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Report on the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Zimbabwe*

Summary

This report presents the results of the technical expert review of the first biennial transparency report of Zimbabwe, conducted by a technical expert review team in accordance with the modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and capacity-building needs identified by the Party and by the technical expert review team in consultation with the Party during the review. The review took place from 2 to 6 March 2026 in Harare.

* In the symbol for this document, 2024 refers to the year in which the biennial transparency report was submitted, not to the year of publication.

Abbreviations and acronyms

A6.4ER	emission reduction under Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement
AD	activity data
BTR	biennial transparency report
CER	certified emission reduction
CH_4	methane
CO_2	carbon dioxide
CO_2 eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
EF	emission factor
ENSO	El Niño/Southern Oscillation
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
GHG	greenhouse gas
HFC	hydrofluorocarbon
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPPU	industrial processes and product use
ITMO	internationally transferred mitigation outcome
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
N_2O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NAP	national adaptation plan
NAP-MEF	National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework of Zimbabwe
NC	national communication
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NF_3	nitrogen trifluoride
NID	national inventory document
PaMs	policies and measures
PFC	perfluorocarbon
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
REDD+	reducing emissions from deforestation; reducing emissions from forest degradation; conservation of forest carbon stocks; sustainable management of forests; and enhancement of forest carbon stocks (decision 1/CP.16, para. 70)
SF_6	sulfur hexafluoride
TERT	technical expert review team
WFP	World Food Programme

I. Introduction and summary

A. Introduction

1. This report covers the technical expert review of the BTR1 of Zimbabwe. The review was organized by the secretariat and conducted by the TERT in accordance with the MPGs,[1] particularly chapter VII thereof. Zimbabwe, on a voluntary basis, requested the secretariat to organize a review of the information reported in the BTR1 pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs as part of the technical expert review.[2] The outcome of the voluntary review is presented in annex I.

2. A draft version of this report was transmitted on 21 April 2026 to the Government of Zimbabwe, which provided comments on 19 May 2026 that were taken into account, as appropriate, in this final version of the report.[3]

3. The review was conducted as an in-country review from 2 to 6 March 2026 in Harare by the following team of nominated experts from the UNFCCC roster of experts: Ross Hunter (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland), Jodrhy Milandou (Congo), Maggie Golie Munthali (Malawi), Michael Roll (Austria), Mamahloko Senatla Jaane (South Africa), Donovan Storey (New Zealand), Marcelo Theoto Rocha (Brazil) and Elif Yilmaz (Türkiye). Ross Hunter and Marcelo Theoto Rocha were the lead reviewers. The review was coordinated by Pedro Torres (secretariat).

B. Scope

4. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1 of Zimbabwe as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs and decision 9/CMA.4, consisting of:

(a) Review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party under Article 13, paragraphs 7 and 9, of the Paris Agreement with the MPGs taking into account the flexibility accorded to the Party under Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.A below);

(b) Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.B below);

(c) Identification of areas of improvement[4] for the Party related to implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement (see chap. II.D below);

(d) Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs (see chap. II.E below);

(e) Voluntary review of the information reported by the Party pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs (see annex I).

C. Summary

5. Zimbabwe submitted its BTR1 on 31 December 2024, on the deadline mandated in decision 18/CMA.1. Zimbabwe submitted its NID as a stand-alone document on 2 February 2026, after the deadline. Zimbabwe submitted its CRTs on 17 February 2025, after the deadline, CTF NDC tables on 31 December 2024, on the deadline, and CTF support tables on 30 April 2025, after the deadline.[5] The TERT noted the delay in the submissions.

[1] Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

[2] See decision 9/CMA.4, para. 1.

[3] As per para. 162(e) of the MPGs.

[4] As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs.

[5] The technical expert review was conducted on the basis of the revised versions of the CTF NDC tables and CRTs submitted on 10 February 2026 and 29 January 2026 respectively. The TERT did not have sufficient time to conduct a thorough review of the NID owing to its delayed submission on 2 February 2026.

6. The Party submitted regular information pursuant to Article 6 of the Paris Agreement.[6] However, the TERT notes that the Article 6 technical expert review report had not been published as at the start of the technical expert review week for the BTR1; therefore, it could not be considered by the TERT in preparing this report.[7]

7. A list of the areas of improvement identified on the basis of the review of the consistency of the reported information with the MPGs can be found in the assessment tables.[8]

8. The Party applied flexibility as provided for those developing country Parties that need it in the light of their capacities pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement in relation to the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC.[9] Information on where the flexibility was applied is included in chapters II.A.1–II.A.2 below.

D. Information provided by the Party pursuant to paragraphs 143–145 of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

9. Zimbabwe reported information on support needed and received for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building. The Party reported on support needed and received for preparing reports pursuant to Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Support is needed primarily for preparing the national GHG inventory, including developing country-specific EFs; strengthening institutional arrangements for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities; operationalizing national systems for ensuring the transparency of data; reinforcing human resources in units responsible for coordinating transparency-related reporting; and implementing NAP-MEF, whereas support has mainly been received for capacity-building and technology development and transfer, particularly to strengthen transparency and institutional arrangements (e.g. through the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency) and to support mitigation-related technologies such as N_2O abatement and HFC phasedown measures. Table 1 summarizes the information that Zimbabwe reported in CTF tables III.12–III.13 on support needed and received. The TERT noted that the above-mentioned information reported by the Party is not subject to review as per the scope of the review defined in paragraph 146 of the MPGs.

Table 1
Summary of support needed and received by Zimbabwe for implementing Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, including for transparency-related capacity-building
(USD million)

Status of support	*Amount*
Support needed from 2025 to 2027	1.50
Support received from 2020 to 2025	1.55

Sources: Zimbabwe's BTR1 and CTF tables III.12–III.13.

[6] In accordance with decision 2/CMA.3, annex, chap. IV.C, paras. 21–23.
[7] In accordance with decision 6/CMA.4, annex II, para. 21(h).
[8] Contained in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ZWE/Add.1, available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.
[9] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to the provisions in paras. 85, 92, 95 and 102 of the MPGs.

II. Technical expert review[10]

A. Review of the consistency of the submitted information with the modalities, procedures and guidelines[11]

1. National inventory report[12]

10. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Zimbabwe and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 1–7 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above and summarized in table 2.

