



ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe's Initial Adaptation Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

2022



GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE



ZIMBABWE

Zimbabwe's Initial Adaptation Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

2022



GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE

Foreword

The Government of Zimbabwe is pleased to submit its Initial Adaptation Communication (AdCom) in response to the Paris Agreement (Article 7, paragraph 10) of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) to inform the synthesis of the 2023 Global Stocktake. The AdCom provides information on progress the country has made thus far in the implementation of its adaptation programmes; it also outlines the barriers, experiences, and climate change adaptation actions that are still in need of support as well as recommendations for the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) that is currently under development.

Zimbabwe's AdCom strives to increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and its balance with mitigation, strengthen adaptation action and support, and enhance learning and understanding of adaptation needs and actions. This AdCom is informed by the Zimbabwe's Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), the National Communication reports, Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZIMVAC) reports, among other works conducted in the country. The updated NDC that was submitted to the UNFCCC in 2021 reflects the commitments made in the country's National Development Strategy 1: 2021–25 (NDS1) which articulates that Zimbabwe is seeking to shift to a climate resilient, low emissions economy as key elements of the economic strategy. Zimbabwe requires funding, capacity development and technology transfer to fully implement the adaptation measures identified in its NDC and this AdCom.

The revised NDC mitigation priorities to be implemented over the period until 2030 are estimated to cost USD 4.8 billion; the adaptation costs are still being estimated under the NAP development process. The adaptation cost being estimated constitutes the cost borne nationally by the country and the cost that will need international support. The country is in the process of developing an NDC Implementation Framework which will include refined actions and priority projects for implementation for both adaptation and mitigation.

It is important to highlight that the AdCom for Zimbabwe presents aspects of the country's vision with respect to climate change, which stresses that adaptation is of primary importance to the country and is high on the government's agenda to guarantee the welfare of the people while reducing risks and building resilience. Adaptation is carried out by various actors such as Government Ministries, Departments and Agencies, development partners, the private sector, civil society and at the household level, with the inclusion of women, youths, and other vulnerable groups. Zimbabwe stands ready to participate in the Global Goal on Adaptation and to implement its provisions.

Acknowledgements

The Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) would like to thank the Ministries, Departments and Agencies, local authorities, and development partners as well as the representatives from the private sector, civil society, vulnerable groups and academia who contributed to the successful preparation of this Initial Adaptation Communication.

The Adaptation Communication was prepared with financial assistance from the NAP Global Network Secretariat and the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), through the generous financial support of the Government of the United Kingdom's Foreign, Commonwealth, and Development Office.

Zimbabwe's Adaptation Communication was prepared under the expert guidance and leadership of the Climate Change Management Department within the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI).



This project is undertaken with the financial support of:
Ce projet a été réalisé avec l'appui financier de :

Secretariat hosted by:
Secrétariat hébergé par :



Executive Summary

Zimbabwe's Adaptation Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change has been prepared pursuant to the provisions of the Paris Agreement Article 7 paragraphs 9, 10, 11 and guidance from Decision 9/CMA.1. Zimbabwe is thus pleased to submit its Initial Adaptation Communication which complements the country's climate change programming towards building resilience in a low carbon trajectory.

The submission builds on several communications on Zimbabwe's climate change profile which include the National Communications, Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) among key strategic documents that profile the country's thrust on climate change issues.

As such this Initial Adaptation Communication has been prepared to increase the visibility and profile of adaptation and to reflect progress on climate change mainstreaming pursuant to reducing the vulnerability of the country's socio-economic sectors to the unprecedented impacts of climate change. As Zimbabwe submits its Initial Adaptation Communication it looks forward to contributing to the Global Goal on Adaptation with a particular view of the 27th Conference of the Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP27) where the focus is on enhancing adaptation and contributing to the first Global Stocktake.

The country's Initial Adaptation Communication sets out Zimbabwe's adaptation situation as follows:

- Chapter 1 - Zimbabwe's National Circumstances. The chapter profiles the country's national issues in terms of climate change, climate change governance, laws and policies related to climate change as well as existing institutional arrangements.
- Chapter 2 - Evidence of Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Needs. The chapter discusses the extent of Zimbabwe's vulnerability to the impacts of climate change and profiles the southern part as being more vulnerable to the impacts of climate change and prioritised for urgent resilience building interventions.
- Chapter 3 - Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Planning Process. The chapter focuses on Zimbabwe's efforts on climate change mainstreaming along the lines of devolution. It also details efforts made within public finance to integrate climate change issues in planning, resource mobilisation, and tracking of climate resources.
- Chapter 4 - Monitoring and Evaluation of Adaptation Programmes. The chapter chronicles the country's monitoring and evaluation of climate change programmes as based on individual projects and programmes. With the finalisation of the National Adaptation Plan it is expected that a dedicated monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation will be in place.
- Chapter 5 - Support Needs for Adaptation. The chapter presents the crux of the adaptation financing and technical gaps and needs which will be critical in supporting Zimbabwe's efforts towards the Global Goal on Adaptation as countries prepare for the first Global Stocktake.

As the country finalises its National Adaptation Plan by the end of 2022, it is imperative that the Initial Adaptation Communication be used to set the pace for resource mobilisation for concrete adaptation interventions towards building resilience in a low carbon trajectory. Stakeholders should note that the implementation of the AdCom is in line with the national climate change policy framework and related strategies and plans.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Introduction | 1 |
| 1. Zimbabwe’s National Circumstances | 3 |
| 1.1 Zimbabwe’s Climate Change Vulnerability Profile | 3 |
| 1.2 Climate Governance, Laws and Policies..... | 4 |
| 1.3 Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change Adaptation | 6 |
| 2. Evidence on Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Needs..... | 8 |
| 2.1 Observed and Expected Climate Change Trends, Impacts, Risks and Hazards | 8 |
| 2.2 Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments | 14 |
| 3. Zimbabwe’s National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process..... | 16 |
| 3.1 Progress on National Adaptation Planning | 16 |
| 3.2 Adaptation in Zimbabwe’s National Development Strategy..... | 20 |
| 3.3 Climate Change Adaptation, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion | 21 |
| 4. Monitoring and Assessing Adaptation Achievements | 24 |
| 4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Systems/Adaptation Indicators..... | 24 |
| 4.2 Stakeholder Involvement in Adaptation Planning, Monitoring and Review | 26 |
| 4.3 Effectiveness and Sustainability of Adaptation in Zimbabwe | 27 |
| 5. Support Needs for Adaptation | 29 |
| 5.1 Implementation Support Needs Including Climate Finance..... | 29 |
| 5.2 Gap Between Financial Needs and Financial Support Provided | 37 |
| 5.3 Co-operation, Experience and Lessons Learned | 37 |
| Bibliography | 39 |
| Annex 1. Current Adaptation Projects | 44 |
| Annex 2. Key Documents from the Government of Zimbabwe and Other Entities... | 48 |
| Annex 3. Relevant Government of Zimbabwe Policies..... | 51 |

List of Tables

| | |
|---|----|
| Table 1. Zimbabwe’s climate change related policies | 5 |
| Table 2. Summary of climate trends in Zimbabwe | 9 |
| Table 3. Climate indicators and projected changes..... | 11 |
| Table 4. Proposed climate change adaptation priorities to be tracked by the NAP M&E system..... | 25 |
| Table 5. Zimbabwe’s GCF Country Programme project pipeline, 2020 | 32 |

Abbreviations

| | |
|---------|---|
| AdCom | Adaptation Communication |
| AGRITEX | Zimbabwe’s Agricultural Technical and Extensions Services |
| CCMD | Climate Change Management Department |
| COP | Conference of the Parties |
| CSA | Climate Smart Agriculture |
| CSO | Civil Society Organisation |
| CTDT | Community Technology Development Trust |
| DAPP | Development Aid from People to People |
| DRM | Disaster Risk Management |
| ENSO | El Niño-Southern Oscillation |
| FAO | Food and Agriculture Organization |
| GCF | Green Climate Fund |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product |
| GEF | Global Environment Facility |
| GoZ | Government of Zimbabwe |
| GTF | GEF Trust Fund |
| ICRISAT | International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics |
| IDBZ | Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe |
| IFAD | International Fund for Agricultural Development |
| IPCC | Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change |
| IPP | Independent Power Producer |
| IUCN | International Union for Conservation of Nature |
| LEDS | Low Emission Development Strategy |
| M&E | Monitoring and Evaluation |
| MDAs | Ministries, Departments and Agencies |
| MECTHI | Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry |
| MLGPW | Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing |
| MLAWRR | Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement |
| MoEPD | Ministry of Energy and Power Development |
| MoFED | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development |

| | |
|---------|--|
| NAP | National Adaptation Plan |
| NCCRS | National Climate Change Response Strategy |
| NDA | National Designated Authority |
| NDC | Nationally Determined Contribution |
| NDS-1 | National Development Strategy, 2021 to 2025 |
| PWDs | Persons with Disabilities |
| RCP | Representative Concentration Pathway |
| REA | Rural Electrification Agency |
| SADC | Southern African Development Community |
| SCCF | Special Climate Change Fund |
| SME | Small and Medium Enterprise |
| START | Sustainable Transformation of Africa with Renewable Technologies |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme |
| UNEP | United Nations Environment Programme |
| UNESCO | United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization |
| UNFCCC | United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change |
| UNOPS | United Nations Office for Project Services |
| USAID | United States Agency for International Development |
| WFP | World Food Programme |
| ZERA | Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority |
| ZIMSTAT | Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency |
| ZIMVAC | Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee |
| ZINWA | Zimbabwe National Water Authority |
| ZRBF | Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund |

Introduction

The Government of Zimbabwe, with support from the NAP Global Network, has developed its Initial Adaptation Communication (AdCom) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). As a signatory to the UNFCCC and its Paris Agreement, Zimbabwe has produced its Initial AdCom to provide a summary of what is being done towards adapting to climate change, challenges being faced and areas requiring financial and technical support. Zimbabwe recognizes that the AdCom documents are an important part of the architecture for achieving the mitigation and adaptation goals of the Paris Agreement and mobilising sufficient finance flows for climate resilient development. Building on existing initiatives such as the climate change mainstreaming agenda and the economy-wide Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), this Initial AdCom also provides a window to learn and share best practices between countries on building resilience.

Zimbabwe's AdCom is its contribution to furthering global attention on *adaptation action*, which, as agreed through the UNFCCC, should follow:

a country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems, and should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional knowledge, knowledge of indigenous peoples and local knowledge systems with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.¹

Zimbabwe is committed to sharing knowledge globally that will enhance adaptive capacity, strengthen resilience, and reduce vulnerability to climate change. The AdCom is a critical building block to communicate information on Zimbabwe's climate change vulnerability; its aim is to leverage resources to build resilience in the face of widespread climate impacts and thus enable contributions to the country's vision of a low carbon economy and a resilient trajectory.

Zimbabwe is building on progress stemming from actions taken over the last decade. The country has developed a National Climate Policy (2017) which is supported by other policies such as ones focused on good management of natural resources, sustainable energy, and climate resilient agriculture. The country also has a National Climate Change Response Strategy and a roadmap for the preparation of its National Adaptation Plan (NAP) in place guiding adaptation priorities and actions. Climate change has been mainstreamed in the current medium-term plan called the National Development Strategy 1 (2021–2025).

With the assistance of development partners, the country is undertaking a range of funded programmes and projects to deepen its sectoral and multi-sectoral knowledge of applied resilience strategies, whilst learning about existing constraints and gaps in planning and implementation.

It is with these intentions that the country has developed its Initial AdCom, albeit in the context of the constraints of the COVID-19 pandemic and the growing realization that it is building its climate

¹ See: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/AC_report_CMA_decision_GGA.pdf

resilience while recovering from this crisis. There is a need to build back better from climate change impacts, especially with regards to the resilience of communities, agriculture and food security, health and education systems, and the economic infrastructure. This document was prepared taking into consideration stakeholder views acquired between October 2021 and January 2022.

1. Zimbabwe's National Circumstances

1.1 Zimbabwe's Climate Change Vulnerability Profile

The Republic of Zimbabwe (hereafter referred to as Zimbabwe) is a land-locked country in southern Africa that is particularly vulnerable to climate change. Its climate is predominantly semi-arid and is extremely variable, being strongly influenced by the Inter-Tropical Convergence Zone.² As a result, the country is prone to shifting rainfall patterns, droughts and periodic floods, which have severe implications for climate-sensitive economic sectors and food security. Climate change is exacerbating these problems by increasing the frequency and intensity of such extreme weather events. For example, the 2015/2016 El Niño event caused a significant drought, which was declared a State of Disaster and left over 4.1 million people in need of food support.³

In addition, the impacts of climate change are predicted to disproportionately affect women. A large percentage (~70%) of the population of Zimbabwe are smallholder farmers, whose primary livelihood activity is rainfed agriculture, and women represent the largest group of people involved in farming activities (~86%).⁴ Disparity between men and women is already acute: women occupy a disadvantaged position in society and are more reliant on nature resources for food and income than men. Women are, therefore, most vulnerable to climate change induced stresses that affect natural resources. However, their experience in using and managing natural resources suggests that women can play an important role in climate change adaptation and mitigation. Although gender mainstreaming has been implemented in Zimbabwe, a comprehensive framework to address gender inequality in climate change adaptation and mitigation is lacking.

With a population of approximately 15 million⁵, the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) recognises that climate change and variability are serious threats to its people and the country's social and economic development. As a member of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1992 and signatory of the Kyoto Protocol since 2009, Zimbabwe has made some progress in climate change planning in recent years. This includes the development of National Communications, Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) and Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) prepared in accordance with – and submitted to – the UNFCCC. To date, the country has mainly relied on external support to fund project-specific interventions at priority intervention sites to address localised needs for climate change adaptation. The United Nations Development Programme / Global Environment Facility (UNDP/GEF) supported 'Coping with Drought and Climate Change' project, implemented in Chiredzi District from 2008 to 2012, is a prime example. However, an integrated – and largely self-reliant – approach is needed to promote climate-resilient social and economic development at a national scale.

