



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

Addendum

Summary

This addendum to the report on 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, contains the results of the review of the consistency of the information submitted by the Party with those modalities, procedures and guidelines, and presents 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

2006 IPCC Guidelines	<i>2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i>
AD	activity data
BTR	biennial transparency report
CH ₄	methane
CO ₂	carbon dioxide
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
CRT	common reporting table
CTF	common tabular format
DC	degradable organic component
EF	emission factor
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FAOSTAT	Statistical Database of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FX	flexibility
GHG	greenhouse gas
IEF	implied emission factor
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
MLAFWRD	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development of Zimbabwe
MPGs	modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement
MRV	measurement, reporting and verification
N	nitrogen
N ₂ O	nitrous oxide
NA	not applicable
NDC	nationally determined contribution
NE	not estimated
NID	national inventory document
NIR	national inventory report
NO	not occurring
NZAGRC	New Zealand Agricultural Greenhouse Gas Research Centre
PaMs	policies and measures
QA/QC	quality assurance/quality control
TERT	technical expert review team
Zimstat	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

I. Areas of improvement¹ identified during the technical expert review of the Party's first biennial transparency report

1. Tables 1–14 present the results of the review of the consistency with the MPGs² of the information submitted by Zimbabwe in its BTR1. All recommendations and encouragements contained in the tables are for the next BTR or NIR, unless otherwise specified.

A. General reporting provisions

Table 1

Areas of improvement relating to general reporting provisions

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
1.1	Specified in paragraph 7 of the MPGs Further improvements	<p>Zimbabwe reported in its BTR1 (p.xii) that it used the national GHG inventory improvement plan guidance document developed by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife in 2023 to prepare the inventory for the BTR1 submission. The TERT noted that while no details of the national GHG inventory improvement plan are included in the BTR1, the NID contains information on a general inventory action plan that includes improving energy data, updating EFs for the agriculture sector, implementing remote sensing for the LULUCF sector, standardizing QC checklists, and implementing an expert training programme and peer-review system.</p> <p>During the review, the Party provided the TERT with a copy of the national GHG inventory improvement plan guidance document. The Party explained that it is developing a national improvement plan with the aim of compiling and prioritizing all improvements that have been identified at the category level.</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe, to the extent possible, to finalize its national GHG inventory improvement plan, or if this is not possible, finalize planned improvements for the key categories, and report the identified areas of improvement.</p>
1.2	Specified in paragraph 3 of decision 18/CMA.1 and paragraphs 38 and 79 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe submitted its BTR1 and CTF NDC tables on 31 December 2024. However, the CRTs were submitted on 17 February 2025 and subsequently resubmitted on 29 January 2026, the CTF support tables were submitted on 30 April 2025, the CTF NDC tables were resubmitted on 10 February 2026 and the NID was submitted on 2 February 2026.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that the late submissions and resubmissions were due to changes in institutional arrangements that resulted in delays in contracting experts, in particular those necessary for compiling the NID and the CRTs, and to the inconsistencies between the descriptions in the BTR1 and NID and the information reported in the CRTs and CTF tables, which are largely due to the lack of experience in using the ETF reporting tools. The Party informed the TERT that it has secured experts for compiling the BTR2, including the NID, CRTs and CTF tables. Nevertheless, the Party indicated that it has capacity-building needs related to using the ETF reporting tools for preparing both the CRTs and CTF tables.</p> <p>The TERT noted the date of submission of the NID and the CRTs and observed that it did not have sufficient time to conduct a thorough review of the NID submitted by the Party.</p>

¹ As referred to in paras. 7, 8, 146(d) and 162(d) of the MPGs, contained in the annex to decision 18/CMA.1.

² Decision 18/CMA.1, annex.

B. Greenhouse gas emissions and removals

Table 2

Areas of improvement relating to general findings on greenhouse gas emissions and removals

