Government of Zimbabwe
Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife
with support from
ICAT, UNOPS and UNEP-CCC

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project in Zimbabwe

Phase II

Output 1.2: Adaptation Experts and Data Providers Trained on The NAP-MEF and The Use of The Digital Tool

Activity 1.2.3: Workshop 1: Training of Trainers on The NAP-MEF Digital Tool

Deliverable 12: NAP-MEF Digital Tool Training of Trainer Workshop Report

8- **9 May 2025**
Venue: Holiday Inn, Bulawayo

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

Deliverable title:

12: NAP-MEF Digital Tool Training of Trainer Workshop Report

Authors

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Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife; Government of Zimbabwe

Date

20 June 2025

DISCLAIMER

PREPARED UNDER

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT), supported by Austria, Canada, Germany, Italy, and the Children's Investment Fund Foundation.

Supported by: Federal Foreign Office on the basis of a decision by the German Bundestag

IKI International Climate Initiative

CIFF Children's Investment Fund Foundation

Ministero dell'Ambiente e della Sicurezza Energetica

Federal Ministry Republic of Austria Climate Action, Environment, Energy, Mobility, Innovation and Technology

Environment and Climate Change Canada / Environnement et Changement climatique Canada

UNOPS

The ICAT project is hosted by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)

BACKGROUND

In October 2024, Zimbabwe launched its National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP). The plan identifies medium- and long-term adaptation needs, implementation strategies and programmes to address those needs and prioritizes adaptation actions in the agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity, tourism, health, human settlements and infrastructure sectors. The country recognizes the importance of transparency and reporting on climate change adaptation action and progress made towards meeting the objectives of the UNFCCC and the Paris Agreement.

A key component of the NAP is its Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NAP-MEF). The framework is designed to be the cornerstone of adaptation transparency arrangements in Zimbabwe and is meant to be integrated within the country's local governance structure and sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems. Outcomes of adaptation efforts can be measured through this framework. With resources from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency and technical support from UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (UNEP-CCC), a digital tool and manual are being developed to assist in the implementation of the NAP-MEF through a pilot project.

In view of the above, the Training of Trainers (ToT) workshop on the National Adaptation Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework (NAP-MEF) Digital Tool was organised to strengthen national capacity for tracking and reporting adaptation actions in alignment with Zimbabwe's commitments under the Paris Agreement. The workshop was attended by members from the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, Ministry of Local Government, Ministry of Women Affairs, the Office of the President and Cabinet for Midlands, Matabeleland North, Manicaland Provinces and UNEP-CCC. The training of trainers was facilitated by a team of ICAT consultants and officials from the Climate Change Management Department.

Workshop Deliverables

The expected deliverables from the workshop were:

- An Updated training manual and other training materials based on recommendations from the participants
- An Updated digital tool based on recommendations from the participants

Remarks by ICAT & UNEP-CCC

Dr. Jingjing Gao, the representative from UNEP-CCC and ICAT emphasized the importance of capacity building for strengthening adaptation transparency reporting. She highlighted that Zimbabwe has been working in the right direction for several years. Furthermore, she said Zimbabwe has developed a National Adaptation Plan MEF and is one step further than the current development on adaptation reporting in many countries.

She further pointed out that adaptation report is now required as part of the global stocktake process under the Paris Agreement. In her remarks, she also highlighted that Zimbabwe had submitted several transparency reports in recent years, including its first Biennial Transparency Report (BTR), which among the first countries submitted those reports to UNFCCC, earlier than some developed countries, and the updated Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

She commended Zimbabwe for its efforts in building national competence and capacity around Adaptation Transparency reporting. Dr Gao expressed confidence that Zimbabwe will continue to meet the requirements of the Enhanced Transparency Framework under Paris Agreement and enhance its adaptation actions. She also encouraged the participants in the workshop to contribute to this important goal.

In summary, the remarks highlighted Zimbabwe's leadership in developing national adaptation plans and transparency reporting. These served as examples for other countries in the region to follow in enhancing their adaptation efforts under the Paris Agreement framework.

Official Opening

The Acting Director of the Climate Change Management Department, Mr. Kudzai Ndidzano, delivered the opening remarks and formally opened the workshop on behalf of the Chief Director – Climate Change Management and Meteorological Services in the Ministry of Environment, Climate Wildlife, Mr. Zhakata. He acknowledged the presence of the UNEP Representative, Government Officials, Experts, and project consultants.

In his address, he indicated that the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) was launched in October 2024 and emphasized seven critical sectors covered in the NAP: Agriculture, Water, Infrastructure, Human Settlements, Tourism, Forestry, and Biodiversity, all aimed at implementing effective adaptation measures.

The Chief Director’s speech affirmed Zimbabwe's commitment to enhancing climate resilience through various strategies outlined in the National Adaptation Framework. He highlighted the importance of partnerships in monitoring and evaluating progress, which is vital for fulfilling reporting obligations under international climate agreements. He stated that the workshop would focus on reviewing and improving the training manual and digital tools created for adaptation monitoring. He encouraged participants to contribute their insights, as their input will be essential for ensuring these resources are effective and user-friendly.

In conclusion, he mentioned that the workshop's goal was to present the digital tool and update training materials based on participant feedback. This collaborative effort is crucial for achieving shared objectives, and he expressed appreciation for active participation in the process.

Expert Review of the Manual and Presentations

Climate Change Adaptation and Reporting Under the Paris Agreement

Dr. R. Mugandani's presentation centered on Climate Change Adaptation and Reporting as mandated by the Paris Agreement, with a specific focus on Zimbabwe. He underscored the necessity of robust Adaptation Transparency Reporting for the nation, referencing the Modalities, Procedures, and Guidelines (MPGs) under the

Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF). Furthermore, Dr. Mugandani detailed Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan (NAP), highlighting its priority sectors and the respective roles and responsibilities of key stakeholders in its implementation. Lastly, he addressed the crucial aspect of the Adaptation Finance Strategy for Zimbabwe.

An overview of the NAP-MEF Framework and of sector indicators in the NAP

Dr. M.D. Shekede, the M&E Consultant, provided a comprehensive overview of the NAP-MEF Framework and Sector Indicators. He began by outlining the key components of the NAP-MEF, emphasizing its purpose, structure, and intended benefits in tracking Zimbabwe's adaptation progress under the Paris Agreement. Dr. Shekede highlighted the framework's alignment with national adaptation priorities, detailing the priority adaptation actions identified across seven sectors. Focusing on sector-specific indicators, he explained the defined outcomes, outputs and performance indicators adopted for each sector, emphasizing the importance of data collection and monitoring to measure adaptation effectiveness. During the discussion, participants raised concerns about whether the consultants had effectively engaged with sectoral stakeholders to validate the proposed indicators.