² World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (2021), *Zimbabwe – Current Climate – Climatology*.

³ United States Agency for International Development (USAID) (2017), *Food Assistance Fact Sheet: Zimbabwe*.

⁴ ZIMSTAT (2019), *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019*.

⁵ World Bank (2021), *Population, total – Zimbabwe*.

1.2 Climate Governance, Laws and Policies

The Government of Zimbabwe's system for climate governance is embodied in its National Climate Policy (2017) which forms the backbone of Zimbabwe's climate change response. It provides an overarching framework to give the country basic principles and guidance under which the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS, 2014), has preceded. The policy guides climate change management in the country through enhanced national adaptive capacity and scaled up mitigation actions, facilitates domestication of global policies and ensures compliance to the global mechanisms. The policy sets high level goals and institutional frameworks for climate change governance, the National Climate Change Fund, economy-wide climate change mitigation and adaptation. It provides the national policy context for NDC revision and has sector specific strategies.⁶

The National Climate Policy aims to assist Zimbabwe in meeting its NDC to the UNFCCC, creating resilient communities, and driving the country towards an economy that is largely decoupled from climatic variations. It calls for the climate proofing of other policies and socio-economic infrastructure; strengthening of climate change governance; increased education and awareness; improved early warning and climate services; research to inform planning and future policy orientation; as well as a robust sustainable climate finance framework. Its implementation is expected to be based upon the same principles. The policy lays the basis for increased coordination and participation of all stakeholders in response to the climate challenge.

The National Climate Policy is underpinned by a set of principles that are in line with the provisions of Zimbabwe's Constitution as well as the UNFCCC, Paris Agreement and African Union Agenda 2063. They acknowledge that action on addressing climate change should be country-driven, gender-responsive, participatory, and use a fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities, and ecosystems. In addition, action should be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, experiences and knowledge of indigenous people, with a view to integrating adaptation and mitigation into relevant socioeconomic and environmental policies and actions, where appropriate.

⁶ Adapted from the Zimbabwe's Revised NDC. See Government of Zimbabwe (2021).

Table 1. Zimbabwe’s climate change related policies

| Sector | | Responsible Authorities | Climate Change Related Policy* |
|--------|----------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | National | Government of Zimbabwe | National Development Strategy-1: 2021–25, Vision 2030 |
| 2 | Climate Change | Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI) Meteorological Services Department | Climate Policy (2017), Child Friendly Climate Change Policy, National Climate Change Response Strategy (2014), Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) (2021) |
| 3 | Water | Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development, Department of Water Resources Development and Management, Department of Water, Sanitation and Hygiene Coordination, Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA) | National Water Policy (2013), Draft National Water Resources Master Plan (2020 to 2040) |
| 4 | Environment | MECTHI, Environmental Management Agency | National Environmental Policy and Strategies (2009), Wildlife Policy of 1992, The Wildlife Based Land Reform Policy |
| 5 | Forestry | MECTHI, Forestry Commission | Forestry Based Land Reform Policy (2004), Draft National Forest Policy |
| 6 | Disaster Management | Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and Urban Development, Department of Civil Protection | Disaster Management Policy; National Civil Protection Plan; Draft Disaster Risk Management Policy |
| 7 | Agriculture and Food Security | Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water, and Rural Resettlement; Food and Nutrition Council; Office of the President and Cabinet | Comprehensive Agriculture Policy, Agriculture Trade Policy, draft National Agriculture Policy Framework, Livestock Policy, Mechanisation and Irrigation Policy, Research and Extension Policy, Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Manual for Agriculture Education, Food and Nutrition Security policy (2013), Draft Policy on Post-Harvest Management |
| 8 | Gender | Ministry of Woman Affairs, Community, SMEs Development, Zimbabwe Gender Commission | The National Gender Policy (2013) |
| 9 | Industry and Technology Transfer | Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education, Science and Technology Development | Industrial Development Policy (2012); Science, Technology and Innovation Policy (2012); Trade Policy (2012) |
| 10 | Human Settlements | Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing | Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (2020) |

| Sector | | Responsible Authorities | Climate Change Related Policy* |
|--------|-------------------|---|--|
| 11 | Health | Ministry of Health and Child Care | National Health Strategy, Zimbabwe National Nutrition Policy |
| 12 | Transport | Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development | National Transport Masterplan |
| 13 | Energy | Ministry of Energy and Power Development | Renewable Energy Policy (2019), National Energy Policy, Independent Power Producer Policy Framework (2019), National Biofuel Policy (2019), The Rural Energy Master Plan |
| 14 | Social Protection | Ministry of Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare | National Social Protection Policy Framework |
| 15 | Education | Ministry of Education | Environmental Education Policy (2003), National Climate Change Learning Strategy |

* For details on how each policy, strategy, plan, etc. covers an aspect of climate change adaptation, see Annex 3.

1.3 Institutional Arrangements for Climate Change Adaptation

The Government of Zimbabwe aims to mainstream climate change adaptation efforts across policies and programs at national and subnational levels. In terms of governance, the Ministry in control of climate change management is responsible for the overall coordination of Zimbabwe's action on climate change including adaptation. The Ministry works in constant liaison with the Office of President and Cabinet, the Parliament of Zimbabwe and all Ministries, Departments and Agencies (MDAs) and key stakeholders, to ensure implementation and alignment with the various sectoral plans and the broader national vision to fully implement adaptation plans and to embed low carbon considerations into all aspects of Zimbabwe's socio-economic development.

Progress in climate change adaptation actions is being achieved through coordinated efforts and effective resource mobilisation and deployment among various government arms. The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development (MoFED), in conjunction with the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI), play a central role in the coordination and resource mobilization of climate related projects and programmes to be implemented by the key MDAs and other stakeholders such as development partners and private sector and civil society organisations.

As Zimbabwe strives to mainstream climate change in development planning, proposed adaptation options will be implemented in line with the country's national budget, plans, capital projects and programmes. Institutional responsibilities for implementation of the various adaptation measures are spread across government ministries, local authorities, development partners, civil society organisations (CSOs) and private sector organisations among others.

Implementation of the NDC is aligned with Zimbabwe's devolution agenda. Where appropriate, stakeholders responsible for implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions coordinate with the

Ministry of Local Government, feeding the NDC adaptation and mitigation actions into local implementation processes. Provinces, as well as local authorities, are increasingly engaged in the planning and implementation of the climate change mitigation and adaptation actions with central government, through the Ministry responsible for climate change management. In addition, Parliament and its committees are playing a critical role in establishing the legislative framework and providing oversight for NDC implementation.

Coordination of Climate Action

With the development of the revised NDC, the implementation of climate change action including adaptation is now paramount. The coordination of climate action falls under the mandate of the MECTHI through the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD). In addition to other responsibilities, the CCMD is responsible for coordination of adaptation action in Zimbabwe. The CCMD, working in a participatory manner with a broad range of stakeholders, is preparing the country's NAP, which is expected to be launched in 2022. As climate change adaptation is cross cutting, CCMD is responsible for coordinating the mainstreaming of climate change across different sectors of the economy and promoting adaptation with various stakeholders at all levels, from national to subnational levels. Consistent with Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy, CCMD oversees the government's plan to promote a bottom-up approach led by local authorities and communities in decision-making roles, with the participation of CSOs and the private sector. CCMD also engages with senior officials of government to assist as required in the development of a legislative framework to enable operationalization of the national adaptation strategies and plans, that are to be reviewed every five years consistent with the adaptation monitoring and evaluation framework.

2. Evidence on Vulnerabilities and Adaptation Needs

Zimbabwe has actively participated in international negotiations on climate change from as far back as 1992 and was among the first countries to sign and ratify the UNFCCC in the same year; it remains vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. It has, over the years, been constrained by its limited ability to put in place all the appropriate measures to respond to climate change because of a lack of human, institutional and financial resources.⁷

Chief among Zimbabwe's vulnerabilities is that most of its population has remained poor and lacks capacity to effectively respond to challenges arising from impacts of climate change. More than 70% of Zimbabwe's population lives in rural areas where they lack diversified livelihood portfolios and are dependent on subsistence rain-fed agricultural food systems. The majority of those that practice commercial agriculture are part of low value agricultural chains and lack inputs, access to finance and proper market linkages. Evidence shows that there is limited research into alternative agricultural (cropping and livestock) systems which are well adapted to the changing climate. In addition, there is limited human and financial capacity to practice climate smart agriculture. Climate information and early warning systems are too weak or inadequate to inform decisions. Disaster risk reduction has not been fully mainstreamed into development planning and there are also limited investments into climate proofed infrastructure. It is therefore imperative that as the government moves from raising awareness on adaptation to developing and implementing adaptation plans and policies, the priority must be on enhancing the resilience capacity of Zimbabwe through ensuring that the country has adequate absorptive, adaptive and transformative capacities at all scales from the national to the local level.⁸

2.1 Observed and Expected Climate Change Trends, Impacts, Risks and Hazards

Zimbabwe's climate is vulnerable to climate change due to its high dependence on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture. Implementing adaptation measures to increase the resilience of communities and economic sectors becomes imperative. This chapter profiles Zimbabwe's current and future vulnerability and includes information on development of adaptation measures and a baseline for developing national adaptation plans.

The climate of Zimbabwe is strongly determined by the position of the country in relation to the major circulation patterns of the southern hemisphere, the complex regional topography and the surrounding ocean currents. Both rainfall and temperature patterns closely follow the country's topography.

⁷ Government of Zimbabwe (2014), *Zimbabwe: Beijing+20 Review Report*.

⁸ Adapted from Zimbabwe's draft NAP M&E plan.

Zimbabwe's Climate

Evidence from historical records show that Zimbabwe's mean annual surface temperature has risen by about $\sim 0.1^\circ\text{C}$ every ten years ($\sim 0.9^\circ\text{C}$ between 1901 and 2018) whereas rainfall has undergone significant variations during the same period. Total annual rainfall does not show any significant trend, but intra-seasonal characteristics such as onset/cessation dates, frequency of droughts/floods, mid-season dry spells and the frequency of occurrence of heavy rainfall events have undergone significant modifications (see Table 2).

Table 2. Summary of climate trends In Zimbabwe

| Climate indicator | Trend |
|-------------------|---|
| Temperatures | Increasing |
| Average rainfall | Fluctuating, but predominantly decreasing |
| Rainy season | Delayed onset and early cessation |
| Flooding | Increasing in frequency and intensity |
| Dry spells | Increasing (particularly in the south and west) |
| Drought | Increasing in frequency and severity (particularly in the south and west) |

Weather hazards commonly include tropical cyclones and thunderstorms, as well as hailstorms, heat waves, floods and flash flooding. There is conclusive evidence of increased occurrence of extreme weather events. Zimbabwe is now aware of its vulnerability to extreme or high impact climate change-linked events, such as Tropical Cyclone Idai which hit the eastern part of the country in 2019. Idai was the strongest tropical cyclone on record to affect Malawi, Mozambique, Zimbabwe and other parts of Southern Africa.

Changes in temperature

There is strong evidence based on analysis of observed historical records that Zimbabwe is getting warmer. The country's mean annual surface temperature has warmed by about 0.9°C from 1900 to 2018 compared to the 1986 to 2005 baseline. This gives a warming rate of about 0.1°C every ten years. There is also evidence of an increase in the number of hotter days and decrease in the number of colder days than before. The period from 1980 to date has been the warmest in the instrument record.⁹ The impact of the warming trend on the intensification of the droughts is more prominent during the January to March period.¹⁰

Changes in rainfall

The limited availability of long-term rainfall data has hindered more robust assessments. According to historical data used by the World Bank and researchers in Zimbabwe, as measured between 1901 and

⁹ Unganai, L., et al. (2020), *Understanding Climate Risks over Zimbabwe 2020*.

¹⁰ World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (2021), *Zimbabwe: Current climate – climatology*.

2016, mean monthly precipitation of the country varies from 0 mm to 160 mm, resulting in mean annual rainfall exhibiting substantial temporal variability year-on-year, with annual average rainfall of approximately 670 mm. However, overall precipitation measured over the same period has decreased by approximately 0.6 mm/year from 1901 to 2016.¹¹

Seasonal rainfall variability has long been a key characteristic of Zimbabwe's climate profile. The timing of the rainy season has become increasingly uncertain in recent years. Late onset and early season cessation of the rainy or growing season has been observed for all the agro-ecological regions. This is particularly important for the pivotal agricultural sector. While historically the rainy season began in October or early November, the onset of the rainy season is now as late as mid-December in most parts of the country.¹²

Available evidence for rainfall trends suggests moderate decreases (about ~5% from 1901 to 2018) in annual rainfall over Zimbabwe. Mean annual precipitation exhibits a decreasing trend in the past decades. Evidence indicates that inter-annual rainfall variability over the country has increased since the late 1960s and that droughts have become more intense and widespread. The observed pattern of rainfall anomalies indicates that year-to-year rainfall variability is high across the country and has been a persistent feature of the country's climate for many years. Spatially, on average, southern Zimbabwe receives less rainfall (300–500 mm) than the northern (700–1000 mm) and eastern (above 1000 mm) parts of the country.¹³

Changes in dry spells

Accompanying a decrease in overall rainfall are prolonged periods of mid-season dry spells, often leading to droughts. Drought vulnerability and exposure vary substantially in the country, with the south-western provinces of Matabeleland North and South showing particularly high levels. The risk of severe and extreme drought is highest in the southern and western districts of the country. Recent severe drought episodes affected the country in 1991–1992, 1994–1995, 2002–2003, 2015–2016, 2018–2019 and 2019–2020.¹⁴

Projected Climate Change Futures for Zimbabwe (Future Climate Hazards)

Projections for the future suggest that average precipitation will likely continue to decrease, alongside more prolonged dry spells and delayed onset of the rainy season (see Table 3), with temperatures expected to increase. While uncertainty exists, these changes may accentuate climate extremes. For instance, floods, droughts, heavy rainfall and other extreme events may increase in intensity and frequency. The interlinkages between these shocks compound risks for Zimbabwe's population.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Unganai, L., et al. (2020), *Understanding Climate Risks over Zimbabwe 2020*.

