



National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Roadmap for Zimbabwe

April 2019

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
Climate Change Management Department



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The NAP Global Network was created in 2014 to support developing countries in advancing their NAP processes, and help accelerate adaptation efforts around the world. To achieve this, the Network facilitates sustained South-South peer learning and exchange, supports national-level action on NAP development and implementation, and enhances bilateral support for adaptation and climate-sensitive sectors through donor coordination. The Network's members include participants from more than 120 countries involved in developing and implementing National Adaptation Plans, as well as 11 donor members. Financial support for the Network has been provided by Austria, Canada, Germany and the United States. The Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD). For more information, visit www.napglobalnetwork.org.

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Foreword

Climate change is a global developmental challenge that is causing widespread impacts on socioeconomic development through increased intensity of weather extremes such as droughts, heatwaves, shifts in seasons and intense storms and associated impacts. Anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions which are the principal cause of today's changes in the climate system are expected to continue disrupting weather patterns for the rest of this century. This calls for countries to adapt to the changing climate by integrating climate change responses into development planning, activities and budgeting.

In 2014, Zimbabwe crafted a National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) and completed the National Climate Policy in 2017 in which climate change adaptation is treated as a national priority. The next step is to ensure the integration of climate change adaptation in national, provincial and district-level development planning processes. To enable a systematic approach to this planning process, Zimbabwe decided to follow the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Process as provided for by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), to be guided by a clear roadmap.

The objective of the NAP Roadmap is to identify key activities that will realize the country's NAP, their timelines, possible key milestones to note during project implementation as well as key actors responsible for their delivery. The roadmap divides the scope of work into the following elements: i) laying the groundwork and addressing gaps through stocktaking to identify available information on adaptation activities, addressing capacity gaps and assessing climate vulnerabilities; ii) analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios; and other studies at sector, sub-national, national and other appropriate levels; iii) prioritizing climate change adaptation, developing an implementation strategy, enhancing capacity for planning, promoting coordination and resource mobilization as well as financing of the NAP; iv) reporting, monitoring and review of the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps; iteratively updating the national adaptation plans; conducting outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness.

Based on this roadmap, with support from the Green Climate Fund, Zimbabwe will in the years 2019 to 2021 clearly define its climate change adaptation agenda and mainstream climate change into development planning based on this roadmap.

The Government of Zimbabwe appreciates the support provided by the NAP Global Network and other stakeholders in the development of this roadmap.



Washington Zhakata
Director, Climate Change Management Department/ UNFCCC & GCF Focal Point

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

COP	Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC
DRM	disaster risk management
GCF	Green Climate Fund
LEG	Least Developed Countries Expert Group
MLAWCRR	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NDCs	Nationally Determined Contributions
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Climate Change in Zimbabwe

Climate change is a significant threat to Zimbabwe's socioeconomic development, and the Government of Zimbabwe regards climate as a top priority in its development efforts. The country is witnessing increased intensity of severe weather events, particularly droughts, prolonged intra-sessional dry spells, extreme storms associated with widespread hail and flash flooding, increasing incidences of heatwaves and related health challenges. These have disrupted the agricultural economy, hydroelectricity production, human settlements while also affecting critical communications and social infrastructure. Significant amounts of resources are being channelled by the government and international organizations toward humanitarian activities for communities who would otherwise take care of themselves under a normal climate.

The World Bank (2014) and Zimbabwe's Third National Communication to the UNFCCC (GoZ, 2017b) make use of the CSIRO MK3 Global Circulation Model projections for the 2040s to make recommendations for medium-term planning and vulnerability reduction. In brief, the model shows that climate change in Zimbabwe will see increased high temperature and rainfall variability (and extremes) as well as a shift toward a delayed start of the rainy season.

The country's economic blueprint, the Zimbabwe Transitional Stabilization Programme (2018) notes the need to adapt to climate change in paragraphs 961 to 971 and 1216 to 1224. Paragraph 1219 specifically notes the need to increase adaptive capacity, strengthen human and institutional systems, and improve awareness. This is a significant improvement from the previous blueprint, ZimAsset (2013 to 2018) which largely treated climate change as only a food security issue. The UNDP Zimbabwe Human Development Report (2017) notes that a better understanding of the effects of climate change on human development is imperative to combating climate change.