Gender and inclusivity mainstreaming into the NAP M&E

Ms. P. Sibanda, Gender and Inclusivity Consultant, began her presentation by providing an overview of the importance of integrating gender and social inclusion (GESI) into adaptation monitoring and evaluation. She laid out key GESI concepts such as equality, equity, and social inclusion, emphasizing the importance of removing barriers to promote inclusion. She then demonstrated the distinctions between equality and equity, underscoring how targeted measures are necessary to address the unique vulnerabilities of women, children, and other marginalised groups disproportionately affected by climate change. Finally, she stressed the need to develop indicators that effectively capture these vulnerabilities to ensure that adaptation efforts are inclusive and impactful.

An overview of the NAP-MEF digital tool and software installation

Mr. A. Mazhindu facilitated a hands-on practical exercise on the use of the NAP-MEF Digital Tool, guiding participants through the step-by-step process of creating an account on KoboToolbox. He demonstrated essential functions, such as form design, online form submission, and deployment of forms on mobile devices. Participants actively engaged in the exercise, using their personal PCs and mobile devices to follow guided steps. They were then tasked with submitting offline records and subsequently sending the records online, allowing them to experience the tool's validation process and report generation features firsthand. Lastly, participants created kobo toolbox user accounts that were going to be used in the subsequent practical session.

Technical Demonstration and Practical Exercises

Dr. B. Mandevere opened the day with a recap of Day 1. Participants were invited to share what they had learnt during the sessions conducted the previous day. Different participants managed to share what they had learnt the previous day.

Agricultural sector

Mr. Mazhindu then led a comprehensive hands-on session with the NAP-MEF Digital Tool. Participants engaged in a mock data entry and explored dashboards for generating monitoring outputs. Feedback was collected on potential improvements. In particular, the participants went through the form for the agriculture sector, indicator by indicator and were given a chance to give feedback on the form as well as on the indicators.

1. Under the Agriculture sector, it was recommended that at the beginning of the form, there should be a statement requesting the "total number of households" in a district rather than "the total number of farmers" so that the information is comparable to reporting in other government documents (e.g. ZIMSTATS). Thus, it was adopted that at the beginning of the form, there should be a statement on: a) State the total number of households in the district; b) state the number of female-headed households, and c) child-headed households and d) households headed by PWD.
2. The participants also elaborated on the indicator that was requesting for: "Percentage of farmers accessing weather and climate information services". It was noted that in as much as ultimately for M&E, the percentage is an important metric, the form should capture the actual number of households in a district with access to weather and climate information services as the percentage can always be calculated.
3. Discussion also deliberated on the type of weather services and climate information services that were in question. That is, what type of weather and climate information is necessary, such as rainfall, humidity, heat, etc. Also,

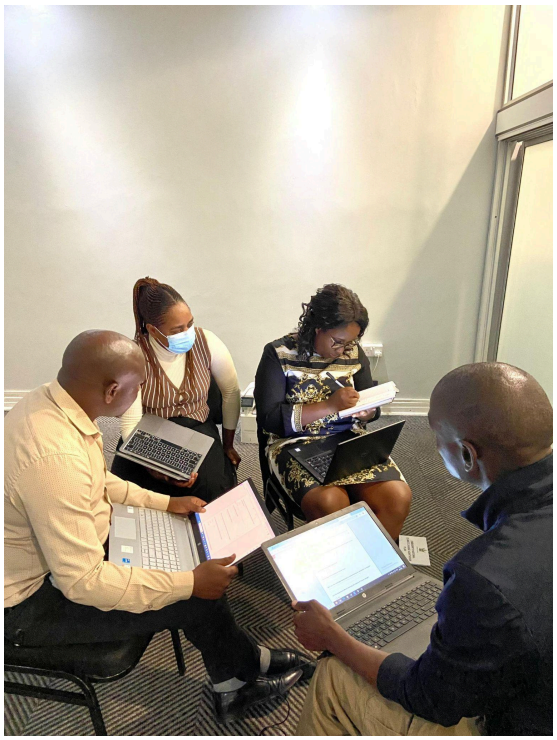
which communication channels are being used to share the information, and this is going to inform the percentage of those with access to this weather information. It was, however, clarified that since this was a national project, it would be hard to detail all the providers of weather and climate information services, but the idea was to get statistics on any farmer under the survey who has any access to these weather and climate information services of any sort.

4. The next question on the form: "What are the challenges faced by women headed households in accessing weather and climate information services? was also debated. In particular, the usage of the term women-headed households. It was recommended to change the question to "What are the challenges faced by households in accessing weather and climate information services?, to avoid crafting gender-biased questions.
5. For the indicator requesting the number of farmers practicing Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA), it was recommended to make a list of the different CSA practices in the district. Regarding crop yield, it was recommended that there should be a drop-down list first, requesting the data provider to choose crops grown in the district. Thereafter, there should be another drop-down for the

data provider to then state the average yield of each of the crops (in tonnes per Ha).

6. For the indicator: "State the annual number of cattle deaths due to weather", the recommendation was to rephrase to "State the number of climate-induced cattle deaths".
7. Regarding the indicator, "the number of farmers adopting efficient irrigation systems," the recommendation was to change this to "the number of households adopting efficient irrigation systems".
8. As for the indicator: "the percentage adoption of small drought-tolerant livestock, the recommendation was to change the "percentage" to "number of households keeping drought-tolerant livestock" and then state the specific livestock type (e.g. goats, poultry).
9. Furthermore, consultants were advised to revise the question: What are the sources of funding and developmental partners?

After the break, the participants were then divided into 3 groups with each group tasked to go through all the indicators in two specific sectors. After deliberations, the three groups provided feedback, which is captured in the following sections.



Feedback from Human settlements and the infrastructure sectors

1. The first recommendation was that the data provider must be a representative from the District Development Committee.
2. Suggestions for the Infrastructure sector also included the need to add indicators to look at houses, for instance, the strategies in place to capacitate communities in building climate-smart houses.
3. The first indicator in the human settlement sector form, "Do the by-laws of the local authority promote the construction of green climate resilient buildings? was rephrased to "Do the by-laws related to human settlement promote the construction of green, climate resilient buildings?
4. Regarding the statement seeking "number of settlements vulnerable to climate hazards", it was proposed to change this to "percentage of settlements vulnerable to climate hazards," given that the actual number might be difficult to get.
5. Furthermore, it was proposed to add a question after the above indicator: "What are the current programs related to climate change?"

