



**Government of Zimbabwe
Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife**

**with support from
ICAT and UNEP-CCC**

**Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project in
Zimbabwe
Phase II**

**Report on Integration of NAP-MEF Results into
National Communications (NCs) and Biennial
Transparency Report (BTR) Processes**

**Output 2.1: NAP-MEF integrated into the NC5/BTR1
formulation process**

**Activity 2.1.3: Integration of NAP-M&E results into
NC/BTR Processes Workshop**

Workshop Date: 21 January 2026

Venue: Kadoma Hotel and Conference Centre



Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT

Deliverable title:

17: ICAT Zimbabwe Phase II Report on Integration of NAP-MEF Results into National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) Processes

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PREPARED UNDER

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Summary

The Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, with support from ICAT and UNEP-CCC, conducted a workshop on the Integration of NAP-MEF Results into National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) Processes. The workshop was held on 21 January 2026 at Kadoma Hotel and Conference Centre, Zimbabwe. 25 participants (7 females and 18 males), including government officials, ICAT consultants, technical experts, and international partners from UNEP-CCC and ICAT attended the workshop. The key outcomes of the workshop were: a) Consensus that the NAP-M&E framework and digital tool provide a credible foundation for adaptation reporting under NCs and BTRs, b) Identified pathways for systematically incorporating NAP-M&E results into the BTR Adaptation Chapter, c) Clear recommendations for strengthening gender and social inclusion within adaptation indicators and narratives and d) Agreement on technical steps required to integrate the digital tool with the CCMD Online Transparency Portal. The meeting ended with all participants being asked to provide comment on the final report to the consultants by the 30th of January 2026, so that all the required deliverables (including the integration workshop and validation workshop reports) are submitted by the 30th of January 2026 for review by MECW and submission to UNEP-CCC and ICAT. In his closing remarks, the Chief Director of Environment and Meteorological Services in the MECW, Mr Washington Zhakata, expressed appreciation for the support from ICAT and UNEP-CCC under the Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II Project, which enabled Zimbabwe to make significant improvement in evidence-based adaptation transparency reporting.



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Background

The Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) established under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement sets out legally binding modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) that require Parties to systematically collect, analyse, and report information on climate change adaptation. Under this framework, Parties are obliged to provide regular, comprehensive, and transparent information on adaptation actions, adaptation progress, and adaptation support through established reporting instruments, notably National Communications (NCs) and Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs). These reports should demonstrate how adaptation planning, implementation, and monitoring processes are undertaken, and how they respond to observed and projected climate risks, vulnerabilities, and impacts.

In addition, the ETF places explicit emphasis on tracking progress in the implementation of the adaptation component of Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement. Parties are expected to report on adaptation priorities, actions, and outcomes in a manner that is measurable, comparable over time, and consistent with national circumstances. This includes providing information on institutional arrangements, methodologies, indicators, data sources, and assumptions used to assess adaptation progress. Such reporting is intended to move beyond descriptive narratives toward evidence-based assessments of effectiveness and gaps.

Collectively, these transparency requirements serve multiple purposes. At the national level, they strengthen accountability, support learning and adaptive management, and improve coherence between adaptation planning, implementation, and reporting systems. At the international level, the information reported under NCs and BTRs feeds into the Global Stocktake, enabling an assessment of collective progress toward achieving the global goal on adaptation and informing subsequent NDC updates. Through this process, the ETF seeks to enhance mutual trust and confidence among Parties while supporting continuous improvement in the quality and usability of adaptation information.

In Zimbabwe, the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Phase II Project has provided targeted technical and institutional support to establish and operationalise a National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation (NAP-M&E) Framework as the country's core mechanism for tracking, assessing, and reporting progress on climate change adaptation. The framework has been deliberately structured to align with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement and to respond to national policy priorities, including the National Climate Policy and the evolving NDC architecture. Technically, the NAP-M&E Framework provides a standardized results-based architecture for adaptation monitoring, comprising clearly defined indicators, data sources, reporting frequencies, and institutional roles across national, sectoral, and sub-national levels. Institutionally, the framework is designed to be government-owned and government-led, with coordination anchored within the Climate Change Management Department, while implementation and data generation are embedded within local governance structures, particularly local authorities and sector ministries. This design ensures vertical integration of adaptation information—from community and district levels through to national aggregation—while promoting horizontal coherence with existing sectoral monitoring and evaluation systems in agriculture, water, health, infrastructure, and ecosystems.

