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Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project in Zimbabwe

Phase II

Project Closure Report

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

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List of Acronyms

BTR	Biennial Transparency Report
CCMD	Climate Change Management Department
CSA	Climate Smart Agriculture
CSV	Comma-Separated Values
DDC	District Development Committee
ETF	Enhanced Transparency Framework
GESI	Gender Equality and Social Inclusivity
GHGIMS	Greenhouse Gas Information Management System
GMB	Grain Marketing Board
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
ICAT	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency
IKS	Indigenous Knowledge Systems
ISFM	including Integrated soil fertility management
IT	Information Technology
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MDA	Ministry, Departments and Agencies
MECW	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife
MEF	Monitoring and Evaluation Framework
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPG	Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NC	National Communication
NDS	National Development Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
OECD-DAC	Economic Co-operation and Development -Development Assistance Committee
OPC	Office of the President and Cabinet
OPPT	Online Partnership Planning Tool
PWD	Persons with Disabilities
RDC	Rural District Council
TOR	Terms of Reference
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme-
UNEP-CCC	United Nations Environment Programme -Copenhagen Climate Center
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
URL	Uniform Resource Locator
WASH	Water, Sanitation and Hygiene

ZIMSTAT	Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency

1. Introduction

The Zimbabwe Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project-Phase II commenced in December 2024 with the aim of strengthening national and sub-national systems for tracking, assessing, and reporting progress in climate change adaptation actions in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) of the Paris Agreement. This was achieved through operationalizing Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NAP-MEF) through the development of appropriate institutional arrangements, standardized tools, and reporting modalities that enable consistent and credible adaptation reporting. The project further supported the pilot rollout of the NAP-MEF across four selected local authorities namely Tsholotsho Rural District Council, Nyanga Rural District Council, Gweru City Council, and Mutare City Council as a testbed for sub-national adaptation monitoring and learning. Implementation of the project was coordinated by the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) within the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (MECW), with support from ICAT and UNEP-CCC.

The objectives of the ICAT Project -Phase II project were to:

i. Review, strengthen and refine the NAP-MEF indicators
ii. Develop a digital tool for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing
iii. Develop institutional arrangements for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing.
iv. Capacitate adaptation experts and data providers on the NAP M&E framework and the digital tool
v. Integrate gender and social inclusivity indicators into the NAP-MEF and reporting
vi. Integrate the NAP-MEF into National Communication and Biennial Transparency reporting processes.

This report documents the implementation of project activities and presents the results, identified gaps and implementation challenges while highlighting lessons learned and recommendations for institutionalising, scaling up and ensuring sustainability of the NAP-MEF at national and sub-national levels. Furthermore, the report presents a pilot study applying the NAP-MEF framework and its digital tool. We also document objectives and key highlights of meetings and workshops held as part of project implementation in supplementary Table S1.

2. Approaches and Methodology

This section summarises the approaches and methods used in achieving the objectives of Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II, including desk reviews and participatory consultations to refine NAP-MEF indicators. It also highlights the development and integration of a digital monitoring tool within the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife's server infrastructure, and systematic mainstreaming of Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI), developing institutional arrangements for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing and capacity building of technical officials and data providers in data collection, integration of results of NAP-MEF in National Communication and BTR, with implementation structured across six work packages aligned to the overall project design.

2.1. Work package 1: Reviewing, strengthening and refining NAP-MEF indicators

The NAP-MEF was used as the primary document to catalogue and map existing indicators against NAP thematic areas, sectoral policies and development plans. In consultation with the CCMD and relevant stakeholders in MDAs, the consultants reviewed indicators across the seven priority sectors: water, agriculture, health, forestry and biodiversity, tourism, infrastructure and human settlements. The reviewing process was meant to ensure that the indicators are SMART (Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound) and effectively capture the desired outcomes including GESI. Further, the consultants evaluated data collection instruments based on five criteria: adaptation relevance; representativeness; data availability; sensitivity; understanding and practicality *(See Deliverable 11: ICAT Zimbabwe Phase II NAP-MEF Digital Tool Training and Training Material)*.

2.2. Work package 2: Development of the digital tool for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing

A digital tool was developed using the KoboToolbox for the NAP-MEF to enable efficient offline/online data collection and real-time analysis, tailored to Zimbabwe's context after consultations with stakeholders. KoboToolbox was selected for its cost-effectiveness, security, and stakeholder familiarity. Figure 1 summarises the methodology followed in the implementation of the NAP-MEF digital tool as detailed in Deliverable 4: ICAT Zimbabwe Phase II Inception Workshop Report.

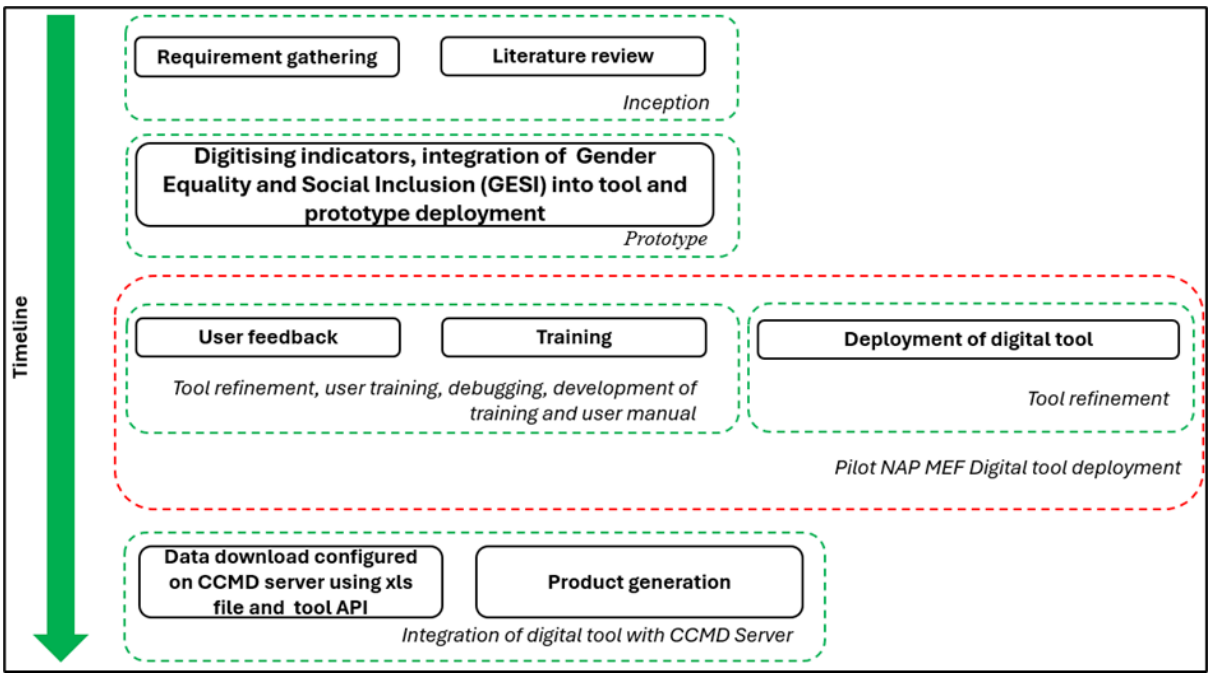


Figure 1: NAP-MEF digital tool development methodology

2.2.1. Integrating the digital NAP-MEF tool with the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) data server

Integration of the digital NAP-MEF tool with the CCMD data server was achieved through configuration of an excel client application (Figure 2) in the CCMD server to ingest data from the KoboToolbox API. Data synchronization and access controls were established to support centralized storage, quality assurance, and efficient aggregation for national adaptation monitoring and ETF reporting. Besides tracking adaptation progress in the Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs), the digital tool can be used to track and monitor implementation of other (local) government programmes/projects or strategies.

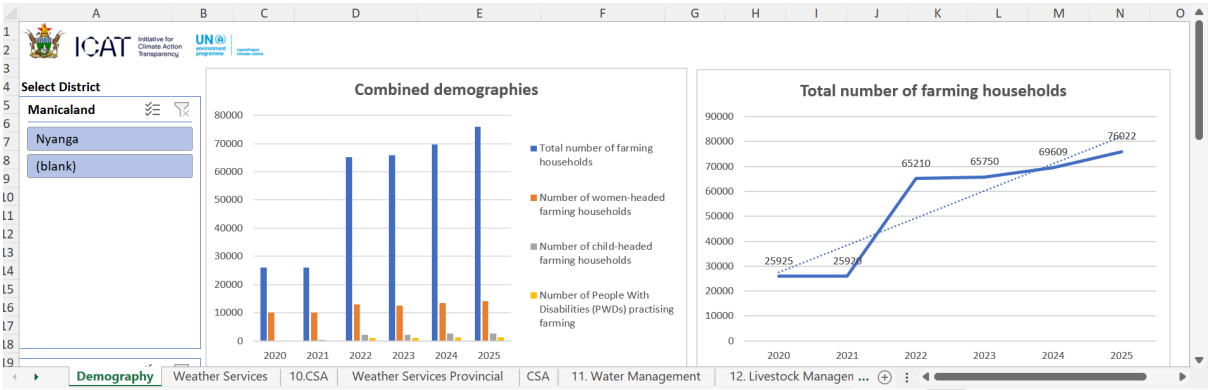


Figure 2: The developed NAP-MEF tracking and reporting tool

2.3. Work package 3: Developing institutional arrangements for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing

Developing strong institutional arrangements for adaptation transparency reporting is critical to allow horizontal and vertical integration of various datasets that lie in different MDAs. The Inception Workshop held from 18-19 December 2024 reviewed existing institutional arrangements in adaptation and mitigation reporting, including the NAP and the common challenges often encountered in obtaining data under the existing institutional arrangements. Based on these consultations, the participants recommended suitable institutional arrangements (roles and responsibilities) for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission, processing and storage. The proposed institutional arrangements were validated through an iterative process of stakeholder engagements during subsequent ICAT Phase II meetings and workshops. The developed institutional arrangement, showing roles and responsibilities of various actors are shown in Deliverable 11: *ICAT Zimbabwe Phase II NAP-MEF Digital Tool Training and Training Material*.

2.4. Work package 4: Integrating gender and social inclusivity indicators into the NAP-MEF and reporting

The study used a combination of in-depth desk review and stakeholder consultations to assess the integration of GESI considerations within the adaptation policy landscape in Zimbabwe. From this analysis, gaps, challenges and opportunities for GESI considerations in NAP-MEF were identified. The findings from desktop review were validated through stakeholder consultations. The validated information was used to develop GESI training materials and ensure GESI considerations were systematically embedded into the NAP-MEF, thereby strengthening the NAP-MEF's relevance, usability, and capacity to prioritize equity and social inclusion, given differential vulnerabilities to climate change *(See Deliverable 19: Report of the Inclusion of the Gender Considerations into the NAP-MEF Digital Tool and NC5/BTR1)*.

2.5. Work package 5: Capacitation of adaptation experts and data providers on the NAP M&E framework and the digital tool

2.5.1. Digital Tool Training manual

Prior to data collection, adaptation experts and data providers were trained on the NAP-MEF and how to use the developed digital tool to collect and transmit data. To do this, the consultants developed the NAP-MEF Digital Tool Manual for administrators and data providers (Deliverable 14). Table 1 shows contents in the user manuals for administrators and data providers.

Table 1: Contents in the administrators' and data providers user manuals

Administrators	**Data providers**
Accessing the NAP M&E Administration interface for the digital tool and all users	Accessing the Administration interface of a single user's account
Managing all forms for the 7 sectors	Accessing the forms for the relevant sector
Deploying the forms offline	Deploying the form on android devices – Installing Kobo Collect
Editing indicators and questions in the different forms	Completing and submitting data collection form
Sharing the forms online	Completing the forms online
Validation of inputs	
Accessing reports	
Exporting CSV	
User management	
Annexures: URLs of the forms for the 7 NAP MEF Priority sectors	

2.5.2. Training of Trainers and Technical Officials

Following the approval and adoption of the training manual and training programmes (Train of Trainers (ToTs) and Training of Data Providers workshops) by the Steering Committee, the consulting team delivered an interactive ToTs programme to officials from the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, pilot districts and municipalities and the OPC. The interactive training design facilitated structured knowledge exchange between the facilitators and the trainees strengthening technical understanding of the NAP-MEF and associated tools. The ToTs established a critical pool of trainers prior to rolling out the training sessions to data providers from the pilot districts and municipalities (See Deliverables 12 and 13). Table 2 highlights the topics covered under the Training of Trainers and Training of Data Providers workshops.

Table 2: Topic covered under the Training of Trainers and Training of Data Providers

Training of Trainers	**Training of Data Providers**
Climate Change Adaptation and Reporting Under the Paris Agreement	Overview of the Zimbabwe NAP
An overview of the NAP-MEF Framework and of sector indicators in the NAP	An overview of the NAP-MEF Framework
Gender and inclusivity mainstreaming into the NAP M&E	Gender and inclusivity mainstreaming into the NAP M&E.
An overview of the NAP-MEF digital tool (including setting up the system)	Overview of sector indicators in the NAP
Proposed approach to the integration of the NAP-MEF into the BTR2 formulation process	An overview of the NAP-MEF Digital Tool
Recommendations for adaptation chapter improvements in the BTR2	Brief on the role of the NAP-MEF in the UNFCCC Reporting

The ToTs workshop recommended a dedicated workshop to refine and finalise indicators for the NAP-MEF. This dedicated workshop was held on the 3rd of June 2025 at Holiday Inn, Harare. During the workshop, participants refined the indicators based on gender and inclusivity considerations, data availability, the practicality of data collection, and alignment with national development goals. The workshop recommended disaggregating data by vulnerable groups, clarifying terminology and rephrasing indicators for clarity. The agreed set of indicators were integrated into the training manual and loaded into the Digital Tool. The forms were then deployed for data collection in the pilot districts and municipalities.

2.6. Work package 6: Integrating results of the NAP-MEF into National Communication and Biennial Transparency reporting processes

2.6.1. Workshop 3: Stakeholder Validation of Results from the NAP M&E

The validation process (Figure 3) was grounded in participatory, transparent, and inclusive principles, consistent with international best practices (UNFCCC Adaptation Committee, 2021; OECD-DAC, 2019). Stakeholder validation of NAP M&E results aimed to ensure that reported outcomes accurately reflect on-the-ground realities in the four pilot districts, while strengthening data credibility through multi-stakeholder engagement and consensus building. The process explicitly incorporated perspectives from vulnerable and marginalized groups, with particular attention to gender and social inclusion. Beyond validation of results, the process enhanced technical and institutional capacity among stakeholders to interpret and use adaptation data. It also provided a structured learning platform to identify implementation gaps and lessons to inform future adaptation planning, decision-making, and policy development (see Deliverable 16). Overall, stakeholder validation strengthened the legitimacy, ownership, transparency, and accountability of the NAP M&E framework, ensuring alignment with local contexts and national adaptation priorities.

Figure 3: Approach used to validate results from the NAP-MEF

2.6.2. Workshop 4: Integration of results into NC6/BTR 2 Adaptation Chapters in conjunction with the NC65/BTR 2 Adaptation Team

Results from the NAP M&E framework were systematically synthesised across the seven priority sectors to produce coherent sectoral and cross-sectoral adaptation outcomes for integration into the NC6 and BTR, in line with UNFCCC reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. The synthesis captured trends in performance indicators, and gender and social inclusion metrics, with data disaggregated where feasible to reflect differentiated vulnerabilities and adaptive capacities. The integration process identified data gaps, applied interim solutions where possible, and documented recommendations for methodological improvements and capacity strengthening. Draft adaptation sections underwent technical review and stakeholder validation involving government institutions, local authorities, academia, civil society, and community representatives.

Stakeholder feedback was incorporated to enhance legitimacy, transparency, and ownership, resulting in finalized adaptation chapters that provided a robust, evidence-based account of Zimbabwe's adaptation progress while informing national policy, planning, and investment decisions (see Deliverable 17).

3. Results of the NAP-MEF

3.1. NAP-MEF policy context, system characteristics, status and application

Table 3 describes an overview of the Zimbabwe NAP-MEF elements and the relevant information under each element (policy context, system characteristics, outputs, use and status of development).

Table 3: NAP-MEF Elements and specific information

NAP-MEF Element	**Specific information**
NAP-MEF Policy Context	**Policy:** Zimbabwe views M&E not only for compliance to the UNFCCC, but also, as a critical enabler for good governance, data-driven decision-making, policy formulation and/or review and sustainable development. The Zimbabwe National Climate Policy (2017) and Climate Change Bill mandate the Ministry responsible for the environment through the CCMD, to carry out M&E of climate actions. Zimbabwe has a M&E unit headed by a special advisor to the President on Monitoring and Implementation of all Government Programmes and Projects. All Government ministries have a dedicated M&E unit, with designated officers, linking the ministries with the M&E unit under the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC). **Budget**: 10–10–10 target for national, MDAs and programme/project. The target is for 10% of the overall national budget to be set aside for M&E; 10% of the MDA budget to be set aside for M&E; and 10% of any programme/project budget to be set aside for M&E. The National Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Policy and Guidelines) says that 10% of project or ministry budget should be set aside for M&E.
NAP-MEF System Characteristics	**Main approach**: Zimbabwe uses a Participatory & Inclusive NAP-MEF developed as part of the NAP. The ICAT Phase II project developed the NAP-MEF digital tool, and institutional arrangements for data capture, processing analysis and storage.
	System capability: The digital tool collects and aggregates reliable and systematic data across the seven priority adaptation sectors. The tool has analytical tools to track adaptation progress. Currently, the NAP-MEF provides the structure for monitoring and tracking adaptation progress and the overall trend of adaptation. However, its capability to assess adaptation progress, safeguarding accountability and guiding additional investments in adaptation is limited by: i. Lack of baseline data and clear and measurable targets. Without baseline data and targets, the data collected risks being descriptive rather than evaluative, making it difficult to determine whether adaptation actions are truly reducing vulnerability or enhancing resilience. Targets provide benchmarks against which progress can be assessed, transforming raw data into meaningful insights. Targets can be used to enhance comparability of adaptation progress across regions and sectors and to identify best practices for scaling up nationally. ii. Lack of action specific funding linked to each target. This is critical for holding institutions accountable for delivering poor results, while simultaneously creating incentives for continuous improvement. iii. Inadequate information for justifying additional adaptation finance. In the absence of sufficient information to assess adaptation progress, it becomes difficult to justify additional adaptation support requirements.

System outputs	Ad hoc/annual reports with infographics, graphs and tables.
Recipients of reports and (use)	**Recipients include** Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife- CCMD; Cabinet Committee on Climate Change, parliamentary portfolio committee on climate, environment and wildlife - policy makers, MDAs responsible for priority adaptation sectors, national and international development partners, adaptation and transparency experts, communities and vulnerable groups.
	Use: Tracking, monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions thus; i) deepen understanding of GESI climate change impacts, risks and adaptation; ii) integrate GESI in tracking adaptation progress; iii) evaluate where adaptation actions are having the most impacts; iv) provide data-driven evidence for policy review and allocation of climate adaptation finance; v) enhancing accountability and oversight in use of resources; and vi) unlocking and mobilizing additional climate finance.
Learning	The involvement of various stakeholders from the MDAs, each with different levels of experience, opinions, expectations, and interests, created room for shared learning and improved access to relevant information for decision-making.
Operational status (i) Level of development) and ii) Milestones iii) Indicators iv) Previous reports	(i) Through the ICAT Project Phase II, the Government of Zimbabwe's Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, with support from ICAT and UNEP-CCC, developed the institutional arrangements and tools needed to support the implementation of Zimbabwe's NAP-MEF for reporting adaptation actions under the ETF and piloting the NAP-MEF digital tool in 4 selected local authorities.
	(ii) Milestones of the NAP-MEF courtesy of the ICAT Phase II Project: a) NAP-MEF Digital tool developed; b) Sectorial indicators reviewed and made GESI compliance; c) Adaptation experts and data providers capacitated on the NAP-MEF digital tool; d) Institutional arrangements developed for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing and e) NAP-MEF digital tool piloted in four districts.
	(iii) The NAP-MEF digital tool has 82 indicators for rural authorities and 90 for municipalities, spread across the seven NAP priority sectors. The 82 indicators include 4 indicators seeking background information under the agricultural sector. It also has 4 generic questions under each of the seven NAP priority sectors seeking information on: Challenges being faced in implementing climate change adaptation strategies; main sources of funding for current adaptation programmes and activities; challenges faced by data providers in the collection of climate change and adaptation data and how programmes and activities in each sector is informed by climate experienced in the area.
	(iv) The work is the first output of the NAP-MEF digital tool.
Future Developments	The NAP-MEF digital system will be reviewed using the continuous and iterative participatory process, based on:- the lessons learnt from the Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II Project , changes in priority adaptation actions and indicators in the NAP MEF and, future alignment of NAP-MEF indicators with the Global Goal on Adaptation indicators.

This information can be used to address Modalities, Procedures and Guidelines (MPGs) 112 and 113 (b, c) in chapter IV- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement in the BTR.

3.2. Pilot study using the NAP MEF digital tool

Annexure 1 (Section 6) presents results of a case study from the four pilot local authorities using data collected between July and October 2025. The Annexure provides a valuable real-life detailed case study demonstrating the practical application of the NAP MEF digital tool and products developed under the Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II project. It documents these results addressing relevant requirements under chapter IV of the MPGs: “Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement” of the Biennial Transparency Report. This information can be used to partly address MPGs: 106; 107; 108; 109; 113 and 116 in chapter IV-Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement in the BTR.

3.3. Strengthening the NAP-MEF through advancing Ownership, Transparency, Sustainability and GESI Considerations

Table 3 provides an overview of how the NAP-MEF could be strengthened through encouraging Ownership, Transparency, Sustainability and GESI Considerations.

Table 3: Strengthening NAP-MEF through encouraging Ownership, Transparency, Sustainability and GESI Considerations

Ownership, stakeholder engagement and replicability of the NAP-MEF	The development of institutional arrangements for operationalisation of the NAP-MEF during the ICAT Phase II Project involved various stakeholders from MDAs. During each of the activities, stakeholders were informed about the NAP-MEF and associated outcomes, outputs and indicators as well as the importance of gender and social inclusivity in tracking adaptation progress. The stakeholders were also consulted on the most suitable indicators to use in tracking adaptation progress through an iterative process that ensured that their inputs are put into consideration at stage. The ToTs and data providers workshops empowered the stakeholders in the decision-making process, thereby facilitating collaboration in the project. The stakeholders are the custodians of data; hence their full participation is critical to get the necessary data for monitoring and evaluation using the agreed indicators. Table 7 shows the number and gender of participants that took part in each of the ICAT Phase II Project activities. This information can be used to address MPGs 114 (a) Ownership, stakeholder engagement and replicability of the NAP-MEF in chapter IV- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement in the BTR.
Transparency of planning and implementation of the NAP-MEF	The digital manual developed will be integrated into existing platforms such as the Online Partnership Planning Tool (OPPT) and the Greenhouse Gas Information Management System (GHGIMS). Accuracy in data collected for the NAP-MEF is assured through several mechanisms. For instance, during data collection, the KoboToolbox has a self-in-built control system when entering data. Once data has been entered, there is a two-stage approval process. The sustained participatory approaches used in the ICAT Project Phase II, promote a culture of transparency and inclusivity in climate adaptation. The participatory approaches also promote ownership of the NAP-MEF. This information can be used to address MPGs 113 (d item i)-Transparency of planning and implementation in chapter IV- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement in the BTR.
Sustainability of the NAP-MEF digital tool results	Zimbabwe's Monitoring and Evaluation Policy (2015) promote, enforces and monitors the establishment and implementation of the M&E system in all MDAs. Policy requires 10% budget allocation for M&E. The Draft Climate Change Bill mandates the CCMD to establish the MEF. The CCMD has a mandate to submit BTRs to the UNFCCC. The indicators for the NAP-MEF have been developed through stakeholder involvement, and most of these indicators align with ongoing reporting systems. This should facilitate seamless data collection, and transfer. Additionally, the institutional arrangements put in place during the ICAT project, coordinated by the DDC at the district level, would also ensure that various MDAs provide the necessary data for reporting. This information can be used to partly address MPGs 114 (b) in chapter IV of the BTR.

