementation of projects being used to support individuals or entities associated with terrorism and recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder appearing on the Consolidated UN Sanctions Lists.

82. This is further supplemented by internal controls to mitigate the risks, including due diligence requirements for partners and private entities UNDP intends to engage with. When developing a new project, UNDP ensures that risks are fully identified and considered in the project design and processes and that adequate and effective measures to prevent, monitor, and address such risks are put in place.

83. The normal verification of vendors on the sanctions list is done by checking the UNGM ineligibility list at various stages of the procurement processes - at the evaluation, in the submission to the Procurement Review Committees, further verified by the Procurement Review Committees prior to the award of contracts and at the point of vendor creation in ATLAS. These checks are documented in the evaluation reports. The UNGM Ineligibility list automatically compares the details of vendors registering on UNGM or any vendor that is searched on the site with the details of companies or individuals on lists such as the Consolidated United Nations Security Council Sanctions List (CUNSCSL), World Bank's Listing of Ineligible Firms & Individuals, and lists of sanctioned/suspended vendors maintained by UN organizations. It specifically compares the company name, contacts and email addresses of registered vendors with the details on the lists mentioned. It is an automated search engine that is utilized by all UN Agencies.

84. The UNDP Regulations and Rules include a policy for protection against retaliation. This policy can be publicly accessed (Please refer to:
https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/Ethics_Protection%20against%20Retaliation.docx&action=default)

85. It is the Policy of UNDP that Retaliation against individuals holding UNDP assignments/contracts (i.e., staff members, interns, UN Volunteers and contractors) who have, in good faith, properly reported allegations of misconduct, or who have cooperated with a duly authorized audit or investigation, is strictly prohibited. Such Retaliation violates the fundamental obligation of all staff members to uphold the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity as required under the UN Charter, and to discharge their functions and regulate their conduct with the interests of UNDP only in view.

5.3.3. Grievance Redress Mechanisms

86. UNDP promotes accountability to programme and project stakeholders by

(i) enabling active local community engagement and participation in decision-making, particularly those at risk of being left behind.

(ii) ensuring transparency of programming interventions through provision of timely, accessible and functional information regarding supported activities, including potential environmental and social risks and impacts and management measures.

(iii) ensuring stakeholders can communicate their concerns and have access to rights-compatible complaints redress processes and mechanisms; and

(iv) ensuring effective monitoring—and where appropriate, participatory monitoring with stakeholders—and reporting on implementation of social and environmental risk management measures.

87. UNDP recognizes that even with strong planning and stakeholder engagement, unanticipated issues can still arise. Therefore, various channels and mechanisms are available to promote accountability and transparency.

88. The Grievance Redress Mechanism opens the possibility for individuals and communities to submit complaints and feedback directly to UNDP when they believe that a project implemented by UNDP affects or may have an adverse impact on them, their community or the environment. The project-level GRM functions on two levels: at the Project Management level, under the direction of the Project Manager (supported by the project management unit), and as part of UNDP's Project Assurance role in consultation with and in support of the Project Board. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance function, under the direction of the UNDP Deputy Resident Representative.

89. Additionally, UNDP's social and environmental standards are underpinned by an Accountability Mechanism with two key components:

(i) the Stakeholder Response Mechanism (SRM) (at the Country Office level and HQ level) that ensures individuals, people, and communities affected by projects have access to appropriate grievance resolution procedures for hearing and jointly addressing complaints and disputes related to the social and/or environmental impacts of UNDP-supported projects; and

(ii) the Social and Environmental Compliance Unit (SECU) which investigates alleged non-compliance with UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards and screening procedure from project-affected stakeholders and recommends measures to address findings of non-compliance. For more details, refer to UNDP Accountability.

90. Further, UNDP has a policy for reporting misconduct and a strict **Policy for Protection Against Retaliation** for reporting misconduct and cooperating with a duly authorized audit or investigation.

Below are links to key UNDP documents and registries:

- Link 1: UNDP Accountability: https://www.undp.org/accountability/audit/social-and-environmental-compliance-review-and-stakeholder-response-mechanism
- Link 2: Stakeholder Response Mechanism - Case Registry: https://srm.info.undp.org/
- Link 3: Social and Environmental Compliance- Case Registry: https://secu.info.undp.org/
- Link 4: Project-level grievance redress mechanisms: https://info.undp.org/sites/bpps/SES_Toolkit/SES%20Document%20Library/Uploaded%20October%202016/UNDP%20SES%20Supplemental%20Guidance_Grievance%20Redress%20Mechanisms.pdf

5.4. Monitoring

91. Project monitoring will be led by UNDP as the DP in close coordination with the NDA. The monitoring of the project activities aims at achieving projected results and quality control. Activity monitoring will take place as project interventions occur. Project output and risks will be monitored as part of the ongoing discussion and reporting to the GCF Empowered Committee formulated by the Ministry. Reporting will be submitted to GCF in alignment with the framework agreement.