Table 3. Climate indicators and projected changes

| Climate Indicator | Projection |
|-------------------|--|
| Temperatures | Increasing |
| Average rainfall | Decreasing (regional uncertainty) with increase in intense rainfall events |
| Rainy season | Reduced length, delayed onset |
| Flooding | Future storm intensity and frequency uncertain |
| Drought | Increasing in frequency and severity |

Changes in temperature

Zimbabwe expects a warming trend in surface temperature in the near to long-term future irrespective of the greenhouse gas emission scenario. The national mean annual temperature warms by about 1 to 3.5°C above the 1986-2005 reference period from 2020 to 2080, with the warming trend being higher under one climate scenario (RCP8.5) than the other scenario (RCP4.5). Warming is highest in the southern, western and south-eastern sections of the country. The country expects an increase in hot nights and longer and more frequent heat waves. The September to November season is expected to warm at a faster rate than the other seasons.¹⁵

There is a high level of agreement between the projections of temperature generated by the different global climate models. Therefore, there is high confidence in the resulting information.

Projected changes in rainfall

For future rainfall, Zimbabwe expects a decline in national mean annual rainfall of about 10% below the 1986–2005 baseline. This projection is associated with a high degree of uncertainty around the direction and level of change.¹⁶ However, climate models do point more conclusively towards an increase in intense rainfall events. These kinds of intense rainfall events are often associated with lightning and hail. More intense rainfall should be considered a significant future climate hazard.¹⁷ Monthly rainfall analysis of the expected decreases in rainfall show they will be more pronounced in the rainfall season, especially from October to March, which is a critical period for filling dams and water table recharge including nourishing the economy which predominantly depends on agriculture.¹⁸

The greatest decline in annual rainfall is in the southern and south-eastern sections of the country. The magnitude and spatial distribution of future rainfall anomalies across the country are similar under various climate scenarios. The December to February period expects 5–10% less rainfall in the south-eastern sections of the country for all scenarios.

¹⁵ Ibid.

¹⁶ USAID (2019). *Climate risks in food for peace geographies: Zimbabwe*.

¹⁷ International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) (2019). *Climate Risk Analysis Assessment*.

¹⁸ Manatsa, D., et al. (2021), *Zimbabwe Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment*.

Projected changes in dry spells

Many climate models project a shift in climate towards El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO)-linked conditions in the future. ENSO conditions have historically been linked to drought conditions in Zimbabwe. This suggests that droughts are likely to increase in frequency and intensity by 2050.^{19,20} Increasing incidence of drought, combined with decreasing annual rainfall, will impact groundwater recharge and soil moisture.

Impacts

Overall, the country is projected to experience a progressive reduction in precipitation, an increase in temperatures, increasingly volatile weather events and less dependable seasons. Temperatures in Zimbabwe begin to increase between September and November. So, when the rainfall season starts later it has already been preceded by several months of hot dry conditions.

Water

Climate change is a direct threat to the socio-economic development of the country, as the economy is linked to the climate and the state of water resources (both quantity and quality). Climate change will play an increasingly significant role in the country in the future. Less rain following several dry months and during the hot season months of September to November may result in a loss of soil water retention, increase the risk of soil erosion and lead to drying up of water sources including wells and boreholes thereby undermining sanitation, human health, irrigated agriculture and livestock production. Similarly, hydroelectric power generation may be interrupted.

Water management faces challenges in trying to satisfy increasing competing uses of a limited finite resource against a background of degrading water quality. This also creates potential conflict among the different sectors and water users. Climate change has already begun to affect domestic supply, agriculture, industry and energy among key sectors underpinning the economy. Water is also critically important in the generation of energy, particularly hydropower energy. Periods of deficient ecological water demands are increasing, leading to irreversible damage to aquatic and riparian ecosystems. The shifting of the traditional rainfall patterns means water challenges. Due to massive borehole drilling, there is now a threat of a lowered water table which amplifies larger pumping heads and increased costs of abstracting groundwater. Higher temperatures affect soil moisture content, leading to high evapo-transpiration losses resulting in increased crop water requirement and frequent irrigation cycles against a backdrop of already limited water availability.

Agriculture

The impacts of climate change on the sector are compounded by the overreliance of the sector on rainfall for its performance. Erratic rainfall seasons, characterized by unpredictable lengths of seasons, high temperature, alternating floods and dry spells and variable rainfall amounts compound the planning, budgeting and scheduling of agriculture operations. Additionally, challenges in water

¹⁹ Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund (2016), *El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle events and their impacts in Zimbabwe*.

²⁰ Mtetwa, R. P. (2018), *Assessing Socio-Economic Impacts of Drought and Coping Mechanisms: A Case Study on Musikavanhu Area, Chipinge District, Zimbabwe*.

availability in the sector are hinged on limited capacity to develop climate proofed irrigation systems, development and adoption of drought tolerant, high nutrient, water efficient crops and livestock breeds. The changes in temperature and rainfall characteristics have altered the suitability of some crops in certain areas due to decreased crop productivity.

Health

The effects of climate change, such as increased average temperature, dry spells, droughts and flooding, are having negative effects on the health sector. Human beings are affected by heat related illnesses. In addition, the increased warming conditions have resulted in the spread of malaria to areas that never used to record malaria cases. With increased dryness and limited water availability due to climate change, people are turning to unsafe water sources for potable water which compromises water, sanitation and hygiene standards of communities. When there is too much rain and flooding, cases of water borne diseases such as cholera and bilharzia are being recorded, putting a strain on the country's health system. The increased negative effects of climate change on agricultural production are affecting the nutritional balance of communities resulting in malnutrition and stunted growth as well as making minors vulnerable to illnesses.

Infrastructure

Zimbabwe's infrastructure serves as the backbone of the nation's economic development, connecting people, creating links between key sectors and enhancing safety and health. A changing climate and the resulting more extreme weather events present a direct threat to the design and lifespan of assets and infrastructure, as well as significant knock-on effects for those relying on the services these assets deliver. Amongst these are the destruction of road infrastructure, water sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, and human settlements due to tropical cyclones and storms, which affects sectors such as agriculture, leaving no access to markets, as well as tourism. Water supply systems can also experience long-lasting outages and contamination of drinking water due to flooding, resulting in long recovery periods. Telecommunications infrastructure is also at risk considering the projected climate trends and extreme weather events which have the potential to cut off human settlements, businesses and critical public services.

Forest and biodiversity

Climate change has altered the climate characteristics of Zimbabwe's agro-ecological regions leading to a change in species distribution of fauna and flora and threatening the existence of some indigenous species as the conditions become unbearable. On the other hand, climate change is enabling conditions for invasive species encroachment, such as lantana camara, and reducing the potential for areas affected by alien species. Additionally, climate change is affecting species density and changes in growth rates, species migration, loss of vegetation cover, loss of biodiversity, increased frequency and intensity of forest fires and increased reliance on trees and forests for survival leading to over exploitation. An increase in temperature may make the eastern parts of Zimbabwe more suitable for forest biomes found in the subtropical climates than the temperate climates that currently exist.

Human settlements

Settlements across the country are increasingly being affected by flash flooding as episodes of intense rainfall become more frequent, releasing water which drainage systems designed in the past and waterways cannot contain. Housing and social amenities such as schools, health facilities and community centres are being affected by increased frequency of hailstorms, heavy winds, and flooding. Physical planning and disaster management guidelines from the past cannot cope with the changes in intensity of extreme weather events.

Tourism

Zimbabwe's tourism sector is nature-based and the changes in the climate system are impacting flora and fauna. Human-wildlife conflicts are increasing as water sources in national parks dry up and animals move to human settlements. Similarly, cases of wildlife poaching in protected areas are on the increase as communities seek alternative livelihoods other than rainfed agriculture which is becoming unsustainable.²¹ Water-based tourism around artificial water bodies is being affected as water levels decrease and the associated activities become impossible to undertake especially during years of consecutive droughts. Tourism facilities have also been affected by violent storms and tropical cyclones especially in the Eastern Highlands.

Social impacts

Gender Issues and Vulnerable Groups

Whilst climate change affects everyone it tends to exacerbate disparities between social groups. Women represent most of the agricultural workforce and are particularly vulnerable, as they have limited access to land rights owing to historical issues, markets and to education, which restricts their ability to diversify their income when their primary source of income is affected by climate change. The current Land Tenure Act does not provide title deeds for the occupation of communal land which makes everyone vulnerable, but particularly so for women as it means they do not have collateral for borrowing.

People living with disabilities, the elderly, youth, children and other vulnerable groups also suffer disproportionately due to their limited coping capacity, financial standing and their limited participation in decision making processes.

2.2 Vulnerability and Adaptation Assessments

The most regularly conducted vulnerability reports are performed by the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC), coordinated by the Food and Nutrition Council.²² While focusing mainly on national food and nutrition security issues, it has recently included an assessment of the impact of COVID-19 on the vulnerability of livelihoods across the country.

²¹ UNDP (2017), *Zimbabwe Human Development Report 2017, Climate Change and Human Development: Towards Building a Climate Resilient Nation*.

²² Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (2021), *Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report, 2021*.

Outputs from the NAP process were considered in the development of all adaptation-related elements of the NDC to reflect the progress of the NAP process and thereby facilitate the coherence of the two documents. The NDC also accounts for other government policies and technical guidance documents on vulnerability and adaptation in Zimbabwe.

Zimbabwe's climate vulnerabilities, as a function of climate sensitivities and adaptive capacities,²³ have been identified from a review of the country's relevant national studies, such as the risk assessment papers that have been prepared and priority setting studies (see Annex 1). Zimbabwe's sustainable development is constrained by climate vulnerabilities and the associated lack of adaptive capacities of its human, physical, natural, social and financial capital in relation to the direct and indirect impacts of slow-onset climate changes and extreme weather events. Zimbabwe's landlocked position at the heart of Southern Africa means that it is not only highly vulnerable to climate impacts within its borders but also to spill-over effects from the impacts of climate change on neighbouring countries and internationally.

Climate vulnerabilities are further amplified by the interconnectedness of sectors. For example, the agriculture sector's vulnerabilities are compounded by vulnerabilities in the transport sector, as agricultural products need to be transported along the value chains. Such interconnections exist between all sectors. For this reason, Zimbabwe is adopting an economy-wide approach to adaptation that seeks to address climate vulnerabilities across all sectors.

Zimbabwe has made good progress on providing an overview of climate risk in the country. A recently concluded vulnerability assessment²⁴ of the impacts of climate change indicated that the southern parts of Zimbabwe, i.e., Manicaland (Chipinge, Buhera, Chimanimani), Masvingo and Matabeleland South, have the highest vulnerability in the country. Future climate projections reports point to a dry future for Zimbabwe with these regions being the most prone to long-term climate change impacts.

²³ Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) (2018), Annex I: Glossary, *Global Warming of 1.5°C*.

²⁴ Ibid.

3. Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process

3.1 Progress on National Adaptation Planning

Zimbabwe initiated its National Adaptation Planning (NAP) process in 2019. It is understood that developing a strong NAP will help Zimbabwe to meet its requirements under the Paris Agreement. The preparation of Zimbabwe's NAP has been guided by *Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Response Strategy (2014)* and *Zimbabwe's NAP Roadmap (2019)*.

Zimbabwe's NAP document is expected to be launched in 2022. With the guidance of the anticipated NAP document, Zimbabwe intends to mainstream climate change into all critical sectors and pillars of the economy. In 2021, the Government of Zimbabwe released a budget call circular mandating all MDAs to mainstream climate change in budgets.

Zimbabwe recently concluded a collaborative research programme which enhanced the capacity of sub-national structures to mainstream or integrate climate change into their planning. This was carried out in the context of the devolution process.

The Ministry of Finance and Economic Development has put in place a financial resource tracking tool, whilst the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry is establishing a national Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) framework for reporting on NAP implementation. There are climate change focal points in all Ministries and in all Districts with the mandate to mainstream climate change in their jurisdiction.

Additionally, in 2021, the government undertook to embed finance and economic advisors within the Ministry of Finance with support from the World Bank towards enhancing the capacity to plan for and infuse climate change issues in the national budgetary process as well as facilitating climate change resource mobilization and tracking.

Regions identified as vulnerable in the climate risk assessments are prioritised for urgent climate action within the framework of national adaptation planning. The current implementation of adaptation projects²⁵ is biased towards these geographical regions by design.²⁶

Some of the prominent adaptation activities

1. **Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts** (SAP007 – Green Climate Fund (GCF) grant of USD 8.86 million) executed by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development (MLAWRR) with the support of the World Food Program (WFP) as the GCF-accredited entity.

²⁵ For example, see projects funded by the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund and the GCF.

²⁶ See the project list in Annex 1 of this report.