GESI considerations the ICAT Phase II Project and the NAP-MEF digital tool	Stakeholders from the MDAs and representatives from the private sector, vulnerable groups collaboratively reviewed the existing NAP-MEF indicators and integrated GESI issues. Following these deliberations, and shaped by several practical considerations, seven GESI-specific indicators were added in the NAP-MEF digital tool (agriculture, 5 and health, 2). It was also agreed that further strengthening, refinement and expansion of GESI indicators will be undertaken as capacity develops across sectors. A separate comprehensive GESI report - Deliverable **19:** Report of the Inclusion of the Gender Considerations into the NAP-MEF Digital Tool and NC5/BTR1, is available. Table 4 shows the gender composition of participants in the ICAT Phase II Project.

Table 4: Gender Composition of participants that took part in each of the ICAT activities

Event	**Number of women**	**Number of men**	**Total number of participants**	**Women's representation (%)**
Inception Meeting	41	34	75	54.7
First Steering Committee Meeting	5	12	17	29.4
Digital Infrastructure Meeting	2	9	11	18.2
Second Steering Committee Meeting	3	13	16	18.8
Train of Trainers on the NAP-MEF digital tool	9	14	23	39.1
Refinement of Indicators	15	22	37	40.5
Training of Data Providers	16	26	42	38.1
District and Municipality Visits	66	111	177	37.3
Third Steering Committee meeting	6	8	14	42.9
Validation Workshop	17	35	52	32.7
Integrating results into digital tool	7	18	25	28
Total	**187**	**302**	**489**	**38.2**

A total of 489 individuals participated in the ICAT Phase II Project activities. Of these participants, 187 were women, representing 38.2% of the total. The data reveals a strong gender balance at the Inception Meeting, but low gender balance at both the Digital Tool Infrastructure and Second Steering Committee Meetings. Overall, the results of gender participation point to the needs for a gender engagement plan to improve women participation in future projects of such nature.

4. Good practices, experiences, and lessons learned and opportunities for sustainability and scaling up adaptation transparency reporting in Zimbabwe using the NAP-MEF digital tool

In this section, we provide good practices, gaps and challenges associated with strengthening and upscaling adaptation transparency reporting in the country using the NAP-MEF based on the results from the piloting case study and input from stakeholders during the implementation of the ICAT Phase II project in Zimbabwe.

4.1. Good practices and lessons learnt

Capacity Building is critical for Sustainability particularly in strengthening robust institutional arrangements, the use of common metrics, use of the NAP-MEF digital tool, and data processing and storage. Capacitation of technical experts from the Ministry responsible for the environment is critical for sustainability of the projects beyond the pilot phase.

Data-informed Policy formulation/review and decision-making requires generating baseline data and annual targets for each indicator to track adaptation progress. There is also a need to link financial resource allocation to specific indicator-actions so that resource-use efficiency can be tracked and reported on.

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) dimensions should be considered in the whole adaptation cycle: vulnerability, impacts, and adaptation assessments, designing adaptation strategies, implementation of adaptation, and monitoring, evaluation, and learning. If the level of awareness on GESI issues is low, stakeholders need to be capacitated to strengthen adaptation transparency reporting.

Integration of the NAP-MEF with National Priorities for instance NDS1/2 and the existing data collection, handling, and processing practices to remove undue burden on data providers.

Make use of a whole of government and whole of society approach throughout the process to broaden ownership, transparency, and credibility of the NAP-MEF.

Support Quantitative Monitoring with Qualitative insights. This is critical to avoid “helicopter research” by getting the voice of the vulnerable groups and some hidden insights on certain trends as well as attribution of change or lack of change.

The Iterative process used in the pilot phase of the project is critical to ensure full and effective participation of all MDAs and build robust institutional arrangements for supporting both horizontal and vertical coordination, thus enabling collaborative and comprehensive data collection.

4.2. Gaps and challenges

- Data quality: There are substantial data gaps for some indicators due to missing data, inadequate financial support for verification of data provided by data providers, and restrictive data access.
- Limited availability of GESI data in existing reporting systems due to absence of gender-sensitive data in NAP vulnerability and adaptation assessments
- Limited baseline data and targets that would allow for tracking adaptation progress and measuring effectiveness of adaptation actions.

- Limited documentation of adaptation support received from development partners and the private sector.
- Ambiguously defined terminology in the indicators which might lead to inconsistency in data collection and reporting.
- Low participation of women in majority of the activities.

4.3. Opportunities

- Need to leverage on strengthening the already existing governance frameworks to ensure seamless coordination of data.
- Majority of the MDAs are already using the KoboToolbox for collecting data.
- Ensure the reporting data collection is synchronised with sectorial reporting systems to ensure continuity in data provision.
- Strengthening stakeholder-driven research systems, climate-informed surveillance, through knowledge co-production by locals and academic institutions, to generate context-specific actionable evidence for resilience-building in all sectors.

4.4. Recommendations to improve data quality

- The District Development Coordinators to play a critical role in facilitating access to comprehensive and credible information. The DDCs have the powers to coordinate all MDAs in the district.
- There is also a need to continuously engage the data providers during the data collection phase to promptly address potential technical challenges related to uncommon understanding of indicators.
- In addition, there is a need to add some prompt options for data providers to understand the meaning of some highly technical terms. For instance, climate resilience/proofed infrastructure.
- It is critical to work with ministries, departments, and agencies responsible for GESI to ensure they coordinate the stakeholders involved in the GESI.

This information can be used to address MPGs 113 (d item iv) in chapter IV- Information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement in the BTR.

4.5. Recommendations for adaptation transparency reporting

Here, we provide some recommendations for adaptation transparency reporting in Zimbabwe in sync with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement. These recommendations include a) strengthening policy and legal frameworks M&E, b) Means of Implementation and c) developing a risk management plan.

4.5.1. Strengthening policy and legal frameworks for M&E

There is need to approve and operationalize data-sharing agreements (DSAs/MOUs) between CCMD and MDAs to eliminate data silos and mandate national roll-out of the NAP-MEF
digital tool to all provinces and priority sectors and embedding it in routine government workflows.

4.5.2. Means of Implementation (Finance, technology and capacity building).

CCMD needs to establish a Monitoring and Evaluation arm under the proposed Climate Transparency and Compliance Unit to coordinate the adaptation of transparency related data. In addition, the M&E unit will be responsible for building capacity of data providers on NAP-MEF using the digital tool and GESI integration in adaptation transparency reporting. The M&E unit should also be responsible for monitoring the data coming from stakeholders. For capacity building to be effective, the M&E unit should have regular refresher courses or do some capacity needs assessment to identify training needs. There is also a need to secure sustainable financing for M&E through operationalizing the National M&E Policy requirement for dedicated M&E funding within adaptation programmes.

4.5.3. Risk Management Plan

Several risks were identified during the implementation of this project. Table 5 proposes a summary of the risk management plan to address gaps and challenges such as data quality, collaboration gaps, limited resources, limited technical capacity and GESI considerations. It also provides possible strategies to minimise the identified risks.

Table 5: Risk Management Plan

Risk	Strategy to minimise risk
Data quality and gaps	● Develop data verification protocols that also include ZIMSTAT. ● Limit the rights of data providers in the digital tool. ● Cleansing of data to reduce data inconsistence ● Take advantage of political will for data-driven decision-making under the NDS 2 to develop and promote data collection culture in MDAs' Provide relevant incentives for data availability and sharing (for instance green star rating in addition to comfort rating in Tourism) ● The MDAs need to equip all its field staff with modern devices for collection of data. ● Align indicators with sector specific reporting requirements
Means of implementation (Finance, technology and capacity building)	● Prioritise budgetary support for M&E in all programmes/projects. ● Develop the capacity of data providers on use of digital tool

Limited availability of GESI data and low participation of women in workshops and meetings	Develop a GESI engagement plan in M&E
Data silos	Strengthen legal and policy frameworks by developing and operationalisation of the DSAs and MOUs
Limited data to measure effectiveness and efficiency of adaptation	● Develop baseline data and targets for assessing effectiveness. ● Link specific indicator action to financial resources allocation for assessing efficiency
Unwillingness among decision makers in local authorities to embrace data-driven decision-making procedures	● Raise awareness on importance of data-driven decision-making instead of intuition. ● Use results to produce short policy briefs for decision-makers
Political interference leading to hesitancy in data providers to present data showing negative and unwanted trend	● Ensure commitment to transparency in data handling if some decision makers want the data to reflect a preconceived narrative. ● Train data providers and handlers to navigate these political issues.

4.6. Sustainability Plan

This section outlines key priorities for ensuring sustainability of digital tool for adaptation transparency reporting beyond the ICAT Phase II Project. These priority issues have been synthesised from various engagements during the ICAT Phase II Project life cycle. These priority areas include: i) Technical Integration & Data Management), ii) Institutional Coordination & Governance, iii) Capacity Building, iv) Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) reporting, v) Scale Up Plan, vi) Establish indicator baselines and targets and vii) Raise awareness on NAP-MEF digital tool in local authorities

4.6.1. Technical Integration & Data Management

- The NAP-MEF digital tool should be completely integrated with the GHG Information Management System (GHGIMS)/Online Transparency Portal.
- The Ministry should arrange for secure cloud or physical server backup and data redundancy for the CCMD server, potentially using facilities like the University of Zimbabwe's High-Performance Computing Centre or TelOne.
- The Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) should appoint a dedicated focal person to ensure timely data collection from local authorities.
- The digital tool should be embedded into local authorities' existing M&E and administrative data systems to align with routine workflows and minimise parallel reporting requirements.

4.6.2. Capacity Building

- Implement a “train the trainer” program for Ministry personnel on administering the KoboToolbox platform and the Transparency Portal to ensure long-term operational sustainability.
- Mainstream M&E costs into the Treasury budget, the National Climate Fund, and local authority budgets. Operationalize the policy that 10% of adaptation budgets be dedicated to Monitoring, and Evaluation (M&E).
- Ensure training manuals are made available to local authorities and distributed through Digital Information Centres, libraries and social media platforms

4.6.3. Institutional Coordination & Governance

- The CCMD and other MDAs to formalize Data Sharing Agreements (DSAs) and Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) to break down data silos.
- The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife to ensure that all tablets procured under the ICAT Phase II remain available for ongoing and future adaptation transparency reporting obligations
- The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife together with Ministry of Local Government and Public Works to ensure that local authorities (in pilot project and those that will be involved in for scaling up) to continuously update data, establishing clear reporting timelines and designated focal points for climate adaptation reporting.
- Integrate the Ministry's internal Monitoring and Evaluation Department into the project workflow to transition the framework from a project to a core government function.
- The Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife to mainstream regulations under the Climate Change Management Act, including adaptation reporting mandates and develop M&E model by-laws for local government.
- Formalize the role of District Development Coordinators (DDCs) as central hubs for data collection, validation, and interpretation.

4.6.4. Gender Equality & Social Inclusion (GESI) reporting

- Transition Gender and Social Inclusion indicators from optional to mandatory reporting requirements across all adaptation tracking to ensure efforts do not exacerbate inequalities
- Focus on ensuring GESI-disaggregated data sets in the data management strategy.

4.6.5. Scaling Up Plan

- Develop and execute a plan to scale up the digital reporting tool to all remaining local authorities in Zimbabwe.

4.6.6. Establish indicator baselines and targets

- Conduct stakeholder consultations to establish indicator baselines and targets for assessing effectiveness of adaptation actions.

4.6.7. Raise awareness on NAP-MEF digital tool in local authorities

- Raise awareness on the relevance of NAP-MEF to local authorities in identifying climate risks and coming up with locally led solutions to address the risks, policy review/formulation and investment decision support tool.
- Prioritise informing, engaging, and consulting local authorities in revieing and updating the NAP-MEF

4.7. Future work

While ICAT Phase II made considerable progress in moving Zimbabwe's National Adaptation Plan Monitoring, and Evaluation Framework (NAP-MEF) from a conceptual construct to an operational, government-owned system, the results also underscore the need for a structured successor programme to consolidate, deepen, and scale these gains. In particular, the focus should be on implanting actions highlighted in Section 4.6 including following.

- Systematically align the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) indicators with parallel national, regional, and global reporting and assessment processes to enhance coherence, reduce duplication, and improve reporting efficiency.
- Identification of Global Goal on Adaptation (GGA) indicators relevant to Zimbabwe, ensuring that nationally selected indicators reflect country priorities while remaining consistent with emerging global adaptation metrics.
- Strengthen linkages with the Global Stocktake (GST) by mapping NAP-MEF indicators to GST thematic areas, thereby enabling Zimbabwe to credibly demonstrate adaptation progress and challenges under the Paris Agreement.
- Explore alignment with the SDGs and the potential development of a National Climate Resilience Index, integrating adaptation indicators across SDG targets related to poverty, food security, health, water, ecosystems, and infrastructure. This could be conceptualized as a standalone project with strong analytical and policy relevance.

5. Conclusion

The Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II project has successfully achieved its six main objectives:

1) Reviewing, strengthening and digitizing the NAP-MEF indicators
2) Developing a digital tool for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing
3) Developing institutional arrangements for the NAP-MEF data collection, transmission and processing
4) Capacitating adaptation experts and data providers on the NAP M&E framework and the digital tool
5) Integrating gender and social inclusivity indicators into the NAP-MEF and reporting
6) Integrating the NAP-MEF into National Communication and Biennial Transparency reporting processes, through an iterative, consultative and fully participatory and transparency process.

The ICAT Phase II Project has partly improved adaptation reporting on MPGs 106; 107; 108; 109; 112; 113; 114 and 116 in Chapter IV: Information Related to Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. Furthermore, the project has transitioned Zimbabwe's adaptation tracking from a conceptual idea to a functional, digital system ready for national scale-up. The NAP-MEF digital tool provides a standardised mechanism to fulfil Zimbabwe's reporting obligations, inform policy and investment decisions under the NDS 1/2, and enhance the resilience of vulnerable communities. However, to ensure sustainability of adaptation transparency reporting beyond the ICAT Phase II Project, we recommend addressing seven key priority areas focusing on technical integration & data management), institutional coordination & governance, capacity building, gender equality & social inclusion (GESI) reporting, scale up plan, establish indicator baselines and targets and raise awareness on NAP-MEF digital tool in local authorities.

6. Annexure 1 -Pilot study using the NAP MEF digital tool

6.1. Agriculture Sector

6.1.1. Data quality

Four local authorities i.e., Gweru Municipality, Mutare Municipality, Nyanga Rural District Council, and Tsholotsho Rural District Council were included in the pilot phase of ICAT Phase II in Zimbabwe. However, the analysis of the agricultural sector focused on Nyanga and Tsholotsho Rural District Councils, where agriculture constitutes a dominant livelihood activity and where sector-specific data were available. Agricultural data for Tsholotsho covered the period 2020–2025, while data for Nyanga were available for 2022–2025, hence, the agricultural sector analysis was only confined to the 2022–2025 period.

6.1.2. Total number of Farming Households

A general increase in the number of farming households is observed across the two pilot districts over the assessment period (Figure 4). The total number of households practising farming increased from 65210 in 2022 to 76022 in 2025 showing a 16.58% increase in farming households over the three years period. This total includes women-headed households, child-headed households, and households headed by Persons with Disabilities (PWDs) indicating broad participation in agricultural activities across different social groups within the pilot districts.

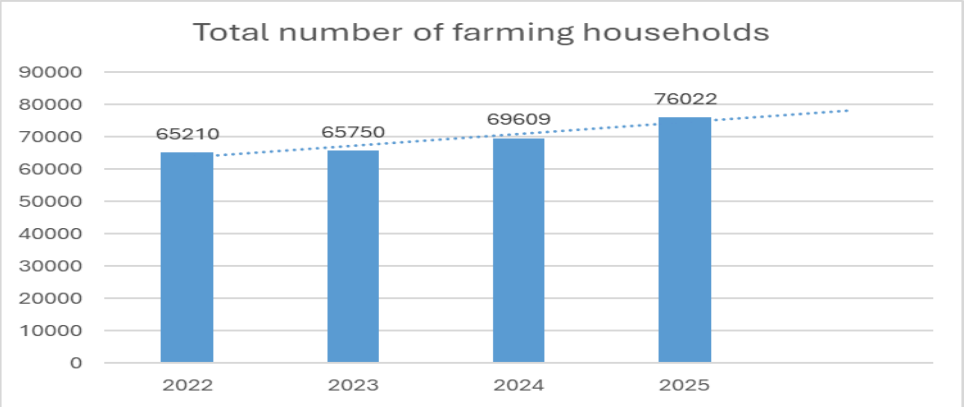


Figure 4: Total number of farming households

6.1.3. Total number women headed Farming Households

Results from the pilot study indicate a gradual decline in the proportion of women-headed farming households across districts over time (Figure 5). Specifically, the share of women-headed farming households decreased from approximately 20% in 2022 to about 18% in 2025. According to information provided by the data providers, this trend is partly attributed to the expansion of climate-proofed Presidential Support Schemes which have encouraged increased male participation in agricultural activities and return migration to rural areas. As a result, household headship

classifications have shifted, with some households previously recorded as women-headed now being reclassified as male-headed.

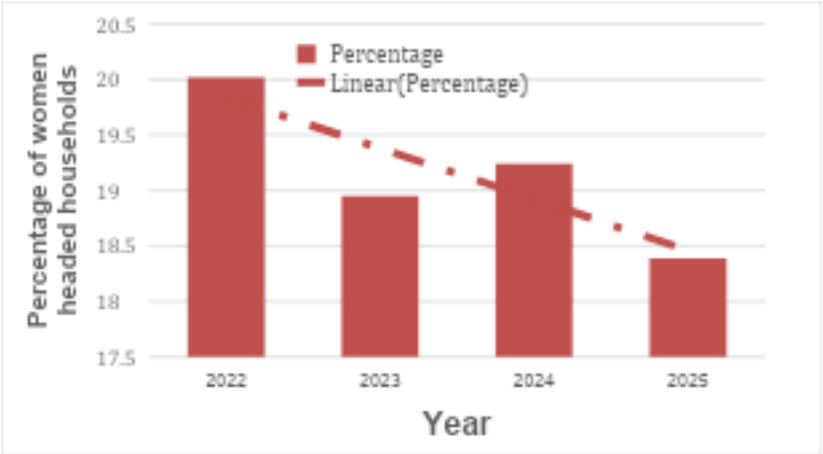


Figure 5: The proportion of women headed farming households

In Nyanga, the proportion of women headed farming households remained relatively stable hovering at around 10% throughout the period 2022 and 2025. In contract, Tsholotsho district, experienced a modest decline in the proportion of women headed farming households, decreasing from ~35% in 2022 to 33% in 2025.

6.1.4. Child-headed farming households (Increasing trend)

A modest increase in the proportion of child-headed farming households was reported across the districts over the assessment period (Figure 6). Specifically, the proportion rose marginally from 3.29% in 2022 to 3.38 % 2025 across districts (Figure 6), representing an increase of 0.09 percentage points. At the district level, however, the proportion of child-headed families remained unchanged between 2022 to 2025 at Nyanga and Tsholotsho at 5% and 1%, respectively.

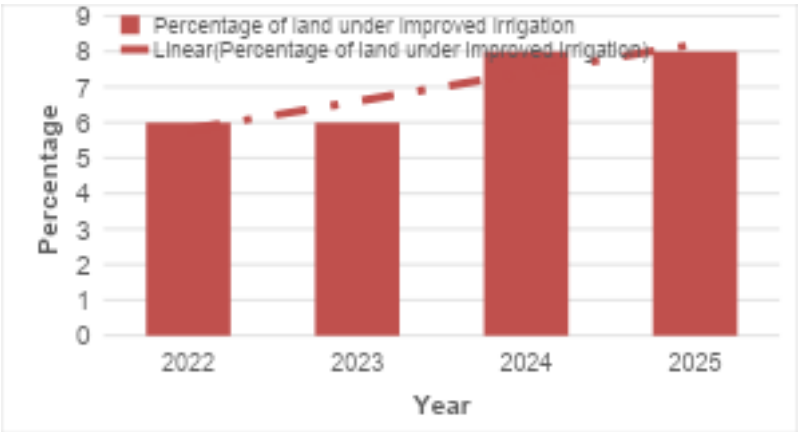


Figure 6: Proportion of child-headed farming households farming households from 2022-2025

6.1.5. Households headed by People with Disabilities (PWDs) – Increasing trend

A slight increase in the proportion of farming households headed by PWDs is observed over time (Figure 7) increasing from 1.68% in 2022 to 1.74% in 2025 in the two districts.

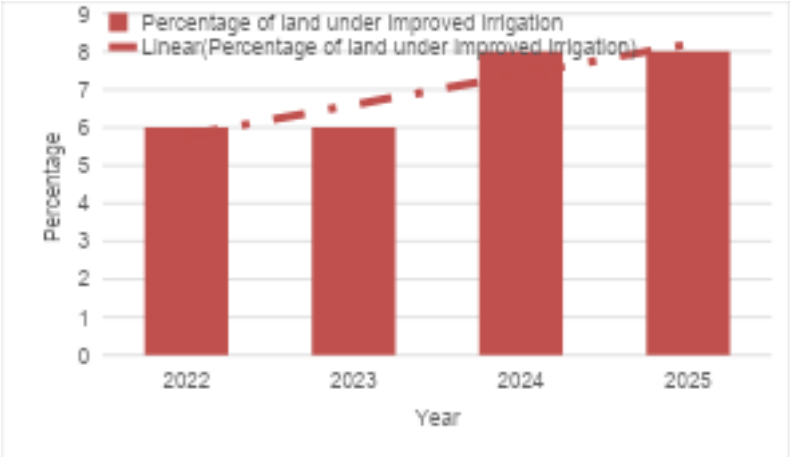


Figure 7: Proportion of farming households headed by PWDs from 2022-2025

In Nyanga RDC, the proportion of farming households headed by PWDs marginally increased from 2.47% to 2.50% from 2022 to 2025. Similarly, a modest increase from 0.39% to 0.45% in the proportion of farming households headed by PWDs was experienced in Tsholotsho RDC between the years 2022 and 2025. The increasing number of child-headed and persons with disabilities-headed farming households shows the urgent need for GESI-responsive, socially inclusive, and locally led adaptation interventions. These groups face heightened vulnerabilities that must be explicitly considered in the planning, design and execution of climate actions. This trend also highlights the critical importance of strengthening GESI-responsive monitoring and evaluation frameworks to ensure that adaptation efforts effectively reach and benefit the most vulnerable groups.

6.1.6. Access to Weather and Climate Information (high but declining)

Access to weather and climate information services in the two districts has been high but declining over the years. Specifically, access to weather and climate information dropped from 100% coverage from 2022-2023 period to just above 90% in the 2024-2025 period. The dominant communication channels used to access weather and information services include community networks (e.g. extension officers and friends/neighbours), electronic media (e.g radio), social media (e.g WhatsApp).

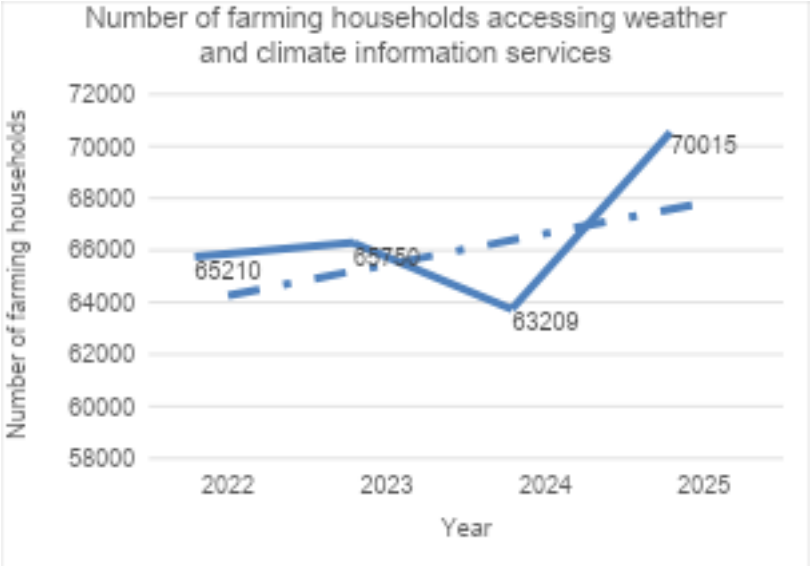


Figure 8: Number of farming households accessing weather and climate information services from 2020 to 2025 in Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts

6.1.7. The number of functional hydro-meteorological stations

The number of functional hydro-meteorological stations remains limited, with only two stations in Tsholotsho and four in Nyanga. This station density falls significantly below World Meteorological Organization (WMO) recommended observing-network adequacy guidelines, which suggest approximately one station per 600–900 km² in homogeneous terrain and higher densities in mountainous areas such as Nyanga. The sparse monitoring network constrains access to reliable weather and climate information services, reduces the accuracy of local forecasting and hydrological modelling, and limits evidence-based decision-making. Expanding the hydro-meteorological observation network is therefore essential for strengthening early warning systems and building a climate-resilient Zimbabwe.