[10] As per para. 187 of the MPGs.
[11] As per para. 146(a) of the MPGs.
[12] As per para. 150(a) of the MPGs.

Table 2
Information reported in Zimbabwe's national inventory report and review of consistency with the modalities, procedures and guidelines

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
Submission type (para. 12 of the MPGs)	Has the national inventory report been submitted as a stand-alone document?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Time series (paras. 57–58 of the MPGs)	What years have been reported and is the time series in accordance with the MPGs?	1990–2022, in accordance with the MPGs	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Metrics (para. 37 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the 100-year global warming potential values from the IPCC Fifth Assessment Report?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party used other metrics?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Gases (paras. 48–49 of the MPGs)	Which gases have been reported?	CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs, PFCs, SF_6, NF_3	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Indirect emissions (para. 52 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported indirect CO_2 emissions and national totals with and without indirect CO_2?	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported indirect N_2O emissions from sources other than those in the agriculture and LULUCF sectors as a memo item?	No	NA
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 18–19 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported information on the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management?	Partly	2.G.1, 2.G.2
Methodologies, parameters and data (paras. 20–24 of the MPGs)	Has the Party used the *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*?	Partly	5.A.2
	Has the Party used other IPCC methodological guidance?	Yes, the *2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Key category analysis (paras. 25, 41 and 42 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a key category analysis?	Yes, a key category analysis was performed using approach 1 and a 95 per	2.G.3

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
		cent threshold for level assessment for the latest reporting year (2022) with and without LULUCF	
Time-series consistency and recalculations (paras. 26–28, 43 and 57 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported a consistent time series?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Has the Party reported recalculations and provided justification and explanatory information for them?	Yes, in relation to its 2021 biennial update report	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Uncertainty assessment (paras. 29 and 44 of the MPGs)	Has the Party reported the results of the uncertainty analysis and the methods used, underlying assumptions and trends?	Partly, including level uncertainty, reported using approach 1 for the latest reporting year (2022)	2.G.7
QA/QC plan and procedures (paras. 34–36 and 46 of the MPGs)	Has the Party elaborated information on an inventory QA/QC plan, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, and current and future QA/QC procedures?	Yes, including information on the inventory agency responsible for implementing QA/QC, an inventory QA/QC plan, general QC procedures and category-specific QC for key categories and for individual categories for which significant methodological changes and/or data revisions have occurred	2.G.6
Assessment of completeness (paras. 30–33, 45, 47 and 50 of the MPGs)	Have any areas of improvement for lack of completeness been identified for the following sectors?	Yes	2.G.5
	Energy	Yes	3.E.3, 3.E.4
	IPPU	Yes	4.I.1, 4.I.2
	Agriculture	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	LULUCF	Yes	6.L.3
	Waste	No	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Threshold for reporting significant categories (para. 32 of the MPGs)	Are the estimated emissions for all categories and in total for all gases and categories reported insignificant below the relevant thresholds?	NA	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	For categories reported as "NE" owing to insignificance, has information been reported showing that the likely level of emissions is below the threshold of significance?	NA	NA
Methodologies, EFs, parameters and AD (paras. 39, 40 and 53–56 of the MPGs)	Has information been transparently reported on categories, gases, methodologies (including the rationale for selecting them), EFs and AD at a disaggregated level for the following sectors?	Partly	2.G.4
	Energy	Partly	3.E.5
	Has information been reported on international aviation and marine bunker fuel emissions as two separate entries and such emissions distinctly reported from national totals?	Yes	NA
	Has information been reported indicating how feedstocks and non-energy use of fuels have been accounted for in the inventory, under the energy or IPPU sector?	Yes	NA
	IPPU	Partly	4.I.3
	Agriculture	Partly	5.A.4
	LULUCF	Partly	6.L.2
	Did the Party provide information on the approach to addressing emissions and subsequent removals from natural disturbances on managed land in a manner consistent with IPCC guidance, and indicate whether the estimates are included in national totals?	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
	Did the Party provide supplementary information on the approach to reporting emissions and removals from harvested wood products in accordance with IPCC guidance other than the production approach, and provide	Yes	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

Element	*Information to be reported*	*Response and summary as relevant*	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
	supplementary information on emissions and removals from harvested wood products estimated using the production approach?		
	Waste	No	7.W.2, 7.W.3, 7.W.4

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ZWE/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.

2. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution[13]

11. The TERT assessed the information reported in the BTR1 of Zimbabwe and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in tables 8–11 and 13 of the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above and summarized in table 3.

Table 3
Information reported in Zimbabwe's submission

Topic	*ID#(s) for the area(s) of improvement identified*[a]
National circumstances and institutional arrangements (paras. 59–63 of the MPGs)	8.1
Description of the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates (para. 64 of the MPGs)	9.1
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement (paras. 65–79 of the MPGs)	10.1, 10.2, 10.3, 10.4
Mitigation PaMs, actions and plans related to implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement[b] (paras. 80–90 of the MPGs)	11.1, 11.2
Summary of GHG emissions and removals (para. 91 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified
Projections of GHG emissions and removals[b] (paras. 92–102 of the MPGs)	No areas of improvement relating to recommendations were identified

[a] See document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ZWE/Add.1. The areas of improvement referred to in this table comprise only those relating to recommendations in that document.
[b] The developing country Party applied flexibility in the light of its capacities with respect to this provision.

3. Financial, technology development and transfer, and capacity-building support provided[14]

12. Zimbabwe does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement. Accordingly, the Party did not provide information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.[15]

B. Consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its nationally determined contribution[16]

13. In considering Zimbabwe's progress in implementing and achieving its NDC, the TERT noted that the NDC[17] is defined as a 40 per cent reduction in economy-wide GHG emissions per capita measured against the 'business as usual' projection. It is a single-year target to be achieved in 2030, with an implementation period of 2021–2030.

14. The indicator that Zimbabwe selected to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC is described in table 4.

[13] As per para. 150(b) of the MPGs.
[14] As per para. 150(c) of the MPGs.
[15] As per para. 118 of the MPGs.
[16] As per para. 146(b) of the MPGs.
[17] The consideration of the Party's implementation and achievement of its NDC is in the context of the NDC submitted by Zimbabwe on 24 September 2021. The TERT noted that the Party submitted a new NDC on 10 February 2025.

