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STAKEHOLDER MAPPING AND ANALYSIS FOR CLIMATE CHANGE POLICY IMPLEMENTATION IN ZIMBABWE

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The African Technology Policy Studies Network (ATPS) is a transdisciplinary network of researchers, policymakers, private sector actors, and the civil society promoting the generation, dissemination, use, and mastery of Science, Technology, and Innovations (STI) for African development, environmental sustainability, and global inclusion. In collaboration with like-minded institutions, ATPS provides platforms for regional and international research and knowledge sharing to build Africa's capabilities in STI policy research, policymaking, and implementation for sustainable development.



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

ATPS	African Technology Policy Studies Network
BCSD	Business Council for Sustainable Development
CARES	Centre for Applied Research in Environmental Sciences
CANZIM	Climate Action Network Zimbabwe
CERD	Centre for Environmental Research and Development
CSOs	Civil Society Organisations
FGDs	Focus group discussions
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse gas
GoZ	Government of Zimbabwe
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
INDC	Intended Nationally Determined Contribution
KIIs	Key Informant Interviews
LEDs	Low Emission Development Strategy
MECTHI	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NCCRS	National Climate Change Response Strategy
NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
ZELA	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association
ZLGA	Zimbabwe Local Government Association

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The stakeholder mapping and analysis report for Zimbabwe's climate change policy implementation provides a comprehensive overview of the current landscape. It highlights key stakeholders, their roles, influence, and contributions towards achieving the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) under the Paris Agreement. The study utilized a mixed-method approach, including desk research, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions, to gather detailed insights. The country faces severe climate change impacts, including increased temperatures, unpredictable rainfall patterns, and more frequent and intense droughts and floods. These climate events significantly threaten the country's agriculture, water resources, public health, and overall economic stability. In response, the government has developed several policies and strategies, such as the National Climate Policy, National Climate Change Response Strategy, and the Low Emission Development Strategy, to mitigate these impacts and enhance resilience.

Despite these efforts, implementing these policies is hindered by several challenges. Limited financial resources constrain the ability to fund necessary projects and initiatives. Capacity constraints at various levels of governance impede effective policy implementation and monitoring. There is also a significant gap in reliable data and information systems, which hampers informed decision-making. Furthermore, policy inconsistencies and lack of integration across sectors pose additional hurdles.

The stakeholder analysis revealed that effective engagement and collaboration among key stakeholders are crucial for the successful implementation of NDCs. Key stakeholders identified include government agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, private sector entities, academic and research institutions, media, and international development partners. Each of these stakeholders plays a critical role in the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of climate policies.

The study also highlighted several opportunities for Zimbabwe to enhance its NDC implementation. Accessing international climate finance and forging partnerships can provide much-needed financial and technical support. Leveraging the country's renewable energy resources, particularly in hydropower, solar, and wind energy, can significantly contribute to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Integrating climate considerations into sectoral policies can enhance policy coherence and effectiveness. Engaging local communities through community-based approaches can empower them, enhance their adaptive capacity, and ensure that climate actions are locally relevant and sustainable.

In conclusion, addressing Zimbabwe's climate challenges requires a coordinated, multi-stakeholder approach. Strengthening institutional frameworks, enhancing policy coherence, fostering public-private partnerships, and leveraging international support are critical steps towards advancing the country's climate agenda and achieving its NDC targets.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The effects of climate change in Zimbabwe are evident through various indicators. Over the past century, the average temperature has risen by 1.2°C, surpassing the global average of 0.8°C. This increase in temperature contributes to erratic rainfall patterns, resulting in frequent droughts and floods. The country has experienced severe droughts in recent years, including the 2015-2016 drought, which was the worst in six decades. Similarly, there have been devastating floods, such as the 2019 floods, and the worst in the last 50 years¹. These extreme weather events are wreaking havoc on agriculture, with declining crop yields and impacts on livestock owing to erratic weather conditions. The changing climate also affects water resources, leading to declining water availability and deteriorating water quality. This, in turn, has implications for public health as waterborne diseases such as malaria and cholera are becoming more prevalent. The livelihoods of the Zimbabwean people are significantly impacted by climate change. Many are displaced by droughts and floods, leading to job loss and disruptions to their way of life. This situation calls for urgent action as the impacts of climate change are expected to worsen in the future. These facts and figures highlight the magnitude of the challenges Zimbabwe faces and the need for comprehensive adaptation and mitigation strategies to effectively address climate change. The Zimbabwean government considers climate change to be a serious issue. During the Rio Earth Summit in 1992, the government ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in November of the same year. The main causes of concern are not so much the challenges in lowering Zimbabwe's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions as they are the potentially dangerous effects that the country may experience from global climate change. Zimbabwe seeks to integrate climate change policies into its national development objectives by bringing up climate change issues at the 1996 review of environmental legislation. Zimbabwe is limited, much like the rest of Africa, by its incapacity to implement the necessary policies to address climate change.

Zimbabwe submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015. The INDC committed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 33% by 2030 relative to the 2010 baseline. In 2021, Zimbabwe revised its NDC, increasing its emission reduction target to 40% by 2030. The revised NDC also includes new commitments to reduce methane emissions from the waste sector and to expand mitigation targets to include hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), black carbon, and particulate matter. The implementation of Zimbabwe's NDCs and other climate change initiatives is supported by several international organizations, including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the Global Environment Facility (GEF), and the Adaptation Fund. The UNDP provides technical assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe (GoZ) to develop a National Climate Change Response Strategy and implement NDCs. The GEF provides funding for a number of climate change projects in Zimbabwe, including a project to improve energy efficiency in the public sector and a project to promote sustainable agriculture. The Adaptation Fund provides funding for a project to help communities in Zimbabwe adapt to the impact of climate change.