1.2 Administrative and Planning Country Context

Zimbabwe is a unitary state, and most planning and budgetary allocation is centralized in the capital, Harare. The country is divided into 10 provinces. The provinces are divided into 59 rural districts and urban municipalities. These are further divided into wards, which typically consist of a few villages or farms in the rural context and a few suburbs in the urban context. However, as envisaged under the 2013 Constitution of Zimbabwe, the government is taking steps toward devolution of planning authority to Provincial Councils, which will be responsible for development and economic planning in their respective areas. Some analysis of climate hazards has been done countrywide at the ward level by UNDP under the Zimbabwe Resilience Building Fund, but the work lacks future scenario projections.

Socioeconomic planning is also done on a sector-by-sector basis. The National Climate Change Responses Strategy provides strategies to fight climate change in the following sectors: Agriculture and Food Security; Energy; Transport; Disaster Risk Management and Social Infrastructure; Waste Management; Health; Vulnerable Groups; Children and Youth; Mining; Tourism; Industry and Commerce; Water and Land-use and Forestry. In addition, the Strategy proposes a climate change management government structure that mimics that of the rest of government: National, Provincial, District and Ward.

1.3 Background to Adaptation Planning

The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) (n.d.) defines climate change adaptation as

adjustments in ecological, social or economic systems in response to actual or expected climatic stimuli and their effects or impacts. It refers to changes in processes, practices and structures to moderate potential damages or to benefit from opportunities associated with climate change. In simple terms, countries and communities need to develop adaptation solution and implement action to respond to the impacts of climate change that are already happening, as well as prepare for future impacts.

These adjustments and changes are best managed at the national and sub-national level since adaptation is very context-specific: it is closely intertwined with local climate, livelihood options, culture and traditions, ecosystems, hydrology, governance structure, levels of poverty and even political dynamics.

Mullan (2013) notes that the 17th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC (COP17) held in Durban, South Africa brought climate change adaptation to the fore as important arm of climate action for Africa by adopting a decision on National Adaptation Plans (NAPs). The decision contains guidelines for developing NAPs that include initial preparation (assessing needs including via participatory consultation), implementation strategies (prioritization, institutional and regulatory framing), and reporting, monitoring and review (including reporting on effectiveness) of NAPs. Recognizing the context-specific nature of adaptation, the decision states the NAPs should be country-owned and country-driven and not prescriptive in nature.



2.0 Stakeholder Feedback and Overview

2.1 Purpose of the Summary

The Government of Zimbabwe will be developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Readiness during the period 2019–2021, building on a pilot project, “Scaling up Adaptation through Integrated Planning Systems” (2015–2018), that focused on increasing knowledge and understanding of climate change issues as well as piloting mainstreaming climate change into development frameworks in three pilot districts; Buhera, Chiredzi and Chimanimani.

A well consulted and holistic adaptation roadmap is the foundation for initiating work on Zimbabwe’s NAP. Stakeholder understanding and buy-in are vital for preparing the nation to participate in the NAP development process. The summary of the Stakeholder Feedback provides useful information to inform the development of the NAP roadmap. It provides a snapshot of the levels of awareness of the climate change agenda and the need for planned interventions at the district, provincial and national levels. The semi-structured interview (administered through a questionnaire) regarding the development of the NAP roadmap further outlines the levels of acceptability or rejection of the initiative.

It has become apparent from the summary of stakeholder feedback that stakeholders welcome a National Adaptation Plan that brings order to the often uncoordinated and unfocused interventions that have defined the climate change discourse in Zimbabwe. However, stakeholders noted that the plan ought to have a local finance strategy for it to be sustainable and truly country-driven.

2.2 Summary of Key Issues/Main Takeaways

It was key to learn how the different stakeholders view climate change and the need for urgent organized interventions. By outlining the roles and potential responsibilities of the central government, local government, parastatals, civil society organizations, development partners, private sector and vulnerable groups, stakeholders have demonstrated some level of understanding and appreciation of the need to address climate change. Box 1 presents the key findings and recommendations from the stakeholder engagement.