Table 4
Description of the indicator(s) selected by Zimbabwe to track progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution

NDC target	*Indicator*	*Description*
Reduction in GHG emissions per capita of 40 per cent in 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario	GHG emissions per capita	Economy-wide GHG emissions per capita expressed in t CO_2 eq

Sources: Zimbabwe's BTR1 and information provided by the Party during the review.

15. The TERT noted that the contribution of LULUCF to achieving the NDC is included in the Party's baseline scenario and target-year level and that Zimbabwe plans to use ITMOs from cooperative approaches referred to in Article 6, paragraph 2, of the Paris Agreement and the mechanism established by Article 6, paragraph 4, of the Paris Agreement towards the achievement of its NDC.

16. Table 5 summarizes information on progress in implementing the NDC based on the indicator GHG emissions per capita taking into account the type of Zimbabwe's NDC target, including quantitative values for the baseline and baseline scenario target, and implementation period, including the most recent year available.

Table 5
Summary of information on Zimbabwe's progress in implementing and achieving its nationally determined contribution based on GHG emissions per capita

(t CO_2 eq per capita)

	GHG emissions per capita	*Contribution of LULUCF, as applicable*	*ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*[a]	*Indicator adjusted for contribution of LULUCF and ITMOs, A6.4ERs and/or CERs used towards NDC, as applicable*
Baseline (2030)[b]	3.90			
Baseline (2017)[b]	2.45			
2022[c]	5.48	–	–	–
Target level (2030)[b]				2.34

Sources: Zimbabwe's BTR1, NDC and information provided by the Party during the review.

[a] ITMOs reported as first transferred were not taken into account when considering progress towards achievement of the NDC because the Article 6 technical expert review report had not been published as at the start of the technical expert review week for the BTR1.

[b] Emission intensity level reported in the NDC; target level corresponds to an unconditional NDC target.

[c] Emission intensity level based on the 2024 GHG inventory and information provided by the Party during the review.

17. According to the most recent information on GHG emissions per capita provided by the Party during the review and in the NDC, in 2022 Zimbabwe's GHG emissions per capita were 5.48 t CO_2 eq. The indicator is 40.5 per cent above the emission level corresponding to the baseline scenario in 2030 and 134.2 per cent above the emission level corresponding to the target level in 2030. The TERT noted that Zimbabwe did not update its 'business as usual' scenario on the basis of the latest GHG inventory (2024). Given that the Party's NDC target is a reduction in GHG emissions per capita compared with the 'business as usual' scenario, to track progress towards achievement of the NDC a 'business as usual' scenario consistent with the latest GHG inventory is required.

18. Zimbabwe reported information on the actions and PaMs that support the implementation and achievement of its NDC. Table 6 provides a summary of the reported information on the key PaMs of Zimbabwe.

Table 6
Summary of information on key policies and measures reported by Zimbabwe

Sector	*Key PaMs*[a]	*Estimate of achieved GHG emission reductions in 2022 (kt CO_2 eq)*	*Estimate of expected GHG emission reductions in 2030 (kt CO_2 eq)*
Policy framework and cross-sectoral measures	Zimbabwe National Climate Policy	NE	NE
	National Climate Change Response Strategy	NE	NE
	Low-Emissions Development Strategy (2020–2050)	NE	NE
	National Development Strategy 1	NE	NE
	Zimbabwe Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan	NE	NE
Energy			
Energy efficiency	Energy efficiency improvements	NE	NE
Energy supply and renewables	Reduced transmission/distribution losses	77.51	411.65
	Expansion of solar	NE	7.72
Transport	Fuel economy policy	NE	NE
	Biodiesel fuel	NE	NE
	Public transport	NE	NE
IPPU	Clinker substitution	363.11	NE
Agriculture	Reduction in biomass burning	NE	NE
LULUCF	Increased area of forest land	NE	NE
	Increased area of forest plantation	44 194.17	NE
Waste	Composting	1 010.10	NE
Other	HFC phasedown	3 081.33	NE
	Reduction in N_2O emission intensity during nitric acid production	32.97	NE

Sources: Zimbabwe's BTR1 and CTF table 5.
[a] Names of PaMs reproduced as reported in Zimbabwe's BTR1.

19. The TERT noted that PaMs, actions and plans have contributed to GHG emission reductions in the energy, IPPU, agriculture, LULUCF and waste sectors. Zimbabwe's PaMs include regulatory, policy and economic tools, sectoral measures, and technology and innovation solutions covering emissions of CO_2, CH_4, N_2O, HFCs and PFCs.

20. Although Zimbabwe did not provide estimates of expected emission reductions for each policy or measure, achieved emission reductions were reported for some of the most significant PaMs, with those implemented contributing to GHG emission reductions. Several PaMs are relatively new and have not yet resulted in quantifiable GHG reductions and some have not yet been fully implemented or assessed. The social and economic impacts of implemented PaMs have not yet been fully assessed. Technical capacity constraints have resulted in limited data and information related to key PaMs being provided by the Party.

21. In the energy sector, PaMs related to the transmission and distribution of electricity led to a 13.3 per cent reduction in electricity transmission and distribution losses in 2022 compared with losses in 2021. GHG emission reductions are expected from a 300 MW expansion in solar electricity generation capacity by 2025; energy efficiency improvements in the agriculture, commercial, manufacturing and mining sectors; and PaMs for the transport sector, including promoting a shift to public transportation and improving the fuel efficiency of the road vehicle fleet. In the IPPU sector, in 2022, clinker substitution with fly ash and

blast furnace slag resulted in GHG emission reductions from cement production of 14.5 per cent compared with a scenario without such a measure. Regarding LULUCF, increases in areas between 2021 and 2025 of forests (from 9.9 to 10.4 ha) and forest plantations (from 68,848 to 118,848 ha), coupled with a reduction in the area of biomass burned between 2020 and 2025 (of 500,000 ha), are expected to result in significant GHG emission reductions. Introducing N_2O decomposition in nitric acid production and increasing composting are expected to result in emission reductions in the waste sector.