During 2025, the project translated the conceptual NAP-M&E framework into an operational digital data collection and management tool to enable systematic, repeatable, and quality-assured data



capture. The digital tool was piloted in Nyanga Rural District Council, Tsholotsho Rural District Council, Mutare Urban, and Gweru Urban, selected to reflect diverse agro-ecological zones, urban–rural contexts, and adaptation priorities. The pilot covered the reporting period 2020–2025, allowing retrospective and current assessment of adaptation actions and outcomes. From a technical perspective, the tool facilitated the collection of indicator-based quantitative and qualitative data, including information on adaptation interventions, coverage, beneficiaries, enabling conditions, and observed outcomes. Built-in validation rules and standardized reporting templates enhanced data consistency and comparability across reporting entities. The resulting datasets were analysed to generate time-series graphs, spatially disaggregated summaries, and structured narratives, providing empirical evidence of adaptation progress and gaps at sub-national level.

Workshop objectives

The workshop sought to:

1. Examine the modalities, procedures, and guidelines (MPGs) for adaptation transparency under the ETF in relation to ICAT Phase II outputs.
2. Assess the extent to which the NAP-M&E digital tool addresses NC and BTR adaptation reporting requirements.
3. Explore mechanisms for strengthening gender-responsiveness and social inclusion in adaptation reporting.
4. Identify technical, institutional, and information-technology requirements for integrating NAP-M&E results into the Climate Change Management Department’s Online Transparency Portal.
5. Develop practical recommendations and a clear pathway for institutional integration.

Participation

The workshop brought together 23 in-person participants drawn from institutions directly involved in climate transparency, adaptation planning, NDC tracking, and national reporting (See Appendix 1 for the meeting composition). These included:

- Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife (senior management and technical staff)
- Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), including NAP, BTR/NC, M&E, and IT personnel
- Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II consultants
- National and international experts on transparency, NDC tracking, and information systems

The targeted composition ensured that discussions were both technically rigorous and institutionally grounded.



1. Proceedings and key discussions

1.1. Opening remarks

1.1.1. Opening remarks from Mr Zhakata: Chief Director, Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife

In his opening remarks, Mr Zhakata, Chief Director in the Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife, emphasised the strategic importance of strengthening Zimbabwe’s adaptation transparency architecture in line with national development priorities and the reporting obligations of the Paris Agreement. He noted that adaptation reporting is no longer a purely compliance-driven exercise, but an essential tool for evidence-based planning, resource mobilisation, and accountability, particularly amid escalating climate risks and constrained public resources. He highlighted the contribution of the ICAT Phase II Project in supporting Government to transition from fragmented, narrative-based reporting towards a structured, data-driven, and nationally owned adaptation monitoring and reporting system, embedded within existing institutional arrangements. He urged participants to engage constructively and rigorously, stressing that the workshop outputs would directly inform forthcoming National Communications, Biennial Transparency Reports, and the refinement of Zimbabwe’s NDC adaptation component. He concluded by formally declaring the workshop open.

1.1.2. Remarks from Dr Gao: UNEP-CCC

Dr Gao of UNEP-CCC commended Zimbabwe for the significant progress made in strengthening both institutional and technical capacity for systematic adaptation data collection under the National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NAP-MEF). She highlighted that the NAP-MEF digital tool represents an important step-change in moving from ad hoc, narrative reporting towards consistent, indicator-based datasets that can support the Enhanced Transparency Framework requirements. Dr Gao emphasised, however, that the value of the tool extends beyond international compliance: by enabling more timely, structured, and comparable information, it also improves decision-making at the local authority level—where climate risks are most immediate and where adaptation interventions are implemented and monitored.

She further stressed the importance of ensuring that evidence generated from the four pilot districts is effectively integrated into national reporting processes, particularly the Biennial Transparency Reports and National Communications, to strengthen coherence between sub-national implementation and national-level reporting. Finally, Dr Gao underscored sustainability as a critical success factor, noting that the digital system and associated capacities must be institutionalised within Government structures, resourced appropriately, and maintained beyond the ICAT Phase II project lifecycle. She indicated strong interest in how Zimbabwe plans to address long-term ownership, financing, technical support, and routine data governance arrangements to ensure the NAP-MEF remains functional and credible over time.