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
2.G.1	Specified in paragraph 19(c) of the MPGs Archiving	<p>Zimbabwe reported in NID table 2-10 that the archiving of calculation, key category analysis and uncertainty assessment spreadsheets, the NIR, QA/QC documents and the national GHG inventory improvement plan is the responsibility of a technical coordinator with the collaboration of an archiving coordinator within the Climate Change Management Department. However, the Party did not report the archiving procedures followed and activities conducted by the coordinators.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that all the data used for BTR1 preparation for all sectors are archived in the GHG inventory management system following the procedures specified in the QA/QC plan for the national GHG inventory and provided the TERT with a copy of the QA/QC plan.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide in the NIR a descriptive summary of the procedures followed and activities conducted by the staff involved in archiving information for the reported time series.</p>
2.G.2	Specified in paragraph 19 of the MPGs Institutional arrangements	<p>Zimbabwe reported in its NID (section 1.2) the institutional arrangements in place for national GHG inventory preparation, noting that technical working groups provide sector-specific expertise in data collection and verification. The Party also reported that its GHG inventory management system is under development but did not provide information about how the system will fulfil the functions related to inventory planning, preparation and management.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that the GHG inventory management system is an online platform for data input that has been further developed and contains information up until 2022.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide a comprehensive description of its GHG inventory management system, including details of how it will support the Party in carrying out its inventory planning, preparation and management functions.</p>
2.G.3	Specified in paragraph 41 of the MPGs Key category analysis	<p>Zimbabwe reported in the NID a key category analysis, using approach 1, for both level and trend assessment. However, the Party did not report the results of the key category analysis (with and without LULUCF) for the starting year of the time series (i.e. 1990). In addition, in CRT 7 the Party did not identify any key categories based on the trend assessment for 2022.</p> <p>During the review, the Party provided the key category analysis for 1990 (with and without LULUCF) and the trend assessment results, clarifying that the information was inadvertently omitted during the final stage of compilation of the NID and the CRTs, and indicated that it would strengthen its QA/QC procedures to prevent a similar omission from occurring again.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe improve its process for compiling data and information for inclusion in the NID and the CRTs, particularly the application of QA/QC procedures, to ensure that all information related to and results from the key category analysis are included in the NID and the CRTs.</p>
2.G.4	Specified in paragraph 39 of the MPGs Methods	<p>Zimbabwe reported in the NID the methods and EFs used to estimate GHG emissions. However, the Party reported those methods and EFs in CRT summary 3 as “NA”.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that the omission of data in CRT summary 3 arose mainly as a result of its lack of experience in using the ETF reporting tools.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report the methods and EFs used to estimate GHG emissions for the inventory consistently in CRT summary 3 and the NID.</p>
2.G.5	Specified in paragraphs 30–32 and 45 of the MPGs Notation keys	<p>The TERT noted that Zimbabwe did not apply notation keys consistently between the NID and the CRTs. Moreover, the Party did not explain in the NID or in CRT 9 why emissions from sources and removals by sinks for certain categories, subcategories and gases were reported as “NE”.</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
		<p>During the review, the Party clarified that information on categories for which emissions were and were not estimated is presented in the NID. The Party explained that it will enhance the capacity of its team so that it can include in its next submission an explanation on categories that were not included in the current submission.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide information on why notation keys were used in CRT 9 where numerical data were not available when completing the CRTs, in particular by indicating the reasons why emissions from sources and removals by sinks and associated data for specific sectors, categories and subcategories or gases were reported as “NE” and how insignificance was determined.</p>
2.G.6	Specified in paragraphs 35 and 46 of the MPGs QA/QC and verification	<p>Zimbabwe reported in its NID that the QA/QC plan for the national GHG inventory developed by the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife in 2023 was used in preparing the inventory for the BTR1 submission. The TERT noted that, while no details of the plan are included in the BTR1, the NID contains information on source-specific QA/QC activities implemented for selected categories. The TERT also noted that, in several chapters of the NID, cross references between the tables and figures were missing and/or incomplete, indicating that QA/QC procedures were not correctly applied.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that the cross references were inadvertently omitted during the final stage of compilation of the NID. The Party also provided the TERT with a copy of the QA/QC plan, which is designed to be used primarily by those involved in planning, preparing and compiling the inventory, including those involved in cross-sectoral analyses (e.g. uncertainty analysis) and QC and verification processes, as well as the independent experts involved in the QA process. The TERT noted that the QA/QC plan includes both general and sector-specific procedures, and is accompanied by forms, templates and checklists designed to facilitate a stepwise, systematic and comprehensive approach to QA/QC and data verification.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report the QA/QC plan and information on QA/QC procedures in the NID and improve the process of compiling the NID, particularly through the implementation of QA/QC procedures, to ensure that all information and results are correctly included in the final version of the NID.</p>
2.G.7	Specified in paragraph 44 of the MPGs Uncertainty analysis	<p>Zimbabwe reported the results of its uncertainty analysis in annex V to the NID, including uncertainties and data sources for selected categories (e.g. 1.D.1 international bunkers, 1.A.1.a public electricity and heat production, 1.A.2.a iron and steel, 2.A.1 cement production, 2.A.2 lime production, 2.A.3 glass production, and 3.G liming). However, the TERT noted that in several chapters of the NID, the table containing the uncertainty results for some categories is not included or the message “Error! Reference source not found” appears.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that the information on the uncertainty analysis was inadvertently omitted during the final stage of compilation of the NID.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide the results of the uncertainty analysis and corresponding data sources for all categories that were included in the analysis.</p>

Table 3

Areas of improvement of the reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and removals – energy sector

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
3.E.1	Specified in paragraph 36 of the MPGs Fuel combustion – reference approach – liquid and solid fuels – CO ₂	<p>The TERT noted that a comparison of CO₂ emissions from fuel combustion determined using the reference and sectoral approaches reported in CRT 1.A(c) shows significant differences for liquid and solid fuels for 2022 (71.3 per cent for liquid fuels and 37.4 per cent for solid fuels, with the reference approach yielding a lower CO₂ emission estimate than the sectoral approach for liquid fuels and a higher CO₂ emission estimate for solid fuels). Similar discrepancies between the reference and sectoral approaches were also observed for energy consumption values. Significant differences may indicate problems with the AD and parameters (such as net calorific values, carbon content and excluded carbon) used or with the</p>