Feedback from Water and health sector

1. It was proposed to separate the questions so that the respondent can specify totals for the number of boreholes (urban and rural) and the prepaid meters (urban and rural as well).
2. It was recommended to move the indicator: "wetland area protected" from the water sector to the forest and biodiversity sector.
3. Furthermore, it was proposed to have indicators seeking information on the number of new and rehabilitated dams, number of functional dams, as well as the capacity of these dams.

4. A recommendation was also made to rephrase the indicator: Is activity implementation informed by climate data, trends and projections? (this one requires refinement).
5. There is also a need to rephrase the indicator on water access, to give parameters (Rural: walking distance), (urban, available on premises).
6. For the health sector the indicator on the "Presence of functional health surveillance systems that consider climate change impacts" needs to be rephrased so that it can rank the effectiveness of the health surveillance systems.
7. For the indicator on the "Presence of local health and climate hazard preparedness plans" it was suggested that the term local health be removed and add District.
8. Furthermore, a recommendation was made to request the number of health facilities in the district.
9. Additionally, a recommendation was made to request information on availability of district plan/emergency planning.

Feedback from Forest, and biodiversity, Tourism sectors

1. Participants recommended asking a question on the number of the existing tourism facilities.
2. It was also recommended to remove the question seeking information on "Income generated from forest and biodiversity products (USD$)" since it would be difficult to quantify the income from the different products (timber, firewood etc).
3. For the indicator: "the number of facilities using efficient technologies and systems" (renewable energy and energy efficiency, water, refrigeration, and air condition), it was argued that this question requires people with technical know-how since the efficiency part is tricky and thus there is need to merge the indicator on efficient technologies and the one on ozone and climate friendly. The recommended question was: What is the number of facilities using climate smart technologies?
4. The participants noted that the majority of indicators focused on mitigation instead of adaptation, hence, it was suggested that there should be a question on "what are the strategies to make the entire tourism industry climate-resilient".
5. It was also recommended that there should be a question seeking to know if there is a tourism resilient plan, risk management.

6. For the indicator on "Number of new green jobs", it was proposed that there is need to give examples for guidance (for example recycling).
7. Regarding "Incomes from eco-tourism (USD), it was suggested that there is need to rephrase the question so that it requests for income from the whole tourism sector.

Linking NAP-MEF to BTR2

Mr. A. Tsiga outlined the BTR chapter on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation within the context of the Paris Agreement. He also introduced the MPGs under the Enhanced Transparency Framework and how Zimbabwe was expected to comply with the provisions.

Dr. M.D. Shekede discussed approaches to integrating NAP-MEF into the BTR2 process. In doing so, he emphasized the importance of ensuring that the indicators in the NAP MEF should be related to the reporting requirements in the BTR Chapter. The analysis and presentation of results will then be informed by the reporting requirements.

Recommendations for Chapter Improvement in the BTR2.

Dr. R. Mugandani presented on the above citing how the current work will contribute to enhanced adaptation transparency reporting and accountability through:

- developing a standardized metrics, targets and baselines for adaptation
- Integrating NAP-MEF for tracking adaptation progress
- Enhancing availability of high-quality disaggregated data
- Developing a sustainable institutional framework for key stakeholder participation and hence encouraging ownership of adaptation reporting
- Reporting on adaptation finance mobilized as well as the utilization of finance

Key Outcomes

- Review of the NAP-MEF Manual completed.
- Participants gained practical skills using the digital tool.
- Consensus on sectoral indicators and baselines.
- Stronger integration with BTR2.
- Enhanced appreciation of gender-responsive adaptation tracking.

Recommendations

- Implement comprehensive follow-up sector-specific consultations. Building upon the foundational training provided during this workshop, it is crucial to organise and conduct more in-depth, sector-specific consultations. These sessions should actively engage experts and data providers from each of the seven priority sectors outlined in the NAP (Agriculture; Human Settlements and Infrastructure; Water; Health; Forest and Biodiversity; Tourism). The primary objective of these consultations was to rigorously review and refine the sector-specific indicators within the NAP-MEF digital tool, considering the valuable feedback and proposed modifications that emerged during the ToT workshop.
- To ensure the NAP-MEF digital tool and subsequent training for data providers are based on a robust and nationally agreed-upon set of indicators, Dr. Gao recommended that a dedicated national workshop be organised specifically for sector experts. This workshop should serve as a platform for in-depth discussions, technical review, and consensus-building on the proposed indicators for each sector. Drawing on the initial feedback from this Training of Trainers workshop, this national-level engagement will facilitate the finalization of indicators that are relevant, measurable, and aligned with both national adaptation priorities and the reporting requirements of the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) under the Paris Agreement. This crucial step will ensure that the subsequent training for data providers is based on a

standardised and validated framework, thereby enhancing the quality and comparability of adaptation data collected across different sectors.

- Finalise a comprehensive user manual for the NAP-MEF Digital Tool. To facilitate the effective and consistent use of the NAP-MEF digital tool by all relevant stakeholders, it is imperative to finalise the user manual, incorporating the insights and feedback gathered during the Training of Trainers workshop. This manual should provide clear, step-by-step guidance with ease on all aspects of the tool.

- Consultants should ensure GESI issues are adequately addressed in the appropriate sector specific adaptation indicators.

- Colleting information at the District level is most ideal, since this is already consolidated data from the Ward level.

- There is no need to request the Ward number aspect since data will be collected at the district level.

- All the indicators requesting "percentage of" to "number of", in line with the need to collect raw data. For instance, the indicator: "percentage of climate-proofed schools to "number of climate-proofed schools", "length of climate-proofed roads".

- There is need to add a section requesting the contact details (phone number/and email) of the data provider at the beginning of each sector; in case there is a need for clarification of certain issues.

- **ALL** questions should be numbered.

Way forward and Closing Remarks

First to present was Dr. Gao, who recommended for a meeting for the sector experts, CCMD and consultants to review the indicators before holding the training of data providers workshop penciled for the 29th to the 30th of May 2025. The meeting should review and agree on indicators for all the sectors. She thanked everyone for coming, participating and assured her support for the success of the project.

Mr. Ndidzano thanked everyone for participating in the meeting and committed to facilitating the said meeting before the scheduled workshop. He encouraged the consultants to continue engaging the participants to finalize the indicators and questions. Mr. K. Ndidzano summarized the way forward before the closing remarks from the Chief Director. Mr. Ndidzano emphasized the need to align the NAP-MEF into the BTR2 process. Furthermore, he touched on the need to make sure that the

proposed revisions are incorporated into the manual, and the digital tool should reflect on the discussion from the workshop.