1.1.3. Remarks from Mr Bulanyi: ICAT Secretariat

Mr Bulanyi, from the ICAT Secretariat, underscored the central contribution of the ICAT Phase II Project in enabling Zimbabwe to move beyond conceptual and aspirational frameworks towards practical, operational reporting systems that generate usable, decision-ready evidence. He noted that the real value of enhanced transparency lies in building national capability to track adaptation



actions, measure progress consistently, and use results to improve planning, prioritisation, and accountability across sectors and levels of government. He emphasised that the ultimate objective is increased resilience and reduced vulnerability nationwide. In this regard, he cautioned against equating success with the volume of reports submitted under international obligations such as the UNFCCC. Instead, he urged stakeholders to assess progress through tangible outcomes whether communities are safer, livelihoods are more secure, services are more climate-resilient, and adaptation interventions are delivering transformative changes on the ground. He highlighted that operational transparency systems should therefore be designed to support implementation and learning, not merely compliance. Finally, Dr Oleg indicated that ICAT remains open to supporting Zimbabwe's next steps within the Enhanced Transparency Framework, including targeted assistance for adaptation transparency initiatives and related climate finance work. He noted that credible, well-institutionalised data and reporting systems strengthen Zimbabwe's ability to mobilise resources and demonstrate results, and reaffirmed ICAT's willingness to consider further funding for adaptation projects that advance transparency, strengthen national systems, and accelerate measurable resilience outcomes.

1.2. Overview of Adaptation Transparency and ICAT Phase II

Mr Muhwati gave an introductory presentation in which he provided an overview of the Enhanced Transparency Framework in building mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation of mitigation and adaptation. He outlined the evolution and status of adaptation transparency in Zimbabwe within the context of the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF), highlighting both progress and persistent gaps. The presentation traced adaptation reporting from the Initial National Communication in 1998 which was largely absent through subsequent National Communications that progressively strengthened vulnerability and adaptation analysis, culminating in the submission of the First Biennial Transparency Report and Fifth National Communication in 2024, which included district-level adaptation assessments and initial efforts to track NDC adaptation actions. Despite these advances, the presentation underscored a key challenge: adaptation reporting remains heavily reliant on secondary and qualitative data, limiting the ability to systematically assess progress, effectiveness, and decision-making relevance. Against this backdrop, the ICAT Phase II Project was presented as a turning point, operationalising a digital National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework to enable regular, indicator-based, sub-national data collection, strengthen gender and inclusivity considerations, and build a longitudinal adaptation database. Collectively, these interventions are intended to shift Zimbabwe's adaptation reporting from descriptive narratives toward a robust, data-driven system capable of informing National Communications, Biennial Transparency Reports, the Global Stocktake, and national development planning.

1.3. Integration of the Digital NAP-M&E Tool into National Reporting Arrangements

The session started with ICAT lead Climate Change Adaptation Expert Dr Mugandani providing an overview of the Enhanced Transparent Framework requirements including the Modalities, procedures and guidelines for the transparency framework for action and support referred to in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. He specifically presented on issues related to information related to climate change impacts and adaptation under Article 7 of the Paris Agreement including

- a) national circumstances, institutional arrangements and legal frameworks



- b) Impacts, risks and vulnerabilities, as appropriate
- c) Adaptation priorities and barriers
- d) Adaptation strategies, policies, plans, goals and actions to integrate adaptation into national policies and strategies
- e) Progress on implementation of adaptation
- f) Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions and processes
- g) Cooperation, good practices, experience and lessons learned
- h) Information on financial, technology development and transfer and capacity-building support provided and mobilized under Articles 9–11 of the Paris Agreement

With this background, he then demonstrated how the results of the NAP-MEF could be used for National Communications and Biennial Transparency Reporting. Dr Mugandani emphasized the need to use best available science, including co-produced science and traditional knowledge, for decision-making. He also touched on the importance of stakeholder involvement and gender perspectives in adaptation strategies. The presentation concluded with a discussion on the digital tool's ability to address various aspects of adaptation reporting, including monitoring and evaluation systems, progress on implementation, and effectiveness of adaptation actions.

Participants wanted clarity on whether the NAP-MEF Digital tool adequately addressed BTR and NC requirements including sustainability issues. It was also noted that the tool captures adaptation actions, sectoral progress, outcomes, and enabling conditions that are directly relevant to NC and BTR adaptation chapters. There was agreement that the tool provides a practical mechanism for tracking NDC adaptation commitments at sub-national level, complementing national-level reporting. Participants recommended early coordination between the NAP-M&E team and the BTR/NC drafting team to ensure seamless integration of results and avoid parallel data requests.