92. All project activities will be monitored on a regular basis based on the expected outputs identified in the logical framework. This is the primary responsibility of the Project Coordinator. UNDP will be responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP). This includes ensuring the UNDP

Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; the regular updating of the Quantum risk log; and the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis. Any quality concerns flagged during these monitoring activities (e.g., Annual Project Report quality assessment ratings) will be addressed by the PMU. UNDP will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GCF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

93. At the end of awareness workshops conducted under the project, a post-workshop assessment will be conducted to obtain feedback from participants regarding their learnings Additionally, all stakeholder consultative meetings and workshops will maintain a list of participants with sex-disaggregated data. In addition to the GCF annual progress reports, biannual progress reports will also be prepared by UNDP. A project risk register will be prepared that will serve as a record of all risks identified at the project level including likelihood, impact, significance level, risk owner, and risk treatment action. The risk register will be regularly monitored and updated so that emerging issues can be addressed promptly. The Project Board Steering Committee will monitor a project's performance against the indicators and will assess whether the project meets its objectives and milestones.
94. **Audit**: The project will be audited according to UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on DIM implemented projects as well as the Framework Agreement.
95. **Inception Workshop**: Project inception workshop will be held within three months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties with the objective of:

    a. Sensitizing stakeholders on the overall readiness approach planned through the project.
    b. Discussing the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms.
    c. Reviewing the results framework and finalizing the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan.

96. **Internal quarterly reporting to the NDA and empowered committee**: Internal project level quarterly progress meetings will be held, and reports will be provided by the PMU for the NDA and GCF Empowered Committee. These meetings/reports will highlight lessons learned and implementation challenges and how lessons can be fed back into the project to improve implementation.
97. **Annual project report:** UNDP and the NDA will prepare the annual project report for submission to the GCF. The PMU will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored bi-annually in advance so that progress can be included in the report.
98. **Project completion report**: At the end of the project implementation period, UNDP will prepare a completion report and a financial report, both of which will be submitted to the GCF within the given timelines.

5.5. Other relevant information

Selection of Delivery Partner:

99. Defined by an agreement between the United Nations Country Team and the Government of Zimbabwe, UN Agencies have been collaborating with national actors and partner institutions for the country's human and sustainable development. Currently, UNDP Zimbabwe is a major participant in supporting activities related to Outcome 2 of the Zimbabwe United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework 2002-2026. In the context of climate change and natural resource management, UNDP has been cooperating extensively with the Government of Zimbabwe in both climate change mitigation, adaptation and resilience. For more information about UNDP's presence in Zimbabwe, please visit https://www.undp.org/zimbabwe

100. Exit and sustainability strategy

The sustainability of the results of the Readiness grant will be ensured through capacity building and knowledge transfer to the relevant stakeholder as well as by ensuring the sustainability of the tools and instruments delivered. The MECW will be responsible for this monitoring in the framework. The Project Board will define how sustainability of results will be monitored after project completion.

101. **Grant closure:** Upon completion of the grant activities, UNDP shall transfer all tangible and intangible assets and their ownership to the grant beneficiaries, or any other body(ies) designated by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife.

102. **Prohibited practices policies:** UNDP has strict Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy (AML CFT). There are several measures designed to impose stringent controls and due diligence requirements, raise awareness, and facilitate the appropriate reporting process to prevent and detect activities linked to money laundering and financing of terrorism.

103. Measures include screening potential counterparties prior to contractual agreement against the United Nations Global Marketplace Ineligible Vendor Lists. Contractual arrangements will have appropriate representations and warranties from UNDP's Counterparties regarding AML/CFT, with termination clauses in case of breach of such AML/CFT representations and warranties.

104. All credible allegations of activities believed to contravene the principles set out in this AML/CFT Policy will be assessed and investigated, as appropriate, in accordance with the Charter of the UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations ("OAI"), the OAI Investigation Guidelines and the UNDP Legal Framework for Addressing Non-compliance with UN Standards of Conduct, when applicable. The AML/CFT Policy will be strictly followed during the project implementation.