ANNEX 1: Workshop Programme

Training of Trainers on the NAP-MEF Digital Tool Workshop
8 to 9 May 2025
Venue: Holiday Inn, Bulawayo

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Responsibility	Facilitator
0830-0900	Registration	Administrative Assistant	
0900-0920	Welcome and Introductions	Facilitator	Mr K. Ndidzano – A/Director, Climate Change Management Department
0920-0930	Remarks by UNEP-CCC	Dr. J. Gao	
0930-0945	Official Opening	Chief Director – Climate Change Management and Meteorological Services	
0945-1000	Objectives of the training of trainers and Training Material Review Workshop	T. Muhwati – ICAT in Zimbabwe Coordinator	
SESSION 1: FINAL EXPERT REVIEW OF THE MANUAL AND PRESENTATIONS			
1000-1030	Climate Change Adaptation and Reporting Under the Paris Agreement + Discussion	Dr R Mugandani; Lead Consultant	Ms E. Matingo, Principal Climate Change Officer
1030-1100	Health Break		
1100-1220	An overview of the NAP-MEF Framework and of sector indicators in the NAP + Discussion	Dr M.D Shekede; M&E Consultant	Ms E. Matingo, Principal Climate Change Officer

Time	Activity	Responsibility	Facilitator
1220-1300	Gender and inclusivity mainstreaming into the NAP M&E + Discussion	Ms P Sibanda; Gender and Inclusivity Consultant	
1300-1400	LUNCH BREAK		
1400-1500	An overview of the NAP-MEF digital tool and software installation + Discussion	Mr A Mazhindu; Digital Tool Consultant	
1500-1515	Health Break		
1515-1615	Group discussion and feedback on indicators, targets, baseline and application of output from monitoring adaptation progress: • Participants are grouped according to sectors.	All Consultants	All Consultants
1615-1630	Wrap up of Day 1		
1630 End of Day 1			
DAY 2			
0830-0900	Registration		
0900-0910	Recap of Day 1	Facilitator	Dr. B. Mandevere, Climate Change Scientist
0910-1030	Use of the Digital Tool practical exercise.	Mr A Mazhindu; Digital Tool Consultant	
1030-1100	Health Break		
1100-12:30	Use of the Digital Tool practical exercise.	Mr A Mazhindu; Digital Tool Consultant	

Time	Activity	Responsibility	Facilitator
12:30-13:00	Feedback on Digital Tool	Mr A Mazhindu; Digital Tool Consultant	
13:00-14:00	LUNCH		
14:00-14:30	Outline of the BTR Chapter on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation.	Mr. A. Tsiga; National Communications Manager	Mr L. Dhoba – D/Director, Climate Change Mitigation
14:30-15:00	Proposed approach to the integration of the NAP-MEF into the BTR2 formulation process + Discussion	Dr M.D Shekede; M&E Consultant	
15:00-15:30	Health Break		
15:30-15:45	Recommendations for adaptation chapter improvements in the BTR2	Dr R Mugandani	
16:15-16:30	Way forward	K. Ndidzano, D/D Adaptation	
16:30-16:40	Closing Remarks	CD – Climate Change Management and Meteorological Services	
	END OF WORKSHOP		

Annex 2: Workshop Participants

ANNEX 3: Report of the follow up workshop on the refinement of indicators

Government of Zimbabwe
Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

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Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project in Zimbabwe

Phase II

Output 1.2: Adaptation Experts and Data Providers Trained on The NAP-MEF and The Use of The Digital Tool

Activity 1.2.3: Workshop 1: Training of Trainers on The NAP-MEF Digital Tool

Deliverable 12's Additional Technical Meeting Report on

Refinement of Indicators

3 June 2025
Venue: Holiday Inn Harare

Summary
On June 3, 2025, the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, in collaboration with ICAT, UNOPS, and UNEP-CCC, hosted a workshop at Holiday Inn, Harare, under the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Phase II. The focus was on the refinement and validation of indicators for the National Adaptation Plan Monitoring, Evaluation, and Learning Framework (NAP-MEF) digital tool. The workshop brought together technical experts and data providers from key government ministries and departments, including Environment, Health, Agriculture, Water Resources, Tourism, Transport and Infrastructure.

Throughout the workshop, sector-specific sessions focused on refining indicators for agriculture, water, forestry and biodiversity, health, infrastructure, human settlement, and tourism. Emphasis was placed on gender and inclusivity, data availability, the practicality of data collection, and alignment with national development goals. Key recommendations included disaggregating data by vulnerable groups, clarifying terminology, rephrasing indicators for clarity and feasibility, and including indicators for

emerging sectors such as eco-tourism and green jobs.

The workshop concluded with participants committing to support the refinement process further, acknowledging that indicator development is iterative. Plans were made for a follow-up workshop focusing on the practical application of the digital tool.

Workshop Agenda

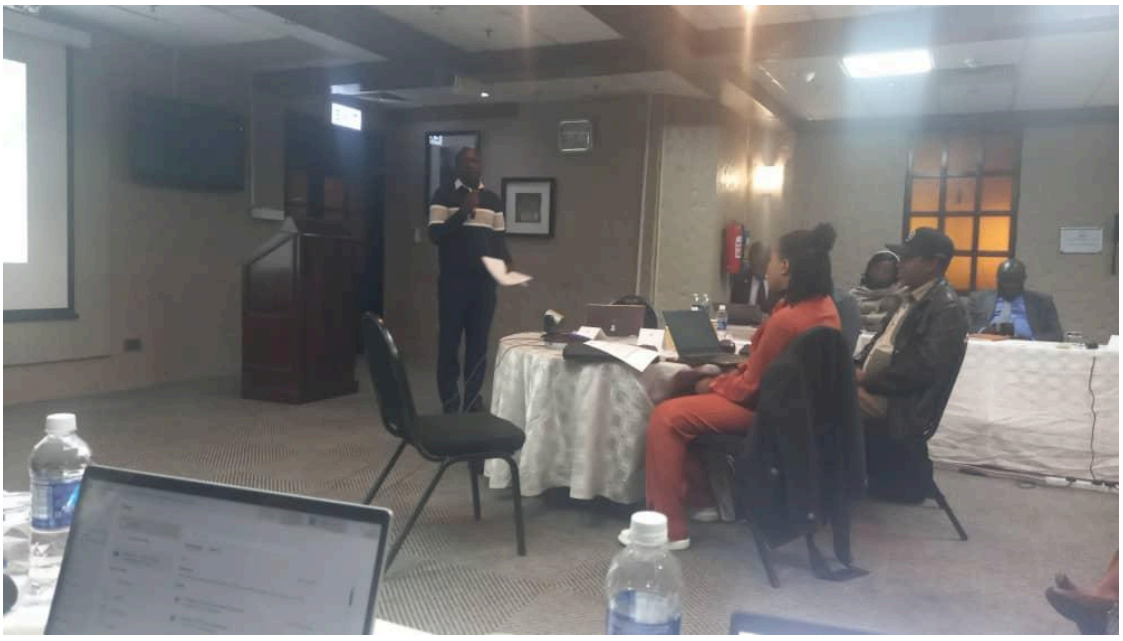
Refinement of NAP Indicators Meeting
3 June 2025
Venue: Holiday Inn Harare