2. **Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe** (FP127 - GCF grant of USD 26.6 million) executed by the MLAWRR with the support of the UNDP as the GCF-accredited entity.
3. **Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund** (ZRBF - USD 88.4 million from MLAWRR, European Union, UNDP and Governments of Sweden and the United Kingdom) has developed a set of hazard maps, which show that the southern areas of Zimbabwe are highly prone to extreme climate events, including drought as well as high levels of other determinants of vulnerability, such as HIV/AIDS rates, crop pests and livestock diseases. In addition, the project is implementing transformative climate change adaptation and disaster risk management (DRM) anchored on weather and climate services, solarized water provision, climate smart agriculture and post-harvest processing.
4. **Support to Zimbabwe Recovery and Resilience** (World Bank Project P172176: SPF, USD 2 million from 2020 to 2022) – executed by MoFED aims to improve government systems and develop capacity for DRM at the national level and in the Cyclone Idai-affected provinces, with national DRM operational guidelines, a training curriculum rolled out to district and ward-level communities and creation of an operational electronic beneficiary registry that includes profiles of beneficiaries in cyclone-affected districts.
5. **Idai Recovery Project** (World Bank Project P171114, USD 72 million from 2019 to 2023 via UNOPS and CordAid) – led by MoFED, the project aims to address the early and medium-term resilient disaster recovery needs of cyclone-affected people, including medium-term cyclone recovery and resilience-building. The project is supporting the rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure (water and sanitation systems, irrigation networks, community schools and community roads), as well as community level structural mitigation efforts for risk reduction (slope protection and environmental rehabilitation).
6. **Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme** (IFAD project 2000001233, USD 52.034 million from 2016 to 2023) – MLAWRR leads the project in Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Midlands – aims to help drought-hit smallholder farmers improve their access to markets and fertilizers and adopt climate-smart agricultural practices to boost productivity, improve productivity and climate-resilient crop production under both rainfed and irrigated conditions, through diversification of crops and increased adoption of improved varieties, combined with climate-smart agricultural practices and enhanced access to markets, and improve the management of natural resources at the village level, including soil and water conservation in the catchment areas adjacent to the irrigation schemes.
7. **Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project** (IFAD project 2000002341, USD 67.44 million from 2021 to 2026) - an integrated approach for designing climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive investments led by the Ministry of Agriculture that is supported by a thorough situation analysis

for climate, nutrition and their interlinkages with potential pathways and interventions identified to achieve both climate action and nutrition outcomes.²⁷

The following information provides an overview of climate change adaptation initiatives fully funded by the Government of Zimbabwe in districts across Zimbabwe in seven critical sectors.

Initiatives in the Agriculture sector

- The GoZ launched the country wide *Pfumvudza/Intwasa* programme (conservation agriculture) to build resilience. This programme is implemented by AGRITEX, Zimbabwe's Agricultural Technical and Extensions Services. The *Pfumvudza* programme targets particularly the smallholder farmers who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.
- The GoZ is also upscaling several climate-smart agriculture initiatives.
- The GoZ is resuscitating and extending various irrigation schemes, such as the Mushandike Irrigation Scheme in Masvingo, Malikango Irrigation Scheme in Banga and the Musaverema Irrigation Schemes in Masvingo. The Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development is also implementing value addition programmes such as the solar drying project for fruits and vegetables in Gokwe South District where fresh produce is sourced from the local gardens produced using irrigation that draws water from solar-powered boreholes. Food packaging is also done at the processing centre.

Initiatives in the Water sector

- Piped water schemes have been implemented with all Wards helping with the provisions of potable water to communities, schools and clinics.
- Water harvesting at the household level.
- Dam construction has been implemented.

Initiatives in the Energy sector

- The GoZ, through the Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MoEPD), has set up institutional and domestic biogas digesters through the Rural Electrification Agency (REA).
- Private energy companies, independent power producers (IPPs), licenced by the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA), are building solar power plants and mini-hydro power plants.

Initiatives in the Housing and Infrastructure sectors

- Relocation of illegal settlements in wetland areas and river basins has been undertaken.
- Reclamation of mining pits (illegal poaching of sand and gravel) has been implemented.
- Enforcement of building codes is ongoing, protecting human settlements/infrastructure.

²⁷ IFAD (2020), *Climate adaptation and mitigation measures for nutrition co-benefits in IFAD investments in Zimbabwe*.

- The use of energy efficient geysers and demand-side management through pre-payment of electricity for households has been mandated.

Initiatives in the Forestry and Tourism sectors

- Afforestation and reforestation projects are being implemented.
- Restoration of degraded forests is being undertaken.
- The Lower Zambezi Biodiversity project is being implemented and involves forest restoration and woodland management in Hurungwe, Mbire and Muzarabani Districts
- The drilling of solar powered boreholes has been implemented in National Parks e.g., Hwange National Park.

Initiatives related to Early Warning Systems

- Several early warning systems initiatives are underway in the housing and infrastructure sector.
- Community-based disaster risk management being implemented throughout all districts and the training programme has incorporated climate change.
- Disaster risk management is being piloted in schools.
- The flood risk mapping has been done for all districts.

Initiatives in the Health sector

- The Solar for Health project is being implemented, which provides solar power to clinics and hospitals.
- Efforts toward surveillance and prevention of climate-related diseases, such as malaria, have been enhanced.

Adaptation measures in the revised NDC

Recognizing Zimbabwe's high vulnerability to climate change, four priority adaptation measures have been included in the NDC to contribute mitigation co-benefits, including:

- Develop, implement and scale up climate smart agriculture solutions and strengthen agricultural value chains and markets
- Enhance early warning and climate-related disaster risk reduction systems (including information management systems)
- Ensure climate resilient infrastructure designs and development
- Develop and promote resilient and sustainable water resources management

While these measures were included in the NDC's mitigation analysis, they have co-benefits and were also included as adaptation measures (e.g., preserving forests is included as a mitigation measure while supporting adaptation by increasing the area of protected forest lands).

3.2 Adaptation in Zimbabwe's National Development Strategy

The Government of Zimbabwe is guided by Vision 2030 which aims for an upper middle-income economy by 2030. The principal government policy for achieving Vision 2030 is the National Development Strategy (NDS-1), 2021 to 2025. To fulfil Vision 2030, NDS-1 seeks to transform the country into an upper middle-income economy by 2030, with a per capita Gross National Income of over USD 5,000 in real terms, an annual GDP growth rate of over 5%, and the creation of at least 760,000 formal jobs during the five-year period from 2021 to 2025.

A critical element required to achieve these targets is to increase agriculture production, especially by smallholder farmers. This is needed to increase Zimbabwe's prosperity and food security while acknowledging that climate change tends to increase pressure on natural resources, impact ecosystem services and agricultural productivity. Zimbabwe needs to increase climate-resilience in this sector to ensure that agriculture production increases as the climate changes.

The focus on climate change adaptation and climate resilience clearly emerges within NDS-1. It puts a priority on environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management through action and targets in the areas of sustainable management of wetlands and sustainable natural resources management. It calls for the implementation of programmes in weather, climate and seismology, climate change adaptation and climate change mitigation. NDS-1 supports climate resilience in several specific sectors: in **agriculture and farming** (crops and livestock), in **education**, specifically related to school buildings, in the **water supply and storage**, in **tourism**, in community based **natural resources** management, in improved **livelihoods** for the poor and vulnerable, in the **housing** sector, in **wetlands** protection, **forestry** and **wildlife** sectors, in the **health** sector, in **infrastructure** more widely, and also in **fiscal management**, taking account of disasters and climate risk.

Zimbabwe's NDS-1 proposes the following strategies to achieve environmental protection, climate resilience and improved climate action:

- Mainstreaming of climate change and related financing in all national programmes
- Strengthening early warning systems
- Promoting climate smart innovations and technology transfer, including cloud seeding
- Strengthening capacity building and awareness on climate change adaptation
- Upgrading the meteorological radar and weather station network
- Implementing disaster risk management

Integrating climate change adaptation into development efforts

The Government of Zimbabwe's NDS-1 regards climate change as a clear threat to the country and its people and that climate change has the potential to undermine many of the positive developments made to date. However, Zimbabwe is constrained by its limited ability to put in place appropriate measures to respond to climate change because of a lack of financial resources.

Zimbabwe's draft NAP aims to have these six outcomes:

- Climate change adaptation mainstreamed into national and sub-national development policies, plans and strategies
- Climate financing resources identified and accessed
- Efficient, sustainable, transparent, long-term investment facilities and resources for adaptation created
- Institutional arrangements and capacities of institutions generally involved in climate risk management strengthened
- Generation, management, utilisation and communication of climate risk information and knowledge enhanced through research, innovation and technology development and transfer
- Strengthened adaptation systems for effective disaster preparedness, response and management of extreme climate events, hazards, risks and disasters at national, subnational and sectoral levels

Zimbabwe's NDC indicates that the adaptation actions it outlines are aligned with the NAP. Once the NAP has been finalised in 2022, with what may be an expanded list of adaptation measures, Zimbabwe may exercise its option under the Paris Agreement to update its NDC – prior to its regular updating by 2025 – to align the two documents, by including the NAP's list of adaptation measures in the NDC and re-submitting it to the UNFCCC.

The contribution of adaptation to achieving other international environmental goals

Adaptation and resilience responses in Zimbabwe include projects that achieve results under the Ramsar Convention on Wetlands, Convention on Biodiversity and Convention to Combat Desertification. Zimbabwe also aims to achieve results associated with disaster risk reduction under the Sendai Framework. The country has integrated the Sustainable Development Goals into its NDS-1, which is the policy framework under which the NAP has been devised.

3.3 Climate Change Adaptation, Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

Zimbabwe's revised NDC pledges the mainstreaming of gender equality and social inclusion throughout the implementation of all adaptation measures. This ensures that gender bias is prevented when planning for their implementation, and that the measures can also directly target gender inequality and social exclusion as an important factor of vulnerability to climate change. Similarly, the measures also consider the role of the youth, the elderly, and persons with disabilities (PWDs) and provide opportunities for harnessing indigenous knowledge systems for adaptation strategies, employment and skills development, and ensure that youth and PWDs' perspectives are represented when planning for implementation.

A critical adaptation issue is the differentiated impacts of climate change on women, the youth, the elderly, and PWDs which are related to differential adaptive capacity.²⁸ About two thirds of the population of Zimbabwe is below the age of 25, and the majority are women (52%).²⁹ The division of labour between men and women follows traditional and cultural gender responsibilities. This is, however, in total contradiction with the 2013 Constitution of Zimbabwe sections 17, 56, 67 and 80, which pledge for equality and non-discrimination amongst the sexes.

Gender, equality, social inclusion and women's empowerment are important to achieve socio-economic transformation of women and other socially marginalized and vulnerable groups, however over the past years, climate change has been reversing progress in achieving gender equality and social inclusion. About 85% of women in Zimbabwe depend on agricultural activities for their livelihoods and are responsible for ensuring that water needs at household levels are met. Rural women make up most subsistence farmers who are also dependent on rain-fed agriculture and on climate sensitive economic activities like farming and rearing livestock. Additionally, potable water is not readily available in rural areas which makes the burden of climate change greater on women than any other group. Under conditions of declining rainfall and the drying up of water sources, women and children who are mostly responsible for fetching water in most rural communities, are forced to walk greater distances in search of water. Taking note of the fact that rural women already have the responsibility of looking after children, the elderly and the sick, the impact of climate change can be expected to increase their care workloads.

Poor rainfall has resulted in depletion of pastures and water sources. Livestock plays an important role in the rural economy within the rural setting and men are responsible for rearing cattle and financing the homestead. Men are finding themselves walking longer distances in search of pastures and water for their livestock. Additionally, climate change is having negative impacts on the environment. The remaining natural resources are hardly enough to support livestock and people, and hence they are overstretched. This has resulted in land degradation from grazing activities and drying of wetlands from farming activities and competition over resources. Boys are at risk of dropping out of school in search of pastures and water for cattle. This is particularly a problem for boys coming from child-headed households, and poor families who herd livestock for a living.

Climate change adaptation and persons with disabilities

Climate change impact poses more differential needs on persons with disabilities than on any other group. These include adequate shelter, health, employment, food security and mobility. Having a disability increases the risk of severe injury, and PWDs may lose assistive devices which are not ordinarily provided in rapid response and relief programmes. Needless to say, food shortages and malnutrition tend to affect persons with disabilities and their families to a greater extent than the general population as they are unable to access relief services due to limited mobility and an inability to migrate as this often depends on physical mobility. Persons with disabilities also often have limited access to education owing to social stigma and discrimination, and these dynamics affect their ability to find formal employment.

²⁸ UNESCO-GoZ (2021), *National Project Proposal to the Adaptation Fund*, pages 5–6.

²⁹ ZIMSTAT (2016), *Understanding Gender Equality in Zimbabwe - Women and Men Profile Summary Report*.

Science interface with indigenous knowledge systems

One of the outputs of Zimbabwe’s draft NAP is to: Promote and support documentation and use of indigenous knowledge systems to complement scientific knowledge for climate change forecasting and early warning systems. This output is designed to help achieve one of the six (6) outcomes of the NAP, specifically, that Zimbabwe anticipates: Strengthened adaptation systems for effective disaster preparedness, response and management of extreme climate events, hazards, risks and disasters at national, subnational and sectoral levels.

To accomplish this, Zimbabwe is committing to these actions in its NAP: “to produce a national audit of local and indigenous knowledge-based indicators for seasonal climate forecasting, and to ensure that a proportion of seasonal forecasts integrate local and indigenous knowledge-based indicators.”³⁰ These commitments are premised on the principles underpinning the National Climate Policy - that climate actions should take into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems and should be based on and guided by the best available science, and as appropriate, the experiences and knowledge of local people.

³⁰ Government of Zimbabwe. (2022). National Adaptation Plan (draft unpublished version).