Box 1. Summary of key messages from the stakeholder feedback

- i. Over 80 per cent of the respondent stakeholders will be involved in national capacity building activities and the actual implementation of the NAP. About 30 per cent of the stakeholders will complement government efforts to effectively coordinate the NAP development process, while about 50 per cent will be involved in finance/resource mobilization. Academic representatives will mostly be working on research and capacity building.
- ii. There is a need for establishment of a permanent coordination office for national adaptation planning within the Climate Change Management Department to ensure existing coordination and governance structures are improved to manage the NAP process effectively.
- iii. The inclusion of vulnerable groups (people living with disabilities, children, economically marginalized) in the NAP formulation process right from the start through to the conclusion of the NAP and beyond will be critical to ensure the process “leaves no one behind.”
- iv. Concerns on gender inclusion/mainstreaming relate to lack of awareness and capacity on gender-related issues and therefore require capacity building of the ministry at all levels (national, provincial and district level) starting with widespread education and awareness not only on adaptation but mitigation actions with adaptation co-benefits as well.
- v. There is need for development of a communication strategy for relaying climate change information to all concerned stakeholders as well as an effective feedback mechanism.
- vi. It is important to maintain and strengthen the NAP Working Groups established under the pilot project (in Buhera, Chiredzi and Chimanimani) to enable government to obtain better results from the NAP development process.
- vii. The NAP Working Groups should be supported by adaptation specific subcommittees to strengthen adaptation planning at all levels of development planning.
- viii. There is need for training manual/training modules on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into national and sub-national development planning. These resource materials should build and expand upon the Climate Change Adaptation training manual developed under the project Scaling up Adaptation Through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems in order to facilitate the development of District Adaptation Plans.
- ix. Development of climate change scenarios and conduct vulnerability assessments are necessary to inform the National Adaptation Plan, as the NAP is responsive to the impact of climate change in Zimbabwe.
- x. There is also a need to conduct a situational analysis to identify gaps and opportunities since the NAP process was launched in 2015 based on work done by other organizations such as the University of Zimbabwe, the International Crops Research Institute in the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) and the World Bank on future climate scenarios.
- xi. Capacity building of the Meteorological Services Department (within the NAP development timeframe) to provide accurate and useful information for adaptation strategies as well as integrate the NAP process into the National Framework for Climate Services is necessary.
- xii. An integrated database management system for climate data collection needs to be developed, allowing for collation of all information stored on institutional climate databases and the systematic storage of climate data.
- xiii. An accessible online climate change information portal should be built to translate complicated technical information into actionable statements relevant to all stakeholders, including rural and urban communities.
- xiv. A system to appraise adaptation options needs to be developed that accounts for the economic, ecological, and social costs and benefits of adaptation measures that should be considered.
- xv. On climate finance, there is a need for development of a resource mobilization strategy identifying potential resources to potentially fund NAP implementation, addressing the urgent need for mobilization of financial resources dedicated to adaptation research programs.
- xvi. There needs to be increased publicity of the NAP process—including through involvement of high-level officials—in the form of short documentaries, print media articles, exhibitions and radio programs on the implementation of the NAP process in Zimbabwe.

3.0 The NAP Roadmap

3.1 Executive Summary

Despite the development of a policy and institutional framework to support climate change governance—notably through the National Climate Policy, the National Climate Change Response Strategy and the Nationally Determined Contributions among others—Zimbabwe’s capacity to implement and enforce such guidelines and policies is challenged by multiple factors. These factors include: i) limited institutional and technical capacity within the government, particularly the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement to advance the NAP process; ii) insufficient and inaccessible climate information to inform decision making; iii) limited financial resource mobilization to fund climate change adaptation and iv) inadequate review processes to monitor the effectiveness of adaptation planning.

By supporting the development of the Zimbabwe’s National Adaptation Plan, the Green Climate Fund NAP Readiness Project will address these gaps. It is then necessary to forecast in detail how they are to be addressed—hence this roadmap, which provides an overarching framework of how the Government of Zimbabwe plans to develop its National Adaptation Plan from 2019 to 2021. It provides a general overview or operational plan of what needs to take place for the NAP process to be undertaken.

The objective of the NAP Roadmap is to identify key activities that will realize the country’s NAP, their timelines, possible key milestones to note during project implementation as well as key actors responsible for their delivery. It is expected that the NAP will use a comprehensive approach to address adaptation needs in the country, and will provide guidance to all government entities and all partners interested in supporting Zimbabwe in adaptation. This applies to national, sectoral and local level planning.

Where Is Zimbabwe Coming From?