22. In Zimbabwe, GHG emissions significantly increased in 1990–2022. The LULUCF sector is the dominant source of emissions in the country, accounting for approximately 62.4 per cent of total GHG emissions in 2022, followed by the energy (15.3 per cent), agriculture (13.8 per cent), IPPU (5.0 per cent) and waste (3.6 per cent) sectors.

23. Between 1990 and 2022, emissions from the energy sector increased by 39.9 per cent, reflecting increasing energy demand and transport activity and continued dependence on fossil fuels. IPPU sector emissions increased significantly, by 417.2 per cent, albeit from a low level, in line with changes in industrial activity and increased use of substitutes for ozone-depleting substances. Emissions from the agriculture sector remained relatively stable, only slightly decreasing (by approximately 7.9 per cent) despite fluctuations driven by changes in livestock populations, biomass burning and climatic conditions. Emissions from the LULUCF sector increased significantly, by 273.8 per cent, driven primarily by deforestation, land-use change and biomass burning associated with agricultural expansion and increased reliance on fuelwood. For the waste sector, emissions increased significantly, by 211.9 per cent, driven by population growth and urbanization, although the sector remains a relatively small contributor to total emissions.

24. These trends in GHG emissions are strongly influenced by national circumstances, including Zimbabwe's growing population, predominantly agriculture-based economy and heavy reliance on biomass energy, particularly in rural areas, which place pressure on land and forest resources.

25. The TERT notes that the limited provision of quantified information on the impact of PaMs does not allow for a clear assessment of their contribution to observed emission trends. The TERT also notes that the Party might consider strengthening the implementation of existing mitigation actions and planning for additional mitigation actions to address the trends, particularly in the key sectors of energy and LULUCF.

26. The TERT notes that a reduction of 3.1 t CO_2 eq in per capita GHG emissions is needed to reach the target level compared with the level in the most recent reported year (2022). The TERT also notes that there are not yet enough data to sufficiently assess the Party's progress in implementing the NDC, as data are available only for a limited number of years (2021–2022) in the implementation period and a 'business as usual' scenario consistent with the latest GHG inventory (2024) is required for assessing progress against the target. The TERT further notes that regular monitoring of GHG emissions per capita and the results of mitigation actions allows adjustments to be made as needed towards achieving the reduction in GHG emissions per capita of 40 per cent in 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario.

C. Consideration of the Party's support provided[18]

27. Zimbabwe does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and did not report information in its BTR1 on financial, technology transfer and development, and capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement (see para. 12 above).

[18] As per para. 146(c) of the MPGs.

D. Identification of areas of improvement[19]

28. During the technical expert review, the TERT identified areas of improvement in relation to Zimbabwe's implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, which are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above.

E. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[20]

29. The TERT, in consultation with Zimbabwe, identified the following prioritized needs for capacity-building to facilitate the Party's reporting in its BTR relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs:[21]

(a) Developing projections of GHG emissions, ensuring that the projections fulfil the reporting requirements of the MPGs and can be reported in the BTRs;

(b) Developing methods for estimating the GHG emission reduction impact of PaMs.

30. Furthermore, in order to facilitate continuous improvement in reporting, the following additional capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Effectively using the ETF reporting tools in preparing CRTs and CTF tables for submission;

(b) Using the IPCC inventory software in conjunction with the calculation spreadsheets developed by the Party to implement the tier 2 emission estimation methodology for, among other categories, enteric fermentation and manure management, while ensuring the interoperability of the spreadsheets with the ETF reporting tools;

(c) Enhancing institutional arrangements with the Ministry of Energy and Power Development and the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority with a view to improving data collection and ensuring the completeness and consistency of the time series for the energy sector;

(d) Developing country-specific CO_2 EFs for the key categories under the energy sector, namely energy industries (category 1.A.1), road transportation (category 1.A.3.b), railways (category 1.A.3.c) and other sectors (category 1.A.4), thus enabling higher-tier emission estimation methods to be applied;

(e) Collecting consistent AD for the entire time series for lime production;

(f) Using targeted surveys and/or expert judgment to improve the collection of data on cattle population, animal diets and weights, and manure management systems to be used in the tier 2 emission estimation methodology developed by the Party;

(g) Developing information technology tools for collecting, managing and analysing AD and other parameters necessary for estimating emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management;

(h) Providing technical support to the Forestry Commission of Zimbabwe for the collection of disaggregated AD and the development of country-specific EFs in order to improve the estimation of CO_2, CH_4 and N_2O emissions for key categories of the LULUCF sector;

(i) Entering AD from the land representation system into the IPCC inventory software, ensuring the completeness and consistency of the time series and the accurate estimation of emissions from land-use changes;

(j) Developing a comprehensive data-collection system to enable the structured collection, management and tracking of AD for key categories of the waste sector.

[19] As per para. 146(d) of the MPGs.

[20] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.

[21] For a complete list of the capacity-building needs identified by the TERT in consultation with the Party, see table 15 in document FCCC/ETF/TERR.1/2024/ZWE/Add.1.

31. Zimbabwe also identified the capacity-building support needs in its BTR1 (chap. 4, section 4.8).

III. Conclusions and recommendations

32. The TERT conducted a technical expert review of the information reported in the BTR1, NID, CRTs and CTF tables of Zimbabwe in accordance with the MPGs. The TERT did not have sufficient time to conduct a thorough review of the NID owing to its delayed submission.

33. The areas of improvement identified by the TERT on the basis of the review of the consistency of the information reported by Zimbabwe with the MPGs are summarized in chapter II.A above and included in the assessment tables referred to in paragraph 7 above.

34. The Party's NDC target is a reduction in GHG emissions per capita of 40 per cent in 2030 compared with the 'business as usual' scenario. Based on the data provided in the NDC and information provided by the Party during the review, per capita GHG emissions in 2022 were 134.2 per cent above the emission level corresponding to the target level in 2030. However, the TERT notes that there are not yet enough data to sufficiently assess progress in implementing the NDC, as Zimbabwe did not update its 'business as usual' scenario consistent with the latest GHG inventory.