ID#	Reporting requirement	Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement
3.E.2	<p>Specified in paragraphs 21 and 23 of the MPGs</p> <p>1.A Fuel combustion – sectoral approach – liquid and solid fuels – CO₂</p>	<p>calculations. In the NID (p.40) the Party reported that the AD for estimating emissions using the reference approach were obtained from the United Nations Statistics Division because the national energy balance was not complete.</p> <p>During the review, the Party noted that the reason for the large differences in values obtained by applying the different approaches could be related to the AD being collected at the sectoral level or to the lack of completeness of the data obtained from the United Nations Statistics Division, and that it is working with the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority, which collects and verifies data from all energy subsectors, to determine the exact reasons for the discrepancies between the reference and sectoral approaches.</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to continue working with the Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority on improving the completeness of energy data and with the Ministry of Energy and Power Development to improve the national energy balance and the comparability of CO₂ emission estimates for fuel combustion and energy consumption obtained using the reference and sectoral approaches.</p> <p>Zimbabwe reported in the NIR the following as key categories: CO₂ emissions from liquid and solid fuels for public electricity and heat production (category 1.A.1.a) and CO₂ emissions from liquid fuels for road transportation (category 1.A.3.b), railways (category 1.A.3.c) and other sectors (category 1.A.4.). However, the TERT noted that the Party applied a tier 1 method from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to estimate emissions for those categories. Zimbabwe indicated in the NID (section 1.9.4) that, owing to limited AD and resources, it was unable to estimate all emissions in line with the decision trees in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines and that the affected categories are identified in the national GHG inventory improvement plan.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that CO₂ emissions for all categories of the energy sector were estimated using a tier 1 method. Zimbabwe mentioned that it plans to use a tier 2 method for estimating CO₂ emissions for categories 1.A.1.a and 1.A.3.b for the BTR2.</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to make every effort to use a higher-tier method to estimate CO₂ emissions for categories 1.A.1.a, 1.A.3.b, 1.A.3.c and 1.A.4, which have been identified as key categories, and provide information on how it is addressing the matter or when it intends to implement a higher-tier method for categories 1.A.3.c and 1.A.4.</p>
3.E.3	<p>Specified in paragraph 47 of the MPGs</p> <p>1.A.2.a Iron and steel – solid fuels – CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O</p>	<p>Zimbabwe reported in the NID (section 3.1.7) that emissions from coke combustion in iron and steel production (category 1.A.2.a) are reported under manufacture of solid fuels and other energy industries (category 1.A.1.c). However, the TERT noted that the Party reported emissions for category 1.A.1.c as “NE” in CRT 1.A(a)s1.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that iron and steel production occurs in the country, but that AD on coke use in that process are not available. The Party mentioned that it is planning to collect such data from iron and steel industry operators.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe collect AD on coke use in iron and steel production to enable it to estimate emissions for category 1.A.2.a that include the emissions from coke combustion.</p>
3.E.4	<p>Specified in paragraph 47 of the MPGs</p> <p>1.A.3.e.i Pipeline transport – liquid fuels – CO₂, CH₄ and N₂O</p>	<p>Zimbabwe reported in the BTR1 (p.24) that for pipeline transport (category 1.A.3.e.i), emissions were not estimated because AD were not available. However, the TERT noted that AD for this category were indeed reported, in CRT 1.A(a)s3 (e.g. 7,325.40 TJ for 2022), even though “NE” was reported for the corresponding emissions.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that pipeline transport occurs in the country, but no AD are available – the AD reported in CRT 1.A(a)s3 were included in error and do not correspond to category 1.A.3.e.i. The Party indicated that it will contact the company using the country’s pipelines about collecting AD for pipeline transport, and report emission estimates for the category in the BTR2.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe collect the necessary AD to estimate and report emissions for category 1.A.3.e.i.</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
3.E.5	Specified in paragraph 40 of the MPGs 1.B.1 Solid fuels – CH ₄	<p>Zimbabwe reported fugitive CH₄ emissions from charcoal and biochar production and coke production using the categories from the <i>2019 Refinement to the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories</i> (1.B.1.c.i and 1.B.1.c.ii) in NID table 3-86. However, the TERT noted that in CRT 1.B.1, the Party reported these emissions under categories 1.B.1.b.i and 1.B.1.b.ii. The TERT also noted that the values of the emissions reported in NID table 3-86 and CRT 1.B.1 are not consistent. In addition, Zimbabwe reported estimating fugitive CH₄ emissions from charcoal and biochar production using a country-specific CH₄ EF (NID p.135) but the value of the EF was not reported.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that the inconsistencies occurred during the finalization of the NID and the CRTs, and that the errors will be rectified in the next submission. The Party also explained that it used default EFs to estimate fugitive CH₄ emissions from charcoal and biochar production.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report the EF used to estimate fugitive CH₄ emissions from charcoal and biochar production; use the same categories to report the emissions in the NID as used in the CRTs; and ensure consistency in the reporting of emission values between the NID and the CRTs.</p>

Table 4

Areas of improvement of the reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and removals – industrial processes and product use sector

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
4.I.1	Specified in paragraph 47 of the MPGs 2.A.2 Lime production – CO ₂	<p>The Party reported CO₂ emissions from lime production (category 2.A.2) as “NE” in CRT 2(I).A-H for 2009 onward. However, no explanation for the use of this notation key was provided in the BTR1 or in CRT 9.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that lime production occurred in the country from 2009 onward but that the AD required to estimate emissions from this activity could not be obtained. The Party explained that inconsistencies in some of the available AD prevented the application of splicing techniques to address the data gaps and that a dedicated survey would be required to collect AD, as described in NID section 4.2.2. The Party indicated that the lack of AD could be addressed under its national GHG inventory improvement plan.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe collect the necessary AD to estimate and report CO₂ emissions from lime production.</p>
4.I.2	Specified in paragraph 31 of the MPGs 2.A.3 Glass production – CO ₂	<p>The Party reported CO₂ emissions from glass production (category 2.A.3) as “NE” for 2011 and 2014–2022 in CRT 2(I).A-H. However, no explanation for the use of this notation key was provided in the BTR1 or in CRT 9.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that no glass production occurred in 2011 owing to operational challenges faced by the sole glass producer in the country. The company ceased operations in 2014 and there was no glass production in 2015–2022, as described in NID section 4.2.3.c. The Party acknowledged that use of “NE” was incorrect and indicated that the correct notation key, “NO”, will be used in the next BTR. In this regard, Zimbabwe noted its need for capacity-building in using the ETF GHG inventory reporting tool.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe use “NO” to report AD and emissions for category 2.A.3 in CRT 2(I).A-H for the years in which glass production did not occur in the country.</p>
4.I.3	Specified in paragraph 40 of the MPGs 2.D.1 Lubricant use – CO ₂	<p>The Party reported a CO₂ IEF for lubricant use (in t CO₂/t) with an average value of 0.571 over the time series. However, the TERT noted that for 2009, the reported IEF is 0.247, which is 57 per cent below the average value, while lubricant use increased by 312 per cent compared with 2008.</p> <p>During the review, the Party acknowledged that incorrect AD were reported for 2009, which affected the IEF and emissions for that year. The Party informed the TERT that the AD reported for greases (1,109.781 TJ) should be 11.09781 TJ, that the emissions reported for greases (0.041 Gg CO₂) should be 4.069 Gg CO₂ and that the total emissions reported for lubricants (4.778 Gg CO₂) should be 8.816 Gg CO₂.</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
		The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report the correct AD for and emissions from lubricant use (category 2.D.1) for 2009.