Realizing the threats and impacts of climate change (and with support from UNDP) in 2015 Zimbabwe launched its National Adaptation Planning Process. The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) seeks to enhance Zimbabwe’s resilience to the impacts of climate change, recognizing the vulnerability of the country while mainstreaming climate change in all socioeconomic sectors underpinning the economy. In developing the NAP the country is guided by the guidelines developed by the UNFCCC LDC Expert Group (LEG) on NAP processes. Launching the NAP process was part of laying the groundwork for adaptation planning in Zimbabwe. To this end, the country has conducted a stocktaking of climate adaptation issues to determine whether it has adequate technical, institutional capacities (as well as a climate change knowledge base) to proceed in developing and implementing a NAP

The Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) was operationalized in 2015. This was a progressive step toward more coherent climate change planning in Zimbabwe, but the challenge is that the department consists of only approximately 15 staff, 10 of whom are permanent members of the public service establishment. The country’s NAP progress and development is consequently restricted by human resources. In addition, the department is not yet decentralized because of limited technical capacity at national, regional, provincial, district and community levels. The

decentralization of certain functions such as the organization of stakeholder consultations to provincial and district offices, has not yet occurred. As a result, local contexts are not adequately incorporated, and climate change considerations are not integrated into—or budgeted for—in development planning at a local level.

The Purpose of the NAP Process in Zimbabwe

Given the above, the main goal of the NAP process in Zimbabwe is integrating climate change adaptation into national and sub-national planning processes in relevant economic and social development sectors (GoZ - GCF Project Proposal, 2018). Firstly, the NAP formulation and implementation process will strengthen existing institutional structures, coordination procedures and financial mechanisms, where possible, to contribute to the progress already made by the government. Secondly, the NAP will be a vehicle for climate change mainstreaming into the Water, Agriculture, Energy, Health, Infrastructure, Forest and Biodiversity sectors as highlighted in the National Climate Policy (2017a). Thirdly, it will enhance the technical capacity to integrate climate change in ministries responsible for managing the country's climate-sensitive economic sectors as well as education and research institutions as identified in the National Climate Change Response Strategy.

At present, many sectoral and cross-sectoral policies, strategies and plans in Zimbabwe do not explicitly consider climate change, save for a few that were developed after the Climate Change Department was established. For example, within the outgoing economic blueprint—ZimAsset (2013)—the only cluster to have an output directly linked to climate change is the food security and nutrition cluster. The limited integration of climate change into cross-sectoral planning consequently threatens the sustainability of Zimbabwe's socioeconomic development. Despite these limitations, there exists a foundation under which future working groups could be strengthened to serve as cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms for advancing the NAP process.



The NAP process will strengthen coordination of climate change-related committees such as the NDC Steering Committee, the Zimbabwe Vulnerability Assessment Committee (ZimVAC) and the Climate Change Working Group. It will tackle the limited public–private–community partnerships relating to climate change considerations such as disaster risk management and socioeconomic development in Zimbabwe, which are currently insufficient.

The other strategic interventions by the NAP process will be:

- Strengthening the role of private sector in adaptation planning.
- Enhancing of the capacity of Government to develop bankable projects through trainings.
- Improving management of background climate information to inform climate change planning.
- Crafting a proactive resource-mobilization strategy for identifying and applying for international climate finance as requests for funds are primarily reactive at present, focusing on emergency relief rather than climate change risk reduction, preparedness and adaptation.
- Developing a coordinated monitoring and evaluation policy for programs and projects, as many institutions within the government do not currently have a systematic approach to monitoring and evaluation.

NAP Process Coordination and Timeframe

The Climate Change Management Department is the Government arm responsible for the coordination of climate change issues to ensure the country moves along a low-carbon and resilient economic development trajectory. The department will coordinate the NAP process in Zimbabwe. Day-to-day management of the process will be through a project management unit with guidance from the Climate Change Management Director and periodic reporting to a project steering committee. The timeframe for developing the NAP is three years—2019 to 2021, after which the implementation phase takes place. The proposed activities in the roadmap will fill in the gaps identified in the stocktaking process while also conforming to the UNFCCC guidelines for adaptation planning.

To enhance coordination by the Climate Change Management Department, stakeholder consultations emphasized the need for capacity building of government technical staff toward eventual mainstreaming of climate change in all relevant socioeconomic sectors of the economy. The consultations also particularly flagged as urgent the need to enhance climate information management as well as an accessible climate change information portal in aiding coordination capabilities of the department.