6.1.8. Indigenous Knowledge Systems used for climate and weather forecasting

Table 6 shows the Indigenous Knowledge Systems (IKS) used for climate and weather forecasting in Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts. Across both districts, IKS plays a critical role in local decision-making, including crop selection, planting timing, and drought preparedness. While qualitative in nature, these systems provide context-specific, location-relevant insights that complement scientific forecasts. Integrating IKS with formal meteorological and climate services can enhance community trust, forecast usability, and climate resilience at local level.

Table 6: Indigenous Knowledge Systems used for climate and weather forecasting in Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts

Category of indicator	**Specific indigenous indicators used by farmers**	**Interpretation / use for climate adaptation**
Plant life-cycle cues	•Leaf abscission (leaf fall) •New shoot appearance • Flowering of specific trees (e.g., *Mangifera indica*) •Levels of wild fruit production (e.g., mazhanje)	• Signals seasonal transitions and approaching rains • Helps determine planting time • Predicts rainfall quantity or seasonal quality
Animal and bird behaviour	•Bird migration patterns •Bird cries/calls • Appearance of species linked to good rains • Wildlife movement and habitat change • Appearance of insects such as “moaning worms”	• Forecasts onset of rains or drought • Anticipates pasture availability • Indicates temperature or moisture changes
Atmospheric and weather cues	• Wind direction and speed • Changes in wind movement • Temperature fluctuations • Atmospheric phenomena	• Predicts short-term weather changes • Identifies storms or dry spells • Guides timing of farm operations
Ecological and environmental interactions	• Combined plant–animal life-cycle cues • Wild fruiting levels • Wildlife migration linked with plant behaviour	• Provides holistic seasonal forecasts • Improves accuracy when multiple signals align • Supports crop and livestock management decisions

6.1.9. Adoption of Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA) and Sustainable Practices (increasing trend)

National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) and the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) prioritise upscaling of CSA interventions, including Pfumvudza/Intwasa, as a strategy to climate-proof agriculture against droughts and recurrent dry spells. Consistent with these policy priorities, results indicate a general rise in the adoption of climate-smart agricultural practices across the two pilot districts between 2020 to 2025 (Figures 9 and 10). While adoption trends vary between the districts and across specific CSA interventions, the overall pattern reflects a gradual upward trajectory. CSA uptake increased from 47% in 2022 to 50% in both 2023 and 2024, despite some year-to-year fluctuations. The apparent decline to 40% in 2025 should be interpreted with caution, as data collection was conducted prior to the commencement of the 2025/26 agricultural season, and therefore does not reflect full seasonal adoption.

To obtain the full environmental, social and economic benefits, there is a need to ensure farmers simultaneously adopt all the three core principles of CA.

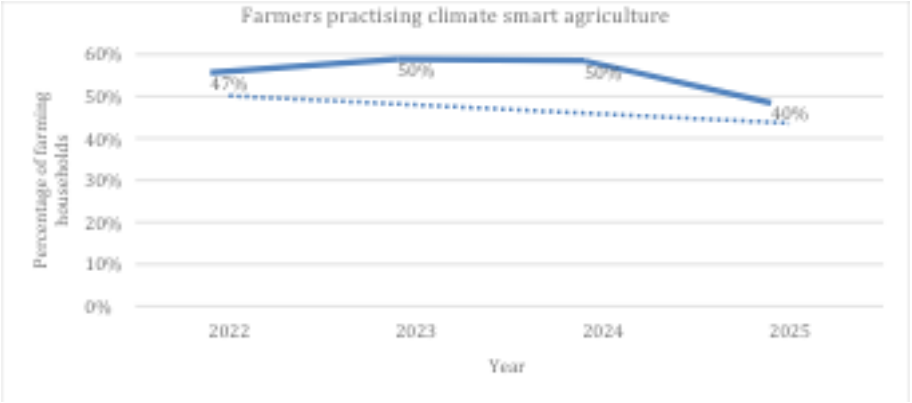


Figure 9: Percentage of farming households implementing climate smart agriculture principles (Pfumvunza, minimum/no tillage, soil cover, and crop rotation/intercropping) between 2020 and 2025

Practice	Nyanga	Tsholotsho
Pfumvudza Intwasa	↓	↑
Mulching	↓	↑
Crop residue retention	↑	↑
Crop rotation and diversification	↑	↑
Agroforestry	↑	↑
Precision agriculture	↑	↓
Minimum or no tillage	↑	↑
Drought tolerant and early maturing varieties	↓	↑

Figure 10: Trends in the proportion households practising CSA in Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts between 2020 and 2025

In Nyanga District, the following were observed:

A decline in the adoption of Pfumvudza/Intwasa from 65% in 2022 to 60% in 2025 is observed. Despite a decline in crop residue retention in 2023, crop residue retention increased from 11% in 2022, to a peak of 34% in 2024. The perceived decline to 3% decline in 2025 might be linked to the fact that data was collected before commencement of the 2025/26 farming season, hence the reported data might be for those farmers practising winter cropping. Furthermore, the percentage of farming households practising crop rotation and diversification (e.g., cereals with legumes), increased from 67% in 2022 to 80% in 2025. The percentage of farmers practising intercropping (e.g., maize with cowpeas) increased from 67% in 2022 to 80% in 2025. Similarly, an increase of the percentage of farming households practising Precision agriculture (use of data and technology for input efficiency) is observed between the years 2022 and 2025 (0.63% to 5%). However, the percentage of farming households practising agroforestry (e.g., integrating fruit or nitrogen-fixing trees which can be utilized by livestock in farms) decreased from 2% in 2022 to 1% in 2025.

In Tsholotsho District: the following were observed:

- A general increase in the adoption of Pfumvudza/Intwasa from 83% in 2022, to 84% in 2025.
- A rapid increase in the percentage of farmers practising minimum or no tillage from 0% in 2022 to 84% in 2025.
- Mulching increased from 0% in 2022 to 19% in 2025.
- Crop residue retention increased from 0% in 2022, to a peak of 6% in 2025.
- The percentage of farming households practising agroforestry (e.g., integrating fruit or nitrogen-fixing trees which can be utilized by livestock in farms) increased from 3% in 2022 to 21% in 2025.
- The percentage of households utilising drought-tolerant and early maturing food and feed crop varieties was 84% for the years, 2022 and 2025.
- Furthermore, the percentage of farming households practising crop rotation and diversification (e.g., cereals with legumes), decreased from 73% in 2022 to 27% in 2025.
- The percentage of farmers practising intercropping (e.g., maize with cowpeas) decreased from 73% in 2022 to 27% in 2025.

6.1.10. Water management practices in the agriculture sector

The development and expansion of irrigation systems present a key opportunity for climate-change adaptation in Zimbabwe, particularly in the context of increasing rainfall variability, declining seasonal rainfall totals, and rising temperature extremes. The following section summarises results based on data from 2022 and 2025.

In Tsholotsho RDC:

- a marginal increase in the proportion of farming households (0.05% to 0.22%) using drip and sprinkler systems.
- a marginal increase in the percentage of farming households practicing rainwater harvesting (e.g., roof catchments, runoff collection) (0.3% to 1.2%)
- an increasing trend in percentage of farming households using water-efficient irrigation scheduling and technologies (0 % to 3.6%)

- None of the households reported using water conservation techniques such as tied ridges and infiltration pits for moisture retention or practising recycling and reuse of wastewater for irrigation.

In Nyanga RDC:

- a general increase in the percentage of farming households practicing rainwater harvesting (e.g., roof catchments, runoff collection) (3.7% to 4.8%)
- a decreasing trend in the proportion of farming households (40% to 26%) using drip and sprinkler systems.
- a declining trend in percentage of farming households using water-efficient irrigation scheduling and technologies (0.31% to 0.03%)
- None of the households reported using water conservation techniques such as tied ridges and infiltration pits for moisture retention or practising recycling and reuse of wastewater for irrigation.

Overall, there is need to raise awareness on rainwater harvesting technologies to increase adoption.

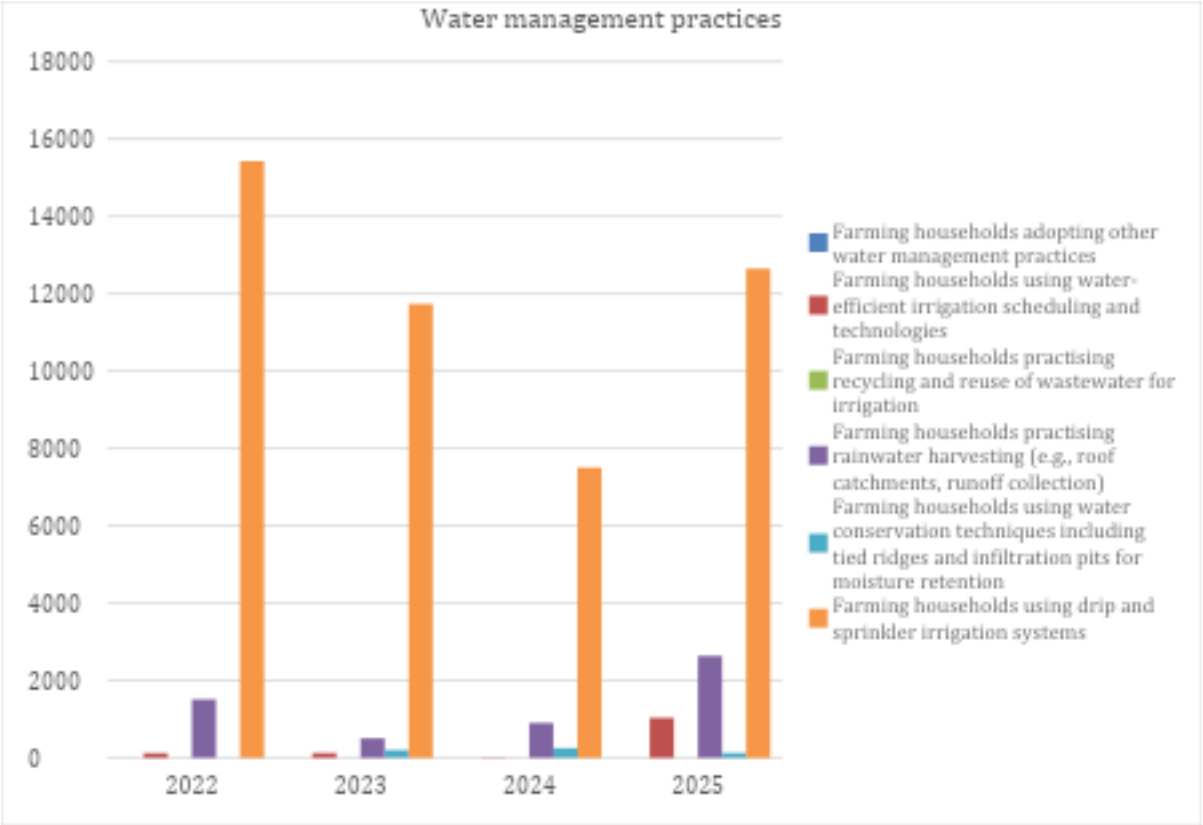


Figure 11: Percentage of farming households practising water management practices

The adoption of efficient irrigation practices was markedly higher in Nyanga compared to Tsholotsho, likely reflecting Nyanga's relatively abundant water resources fed by mountain springs and seepage which contrasts sharply with Tsholotsho's arid conditions and limited dam infrastructure. However, when these adoption rates are considered relative to the total number of farming households,

overall uptake remains very low, with no more than approximately 20 percent of farmers adopting efficient water management techniques over the five-year period.

6.1.11. Livestock Management Practices

A combination of livestock management practices is being implemented by livestock farmers across districts to enhance resilience and productivity under changing climatic conditions (Figure 12). There is an increasing trend in the uptake of: a) heat and disease-tolerant improved livestock breeds; b) improved animal feed and nutrition; c) manure management, d) livestock health improvement through vaccinations and veterinary services; and e) water conservation and management practices, including strategic watering regimes and the protection of water sources, reflecting farmers' responses to increasing water scarcity. In addition, farmer field schools for climate-smart livestock practices gained traction from 2023 onward, demonstrates the expanding role of farmer-to-farmer learning platforms. Furthermore, a gradual trend in adoption of drought-tolerant feed crops is observed during the reporting period.

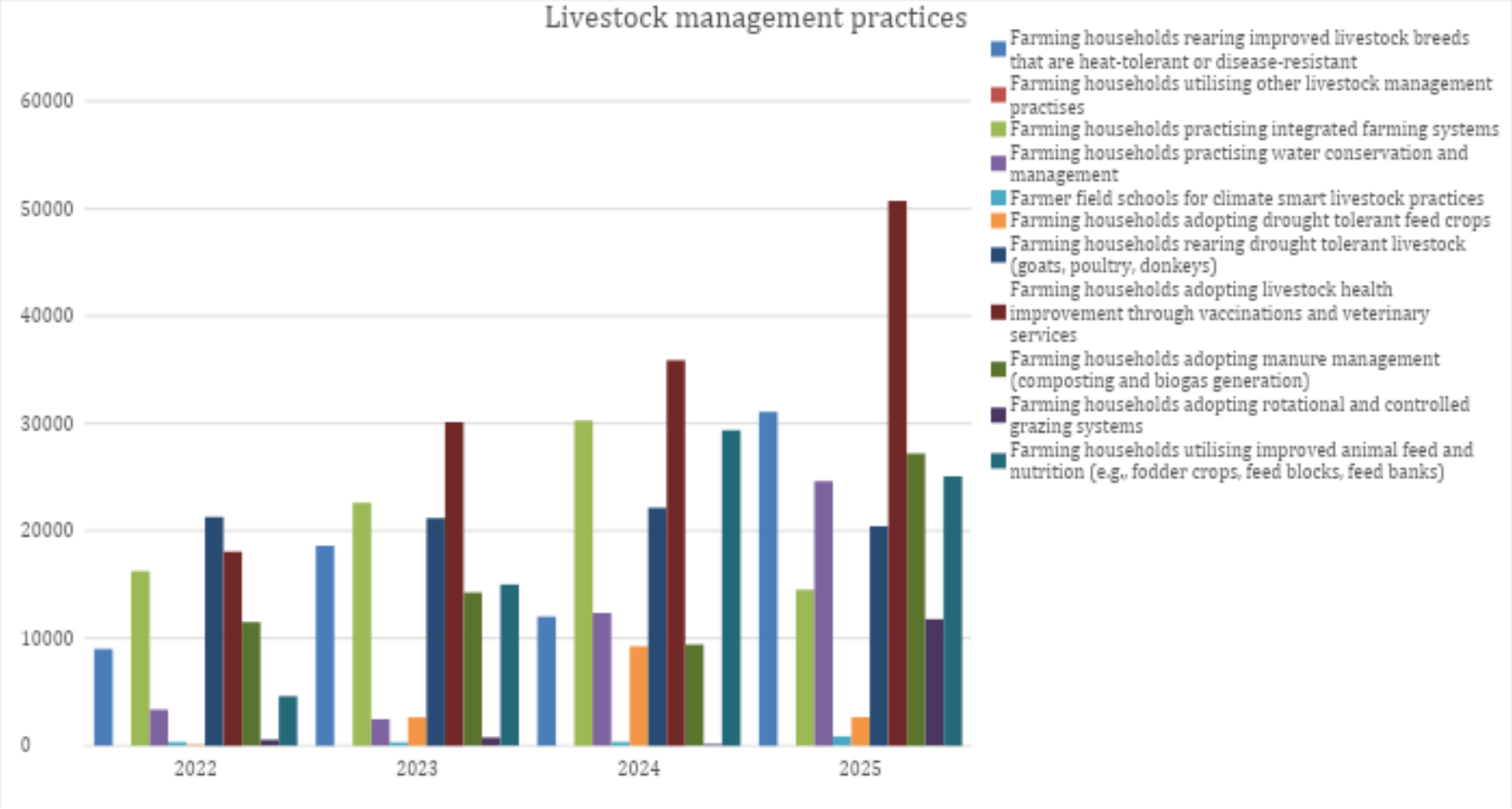


Figure 12: Number of farming households adopting different livestock management practices in Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts.

The rearing of drought-tolerant livestock species such as goats, poultry, and donkeys continues to expand and is now the most widely used strategy in Tsholotsho. Strong growth is also observed in livestock health improvement through vaccinations and veterinary services, with adoption rising noticeably each year. Similar trends are observed on manure management practices, rotational and controlled grazing systems. Overall, farmers are implementing a comprehensive mix of genetic, nutritional, environmental, and health-related practices to improve livestock resilience and productivity across districts.

6.1.12. Soil fertility management

Farmers are using various soil fertility management practices (Figure 13). Data collected from 2022 to 2025 show mixed results across districts. While there is a general increase in the percentage of farming households practising soil fertility management techniques the following district specific trends were observed:

In Nyanga RDC results show that:

- Proportion of households adopting composting and vermicomposting increased from 18% to 20% over the reporting period.
- Percentage of households using a combination of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers increased from 77%-84%
- Prevalence of households adopting the use of legumes for biological nitrogen fixation increased from 0% to 26%.
- Proportion of households using Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) decreased from 65% to 55%.

In Tsholotsho results show that:

- Proportion of households using Integrated Soil Fertility Management (ISFM) increased from 54% to 84%.
- Percentage of households using a combination of organic manure and inorganic fertilizers increased from 80%-81%
- Proportion of households adopting composting and vermicomposting increased from 6% to 8%.
- Prevalence of households adopting the use of legumes for biological nitrogen fixation decreased from 31% to 25%.

There is a need to increase understanding and awareness on the adaptation and mitigation benefits of soil fertility management, to stimulate interest in sustained adoption.

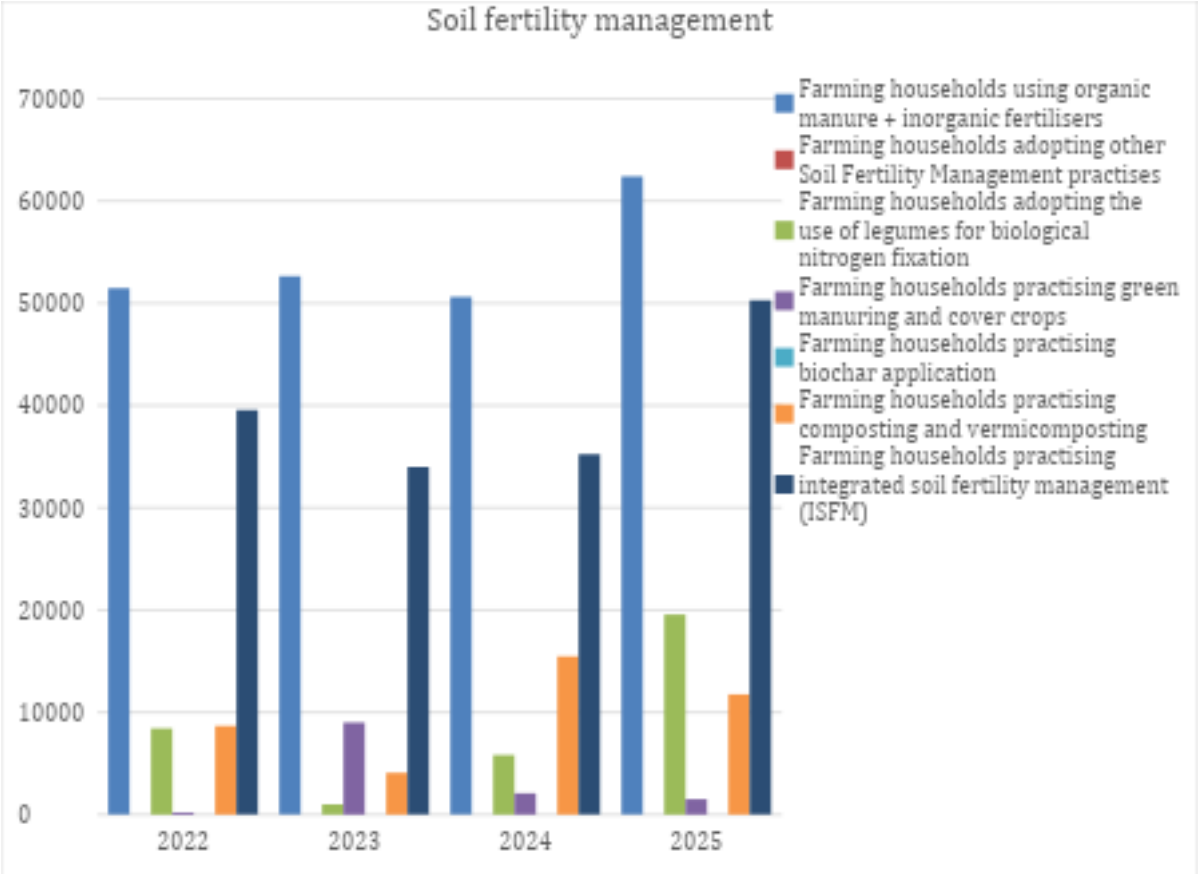


Figure 13: Percentage of farming households practising soil fertility management practices

6.1.13. Institutional and Farm-Level Resilience Strategies

Currently, most farmers rely on various farm-level and institutional support systems (agricultural insurance schemes; digital agriculture tools; community-based seed banks access to markets for climate-resilient value chains) in building climate-resilience (Figure 14). Across Nyanga and Tsholotsho RDC the uptake of community-based seed banks increased from 0.06% to 2.7% and 84 to 85% between 2002 and 2025, respectively. Over the same period, access to markets for climate-resilient value chains is important but marginally decreased from 0.6% to 0.5% and 84% to 77% for Nyanga and Tsholotsho RDC, respectively. Very few households use digital agriculture tools, except for a noticeable rise in 2022 before dropping again. Other institutional strategies, such as farmer groups, local adaptation committees, and savings and lending groups, remain very low.

To strengthen institutional and farm level resilient strategies, there is there is an urgent need to explore and implement innovative pathways to increase the uptake of agricultural insurance in the pilot areas. This might include raising awareness on the importance of and building trust and confidence among the farmers on the role of insurance and supporting widespread adoption of locally led institutional strategies and the use of digital technologies in agriculture.