WORKSHOP PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Responsibility	Facilitator
0830-0900	Registration	Administrative Assistant	
0900-0920	Welcome and Introductions	Facilitator	T. Muhwati – ICAT in Zimbabwe Coordinator
0930-0945	Opening Remarks	Director – Climate Change Management	
0945-1000	Objectives of the Workshop	Dr Mugandani – Lead Consultant	
1000-1030	Presentation and Discussion on the Agriculture Sector Indicators	Dr Shekede – M&E Consultant	
1030-1100	Health Break		
1100-1300	Presentation and Discussion on the Water, Health, Tourism, Infrastructure, Human Settlements and Forest and Biodiversity Indicators.	Dr Shekede – M&E Consultant	Dr Mugandani – Lead Consultant
1300-1330	Summary of Recommendations and Workshop Conclusion	T. Muhwati – ICAT in Zimbabwe Coordinator	
1330-1430	LUNCH		
1430	END OF WORKSHOP		

Welcome and introductions

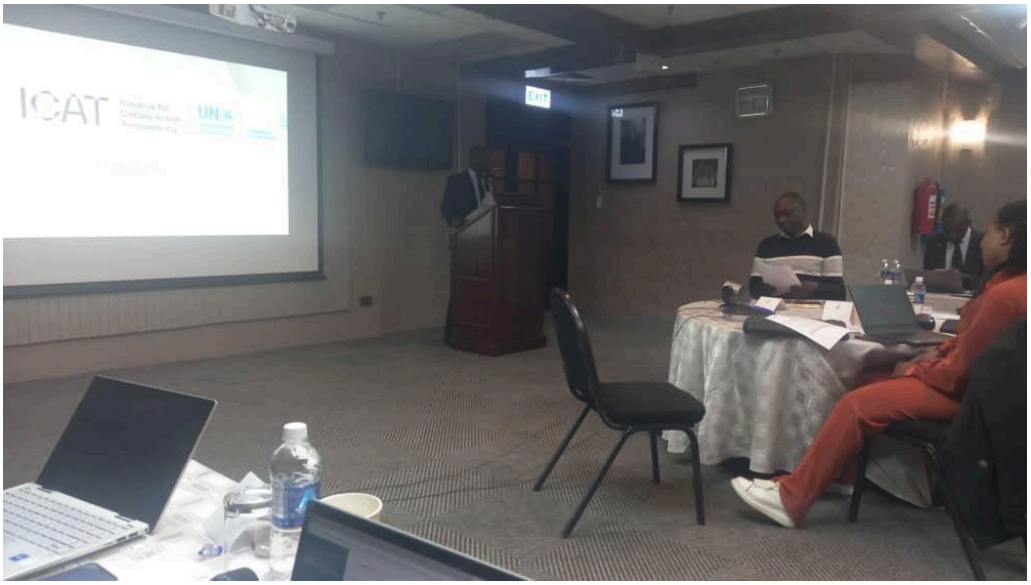
Mr Muhwati welcomed participants to the workshop by acknowledging the presence of senior government officials, directors, and representatives from key ministries. He noted the importance of this workshop in providing a platform for various sectoral experts to assist in the refinement of the NAP indicators; assessing the indicators for which data is available and the form in which the data is available and obtaining recommendations on the best options for data collection, collation and analysis at different levels. Emphasising the goal of refining the indicators for the NAP Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NAP-MEF), he highlighted the need for practical, measurable, and inclusive indicators that reflect Zimbabwe's realities. He encouraged active participation and honest feedback to ensure the indicators support effective data collection, policy-making, and programme development aligned with climate adaptation goals.



Opening remarks

Mr Ndidzano formally opened the workshop by welcoming all distinguished guests, government officials, directors, and sector representatives. He reflected on the launch of Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP) by the Honourable Vice President Rtd. General Dr C.N.G. Chiwenga in October 2024, highlighting it as a key milestone in strengthening national climate resilience. He noted that the NAP outlines medium- and long-term adaptation priorities across key sectors such as agriculture, water, health, food, forestry and biodiversity, human settlements, and infrastructure. With broad sectoral representation at the workshop, Zimbabwe is well-positioned to develop a coordinated, data-driven approach to climate adaptation. Mr Ndidzano explained that the main objective of the workshop

was to introduce and validate proposed indicators that would support effective monitoring, reporting, and alignment with Zimbabwe's commitments under the Paris Agreement. He stressed the need for technically sound and context-appropriate indicators and encouraged participants to actively contribute their expertise to the process. He concluded by officially declaring the workshop open and wishing everyone productive deliberations.



Mr Muhwati then stated the objectives of the meeting which were to refine the indicators that are to be integrated into the digital tool that under development. The lead consultant was then invited to elaborate on the objectives of the meeting and lead the deliberations of the day.

Objectives of the workshop

Dr Mugandani elaborated on the objectives of the meeting stressing that it was a result of the feedback from the training of trainer's workshop held in Bulawayo in May 2025. He indicated that the objective of the meeting was to further refine the indicators across the seven priority sectors through engaging sector experts. Sector experts were better placed to refine the indicators as there we aware of issues of data availability, the nature of data that they collect among a number of other advantages.