105. Further UNDP has a policy for reporting misconduct and a strict Policy for Protection Against Retaliation for reporting misconduct and cooperating with a duly authorized audit or investigation.

106. Social and Environmental Screening: This project proposal has been screened (i) to identify and reflect the significance of potential impacts or risks that project activities might present, and (ii) to identify opportunities to enhance benefits and to support stakeholders. UNDP's mandatory Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) provides detailed requirements and guidance on screening and assessment. Categorization is undertaken to reflect the level of review and resources required for addressing such impacts and risks. UNDP will utilize its Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) to identify potential social and environmental risks and opportunities associated with the project. Concept notes developed under the project for submission to GCF will be scrutinized as to its type, location, scale, sensitivity and the magnitude of its potential social and environmental impacts. Potential adverse gender impacts related to project activities will also be identified and differentiated measures will be adopted to prevent gender-based discrimination. Potential risks of gender-based violence and/or sexual exploitation and abuse of men, women, girls and boys that may occur in connection with any of the designed activities will be considered.

Section 6. Budget, Procurement, HR and Implementation plans:

6.1. Budget Plan

Please refer to the attached Budget Plan

6.2. Procurement Plan

Please refer to the attached Procurement Plan

6.3 Human Resources (HR) Plan

Please refer to the attached HR Plan

6.4 Implementation Plan

Please refer to the attached Implementation Plan.

All documents attached

Total Budget and Work Plan			
Quantum Award ID:	1389421	Quantum Output Project ID:	01004499
Quantum Proposal or Award Title:	PIMS 10167 Zimbabwe GCF NDA Readiness		
Quantum Business Unit	UNDP-ZIM		
Quantum Primary Output Project Title:	Advancing Zimbabwe's Climate Resilience and Low-Emission Development Through Enhanced NDC Strategies, Climate Technology Need Assessment and Private Sector Engagement		
UNDP-GCF PIMS No.	10167		
Implementing Partner	UNDP		

Quantum Outcome (GCF Component)	Quantum Output (GCF Outcome)	Quantum Activity (GCF Output)	Quantum Responsible Party (UNDP, IP, or Responsible Party)	Quantum Fund ID	Quantum Donor ID	Quantum Budgetary Account Code	Quantum Budget Account Description	Amount Year *2025* (USD)	Amount Year *2026* (USD)	Amount Total (USD)	See Budget Note
Objective 2. Strategic Frameworks	**Outcome 2.2. GCF recipient countries have developed or enhanced strategic frameworks to address policy gaps, improve sectoral expertise, and enhance enabling environments for GCF Programming in low-emission investment.**	Output 2.2.7 Appropriate climate technologies/ solutions identified and prioritized.	001981 UNDP	66001	12526	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	85,000.00		85,000.00	1, 12
						71400	*Contractual Services-Individual*	36,000.00	36,000.00	72,000.00	2
						75700	*Training, Workshops and Confer*	39,600.00	-	39,600.00	3, 5, 8
						71600	*Travel*	140,000.00	-	140,000.00	4, 6, 9
						72800	*Information Technology Equipment*	17,500.00		17,500.00	7
						74100	*Professional Services*	5,000.00		5,000.00	10
						74200	*Audio Visual Productions*	9,000.00		9,000.00	11
	Outcome 2.4.	Output 2.4.2 Strategies,	001981 UNDP	66001	12526	*71300*	*Local Consultants*	24,000.00		24,000.00	13