Table 5

Areas of improvement of the reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and removals – agriculture sector

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
5.A.1	Specified in paragraphs 21 and 23 of the MPGs 3.A.1 Cattle – CH ₄	<p>Zimbabwe did not use the recommended methodology in terms of tier level for estimating CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation for other cattle (category 3.A.1.a.ii). The TERT noted that CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation for other cattle is a key category for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory (including and excluding LULUCF). In the NID (p.205) the Party explained that local information on specific livestock characteristics and feeds was not available, meaning that it could only apply a tier 1 method. Zimbabwe also indicated in the NID (section 1.9.4) that, owing to limited AD and resources, it was unable to estimate all emissions in line with the decision trees in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that as a result of collaboration between MLAFWRD and NZAGRC under the Climate Smart Agriculture Initiative (Eastern and Southern Africa programme) funded by the New Zealand Government, a tier 2 method that can be used for estimating those emissions has been developed. The tier 2 method will allow Zimbabwe to estimate country-specific EFs for 10 subcategories of dairy cattle and 11 subcategories of other cattle covering five production systems: intensive dairy, semi-intensive dairy, agropastoral, ranching/extensive and feedlot/intensive (for other cattle).</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to make every effort to estimate and report CH₄ emissions from enteric fermentation for all subcategories of other cattle using the tier 2 method developed by MLAFWRD and NZAGRC.</p>
5.A.2	Specified in paragraphs 21 and 23 of the MPGs 3.B.1 Cattle – N ₂ O	<p>Zimbabwe did not use the recommended methodology in terms of tier level for estimating N₂O emissions from manure management for other cattle (category 3.A.1.a.ii). The TERT noted that N₂O emissions from manure management for other cattle is a key category for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory (excluding LULUCF). In the NID (p.205) the Party explained that local information on specific livestock characteristics and feeds was not available, meaning that it could only apply a tier 1 method.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that the tier 2 method developed by MLAFWRD and NZAGRC will allow it to estimate country-specific values for daily volatile solids and annual nitrogen excretion rate by animal category. Manure management system AD will be obtained using expert judgment and survey results.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe estimate and report N₂O emissions from manure management for other cattle using the tier 2 method developed by MLAFWRD and NZAGRC.</p>
5.A.3	Specified in paragraphs 21 and 23 of the MPGs 3.D Direct and indirect N ₂ O emissions from agricultural soils – N ₂ O	<p>Zimbabwe did not use the recommended methodology in terms of tier level for estimating direct and indirect N₂O emissions from agricultural soils (category 3.D) owing to lack of data and resources. The Party reported in CRT 7 that direct and indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils are key categories for the starting year and the latest reporting year of the inventory (excluding LULUCF).</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that it has no immediate plans for developing a tier 2 method for estimating emissions for category 3.D. Further consideration will be given to this matter once the national GHG inventory improvement plan is finalized and priorities have been determined on the basis of resources needed and available. The TERT noted that the tier 2 method developed by MLAFWRD and NZAGRC could be used to estimate direct N₂O emissions from urine and dung deposited by grazing animals (category 3.D.1.c.)</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to make every effort to use a higher-tier method to estimate direct and indirect N₂O emissions from agricultural soils and until such a method is implemented and the emissions are reported, provide information on how it is addressing the matter or when it intends to implement a higher-tier method.</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
5.A.4	Specified in paragraphs 40 and 50 of the MPGs 3.F Field burning of agricultural residues – CH ₄ and N ₂ O	<p>Zimbabwe reported in the NID (p.220) that the agricultural residues burned in the country are mainly those of sugarcane, cotton and tobacco, and the Party provided in CRT 3 estimates of CH₄ and N₂O emissions from the field burning of agricultural residues (category 3.F). However, the TERT noted that the Party did not provide an explanation as to how those emissions were estimated. Moreover, Zimbabwe reported in the NID emissions from biomass burning in forest land, grassland and cropland under category 3.F (i.e. agriculture sector), even though, as noted by the TERT, the Party indicated in the NID (p.279) that, as part of its future improvements, it plans to allocate non-CO₂ emissions from biomass burning for all land-use categories to the LULUCF sector.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that all non-CO₂ emissions from biomass burning for LULUCF categories were reported under the agriculture sector to maintain consistency with the structure of its previous inventory.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report in the NID the methodologies, EFs and AD used to estimate the emissions, as reported in CRT 3, for category 3.F and report emissions from biomass burning for land-use categories under the LULUCF sector, as planned.</p>

Table 6

Areas of improvement of the reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and removals – land use, land-use change and forestry sector