Background

Presentation and discussion on the sectoral indicators

Agriculture sector

Dr Shekede took participants through the agriculture sector indicators. He emphasised the need to have a system of data collection that allows the Ministry of have a clear picture of the various adaptation activities in the country from district level up to national level. He explained the rationale again of the meeting, in particular the feedback to have the indicators revised through the current workshop. He elaborated on the output of the NAP M&E giving examples and elaborated on the outcomes. Furthermore, he touched on the objectives of the NAP M&E in particular the need to monitor in the adaptation actions are effective. He further emphasised the need to have the indicators that speak to what is being collected, measurable with practical applications. He summarised the previous meeting in Bulawayo for the training of trainers, where it was highlighted that there is need to refine the indicators. He also briefly revisited the discussion in Bulawayo on mainstreaming the indicators to address the gender and inclusivity issues.

He then delved into the indicators of the agriculture sector. The first indicators look at:

1. Total number of households in the district.

He elaborated that the following questions are speaking to the issue of gender and inclusivity.

2. Number of women headed households
3. Number child headed households practising farming in the district
4. Number of people with Disabilities (PWDs) in the district practising farming

He then continued elaborating on the indicators, number 5 up to 7.

5. Number of farmers accessing weather and climate information services
6. Commonly used channels for accessing climate and weather services in the district:
    a) Radio/TV
    b) Mobile SMS platform
    c) Extension officers
    d) Community meetings/Local information centres
    e) Other (Specify)
7. Frequently used and preferred channels by a
        a) Women,
        b) persons with disabilities, and
        c) children to access climate and weather information services in the district.

He invited participants to provide feedback after each set of indicators. The participants recommended that:

- data on indicator number 2 "number of women-headed households" can be derived from the general demography information that was to be presented before the rest of the indicators.
- Indicator 6 on "commonly used channels in accessing climate and weather services in the district" it was suggested to just mention mobile channels instead of specifying the specific mobile platform through which the information is received.
- target 7 be removed as that information was not readily available.

indicator number 3 be revised as child labour was not an acceptable practice and therefore not reported in national statistics. However, some participants suggested using "child-headed' households or youth considering that youths might be up to the age of 35.

It was agreed that the indicator adopts the standard definition of a child headed households as used by ZIMSAT and keep the indicator.

- The indicator 5 on "Number of people with Disabilities (PWDs) in the district practising farming" be disaggregated by gender.
- the 7th indicator on "Frequently used and preferred channels by different social groups be dropped.
- the 1st indicator be recrafted to: 'Total number of farmers in the district'.
- It was suggested to rephrase the output Improved access to weather and climate information services rephrased to Weather and climate information services accessed. Another suggestion was to have 2 outputs, i.e. Strengthened resilience of the agricultural and food systems to and Improved access to weather and climate information services and to do away with the output at present.

It was agreed to disaggregate indicator number 8 as follows:

8. Number of farmers households practising CSA

a) CA Conservation agriculture: Pfumvunza/Intwasa
b) Minimum or no tillage
c) Mulching (use of crop residues or cover crops)
d) Permanent soil cover
e) Crop residue retention
f) Drought-tolerant and early maturing crop varieties
g) Crop rotation and diversification (e.g., cereals with legumes)
h) Intercropping (e.g., maize with cowpeas)
i) Agroforestry (e.g., integrating fruit or nitrogen-fixing trees in farms)
j) Precision agriculture (use of data and technology for input efficiency)
k) None

The following deliberations were made:
Although there were suggestions to remove "number of farmers…" as it would entail doing a census of all the farmers in the district, it was agreed the indicator be adopted is as agriculture extension officers have intimate information about the community and they know all the farmers under their jurisdiction. It was also noted that the proportion will always be derived from the analysis. Another intervention was to remove the "none" option and replace with on "other" on the list of responses.

- It was also suggested to further disaggregate "number of farmers" by gender but it was noted that there were challenges with getting the disaggregate data. The same applied to disaggregating the data by gender for the "Number of farmers accessing weather and climate information services".
- It was highlighted that data collectors should check whether the suggested data for the respective indicators were available or not to inform the NAP-MEF. It was also suggested that in instances where data for the specific indicator was not available, proxy datasets could be used.
- It was also indicated that while the pilot project aimed at use existing data collection protocols to collect data there might be need to collect new information.

The next indicators discussed included:

9. Number of households practicing water management
    a) Rainwater harvesting (e.g., roof catchments, runoff collection)
    b) Drip and sprinkler irrigation systems
    c) Tied ridges and infiltration pits for moisture retention
    d) Use of water-efficient irrigation scheduling and technologies
    e) Recycling and reuse of wastewater for irrigation
    f) None
10. Number of households practicing livestock management

a) Improved livestock breeds that are heat-tolerant or disease-resistant
b) Improved animal feed and nutrition (e.g., fodder crops, feed blocks)
c) Rotational and controlled grazing systems
d) Manure management (composting and biogas generation)
e) Livestock health improvement through vaccinations and veterinary services
f) Drought tolerant livestock (goats, poultry, donkeys)
g) None

- It was suggested that instead of *none on indicator 9*, there is need for *other, and specify*.
- Deliberations under "Under water management" centred on inclusion of other intervention such as *Flood irrigation, use of*. underground water and rainwater harvesting. It was however noted that this section was speaking to water management under the Agriculture sector as other specific-water management issues were covered in the water sector.

Deliberations continued looking soil fertility and health:

11. Number of households practicing soil fertility and health
    a) Integrated soil fertility management (ISFM):
    b) Organic manure + inorganic fertilizers
    c) Composting and vermicomposting
    d) Biochar application
    e) Green manuring and cover crops
    f) Use of legumes for biological nitrogen fixation
    g) None
12. Institutional and farm-level strategies
    a) Crop/livestock insurance schemes
    b) Digital agriculture tools (e.g., mobile-based advisory services)
    c) Community-based seed banks and local seed systems
    d) Access to markets for climate-resilient value chains
    e) None

    It was recommended to include "other" as an option for all questions that has none to capture practices not covered in the list of options. There is need to rephrase 11 and 12 to capture quantitative information. However, it was highlighted that data may not be available in quantitative form and as such may just capture the qualitative aspects.

13. CSA practices most preferred and adopted by
    a) women,

b) youth
c) persons with disabilities in the district

14. State the annual yield of dominant crops for the previous year (tonnes / Ha)
    a) Maize
    b) Sorghum
    c) Finger millet
    d) Rapoko
    e) Other
15. State the total area under each of the dominant crops
    a) Maize
    b) Sorghum
    c) Finger millet
    d) Rapoko
    e) Other
16. Number of climate-induced cattle deaths

There might be need to rephrase the term, number of climate induced cattle deaths

17. Area of land under irrigation (Ha)
    a) Flood
    b) Sprinkler
    c) Drip
    d) Other
    e) None
18. Number of farming households with access to sustainable agricultural markets
19. Number of value addition centres established
20. Number village business units established
21. Proportion of women actively engaged in and earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains.
22. Proportion of children actively engaged in and earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains.
23. Proportion of persons with disabilities actively engaged in and earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains.