	Strategies for transforming and attracting private sector investment for low emissions and resilience developed and being used.	roadmaps, studies and policy incentives completed to foster private financing for Country Programme implementation and/or low-emissions climate resilient development.				*71400*	*Contractual Services-Individual*	60,000.00		60,000.00	14
Objective 4. Pipeline Development	**Outcome 4.3. An increase in the number of quality concept notes developed and submitted that target SIDS, LDCs and African states.**	Output 4.3.1. CN developed targeting SIDS, LDCs and African states.	001981 UNDP	66001	12526	*71200*	*International Consultants*		60,000.00	60,000.00	19
						71300	*Local Consultants*		48,000.00	48,000.00	20
						71400	*Contractual Services-Individual*		40,000.00	40,000.00	22
						75700	*Training, Workshops and Confer*		14,400.00	14,400.00	23, 25
						71600	*Travel*		32,000.00	32,000.00	24, 26
						74200	*Audio Visual Productions*		5,000.00	5,000.00	27
		Output 4.3.2. Pipeline identified and prioritization assessments targeting SIDS, LDCs and African states.	001981 UNDP	66001	12526	*71400*	*Contractual Services-Individual*	20,400.00	20,400.00	40,800.00	28
						75700	*Training, Workshops and Confer*		7,200.00	7,200.00	29
						71600	*Travel*	14,000.00	14,000.00	28,000.00	30, 32
						74200	*Audio Visual Productions*		5,000.00	5,000.00	31
Total Outcome Budget								450,500.00	282,000.00	732,500.00	
Project Management Cost (PMC)	**Project Management Cost (PMC)**	**Project Management Cost (PMC)**	**001981 UNDP**	**66001**	**12526**	*71400*	*Contractual Services-Individual*		20,000.00	20,000.00	33
						74596	*Services to Projects - GOEs*	6,000.00	6,000.00	12,000.00	34
						74100	*Audit Fees*	-	5,000.00	5,000.00	35
						73100	*Rental & Maintenance-Premises*	5,000.00	5,000.00	10,000.00	36
						74500	*Miscellaneous Expenses*	2,000.00	1,500.00	3,500.00	37

						72500	Supplies	1,850.00	1,850.00	3,700.00	38
Total Project Grant without fee								465,350	321,350	786,700	
DP Fee 8.5%								39,555	27,315	66,870.00	
Total Grant								504,905	348,665	853,570.00	

Budget Notes

Budget Note	
1	Local Consultants for developing the technology needs assessment as part of Activity 2.2.7b. The total budget will be USD 60,000 and a competitive process will be used to select the consultants
2	Salary for NP Staff 1. Project Officer (NPSA 8) @ USD 3,000 per month for 24 months. The Project Officer will review the deliverables of consultants as well as cordinating all workshops under Outcome 2.2. 100% of the cost is allocated to Outcome 2
3	One Inception workshop to introduce the project to all stakeholders at a conference cost of USD 45 per participants. The maximum attendance of 80 participants is USD 3,000.00. Budget includes cost for venue and lunches for participants
4	Participants' partial DSA (minus lunches), transport costs and vehicle hire/fuel for two regional inception workshops at a cost of 200 USD per night. 40 participants will need the partial DSA. Out of the total amount, USD 2,000 will be used for participants' transport costs, including fuel for Government of Zimbabwe vehicles or hire/usage costs for the PMU participants.
5	Costs for 4 regional workshops under Activity 2.2.7c gleaning of sector (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Adaptation and Waste) issues on technology needs and barriers at a cost of 45 USD per participant for 300 participants, totaling USD27,000. These will be three day workshops
6	DSA for 4 regional works at a cost of USD 200 per night under Activity 2.2.7c. Each sectoral workshop is attended by 50 people in total with 30 participants needing DSA for 4 nights . In total 200 people need DSA for all the four worksops. Participants will be drawn from the sector lead ministries and departments, sector experts, private sector, academia , CSOs and others. Out of the total amount of USD 20,000, USD 5,000 will be used for participants' transport costs, including fuel for Government of Zimbabwe staff and vehicle hire/usage costs for the PMU participants.