The successful implementation of Zimbabwe's NDCs and other climate change initiatives has encountered several significant challenges that hinder their progress and effectiveness. The country is facing a critical lack of financial resources. As a low-income nation, Zimbabwe lacks the financial means to fulfill its climate change commitments independently. Adequate funding is crucial for executing various projects and programs to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, adapt to climate change, and promote sustainable practices. Second, there is a notable shortfall in the capacity of the GoZ to carry out climate change initiatives effectively. Successful implementation of NDCs requires skilled professionals, advanced technologies, and relevant expertise. Without sufficient capacity, it

¹ <https://www.crs.org/stories/power-climate-change-zimbabwe>

is difficult to plan, manage, and execute the necessary actions to combat climate change and adapt to its effects. Furthermore, coordination between different government agencies responsible for climate change is weak. The lack of seamless collaboration and communication hampers the development of coherent strategies and the streamlined implementation of initiatives. Effective institutional coordination is crucial to ensure that efforts are synergistic, resources are optimally utilized, and progress is consistent across all relevant sectors.

Despite these challenges, the GoZ is committed to implementing NDCs and other climate change initiatives. The government is working to mobilize financial resources, build capacity, and improve institutional coordination. Implementing Zimbabwe's NDCs and other climate change initiatives is important for several reasons. First, it can help reduce greenhouse gas emissions and mitigate the impacts of climate change. Second, it creates jobs and boosts economic growth. Third, it will improve the lives of the people in Zimbabwe. The GoZ is making progress in implementing NDCs and other climate change initiatives. However, there are still challenges that need to be addressed. With the support of international partners, Zimbabwe is committed to achieving its climate change goals.

1.2 Rationale for the study

The rationale behind implementing climate change initiatives and the NDC in Zimbabwe lies in a threefold purpose encompassing environmental and socio-economic concerns. First, the nation seeks to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and effectively mitigate the adverse effects of climate change. Zimbabwe, being vulnerable to climate change impacts such as droughts, floods, and extreme weather events, acknowledges the potential devastation that can wreck its economy, environment, and people. By actively reducing greenhouse gas emissions, the country endeavours to lessen the impact of climate change and safeguard its citizens and natural resources.

Second, climate change initiatives serve to create job opportunities and bolster economic growth. Various sectors stand to benefit from such initiatives. Investing in renewable energy opens up employment prospects in construction and manufacturing, whereas sustainable agriculture promotes job growth in the agricultural sector. Additionally, fostering energy efficiency translates into savings for businesses, which can, in turn, create new job opportunities.

The third dimension involved improving the lives of the Zimbabwean population. Climate change initiatives have positive implications for the well-being of people in the country. For example, providing clean water and sanitation access significantly improves public health. Investing in education and skill development empowers individuals to secure better employment prospects and higher living standards. Furthermore, promoting gender equality plays a crucial role in uplifting the status of women and girls in Zimbabwe and fostering a more equitable society.

A multifaceted purpose fuels Zimbabwe's commitment to climate change initiatives and NDC implementation. These endeavours are pivotal for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, mitigating the impact of climate change, creating employment opportunities, and driving economic growth. Equally important, they enhance the lives of Zimbabweans, fostering a more sustainable and prosperous future.

1.3 Objectives and Scope of Study

The objectives of the stakeholder mapping and analysis study were as follows:

- i) Identify key stakeholders across the five stakeholder categories/clusters (government, non-governmental organisations, civil society organisations, private sector, researchers, media, and International Development Partners).
- ii) Establish the role of actors, their linkages, power, and influence.
- iii) Identify best practices, challenges, and opportunities for implementing NDCs in the country.

2. METHODOLOGY

This study employed both primary and secondary data. The following approaches were employed to collect data.

2.1 Desk studies

The bulk of the data was collected through desk studies. A review of all grey and published materials from reports and other secondary information (NDCs, Climate change policies, etc.) will be undertaken to collect information already available in the public domain. These documents will include (a) national climate change policies and strategies, (b) reports on climate change projects and initiatives in the country, and (c) various knowledge and research works on climate change on climate change mitigation and adaptation in the country.

2.2 Key Informant Interviews

Secondary data was complemented with primary data, and quantitative and qualitative surveys were conducted using both structured and open-ended questionnaires. Based on the information obtained from the desk studies, key informants in the country of focus were identified and interviewed to obtain deeper insights.

2.3 Focus Group Discussions

Focus group discussions (FGDs) was conducted to triangulate the data and information obtained from desk studies and KIIs. The participants were drawn from key informants from different stakeholder categories (government, private sector, civil society/NGOs, researchers, development partners, and media).

2.4 Data Analysis

Each data collection method resulted in various datasets being collated. Each interview was transcribed and detailed notes were written. The quantitative data was analyzed, and the results presented in text, summary tables and graphs, as deemed appropriate. Qualitative data from desk review notes, reports, and virtual interviews were analyzed using narrative analysis.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section provides a comprehensive analysis and review of the information obtained from the literature reviews, KIIs and FGDs on climate change and the readiness of countries and continents in NDC implementation to combat climate change.