For the above set of questions, it was recommended that

- The word sustainable be removed from indicator r 18 and just focus on access.
- Village Business Units (VBUs) indicator 18 be rephrased to business units as there were several types of business units beyond VBUs.
- indicator 19 be rephrased to number of value addition centres (enterprises) established.
- indicators 21-23 be amended to number instead of proportion for consistency.
- The following set of questions were considered, and it was indicated that these were not necessarily indicators but questions that will supplement indicator information for all the priority sectors.

24. List the challenges being faced in implementing climate change adaptation strategies
25. List the main sources of funding for current adaptation programmes and activities e.g., government, UN, Church/NGOs
26. List the challenges you have in the collection of climate change and adaptation data.
27. Are the adaptation programmes and activities in the agricultural sector informed by climate experienced in the area?

It was suggested that the section includes indicators on post-harvest losses**,** climate change education to farmers, Indigenous Knowledge Systems.

Water sector

It was emphasised that the first section needs to have the general demography questions, and this has to be applied all applicable sectors.

1. Number of households
2. Number of female-headed households
3. Number of households headed by Persons With Disabilities (PWDs)
4. Number of child-headed households
5. Number of new dams constructed
6. Capacity of new dams (m^3)
7. Number of new weirs established
8. Capacity of new weirs (m^3)
9. Number of dams rehabilitated
10. Capacity of rehabilitated dams (m^3)
11. Number of weirs rehabilitated
12. Capacity of rehabilitated weirs (m^3)

It was suggested that the indicator focus on the total number of dams, rather than only new dams, since the construction of new dams may take considerable time. It was further recommended to record both the total number of dams and the number of newly constructed dams in the district in order to better capture the level of investments.

- There were suggestions to gather information on existing dams, including their current state and level of siltation. Regarding the indicator on the number of weirs, it was noted that obtaining such data at the district level may be challenging. Another participant emphasized the importance of retaining the indicator on newly constructed dams, as dams remain unevenly distributed across districts. It was further highlighted that smaller dams can be built within a relatively short time, making it necessary to maintain this indicator to help identify underserved areas and guide future dam construction.
- Deliberations were also, made on whether to use the term, new dams, commissioned dams in the form.

13. Number of new boreholes
14. Number of rehabilitated boreholes
15. Number of houses connected to piped water
16. Other new water sources

17. Other rehabilitated as applicable
18. Wetland area protected (percentage)
19. Capacity of the new water source
20. Capacity of the rehabilitated water source

For indicators 13 to 20 it was recommended that:

- Indicator on "wetland area protected" be moved to the forest and biodiversity sector As in the NDSI document
- wetlands should be measured in Ha and not as a percentage.
- number of new boreholes be retained but to add an indicator on the number of functional boreholes.

The following indicators were presented and deliberated upon:

21. Number of houses with prepaid water meters

Pipe water, is it treated or just water

22. Number of households with access to portable water
    a) Located within premises
    b) Less than 500m
    c) More than 500m but less than 1 km
    d) 1km and above
23. Number of households with access to portable water:
    a) Piped into dwelling
    b) Piped into yard or plot
    c) Piped into public tap or standpipe
    d) Piped into neighbour's yard
    e) Borehole /Tube well
    f) Protected well
    g) Unprotected
    h) Protected spring
    i) Unprotected spring
    j) Surface water
    k) Tanker- truck
    l) Cart with small tank
    m) Water Kiosk
    n) Bottled/ sachet water
    o) Other

- Suggestions were that access to portable water be revised to access to Number of households with portable or basic water services. It was recommended that we adopt the definition used in the ZIMVAC/ZIMLAC document.

Forest and Biodiversity

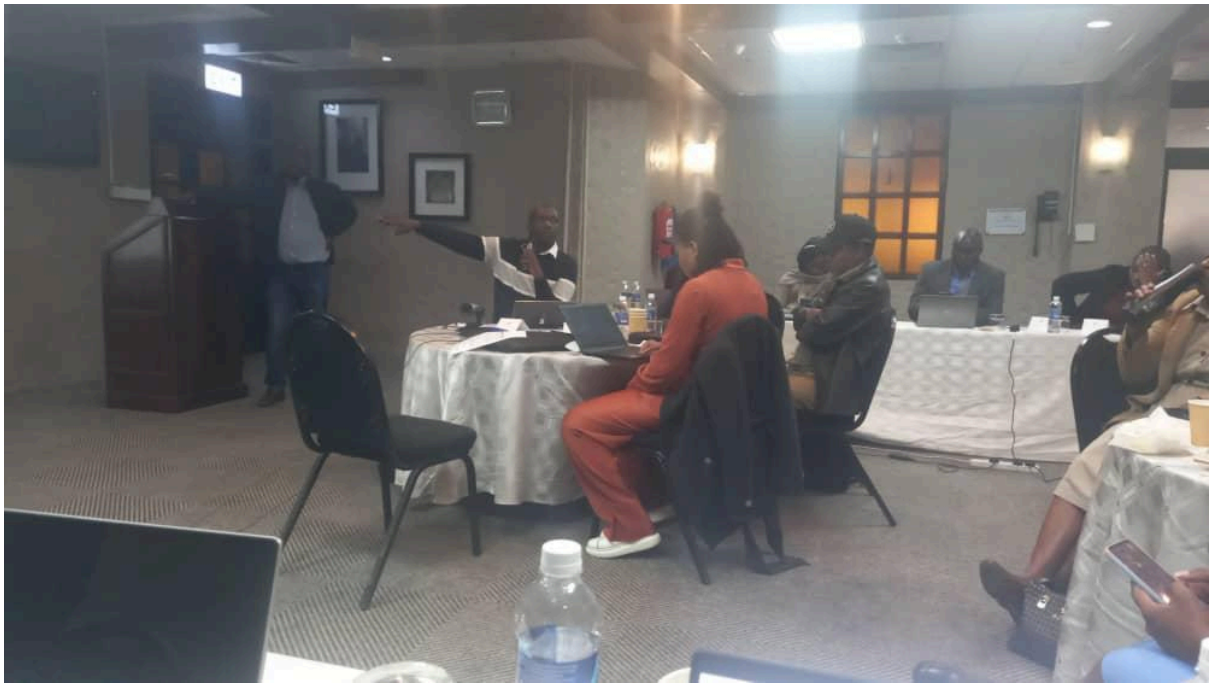
1. Number of households benefiting from natural resource based alternative livelihoods
2. Number of wards in the district with functional natural resource management committees and plans**.**

- During the discussion, it was raised that Indicator 1 may not currently be measured by any department, which could present a data availability challenge. As a result, it was suggested that an initial indicator be added to capture the number and types of non-timber natural resource-based alternative livelihoods present in each district—such as beekeeping, mopane worm (*madora*) harvesting, and wild fruit collection. This would provide baseline data to support the measurement of household benefits. In addition, participants recommended the inclusion of a separate output focusing specifically on sustainable resource use to ensure the long-term viability of these livelihood strategies.