Dr Shekede's presentation focused on how Zimbabwe can systematically integrate results from the National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework (NAP-MEF) into the country's Biennial Transparency Reports (BTRs) and National Communications (NCs) under the UNFCCC. He structured the presentation around (i) the rationale for integration, (ii) the types of data captured through the NAP-MEF (and how these datasets can be organised for reporting), (iii) practical entry points for using NAP-MEF outputs to strengthen the adaptation component of BTRs and the relevant sections of NCs, and (iv) the key challenges and opportunities associated with moving from narrative reporting to indicator-based, data-driven reporting particularly around data completeness, institutional coordination, harmonisation of templates/indicators, and sustainability of data flows beyond project support before concluding with priority actions to ensure NAP-MEF becomes a reliable national source for transparency and decision-making. Rather than replacing existing reporting arrangements, the tool was viewed as a strengthening and harmonisation mechanism that reduces duplication and improves data consistency. Discussion centred around the extent to which data from the NAP-MEF could be integrated into the BTR and NCs.

The session concluded with Ms Sibanda presenting on incorporating GESI considerations into climate action, highlighting the importance of gender-disaggregated data and women's participation in decision-making. She discussed challenges such as limited data, lack of standardized indicators, and barriers to participation for certain groups. She reviewed the country's progress in gender



considerations through its national communications and introduced a digital tool to improve reporting. The group discussed incorporating climate adaptation aspects into policies and engaging communities for localized strategies. They agreed to consult with communities and consider focusing on specific climate-related issues in certain areas. While the tool captures disaggregated data in some areas, participants recommended further refinement of indicators and guidance notes to systematically reflect gender, youth, and disability dimensions. There were also suggestions to align indicators in the NAP-MEF with Global Goal Adaptation Indicators.

1.4. Online Transparency Portal and IT Integration

Mr Mhanda the IT/Database consultant presented the architecture and functionality of the CCMD Online Transparency Portal and the GHG Information Management System (GHGIMS) for tracking emissions and NDC implementation. He detailed the system's multi-tier design, which separates concerns into presentation, business logic, and data management layers. Mr Mhanda demonstrated the current state of the Online Transparency Portal (OTP), which is in a demonstration phase and accessible via www.climatesolutions.com. He showed how users can register and log in to access various climate and GHG-related information, including emission sources, NDCs, and national documents. The group discussed challenges around data ownership, cloud storage security, and the need for further consultation with communities to better understand localized adaptation strategies. Subsequent discussions led by Mr Mazhindu addressed technical requirements for linking the NAP-M&E digital tool to the portal. The workshop agreed that integrating the NAP-M&E tool into the portal would significantly enhance institutional memory, data accessibility, and reporting efficiency. It was agreed that there was need to develop manuals defining roles and responsibilities for different stakeholders and proposed using climate finance training as an opportunity to address some of the identified gaps in data collection and reporting. The team also discussed the potential for in-house expertise to maintain the system long-term, with UNEP-CCC suggesting that additional funding could be sought to enhance digitalization efforts in climate data management.

1.5. Key Outcomes

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.
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.

1.6. Way Forward

The following was proposed as the way forward

- All participants were to review the workshop report and provide any additional comments to the consultants by the 30th of January 2026.



- Consultant team was to finalize the workshop report and all required deliverables (including the integration workshop report and validation workshop report) by the 30th of January 2026 for submission to UNEP-CCC and ICAT.
- IT team including Mr. Mhanda and other IT personnel, Ministry IT officers to complete integration of the digital toolbox with the GHG Information Management System (GHGIMS)/Online Transparency Portal, aiming for completion by mid-February, with a further two weeks if needed.
- IT team to engage with website developers to determine the platform (e.g., WordPress, JSP) used for the new website to facilitate integration.
- IT team to organize a small technical meeting with relevant IT personnel to conclude background work and integration tasks.
- Ministry/Project team to organize a virtual project closure meeting (approximately one hour) with UNFCCC, consultants, and department to officially close the project.
- Ministry/Project team to develop a plan for scaling up/expanding the implementation of the digital tool to additional districts and integrating its use into future national communications and BTR processes.
- Ministry to make arrangements with the high-performance computing center for cloud/physical server backup and data redundancy for the CCMD server.
- Ministry/Project team to request and confirm details from the website development team regarding the platform used for the new website to support integration planning.
- Ministry/Project team to ensure all deliverables (workshop reports, validation report, integration report) are submitted to UNEP-CCC and ICAT before the project end date (end of February).
- CCMD appoints a focal person for data collection to ensure timely collection of data from local authorities.