4. Monitoring and Assessing Adaptation Achievements

4.1 Monitoring and Evaluation Systems/Adaptation Indicators

Under Zimbabwe's NDS-1, programme performance within the government system is being planned, monitored and evaluated on a continuous basis through the use of a results-based M&E framework to determine the level of achievement of expected results and guarantee planned results. The NDS-1 M&E Framework is drawn from the National and Sectoral Development Results Frameworks, which outline national priorities, key result areas, outcomes, key performance indicators, baselines and targets, and places its emphasis on measurement of livelihoods and economic transformative results. The NAP M&E strategy is aligned to the NDS-1 so that integration in reporting is achieved. The NAP process is envisaged as an approach to integrate adaptation in national development programming.

Zimbabwe's draft NAP M&E system adopts the following definition of resilience:

The ability of at-risk individuals, households, communities and systems to anticipate, cushion, adapt, bounce back better and move on from the effects of shocks and hazards in a manner that protects livelihoods and recovery gains, and supports sustainable transformation. ³¹

Resilience reflects how people or systems respond to shocks and stresses related to climate. Improving climate resilience involves assessing how climate change creates new, or alters current climate-related risks, taking steps to better cope with these risks. In this regard, the prioritization of adaptation actions also included development actions that were seen as necessary to reduce Zimbabwe's vulnerability to climate change.

Under Zimbabwe's forthcoming NAP, two strategic priorities are articulated along with a high-level target and a set of indicators for each of its six (6) sub-priorities, providing the M&E framework for the NAP.

Table 4 sets out the proposed priority adaptation actions that are to be tracked by the NAP M&E System. These actions were developed through the multi-stakeholder consultation process carried out as part of the NAP document preparation.

³¹ Government of Zimbabwe (2021), *National Adaptation Plan-NAP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan* (draft).

Table 4. Proposed climate change adaptation priorities to be tracked by the NAP M&E system

| Sector | Climate Change Adaptation Priorities |
|----------------------------------|---|
| Agriculture | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Strengthen and enhance implementation of policies, plans and strategies on crop and livestock production systems through diversification, use fertilizers and use climate smart agriculture technologies (such as water-use efficiency, energy efficiency, renewable energy use, drought tolerant crops and livestock, conservation agriculture, etc.) suited for various agro-ecological zones. 2. Develop frameworks for promoting sustainable intensification and commercialization of agriculture at different scales across agro ecologies. 3. Establish efficient value chains and sustainable markets for both crop and livestock through robust plans and strategies. 4. Identify, develop and scale-up agro-ecologically suited climate smart technologies for crop and livestock farming. 5. Enhance the viability of production of drought-tolerant crops and livestock production systems through establishing, strengthening and promoting contract farming for large-scale (off-taker) buyers at viable prices. 6. Encourage farmers to access and use timely and tailored seasonal forecasts and climate information for decision making to reduce risks of crop or livestock failure. 7. Promote evidence-based crop and livestock insurance products that help farmers to recover from effects of adverse weather and climate change. |
| Water | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Invest in development and construction and rehabilitation, maintenance and protection of ground and surface water infrastructure to ensure delivery of clean and reliable water supply to communities and water security. 2. Strengthen institutions in water management to develop monitoring networks for hydro-meteorological parameters, promote and implement catchment protection and water use efficiency in all sectors. 3. Accelerate programmes to improve and upscale low-cost water-use efficient irrigation systems and water harvesting for domestic (potable) and productive uses. |
| Forestry and Biodiversity | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Establish and strengthen sustainable natural resources management institutions across scales to safeguard natural environments, forests and wetlands. 2. Initiate and promote recovery of highly threatened ecosystems and species through integrated research on impacts of, and adaptation to, climate change. 3. Establish a comprehensive programme to monitor climate change impacts on key natural ecosystems and biodiversity. 4. Identify and promote appropriate climate smart land-use options for the drier natural regions where cattle production and wildlife ranching are the most suitable land-use options. |
| Tourism | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and implement plans and strategies for climate proofing the tourism and hospitality sector (water provision to wildlife, green energy promotion, efficient energy and water use, electric mobility, integrated waste management, etc.). 2. Promote community-based tourism enterprises. 3. Raise stakeholder awareness on the impacts of climate change on the tourism sector. 4. Support adaptation planning by private and public sector institutions to climate-proof the tourism sector. |

| Sector | Climate Change Adaptation Priorities |
|--------------------------|--|
| Health | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Integrate climate change into the health surveillance and information system. 2. Improve capacity of research institutions to conduct research on climate related vector borne and pathogenic diseases. 3. Increase community awareness of and education on climate change and health supported by robust early warning and early response systems that are integrated into disaster management frameworks. |
| Human Settlements | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance physical planning to integrate climate-related risks and hazards (by using digital terrain modelling, flood hazard maps, geologically unstable zones mapping, etc.). 2. Regularise/relocate populations at risk from climate related hazards. 3. Promote eco-friendly human settlements. 4. Establish, strengthen and enforce building designs of climate-proofed rural and urban settlements. 5. Develop safe havens for emergencies. 6. Develop and implement hazard/disaster preparedness plans for urban and rural settlements. |
| Infrastructure | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Develop and promote climate resilient infrastructure standards (buildings, roads, dams, irrigation, telecommunications, bridges, power lines, etc.). 2. Enhance early warning systems (expansion of hydrometeorological observation network and disaster management information flow etc.). 3. Develop training programmes on climate resilient buildings for the infrastructure industry sector. 4. Build and maintain climate-proofed and sustainable transport systems and road networks. 5. Promote policy and practice-oriented research on, and private sector incentives for, climate-resilient infrastructure, including adaptive management and insurance. |

4.2 Stakeholder Involvement in Adaptation Planning, Monitoring and Review

The National Climate Policy provides a framework that calls for multi-stakeholder collaboration to integrate and mainstream climate change into different socio-economic sectors. Coordination and climate change management needs to be promoted across various stakeholders at all levels. With these objectives in mind, the National Climate Policy (Section 7.3) indicates the Government of Zimbabwe's objectives, among others to:

1. Strengthen the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) to coordinate the mainstreaming of climate change across different sectors of the economy
2. Promote a bottom-up approach led by local authorities and communities in decision making, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation and mitigation measures
3. Promote CSO and private sector participation

As part of Zimbabwe's climate governance system, a multi-stakeholder National Climate Change Platform (for both adaptation and mitigation) is being implemented. When the NAP is launched, an Adaptation Technical Sub-Committee, created from the National Climate Change Platform comprising relevant sector leads, will guide the review of progress, consider relevant changes to the current climate risk context and guide the development of future adaptation actions. The relevant technical expertise should be responsive to the needs of all stakeholders and more particularly the needs of vulnerable groups.

Zimbabwe's NAP process involves relevant stakeholders drawn from multiple relevant institutions and geographical locations in a participatory process of developing the NAP logical framework. Consequently, the NAP refers to stakeholder engagement throughout its implementation. For example, the NAP seeks:

- Effective stakeholder engagement that enables adaptation actions related to the reduction of habitat loss or ecosystem modification as part of its biodiversity strategy
- To raise stakeholder awareness on the impacts of climate change on the tourism sector; a comprehensive approach is required to integrate climate change in the tourism sector's planning by involving all stakeholders (private and public) for effective adaptation
- To encourage key stakeholders in the construction and infrastructure sector to assess potential climate risks to their infrastructure and adaptation interventions

Monitoring the implementation of the NAP is defined in the NAP M&E plan as the ongoing process by which stakeholders obtain regular feedback on the progress being made towards achieving the NAP goals and objectives.

The GCF process also provides an explicit stakeholder participation process.³² It commits the GCF National Designated Authority (NDA) to carry out the responsibilities and coordination requirements of the GCF Coordination Framework, including a priority placed on building and maintaining stakeholder engagement. Stakeholder engagement mechanisms are designed to systematize the inclusion of all relevant stakeholders in GCF activities. Gender considerations, including those for youths and vulnerable people, are also a priority in stakeholder engagement. Broad-based stakeholder engagement is required to ensure that GCF funds benefit people and sectors that need it most. The GCF's NDA is responsible for managing and updating a gender-sensitive stakeholder list on a biannual basis. Stakeholders to the GCF process include - line ministries, cross-sectoral ministries, sub-national governments, Zimbabwe's international development partners as well as members of the private sector, civil society, academia and international organizations.

4.3 Effectiveness and Sustainability of Adaptation in Zimbabwe

Zimbabwe is designing a Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) system for its NAP. The idea is that it is a highly useful tool to aid in decision making, accountability, learning and knowledge management throughout the NAP process. The NAP M&E system for adaptation will track progress achieved in the

³² MECTHI (2021), *Green Climate Fund Country Programme, 2020–2024*, Section 2: Roles and Responsibilities of Key Stakeholders, pages 18–31.

process of implementing adaptation interventions and the effectiveness of these adaptation interventions in reducing vulnerability, improving adaptive capacity and supporting the overall wellbeing of populations affected by the impacts of climate change. A log frame has been drafted that provides the basis for the NAP's performance management system.

The CCMD is at the centre of coordinating the implementation of the M&E system. The M&E System for adaptation is aligned to the National Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Framework adapted from the National Climate Policy and the National Climate Change Response Strategy. Participants in the National Climate Change Adaptation Implementation Framework bodies draw on government departments and agencies, development partners, civil society representatives, the private sector, academia and research institutions to help inform both the review of the NAP progress and the development of revised actions.

Climate change has been mainstreamed into the Provincial and District Development Committees. As such, climate change issues are now being discussed within these committees as part of climate-proofing investments along the lines of devolution.

Implementation of the NAP M&E system ensures monitoring and tracking progress towards the achievement of its two strategic priorities leading to its six national sub-priority outcomes identified through a consultative process with stakeholders drawn from government, the private sector, civil society, academia and research institutions across Zimbabwe. In-depth training of national government representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and evaluation system will be an ongoing requirement. Awareness of the NAP M&E system among duty-bearers in urban and rural government as well as members of non-governmental and civil society organizations will also be an ongoing requirement for them to contribute to the M&E process.

5. Support Needs for Adaptation

5.1 Implementation Support Needs Including Climate Finance

Climate funding is crucial to the successful implementation of Zimbabwe's adaptation priorities. Zimbabwe remains a highly climate-sensitive country owing to both observed and anticipated changes in climate. The multifaceted impacts of climate change in the key sectors of the economy, such as agriculture, the industrial sector, biodiversity, rangelands, water resources, health and human settlements and tourism, require private-public synergies and continuous and predictable financial flows. As such, several sector-specific adaptation options identified have been constrained by paucity in adaptation funding. For instance, efforts to promote irrigation development through dam construction and adoption of rainwater harvesting technologies to cope with drought and water scarcity have been severely hampered by lack of funds. Consequently, communities at risk of climate events such as droughts and floods still lack access to any adaptation funding.

The following is a communication of the support requirements for Zimbabwe related to moving forward the adaptation agenda and process in the country.

1. **Support for adaptation enablers** – Zimbabwe has included in its National Climate Change Response Strategy the call for building the capacity of key institutions, especially meteorological and hydrological services, and for technology development and transfer across a range of sectors. These are among the key enablers required to support Zimbabwe's achievement of its long-term goal for adaptation.
2. **Support for institutional arrangements, including coordination** – The Government of Zimbabwe requires support towards capacitation of government institutions to coordinate climate change programming. International development partners are encouraged to recognize the governance framework and collaborative action on adaptation among government ministries and departments, district authorities, communities, CSOs and international development partners, including multi-lateral agencies. To be continuously effective, Zimbabwe's future adaptation effort will require support in improving the institutional arrangements and support for coordination. The extent to which Zimbabwe's peoples and key sectors are being impacted by climate change indicates the large and important needs to be addressed.
3. **Climate finance** – Zimbabwe's current GCF project pipeline has projects valued at USD 268.5 million seeking funding of USD 186.2 million from the GCF while the balance will be co-financing. These projects are open for dialogue and can be developed with prospective donors of climate finance, including co-funding entities. International development partners are encouraged to respond to Zimbabwe's NAP, which is expected to be released in 2022, with an updated project pipeline and a clear statement of project funding priorities, including a detailed estimate of Zimbabwe's adaptation needs to 2030.
4. **Support for research and development** – The National Climate Policy calls for improved early warning and climate services, research to inform planning and future climate change policy strengthening. Particularly, Zimbabwe seeks to strengthen current research efforts and promote innovations on adaptation across the different climate-sensitive sectors. To

achieve this, Zimbabwe seeks support for establishing and resourcing innovation hubs and research institutions. Specifically:

- Zimbabwe is seeking support for practice-oriented/applied agricultural research related to adaptation and climate proofing the agricultural sector through strengthening the Agriculture Research Council, university research and collaboration with international research organizations like the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT).
 - Zimbabwe's health sector needs to enhance its understanding of the impacts of climate change on human health and needs to develop the capacity of health research institutes to learn about climate change health impacts.
 - Zimbabwe seeks support to initiate and promote recovery of highly threatened ecosystems and species through integrated research on impacts of, and adaptation to, climate change.
5. **Gender mainstreaming** – Zimbabwe has made a commitment to gender mainstreaming across all development priorities. The NDS-1 notes that there is limited mainstreaming with women having limited access to finance, land and to freehold property. The government seeks increased participation of women in the climate space and in all sectors of the economy.

Capacity development needs

Zimbabwe's capacity requirements related directly to adaptation are outlined in the GCF National Country Programme.³³ Specific requirements include support for:

- The active participation of CSOs related to climate change initiatives and public sector institutions at subnational levels towards active participation in the implementation of the NAP and the GCF Country Programme.
- The integration of CSA or conservation agriculture systems that prioritize extension of agent-farmer-researcher linkages.
- The design of a programme to disseminate and operationalize the recently published agroecological zones in Zimbabwe.
- The strengthening of early warning systems and broadening of current proposals for early warning systems to include their application to other sectors beyond agriculture and disaster risk reduction.
- The identification and undertaking of feasibility studies on programmes and projects that advance national priorities as contained in Zimbabwe's NDCs, NAPs and other climate-resilient development strategies and align with the results management framework of the GCF and Zimbabwe's NAP and NDS-1.