3.1 Review of National Climate Change Policies in Zimbabwe

Establishing effective policies and legal and institutional frameworks is crucial for its management. Zimbabwe has an array of policies, legal and institutional frameworks that are central to the achievement of the country's climate change vision of having "A climate resilient and low carbon Zimbabwe." The imminent threat to the livelihoods of the country's population caused by climate change calls for the government to formulate policies to respond to climate change and ensure that the public is aware and ready to act on it. Zimbabwe is taking action on climate change with several dedicated national policies and strategies (e.g., the National Climate Policy, National Environmental Policy and Strategies, National Climate Change Response Strategy, Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS), and the National Adaptation Plan).

The Constitution of Zimbabwe (2013): has provisions for environmental rights, including the right to:

- a) An environment that is not harmful to health or well-being.

- b) An environment protected for the benefit of present and future generations through reasonable and other measures that;
- Prevent pollution and ecological degradation
 - Promote conservation
 - Secure ecologically sustainable development and use of natural resources while promoting economic and social development.

These constitutional provisions can play a pivotal role in promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation. In addition to the provisions in the constitution of Zimbabwe, some key policies have a bearing on climate change and form the basis of this Climate Change Learning Strategy.

National Climate Policy of 2016: outlines Zimbabwe's vision for climate change adaptation and mitigation. The policy goals include reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to climate change's impacts, and building climate resilience.

National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) of 2017: Outlines how Zimbabwe will implement the National Climate Policy. The NCCRS's goals include improving energy efficiency, promoting sustainable agriculture, and protecting natural resources.

Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) of 2019: Outlines how Zimbabwe will reduce its greenhouse gas emissions. The goals of LEDS include promoting renewable energy, improving energy efficiency, and reducing deforestation.

National Adaptation Plan (NAP): The NAP is currently being developed by the Zimbabwe government. The NAP outlines how Zimbabwe will adapt to the impacts of climate change. The goals of the NAP include improving water management, reducing vulnerability to droughts and floods, and protecting livelihoods.

These policies are important for reducing greenhouse gas emissions, adapting to the impacts of climate change, and building climate resilience. A number of subnational climate change policies are being developed by local governments and other stakeholders. Subnational climate change policies are important for addressing the specific climate change challenges facing different parts of the country.

3.2 Review of National Climate Change Institutional Landscape in Zimbabwe

The national institutional landscape for the implementation of NDCs in Zimbabwe is composed of several key government and civil society organisations. The Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism, and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI) is at the forefront of these efforts. This ministry is the lead government agency responsible for climate change policy development and implementation in Zimbabwe. MECTHI is tasked with crafting and executing climate change policies and strategies, playing a central role in driving the country's climate agenda².

Within MECTHI, the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) plays a critical coordinating role. The CCMD is responsible for overseeing the implementation of climate change initiatives across Zimbabwe, ensuring that efforts are well-coordinated among various stakeholders. This department collaborates with other government agencies, the private sector, and civil society organizations to effectively manage and implement climate actions. One of the key strategies developed under the guidance of the MECTHI and CCMD is the National Adaptation Plan (NAP). The NAP outlines Zimbabwe's strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change, focusing on building resilience across various sectors. The development of the NAP involves extensive

² <https://www.envirotourism.org.zw/>

collaboration with a wide range of stakeholders, ensuring that the plan is comprehensive and inclusive.

Beyond government agencies, several civil society organizations are deeply involved in climate change initiatives in Zimbabwe. These organizations play a crucial role in raising awareness, advocating for climate-friendly policies, and supporting communities affected by climate change. The Climate Action Network Zimbabwe (CANZIM) is a prominent coalition of civil society organizations dedicated to promoting climate action in Zimbabwe. CANZIM works on raising awareness about climate change, advocating for policies that support climate action, and providing support to vulnerable communities. Similarly, the Centre for Environmental Research and Development (CERD) focuses on sustainable development with a particular emphasis on climate change. CERD is involved in developing and implementing adaptation and mitigation projects that aim to enhance the country's resilience to climate impacts. Another key player is the Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA), which advocates for environmental justice. ZELA's work includes promoting environmental rights, protecting natural resources, and building capacity for environmental governance.

Together, these government institutions and civil society organizations form a robust network that is essential for the effective implementation of Zimbabwe's NDCs. The collaborative efforts between these entities are crucial for overcoming the challenges posed by climate change and for ensuring that Zimbabwe can meet its climate commitments. While significant progress has been made, continued efforts are needed to enhance coordination, build capacity, and mobilize the necessary financial resources to fully realize Zimbabwe's climate goals.

3.3 Status of Implementation of NDC in Zimbabwe

The implementation of Zimbabwe's NDCs face significant challenges, primarily due to a lack of financial resources, inadequate capacity, and weak institutional coordination. As a low-income country, Zimbabwe struggles to secure sufficient funding to support its climate change commitments independently. The limited financial resources hinder the execution of critical projects and initiatives aimed at mitigating climate change impacts and enhancing resilience. Additionally, the government's capacity to implement these commitments is constrained by insufficient technical expertise and human resources. This capacity gap limits the effectiveness of climate action plans and their execution across different sectors. Furthermore, weak institutional coordination among various government agencies responsible for climate change poses a considerable barrier. The lack of a coherent and integrated approach leads to fragmented efforts and inefficiencies in policy implementation.