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
6.L.1	Specified in paragraphs 21 and 23 of the MPGs 4. General (LULUCF) – CO ₂	<p>Zimbabwe identified CO₂ emissions from forest land remaining forest land (category 4.A.1), land converted to forest land (category 4.A.2), land converted to cropland (4.B.2), grassland remaining grassland (4.C.1) and land converted to grassland (4.C.2) as key categories. However, the TERT noted that the Party indicated in the BTR1 (p.52) that it used tier 1 methods for the entire LULUCF sector, including key categories, but also referred to the use of higher-tier methods for certain categories of the LULUCF sector in the executive summary of the BTR1 (p.x).</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that no tier 2 methods were applied for the LULUCF sector, including for key categories, owing to the unavailability of the disaggregated data required to develop country-specific EFs and estimate emissions for all carbon pools. Improvement of AD and development of EFs for all LULUCF categories is part of the national GHG inventory improvement plan, as indicated in the category-specific planned improvements in NID tables 6-9, 6-13, 6-18, 6-21, 6-25, 6-29 and 6-34.</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to make every effort to use a recommended method (tier 2 or higher) to estimate CO₂ emissions for the key categories 4.A.1, 4.A.2, 4.B.2, 4.C.1 and 4.C.2, and until such a method is implemented and the emissions are reported, provide information on how it is addressing the matter or when it intends to implement a higher-tier method for those categories.</p>
6.L.2	Specified in paragraph 40 of the MPGs Land representation – CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	<p>The TERT noted that Zimbabwe estimated land-use changes using only two land-cover maps (for 1992 and 2017), necessitating the application of constant annual conversion rates across the entire time series. This methodological limitation prevents the inventory from reflecting actual inter-annual land dynamics and masks the specific years in which deforestation occurred. The TERT observed that in the executive summary of the BTR1 (p.xi), the Party attributed the sector's emission trends primarily to biomass burning (for which annual data are available), while the significant impact of forest conversions, such as the 92.67 kha forest land to cropland and 158.06 kha forest land to grassland conversions that occurred in 2022 (CRT 4.1), was not analysed as a variable structural driver.</p> <p>During the review, the Party confirmed that LULUCF emissions are driven by a combination of fires and deforestation. The Party acknowledged both that the use of only two land-cover maps led to the application of constant land-use change rates across the entire time series, thereby masking annual variations, and the need to address this limitation. In this regard, the Party mentioned a planned improvement is under way, with support being provided by the Food and</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
		<p>Agriculture Organization of the United Nations for collecting data through sample-based surveys using the Collect Earth tool.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe improve the temporal resolution of its land representation to ensure time-series consistency by implementing its planned improvement by using sample-based assessment tools (such as Collect Earth) or, alternatively, use additional land-cover maps to generate annual or periodic land-use transition matrices.</p>
6.L.3	<p>Specified in paragraphs 32 and 47 of the MPGs</p> <p>4.B.1 Cropland remaining cropland – CO₂</p>	<p>Zimbabwe reported estimates of emissions and removals from cropland remaining cropland (category 4.B.1) as “NE” in CRT 4.B. However, the TERT noted that the Party did not provide any justification for the use of this notation key.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that emissions for this category could not be estimated owing to the lack of disaggregated data on crop types and soil management practices. The Party also clarified that it has included collecting the necessary data to estimate the emissions in its improvement plan (NID table 6-13).</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe collect the AD needed to estimate CO₂ emissions for category 4.B.1. If emissions for this category are insignificant in terms of their likely level, the TERT encourages the Party to provide in the NID the likely level of emissions to justify their exclusion on the basis of insignificance and their reporting as “NE”.</p>

Table 7

Areas of improvement of the reporting on greenhouse gas emissions and removals – waste sector

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
7.W.1	<p>Specified in paragraphs 21 and 23 of the MPGs</p> <p>5. General (waste) – CO₂ and CH₄</p>	<p>The Party did not use the recommended methodological tier level for estimating CH₄ emissions from solid waste disposal (category 5.A) and wastewater treatment and discharge (category 5.D) or CH₄ and CO₂ emissions from incineration and open burning of waste (category 5.C), which are key categories.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that it lacks data of sufficient quality to use with a higher-tier method for those categories. The Party pointed to the recently implemented Minimum Service Delivery Standards Indicators for Local Authorities (statutory instrument 170/2025), which require an improvement in the management of solid and liquid waste and will lead to an improvement in the quality of data available; however, the Party explained that in order to advance to a tier 2 method for the key categories, it requires capacity-building in designing and operationalizing an electronic system to collect the necessary AD.</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to make every effort to use a tier 2 method to estimate emissions for the key categories 5.A, 5.C and 5.D, in accordance with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines (vol. 5), and systematically collect the category-specific AD required, namely:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For category 5.A, AD (kt) on municipal solid waste and industrial solid waste disposed of at solid waste disposal sites (vol. 5, chap. 3, figure 3.1); (b) For category 5.C, AD (kt, wet weight) on waste incinerated and burned in the open (vol. 5, chap. 5, figure 5.1); (c) For category 5.D, AD on total organically degradable material in wastewater (kt DC/year) and nitrogen in effluent (kt N/year) for both domestic and industrial wastewater (vol. 5, chap. 6, figure 6.2). <p>The TERT also encourages Zimbabwe to provide information on how it is addressing the matter or when it intends to implement a higher-tier method for the key categories of the waste sector.</p>
7.W.2	<p>Specified in paragraph 40 of the MPGs</p> <p>5.A Solid waste disposal on land – CH₄</p>	<p>Zimbabwe did not provide information in its BTR1 on the criteria used to determine the distribution of waste deposited between managed and unmanaged waste disposal sites.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that it relied on a survey conducted on a sample of local authorities to determine the proportion of deposited waste allocated to managed and unmanaged waste disposal sites. This proportion was subsequently applied at the national level.</p>