Overview of the Main Elements of the NAP Process

In accordance with UNFCCC guidelines, the NAP process will follow a country-driven, gender-sensitive, participatory and fully transparent approach, taking into consideration vulnerable groups, communities and ecosystems. It will be based on and guided by the best available science and, as appropriate, traditional and Indigenous knowledge with a view to integrating adaptation into relevant social, economic and environmental policies and actions. It will not be prescriptive, nor result in the duplication of efforts undertaken in-country, but facilitate country-owned, country-driven action. The Least Developed Countries Expert Group (LEG) NAP guidelines are divided into four main elements namely:

Laying the groundwork and addressing gaps: This element entails the initiating and launching of the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) process, including stocktaking to identify available information on adaptation activities, climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation. It also involves assessing any gaps and needs in the NAP process enabling environment. The element further requires addressing capacity gaps and weaknesses in undertaking the NAP process, comprehensively and iteratively assessing development needs and climate vulnerabilities.

Preparatory elements: This element entails analyzing current climate and future climate change scenarios; assessing climate vulnerabilities and identifying adaptation options at sector, sub-national, national and other appropriate levels. It further involves the review/appraisal of adaptation options, compiling and communicating national adaptation plans, and integrating climate change adaptation into national/sub-national development and sectoral planning. Overall, the element ensures that the background information necessary for adaptation planning is managed well in order to inform policy effectively.

Implementation strategies: This element focuses on prioritizing climate change adaptation; developing a (long-term) national adaptation implementation strategy; enhancing capacity for planning and implementation of adaptation; and promoting coordination and synergy at the regional level and with other multilateral environmental agreements. This element covers the aspect of resource mobilization and financing of the NAP.

Reporting, monitoring and review: The element focuses on monitoring the NAP process; reviewing the NAP process to assess progress, effectiveness and gaps; iteratively updating the national adaptation plans; conducting outreach on the NAP process and reporting on progress and effectiveness. This element is crucial in adaptation planning, as it sets the pace for learning and feeding into the iteration of NAP to ensure the process is wholly owned, country-driven and addresses the country's climate change issues. A robust monitoring and evaluation system will need to be enacted for the NAP process.

What Are the Next Steps Following the NAP Roadmap?

The GCF Readiness project—the first concrete project financed by the Green Climate Fund in Zimbabwe—will have a high-level launch in February 2018. The NAP Roadmap, communication strategy and stakeholder engagement plan will be validated on the sidelines of the launch to ensure that the political and stakeholder buy-in required to propel the NAP agenda forward is garnered right from the start. The roadmap should inform both the event and subsequent NAP development process through use of the feedback gathered from key stakeholders in informing the GCF project implementation.

3.2 The NAP Roadmap Framework and Timeline

The National Adaptation Plan Roadmap presented below is based on the literature review, stakeholder consultations and reports from the Scaling Up Adaptation Project. It is based on the four components in approved GCF NAP Readiness Project which will be the main vehicle for the NAP process from 2019 to 2021.