Despite these formidable challenges, the Government remains committed to its NDC implementation. Efforts are underway to mobilize financial resources, build capacity, and improve institutional coordination. Progress has been made in several key areas. For instance, the government has implemented measures to improve energy efficiency in both the public and private sectors. These initiatives include replacing old light bulbs with energy-efficient alternatives, enhancing building insulation, and promoting the use of more efficient appliances. In the agricultural sector, the government has promoted sustainable practices such as water-efficient irrigation systems, the cultivation of drought-resistant crops, and reducing pesticide usage. Additionally, adaptive measures to address climate change impacts have been put in place, such as constructing seawalls to protect coastal communities, planting trees to prevent soil erosion, and developing early warning systems for droughts and floods.

The country must continue to focus on mobilizing financial resources, enhancing capacity, and strengthening institutional coordination to fully implement its NDC. The support of international partners will be crucial in bridging the financial and technical gaps. Alongside government efforts,

civil society organizations play a vital role in raising awareness about climate change, advocating for climate-friendly policies, and supporting affected communities. These organizations contribute significantly to the grassroots implementation of NDC-related activities. Overall, while the path to achieving Zimbabwe's climate change goals is complex and challenging, the combined efforts of the government, international partners, and civil society organizations provide a solid foundation for progress and resilience.

3.4 Stakeholder list with roles and contact persons

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
Government Institutions			
1.	Zimbabwe National Climate Change Committee	This committee is responsible for advising the government on climate change policy.	+263 4 707012
2.	Zimbabwe National Parks And Wildlife Authority (ZimParks)	Manages national parks and wildlife areas. Conducts research on climate change and biodiversity impacts and is involved in relevant assessment projects. (Note: "Imparks" is now commonly referred to as "ZimParks").	+263 4 705521 / +263 8677 004 643 (Public Relations)
3.	Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI)	Responsible for the coordination of NDC implementation and international reporting. Oversees institutional responsibilities for implementing adaptation and mitigation measures across government, local authorities, and the private sector. This ministry remains a key coordinating body.	+263 4 705939 / +263 242 794 435-8
4.	Climate Change Management Department (CCMD)	Continues to play a central role in the coordination of NDC implementation and international reporting, operating under MECTHI.	+263 4 706370
5.	Ministry of Transport and Infrastructural Development	Leads and participates in mitigation projects within the transport sector.	Tel: +263 242 700991-9
6.	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	Co-leads the implementation of mitigation actions in the industrial sector.	+263 242 798756 / +263 242 707540/791 823/7 02 737/ 702 733 / micministrypr@gmail.com
7.	Ministry of Energy and Power Development	Responsible for utility mitigation projects (including large hydro through the Zimbabwe Power Company) and the provision of MRV (Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification) data for the energy sector.	+263 242 791760-9 / moepd@energy.gov.zw
8.	Ministry of Mines and Mining Development	Provides Activity Data (AD) related to coal production and its secondary production, which is crucial for emissions reporting. (Note the slight change in the Ministry's full name).	+263 9266381
9.	Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company (ZETDC)	Responsible for reducing transmission and distribution losses in the electricity network, contributing to mitigation efforts.	+263 776275166 / www.zetdc.co.zw
10.	Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority (ZERA)	Regulates the energy sector, promotes the use of renewable energy sources, and works to improve	+263 4 703811

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		energy efficiency across the country, supporting mitigation goals.	
11.	Zimbabwe Agricultural Society	Promotes agriculture in Zimbabwe, develops climate-resilient crops and livestock, and improves agricultural practices to reduce emissions from the sector.	(024) 2780963 / (024) 2780964 / (024) 2780965
12.	Zimbabwe Development Cooperation Agency (ZIMDCA)	Coordinates international climate change aid and development assistance to Zimbabwe.	+263 4 704141
13.	Government of Zimbabwe (GOZ)	Acknowledges the crucial contributions of focal points across various ministries, departments, agencies, development partners, private sector, local authorities, civil society, and research/academia to the development and implementation of the revised NDC.	+263 242 882017/8/9
14.	Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development.	Co-leads the implementation of mitigation and adaptation measures within the agriculture and land-use sectors. The current and more comprehensive name is the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Development. The roles and contact information listed here likely still fall under the purview of the updated ministry.	Livestock & Vet Services: +263 242 707381 Irrigation Department: +263 242 729198 Mechanization: +263 242 794604
15.	Zimbabwe National Water Authority (ZINWA)	Manages water resources in Zimbabwe, working on improving water conservation, efficiency, and developing new water sources, which is critical for climate change adaptation.	+263 4 850 066
16.	Department of Meteorological Services (MSD)	Provides essential weather forecasts and climate data used by various government and non-government organizations to develop climate change policies, programs, and adaptation strategies.	+263 242 778173
Non-Governmental Organization/Civil Society Organizations			
17.	Zimbabwe Farmers Union.	The Zimbabwe Farmers Union is a Zimbabwean CSO that represents the interests of farmers. They have a number of projects related to climate change, including a project to help farmers adapt to climate change and a project to promote climate-friendly farming practices.	+263 71 209 3239
18.	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA)	Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association is a Zimbabwean NGO that works to promote environmental law and policy. They have a number of projects related to climate change, including a project to help communities affected by climate change and a project to promote climate-friendly legislation.	Call: +263 242 573 601-3; info@zela.org
19.	The Centre for Environmental Justice.	Is a Zimbabwean NGO that works to protect the environment and promote sustainable development. They have a number of projects related to climate change, including a project to	+263 242 573 601-3