³³ MECTHI (2021), *Zimbabwe's GCF Country Programme, 2020–2024*, Section 2.4: Capacity Gaps, pages 29–31.

Current pipeline of Climate Change Adaptation initiatives requiring climate finance

Zimbabwe's adaptation support needs are outlined in the following documents:

- National Adaptation Plan-NAP (forthcoming)
- Nationally Determined Contributions-NDC (revised 2021)
- Green Climate Fund-GCF Country Program (2020–2024)

The adaptation requirements (pipeline) as outlined in the GCF Country Programme include the project ideas and concept notes as set out in Table 5. The list should be updated with the release of Zimbabwe's NAP, expected in 2022.

Table 5. Zimbabwe's GCF Country Programme project pipeline, 2020

| Name of the project | Implementing agency | Executing agency | Project rationale | Project status | USD Amt requested from GCF | Total budget (USD) |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Climate Resilient Systems for Southern African Development Community (SADC) water sector Hydrological Cycle Observation System (SADC-HYCOS IV Project) | Development Bank of Southern Africa, SADC Water Fund | SADC (Regional) | <p>To restore and install appropriate hydrological, early-warning and climate information infrastructure across the SADC region.</p> <p>This would bolster the SADC Hydrological Cycle Observation System programme implemented by SADC and the World Meteorological Organization between 1994 and 2013 and improve resilience of SADC countries through: i) repairing and upgrading monitoring equipment; ii) providing capacity development for hydrological analysis; iii) implementing regional hydrological database systems; and iv) developing contextually- appropriate, accessible information products. The proposed programme promotes a regional approach to respond to climate hazards and targets 16 SADC countries.</p> | Concept Note sent | 45,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Bio-fortified Staple Crops Adapted to Changing Climate for Mitigating the Impacts of Climate Change on Household Food Security and Nutrition | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | MLAWRR; Food and Nutrition Council; CCMD; Harvest Plus; Grain Marketing Board, etc. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Enhance the climate change-health connection by exploring how to integrate high-yielding mineral-and-vitamin-dense staple food crops into GCF agriculture and food security projects. 2. Bio fortification to mitigate the effects of climate change in terms of nutrient and yield losses while at the same time enhancing the adaptation by promoting production and consumption of drought tolerant strains of staple crops. Bio fortification would be part of a climate resilient diversification strategy that aims to protect and enhance the diet quality of vulnerable communities in the face of continuous shocks. | Project Idea | 500,000 | 500,000 |

| Name of the project | Implementing agency | Executing agency | Project rationale | Project status | USD Amt requested from GCF | Total budget (USD) |
|---|---|--|---|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Zimbabwe National Forestry Landscape | International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) | MLAWRR; MECTHI; United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP); FAO | <p>This assessment is expected to achieve the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify and map the country's critical ecosystems, map and quantify their services, carry out their valuation and demonstrate how they can be mainstreamed in various development goals. 2. Analyse, profile and project ecosystem risks and threats. 3. By mainstreaming various opportunities into national development goals identify, map, and quantify overlapping interventions and evaluate the cost benefits (monetary and non-monetary) in restoration. 4. Identify priority areas for restoration within the areas identified as suitable for forest landscape restoration. And considering the provision of key ecosystem services and goods, carry out a social-economic analysis including cost-benefit and trade-offs of proposed restoration 5. Assess restoration readiness for Zimbabwe and consequently develop a national programme or strategy in FLR. | Project Idea | 489,645 | 489,645 |
| Promotion of Climate-resilient Lifestyles for Rural Families in Gutu and Mwenezi Districts | Sahara and Sahel Observatory | Development Aid from People to People (DAPP) Zimbabwe | To improve the capacity of rural communities to adapt to climate change through promoting climate-smart agriculture practices, improving access of farmers to markets and improving the capacities for participatory planning at district level | Concept Note | 9,393,500 | 9,750,000 |

| Name of the project | Implementing agency | Executing agency | Project rationale | Project status | USD Amt requested from GCF | Total budget (USD) |
|---|---|--|--|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project | International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) | MLAWRR | <p>1. Enhance climate resilient smallholder agricultural product value addition and market linkages</p> <p>a) Sub-components: climate resilient agro processing; diversified product use and reducing post-harvest losses</p> <p>b) Climate focused market linkages and capacity building</p> <p>2. Upscale and implement the national climate weather index</p> <p>a) Sub-component: harmonise and support the development of the legal and institutional framework for the national agricultural insurance plan</p> <p>b) Contribute toward premium payment – revolving fund</p> <p>3. Build climate resilience education, awareness and training on agri-value chains, financial institutions, farmers in climate risk management</p> | Concept Note | 35,000,000 | 101,990,000 |
| Fostering Water, Food and Energy Security in Rural Areas of Zimbabwe in the Context of Climate Variability | Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) | FAO; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); and United Nations Children's Fund | <p>1. To revamp early warning systems in relation to climate, water, pest and disease hazards, bringing a holistic approach to integrated water management tools</p> <p>2. Strengthening the health situation in the rural community. This allows the project to develop safe water sources</p> <p>3. Improving and increasing the sustainability of the agriculture value chains, forestry, livestock and cropping</p> | Project Idea | 50,000,000 | 50,000,000 |

| Name of the project | Implementing agency | Executing agency | Project rationale | Project status | USD Amt requested from GCF | Total budget (USD) |
|--|--|---|--|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Developing a National Climate Information and Early Warning System in Zimbabwe | TBA | Meteorological Services Department; CCMD; AGRITEX; Department of Civil Protection | This project will establish a climate information early warning system which effectively generates user-relevant products and ensures availability of end-to-end climate services for climate resilient decision making | Proposal | 9,850,000 | 9,850,000 |
| Supporting Climate Resilient Agriculture through Low Carbon Irrigation Development in Northern Zimbabwe | Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ) | IDBZ; Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water and Rural Resettlement ; Agribank and DAPP Zimbabwe | The project seeks to increase socially inclusive climate resilient smallholder irrigation uptake; make smallholder and commercial irrigation systems climate compatible, viable and sustainable; provide tangible climate benefits by scaling up green irrigation infrastructure smallholder and commercial farms. IDBZ and the Government of Zimbabwe will provide co-financing of USD 15 million, and the project will seek a concessional loan from the GCF. The project will be implemented in the Northern parts of the country | Project Idea | 35,000,000 | 50,000,000 |
| The Sustainable Transformation of Africa with Renewable Technologies (START) project | TBA | START Africa | START aims to sustain rural homes in Africa via solar and biogas installations, supported by climate smart agriculture approaches. The GCF process was initiated by Italian partners about 1.5 years ago but was shelved. START is resuming the project. | Concept Note | | |
| Solar Power Banana Plantation Irrigation Scheme in Chipinge District | TBA | Matanuska (Pvt) Ltd | Supporting marginalized smallholder farmers in the arid Chipinge District, Manicaland Province in the development of sustainable banana contract farming projects at Mutema Irrigation scheme (340 farmers) and at Chibuwe Irrigation Scheme (202 farmers). Over 54% of the beneficiary farmers are female. | Project Idea | 872,165 | 872,165 |

| Name of the project | Implementing agency | Executing agency | Project rationale | Project status | USD Amt requested from GCF | Total budget (USD) |
|---|---------------------|-----------------------------|---|----------------|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Smallholder Irrigation A Schemes Funding Project | | Finance Partners Africa Pvt | <p>Finance Partners and the rural smallholder farmers have agreed to partner and utilise 50% of the farming land owned by the farmers for cash crops with the other 50% of the land reserved for production of staple food crops. The cropping cycles run all-year round. The cash crops include production of sweet potatoes and sugar beans for export markets as well as for deliveries to the local market. Rozva Smallholder Irrigation Scheme is 81 hectares comprising 117 rural households, Kufandada Smallholder Irrigation Scheme is 28 hectares comprising approximately 120 rural households and Nharira Smallholder Irrigation Scheme is 20 hectares comprising 43 rural households.</p> | Project Idea | | |

5.2 Gap Between Financial Needs and Financial Support Provided

Firm projections have yet to be made of Zimbabwe's climate financial needs for adaptation for the five-year period ahead. The NAP, expected to be launched in 2022, includes a broad estimate of Zimbabwe's financial, technical and capacity building needs for the period to 2030. However, there is additional need for technical and financial support to advance the workstream.

5.3 Co-operation, Experience and Lessons Learned

The Government of Zimbabwe has received climate finance for adaptation through the financial mechanisms of the UNFCCC, including grant funding through the GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund. Through the responses of international development partners, several adaptation projects are being implemented in the agriculture sector.

Annex 1 of this report includes a list of recent or ongoing Climate Change Adaptation projects. These are all important projects that show clear responses to adaptation requirements through projects that are serving as models and learning opportunities, and that show the direction of where more support is required, though at a larger scale.

Lessons learned

Lessons related to climate change adaptation have been learned through project experience and through policy formulation and program design. Stakeholder forums have been a critical part of designing the GCF Country Programme, Zimbabwe's revised NDC and planning the NAP – and have contributed to learning and using lessons learned. What is presented here is a range of lessons identified in the compendium of Climate Change Adaptation documents that are listed in Annex 2.

- 1. The importance of a comprehensive up-to-date national climate policy framework** – Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy (2017), the revised NDC (2021), and the NDS-1 (2020) all highlight adaptation, which has enabled the provision of guidance for the preparation of Zimbabwe's NAP, establishing the priority of adaptation/ climate action.
- 2. The importance of research, planning, stakeholder consultations and priority setting** – all of which have enabled the preparation of Zimbabwe's NAP, with its release anticipated in 2022.
- 3. The importance of learning and innovation** in adaptation projects implemented to date under various financial mechanisms, which enabled improved planning of and readiness for project implementation (e.g., learning from ZRBF strengthened the GCF project funded through UNDP).
- 4. The importance of risk and vulnerability assessments and stakeholder consultation** which has guided the identification of adaptation action and identified priority geographical areas/communities with extreme vulnerability to be targeted.
- 5. The importance of understanding other determinants of vulnerabilities** that compound the effects of climate vulnerability.

6. **The importance of strong national platforms**, which has enabled key stakeholders and development partners to coordinate and generate synergies among resilience-building efforts in the country (e.g., the experience of ZRBF).
7. **The importance of mainstreaming adaptation in development planning** and providing coordination at all levels of government, with platforms established for planning, which has enabled synergies and improved ability to assess achievements and progress.
8. **The importance of having concept notes for priority adaptation action available**, which has enabled international cooperation agencies to have an indication of Zimbabwe's overall preparedness and the scope of the response required – e.g., GCF Country Programme; and the benefit of frequently and regularly updating the pipeline of project concept notes (e.g., new pipeline to be provided with the release of the NAP).
9. **The importance of basing new project concept notes on validated experience** obtained from adaptation pilot projects, research, comprehensive vulnerability assessments and mapping. Continuous learning from adaptation action and project achievements has enabled the preparation of concept notes.
10. **The importance of engaging people with many backgrounds and involving people directly affected by climate change**, which has enabled sharing of technical expertise, learning skills, techniques and approaches that empower marginalized people/groups.
11. **The importance of using gender-sensitive approaches** in vulnerable rural agricultural communities (e.g., Chiredzi District), which has enabled the successful spread of adaptation knowledge and helped communities to climate proof their agricultural systems.
12. **The importance of holistic reform of agricultural extension and extension training** which has enabled the incorporation of new land classification information, community involvement in finding climate solutions, and a focus on purposeful support for results using resilience-oriented objectives and methods, including flexible conservation agriculture.
13. **The importance of lessons from recent project experience** (e.g., Scaling Up Adaptation and the ZRBF consortia projects), which has enabled new understandings. For example, contract farming, if done in a transparent manner by all parties involved, has the potential to improve resilience of smallholder farmers by increasing their production levels, unlocking access to credit for inputs, developing farmers' technical expertise, supporting access to buyers/markets and providing insurance and other services such as storage and transportation for smallholder farmers.
14. **The importance of a national adaptation monitoring and evaluation system** with clear indicators and targets in line with Zimbabwe's NDS-1 (2021–2025) and **a clear adaptation governance structure** in place aligned with Zimbabwe's National Climate Policy, which has enabled the draft NAP documents to include sections on governance for effective adaptation, monitoring and reporting, and multi-level coordination will be unveiled upon the release of the NAP.