ID#	Reporting requirement	Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement
7.W.3	Specified in paragraph 39 of the MPGs 5.C.1 Waste incineration – CO ₂ , CH ₄ and N ₂ O	<p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report in the NID the methodology used to determine the distribution of waste deposited between managed and unmanaged waste disposal sites.</p> <p>Zimbabwe reported emissions from waste incineration (category 5.C.1) in CRT 5.C. However, the TERT noted that in estimating those emissions, the Party used only AD associated with healthcare waste (kt, wet weight) and did not use any AD related to the incineration of municipal solid waste, industrial solid waste, hazardous waste or sewage sludge. Furthermore, Zimbabwe did not provide a discussion of methodological issues concerning waste incineration, as was done for the open burning of waste.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that the incineration of sewage sludge does not occur in the country and that the incineration of hazardous waste and industrial solid waste is not common practice in Zimbabwe. The Party indicated that most operators of incinerators at healthcare facilities do not have weighing devices to record waste quantities prior to incineration. As a result, AD for healthcare waste incineration were estimated using information from the <i>Mercury Inventory Report for Zimbabwe 2018 (Inventory Level 2)</i>, prepared by the Zimbabwean Environmental Management Agency. Given that healthcare waste is legally required to be incinerated, the Party assumed that the total amount of healthcare waste generated was equivalent to the amount incinerated. The Party also indicated its intention to include a more detailed discussion of methodological issues concerning waste incineration in its next submission.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report in the NID the methodology used to obtain the AD for estimating emissions from the incineration of healthcare waste; clarify the reasons for the absence of AD for estimating emissions from the incineration of municipal solid waste, industrial solid waste, hazardous waste and sewage sludge; and provide a description of methodological issues relevant to category 5.C.1.</p>
7.W.4	Specified in paragraphs 39 and 57 of the MPGs 5.D.1 Domestic wastewater – CH ₄ and N ₂ O	<p>Zimbabwe reported emissions from domestic wastewater (category 5.D.1) in CRT 5.D. However, the TERT noted that in estimating those emissions, the Party used a protein consumption value that is approximately 19 per cent higher than that found by the TERT in the <i>Zimbabwe Food Balance Sheet 2021–2024</i> prepared by Zimstat.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that the Zimstat report was published in 2025, after the BTR1 but before the NID was submitted. The data used for the BTR1 were obtained from FAOSTAT. Zimbabwe indicated that it will investigate the differences between the FAOSTAT and Zimstat data and use the appropriate data set.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report a consistent time series using country-specific data on protein consumption and provide in the NID a clear rationale for selecting the data set used in estimating emissions for category 5.D.1.</p>

C. Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

Table 8

Areas of improvement of the reporting on national circumstances and institutional arrangements

ID#	Reporting requirement	Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement
8.1	Specified in paragraph 62 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe did not provide a transparent overview of how it monitors the implementation and achievement of its NDC via the MRV arrangements outlined in its BTR1. While Zimbabwe mentioned its MRV arrangements in the description of its institutional arrangements, it did not describe the role of this system in monitoring the implementation of its NDC.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that the implementation of PaMs and programmes related to the NDC is tracked at the sector level by responsible line ministries against sector-specific monitoring and evaluation plans, with progress</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
		<p>reports from each sector being consolidated by the Climate Change Management Department. The achievement of mitigation targets at the national level is tracked by the national MRV system, which includes the national GHG inventory system. Progress in adaptation is tracked by both national- and sector-level monitoring and evaluation systems specific to adaptation actions. The Party clarified that it has not yet developed a dedicated tool for the MRV of measures related to the NDC. For such tracking, the Party relies on existing sectoral plans to monitor and report on progress. After discussions with the TERT, the Party expressed its intention to simplify its NDC tracking approach to focus on a single emission intensity indicator that is relevant to its NDC target. As such, Zimbabwe expects that its dedicated NDC MRV system can be simplified and focused on this single indicator.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide a transparent description of how it monitors the implementation and achievement of its NDC via the NDC MRV system, including by clarifying the role of the system in this process.</p>

Table 9

Areas of improvement of the description of the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement, including updates

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
9.1	Specified in paragraph 64 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe reported conflicting information on its NDC in the BTR1; namely, it described the target variously as an economy-wide absolute emission reduction target, a total emission reduction below a projected baseline target and an emission intensity reduction target. The TERT also found it unclear whether the Party reported progress in the CTF NDC tables against its initial NDC (submitted in August 2017), revised NDC (submitted in September 2021) or the most recent NDC (submitted in February 2025). Zimbabwe also did not provide a transparent description of the reference point(s), level(s), base year(s) or starting point(s) for its NDC, referring to different NDC baselines in the BTR1 (2010, 2020 and projected ‘business as usual’). It was not clear to the TERT which baseline or baselines are correct.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that its NDC target is a single-year emission intensity reduction target expressed in t CO₂ eq GHG emissions per capita, measured against a ‘business as usual’ projection, with the target year 2030. The implementation period is 2021–2030 and the target for reduction in emission intensity is 40 per cent. Zimbabwe also clarified that the information reported in its BTR1 is related to the NDC submitted on 24 September 2021, although the ‘business as usual’ scenario remains based on 2017 GHG inventory data as for the target in the previous NDC. The Party further clarified that current and future emissions per capita are estimated and projected respectively on the basis of the GHG inventory and population statistics.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide a single, consistent definition of its NDC target across the BTR, one that aligns with and refers to the relevant version of Zimbabwe’s NDC submitted under the UNFCCC, and describe the reference point(s), level(s), base year(s) or starting point(s) for the target.</p>