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		help communities adapt to climate change and a project to promote renewable energy.	
20.	Climate Justice Resilience Initiative (CJRI)	It is a national NGO that works to build climate resilience in Zimbabwe. They work with communities to develop adaptation plans, promote sustainable agriculture, and protect natural resources.	+263 4 5236 5263
21.	Centre for Natural Resources Governance (CNRG)	CNRG is a national NGO that works to promote sustainable management of natural resources in Zimbabwe. They work on a range of issues, including climate change, land degradation, and water management.	www.cnrgzim.org
22.	Zimbabwe Women in Environment (ZWE)	ZWE is a national NGO that works to promote gender equality and women's empowerment in the context of climate change. They work on a range of issues, including climate change adaptation, mitigation, and gender-responsive policies.	Glioma Pau Sole Head of Communications & Information Management, Regional Office for Southern & Eastern Africa pausole@un.org
23.	International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED)	IIED is a non-governmental organization that works on sustainable_development issues in Africa. IIED has been working on climate change in Zimbabwe for many years, and has supported a number of projects on renewable energy, afforestation, and climate change adaptation.	Anna Walnycki (anna.walnycki@iied.org) or Christine Ro (christine.ro@iied.org)
24.	Participatory Ecological Land –use Management (PELUM)	PELUM Zimbabwe is a non-governmental organization that is working to promote sustainable land management practices in Zimbabwe. PELUM Zimbabwe has a number of projects that are focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including watershed management, soil conservation, and agroforestry.	+263 4 301 522
25.	Fambidzanai Permaculture Center (FPC)	FPC promotes sustainable agriculture and community development in Zimbabwe. FPC has a number of projects that are focused on climate change adaptation and mitigation, including tree planting, rainwater harvesting, and organic farming.	+263 4 291 503 info@fambidzanai.org.zw
26.	Climate Action Network Zimbabwe (CANZIM)	It is a coalition of over 90 civil society organizations that are working to address climate change in Zimbabwe. CANZIM works to raise awareness about climate change, to advocate for climate action, and to support the implementation of NDCs.	administration@climatetwork.org .
27.	Centre for Environmental Policy and Advocacy (CEPA)	CEPA is a Zimbabwean NGO that works on environmental policy and advocacy. CEPA has been involved in a number of climate change initiatives, including: Developing a national climate change policy Monitoring and evaluating government progress on climate change.	+263 4 770654
28.	Action Aid Zimbabwe	ActionAid is an international NGO that works to fight poverty, inequality, and injustice. In	+263 4 743700

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		Zimbabwe, ActionAid works on a variety of climate change projects, including: Supporting farmers to adopt climate-resilient agricultural practices. Promoting energy efficiency and renewable energy	
29.	Friends of the Earth Zimbabwe	Friends of the Earth Zimbabwe is a Zimbabwean NGO that works on environmental protection. Friends of the Earth Zimbabwe has been involved in a number of climate change initiatives, including: Campaigning for a just transition to a low-carbon economy Protecting Zimbabwe's forests from deforestation	+263 4 774107
30.	Center for International Forestry Research and World Agroforestry (CIFOR-ICRAF)	CIFOR-ICRAF is a non-profit research organization that focuses on sustainable agriculture and natural resource management. CIFOR-ICRAF has a strong research program on climate change and agriculture, and it has been involved in a number of projects to develop climate-smart agricultural practices for Zimbabwe.	Tel: +263 73 532 5020. Mobile: +263 77 391 5851. Email: b.nyoka@cgiar.org
31.	The Zimbabwe Resilience Initiative	The Zimbabwe Resilience Initiative is a partnership between the Government of Zimbabwe and the World Bank that supports climate-resilient development in Zimbabwe.	(0712 800 197) (0242) 700171-9 WhatsApp number
32.	The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN)	Is a global NGO that works to conserve nature and promote sustainable development IUCN has a presence in Zimbabwe and works on a range of climate change-related issues, such as: Protecting biodiversity.	Tel: +263-242-728266 Tel: +263-242-728267
33.	Climate Action Zimbabwe	Climate Action Zimbabwe is a national NGO that works to promote climate change mitigation and adaptation in Zimbabwe.	+263 777663636
34.	Zimbabwe Farmers Union (ZFU)	ZFU is a non-governmental organization that represents the interests of farmers in Zimbabwe. ZFU has been working on climate change issues for many years, and it has helped farmers to adapt to climate change.	+263 71 209 3239
35.	Farm Africa	Farm Africa is an international NGO that works to improve the lives of smallholder farmers in Africa. It has been working on climate change in Zimbabwe for over 10 years.	+263 77 344 2311
Private Sector			
36.	Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI)	The CZI is a trade association that represents the manufacturing industry in Zimbabwe. The CZI has a number of initiatives underway to promote sustainable manufacturing practices, including the development of a climate change policy.	+263 4 702171
37.	Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce	ZNCC is the national association of businesses in Zimbabwe. ZCC has a climate change committee	(+263 4 2936818), info@zncc.co.zw