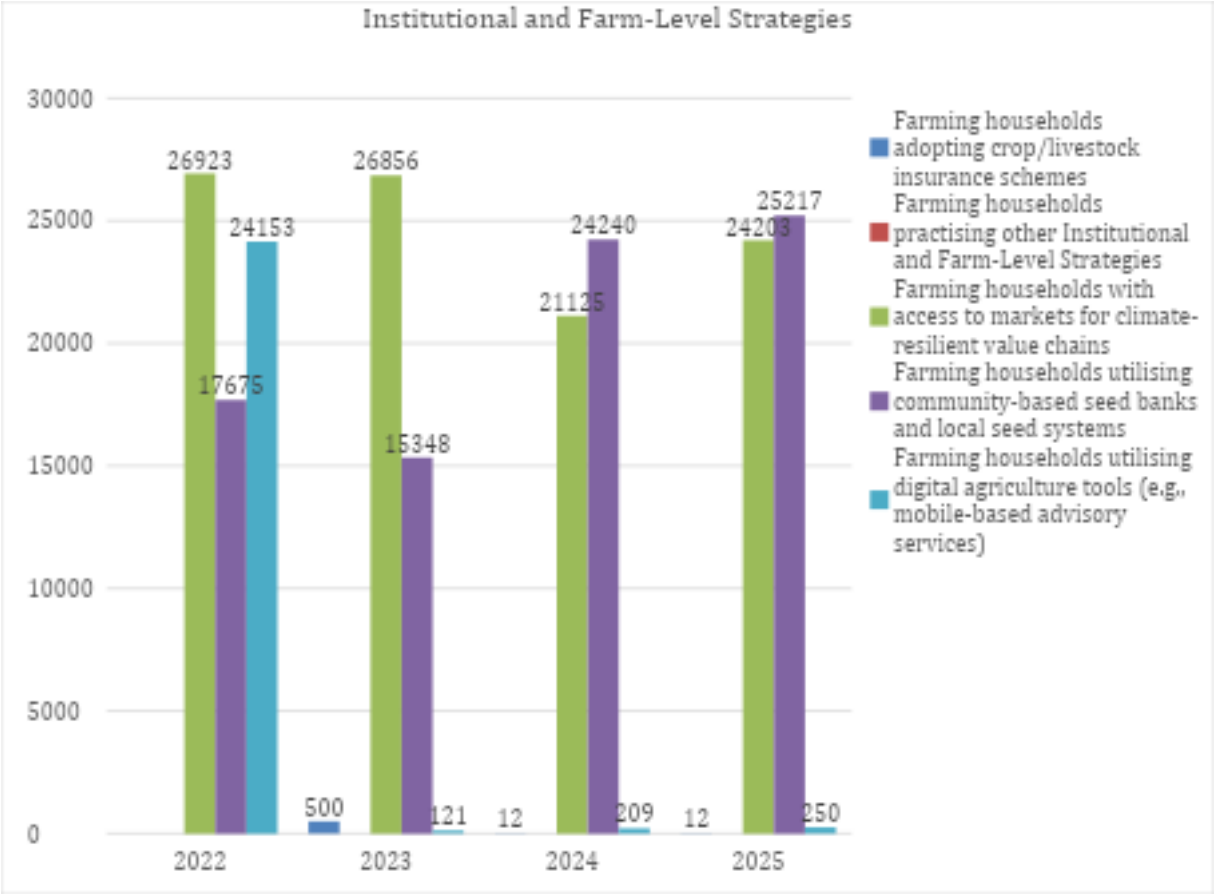


Figure 14: Number of farming households implementing institutional and farm level strategies

6.1.14. Estimated annual yield of dominant crops for the previous year (tonnes / Ha)

Under the NDS 1, the government is promoting the adoption of Pfumvudza/ Intwasa to improve/stabilise crop yields in a changing climate. Maize consistently records the highest yields, with notable peaks in 2022 and 2025, reaching above 1.1 t/ha and close to 1.4 t/ha respectively (Figure 15). Sorghum yields remain relatively stable over the years, with slight increases in 2022 and 2025. Finger millet and rapoko show moderate but fluctuating yields, with both crops experiencing dips and recoveries across the period. The yields for Tsholotsho are however lower than the average, recording a yield of ~1 tonne / Ha for 2022 and 2025 for maize and sorghum.

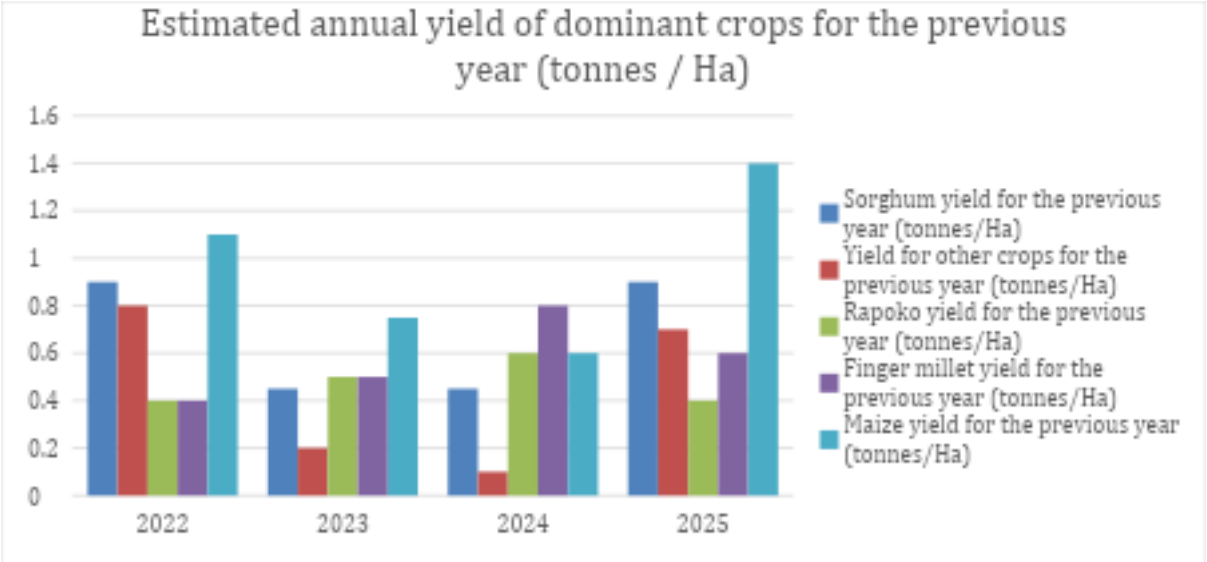


Figure 15: Estimated annual yield of dominant crops in tonnes / Ha in Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts between 2022 and 2025

6.1.15. Number of climate-induced cattle deaths (Increasing trend)

There is an increasing trend in the number of climate-induced cattle deaths in Tsholotsho (Figure 16). Cattle deaths increased from 1,590 in 2020 to 1,920 in 2021 before reaching a peak of 4,500 in 2024. The number however declined slightly to 4,210 in 2025. The overall upward trend suggests that climate- induced livestock poverty deaths are on the increase in Tsholotsho RDC, with serious implications for food and nutritional security at household level. For instance, rising cattle mortality undermines household livelihoods.

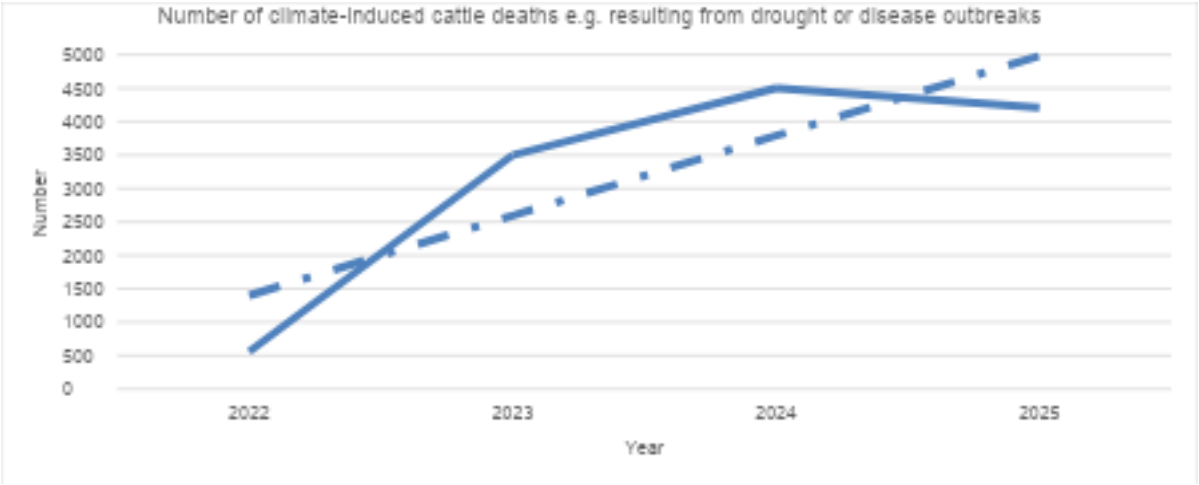


Figure 16:Number of climate-induced cattle deaths e.g. resulting from drought or disease outbreaks (Data only available for Tsholotsho RDC)

High livestock poverty deaths, especially cattle, has a direct correlation with declining crop productivity in subsequent years, due to shortages of draught power. Thus, to safeguard livelihoods, there is an urgent need to implement climate-smart livestock strategies (such as improved water

management, drought-tolerant breeds, fodder provision and production, and strengthened animal health services). The Government has also established Ward Drought Mitigation Centres, consisting of solarised boreholes, cattle holding pens, feeding and drinking troughs to address climate-induced cattle deaths.

6.1.16. Area of land under irrigation systems (Ha)

The total area under irrigation remained relatively constant in the two districts during the reporting period (Figure 17). Flood irrigation dominates the irrigated area (average 1200 ha each year) and there is a slight decrease (3%) during the reporting period. Similarly drip irrigation decreased by almost half from 425 to 212Ha between 2022 and 2025. In contrast, area under sprinkler irrigation increased by 23%) was observed between 2022 and 2025. Most farmers in Nyanga RDC use the gravity-fed irrigation systems that takes advantage of the inherent terrain of the area. The system is preferred by farmers because unlike drip and sprinkler, gravity-fed systems require less specialised and low-cost equipment.

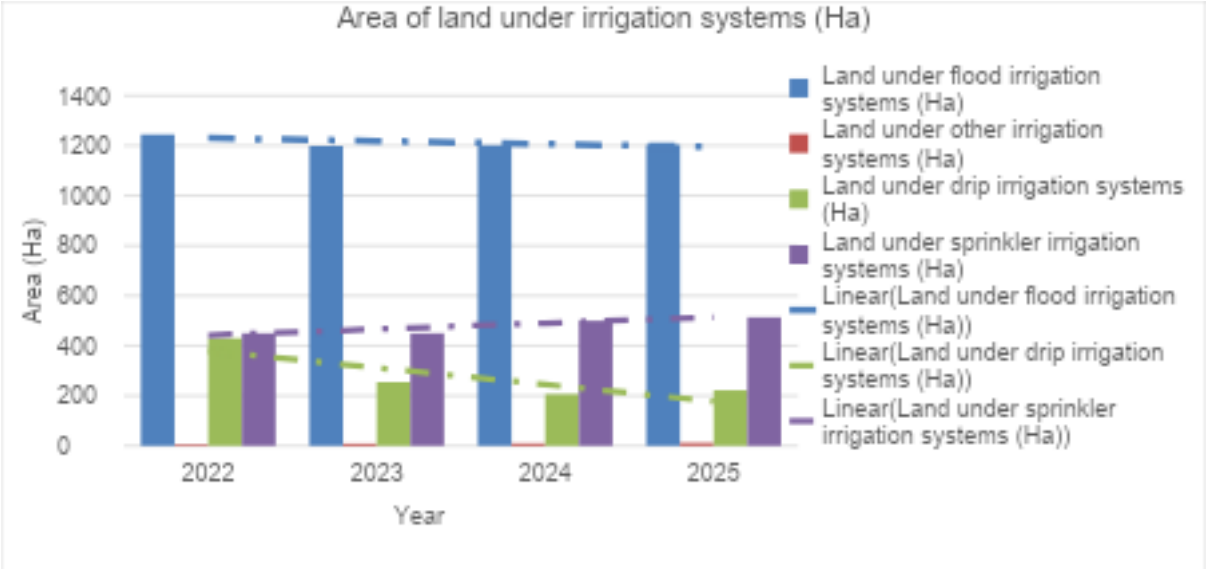


Figure 17: Area of land under irrigation systems (Ha)

6.1.17. Number of farming households with access to agricultural markets (decreasing trend)

Despite year-on-year variations and a general declining trend, more than 80% of the farming households have had increased access to agricultural markets from 2022 to 2025 (Figure 18).

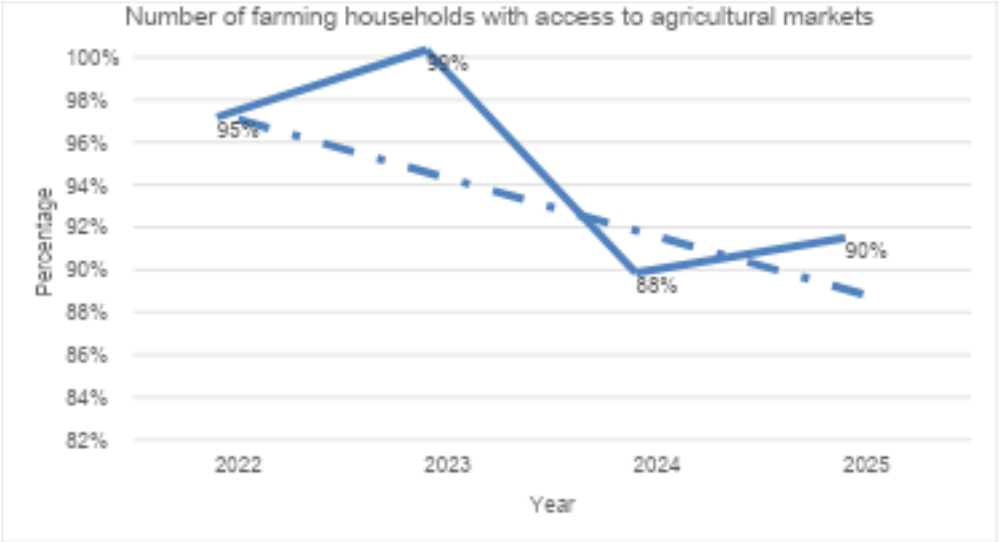


Figure 18: Percentage of farming households with access to agricultural markets

6.1.18. Number of value addition centres/enterprises established

Figure 19 shows the number of value addition centres established increased from 11 in 2022 to 19 in 2025. In Nyanga RDC the number of value addition centres increased from 5 in 2022 to 13 in 2025 while these centres remained constant (6) during the same period.

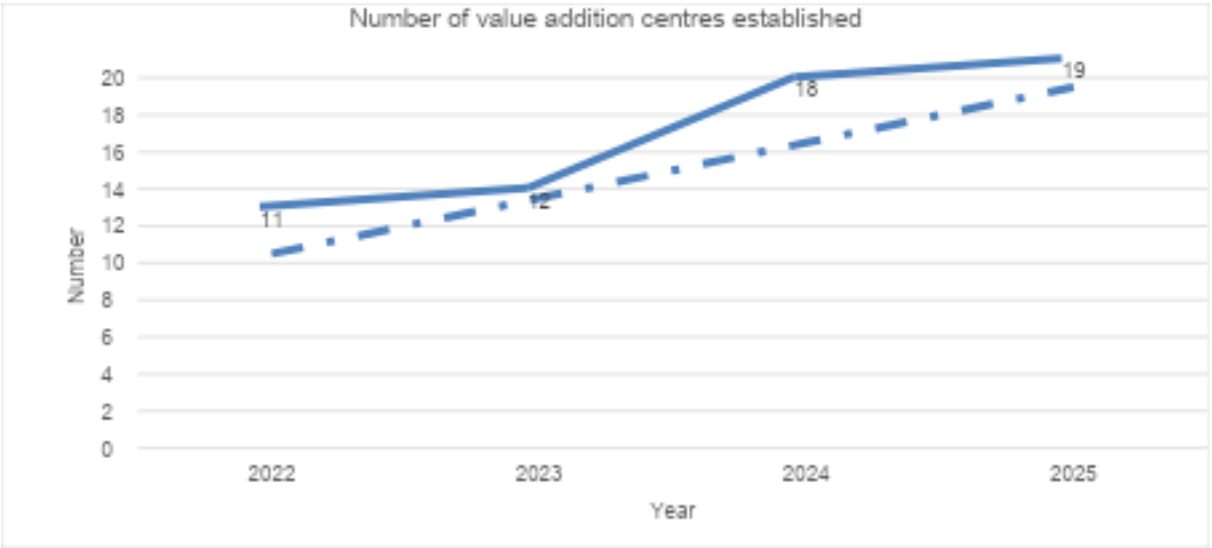


Figure 19: Number of value addition centres established from 2022-2025

6.1.19. Post-harvest losses (Tonnes) for key crops (Increasing worrying trend)

There is an increasing and significant worrying trend in maize post-harvest losses. The combined post-harvest losses were 25.2 tonnes; 29.0 tonnes; 28 tonnes and 40 tonnes for 2022; 2023; 2024

and 2025, respectively. (Figure 20). The data providers attributed the huge loses to delays in getting low-cost tucks to transport grain from the grain aggregation point to the nearest Grain Marketing Board (GMB) depot. These results underscore the need to prioritise the development, rehabilitation and maintenance of feeder roads infrastructure network to enhance accessibility, especially in the smallholder farming systems.

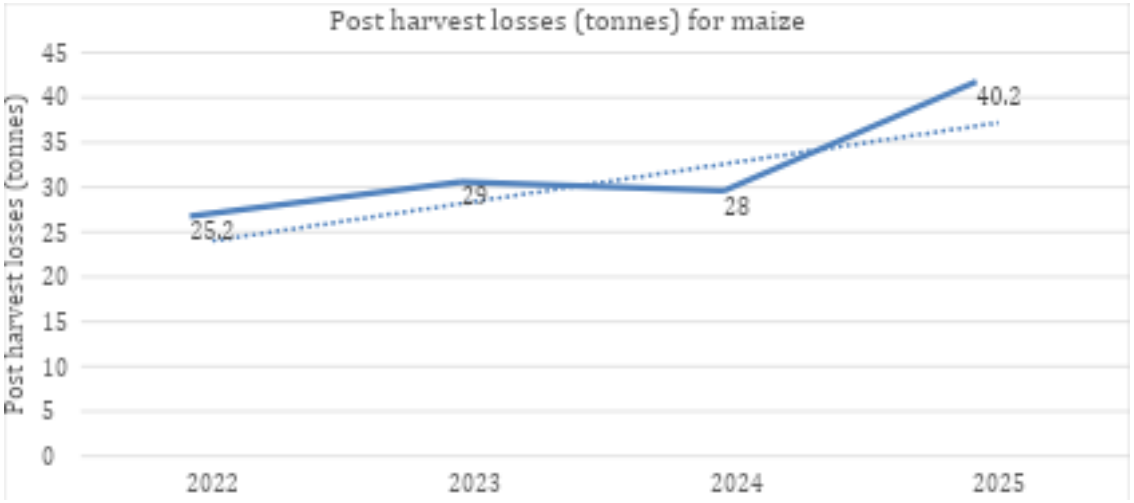


Figure 20: Post harvest losses in tonnes for maize

6.1.20. Number of training sessions on climate change education to the farmers (Increasing trend)

The number of climate change training workshops conducted in the two districts rose from 1953 in 2022 to over 3,200 workshops by 2025 (Figure 21). The increase in the number of farmers' training workshops demonstrates sustained investment by MDAs in building resilient agricultural systems in the face of intensifying climate risks. Continued expansion of tailor-made climate-change workshops, informed by capacity-needs assessment and results of the NAP-MEF, will further strengthen farmers' capacity to anticipate, prepare for, and effectively respond to climatic shocks.

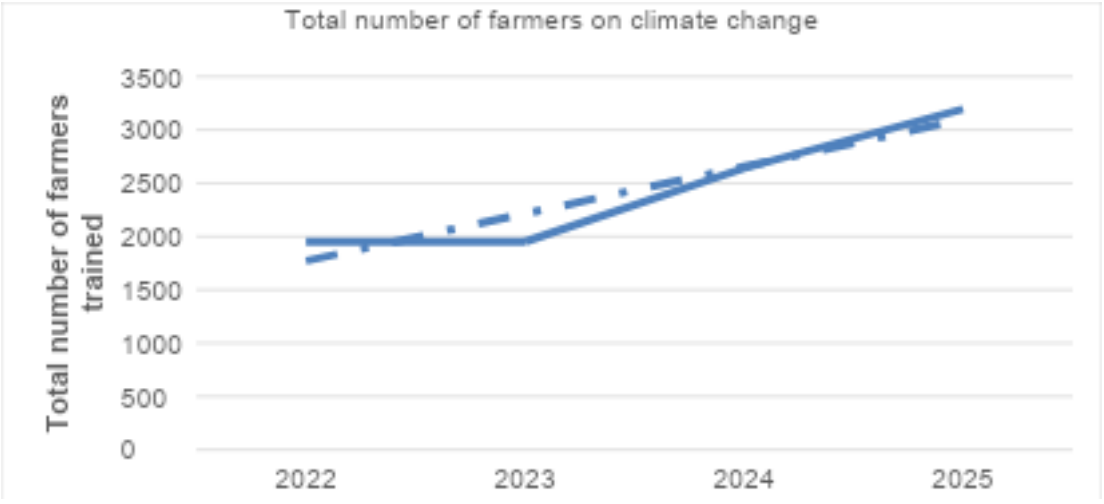


Figure 21: Total number of farming households trained on climate change

6.1.21. Number of a) women, b) persons with disabilities actively earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains

The NDS2 prioritises gender equality and socially inclusive climate programming, including strengthening agricultural value chains. Encouragingly, growing numbers of women (Figure 22) and youth (Figure 23) are earning income from climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains, demonstrating the gender equality and social inclusivity dimension in emerging economic opportunities. Participation of persons with disabilities (Figure 24) is still limited but increasing, reflecting gradual progress toward inclusive development. The following section provides an overview of the participation of different social groups in climate-resilient value chains initiatives.

a) Women participation in climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains (Increasing trend)

There is an increasing trend in the number of women actively earning income from climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains. There is generally an increasing trend in the number of women actively earning income from climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains. For instance, the number increased from 7870 in 2022 to over 22,000 women in 2025 (Figure 22).

Figure 22: Number of women actively earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains

b) Youth Participation in climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains (increasing trend)

There is an increasing trend in the number of youths actively earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains. For instance, there were 245 youths in 2022, and the engagement levels spiked to 998; 2048 and 2804 in 2023; 2024 and 2025 respectively. This increasing trend reflects the positive effects of targeted interventions by the MDAs to promote youth participation in agriculture through youth-focused training, improved access to markets, improved

use of digital technology, and support programmes under agricultural and rural development initiatives.

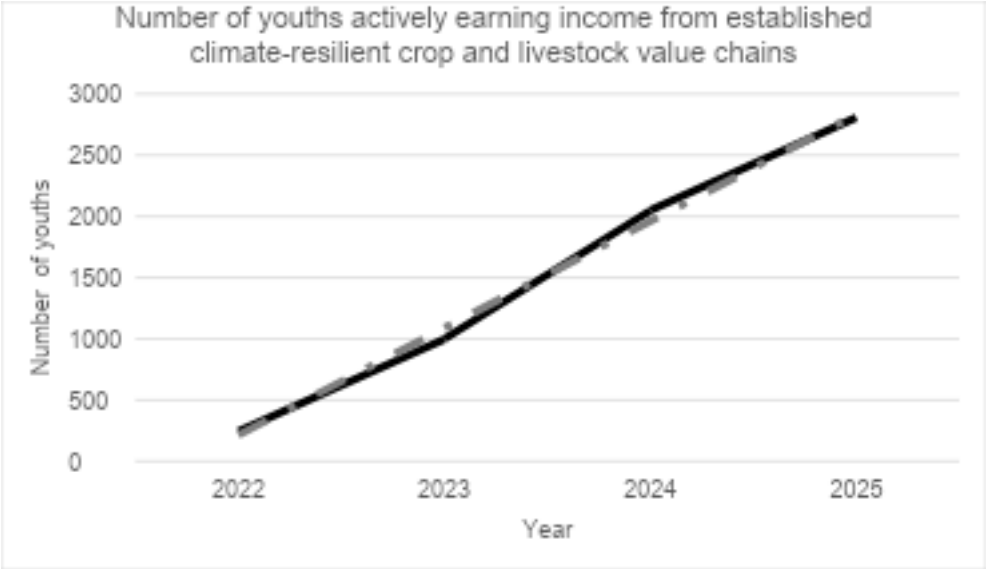


Figure 23: Number of youths actively earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains

c) Participation of persons with disabilities in agriculture value chains (Increasing trend)

There is an increasing trend in the number of PWDs earning income from climate-resilient crops and livestock value chains from 2022-2025 (Figure 24). This sustained growth suggests that efforts to enhance disability inclusion such as targeted training, improved access to adaptive technologies, and strengthened support mechanisms are beginning to yield measurable results. The trend reflects a gradual but significant expansion of opportunities for persons with disabilities within climate-resilient agricultural value chains. Continued support for capacity building and access to finance for marginalized groups is essential to sustain this momentum.