Table 10

Areas of improvement of the reporting of the information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
10.1	Specified in paragraph 65 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe reported seven indicators in CTF tables 4.1.1–4.1.6, namely, increase in area of plantation forests, reduction in CO₂ emission intensity of cement production, increase in area of forest land achieved by restoration of degraded land, reduction in N₂O emission intensity of nitric acid production, reduction in biomass burning, phasedown in the use of hydrofluorocarbons, reduction in electricity transmission and distribution losses, expansion of solar-derived energy and increase in amount of waste composted. However, an indicator relevant to tracking progress in achieving the Party’s NDC target – a reduction in GHG emissions per</p>

ID#	Reporting requirement	Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement
10.2	Specified in paragraph 67 of the MPGs	<p>capita of 40 per cent in 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario – was not reported.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that the indicators reported in CTF tables 4.1.1–4.1.6 are for monitoring the implementation of PaMs and not indicators for tracking progress in implementing and achieving the GHG emissions related NDC target. The Party indicated that it faced challenges in reporting information in the CTF NDC tables and mentioned its need for capacity-building support in this regard. The Party explained that t CO₂ eq per capita is the indicator used for tracking progress in reducing GHG emissions and provided updated information on the indicator that was used by the TERT to assess progress in the Party’s achievement of its NDC.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report the indicators that are relevant to tracking progress in implementing and achieving its NDC target, specifically the reduction in GHG emissions per capita of 40 per cent in 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario.</p>
10.3	Specified in paragraphs 68, 69 and 77 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe did not update projections for the ‘business as usual’ scenario in 2030 such that they are consistent with the latest GHG inventory (2024). The TERT noted that until the projections are updated, it is not possible to accurately assess the Party’s progress in achieving the NDC target, which is a reduction in GHG emissions per capita of 40 per cent in 2030 compared with the ‘business as usual’ scenario.</p> <p>During the review, the Party explained that projections were previously developed as part of the process to develop and revise its NDC target and assess the emission reduction potential of PaMs. The Party clarified that the projections were not updated owing to capacity constraints but that it plans to include updated projections for the baseline in its next BTR.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide the most recent information for each indicator selected for tracking progress in implementing and achieving its NDC target, including information on baselines that is consistent with the latest available GHG inventory.</p> <p>Regarding the provision of the most recent information for each selected indicator for each reporting year during the implementation period of its NDC, Zimbabwe provided limited information in the BTR1 and in CTF table 4. The TERT noted that the data reported in the table were incomplete, inconsistent and often seemingly incorrect. The structured summary provided by Zimbabwe to track progress in implementing and achieving its NDC was incomplete and the TERT found the relevance of some of the information reported therein unclear.</p> <p>During the review, the Party acknowledged that the information provided in its BTR1 submission relating to this reporting requirement and the comparison of each selected indicator with identified baselines, including the information thereon presented in the structured summary, was incomplete and noted that the indicators reported in CTF table 4 were for tracking progress in implementing PaMs, not in achieving the NDC. The Party explained that improving its reporting on selected indicators will be a focus area for the next BTR and that it envisages requiring capacity-building support in this regard. After discussions with the TERT, the Party expressed its intention to simplify its NDC tracking approach to focus on a single indicator, emission intensity, which is relevant to tracking progress in achieving its NDC. This indicator is to be based on the difference between t CO₂ eq GHG emissions per capita projected for 2030 (the target year) and t CO₂ eq GHG emissions per capita estimated from the most recently available GHG inventory data and population statistics. The Party provided the TERT with quantitative information for this indicator for 2022. Furthermore, it indicated that the information on the indicators for tracking the implementation of PaMs currently included in BTR1 section 2.4, on NDC tracking progress, could be moved to section 2.5 of the next BTR, on PaMs, to avoid confusion as to what the indicators are for.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe improve the completeness and transparency of its reporting on the most recent information for each selected indicator during the implementation period of its NDC in the CTF tables and in the</p>

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
		structured summary by reporting only on indicators that are relevant to its NDC target.
10.4	Specified in paragraphs 71, 72 and 74 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe indicated in its BTR1 its intention to account for progress in implementing and achieving its NDC by reporting on progress in implementing PaMs for each sector covered by the NDC using a series of indicators. However, the Party’s description of methodologies and accounting approaches was not consistent with the MPGs as the indicators reported are not relevant for tracking progress in implementing and achieving the NDC.</p> <p>During the review, the Party clarified that it has not yet established a quantified emission pathway or an NDC-specific emissions accounting framework that directly links total national GHG emissions and removals to NDC achievement. After discussions with the TERT, the Party expressed its intention to simplify its NDC tracking approach by focusing on a single indicator, emission intensity, relevant to its NDC target. The adoption of this approach will address the incompleteness and transparency issues identified in the description of methodologies and accounting approaches in the BTR1 and the lack of transparency regarding the role of the national GHG inventory in the accounting of Zimbabwe’s NDC.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide a comprehensive description of each methodology and/or accounting approach used for tracking progress against its selected indicators that are relevant to the NDC target, in particular a description of which national GHG inventory and population statistics are used to calculate a single emission intensity value, reported as t CO₂ eq GHG emissions per capita, and how the calculation is performed.</p>