Bibliography

- Africa Development Bank. (2018). *Zimbabwe Economic Report*.
<https://www.afdb.org/en/documents/document/zimbabwe-economic-report-building-a-new-zimbabwe-targeted-policies-for-growth-and-job-creation-106282>
- Climatelinks. (2020). *Climate risks in food for peace graphics: Zimbabwe*.
<https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/climate-risks-food-peace-geographies-zimbabwe>
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women-CEDAW. (2018). *General Recommendation No. 37 on Gender-related dimensions of disaster risk reduction in the context of climate change*.
https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/Treaties/CEDAW/Shared%20Documents/1_Global/CEDAW_C_GC_37_8642_E.pdf
- FAO. (2021). *Zimbabwe - Agricultural livelihoods and food security in the context of COVID-19: Monitoring report – May 2021*. Rome. <https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4333en>
- FAO. (2022). *Conservation Agriculture on a roll in Zimbabwe*. FAO Regional Office for Africa.
<https://www.fao.org/africa/news/detail-news/en/c/1310531/>
- Government of Zimbabwe. (2012). *National Water Policy*. <http://ncuwash.org/newfour/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/National-Water-Policy.pdf>
- Government of Zimbabwe. (2014). *Zimbabwe: Beijing+20 Review Report*.
https://sustainabledevelopment.un.org/content/documents/13229Zimbabwe_review_Beijing20.pdf
- Government of Zimbabwe. (2017). *National Climate Policy*.
<http://www.climatechange.org.zw/sites/default/files/National%20Climate%20Policy.pdf>
- Government of Zimbabwe (2019). *National Adaptation Plan Roadmap for Zimbabwe*.
<https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/napgn-en-2019-nap-roadmap-for-zimbabwe.pdf>
- Government of Zimbabwe. (2020). *Green Climate Fund (GCF) Country Program*.
<http://www.climatechange.org.zw/zimbabwes-green-climate-fund-gcf-country-programme>
- Government of Zimbabwe. (2021). *National Adaptation Plan-NAP Monitoring and Evaluation Plan (draft)*. Available from CCMD/MECTHI.
- Government of Zimbabwe. (2021). *Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution 2021*.
<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zimbabwe%20First/Zimbabwe%20Revised%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%202021%20Final.pdf>

Local governments for sustainability, Africa Secretariat; Climate Systems Analysis Group & Chinhoyi University of Technology. (2020). *Risk & Vulnerability Assessment Report: Zimbabwe*. Climate Action Enhancement Package (CAEP) NDC Partnership. MECTHI: Harare.

IFAD. (2019). *Climate Risk Analysis Assessment*. Adaptation for Smallholder Agriculture Programme (ASAP) Phase 2. <https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/w/country/zimbabwe>

IFAD. (2021). *Climate adaptation and mitigation measures for nutrition co-benefits in IFAD investments in Zimbabwe*.
https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/43188972/wageningen_zimbabwe.pdf/c28fd76e-9a94-4f41-6abe-31daabc9bd88?t=1622789139977

IPCC. (2018). Annex I: Glossary [Matthews, J.B.R. (ed.)]. In: *Global Warming of 1.5°C. An IPCC Special Report on the impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels and related global greenhouse gas emission pathways, in the context of strengthening the global response to the threat of climate change, sustainable development, and efforts to eradicate poverty* [Masson-Delmotte, V., P. Zhai, H.-O. Pörtner, D. Roberts, J. Skea, P.R. Shukla, A. Pirani, W. Moufouma-Okia, C. Péan, R. Pidcock, S. Connors, J.B.R. Matthews, Y. Chen, X. Zhou, M.I. Gomis, E. Lonnoy, T. Maycock, M. Tignor, and T. Waterfield (eds.)]. <https://www.ipcc.ch/sr15/chapter/glossary/>

IPCC. (2021). Summary for Policymakers. In: *Climate Change 2021: The Physical Science Basis*. Contribution of Working Group I to the Sixth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press. <https://www.ipcc.ch/report/ar6/wg1/#SPM>

Manatsa D., et al. (2021). *Zimbabwe Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment*. Prepared for CCMD NAP Planning by Chinhoyi University of Technology. Available from CCMD/MECTHI.

MECTHI. (2021). *Gender Analysis of NDCs*. Available from CCMD/MECTHI.

MECHTI. (2021). *Green Climate Fund Country Programme*. Available from CCMD/MECTHI.

MECTHI. (2021). *The National Gender Action Plan*. Available from CCMD/MECTHI.

Mtsetwa, R. P. (2018). *Assessing Socio-Economic Impacts of Drought and Coping Mechanisms: A Case Study on Musikavanhu Area, Chipinge District, Zimbabwe* (thesis). University of the Free State, Bloemfontein, South Africa.

Ramirez-Villegas, J., Ghosh, A., Craparo, A., Thornton, P., Manvatkar, R., Bogart, B., & Läderach, P. (2021). *Climate change and its impacts in Southern Africa: A synthesis of existing evidence in support of the World Food Programme's position paper for the 2021 Food Systems Summit*. CCAFS Working paper No. 358. CGIAR Research Program on Climate Change, Agriculture and Food Security. <https://hdl.handle.net/10568/114114>

Bakker, S., Hennemann, I., Nyamangara, J., & Macheke, L. (2021). *Climate adaptation and mitigation measures for nutrition co-benefits in IFAD investments in Zimbabwe; Pre-Design Mission Report*. Wageningen Centre for Development Innovation, Wageningen University & Research. Report WCIDI-21-162.

https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/43188972/wageningen_zimbabwe.pdf/c28fd76e-9a94-4f41-6abe-31daabc9bd88?t=1622789139977

Stockholm Environment Institute. (2016). *The Transnational Climate Impacts Index*.

<https://www.sei.org/publications/transnational-climate-impacts-index/>

Uganai, L. et al. (2020). *Understanding Climate Risks over Zimbabwe*. Prepared for CCMD. Available from CCMD/MECTHI.

University of East Anglia. (n.d.). *Climate Research Unit*. United Kingdom.

<https://www.uea.ac.uk/groups-and-centres/climatic-research-unit>

UNDP. (2017). *Zimbabwe Human Development Report 2017, Climate Change and Human Development: Towards Building a Climate Resilient Nation*.

<https://www.zw.undp.org/content/zimbabwe/en/home/library/annual-reports/2017-zimbabwe-human-development-report.html>

UNDP. (2020). *Human Development Report, Zimbabwe*.

<http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/Country-Profiles/ZWE.pdf>

UNDP. (2020). *Zimbabwe Validates the Climate Change Gender Action Plan*.

<https://www.zw.undp.org/content/zimbabwe/en/home/presscenter/articles/zimbabwe-validates-the-climate-change-gender-action-plan-.html>

UNESCO-GoZ. (2021). *National Project Proposal to the Adaptation Fund. Zimbabwe: Strengthening Local Communities' Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change Through Sustainable Groundwater Exploitation in Zimbabwe*.

<https://pubdocs.worldbank.org/en/464871617926275975/8904-UNESCO-GoZ-Adaptation-Fund-Project-proposal-17-02-21-clean-mode.pdf>

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (2021). *Refugee Data Finder*.

<https://www.unhcr.org/refugee-statistics/>

USAID. (2017). *Food Assistance Fact Sheet: Zimbabwe*.

<https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Zimbabwe%20FFP%20Fact%20Sheet%2011.30.17.pdf>

USAID. (2019). *Climate risks in food for peace geographies: Zimbabwe*.

https://www.usaid.gov/sites/default/files/documents/1866/Zimbabwe_FFP_CRP_WITHOUT_Adaptive_Measures.pdf

World Bank. (2017). *Zimbabwe Economic Update, June 2017: The State of the Economy*. Washington, DC: World Bank. <https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/27474>

World Bank. (2020). *Climate Risk Country Profile – Zimbabwe*.
https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/14956-WB_Zimbabwe%20Country%20Profile-WEB%20%281%29.pdf

World Bank. (2021). *Population, total – Zimbabwe*.
<https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.POP.TOTL?locations=ZW>

World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. (2021). *Zimbabwe*. Accessed at:
<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/zimbabwe>

World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal. (2021). *Zimbabwe – Current Climate – Climatology*.
<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/zimbabwe/climate-data-historical>

World Bank. (2021). *Zimbabwe Economic Update, June 2021: Overcoming Economic Challenges, Natural Disasters, and the Pandemic - Social and Economic Impacts*. Washington, DC: World Bank.
<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/35748>

World Bank Climate Change Knowledge Portal (2021). *Zimbabwe – Vulnerability*.
<https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/country/zimbabwe/vulnerability>

World Bank & Global Facility for Disaster Reduction and Recovery. (2019). *Zimbabwe – Rapid Impact and Needs Assessment (RINA)*.
<https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Zimbabwe%20RINA%20report%206-20-19%20web.pdf>

Zimbabwe Power Corporation. (2022). *Powering Zimbabwe into the Future*.
<https://www.zpc.co.zw/default.aspx>

Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund. (2016). *El Niño-Southern Oscillation (ENSO) cycle events and their impacts in Zimbabwe*. Harare: UNDP Zimbabwe, ZRBF Management Unit.
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/media/publications>

Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund. (2022). *Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund-ZRBF*.
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw>

Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC). (2021). *Rural Livelihoods Assessment Report*. <https://fscluster.org/zimbabwe/document/2021-rural-livelihood-assessment-report>

Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency (ZIMSTAT). (2012). *Zimbabwe Population Census National Report*.
<https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Population/population/census-2012-national-report.pdf>

ZIMSTAT. (2014). *Labour force and Survey*.

<https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Economic/Employment/Labour-Force-Report-2014.pdf>

ZIMSTAT. (2016). *Understanding Gender Equality in Zimbabwe - Women and Men Profile Summary Report*. <https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Social/Gender/Women-and-Men-Report-2016.pdf>

ZIMSTAT. (2016). *Zimbabwe Demographic and Health Survey 2015: Final Report*. Harare: ZIMSTAT and ICF International. <https://www.dhsprogram.com/pubs/pdf/FR322/FR322.pdf>

ZIMSTAT. (2017). *Inter-Censal Demographic Survey, 2017*. https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Population/population/ICDS_2017.pdf

ZIMSTAT. (2019). *Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey, 2019*. <https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/publications/Social/Health/MICS2019/MICS-2019.pdf>

Zvigadza, S., Mharadze, G. & Ngena, S. (2010). *Communities and climate change: building local capacity for adaptation in Goromonzi District, Munyawiri Ward, Zimbabwe*. Nairobi: African Centre for Technology Studies. <https://www.africaportal.org/publications/communities-and-climate-change-building-local-capacity-for-adaptation-in-goromonzi-district-munyawiri-ward-zimbabwe/>

Annex 1. Current Adaptation Projects

Projects supported by the Government of Zimbabwe and international public climate finance

A. Agriculture Sector / Ministry of Agriculture

A1. National project supporting Conservation Agriculture

MLAWRR's "Pfumbvudza/Intwasa" programme of agricultural intensification/conservation agriculture is implemented by AGRITEX in partnership with Foundations for Farming, supported by the FAO's Conservation Agriculture in Southern Africa project, with funding from the Government of Norway. The Pfumvudza programme targets smallholder farmers who are most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change.

<https://www.fao.org/3/cb0703en/CB0703EN.pdf>

<http://www.moa.gov.zw/wp-content/uploads/2021/02/pfumvudza-flier.pdf>

A2. Agriculture Projects with funds from the Green Climate Fund

Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe – 2020–2027, project FP127 – MLAWRR is the executing agency and UNDP is the accredited entity. It is funded by the GCF with the gender assessment report, the gender action plan and the environment and social safeguard report completed.

<https://www.gcfprojects-undp.org/tp/project/5853>

Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe Focusing on Masvingo and Rushinga Districts – 2020–2023, project SAP007 – executed by the MLAWRR with the support of the WFP as the GCF-accredited entity. The gender assessment report and the gender action plan have been completed.

<https://www.greenclimate.fund/document/integrated-climate-risk-management-food-security-and-livelihoods-zimbabwe-focusing-masvingo>

A3. Agriculture Project with funds from Oxfam

Sowing Diversity=Harvesting Security (SD=HS), Phase 2 – implemented in Zimbabwe by the Community Technology Development Trust (CTDT) with support from Oxfam-Novib and several institutional partners including the Government of Sweden.

<https://sdhsprogram.org/country/zimbabwe/>

A4. Agriculture Projects with funds from IFAD

Smallholder Irrigation Revitalization Programme (SIRP - IFAD project 2000001233) – implemented by MLAWRR in Manicaland, Masvingo, Matabeleland South and Midlands, the project aims to help drought-hit smallholder farmers improve their access to markets and fertilizers and adopt climate-smart agricultural practices to boost productivity, improve climate-resilient crop production under both rainfed and irrigated conditions, through diversification of crops and increased adoption of

improved varieties, combined with climate-smart agricultural practices and enhanced access to markets, and improve the management of natural resources at the village level, including soil and water conservation in the catchment areas adjacent to the irrigation schemes. (2016–2023, USD 52.034 million).

<https://www.ifad.org/en/web/operations/-/project/2000001233>

Smallholder Agriculture Cluster Project (SACP - IFAD project 2000002341) - an integrated approach for designing climate-smart and nutrition-sensitive investments, supported by a thorough situation analysis for climate and nutrition and their interlinkages with potential pathways and interventions identified to achieve both climate action and nutrition outcomes. (Adaptation climate finance of USD 67.44 million, 2021–2026).

https://www.ifad.org/documents/38714170/43188972/wageningen_zimbabwe.pdf/c28fd76e-9a94-4f41-6abe-31daabc9bd88?t=1622789139977

<https://www.ifad.org/documents/38711624/39485424/Zimbabwe+2000002341+SACP+Project+Design+Report+January+2021.pdf/e7a79c19-d32c-4f8a-b07c-e68876a2c4fc?t=1613499349000>

<https://www.ifad.org/en/-/document/zimbabwe-2000002341-sacp-project-design-report-january-2021>

A5. Agriculture and Community Resilience Projects with multi-donor funds through UNDP

Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund-ZRBF - UNDP Project 0089434, 2015–2022 (USD 85 million) with funds from UNDP, European Commission and the governments of Denmark, Sweden and the United Kingdom, in cooperation with MLAWRR, operating in 18 rural districts via seven project consortia (see below).

<https://open.undp.org/projects/00089434>

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects>

A5.1 ECRAS - Enhancing Community Resilience and Sustainability, with CARE and ICIRSAT in Chiredzi and Mwenezi Districts.

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects/1/enhancing-community-resilience-and-sustainability-ecras>

A5.2 MELANA - Matabeleland Enhanced Livelihoods, Agriculture, and Nutritional Adaptation, with Welthungerhilfe, CTDI, Institute of Environmental Studies, and Agricultural Partnerships Trust in Nkayi, Bubi, Umguza and Umzingwane Districts.