35. The TERT notes that Zimbabwe reported information on the impacts, including quantified emission reductions, for some PaMs only. In the energy sector, electricity transmission and distribution losses were reduced by 13.3 per cent in 2022 compared with losses in 2021, and GHG emission reductions are expected from the planned 300 MW expansion of solar electricity generation capacity by 2025; from energy efficiency improvements in the agriculture, commercial, manufacturing and mining sectors; and from transport PaMs such as promoting a shift to public transportation and improving the fuel efficiency of the road vehicle fleet. In the IPPU sector, clinker substitution with fly ash and blast furnace slag resulted in a 14.5 per cent reduction in emissions from cement production in 2022 compared with a scenario without such a measure. In the LULUCF sector, planned increases in the areas of forests and forest plantations, together with reduced biomass burning, are expected to generate significant emission reductions. In the waste sector, reductions are expected from introducing N_2O decomposition in nitric acid production and from increasing composting.

36. Zimbabwe does not consider itself subject to the reporting obligations applicable to developed country Parties pursuant to Article 13, paragraph 9, of the Paris Agreement and, in accordance with the MPGs, did not report information on financial, technology development and transfer, or capacity-building support provided to developing country Parties under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement in its BTR1.

37. Regarding the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities, Zimbabwe required support for preparing the national GHG inventory, including developing country-specific EFs; strengthening institutional arrangements for the implementation of Article 13 of the Paris Agreement and transparency-related activities; operationalizing national systems for ensuring the transparency of data; reinforcing human resources in units responsible for coordinating transparency-related reporting; and implementing NAP-MEF. The amount of support needed in 2025–2027 totalled USD 1.50 million, whereas support received in 2020–2025 through various channels totalled USD 1.55 million.

38. In consultation with Zimbabwe, the TERT identified reporting-related needs for capacity-building support relating to the flexibilities applied by the Party as per the MPGs that could facilitate the Party's preparation of subsequent BTRs. For Zimbabwe, the main reporting-related needs for capacity-building support are developing projections of GHG emissions and developing methods for estimating the GHG emission reduction impact of PaMs.

Annex I

Outcome of the review conducted on a voluntary basis of the information reported by the Party in its first biennial transparency report pursuant to chapter IV of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

I. Summary of reported information

1. In its BTR1 Zimbabwe provided information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs and, as per paragraph 1 of decision 9/CMA.4, on a voluntary basis, requested the secretariat to organize a review of that information as part of the technical expert review pursuant to chapter VII of the MPGs.

2. In accordance with chapter IV of the MPGs, Zimbabwe provided information on its climate change impacts; risks and vulnerabilities; adaptation priorities and barriers to implementing adaptation action; and cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned in relation to climate change impacts and adaptation, which is summarized in table I.1.

Table I.1
Summary of information on vulnerability and adaptation to climate change reported by the Party

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
Agriculture[a]	Vulnerability: high vulnerability has arisen owing to reliance on rain-fed agriculture, while key hazards include increased frequency of droughts, dry spells, heatwaves, floods and cyclones, which lead to crop failure, livestock death, loss of arable land and food insecurity (e.g. the 2023–2024 ENSO-induced drought led to a 77 per cent decrease in food crop production and, in 2017, an estimated 140 community and privately owned dams incurred substantial structural damage or breaches due to Cyclone Dineo. The breaching of the dams resulted in flooding and infrastructure damage in downstream communities. Many of the affected dams are in Matabeleland South, Matabeleland North and the Midlands provinces. The estimated cost for the rehabilitation of the affected dams is USD 67 million). Adaptation measures: implementing climate-smart agricultural practices and technologies, establishing efficient value chains and markets for crops and livestock, developing irrigation schemes, enhancing farmers' and other stakeholders' access to weather and climate information services, and developing frameworks for the	Low adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices, inadequate climate-resilience of infrastructure, increased water stress and limited access to climate financing and insurance	The Government of Zimbabwe is addressing policy-induced droughts by implementing the Pfumvudza/Intwasa 'climate proofing' presidential input support scheme, anchored on conservation agriculture, to promote the adoption of drought-tolerant crops in drier agroecological zones.

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
	sustainable intensification and commercialization of agriculture		
Forests and biodiversity	Vulnerability: increased wildfire frequency, increased deforestation due to agricultural expansion and tobacco curing, habitat loss, human–wildlife conflict (especially near Hwange National Park), altered species distribution, and reduced availability of water for flora, fauna, ecosystem services and environmental flows Adaptation measures: promoting sustainable alternative natural resource-based livelihood options to reduce overdependence on fragile ecosystems, and implementing forest conservation and management initiatives (e.g. REDD+ activities), rehabilitation projects for degraded forests (e.g. projects funded by the Global Environment Facility) and fire management programmes (related to awareness and firebreaks)	Lack of finance and technical capacity for implementing REDD+ activities, high deforestation rates resulting in biodiversity loss, increased invasion by alien species (e.g. *Lantana camara*) and exacerbation of human–wildlife conflict owing to water scarcity	The Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources, despite facing challenges, is a long-standing example of community-based natural resource management, providing communities with stewardship over wildlife management and incentivizing conservation.
Health[a]	Vulnerability: increased incidence of waterborne diseases (e.g. cholera, diarrhoea) due to poor sanitation and unsafe water, vector-borne diseases (e.g. malaria, schistosomiasis (bilharzia)) due to changing vector ranges, heat-related illnesses, malnutrition due to food insecurity and mental health issues due to displacement after floods Adaptation measures: integrating climate, climate change and weather information into the health surveillance and information system, conducting indoor residual spraying and providing insecticide-treated nets for malaria control, 'climate proofing' health infrastructure, and undertaking research and response to climate-related diseases	Long distances to healthcare centres for people in rural communities, reliance on unverified alternative medicines, damage to healthcare infrastructure from extreme weather events, and inadequate water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure, especially in rural areas	The Solar for Health initiative of the United Nations Development Programme (with financial support from the Global Fund) equips rural clinics with solar power and ensures continued access to essential services (e.g. lighting during childbirth, vaccine refrigeration) during power outages, and the inaugural Climate and Health Africa Conference, held in 2024 and hosted by Zimbabwe, brought together stakeholders to discuss climate change impacts on health.
Infrastructure and human settlements[a]	Vulnerability: infrastructure and human settlements have been affected by cyclone-induced flooding and mudflows, strong winds, thunderstorms, hailstorms and heavy rainfall (e.g. in 2019, 17,608 houses were destroyed and 12 healthcare facilities and 139 schools were damaged, leading to the temporary closure of 33 primary and 10 secondary schools), and water, sanitation and hygiene systems have also been affected Adaptation measures: implementing the National Human Settlements Policy	Poor building materials ('pole and dagga'), location of infrastructure in hazard-prone areas (e.g. floodplains) and termite damage to buildings	The relocation and resettlement of communities in Tsholotsho district (ward 5) after Cyclone Dineo and the subsequent construction of more resilient housing exemplifies disaster response and recovery planning in Zimbabwe.