Table 11

Areas of improvement of the reporting on mitigation policies and measures, actions and plans, including those with mitigation co-benefits resulting from adaptation actions and economic diversification plans, related to implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
11.1	Specified in paragraph 80 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe included several tables in its BTR1 listing PaMs for key sectors (e.g. BTR1 table ES6 and table 2.1). Together, the tables include 17 PaMs. However, in CTF table 5, only 12 PaMs are reported, leading to an inconsistency in reporting between the BTR1 and the CTF tables.</p> <p>During the review, Zimbabwe explained that according to its understanding, only PaMs implemented during the NDC implementation period are to be reported in CTF table 5. BTR1 table 2.1 includes some PaMs that were implemented before the NDC implementation period. Zimbabwe indicated that it will include all PaMs in both the BTR and CTF table 5 for the next submission.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe report consistent information on its PaMs in the BTR and CTF table 5, focusing on those PaMs that have the most significant impact on GHG emissions and removals, or describe why there are differences in the reporting on PaMs between the BTR and CTF table 5.</p>
11.2	Specified in paragraph 86 of the MPGs	<p>In CTF table 5, Zimbabwe stated that it had applied flexibility in terms of reporting on expected and achieved emission reductions for some of its PaMs. The Party also stated the sources of data used to estimate the expected and achieved emission reductions as “desk-based research”, but more information, including references, about this research was not provided for those PaMs with estimated emission reduction impacts.</p> <p>During the review, Zimbabwe acknowledged the lack of referenced data sources to substantiate the expected and achieved reduction impacts of its PaMs, which it considers to be a capacity-related issue. The Party indicated that capacity-building is required for it to further develop data and measurement systems for PaMs and to describe them in a more robust manner in the BTR2.</p> <p>The TERT recommends that Zimbabwe provide, to the extent possible, information related to the methodology used to estimate expected and achieved GHG emission reductions resulting from its PaMs.</p>

Table 12

Areas of improvement of the summary of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
NA	NA	No areas of improvement identified

Table 13

Areas of improvement of the projections of greenhouse gas emissions and removals

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
13.1	Specified in paragraph 92 of the MPGs	<p>Zimbabwe reported in BTR1 section 2.7 that owing to capacity constraints, it did not develop or report projections of GHG emissions but that it plans to do so in the next reporting cycle. In CTF table 7, the Party indicated its use of the flexibility provision for GHG emission projections by reporting “FX”.</p> <p>During the review, the Party confirmed that it does not have the capacity to develop or report GHG emission projections and indicated that it applied flexibility in accordance with paragraph 92 of the MPGs.</p> <p>The TERT encourages Zimbabwe to report projections of GHG emissions and removals.</p>

Table 14

Areas of improvement of other information relevant to tracking progress in implementing and achieving the nationally determined contribution under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Description of area of improvement with recommendation or encouragement</i>
NA	NA	No areas of improvement identified

II. Capacity-building needs³ identified by the Party and by the technical expert review team in consultation with the Party during the technical expert review of its first biennial transparency report

2. Table 15 presents capacity-building needs identified by the Party and by the TERT in consultation with the Party during the technical expert review of its BTR1.

Table 15

Capacity-building needs identified in consultation with the Party

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Area in which capacity-building is needed</i>
General reporting		
1_CBN.1	Specified in paragraphs 38, 79, 82 and 101 of the MPGs	Effectively using the ETF reporting tools in preparing CRTs and CTF tables for submission (high priority)
NIR – general		
2.G_CBN.1	Specified in paragraph 29 of the MPGs	Using Monte Carlo simulation, in addition to approach 1, to quantitatively estimate uncertainty of the emissions and removals for all source and sink categories (medium priority)
2.G_CBN.2	Specified in paragraphs 20 and 31 of the MPGs	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 (high priority)
NIR – energy		

³ As referred to in paras. 7, 8 and 162(d) of the MPGs.

<i>ID#</i>	<i>Reporting requirement</i>	<i>Area in which capacity-building is needed</i>
3.E_CBN.1	Specified in paragraph 23 of the MPGs	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 (high priority)
3.E_CBN.2	Specified in paragraph 23 of the MPGs	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 (high priority)
NIR – industrial processes and product use		
4.I_CBN.1	Specified in paragraphs 20 and 47 of the MPGs	Collecting consistent AD for the entire time series for lime production (high priority)
NIR – agriculture		
5.A_CBN.1	Specified in paragraph 40 of the MPGs	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 (high priority)
5.A_CBN.2	Specified in paragraph 40 of the MPGs	Developing information technology tools for collecting, managing and analysing AD and other parameters necessary for estimating emissions from enteric fermentation and manure management (high priority)
NIR – LULUCF		
6.L_CBN.1	Specified in paragraph 21 of the MPGs	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 ₂ O emissions for key categories of the LULUCF sector (high priority)
6.L_CBN.2	Specified in paragraph 26 of the MPGs	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 (high priority)
NIR – waste		
7.W_CBN.1	Specified in paragraph 21 of the MPGs	Developing a comprehensive data-collection system to enable the structured collection, management and tracking of AD for key categories of the waste sector (see ID# 7.W.1 for detailed information on the AD needed) (high priority)
Information necessary to track progress in implementing and achieving the NDC under Article 4 of the Paris Agreement		
8_CBN.1 ^a	Specified in paragraphs 92–102 of the MPGs	Developing projections of GHG emissions, ensuring that the projections fulfil the reporting requirements of the MPGs and can be reported in the BTRs (high priority)
8_CBN.2 ^a	Specified in paragraphs 80 and 85 of the MPGs	Developing methods for estimating the GHG emission reduction impact of PaMs (high priority)
8_CBN.3	Specified in paragraph 90 of the MPGs	Developing approaches and methodologies for generating data and information related to the economic and social impacts of PaMs (low priority)

^a Capacity-building need identified by the TERT in consultation with the Party relating to the flexibilities applied by it as per the MPGs.

Annex

Documents and information used during the review

A. Reference documents

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

BTR1 CTF tables of Zimbabwe.

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IPCC. 2006. *2006 IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories*. S Eggleston, L Buendia, K Miwa, et al. (eds.). Hayama, Japan: Institute for Global Environmental Strategies. Available at <http://www.ipcc-nggip.iges.or.jp/public/2006gl>.

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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); https://www.zimstat.co.zw/wp-content/uploads/production/foodbalance/ZIMBABWE_FBS_REPORT_2024_FINAL.pdf.