1.7. Closing Remarks

In his concluding remarks, the Chief Director, Mr Zhakata, expressed appreciation for the significant progress achieved under the Zimbabwe ICAT Phase II Project, noting that the initiative has moved the country from conceptual discussions toward operational, evidence-based adaptation tracking and reporting. He conveyed gratitude for the financial support provided by ICAT and the technical assistance from UNEP-CCC, which have been instrumental in strengthening national capacities and systems. In terms of sustainability, he emphasised the importance of diversifying and mobilising alternative sources of financing, including climate funds, development partners, and private sector instruments, to sustain and scale adaptation actions. He underscored that the National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework data now provides a credible, government-owned evidence base that can be used to justify, prioritise, and unlock climate finance by clearly demonstrating needs, results, and impacts. In this context, he highlighted the forthcoming Climate Change Bill as a timely policy instrument that will further institutionalise the use of robust data and transparency mechanisms, positioning the NAP-MEF as a central tool for linking adaptation performance to financing decisions and long-term climate resilience investments.

1.8. Conclusion

The Integration of NAP-M&E Results into NC/BTR Processes Workshop marked a critical step in consolidating Zimbabwe's adaptation transparency architecture. By bringing together policy,



technical, and IT stakeholders, the workshop advanced practical solutions for embedding ICAT Phase II products within national reporting systems. The outcomes provide a clear pathway toward enhanced, coherent, and inclusive adaptation reporting in line with the Enhanced Transparency Framework of the Paris Agreement.



Appendix 1: List of participants: 21 January 2026



Appendix 2: Programme outline

Integration of NAP-M&E results into NC/BTR Processes Workshop

Wednesday, 21 January 2026

Kadoma Rainbow Hotel & Conference Centre

PROGRAMME

Time	Activity	Responsibility	Chairperson
0830-0900	Registration	T. Nyashanu	K. Ndidzano, A/Director – Climate Change Management Department
0900-0910	Introductions	Chair	
0910-0915	Technical Partner Remarks	J. Gao, UNEP-Copenhagen Climate Centre	
0915-0920	ICAT Secretariat Remarks	O. Bulanyi, ICAT Secretariat	
0920-0930	Ministry of Environment, Climate and Wildlife Welcome Remarks	W. Zhakata, Chief Director MECW	
0930-1010	Introductory Presentation on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Article 13 and Article 7 of the Paris Agreement - The state of adaptation transparency in Zimbabwe - The ICAT Project in Zimbabwe Phase II theory of change - Objectives of the workshop + Discussions	T. Muhwati, ICAT in Zimbabwe Project Coordinator	
1010-1040	Health break		
1040-1200	Integrating the digital tool into the national adaptation transparency arrangements. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - ETF requirements vis-à-vis reporting of adaptation actions and tracking of the NDC adaptation component - Aspects of Adaptation Reporting under BTR/NCs covered by the digital tool - Integration, enhancement or replacement of current <i>modus operandi</i>? 	ICAT Consultancy Team	



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Enabling gender and inclusivity in reporting - Challenges and recommended improvements. <p>+ Discussion</p>		
1200-1300	<p>How can the BTR Adaptation Chapter can directly make use of the project's results and products</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The session will explicitly examine how the current project outputs can facilitate, inform, and contribute to the formulation of the BTR Adaptation Chapter, including their applicability to required reporting elements, indicators, and narrative structure. <p>+ Discussion</p>	ICAT Consultancy Team/BTR Manager	
1300-1400	LUNCH BREAK		
1400-1430	<p>Presentation on the climate change Online Transparency Portal.</p> <p>+Discussion</p>	A. Mhanda; IT/Database consultant	
1430-1530	<p>Information technology requirements and integration with the online transparency portal.</p> <p>+Discussion</p>	ICAT Consultancy Team/Deputy Director IT	
1530-1600	Way forward	T. Muhwati ICAT in Zimbabwe Coordinator	
1600-1630	Closing remarks	UNEP-CCC and Government of Zimbabwe	
	End of Workshop		