Priority adaptation sector or area	*Vulnerability and adaptation measures reported*	*Challenges and constraints*	*Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned*
	(2020) to enforce building codes for 'climate-proof' construction and prohibit construction in flood-prone areas and piloting models for climate-resilient rural housing (e.g. in Tsholotsho district) and relocation of at-risk communities		
Tourism	Vulnerability: rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns affect the availability of water for wildlife in conservation areas such as Hwange National Park (the 2023–2024 ENSO-induced drought resulted in more than 160 elephants dying owing to water stress during the traditionally wet period of the year), while key vulnerabilities include increased degradation of natural ecosystems and biodiversity, drying out of water bodies, damage to tourism infrastructure and a higher probability of occurrence of climate-related disasters Adaptation measures: promoting the 'climate proofing' of tourism infrastructure, establishing and/or supporting ecotourism enterprises, and adopting circular economy practices in the hospitality industry	Wildlife degradation, mortality and migration	Under the Communal Areas Management Programme for Indigenous Resources, Zimbabwe has established decentralized governance of wildlife and natural resources, diverse income streams for communities, clear tourism revenue sharing and investment of revenue in infrastructure (e.g. boreholes, clinics, schools), with this model being implemented in regions with low agricultural potential.
Water[a]	Vulnerability: reduced river discharge, leading some perennial rivers to become seasonal, and more frequent flooding due to increased evaporation and the greater frequency of alternating drought and intense rainfall events. The increase in the frequency of flooding is often associated with damage to water infrastructure and a decline in water quality, while drought events are linked to a decrease in the quality and quantity of water for domestic use, irrigation and hydropower generation. Adaptation measures: promoting catchment management and wetlands protection and adopting water-use efficiency systems	High levels of vulnerability, characterized by saline groundwater, drying up of shallow water pans and overutilized surface water, in some districts (e.g. Tsholotsho), and inadequate hydrological monitoring networks, including lack of real-time data	Cooperation among river basin organizations (e.g. Zambezi Watercourse Commission, Limpopo Watercourse Commission) and the Buzi, Pungwe and Save Tri-basin project promotes the sustainable development and conservation of water resources.

[a] Thematic target under the United Arab Emirates Framework for Global Climate Resilience.

3. Zimbabwe provided a description of its adaptation strategies, policies, plans and goals; the actions it has taken to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies; and information on its monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes, which is summarized within the context of the iterative adaptation cycle in table I.2.

Table I.2
Summary of information on the iterative adaptation cycle reported by the Party

Dimension	*Information on progress reported*
Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment	Impact, vulnerability and risk assessment: a national-level vulnerability assessment was conducted for all districts as part of the process to formulate and implement Zimbabwe's NAP, which was submitted in 2024. The vulnerability assessment was informed by the

Dimension	*Information on progress reported*
	level of exposure to climate hazards, socioeconomic sensitivity and adaptive capacity. The vulnerability assessment conducted as part of the NAP process informed the identification of the 18 adaptation priorities set out in the NAP, which cover six priority adaptation sectors: agriculture, forests and biodiversity, health, infrastructure and human settlements, tourism and water. While the NC4 (2022) reported on a detailed impact, vulnerability and adaptation assessment in Muzarabani district in northern Zimbabwe, the NC5, which was combined with the BTR1 (2024), focuses on Tsholotsho district in north-western Zimbabwe. Multi-hazard early warning systems: Zimbabwe is strengthening its multi-hazard early warning system through collaboration between the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department and the National Water Authority under Early Warnings for All, with a focus on improving monitoring and warning services under pillar 2 of that initiative. However, financial constraints are preventing the provision of an Internet connection for the transmission of data from the automated weather stations.
Planning	Zimbabwe has developed policy frameworks for climate adaptation, with its key plans and strategies including: (a) National Development Strategy 1 (2021–2025), which recognizes environmental protection, climate-related resilience-building and natural resource management as key enablers for development; (b) NAP (for 2024–2030), the country's overarching framework for mainstreaming climate change in development planning, which identifies priority adaptation outputs for agriculture, forests and biodiversity, health, infrastructure and human settlements, tourism and water, and was developed through a gender-responsive, participatory process involving stakeholders from all 10 provinces in the country; (c) Revised NDC (2021), which includes four high-level priority adaptation measures: scaling up climate-smart agriculture, enhancing early warning systems, ensuring the climate-resilience of infrastructure and promoting resilience in water resources management; (d) National Climate Policy (2017), which provides overall policy direction for Zimbabwe's climate-resilient, low-carbon development pathway.
Implementation	Zimbabwe has made progress in implementation, which is evident in various initiatives, including: (a) Agriculture: the Government's Pfumvudza/Intwasa 'climate proofing' presidential input support scheme has scaled up climate-smart agriculture to millions of rural households, and its investments in dam construction (e.g. Silverstroom Dam in Muzarabani) will support irrigation; (b) Infrastructure: the Government has piloted climate-resilient housing projects in Tsholotsho district and developed the National Human Settlements Policy to guide climate-resilient construction; (c) Finance: Zimbabwe's Treasury has consistently set aside budgetary allocations for climate change management since 2022. Projects funded by the African Development Bank, the Global Environment Facility and the Green Climate Fund (see BTR1 chap. 4) are being implemented, including the Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Southern Zimbabwe project.
Monitoring, evaluation and learning	The National Climate Change Adaptation Plan has a monitoring and evaluation framework known as NAP-MEF, which is intended to be the core of the country's adaptation transparency arrangements. NAP-MEF tracks progress in the implementation of 18 adaptation actions across the six priority adaptation sectors and evaluates effectiveness, which is essential for accountability, justifying the need for new or additional climate finance, and capturing lessons learned from implemented adaptation actions to inform best practices. Efforts are under way, with support from the Zimbabwe Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Phase II project, to strengthen institutional arrangements for data collection to enhance reporting under the ETF. NAP-MEF was also designed to develop tools for data collection to enhance adaptation reporting under the ETF. It should be noted that the information on monitoring, evaluation and learning was provided by the Party during the in-country review.