Outcome	Indicative outputs	Indicative activities	Activity outputs	Responsibility	Year 1 (2019)				Year 2 (2020)				Year 3 (2021)							
					*Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4				
Component 1: Institutional capacity for the NAP process in Zimbabwe																				
Sub-Component / Outcome 1. Stakeholders' capacity to formulate and implement the NAP process in Zimbabwe enhanced.	1.1 NAP coordination and governance structures strengthened, and stakeholders' capacity built.	<p>1.1.1 Establish a permanent NAP Coordination Office including functions and structures (i.e., a steering committee, NAP technical team and coordination body) to operationalize the NAP process and ensure long-term climate change adaptation mainstreaming.</p> <p>1.1.2 Define and communicate the NAP process roadmap – including the NAP communication strategy, the NAP endorsement procedure and process for stakeholder involvement over the next three years.</p> <p>1.1.3 Formally launch the GCF NAP readiness project with high-level political as well as local support to facilitate formulation and implementation of the NAP.</p> <p>1.1.4 Scale up the national-, provincial- and district-level NAP Working Groups established under the EMA/UNDP project "Scaling up Adaptation through Strengthening Integrated Planning Systems (IPS)" by expanding their geographical reach to cover all provinces and sectors.</p>	<p>Project Steering Committee TORs crafted, members invited and first meeting held.</p> <p>Project Management Unit recruited and commences duties.</p> <p>NAP Roadmap and Communication Strategy documents produced and communicated to stakeholders.</p> <p>NAP Launch Report with detailed recommendations on GCF project implementation.</p> <p>TORs for national, provincial and district committees produced.</p> <p>National, provincial and district committee meeting reports produced.</p>	Climate Change Management Department MLAWCRR Human Resources Department																
	1.2 Stakeholders engaged through training and awareness campaigns, including the development of a training manual for the NAP process.	<p>1.2.1 Raise awareness of rural and urban communities, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and civil society organizations (CSOs) on current and future climate scenarios, climate change priorities, and investment opportunities to increase resilience to climate change in all 60 districts of Zimbabwe.</p> <p>1.2.2 Train vulnerable groups identified in the stakeholder mapping exercise on climate change adaptation initiatives and stakeholder involvement processes to ensure their active participation in the NAP process.</p> <p>1.2.3 Develop a training manual on the integration of climate change adaptation priorities into national and sub-national development planning by expanding upon the training manual for district adaptation plan already in place.</p> <p>1.2.4 Train instructors to disseminate guidelines, tools and all relevant information from the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3 to provincial and district-level administrators, local authorities, the NAP Working Group members and CSOs.</p>	<p>Identified vulnerable groups trained and training reports produced.</p>	Climate Change Management Department; Environmental Management Agency																
	1.3 National policies and sectoral development plans reviewed, and a periodic review process established.	<p>1.3.1 Review the progress made since the NAP process was initiated in September 2015, including a review of the Comprehensive Stocktaking Exercise for the NAP undertaken by the GoZ.</p> <p>1.3.2 Review district development plans and recommend opportunities for disaster risk management (DRM); integration of climate change adaptation using the training manual developed under Activity 1.2.3.</p> <p>1.3.3 Develop and institutionalize a strategy for the periodic review of cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.</p>	<p>NAP Development Progress Review Report</p> <p>Review report with recommendations for DRM and Climate Change Adaptation Integration</p> <p>Strategy for Period Review Document produced and institutionalized.</p>	Climate Change Management Department																

Outcome	Indicative outputs	Indicative activities	Activity outputs	Responsibility	Year 1 (2019)				Year 2 (2020)				Year 3 (2021)			
					*Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 2: Background preparatory elements to formulate the NAP																
Sub-Component / Outcome 2. Background information for formulating and implementing the NAP managed, and adaptation options prioritized.	2.1 Sustainable climate database management system to inform climate change adaptation established, including a long-term plan for operation and maintenance, established.	2.1.1 Undertake a gap analysis and needs assessment for a fully operational and sustainable climate information system in Zimbabwe, develop an integrated climate database and online climate change information portal.	Climate information system gap analysis and needs assessment report with recommendations on system design Fully functional integrated climate database and online climate change information portal	Climate Change Management Department Meteorological Services Department Consulting team												
		2.1.2 Analyze meteorological and hydrological data to inform past climate trends and develop downscaled climate scenarios for the periods 2020–2040, 2041–2060 and 2061–2080.	Detailed report of downscaled climate and hydrological past trends and projections	Meteorological Services Department National Water Authority Research Consultants												
		2.1.3 Develop regional vulnerability assessments using the downscaled climate scenarios developed under Activity 2.1.2 to inform provincial- and district-level adaptation planning in the medium- and long-term.	Detailed current and future vulnerability assessment report	Climate Change Management Department Research Consultants												
		2.1.4 Develop an operation and maintenance manual for the climate database management system developed under Activity 2.1.2.	O&M Manual for Climate Database Management developed.	Meteorological Services Department Climate Change Management Department Consultants												
		2.1.5 Train staff from relevant government departments on: i) project management, including budgeting, accounting and financial reporting; ii) information and communications technology; iii) climate monitoring and use of multiple climate data sources; iv) downscaling of climate change models; and v) the use of geographical information systems and remote sensing.	Officers trained in project management, ICT, climate data and GIS.	Academic and Research Institutions Climate Change Management Department Consultants												
2.2 Adaptation options appraised and prioritized.		2.2.1 Develop a system to appraise adaptation options, including the economic, ecological and social costs and benefits of adaptation measures and national criteria for prioritizing interventions.	Adaptation Appraisal System developed and documented.	Climate Change Management Department Consultants												
		2.2.3 Conduct an appraisal of adaptation options in all sectors at national and sub-national levels using the system developed in Activity 2.2.1 that identifies priority areas for interventions to build climate resilience.	Adaptation Appraisal Options Report for all sectors	Climate Change Management Department Consultants												