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects/3/matabeleland-enhanced-livelihoods-agriculture-and-nutrition-adaptation-melana>

A5.3 ZVA - Zambezi Valley Alliance for Building Community, with ActionAid, Environmental Law Association, African Breeders Services Total Cattle Management in Binga, Kariba and Mbire Districts.

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects/2/zambezi-valley-alliance-for-building-community-zva>

A5.4 BRACT - Building Resilience through Improving the Absorptive and Adaptive Capacity for Transformation, with Christian Aid, Silveira House, Bio-Innovation Zimbabwe Trust, CTDT, Nyahurune Community Trust in Mutoko and Mudzi Districts.

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects/4/building-resilience-through-improving-the-absorptive-and-adaptive-capacity-for-transformation-bract>

A5.5 ECRIMS - Enhancing Community Resilience and Inclusive Market Systems, with CARE, Lutheran Development Services, ICRISAT, Local Initiatives for Development Agency in Zvishavane and Mberengwa Districts.

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects/5/enhancing-community-resilience-and-inclusive-market-systems-ecrims>

A5.6 Sizimele - Sizimele Action for Building Resilience in Zimbabwe, with Dan Church Aid, Institute for Rural Technologies, Organisation of Rural Technologies, Technoserve, ProAfrica, Christian Youth Volunteers Association Trust, Community Capacity Building Initiative Centre for Africa, Future of Hope Foundation, Midlands State University, and Hilfswerk Austria International in Matobo, Insiza and Lupane Districts.

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects/6/sizimele-action-for-building-resilience-in-zimbabwe-sizimele>

A.7. PROGRESS - Program for Growth and Resilience, with International Rescue Committee, Cesvi, BIO-HUB Trust, Matopos Research Institute, International Maize and Wheat Improvement Center in Beitbridge and Nyanga Districts.

<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/projects/7/program-for-growth-and-resilience-progress>

B. Other Projects

B1. Project with funding from development partners programmed through the UNDP - Urban resilience

Urban Resilience Programme (UNDP Project 00110550) - Make cities inclusive, safe and resilient. (2018–2022 Ministry of Local Government, Public Works, and National Housing (MLGPW)).

https://info.undp.org/docs/pdc/Documents/2021_ME_Plan_Urban_Resilience_2.docx.pdf

B2. Projects with funds from the World Bank - Weather storm disaster recovery

Support to Zimbabwe Recovery and Resilience (World Bank Project P172176: SPF) – aims to improve government systems and develop capacity for DRM at the national level and in the Cyclone Ida-affected provinces, with National DRM operational guidelines, a training curriculum rolled out to district and ward-level communities and creation of an operational electronic beneficiary registry that includes profiles of beneficiaries in cyclone-affected districts (USD 2 million, 2020–2022, MoFED). <https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P172176>

Idai Recovery Project (World Bank Project P171114) – aims to address the early and medium-term resilient disaster recovery needs of cyclone-affected people, including medium-term cyclone recovery and resilience-building to support the rehabilitation of critical community infrastructure (water and sanitation systems, irrigation networks, community schools and community roads), as well as

community level structural mitigation efforts for risk reduction (slope protection and environmental rehabilitation) (USD 72 million, 2019–2023, via UNOPS and CordAid).

<https://projects.worldbank.org/en/projects-operations/project-detail/P1711114>

B3. Project with funds from Adaptation Fund - Adaptation in the water sector

Strengthening Local Communities' Adaptive Capacity and Resilience to Climate Change through Sustainable Groundwater Utilisation in Zimbabwe – Adaptation Fund proposal approved April 2021, not yet under implementation.

<https://www.adaptation-fund.org/project/strengthening-local-communities-adaptive-capacity-and-resilience-to-climate-change-through-sustainable-groundwater-exploitation-in-zimbabwe-2/>

B4. Projects with funds from the Global Environment Facility (GEF) - various sectors

Hwange-Sanyati Biological Corridor (HSBC) Project (GTF 4645) – GEF Trust Funds (GTF) implemented through the World Bank (USD 28.7 million, approved 2012, closed August 2021).

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/4645>

Strengthening Biodiversity and Ecosystems Management and Climate-Smart Landscapes in the Mid to Lower Zambezi Region of Zimbabwe (GTF 9660) – GTF implemented through UNDP (USD 57.4 million, approved 2015, under implementation).

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/9660>

Scaling Up Adaptation in Zimbabwe, with a Focus on Rural Livelihoods, by Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (SCCF 4960) – Special Climate Change Fund (SCCF) through UNDP (USD 16.7 million, completed in 2018).

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/4960>

GTF 10429 – Strengthening the Capacity of Institutions in Zimbabwe to Conform to the Transparency Requirements of the Paris Agreement – GTF through UNEP (USD 1.2 million, approved in 2021).

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10429>

A Cross-Sector Approach Supporting the Mainstreaming of Sustainable Forest and Land Management to Enhance Ecosystem Resilience for Improved Livelihoods in the Save and Runde Catchments of Zimbabwe (GTF 10257) - GTF through FAO and IFAD (USD 10.4, not approved as of 2021).

<https://www.thegef.org/projects-operations/projects/10257>

Annex 2. Key Documents from the Government of Zimbabwe and Other Entities

A. Government of Zimbabwe documents

2021

Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2021

<https://www4.unfccc.int/sites/ndcstaging/PublishedDocuments/Zimbabwe%20First/Zimbabwe%20Revised%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%202021%20Final.pdf>

Zimbabwe Climate Change Vulnerability Assessment – An Indicator Based report, 2021

Available from CCMD.

2020

Zimbabwe's Green Climate Fund Country Program, 2020–2024

<http://www.climatechange.org.zw/zimbabwes-green-climate-fund-gcf-country-programme>

Background Report on National Policy Priorities, Initiatives, and Institutions Relevant for Climate Change Capacity Development in Zimbabwe, MECTHI, 2020

https://www.uncclearn.org/wp-content/uploads/library/background_report_zimbabwe_final.pdf

2019

National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Roadmap for Zimbabwe, 2019

<https://napglobalnetwork.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/08/napgn-en-2019-nap-roadmap-for-zimbabwe.pdf>

2017

National Climate Policy, 2017

<http://www.climatechange.org.zw/sites/default/files/National%20Climate%20Policy.pdf>

2016

Zimbabwe's Third National Communication, 2016

<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/zwenc3.pdf>

2015

National Climate Change Response Strategy, 2015

<http://www.climatechange.org.zw/sites/default/files/National%20Climate%20Change%20Response%20Strategy.pdf>

Some additional documents are available on the CCMD website.
See: <http://www.climatechange.org.zw>

B. Climate change sectoral documents: agriculture

2021

FAO. 2021. Agricultural livelihoods and food security in the context of COVID-19: Monitoring report Zimbabwe - May 2021. Rome.
<https://www.fao.org/3/cb4333en/cb4333en.pdf>
<https://doi.org/10.4060/cb4333en>

2018

Zimbabwe National Agriculture Policy Framework 2018–2030 (draft of June 20, 2018)
<http://www.livestockzimbabwe.com/Updates/Draft-%20Zimbabwe%20Agriculture%20National%20Policy%20Framework.pdf>

Emerging Solutions in Small Grain Value Chains in Zimbabwe – Technical Note, 2018 (UNDP)
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/data/media/00001448/Emerging-Solutions-in-Small-Grains-Chains-in-Zimbabwe.pdf>

2017

Climate-Smart Agriculture Manual for Zimbabwe, Climate Technology Centre (Denmark), 2017
http://www.climatechange.org.zw/sites/default/files/climate-smart_agriculture_manual_0%281%29.pdf

C. Documents prepared in conjunction with the Government of Zimbabwe

2021

Climate Risk Country Profile – Zimbabwe, 2021 (World Bank) 2021
https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-05/14956-WB_Zimbabwe%20Country%20Profile-WEB%20%281%29.pdf

2020

Risk & Vulnerability Assessment Report Zimbabwe, ICLEI & NDC Partnership, 2020
Available from CCMD.

D. Documents produced by the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund-ZRBF

See: <http://www.zrbf.co.zw/media/publications>

Gender, Climate Change and Resilience – An overview of the linkages in Zimbabwe
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/data/media/00001236/GENDER-CLIMATE-CHANGE-AND-RESILIENCE-An-overview-of-the-linkages-in-Zimbabwe-2.pdf>

Gender Equality and Youth Inclusion Strategy and Action Plan (ZRBF)
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/data/media/00001446/Gender-Equality-and-Youth-Inclusion-Strategy-and-Action-Plan-Revision-17-03-2020.pdf>

Measuring Resilience for the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/data/media/00001060/Measuring-Resilience-for-the-Zimbabwe-Resilience-Building-Fund-A4-11May.pdf>

Monitoring, Evaluation and Learning Strategic Framework, 2016 (ZRBF)
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/data/media/00001438/ZRBF-s-MEL-Strategic-Framework-Final-SC.pdf>

ZRBF Indicators Reference Guide
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/data/media/00001443/ZRBF-Indicators-Reference-Guide-V2-0.pdf>

Assessment of the ZRBF Crisis Modifier Mechanism
<http://www.zrbf.co.zw/data/media/00001445/Crisis-Modifier-Mechanism-Assessment-6-Jan-20-For-Web.pdf>

Annex 3. Relevant Government of Zimbabwe Policies

Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS) (2021) provides for:

- Adoption of cost-efficient ways to make the economy more climate friendly through climate smart agriculture, renewable energy and energy efficiency among others. This strategy is key in achieving the country's NDC target and move towards a low carbon development pathway.

Zimbabwe Climate Change Gender Action Plan (2021) supports:

- Provisions of the National Climate Policy, NDC and Gender Policy

Draft National Water Resources Master Plan (2020 to 2040)

- Aims to guide sustainable utilization and management of water resources towards sustainable development in Zimbabwe
- Is informed by future climate scenarios that feed into the hydrological modelling process to determine future water availability
- Covers a wide range of issues such as surface and ground water resources management and development, climate vulnerability of the water resources and projected future climate scenarios, flood and drought disaster management, land use and environmental flows, gender and social inclusion among others
- Is expected to inform the finalization of the draft Irrigation Masterplan

National Climate Change Learning Strategy (2020) provides for:

- Mainstreaming of climate change in education and skills development. The strategy seeks to provide guidance for both formal and informal learning systems in order to enhance climate change learning and awareness.

The Independent Power Producer Policy Framework (2019) provides policy direction towards:

- Generation and procurement of power from the private sector and incentivises provision of energy from independent investors

National Agriculture Policy Framework (2019–2030) provides policy direction towards:

- Enhancing resilience of agricultural systems to climate change
- Mainstreaming climate change in all programmes and mobilising funds for adaptation and mitigation programmes
- Enhancing early warning systems through local capacity to generate, disseminate and understand climate information and best practices

National Biofuel Policy (2019) provides policy direction towards:

- Enabling environment for the development of a biofuel sector which has adaptation co-benefits from biofuel production to small holder farmers

Renewable Energy Policy (2019) provides policy direction towards:

- Diversification of energy provision through the inclusion of renewable energy in the energy mix
- Adapting the energy sector in view of the growing threat of water shortages on hydropower generation

Child Friendly Climate Policy (2017) provides policy direction towards:

- Including climate change and adaptation in formal and informal education and child development
- Ensuring that environmental rights of children are upheld as outlined in the Constitution of Zimbabwe

Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) Manual for Agriculture Education in Zimbabwe (2017) provides guidance for:

- The training of agriculture extension officers in agricultural colleges

National Gender Policy (2017) provides policy direction towards:

- Ensuring that the constitutional and legislative provisions on gender justice are implemented
- Equal participation of men and women in the workplace, marketplace and in governance structures
- Promoting assessments of gendered vulnerabilities to climate change impacts and design of climate change adaptation interventions with gender equality in mind

Rural Energy Master Plan 2015

- Promotes increased access to the electricity grid, off-grid solar home systems and mini-grids. The Plan supports a decentralized energy system to improve access to energy

National Climate Change Response Strategy (2014) provides for:

- Suitable climate change adaptation and mitigation options in sectors including agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, disaster risk management, ecosystems and biodiversity among others

National Water Policy (2013) provides policy direction towards:

- Integration of climate change into all water resources planning and design activities at different levels

- Development of a framework for realising reduction of the burden of disasters on the environment
- Research and analytical work to understand the effects of climate change on water resources

Second Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy (2012) provides policy direction towards:

- Promoting use of earth observation technologies to improve national capability on early warning and forecasting
- The breeding of crop and livestock that are tolerant to climate risks

Environmental Education Policy (2003) provides policy direction towards:

- Education and communication to support sustainable development

Wildlife Policy of 1992 and The Wildlife Based Land Reform Policy provides policy direction towards:

- Wildlife utilisation and production including for community development (through programmes such as CAMPFIRE) and livelihood diversification

Draft Disaster Risk Management Policy provides direction towards:

- Sustainable development through reduction of burden of disasters on the environment and the poorest and most vulnerable groups

Draft National Forest Policy provides policy direction towards:

- Review of the current forest legislation towards a clear legislative framework that harmonizes and strengthens all policies, laws and programmes relating to forest resources
- Preventing illegal exploitation of forests and forest products; promoting interventions and actions aimed at reducing deforestation and woodland degradation

Draft Policy on Post-Harvest Management provides policy direction towards:

- Improved handling, protection and storage of harvested crops in a way that reduces risks from biotic and non-biotic factors

For more information contact:
Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
Climate Change Management Department
11th Floor, Kaguvi Building,
Cnr S.V Muzenda Street/ Central Avenue,
Harare, Zimbabwe

Tel: +263 (242) 701681/3
Email: climatechange@environment.gov.zw
Website: www.climatechange.org.zw
Facebook: Climate Change Management Dept
Twitter: @ClimateZimDept