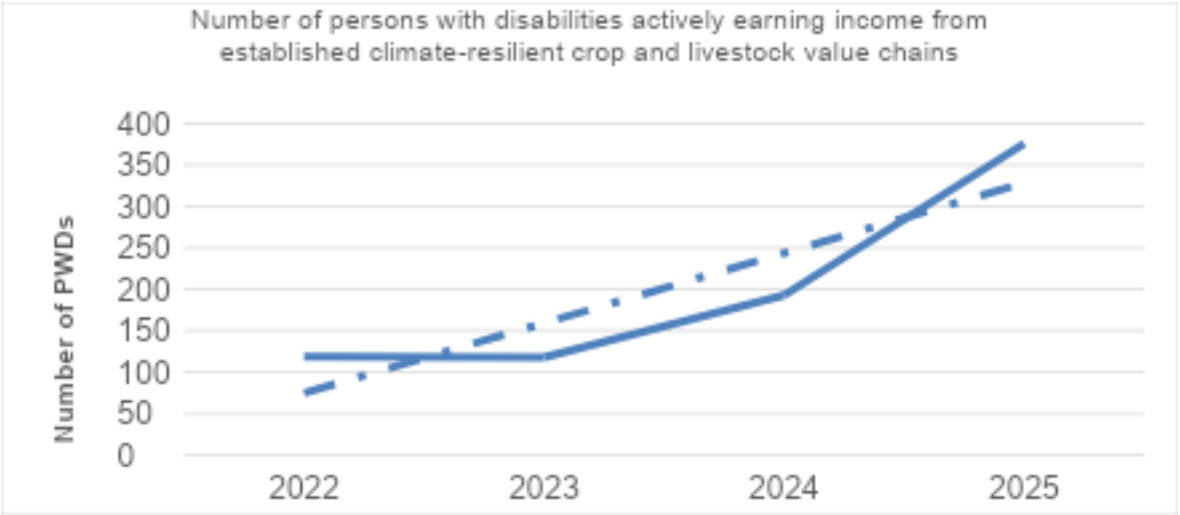


Figure 24: Number of persons with disabilities actively earning income from established climate-resilient crop and livestock value chains

6.1.22. Main sources of funding for climate change adaptation in the agricultural sector

Several institutions, including the Government, United Nations Development Programme and related UN agencies, Churches, and NGOs, were identified as the major sources of climate adaptation funding in the districts. These actors are key in mobilizing or providing funds. The Government is the main funder and is complimented by UN/UNDP NGOs and Churches in resource mobilisation.

Key messages for Agriculture:

- There is increased adoption of CSA across the districts.
- However, climate-induced livestock deaths threaten income and food security in the two districts.
- There is positive trend in the adoption of water use efficient irrigation technologies, especially in Nyanga RDC.
- Farmers are increasingly using IKS for climate and weather forecasting.

6.2. Water Sector

6.2.1. Ratio of developed storage to potential (positive progression)

The ratio of developed storage to potential indicates how much of an area's available water-storage capacity has been harnessed to improve water security and resilience to climate variability. The potential storage is taken as twice the mean gross annual runoff. A higher ratio implies that a greater proportion of the available storage potential has been developed or higher investment in development of water-storage infrastructure. The ratio of developed water resources to potential across districts increased from 0.18 in 2021 to 0.3 in 2025 (Figure 25). Most of these developments were recorded in Nyanga district which reached a peak of 0.45, suggesting that close to half of the potential storage had been developed in 2022. It is important to note that Nyanga records the highest mean annual runoff, and as a result, water users predominantly abstract water directly from rivers rather than investing in the development of storage impoundments. In Gweru, data which was only available for 2024 indicated that the municipality had a ratio of 0.67. Despite the fluctuations, there is a slow upward progression over time, suggesting incremental improvements in water-resource development capacity or investment in development of water-storage infrastructure.

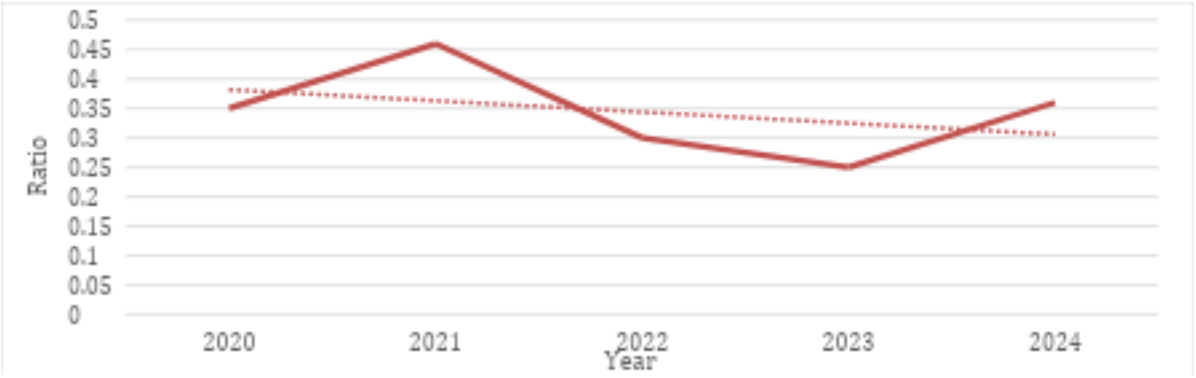


Figure 25: Ratio of developed storage to potential

6.2.2. Storage Capacity Developed (no change)

Developed water-storage data was available only for Nyanga District, limiting cross-district comparison of storage investments. In Nyanga, the volume of developed storage has remained constant at 0.008 megalitres since 2021, with no additional capacity added throughout the reporting period. This static trend indicates that despite increasing climate pressures and rising water-demand demands, no further expansion of formal storage infrastructure such as small dams, weirs, or managed aquifer-recharge systems was undertaken in the district. The absence of growth in developed storage highlights a potential constraint on long-term water security and adaptive capacity, particularly as rainfall variability intensifies under climate change.

6.2.3. Number of new dams/weirs constructed and commissioned

Across the four districts, no new dams or weirs were constructed or commissioned during the reporting period. One existing weir was rehabilitated in Tsholotsho District, which suggests some effort to restore or maintain critical water-harvesting structures. The absence of new storage development highlights a significant gap in long-term water-security planning and limits the districts' capacity to buffer communities against climate induced droughts.

6.2.4. Number of boreholes

The number of boreholes gradually increased from 1,050 in 2020 to a peak of approximately 1,750 in 2024 (Figure 26). The least number of drilled boreholes was in Mutare (10), followed by Gweru (67), Nyanga (571-624) and Tsholotsho (1035-1060). This indicates a strong influence of the Presidential Borehole Drilling, which seeks to expand groundwater access in response to climate change-induced water scarcity. The percentage of functional boreholes as a function of drilled boreholes ranged from just above 60% in Mutare City Council to 97% in Nyanga RDC. During the reporting period, all boreholes installed and consistently trail the total number of boreholes, reflecting ongoing challenges with maintenance, pump failure, groundwater depletion, or limited spare parts and technical capacity. As expected, more than 90% of the total number of boreholes drilled were in Tsholotsho district while the least number was in the City of Mutare district.

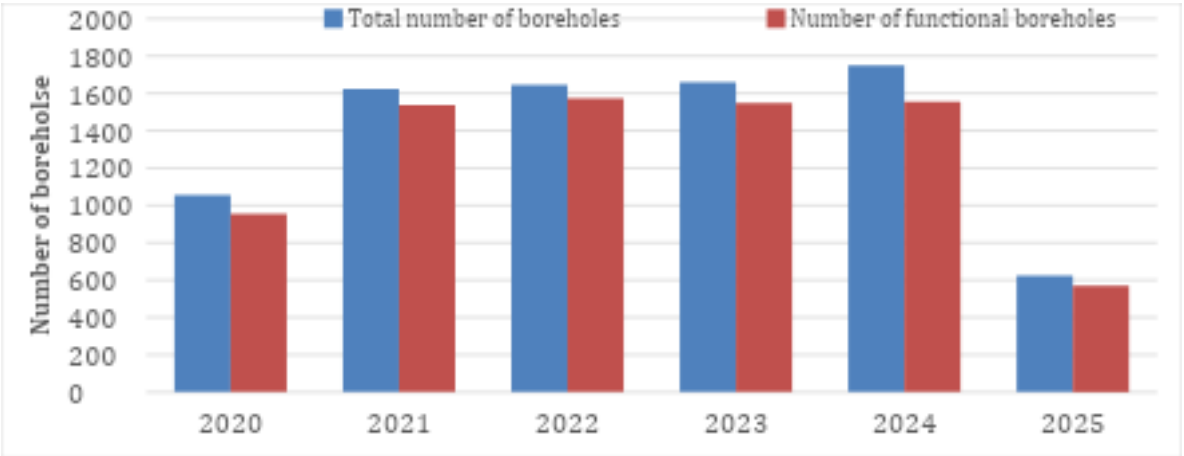


Figure 26: Total number of boreholes drilled versus functional boreholes across the four study districts

6.2.5. Number of houses connected to piped water

Access to piped water was uneven across districts from 2020 to 2025. Results show that the City of Mutare experienced a significant increase in the number of households with access to piped water from 30543 in 2020 to 40178 in 2025 signifying a 31% increase in people with access to piped water. The city of Gweru only reported in 2024 with 41422 households connected to piped water. Nyanga RDC demonstrated steady growth of 28% during the reporting period, reflecting consistent increase in piped water supply. On the other hand, Tsholotsho RDC reported that 1362 households were connected to piped water during the reporting period. The large year-to-year fluctuations highlight the need for standardised data management, regular monitoring, and balanced distribution of interventions across districts.

Table 7: The number of houses connected to piped water

	Year					
Local Authority	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
City of Mutare	30543	*	34377	38031	40178	*
City of Gweru	*	*	*	*	41422	*
Nyanga RDC	*	3430	4329	4330	4391	4391
Tsholotsho Rural District Council	*	1362	*	*	1362	*

*No data

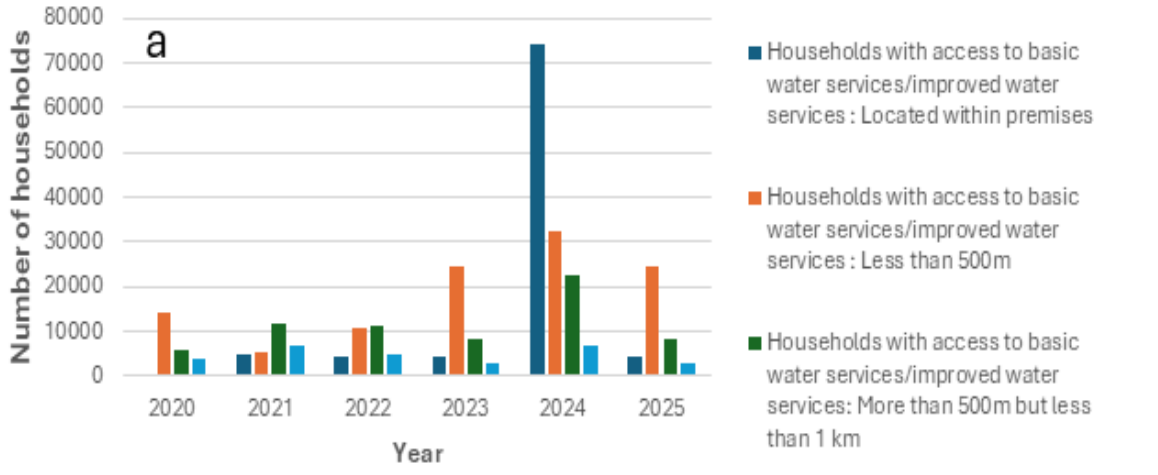
6.2.6. Number of houses with prepaid water meters

Only Nyanga had prepaid water meters with a total of 1987 prepaid water meters having been installed in 2021. Thus, there is a need for scaling up prepaid water meters across all districts to strengthen water security, building on the successful model demonstrated in Nyanga. Moreover, savings from prepaid water meters could be invested into climate-resilient water infrastructure, including pipe rehabilitation, leak repairs, and expanded storage to strengthen drought preparedness. Community awareness programmes are also critical to enhance water conservation, equitable allocation, and household-level adaptation during periods of climate-induced scarcity.

6.2.7. Access to improved water services

There is substantial variation in the number of households with access to improved water services across different service types and distances from 2020 to 2025 (Figure 27a). Access to piped water into the dwelling, yard, public standpipe, or neighbour's yard is generally low and highly variable, with a pronounced spike in 2024 when piped-into-dwelling access dramatically increases, suggesting a major infrastructure expansion. Boreholes and tube wells consistently serve as the dominant source of improved water, with usage peaking in 2022 and again in 2024, highlighting communities' strong dependence on groundwater systems. Protected wells contribute modestly but steadily across all years. Many households still rely on water sources located less than 500 metres away, though significant numbers travel more than 500 metres but under 1 km. This might be indicative of persistent challenges in achieving universal on-premises supply. The sharp increases in 2024 across

multiple categories suggest targeted investments or emergency water interventions, followed by a decline in 2025 which may reflect reduced programming, maintenance gaps, or shocks affecting system performance. The combined data reflect a water-access landscape marked by reliance on boreholes, uneven progress in piped-water expansion, and continued distance-related barriers for many households.



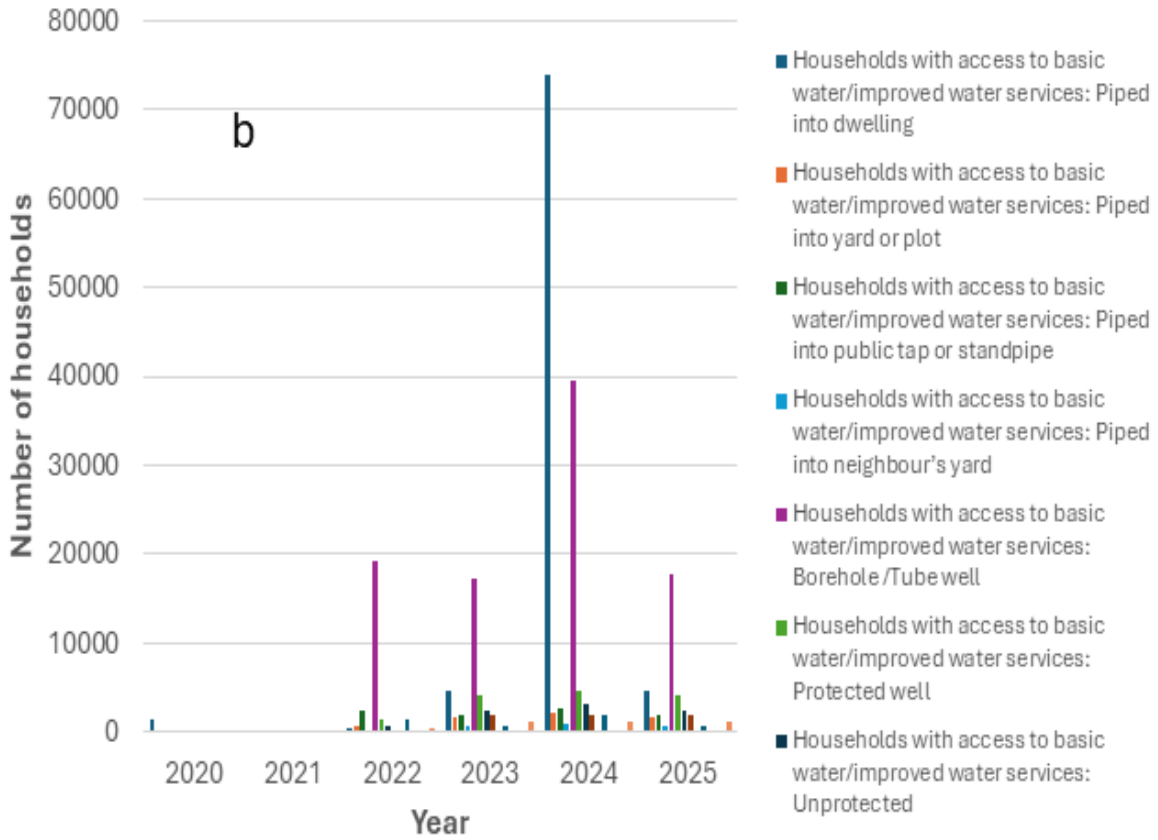


Figure 27: Households with access to improved water services across different service types and distances from 2020 to 2025

Across the four districts, only Nyanga reported that 14-16% of the total agricultural land was under improved irrigation systems. In contrast, despite experiencing increased frequency of droughts, Tsholotsho did not report any area under improved irrigation systems. This disparity highlights an urgent need to invest in climate-smart irrigation technologies in Tsholotsho to reduce vulnerability and strengthen adaptive capacity across districts.

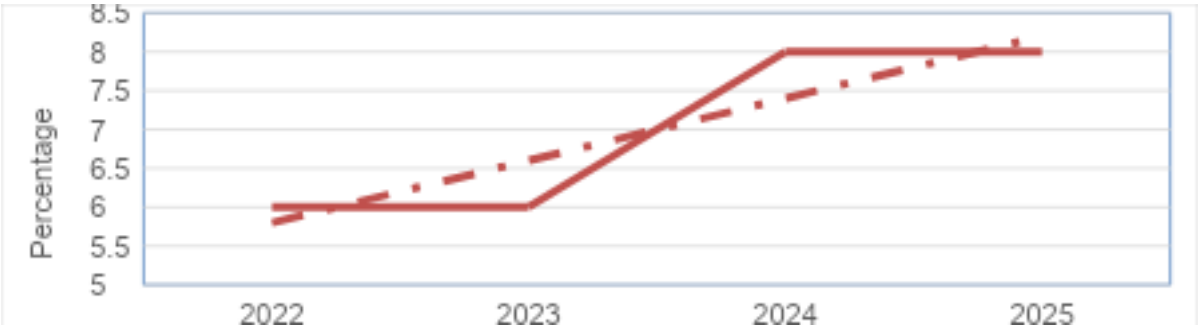


Figure 28: Percentage of agricultural land with improved irrigation

Key message for Water sector

- Upward progression of water-resource development capacity or investment in development of water-storage infrastructure.
- There is a substantial increase in the number of boreholes drilled, largely due to national programs, despite a gap in the between drilled and functional boreholes.

6.3. Infrastructure Sector

6.3.1. Number of capacity building events conducted on design and development of climate resilient infrastructure (increasing trend)

A review of capacity building efforts across the districts indicates that only Nyanga Rural District Council has made efforts in training its staff to incorporate climate change in the design and construction of infrastructure (Figure 29). There is an increasing trend in the number of capacity building events that sought to incorporate climate change in the design and construction of infrastructure. These events increased from 6 to 8 training events per year from 2020 to 2025. Given the increased threats of climate change on infrastructure, there is an urgent need to prioritise integrating and strengthening technical skills and institutional capacity for climate-resilient infrastructure development in Gweru Municipality, Mutare Municipality and is critical.

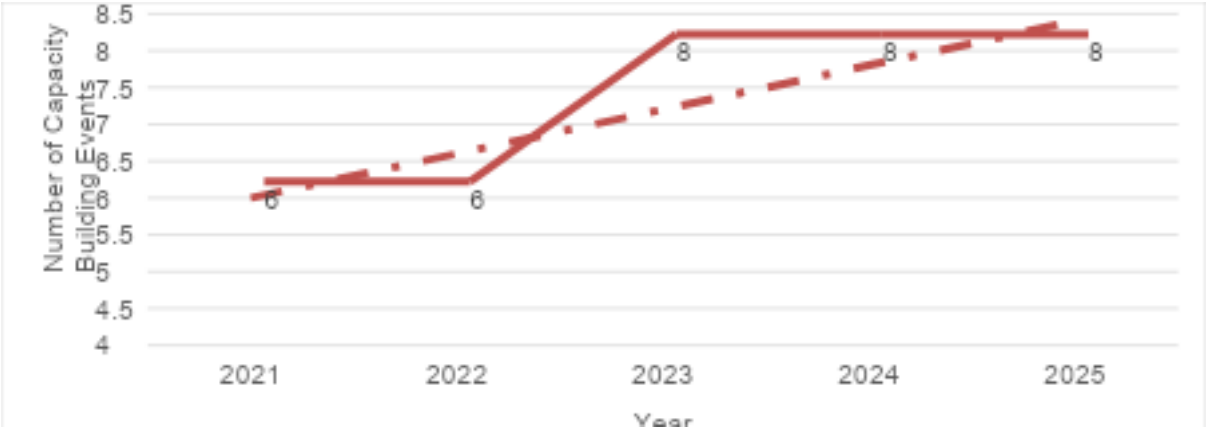


Figure 29: Number of capacity building events conducted on designing and development of climate resilient infrastructure

6.3.2. Climate proofed school infrastructure

The NDS 1 has prioritised climate-proofing various infrastructure including schools, health facilities and roads in response to the increasing frequency and intensity of climate-related hazards such as cyclones, heatwaves, floods, and storms. Evidence from the four focal areas indicates steady progress in climate-proofing efforts over time, with an average of 111–116 schools climate-proofed, reflecting sustained investment in infrastructure resilience (Table 8). Climate-proofing delivers long-term social, health, and economic benefits, particularly by strengthening the resilience of health infrastructure, reducing climate-induced service disruptions, safeguarding temperature-sensitive medical supplies, and enhancing the capacity to manage climate-sensitive diseases. However, further capacity building in the road sector is required to fully integrate climate risk assessments across the road construction value chain, supported by a robust monitoring and evaluation system to track the integration of climate considerations

Table 8: Climate proofed infrastructure across the pilot districts.

Attribute	Local Authority	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Climate Proofed Schools	Nyanga RDC	110	111	111	111	112
	Tsholotsho RDC	116	117	117	117	118
Climate Proofed Health Centres	Nyanga RDC	*	30	31	32	32
	Tsholotsho RDC	20	20	21	22	23
Length of Climate Proofed Roads	Gweru Municipality	*	*	*	1140	*
	City of Mutare	350	350	380	395	
	Nyanga RDC	290	290	290	290	292
	Tsholotsho RDC	825	825	825	825	825

- Data were not available for City of Mutare and Gweru municipality

6.3.3. Existence of by-laws that promote climate-resilient houses?

While all local authorities have some initiatives towards developing by-laws that promote climate resilient infrastructure, Nyanga Rural District Council, Gweru and Mutare municipalities are at an

advanced stage of developing such by-laws. Tsholotsho RDC is yet to develop the by-laws. There is a need to support Tsholotsho Rural District Council to develop by-laws that promote climate-resilient houses while assisting Nyanga RDC, Gweru and Mutare municipalities to fully complete the process. Strengthening implementation of by-laws will help reduce vulnerability to floods, storms, and heat stress, while promoting safer, climate-resilient settlements across the districts.

6.3.4. Strategies to capacitate communities to construct climate-smart houses (Mixed results)

Mixed findings were obtained regarding availability of strategies to capacitate communities to construct climate-smart houses. Nyanga RDC has established strategies to capacitate communities to construct climate-smart houses. However, the strategies are either inconsistently applied, underdeveloped, or limited to specific areas or departments in Mutare and Gweru municipalities. Tsholotsho RDC has no strategies to capacitate communities to construct climate-smart houses. There is a need for capacity-building support for climate-resilient housing in Tsholotsho RDC and strengthening the same for Mutare and Gweru municipalities. This can be achieved through strengthening partnerships with private players and technical institutions to provide hands-on skills development and access to affordable climate adaptation finance.

Key messages in Infrastructure

- Theres is positive trend in the number of capacity-building for incorporating climate change in the design and construction of infrastructure.
- There is a steady progress towards climate-proofing schools, health centres, and roads across the four pilot districts.

6.4. Human Settlements

6.4.1. Vulnerability of Human Settlements to climatic hazards (increasing trend)

There is an increasing trend in the exposure of households to climate hazards across the four focal districts (Figure 30). However, there were data inconsistences as Gweru and Tsholotsho only provided data for two years and one year respectively. The number of vulnerable households were 38,581 in 2020 and 39368 in Nyanga RDC for the remaining years. Gweru Municipality reported 1899 households as being vulnerable to climatic hazards in 2024 and 2025 while Mutare had an average of 10 households per year being vulnerable. There is a need for stronger disaster risk reduction measures, such as improved land-use planning, and targeted interventions to protect at-risk communities.