Outcome	Indicative outputs	Indicative activities	Activity outputs	Responsibility	Year 1 (2019)				Year 2 (2020)				Year 3 (2021)			
					*Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 3: Funding strategy development and implementation for the NAP process																
Sub-Component / Outcome 3 NAP implementation resources identified, and studies to inform medium- to long-term climate change adaptation investments conducted.	3.1 Costs of climate change adaptation mainstreaming in Zimbabwe estimated.	3.1.1 Undertake a study on adaptation costs of the economic sectors identified in the draft National Climate Policy and identify information gaps that may prevent a reliable estimation of climate change adaptation implementation costs in the medium and long terms. 3.1.2 Undertake a detailed economic study to fill information gaps and estimate the implementation costs of the adaptation interventions included in Zimbabwe's cross-sectoral and thematic area policies, strategies and plans.	Medium- to Long-term Adaptation Costs Study Document	Academic and Research institutions												
	3.2 Resource-mobilization strategy developed, and existing funding mechanisms revised.	3.2.1 Identify new financial sources to address the adaptation needs assessed under Activity 2.2.3 through public, private, bilateral and multilateral partnerships. 3.2.2 Develop an adaptation finance strategy to access new financial sources, design a tool to track allocated resources and train relevant stakeholders.	List of sources, their requirements and government commitment limits Adaptation Finance Strategy Document which includes a finance tracking tool. Trained stakeholders	Climate Change Management Department Department of Multilateral Finance Local Authorities UNEP, UNDP, World Bank, BCSOZ												
	3.3 Study or research programs conducted to inform future investments in climate change adaptation across sectors.	3.3.1 Conduct study and/or research programs in collaboration with relevant universities and research institutions in Zimbabwe, to measure the effectiveness of past, present and future adaptation interventions to inform the business plans and financial models developed under Activity 3.3.4. 3.3.2 Publish the knowledge generated from the study and research program conducted under Activity 3.3.1 on the online climate information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2.	Adaptation Effectiveness Study Document Online articles on adaptation effectiveness	Academic and Research Institutions												

Outcome	Indicative outputs	Indicative activities	Activity outputs	Responsibility	Year 1 (2019)				Year 2 (2020)				Year 3 (2021)			
					*Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Component 4: Mechanisms for monitoring, reviewing and reporting of NAPs progress																
Sub-Component / Outcome 4 Monitoring, reviewing and reporting of the NAP process in Zimbabwe improved.	4.1 A monitoring and reviewing system established for the NAP process.	4.1.1 Develop a monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process in Zimbabwe including: i) milestones; ii) performance indicators at national and sub-national levels; iii) short-, medium- and long-term targets; iv) outputs and outcomes; v) monitoring and reviewing tools and templates; vi) assessment planning; and vii) follow-up actions. 4.1.2 Institutionalize the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system for the NAP process by building on the current Results-Based Management (RBM) System identified in the National Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015).	Document on NAP Process Monitoring, Reviewing and Reporting	Climate Change Management Department Department of Rural Local Authorities Department of Urban Local Authorities												
	4.2 In-depth training of national government representatives and stakeholders on the NAP monitoring and reviewing system conducted.	4.2.1 Design guidelines, tools and training manuals on the collection and analysis of data required for the monitoring, reviewing and reporting systems developed under Activity 4.1.1. 4.2.2 Train technical staff of relevant government institutions and thematic lead ministries and departments on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.1.1. 4.2.3 Raise awareness of urban and rural communities, NGOs and CSOs on the monitoring, reviewing and reporting system using the guidelines, tools and training manuals created under Activity 4.1.1.	Design guidelines, tools and training manual document Trained government officers Urban and rural communities that are aware of the monitoring, reviewing and reporting guidelines	Climate Change Management Department Consultant Climate Change Management Department Consultant												
	4.3 NAP document and communication formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring developed and disseminated	4.3.1 Analyze and document the lessons learned from the formulation, implementation, funding and monitoring of the NAP readiness process in Zimbabwe. 4.3.2 Publish the findings generated under Activity 4.3.1 on ministerial websites, the climate change information portal developed under Activity 2.1.2 and other relevant platforms and networks, including NAP GSPs and the UNFCCC. 4.3.3 Produce and disseminate short documentaries and radio programs and publish related articles on the implementation of the NAP process in Zimbabwe. 4.3.4 Submit the NAP document to the UNFCCC through the adaptation communication to the UNFCCC. 4.3.5 Present the NAP document and lessons learned from the NAP process in Zimbabwe and during climate change-related international and regional meetings.	Policy papers, fact sheets, documentaries Published policy papers, fact sheets, documentaries NAP related documentaries and radio programs and published articles Finalized and submitted NAP document NAP document presentation reports with recommendations for future planning	Climate Change Management Department Climate Change Management Department Local Authorities Climate Change Management Department Media Houses Climate Change Management Department Climate Change Management Department												