4. Zimbabwe provided information on averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage related to climate change impacts, as summarized in table I.3.

Table I.3
Summary of information related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage reported by the Party

Dimension	*Information reported*
Observed and potential climate change impacts	Extreme events: Zimbabwe has observed an increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme events such as tropical cyclones (Eline (2000), Dineo (2017), Idai (2019) and Freddy (2023)). Cyclone Idai destroyed more than 17,000 houses and 139 schools, and damaged healthcare and water, sanitation and hygiene infrastructure. Severe droughts in 2015–2016, 2018–2019 and 2023–2024 have led to massive crop failure and livestock losses. The 2023–2024 drought led to a presidential declaration of a state of disaster. Slow onset events: Zimbabwe has observed a rising average temperature (an increase of 0.9 °C since 1900), declining annual rainfall (of approximately 5 per cent since 1900) and increasing aridity. These changes have led to a shift in agroecological zones, the degradation of wetlands and increased water scarcity, particularly in the southern and western parts of the country.
Activities	Zimbabwe has undertaken or planned several activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage. For example, the Government, in collaboration with the WFP and other United Nations agencies, is integrating climate risk and insurance for the benefit of vulnerable communities. In 2024, following the failed 2023–2024 agricultural season, the country received about USD 31.8 million from African Risk Capacity, which was paid to the Government of Zimbabwe (USD 16.8 million), the Start Network (USD 8.9 million) and the WFP (USD 6.1 million). The Start Network and the WFP are among the humanitarian agencies that purchase African Risk Capacity's Replica policy on behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe. However, the amount was far from adequate to address immediate losses following the failed agricultural season, such as through the purchase of food aid or cash transfers for vulnerable households. For instance, according to the 2024 Rural Livelihoods Assessment report by the Zimbabwe Livelihoods Assessment Committee, the estimated total cereal requirement from July 2024 to March 2025 was 592,733 Mt. With maize costing USD 335 per tonne, the country required about USD 199 million for addressing food insecurity alone.
Institutional arrangements	Responsibility for the country's national climate- and human-induced disaster management lies under the Department of Civil Protection in the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works. The Department has a structure spanning the national, provincial, district and ward levels and its functions are guided by the Civil Protection Act of 1989. A proposed disaster risk management bill will replace the Act, providing clear mandates and operational modalities.

II. Areas of improvement identified during the technical expert review of the reporting in the Party's first biennial transparency report on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the modalities, procedures and guidelines

5. The TERT assessed the information reported on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs in the BTR1 of Zimbabwe and identified areas of improvement relating to consistency with the MPGs, which are described in table I.4. All encouragements contained in the table are for the next BTR, unless otherwise specified.

Table I.4
Areas of improvement of the reporting on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with encouragement*
I.4.1	Specified in paragraph 107(c) of the MPGs	Zimbabwe reported information on national-level climate impacts, risks and vulnerabilities. However, the BTR1 does not include sufficient detail on the methodologies, tools and approaches used to assess current and projected climate risks or on how uncertainties associated with climate projections and socioeconomic assumptions have been addressed, which limits transparency regarding the robustness and comparability of the reported assessments. During the review, the Party provided detailed information on the methodologies, tools and approaches used for assessing climate change risks and vulnerabilities. The methodologies are based on the framework of the Fourth Assessment Report of the IPCC, which integrates the physical and social dimensions of vulnerability, and is supported by bottom-up and top-down assessments to deepen understanding of climate change impacts. For current climate modelling, the Coupled Model Intercomparison Project Phase 5 is used, while climate projections are derived from an ensemble of seven Regional Climate Models downscaled under the Coordinated Regional Climate Downscaling Experiment for the Africa domain. Vulnerability ranking is conducted using a vulnerability index to identify and rank the most vulnerable areas (hotspots), sectors and communities, while adaptation actions are prioritized by multi-criteria analysis and cost–benefit analysis. The Party noted that because the scarcity of quantitative data on climate impacts across economic sectors poses a challenge, expert judgment is critical in complementing missing data. The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to provide, as appropriate, comprehensive information on the methodologies, tools and approaches used to assess climate impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, including key uncertainties and limitations, or, if the Party considers it not feasible to report this information, an explanation as to why.
I.4.2	Specified in paragraph 108(a) of the MPGs	Zimbabwe reported information on national adaptation priorities, policies, plans and actions; however, it did not provide information on progress in implementing adaptation actions against defined baselines, indicators or targets. As a result, progress towards implementing domestic adaptation priorities is not adequately reflected in the BTR1, which limits transparency and the assessment of progress. During the review, the Party clarified that at the time of preparing the BTR1, information on progress in implementing adaptation actions was not available. The Party informed the TERT that as part of the Zimbabwe Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Phase II project, institutional arrangements necessary for operationalizing NAP-MEF have been developed for tracking progress in implementing adaptation actions and the NAP-MEF digital tool has been endorsed. NAP-MEF has been piloted by four local authorities and information from this pilot exercise will be included in the BTR2. The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to report information on domestic adaptation priorities and progress – against defined baselines, indicators, measurable targets and time frames – in implementing them.
I.4.3	Specified in paragraph 109(c) of the MPGs	Zimbabwe reported that its adaptation planning processes are participatory. However, the BTR1 includes limited information on how gender perspectives and Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are systematically integrated into the prioritization, design, implementation and monitoring of adaptation actions. In particular, the TERT did not find information on (1) how gender considerations are incorporated into the prioritization and design of adaptation policies and actions; (2) whether gender-responsive guidelines, tools or institutional mechanisms are applied during implementation of adaptation actions; (3) how gender considerations are reflected in NAP-MEF, including through the use of sex-disaggregated indicators; and (4) how Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge and best available science are integrated into adaptation. During the review, the Party acknowledged this lack of detail in the BTR1 and provided relevant information, explaining that under the Zimbabwe Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Phase II project, the Party developed NAP-MEF,