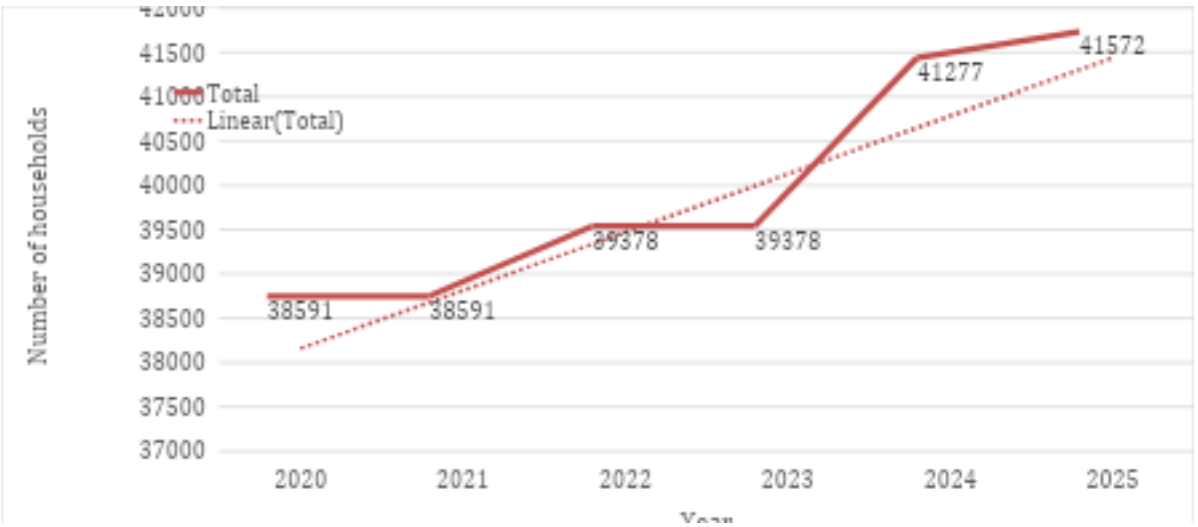


Figure 30: Number of households vulnerable to climate hazards (floods, landslides, mudslides)

6.4.2. Regularisation of Human Settlements

Zimbabwe is experiencing a rapid rise in informal and dysfunctional settlements, often located on wetlands, floodplains, and riverbanks, which heightens flood risk and infrastructure vulnerability. In response, the 2021 Human Settlements Policy has guided efforts to regularise such areas by extending basic services and aligning settlements with spatial planning and land-use regulations. While progress was minimal between 2020 and 2023, regularisation accelerated significantly from 2024, peaking at 12 settlements in 2025 (Figure 31).

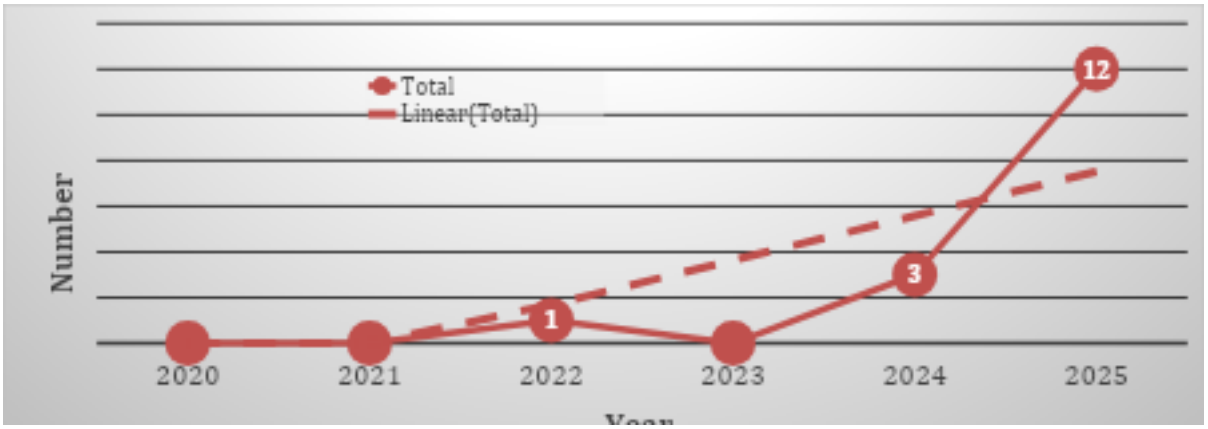


Figure 31: Number of settlements regularised across four pilot districts in Zimbabwe between 2020 and 2025

Key messages in Human settlements sector

- Across the four districts, households are increasing becoming more vulnerable to floods, landslides, and droughts.
- There has been a positive trajectory towards regularization of human settlements across the four pilot districts.

6.5. Health Sector

6.5.1. Trends in the provision of health facilities (increasing trend)

The number of health facilities in Tsholotsho, Nyanga, Mutare City, and Gweru City increased from86 to 103 facilities between 2020 and 2025. The 19.8% increase in the number of health facilities across the study districts over the years suggests progress in expanding health service coverage and infrastructure upgrading. However, the increase was uneven over the reporting period with Gweru and Mutare having the highest increase in the number of health facilities constructed, followed by Nyanga. Tsholotsho only provided data for 2025 and therefore could not determine changes in the provision of health facilities. The establishment and upgrading of health centres in rural areas such as Nyanga and Tsholotsho is aimed at reducing service gaps and ensuring that vulnerable populations receive timely care. Urban centres like Mutare and Gweru are simultaneously upgrading existing health facilities to accommodate growing populations and increased demand for climate-sensitive services, including emergency care, disease surveillance, and strengthened WASH systems. This expansion aligns with national priorities under the National Health Strategy and Vision 2030, aimed at equitable health access, improved service delivery, and a more robust primary-health-care system.

6.5.2. Integration of climate change forecasts into planning and resource allocation

All the four districts routinely integrate climate change forecasts into planning and resource-allocation decisions to strengthen public-health and emergency responses. Consultations with health sector experts revealed that climate forecasts are embedded across multiple levels of Zimbabwe's health system, from national and provincial levels to district health offices and even facility-level. At the national level forecasts shape policy guidance, funding allocations, and timing of nationwide campaigns. At lower levels, health teams and local authorities use seasonal outlooks to time and target interventions such as indoor residual spraying, distribution of cholera preparedness kits, malaria control campaigns, and bilharzia management. These forecasts are also being used to prioritize staffing, supplies, and logistics where risks are highest, thereby improving efficiency and enabling proactive, rather than reactive, responses to climate sensitive disease threats.

6.5.3. Proportion of health facilities reporting climate-related diseases (increasing trend)

There is an increasing trend in the proportion of health facilities reporting climate-related diseases associated with water and sanitation challenges. In 2020, only about one-third of the health facilities reported climate-related diseases associated with water and sanitation challenges. The reported cases skyrocketed to ~80% in the subsequent years (Figure 32). The rise in reported cases of climate-linked water and sanitation disease from 2020 to 2025 could be reflecting increased exposure to extreme weather events leading to heightened incidence of water- and sanitation-related climate impacts such as diarrhoeal diseases, cholera risk, typhoid, and other conditions linked to flooding, water contamination. These climate-related diseases are further exacerbated by non-climatic stressors, particularly inadequate, ageing, or poorly maintained water supply and sewerage reticulation infrastructure, which heightens public health risks.

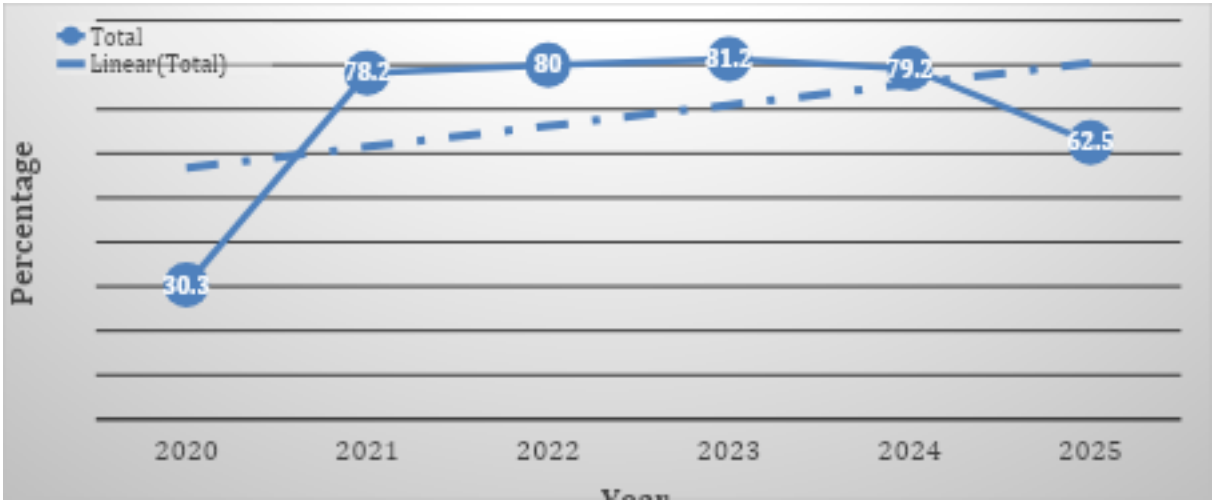


Figure 32: Percentage of clinics reporting water- and sanitation-related illnesses monthly

Given the increase in incidences of climate-related diseases among health facilities, there is a need to disaggregate data on climate-related diseases, enhance surveillance systems with strong attribution capabilities and raise awareness of such illnesses across districts.

6.5.4. Prevalence of water-borne diseases (Increasing trend)

There is an increasing trend of proportion of waterborne diseases attributed to climate-related events. About one-third of the reported cases of waterborne disease were linked to climate factors such as flooding, heavy rainfall, and heat-driven water contamination in 2020. However, the figure substantially increased to 53.9% in 2024 (Figure 33). Such a spike is indicative of climate extremes such as flooding episodes, or heat-induced pathogen proliferation that have a significant impact on waterborne disease transmission. The perceived sharp drop in water-borne diseases in 2025 (23%) could be explained by the fact that data for 2025 was collected before the onset of the 2025/26 rainfall season. The gradual upward tendency over the assessment period implies that climate change is increasingly contributing to waterborne disease risks, even though the magnitude of influence varies annually with climate conditions and water–sanitation system performance.

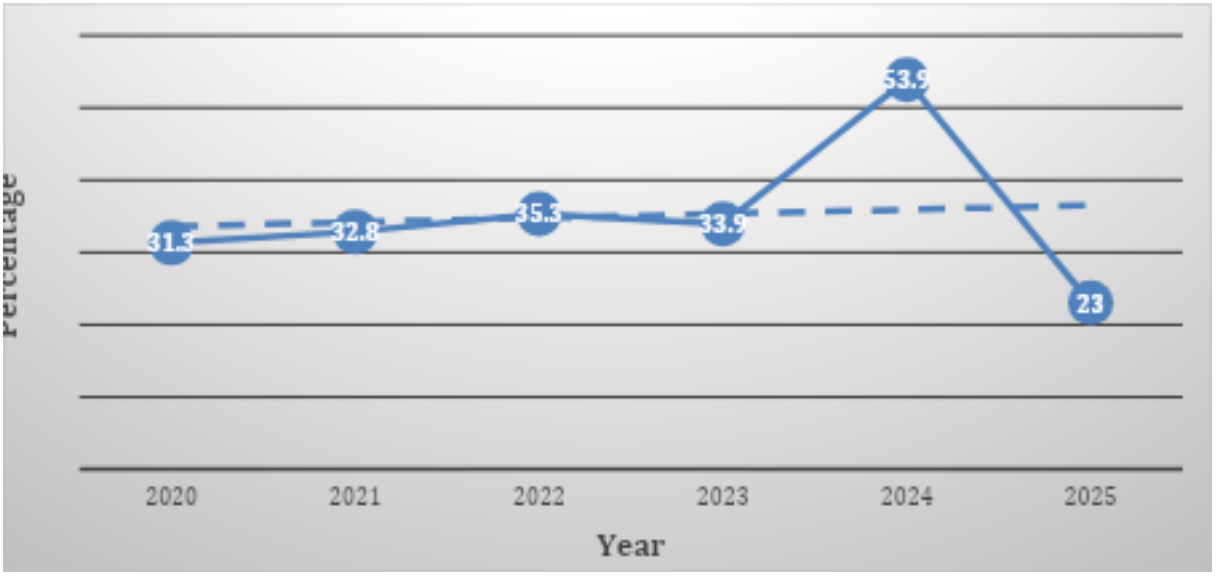


Figure 33: Percentage of waterborne disease cases linked to climate events

6.5.5. Training on WASH (mixed trend)

There is a mixed trend in the number of people trained in WASH between 2020 and 2025 (Figure 34). For instance, while training reached 2,449 individuals in 2020, this number dropped significantly to 1,581 in 2021 before surging to 5,633 people in 2022. Training numbers then declined to 3,672 in 2023, followed by another increase to 4,343 in 2024. However, at the time of reporting, no district had conducted any WASH trainings. Hence, there is a need to implement sustained long-term WASH training programmes across all the districts.

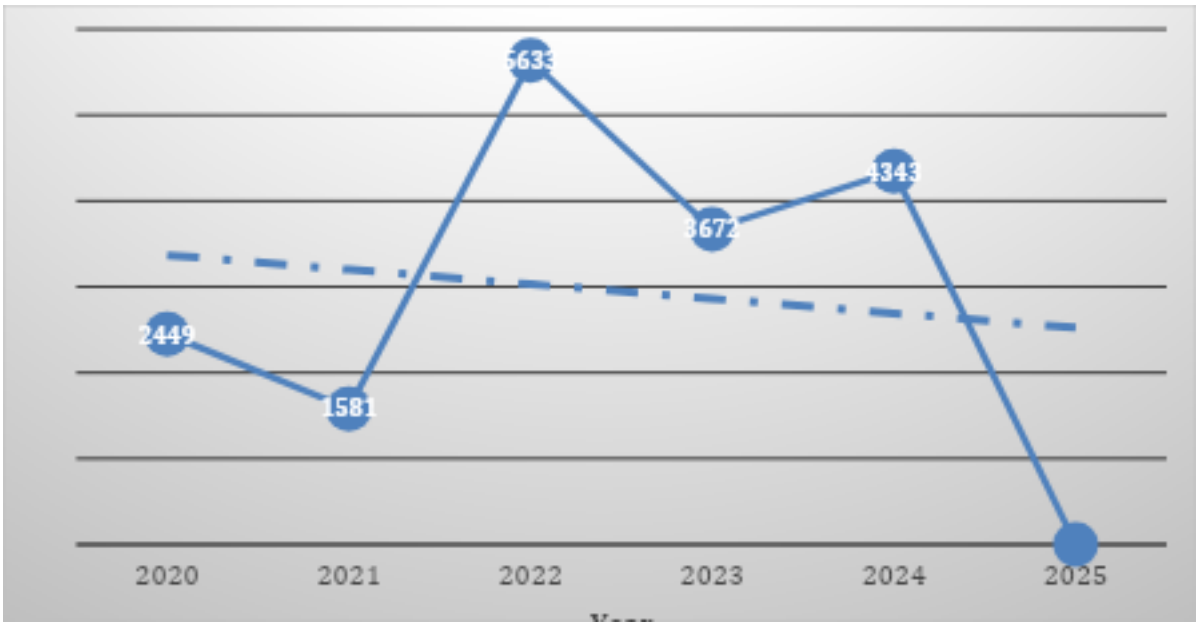


Figure 34: Number of people in communities trained on WASH

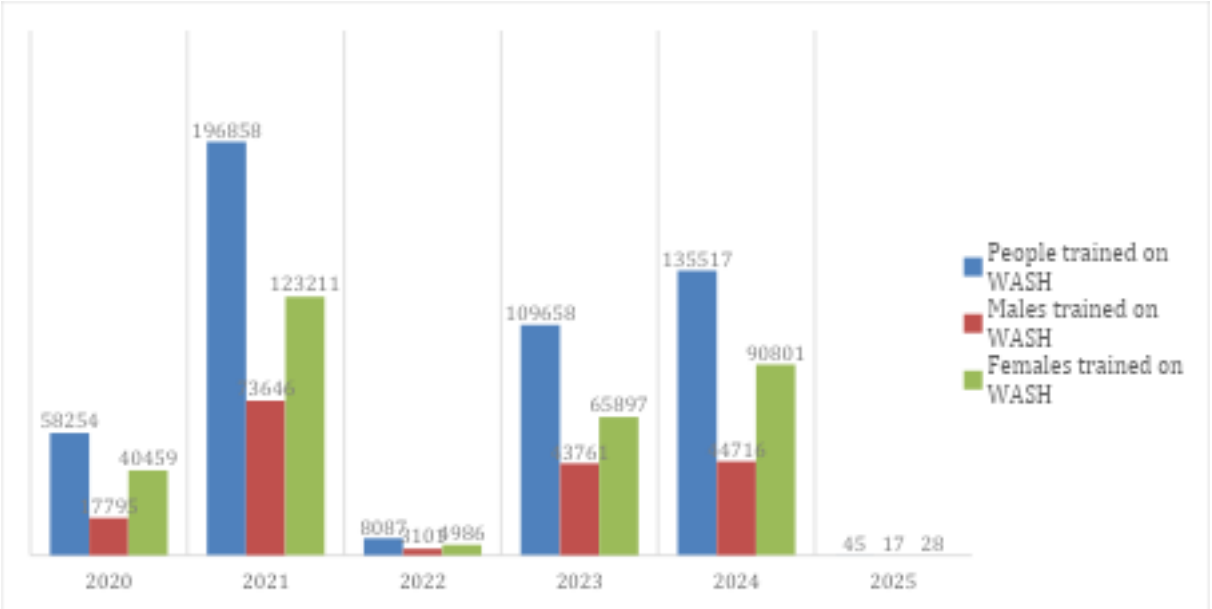


Figure 35: Number of people trained on WASH

Key messages in Health sector

- There is a positive progression in establishment and upgrading of health centres Nyanga and Tsholotsho RDC.
- Across the four districts, there is an increasing trend towards routinely integrating climate and weather forecasts into planning and resource allocation in the health sector.

6.6. Forestry and Biodiversity

6.6.1. Biodiversity and forest resources across districts

Communities across the focal districts, especially rural districts of Nyanga and Tsholotsho rely heavily on a narrow but consistently identified set of non-timber forest resources, primarily bee keeping, wild fruits, medicinal plants, and thatch grass (Figure 36). In Tsholotsho district, households utilised Mopane worms as a significant seasonal food and income source. Across the four districts, twenty-nine wards used the bee keeping resources from 2021 to 2025 while 22 wards accessed mopane resources from 2021 to 2022. Although the number of wards using wild fruit resources reached a peak of fifty-one wards in 2021 and 2022, the number of wards has stagnated at 29 wards for all the other years. Fifty-three wards accessed medicinal plant resources in 2021 and 2022. However, the number has remained at around thirty-one for the years 2023-2025. Regarding thatched grass resources, forty-three wards accessed these in 2021 and 2022, while the number of wards has stagnated at 24 wards for the period 2023-2025 The high utilisation and dependency on these resources, may increase pressure on local ecosystems. There is thus a need for strengthening sustainable harvesting practices, community-based resource management, and value-addition opportunities to ensure long-term resilience of these commonly used forest products.

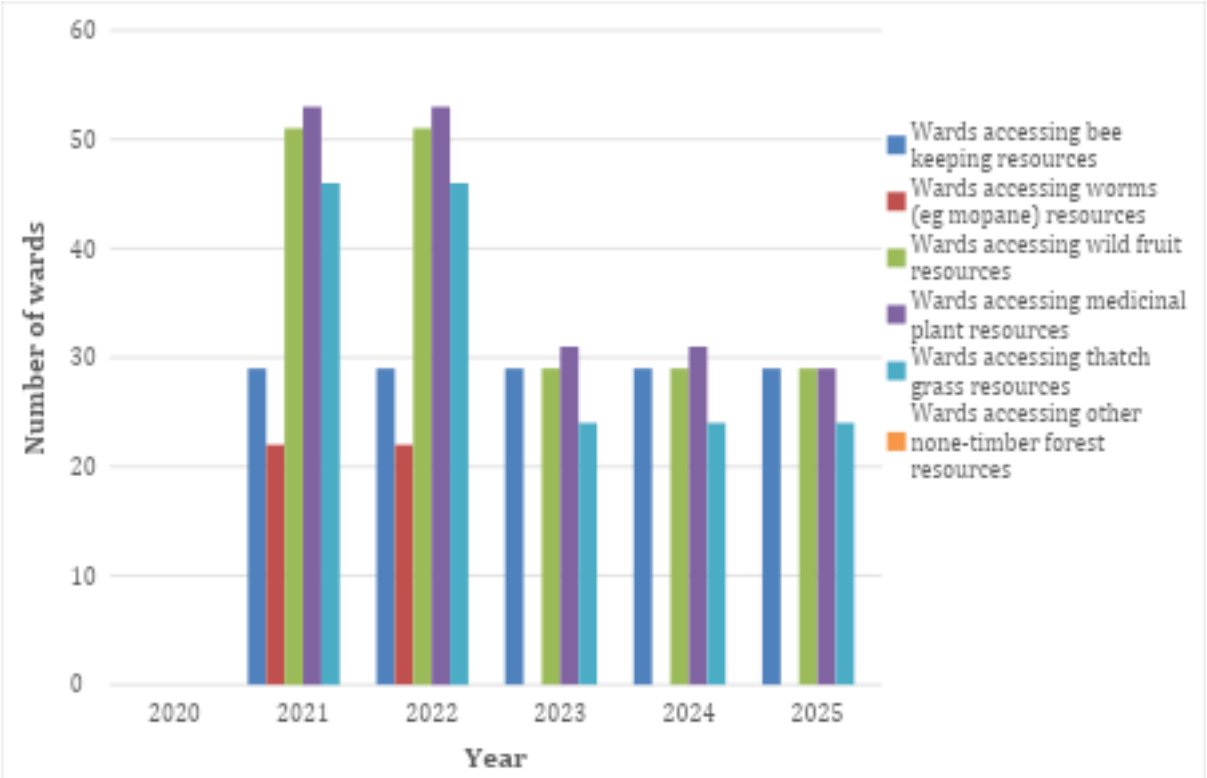


Figure 36: Non-timber Forest resources

6.6.2. Forestry and biodiversity management

The existence of functional natural resource management committees and plans in communities are responsible for protecting woodlands, monitoring illegal harvesting, preventing veld fires, and safeguarding wildlife habitats. These committees strengthen community stewardship of forests and biodiversity by coordinating sustainable harvesting practices, enforcing by-laws, and promoting restoration activities such as tree planting and conservation of riverine ecosystems. Despite their importance, only a small proportion of communities have functional natural resource management plans and committees (Figure 37). In 2021 and 2022, between 18 and 19 wards had such structures in place, but surprisingly this number declined sharply to just nine by 2025. These functional natural resources management plans and committees were mostly visible in Nyanga and Tsholotsho. This downward trend suggests weakening institutional capacity for community-led forestry and biodiversity management, with potential implications for local climate resilience and sustainable resource governance. Without such structures communities will find it difficult to effectively map and protect biodiversity hotspots and support climate-adaptive practices that maintain ecosystem services.

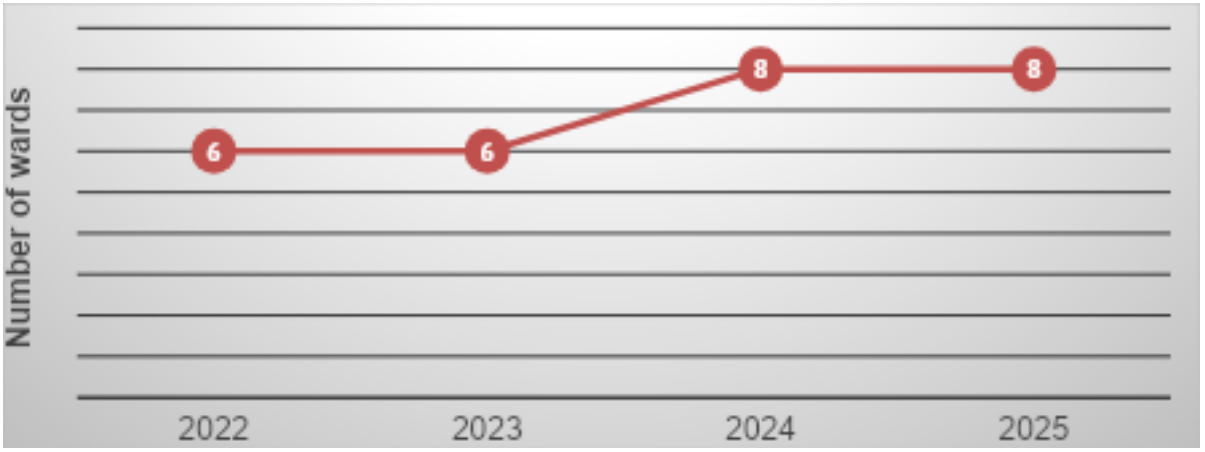


Figure 37: Number of wards with functional natural resource management committees and plans.