3. Percentage change in forest cover
4. Area of forest under management (Ha)
5. Area of climate sensitive ecosystems under management (Ha)
6. Forest area affected by fire per annum (Ha)

The following indicators were recommended for addition to the form:

- forest management indicators including their categories.
- Number of trees planted, or hectare area of trees planted



- It was suggested that indicator 5 be removed as the data might not be available.

- We need to add the wetland question that was recommend for removal under the Water sector.

Tourism Sector

1. Number of tourism facilities in the district
2. Number of facilities using climate smart technologies
3. Number of new enterprises
4. Number of new green jobs (e.g. recycling)

- Although it was suggested that tourism indicators be disaggregated by gender it was agreed that this may not necessarily apply for every indicator otherwise, we may not be able to get the data. It was noted that indicators 1 to 3 primarily related to mitigation and may need to have a balance with some adaptation indicators.
- It was noted, however, that Indicator 4 is aligned with adaptation, as it reflects a shift toward green jobs. Additionally, some indicators may require rephrasing for clarity and relevance. For instance, Indicator 1 could be revised to: *"Number of eco-based tourism facilities in the district."* Similarly, Indicator 3 should read: *"Number of sustainable tourism enterprises."*
- Where data is available, there is a need to ensure gender mainstreaming is considered in the analysis and reporting processes.

5. Number of tourism facilities retrofitted or constructed using climate-resilient designs
6. Number of training sessions conducted on climate risk management for tourism operators
7. Were these training sessions sensitive to a) gender b) PWD and c) Children
8. Number of tourism facilities adopting green certification or environmental standards

It was recommended that:

- indicator number 6 be broadened to include climate adaptation and not just climate risk.
- there is need to add a component of training for all the sectors

Health Sector

1. Number of health centres in the district
2. Presence of District health and climate hazard preparedness plans
3. Number of health centres using climate forecast information for planning

4. Is there a functional health surveillance system in place that integrates climate change-related risks (e.g heat stress, vector-borne diseases, waterborne illnesses)
    - Yes – fully integrated and operational
    - Partially – some climate risks are considered
    - No – not integrated
    - Other (explain)
5. Number of research projects on climate related diseases

- Suggestion was on the usage of "health facilities" instead of health centres.
- Also, it was suggested if there is a way of incorporating a Solar for Health indicator.

- Questions were raised on the kind of research that was being solicited for by indicator number 5. It was clarified that the rationale of the question is to check if there is any research on climate related diseases being led by the different districts, without necessarily paying attention at the level of research.
- Participants emphasized the need to capture issues related to WASH facilities, such as the provision of water and sanitation infrastructure. Climate-induced events, such as floods, often damage these facilities, increasing the risk of diseases like bilharzia. For example, data on the number of latrines in a community is important for monitoring resilience and public health risks. However, it was noted that the NAP M&E framework currently focuses more on surveillance systems rather than on how these health challenges are being directly addressed.It was suggested that the consultancy team makes an appointment with Mr Nyamandi to look at the other indicators that need to be put under the health sector.

Human settlements

1. Do existing by-laws on human settlements support the construction of green and climate resilient buildings?
2. Number of settlements regularised
3. List the current programs being implemented in the district to ensure that settlements are climate change resilient (e.g., relocation, flood-proof housing, improved infrastructure).

- Suggestion was to change to *climate proofed buildings* for the question 1 instead of *climate resilient buildings*.

The next indicators were presented as follows:

4. Percentage of settlements vulnerable to climate hazards (floods)
5. Percentage of settlements vulnerable to climate hazards (floods) relocated.

- Since there are several hazards that affect different districts, it was recommended that we have an indicator with a drop-down function to cater for other hazards such as droughts, landslides, mudslides etc
- Clarity was sought on the operational definition of a settlement as used in the NAP-MEF. Settlement was described as an association of households and associated amenities for instance clinics, schools, etc. It was agreed that we adopt the definition of DCP which focuses on household or homesteads or families.

Infrastructure

Number of capacity building events conducted on design and development of climate resilient infrastructure

1. Has climate change been integrated into your local authority by-laws?
2. Number of climate proofed schools
3. Number of climate proofed health centres
4. Length of climate proofed roads
5. Do local authority have by-laws that promote climate-resilient houses?
6. Are there any strategies to capacitate communities to build climate smart houses?

- Concerns were raised on the availability of information for instance, Climate proofed roads was enquired. It was noted that the data should be available from the Rural Infrastructural Development Agency (RIDA) formerly DDF.
- Indicators 2 and 6 were deemed similar and there might be need to merge them into one or just remain with indicator 6.
- It was also noted that an indicator with a yes or no does not add value to the adaptation M&E. However, it was elaborated that the question with answer yes or no is important as it can be further qualified with a follow up question.
- It was suggested that a key that defines technical concepts such as climate proofing be availed to data collectors.
- Considerations were also made on adding an indicator that measures the resilience of the different infrastructure for instance, water supply, electricity supply, internet infrastructure, clinics, airports etc.

Closing remarks

Mr Muhwati gave the closing remarks, applauding the presenters for the good work. Key issues on the way forward included

- Need for consultancy team to follow up with some of the experts for instance, Health, communication sector, RIDA, POTRAZ, Ministry of Information,
- Need to follow up with the Department of Livestock, through Mr Chamisa, on the issue of livestock indicators,
- There was also need to put a key for some of the indicators to guide the data collectors
- A month from now there should be another training workshop for operationalising the digital tool.

Mr Ndidzano, gave the closing remarks, thanking the participants, and the presenters, emphasising that the process of the development of the indicators is an iterative process and the experts were implored to assist the consultants, in the event of any follow up questions. He explained the need of the NAP M&E and how the information will also assist the various ministries and sister organisations present during the workshop. The workshop was officially closed at 1336 with participants invited to lunch.

Participants