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with encouragement*
		which includes a gender equality and social inclusion component with gender-specific indicators. NAP-MEF also enables the integration of Indigenous and local knowledge systems into adaptation processes. The Party indicated that this information will be included in its BTR2. The Party also shared a national report entitled "Report on the Inclusion of Gender Considerations into the NAP-MEF Digital Tool and NC5/BTR1". The report provides guidance on how the Party should improve its reporting in relation to gender in the BTR2. Furthermore, the Party has recommended that the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife recruit an expert on gender equality and social inclusion for all the adaptation projects it is responsible for. The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to provide clear and comprehensive information on how the best available science, gender perspectives, and Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are systematically integrated into adaptation.
1.4.4	Specified in paragraph 2 of decision 5/CMA.3, in conjunction with paragraph 109(c) of the MPGs	The TERT noted that the Party did not report information on the integration of gender perspectives and Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge into adaptation planning and implementation in accordance with paragraph 109(c) of the MPGs within the adaptation chapter of the BTR1. This limited the ability of the TERT to assess the information reported in the adaptation chapter of the BTR1 in a coherent and structured manner in accordance with the MPGs and the recommended reporting outlined in annex IV to decision 5/CMA.3. During the review, the Party clarified that gender-related information was presented in a separate chapter of the BTR1 (chap. 7), given that gender considerations are cross-cutting and relevant to both mitigation and adaptation. The TERT acknowledges the Party's effort to address gender as a cross-cutting issue and to highlight its relevance across climate action areas. However, placing this information outside the adaptation chapter reduced clarity regarding specifically how gender perspectives and Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge are integrated into adaptation planning and implementation. The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to follow the outline in annex IV to decision 5/CMA.3 closely in preparing its BTR2, specifically by structuring the content according to the recommended chapter format, which would help to strengthen the coherence, reduce the fragmentation and improve the transparency of the reported information.
I.4.5	Specified in paragraphs 112–113 of the MPGs	The TERT did not find information in the BTR1 on the monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes, including on approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluation. During the review, the Party provided information about its recently developed NAP-MEF. The key elements of NAP-MEF, including indicators, are listed in the NAP-MEF Digital Tool and Training Material (pp.16–30) and the institutional roles and responsibilities are outlined in table 1 (pp.13–14) of the same document. The NAP-MEF digital tool has been operationalized by selected local authorities and is being used to track progress in implementing adaptation actions on an annual basis. Information generated by the NAP-MEF digital tool is planned to be integrated into the BTR2, consistent with the Party's objective of integrating NAP-MEF into the processes for preparing NCs and BTRs. The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to provide clear and comprehensive information on progress in establishing approaches and systems for monitoring and evaluating the implementation of adaptation actions, as appropriate.
I.4.6	Specified in paragraph 115 of the MPGs	The TERT did not find information in chapter 3 of the BTR1 on PaMs, actions or institutional arrangements related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage. During the review, the Party acknowledged this lack of detail in the BTR1 and provided relevant information, explaining that following the launch of the Fund for Responding to Loss and Damage by the Conference of the Parties at its twenty-eighth session, Zimbabwe's Environmental Management Agency and Department of Civil Protection conducted consultations with United Nations agencies to prepare for accessing the Fund. The Party agreed to develop a multi-agency, single-country project proposal leveraging comparative advantages across economic and non-economic loss and damage areas. The consortium of agencies

ID#	*Reporting requirement*	*Description of area of improvement with encouragement*
		involved in the project comprises the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Development Programme, the WFP and World Vision Zimbabwe, with the WFP serving as the coordination lead. The USD 20 million project proposal is under development for submission to the Fund and a national loss and damage framework is being developed in collaboration with the WFP. The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to provide, as appropriate, information related to enhancing understanding, action and support to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change impacts, taking into account projected changes in climate-related risks, vulnerabilities, adaptive capacities and exposure, which may include information on activities related to averting, minimizing and addressing loss and damage and information on institutional arrangements to facilitate the implementation of those activities.

III. Assistance in identifying capacity-building needs[22]

6. In order to facilitate continuous improvement of the reporting in the BTR on climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement pursuant to chapter IV of the MPGs, the following capacity-building needs were identified during the review:

(a) Strengthening technical capacity to develop and apply climate risk, vulnerability, uncertainty and impact assessment methodologies, including climate modelling and downscaling, risk mapping based on geographic information systems and sector-specific vulnerability assessment, as well as to document such methodologies and the assumptions and data sources required for their use in order to improve the transparency and reproducibility of reported information;

(b) Strengthening national capacity to operationalize NAP-MEF, including setting baselines, developing sector-specific indicators, defining reporting cycles and developing structured tracking systems or mechanisms, as well as clarifying institutional roles and responsibilities related to adaptation monitoring and evaluation and strengthening data management systems and QA/QC procedures in order to enhance the consistency and comparability of data across reporting cycles;

(c) Strengthening national, institutional and technical capacity to develop a comprehensive system for assessing loss and damage, including standardized methodologies for assessing economic and non-economic losses from climate change impacts, clear institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms, and robust data collection and management systems integrated with national statistics, and ensuring the coverage of both extreme weather events and slow onset processes;

(d) Strengthening institutional and technical capacity to systematically integrate gender perspectives and Indigenous, traditional and local knowledge into the prioritization, design, implementation and monitoring of adaptation actions, including developing indicators for monitoring inclusion, developing methodologies for facilitating participation and documenting outcomes of the adaptation actions.

[22] As per para. 146(e) of the MPGs.

Annex II

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

BTR1 of Zimbabwe. Available at https://unfccc.int/first-biennial-transparency-reports.

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"Reviews on a voluntary basis of the information reported pursuant to decision 18/CMA.1, annex, chapter IV, and respective training courses needed". Decision 9/CMA.4. FCCC/PA/CMA/2022/10/Add.2. Available at https://unfccc.int/documents/626570.

B. Additional information provided by the Party

Responses to questions during the review were received from Munashe Mukonoweshuro and Dingane Sithole (Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife of Zimbabwe), including additional material. The following references were provided by Zimbabwe and may not conform to UNFCCC editorial style as some have been reproduced as received:

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Zimstat. 2025. *Zimbabwe Food Balance Sheet 2021-2024*. Available at zimbabwe food balance sheet 2021-2024; https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/production/foodbalance/ZIMBABWE_FBS_REPORT_2024_FINAL.pdf.