6.6.3. Training on ecosystem-based climate adaptation

The number of people trained in ecosystem-based climate adaptation increased dramatically from only about 300 participants in 2020 to 100,000 in 2021, with this elevated level of engagement maintained in the subsequent years (Figure 38). This surge in training coverage is significant because it reflects a major scaling-up of community awareness, capacity, and practical skills for managing climate risks using nature-based solutions. Training at such scale helps strengthen local stewardship of forests, soils, water bodies, and biodiversity, while empowering households and institutions to adopt climate-resilient practices. Sustained capacity building of this magnitude lays the foundation for improved local adaptation planning, reduced vulnerability, and more sustainable landscape management across districts.

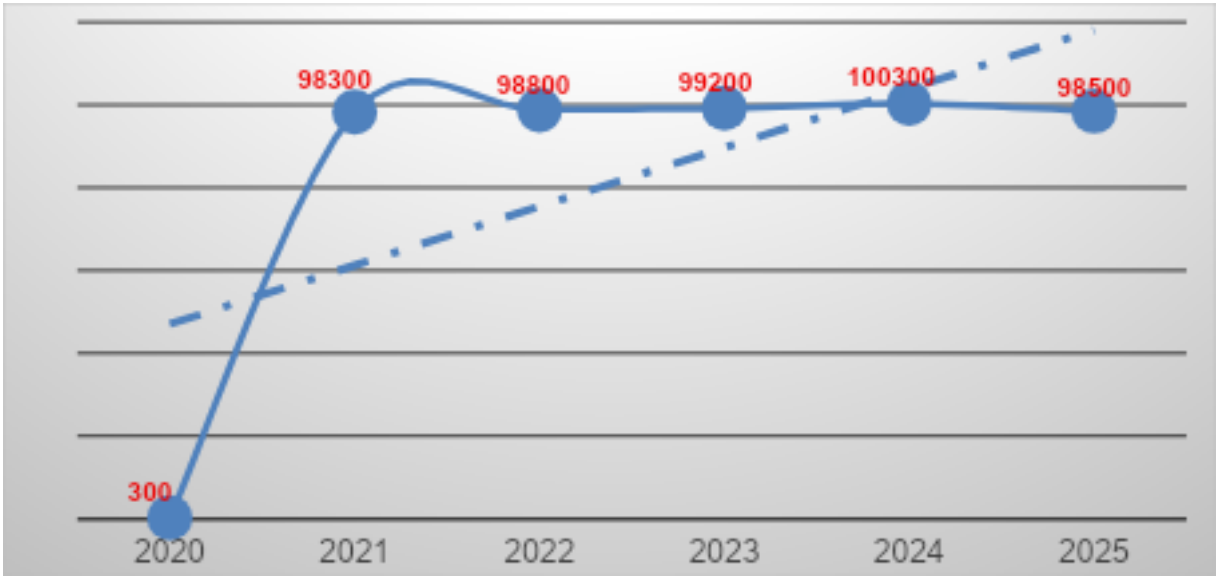


Figure 38: Number of people trained on ecosystem-based climate adaptation

6.6.4. Area of forest under management, climate sensitive ecosystems under management, forest area affected by fire per annum and Wetland area protected)

The area forest under management increased sharply from 2061ha in 2020, to 75194ha (Figure 39). This increase could be attributed to the rapid expansion of community-based forest management programs and the formal designation of vast areas of existing forest for sustainable use and protection. This surge aligns directly with the reported increase in the number of people trained in ecosystem-based adaptation, which jumped from 300 in 2020 to about 100 000 in 2021, which was constant in subsequent years. This strategic shift could be a direct response to the severe deforestation reported above under Forest cover dynamics in the focal districts, and climate vulnerabilities described in the report, representing a critical effort to bring the country's remaining forest ecosystems under protective stewardship. Area of climate sensitive ecosystems under management. This increased from 3179ha in 2020 to 3216ha in 2024.

Forest areas affected by fires per annum increased from 50; 60; 60; 21130 and 43030 in 2020; 2021; 2022; 2023 and 2024, respectively. More so, this period coincided with a severe weakening of the community-based fire management systems, as evidenced by the sharp decline in the number of wards with functional natural resource management committees. With fewer committees to actively monitor woodlands, enforce by-laws, and implement controlled burns, the forests were left unprotected. This intensified climate-driven fire risk, and the collapse of local governance structures allowed initially manageable fires to escalate into widespread, uncontrolled wildfires, devastating vast tracts of land and undermining years of conservation efforts.

Area of wetland under management: this increased from 400 in 2020 to 416 ha in 2024. In most communities, vast forest areas were being devastated by wildfires and collapsing management systems. However, most of the communities deliberately safeguarded wetlands as vital ecological refuges.

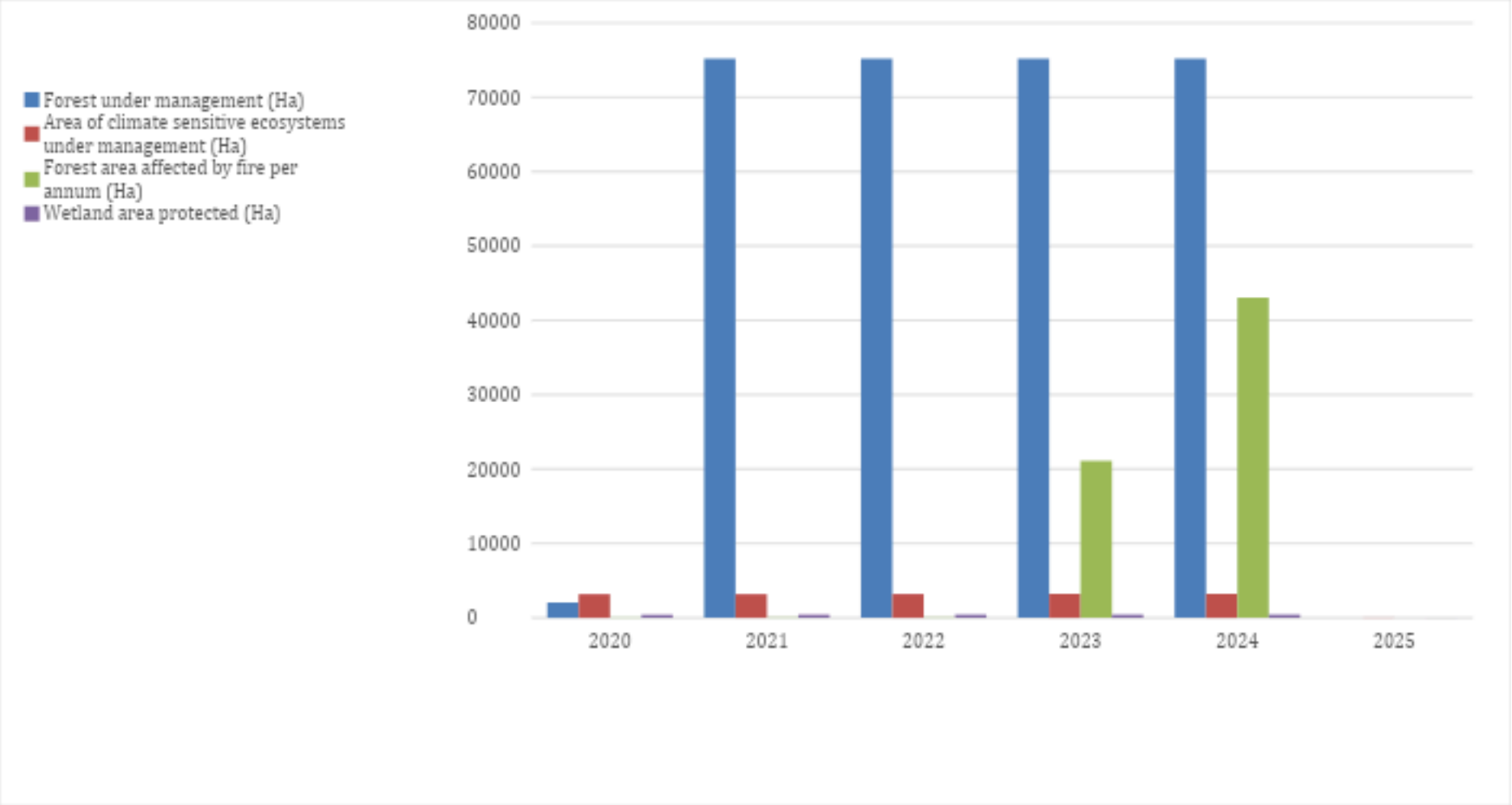


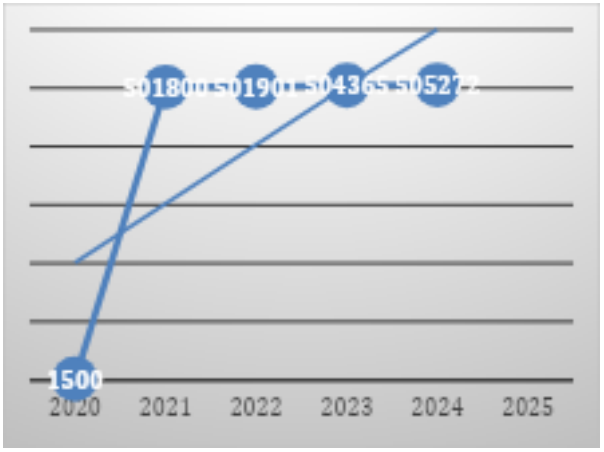
Figure 39: Area of forest under management, climate sensitive ecosystems under management, forest area affected by fire per annum and Wetland area protected)

6.6.5. Number of trees planted (Increased trend)

Increased trend in area under planted trees. The area under planted trees increased from 1.5Ha in 2020 to 105 ha in 2024. The increase in trees planted coupled with a sharp rise in the area under trees represents a national-scale shift towards afforestation and landscape restoration as a core climate adaptation and mitigation strategy. This surge, which began in 2021, was driven by the large-scale implementation of national climate policies such as the National Development Strategy 1 (2021-2025), National Climate Policy (2017) and the Revised Nationally Determined Contributions (2021). The initials sparse numbers in 2020 reflect small-scale pilot projects, while the growth in subsequent years indicates a full mobilization of resources, involving the community groups, supported by MDAs through massive planting campaigns aimed at planting 25 million trees by 2030. The fact that the number of trees remained consistently high while the area continued to expand into 2024 demonstrates that these were not just one-off planting events but a sustained effort to establish and then expand new forest stands, moving from initial establishment to consolidating larger, contiguous restored landscapes to enhance ecological resilience and carbon sequestration.

Key messages in Forestry and biodiversity

- Communities Nyanga and Tsholotsho are becoming increasingly reliant on non-timber forest resources such as bee keeping, wild fruits, medicinal plants, and thatch grass.
- There is also an upward trend in training on ecosystem-based adaptation.



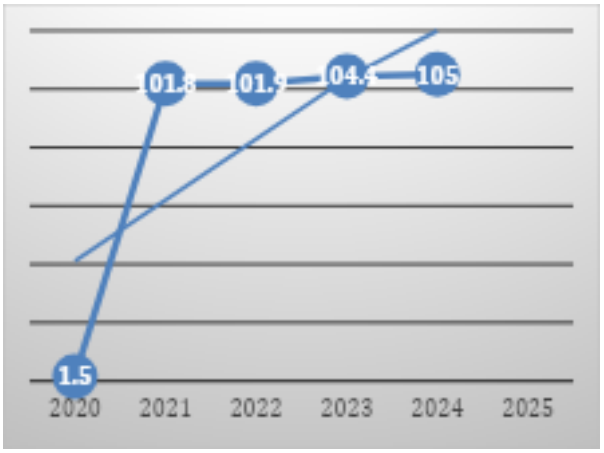


Figure 40: Number of trees planted (left panel), and Ha area of trees planted (right panel).

6.7. Tourism Sector

Zimbabwe's tourism sector is increasingly exposed to the impacts of climate change. Rising temperatures, shifting rainfall patterns, droughts, veld fires, and extreme weather events threaten ecosystems, wildlife populations, water availability, and the overall visitor experience. These climatic changes also disrupt tourism infrastructure, increase operational costs, and heighten human-wildlife conflict, particularly in communities living adjacent to protected areas such as Tsholotsho. In response, the sector has begun implementing a range of climate change adaptation measures. Eco-tourism facilities are adopting climate-smart technologies, including solar-powered systems, biogas, insulation rooms, smart HVAC systems, and green building designs to improve energy efficiency and thermal comfort. Green gardens, green fencing, and ecosystem restoration activities help stabilise microclimates and enhance biodiversity around tourism sites. Facilities are increasingly retrofitting infrastructure using climate-resilient designs, such as raised platforms, thatched roofs, improved drainage, and fire-resistant materials. Some operators have also adopted green certification and environmental standards, signalling a shift toward sustainable tourism models. while Zimbabwe's tourism sector has made notable progress toward climate change adaptation, scaling these efforts requires stronger institutional support, improved funding mechanisms, better coordination across government and private actors, and systematic data collection to inform evidence-based decision-making.

6.7.1. Dynamics in the number of tourist facilities (Increasing trend)

There is an upward trend in the number of tourism facilities established across the four districts. Despite minor year-to-year variability, the number of tourism facilities rose from only 7 facilities in 2021 to 43 facilities in 2024 with slight decrease thereafter (Figure 41). More than 75% of the tourism facilities were concentrated in Gweru Municipality followed by Nyanga and Tsholotsho. The increased trend in the number of tourism facilities established reflects strengthening of tourism development across the four districts, driven by increased tourist activities, infrastructure investments, and conservation-oriented enterprises.

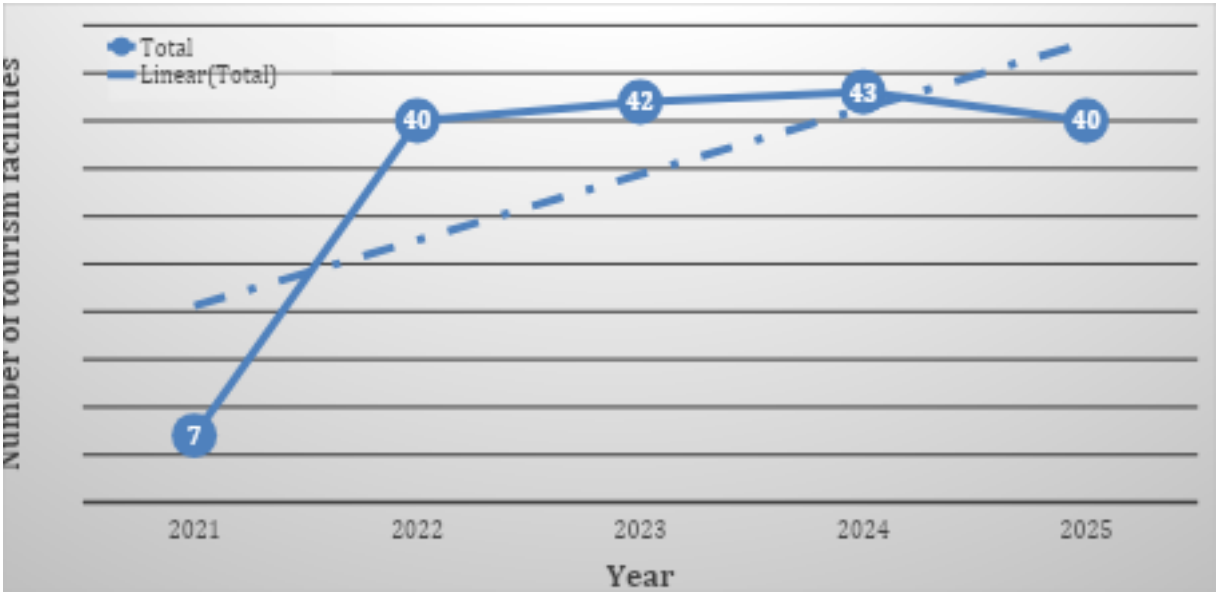


Figure 41: Number of tourism facilities in the local authority

6.7.2. Climate smart technologies used by facilities in the district

Eco-tourism facilities in the districts are integrating a wide range of climate-smart and environmentally friendly technologies to enhance sustainability, reduce carbon footprints, and improve resilience to climate change. Smart HVAC systems are the most widely adopted technology across all years, gradually increasing from around 36 facilities in 2021 to a peak of about 54 facilities in 2025, reflecting growing investment in energy-efficient temperature control. Solar-powered geysers and recycling/reuse systems also show strong and consistent adoption, rising from 6 facilities in 2021 to over 45 and 43 facilities respectively by 2025. The tourism facilities also have green gardens, green fencing, and recycling–reduce–reuse practices, supporting biodiversity conservation, landscape restoration, and effective waste management. Many facilities have smart buildings, such as thatched roofs and raised platforms, which improve natural ventilation, reduce heat stress, and minimise flood risk. Several tourism facilities also use biogas systems.

To encourage the widespread adoption of climate-smart and environmentally friendly technologies, it might be critical to consider the utilization of such as a key assessment criterion for rating of facilities.

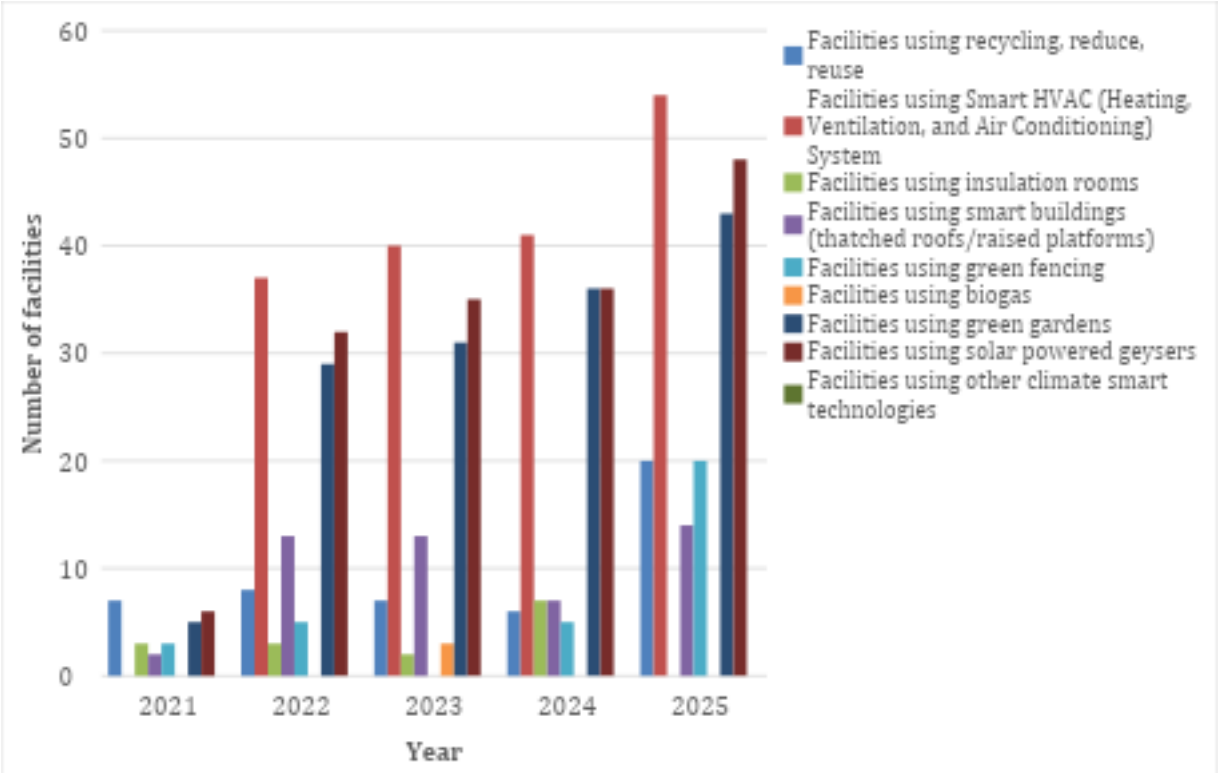


Figure 42: Climate smart technologies adopted in the tourism sector from 2021 to 2025

6.7.3. Number of new green jobs across study Districts (mixed trend)

Green jobs in tourism refer to employment that contributes to environmental conservation, climate change mitigation and adaptation, sustainable resource use, and reduced ecological footprints within

tourism operations. As Zimbabwe intensifies its climate action and biodiversity protection efforts, green employment is increasingly embedded within protected area management, eco-tourism enterprises, community-based conservation, and hospitality operations.

There is a mixed trend in the number of green jobs created across the districts. Three new green jobs were created in 2022 and 2023 (three jobs in each year). However, two jobs were created annually in 2024 and 2025. There is an increasing trend towards recruitment of environmental educators and environmental engineers. Two environmental educators were recruited in 2021, 2022 and 2023, while one was employed in 2024 and 2025. This might reflect a growing demand for environmental literacy and technical expertise. Ecotourism guide positions are added consistently each year, reflecting a strengthening eco-tourism sector. Circular economy specialists emerge from 2022 onward, signalling interest in waste reduction and resource efficiency initiatives. Green jobs are emerging as a critical component of the country's transition toward a climate-resilient and environmentally sustainable economy in the tourism sector.

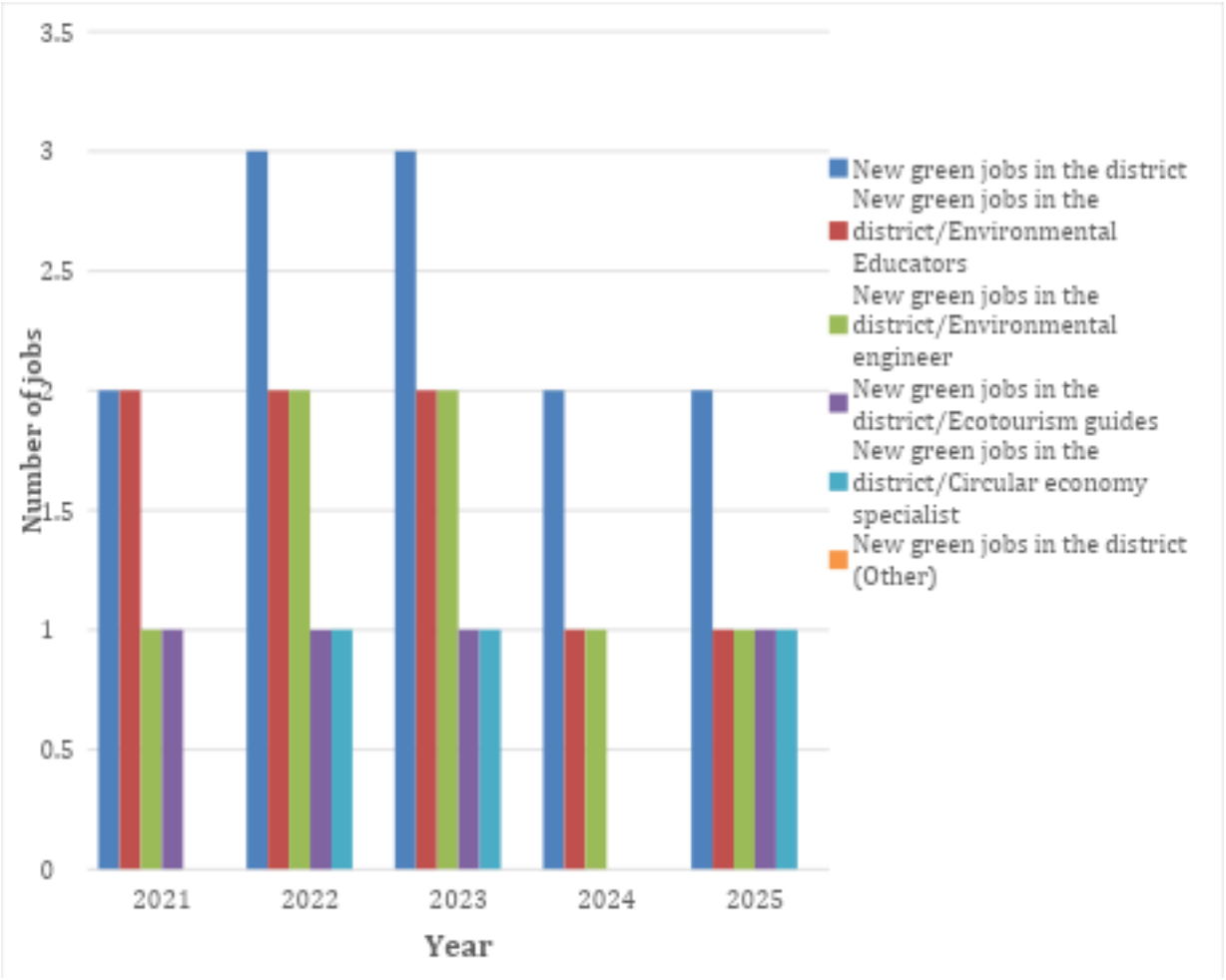


Figure 43: Number of new green jobs

6.7.4. New ecotourism enterprises established

There is a gradual but uneven growth in the number of new tourism enterprises established across the four districts from 2021 to 2025 (Figure 44). New ecotourism enterprises marginally increased

across districts with one ecotourism facility each of the years from 2021-2022. Though marginal, the eco-tourism enterprises established increased fourfold to reach 6 facilities in 2024 while it reached four facilities in 2025. The rise in new ecotourism enterprises is indicative of improved investment conditions or increased interest in tourism activities. The trendline indicates an overall upward trajectory, showing that despite fluctuations, tourism enterprise development is steadily increasing across the districts.