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
		that is working to promote climate change action among its members.	
38.	The Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe	The Chamber of Mines is a trade association that represents the mining industry in Zimbabwe. The Chamber has a number of initiatives underway to reduce the environmental impact of the mining industry, including the development of a climate change strategy.	+263 4 792400
Research Institutions			
39.	Zimbabwe Institute of Development Studies (ZIDS)	It is an independent research institute that is working on a number of projects related to climate change and development. ZIDS is conducting research on the impacts of climate change on agriculture, water resources, and health.	+44 (0)1273 606261
40.	The University of Zimbabwe (UZ)	UZ has a number of research centers that are working on climate change. The UZ Climate Change Centre is leading research on climate change adaptation and mitigation. The UZ Water Research Institute is conducting research on the impacts of climate change on water resources.	+263 24 2303211
41.	The Climate Change Research Institute (CCRI) at the University of Zimbabwe	CCRI has developed a national adaptation plan for Zimbabwe, which outlines a number of strategies for adapting to the impacts of climate change.	@climatechangeresponseinstitute.
International Development Partners and Media			
42.	UNFCCC	It was launched at the 2009 Copenhagen Climate Change Summit with the main objective of supporting countries in developing and implementing national climate change learning strategies.	anee@harare.iafrica.com . +263 4 338 836 44
43.	Green Climate Fund (GCF)	Provides financial and technical assistance to help Zimbabwe to address climate change.	PHONE +263 4 701 681 PHONE Tel; +2634701
44.	World Wildlife Fund (WWF)	WWF is an international conservation organization that works on a wide range of environmental issues, including climate change. WWF has been working on climate change in Zimbabwe for many years and has supported a number of projects on renewable energy, afforestation, and climate change adaptation.	+263-242-252532 wwfzimbabwe@wwf.org.zw
45.	Climate Change and Development Knowledge Network (CCDKN)	CCDKN is a global network of organizations that work to share knowledge and best practices on climate change and development. CCDKN has a presence in Zimbabwe and is working to support the government to implement its NDC and to build climate resilience in communities.	+263 4 770906
46.	United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID)	DFID is the UK's government department for international development. In Zimbabwe, DFID is supporting the government to implement its NDC and to build climate resilience in communities. DFID is also working to promote sustainable agriculture and water management in Zimbabwe.	+263 4 793411

	Actor/ Stakeholder	Role in climate change and NDC implementation	Contact information
47.	United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP is a global development network that works to eradicate poverty, reduce inequality, and build resilience. In Zimbabwe, UNDP is supporting the government to implement its Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) to the Paris Agreement on climate change. UNDP is also working to build climate resilience in communities across the country.	+263 4 743030
48.	German Development Cooperation (GIZ)	GIZ is a German development agency that works to promote sustainable development. In Zimbabwe, GIZ is supporting the government to implement its NDC and to build climate resilience in communities. GIZ is also working to promote renewable energy and energy efficiency in Zimbabwe.	+263 4 771177
49.	The World Bank	The World Bank is a global financial institution that provides loans to developing countries. The World Bank has been working on climate change issues in Zimbabwe for many years, and it has provided financial assistance to the government to help it implement its NDCs.	Tel: +351916526735.

3.5 Analysis of stakeholders' power and influence

An analysis of the power and influence yielded by the different actors/stakeholders in the different stakeholder categories is provided below. The graphs show power and influence as rated by the key respondents for the different stakeholder categories and brief discussions are provided for each.

a) Government Stakeholders

Based on the power-influence graph (Figure 1), the stakeholders in Zimbabwe's climate change and environmental policy landscape are all positioned in the upper right quadrant, indicating high levels of both power and influence. The Climate Change Management Department and the Ministry of Energy and Power Development clearly rank at the top, having the highest combination of power and influence. They are followed closely by entities such as the Forestry Commission, Environmental Management Agency, and the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry. The Zimbabwe National Water Authority also shows significant influence. Other ministries and agencies are clustered slightly lower but still maintain considerable power and influence. This distribution suggests a complex governance structure where multiple entities play important roles in decision-making and policy implementation, with no clear low-power or low-influence outliers among the government stakeholders shown.