3.3 Anticipated Challenges in Roadmap Implementation

Since National Adaptation Planning started in OECD countries in 2005, a number of key challenges which have been witnessed, including: overcoming climate information shortcomings and associated capacity constraints; securing adequate financing; and measuring the success of adaptation interventions. Action to address these constraints will be vital to ensuring that progress in planning translates into improvements in outcomes (Mullan, 2013). Mitigatory measures need to be put in place if this roadmap is to benefit from past experiences and succeed in mainstreaming climate change into development planning.



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Annex A – Interviewees

Washington Zhakata	Climate Change Management Department
Emily F. Matingo	Climate Change Management Department
Tawanda Chinogwenya	Environmental Management Agency
Lameck Betera	Department of Civil Protection
Reginald Chauka	Bindura University of Science Education
Tariro Chiopera	Ministry of Women’s Affairs, Community Development and Small and Medium Enterprises
Justice Zvaita	Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition
Tendayi Marowa	Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe
Rebecca Mandizha	Department of Rural Local Authorities
Zivai Chisango	Department of Urban Local Authorities
Becky Manzou	Meteorological Services Department
Alois Tsiga	Third National Communication to the UNFCCC Project Office
Shepard Zvigadza	Climate Change Working Group
Peter Nkaza	National University of Science and Technology
Achiford Chemhere	Action24
Tapiwa Nyamakura	Zimbabwe Farmers Union
Tinashe Dhlakama	Ministry of Environment
Ishmael Sango	Chinhoyi University of Technology
Veronica Jakarasi	Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe – Climate Division

Annex B – Final Interview Guide Used

QUESTIONNAIRE No.	
DATE	

Development of a National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Roadmap for Zimbabwe

NAP GLOBAL NETWORK - COUNTRY SUPPORT HUB

Semi-Structured Interview Guide for the Development of the NAP Roadmap

16 November 2018

Introduction

The National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Global Network is a multi-funder initiative that was established in 2014 to enhance climate adaptation planning processes in developing countries through coordination of bilateral support and in-country actors. Its Secretariat is hosted by the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD).

Zimbabwe launched its NAP process in 2015, through the pilot project “Scaling up Adaptation through Integrated Planning Systems (2015–2018).” The project focused on increasing knowledge and understanding of climate change issues as well as mainstreaming climate change into development frameworks in three pilot districts: Buhera, Chiredzi and Chimanimani.

The goal now is to upscale the efforts of this pilot project and broaden the scope to the national level in order to establish a wholly owned NAP process. The purpose of this interview guide is to gather inputs into the development of a NAP Roadmap which will define the NAP process going forward, providing a general overview or operational plan of what needs to take place for the NAP process to be undertaken.

NAME OF ORGANIZATION	
ADDRESS	
NAME OF INTERVIEWEE	
POSITION	

Section A: To be administered to all respondents

1. State your organisation's interest in Climate Change Adaptation in Zimbabwe?

2. What measures should be put in place to enhance the Climate Change Adaptation process in the country?

3. In your view, what is the role of the following organisations in the National Adaptation Planning Process

a. Central Government

b. Local Government (DAs, RDCs, Urban Councils)

c. Parastatals such as EMA

d. Civil Society Organisations

e. Development Partners

f. The Private Sector

5. From your knowledge of the Climate Change landscape in Zimbabwe who could be the Key stakeholders to be involved in the development of the NAP (Name key organisations)

SECTION B: This section is to be administered to the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement (Climate Change Management Department) and Ministry of Local Government, Public Works and National Housing (Department of Local Government) only

6. Key outputs, milestones and timeframes related to the identified steps, as well as the responsibilities of key institutions in leading and managing the NAP process

	Identified Step	Outputs	Milestone	Timeframe	Responsibility
1					
2					
3					
4					