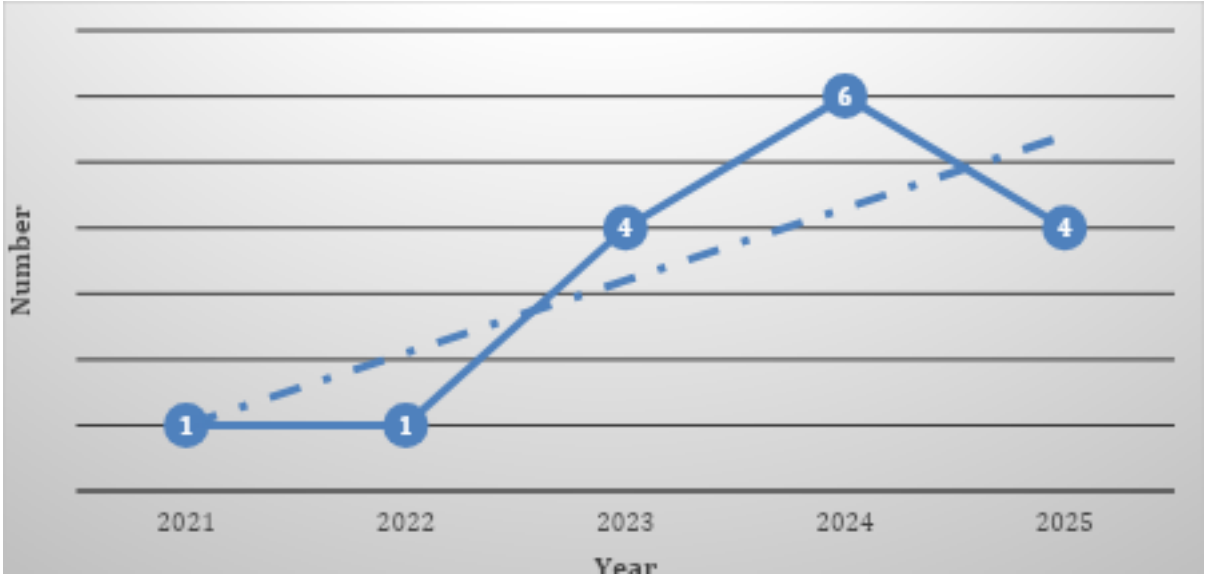


Figure 44: Number of new eco-tourism enterprises established

6.7.5. Climate-Resilient Retrofitting and Construction in Tourism Facilities (Increasing trend)

Despite strong year to year fluctuations, there is an increasing trend in the number of tourism facilities retrofitted or constructed using climate-resilient designs over the period 2021–2025 (Figure 45). These facilities rose sharply from four in 2021 to ten in 2022, peaking at 23 in 2023, and declined to 16 and 9 in 2024 and 2025, respectively. This indicates that although climate-resilient construction and retrofitting are gradually being integrated into tourism development across the districts, the investment cycles might be inconsistent or there are challenges in sustaining adaptation efforts.

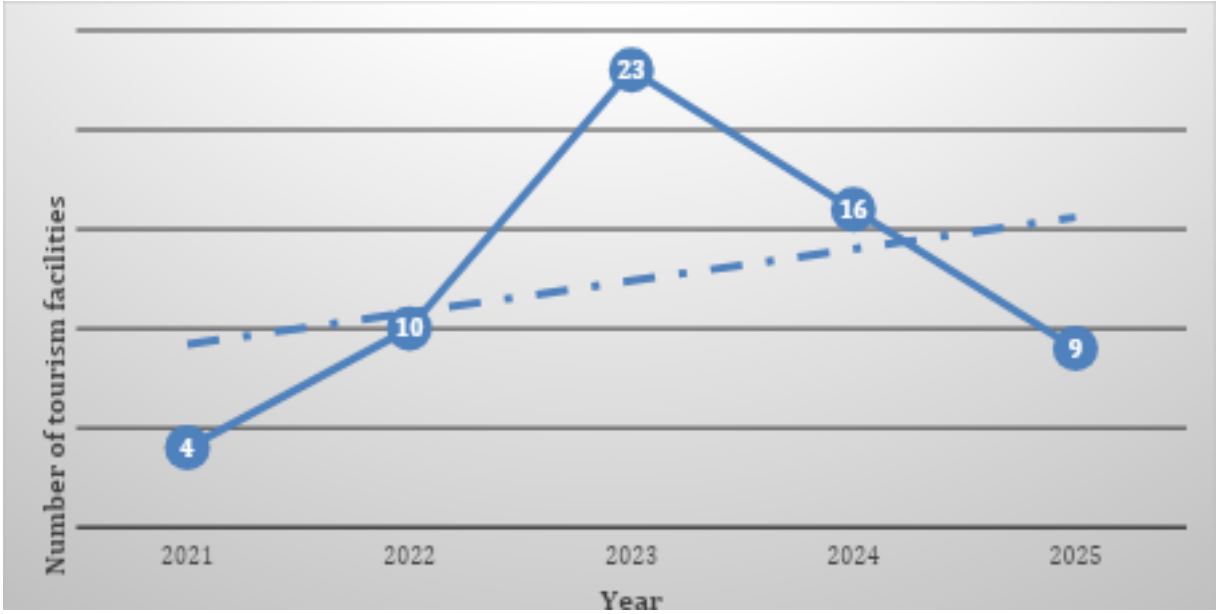


Figure 45: Number of tourism facilities retrofitted or constructed using climate-resilient designs

6.7.6. Training Sessions on Climate-Smart Management for Tourism Operators

Although training sessions have been conducted on climate smart management for tourism operators across the years, these have been mainly confined to Nyanga and Tsholotsho districts. Moreover, there has been generally an upward but inconsistent trend in the number of training sessions conducted on climate-smart management for tourism operators across the districts (Figure 46). Training activity started slowly, with only one session conducted in both 2021 and 2022, before increasing to three sessions in 2023. No trainings were conducted in 2024, indicating a temporary interruption in capacity-building efforts. In 2025, training activity rebounded strongly, with four sessions conducted; the highest number recorded during the reporting period. The inconsistent pattern of training sessions limits the tourism sector's ability to build sustained climate-adaptation capacity. Gaps in training create uneven knowledge among operators, slow uptake of climate-smart practices, and increase the risk of maladaptation.

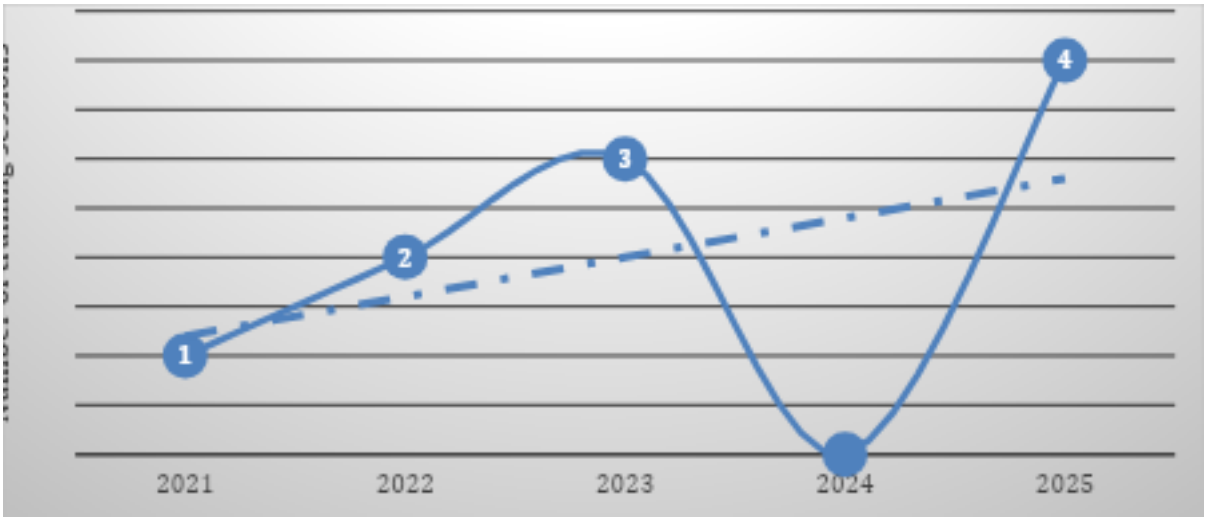


Figure 46: Number of training sessions conducted on climate smart management for tourism operators

6.7.7. Adoption of Green Certification or Environmental Standards across districts (Increasing trend)

Green certification ensures that tourism operations are environmentally sustainable, climate-smart, and aligned with global best practices making it a key tool for promoting resilient and low-carbon tourism development. There is increased adoption of green certification or environmental standards by tourism facilities, especially between 2021 and 2023 with a general decline thereafter. The trendline indicates an overall positive trajectory, suggesting that more facilities are gradually integrating environmentally responsible practices, despite modest fluctuations in the later years. This pattern reflects growing awareness of sustainability in the tourism sector and increasing pressure to align with climate-smart and eco-friendly operational standards.

Key messages in the Tourism sector

- There is a positive trajectory in integration of climate-smart and environmentally friendly technologies to enhance sustainability, reduce carbon footprints, and improve climate-resilience in Eco-tourism facilities in the districts.
- There is an upward trend in the adoption of Green Certification standards across the districts.

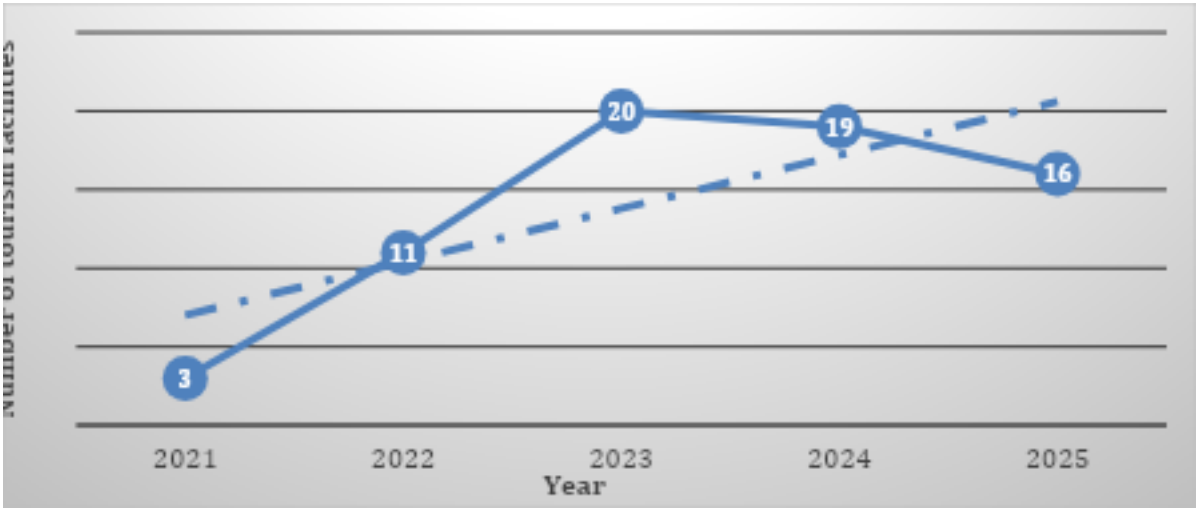


Figure 47: Number of tourism facilities adopting green certification or environmental standards

Challenges in adaptation across sectors

Across the districts, means of implementation (limited finance, capacity building and technology), were cited as the main constraints to implementing adaptation actions.

Challenges in need of attention to improve data collection

- Data sharing protocols: Some MDAs cannot share data without getting the necessary clearance. This is an area that needs to be addressed to improve data sharing across MDAs.
- Addressing data gaps and adaptation targets: There is a need to create a culture of systematic data collection and set clear annual adaptation targets for each indicator for effective tracking of adaptation progress.
- Mobilise resources for data collection and verification. This will go a long way in strengthening credibility of data used for adaptation transparency reporting.
- Create awareness on the importance of GESI data to find out if the adaptation strategies are GESI-responsive.

6.8. Conclusion

Through piloting the NAP-MEF in the two RDCs (Nyanga and, Tsholotsho RDC) and two municipalities (Gweru and Mutare), generated valuable insights for adaptation transparency reporting in the seven priority adaptation sectors in Zimbabwe. Our results reveal positive trend in adoption of CSA and use of water efficient irrigation technologies. Further, the results depict challenges such as increasing trend in climate-induced cattle deaths and increase in post-harvest loses. The work also confirms use of IKS for climate and weather forecasting. The main adaptation challenge cited is the means of implementation.

Table S1: Overview of meetings and workshops held as part of project implementation.

Workshop	Venue, dates	Objectives	Key highlights/Recommendations
Inception Meeting	Cresta Lodge, Harare, 18-19 December 2024	To introduce ICAT Phase II project to stakeholders including its objectives, scope, deliverable, approach, and proposed implementation modalities.	Participants were introduced to the ICAT Phase II project with emphasis on the NAP-MEF and the need to enhance transparency in reporting progress on adaptation. It was recommended that Ministries of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises and Public Service, Labour and Social Welfare and the Zimbabwe Gender Commission should be consulted on GESI issues.
First Steering Committee Meeting	Holiday Inn, Harare, 10 January 2025	To consider: ● The ToRs of the Project Steering Committee. ● The Adaptation Transparency in Zimbabwe Scoping Report. ● The Final ICAT Project in Zimbabwe Phase II Inception Report. ● The ICAT Project in Zimbabwe Inception Workshop Report. ● Proposed project workplan	The main TORs, Inception Report and Project Workplan were discussed and agreed upon. It was recommended that there will be close collaboration between the MECW IT Department, the Climate Change Database and Portal Consultant, and the ICAT Digital Tool Consultant.
Digital Infrastructure Meeting	Mazowe Hotel, Mazowe, 24 February 2025	To enhance close collaboration between digital infrastructure consultants with MECW in the development of the ICAT digital tool with a view of having built in sustainability. To synchronize the ICAT digital platform and the climate change management digital portal and database. To assess the current capabilities of MECW IT section vis-à-vis the requirements of the digital tool.	The meeting discussed the existing MECW digital portal and how it could be integrated with the digital tool to be developed under the ICAT Phase II project. Working modalities were established between the ICAT Phase II digital consultant and MECW ICT Department.

Second Steering Committee Meeting	Holiday Inn, Harare, 7 March 2025	To consider: ● The Zero Draft Training Manual ● The Draft Training Programmes for (i) Training of Trainer Workshop and (ii) The Training of Data Providers Workshop	i. The committee discussed the Draft Training manual as well as proposed programmes for the Train of Trainer Workshop as well as the training of Data Providers. It was agreed that: ii. The project team should shorten the manual and include infographics for better readability. iii. Incorporate the Ministry of Women Affairs and Provincial members in ICAT project activities. iv. MECW will communicate officially with Provincial Offices at least a month before the engagement. Project team to organize a close-door meeting between the digital tool consultant, MECW IT, and M&E teams to ensure alignment and readiness ahead of the Training of Trainers (ToT) Workshop. v. Project team to address gender inclusive gaps in the project by inviting more women to the committee meetings. vi. The project team should include Mr Mhanda the GHGMIS consultant in all Digital tool development meetings. vii. Need to have training between the experts, the ICT experts and the ministry M&E teams before reaching out to the broader audience so that anything that might need to be addressed on the system can be done before the training of trainers scheduled in April. viii. Need for data validation at all levels that is district, provincial and national levels. Furthermore, the Ministry could explore possibilities for ZIMSTAT to also validate the information.
Train of Trainers on the	Holiday Inn, Bulawayo: 8th	Capacitation of adaptation experts and data providers on the NAP M&E framework and the digital tool	ix. ·Need to organise and conduct more in-depth, sector-specific consultations with experts and data providers from each of the seven priority sectors to rigorously review and refine the

NAP-MEF digital tool	to 9th May 2025.		sector-specific indicators within the NAP-MEF digital tool, considering the valuable feedback and proposed modifications that emerged during the ToTs' workshop. x. The NAP-MEF digital tool and subsequent training for data providers are based on a robust and nationally agreed-upon set of indicators, Jingjing recommended that a dedicated national workshop be organised specifically for sector experts for an in-depth discussions, technical review, and consensus-building on the proposed indicators for each sector. xi. Finalise the 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. xii. Consultants should ensure GESI issues are adequately addressed in the appropriate sector specific adaptation indicators. xiii. regular catch-up and planning meetings to be held to ensure timely completion of project deliverables.
Refinement of Indicators	Holiday Inn, Harare 3rd of June, 2025	Provide a platform for various sectoral experts to assist in the refinement of the NAP indicators. Assess the indicators for which data is available and the form in which the data is available. Obtain recommendations on the best options for data collection, collation and analysis at different levels.	The platform provided an opportunity for refinement of indicators through engaging sector experts. During the meeting, sector experts provided information on data availability, suggestions on improving the indicators and sources of data. It was recommended that ICAT Phase II consultants incorporate suggested comments in revising the indicators and the manual.
Training of Technical Officials from selected	Kadoma Hotel and Conference Centre, Kadoma,	Sensitise participants on NAP, the NAP-MEF, and the sectoral indicators crucial for tracking and reporting adaptation actions. Refine and finalise indicators for tracking adaptation progress based on recommendations from the participants.	The Training of data providers/collectors provided an opportunity for clarity on how the data was to be collected using the digital tool. Data collectors were trained on digital tool installation, data collection and collation including analysis. They were also issued with tablets for data collection in their respective sectors. It was recommended that data collectors collect data for the years 2020-2025. A WhatsApp platform

Districts and Sectors and piloting of the Digital Tool	17-18 July 2025	Introduce the NAP-MEF Digital Tool and provide practical training to participants on its use. Provide a proposal for laying out the modalities for piloting the digital tool.	was to be created to facilitate engagement between consultants and data collectors.
District and Municipality Visits	Nyanga RDC, Mutare City Council, Gweru, Tsholotsho RDC, 17-23 August 2025	Meet a wider range of stakeholders involved in adaptation planning and provision of associated data at the local level, including district gender and community development officials. Assess and document the challenges, needs and gaps in relation to the adaptation data collection based on the pilot practical exercise undertaken using the digital tool from the time of the training workshop to the time of the visits. Engage with local authority senior management officials (RDC Chief Executive Officers and City Council Town Clerks), introduce them to the NAP-MEF and obtain their perspectives in relation to adaptation transparency.	The visit to local authorities provided an opportunity for engaging a wide range of stakeholders including management and civil society. Data collectors also shared opportunities and challenges encountered in data collection. It was recommended that: i. a compendium of definition of key terms be developed. ii. Consultants incorporate changes suggested by data collectors. iii. More support be provided to data collectors facing challenges. iv. Local authority management assist in ensuring that sufficient human resources are allocated to facilitate data collection
Third Steering Committee meeting	10 September 2025, Holiday Inn Harare	To consider: i) Update on the implementation of project activities. ii. Draft training of trainers' report iii. Draft training of data providers report iv. Draft district and municipal visits report v. Draft gender and inclusivity report vi. Final project report outline. vii. Validation workshop concept note, proposed approach and programme. viii. Way forward for remaining activities and timelines.	Dr Shekede and Mr Mazhindu to improve the data collection form before finalization. Mr Mazhindu and Mr Nyashanu to do follow ups with data collectors who are yet to submit data. Mr Muhwati, the Project Coordinator to write to ICAT Secretariat for confirmation of dates of the proposed validation meeting. The GESI expert to strengthen GESI aspects and identify areas where these issues can be incorporated into the BTR 2

Validation Workshop	20 January 2026	The objectives of the workshop were to: The objectives of the workshop were as follows: i. Consideration and validation of the Adaptation Reporting Digital Tool and its Manuals. ii. Consideration and validation of products developed for BTR adaptation reporting and NDC tracking using data collected and analysed during the pilot exercise. iii. Discussion on lessons learnt, opportunities, data management plan and challenges. iv. Consideration of recommendations on way forward, upscaling and sustainability.	Key recommendations from the workshop included the need to: ● Mandate National Roll-Out: Scale up the validated NAP-MEF digital tool to all provinces and sectors, embedding it into standard government procedures. ● Strengthen Data Governance: Formalize and activate Data Sharing Agreements or MOUs between the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) and other ministries to break down data silos. ● Establish indicator Baselines and Targets: Ensure all priority adaptation indicators have defined baselines, annual targets, and associated budget lines for effective tracking. ● Secure Sustainable M&E Financing: Implement the National M&E Policy provision to allocate dedicated funding for monitoring, evaluation, and learning within adaptation programmes. ● Reinforce District-Level Coordination: Empower District Development Coordinators as the primary hubs for adaptation data collection and validation. ● Institutionalize GESI-Responsive Monitoring: Mandate the inclusion of gender and social inclusion indicators across all stages of adaptation work.
Integrating results into digital tool	21 January 2026	The objectives of the workshop were to: i. Discuss the modalities, procedures and guidelines for adaptation transparency against the outcomes of the ICAT project. ii. Consider ways to be incorporate gender and inclusivity in reporting.	The workshop achieved the following outcomes: 1. Consensus that the NAP-M&E framework and digital tool provide a credible foundation for adaptation reporting under NCs and BTRs. 2. Identified pathways for systematically incorporating NAP-M&E results into the BTR Adaptation Chapter.

		iii. Discuss challenges and recommendations for improvements. iv. Consider Information technology requirements and integration with the online transparency portal.	3. Clear recommendations for strengthening gender and social inclusion within adaptation indicators and narratives. 4. Agreement on technical steps required to integrate the digital tool with the CCMD Online Transparency Portal.
Project Closure Workshop	3 February 2026	The objectives of the Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II Project Closure Meeting were to 1. Reflect on the key outcomes and achievements of ICAT Phase II 2. To present results and lessons from the pilot implementation of the NAP-M&E digital tool at national and sub-national levels and assess implications for national scale-up. 3. To agree on institutional arrangements and sustainability pathways for maintaining and strengthening the NAP-M&E system beyond ICAT Phase II. 4. To outline priority next steps for leveraging NAP-M&E data for decision-making, climate finance mobilization, and future Biennial Transparency Reports, and to formally close the ICAT Phase II Project.	The following were the expected outcomes: i. Validated ICAT Phase II results, confirming the NAP-M&E framework and digital tool as a functional national system for adaptation tracking and reporting. ii. Consolidated lessons from pilot implementation, informing improvements and national scale-up of the NAP-M&E system. iii. Agreed institutional arrangements for sustaining and integrating NAP-M&E within existing national and sub-national systems. iv. A clear post-ICAT roadmap, linking NAP-M&E data to policy decisions, climate finance, and future BTR reporting.