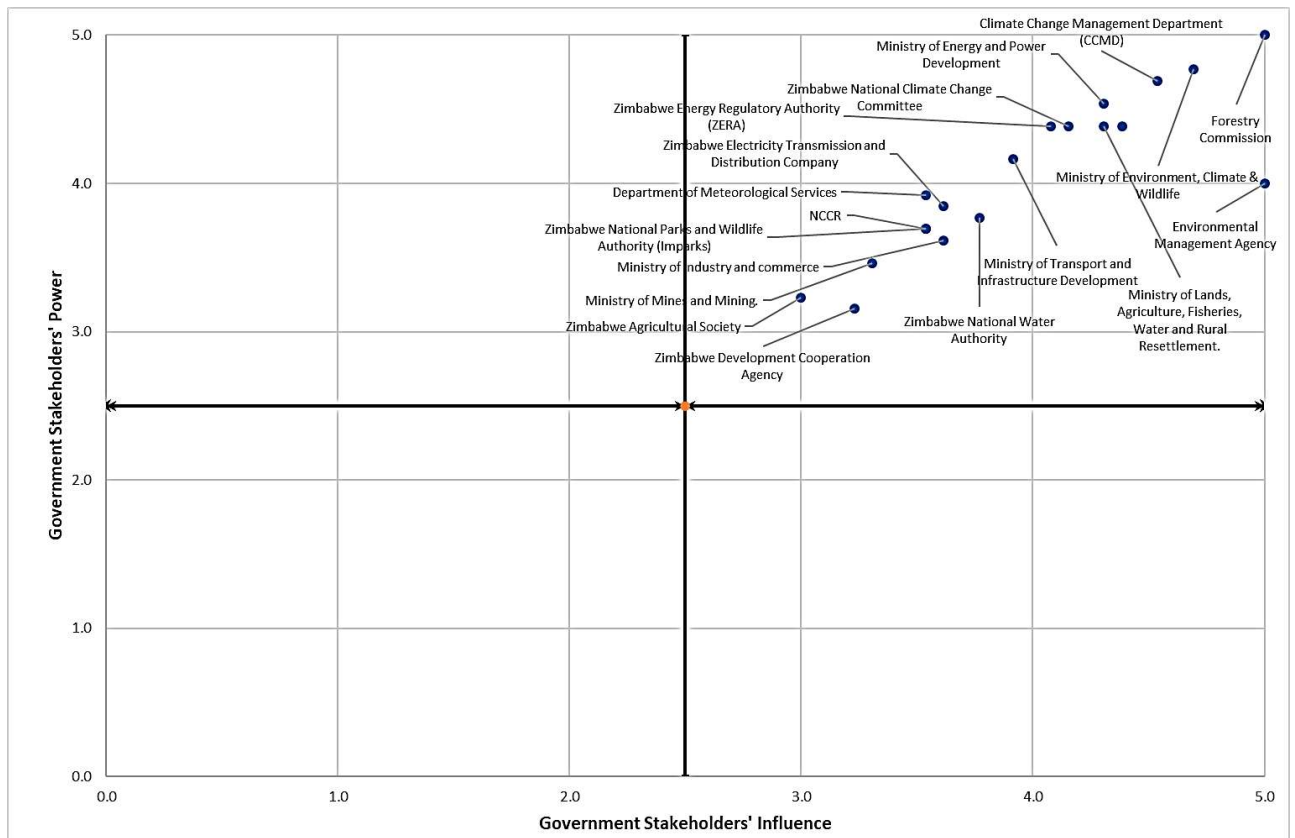


Figure 1: Power-Influence grid for Government stakeholders

b) Private Sector Actors

Based on Figure 2 below, the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) ranks highest in both power and influence, closely followed by the Business Council for Sustainable Development Zimbabwe (BCSDZ). The Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions (ZCTU) shows significant power but slightly less influence compared to the top two. The Renewable Energy Association of Zimbabwe (REAZ) and Zimbabwe National Chamber of Commerce have similar levels of influence to ZCTU but slightly less power. The Chamber of Mines of Zimbabwe appears to have the least power and influence among the shown stakeholders, but still maintains a position of moderate strength. This distribution suggests a private sector landscape where multiple entities have substantial roles in climate change and environmental policy discussions, with industry associations and business councils holding the most sway. The presence of a trade union (ZCTU) in this group indicates that labour perspectives are also considered influential in this context.