7	Capacity building of the NDA - ICT equipment (5 x laptops, 1 x Office printer and spare cartridges (such as Xerox Altalink B8170), 1 x office projector)
8	2 x two day workshops under Activity 2.2.7e facilitate validation of the technology needs assessment at a cost of USD 45 per participant. This is the cost for venue and catering for 50 participants at each venue.
9	DSA for 30 participants attending the 2x2 day workshops to validate the technology needs assessment at a cost of USD 200 per participant per night. DSA will only be paid out to invited participants who stay more 100km from the duty station.
10	Publication translation and design of technology needs assesment documents as a lumpsum of USD5,000
11	Printing and Stationery needs for the development of technology needs assessment
12	Total expert days for Consultants-Local for development of NDC tracking institutional arrangements operational guideline
13	2 x Local Consultants for the development Zimbabwe's Roadmap to involve private sector in financing of the NDC and LT-LEDS as part of Activity 2.4.2c. at USD 500 per day for 20 days totalling USD 20,000.00
14	Salary for NP Staff 1. Project Coordinator (NPSA 10) Salary spread at USD 5,000 per month for 24 months. 50% is allocated to Output 2.4.1 (12 months), 66.6% Output 4.1.1 (8 months) and 33.3% on PMC (4 months).
15	merged with 5 sectoral workshops under Output 2.2.7
16	
17	merged with 1 validation workshop under Output 2.2.8
18	
19	2 International consultants for the development of two concept notes sovering multiple NDC sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste, and adaptation) for submission to GCF as part of Activity 4.1.1a, Activity 4.1.1b, and Activity 4.1.1c at cost of USD 400 per day totaling USD 60,000.00. They will be working team of two and each team will have 30 working days to consult stakeholders, draft, validate, present 2nd draft as well as submit final draft incoporating comments from NDA/UNDP Zimbabwe and UNDP Africa regional office.
20	2 Local consultants for the development of two concept notes sovering multiple NDC sectors (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste, and adaptation) for submission to GCF as part of Activity 4.1.1a, Activity 4.1.1b, and Activity 4.1.1c at cost of USD 400 per day totaling USD 48,000.00. They will be working team of two and each team will have 30 working days to consult stakeholders, draft, validate, present 2nd draft as well as submit final draft incoporating comments from NDA/UNDP Zimbabwe and UNDP Africa regional office.
22	Salary for NP Staff 1. Project Coordinator (NPSA 10) Salary spread at USD 5,000 per month for 24 months. 50% is allocated to Output 2.4.1 (12 months), 66.6% Output 4.1.1 (8 months) and 33.3% on PMC (4 months).
23	Two regional scoping workshops on the development of two concept notes (Energy, IPPU, Agriculture, LULUCF, Waste, and adaptation) under Activity 4.1.1a will facilitate input from stakeholders at a cost of USD 45 per participant. This includes cost for venue and catering for participants totaling USD 7,200.00.
24	DSA for participants under Activity 4.1.1a USD 200 per night. The Northen Region workshop will be attended by 40 participants all of them do not need DSA. The Southern region workshop will be attended by 40 participants with 20 participants needing DSA for two days.

25	Two regional validation workshops under Activity 4.1.1c will facilitate presentation of the concept notes and receiving feedback at a cost of USD 45 per participant totaling USD 4,500.00. The cost includes cost of venue and catering for participants.
26	DSA for participants under Activity 4.1.1c.at a cost of USD 200 per day. The Norther Region workshop will be attended by 40 people with 20 of these particpants needing DSA for two nights. The Southern Region workshop will be attended by 40 participants with 20 of these particpants needing DSA for two day.
27	Printing and stationery needs for development of concept notes for priority sectors
28	Salary for the Project Assistant (NPSA 4) at 100% on Output 4.1.2, at USD 1,700 per month for 24 months
29	Participants to the two regional scoping workshops on the development of Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS pipeline development.. Cost of USD 45 conference fee per participant. 40 participants will attend each of the two day workshop
30	DSA for the participants to the two regional scoping workshops on the development of Zimbabwe's LT-LEDS pipeline development at a cost of USD 200. a maximum of 30 participants will be supported with 2 nights DSA for all 6 workshops.
31	Cost of audio visual and printing services for development of Zimbabwe's NDC and LT-LEDS pipeline as a lumpsum of USD3,000
32	DSA for 2 participants to two International workshops on NDC and LT-LEDS at a cost of USD200 per day. The NDA will share experiences, learn and pitch the concept notes , strategies and ideas developed by the project. 2 Particpants from the NDA's office will travel to 2 international workshops in year 1 and year 2 respectively. Each workshop will have an avergage duration of 6 nights at average international DSA rate of USD 300. Total for DSA will be USD 7,200 and USD4,800 will be reserved for flight tickets and terminal charges.
33	Salary for NP Staff 1. Project Coordinator (NPSA 10) Salary spread at USD 5,000 per month for 24 months. 50% is allocated to Output 2.4.1 (12 months), 66.6% Output 4.1.1 (8 months) and 33.3% on PMC (4 months).
34	Services to Project: Budget to cover costs for various functions provided by UNDP Country Office that including finance, human resources, administrative and procurement services, payroll management, payments, travel services, consultant recruitments, procurement of goods and services, etc. Costs for various project management functions will be charged based on the 2025 UNDP Universal Price List (UPL). Totalling USD 12,000
35	Fee for the Cost of Financial Statement Audit. Total is USD 5,000
36	Cost rental and premise maintenance for 24 months at lumpsum figure of USD 10,000
37	Unforeseen programme cost, such as FX gain and loss, bank charges etc., which is unrelated to implementation/service fee.
38	Cost of office supplies budgeted at USD 1,850 per annum