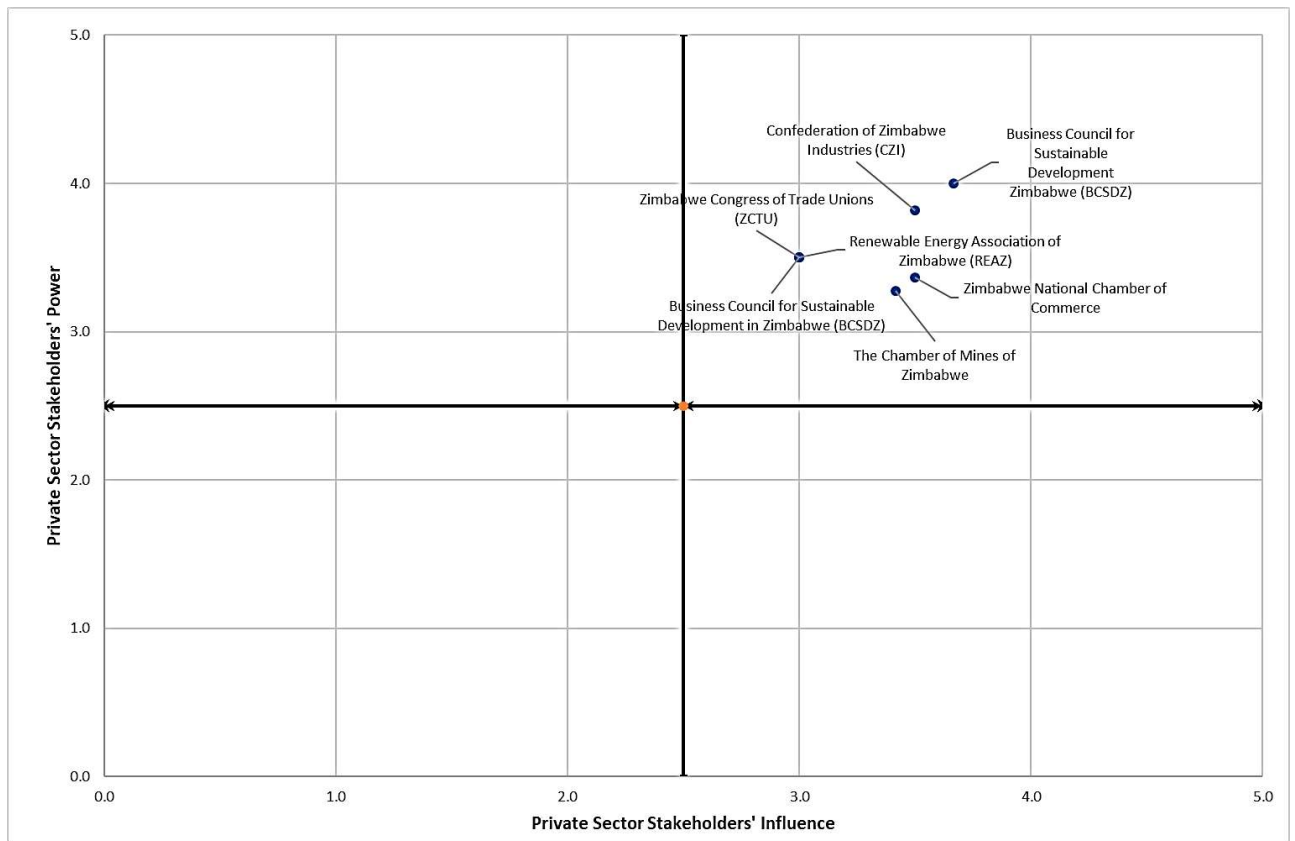


Figure 2: Power-Influence grid for Private Sector Actors

c) NGOs and CSOs

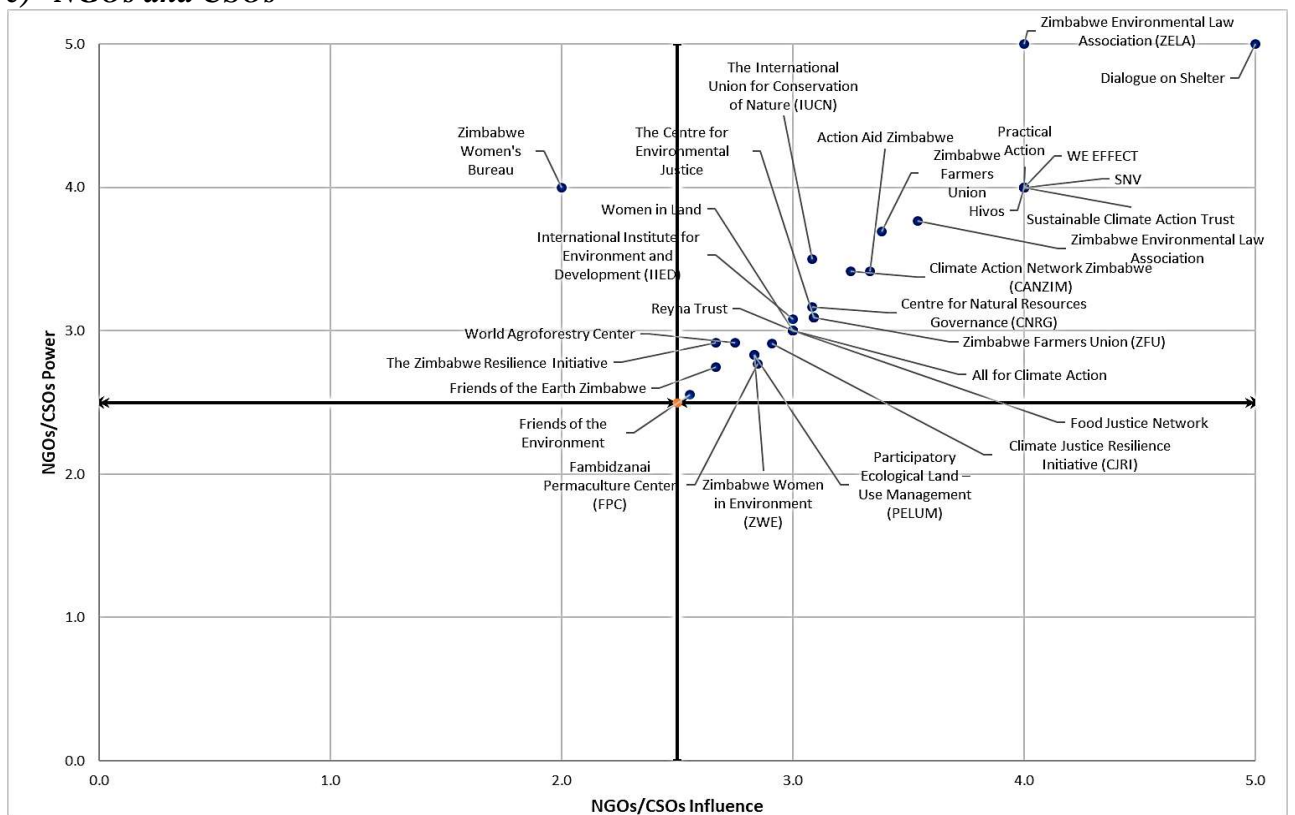


Figure 3: Power-Influence grid for NGOs and CSOs

The Zimbabwe Environmental Law Association (ZELA) stands out as having the highest combination of power and influence, positioned in the far upper right corner. Close behind are

organizations like Dialogue on Shelter and Zimbabwe Climate Change Coalition, also showing high power and influence. A cluster of organizations, including Action Aid Zimbabwe, ZERO Regional Environment Organisation, and Climate Action Network Zimbabwe, occupy the middle-upper right quadrant, suggesting moderate to high levels of both power and influence. The Zimbabwe Women's Bureau has high power but comparatively less influence. Organizations like World Agroforestry Center, Friends of the Earth Zimbabwe, and FarmBioControl Permaculture Center are positioned towards the left side, indicating lower influence but still maintaining moderate power.

Overall, this graph depicts a diverse NGO/CSO landscape in Zimbabwe's climate and environmental sector. While there's a clear leader in ZELA, many organizations have significant roles, with their influence varying more widely than their power. This suggests a vibrant civil society sector with multiple voices contributing to climate change and environmental discussions, although with varying degrees of impact on policy and decision-making processes.

d) *Research Institutions*

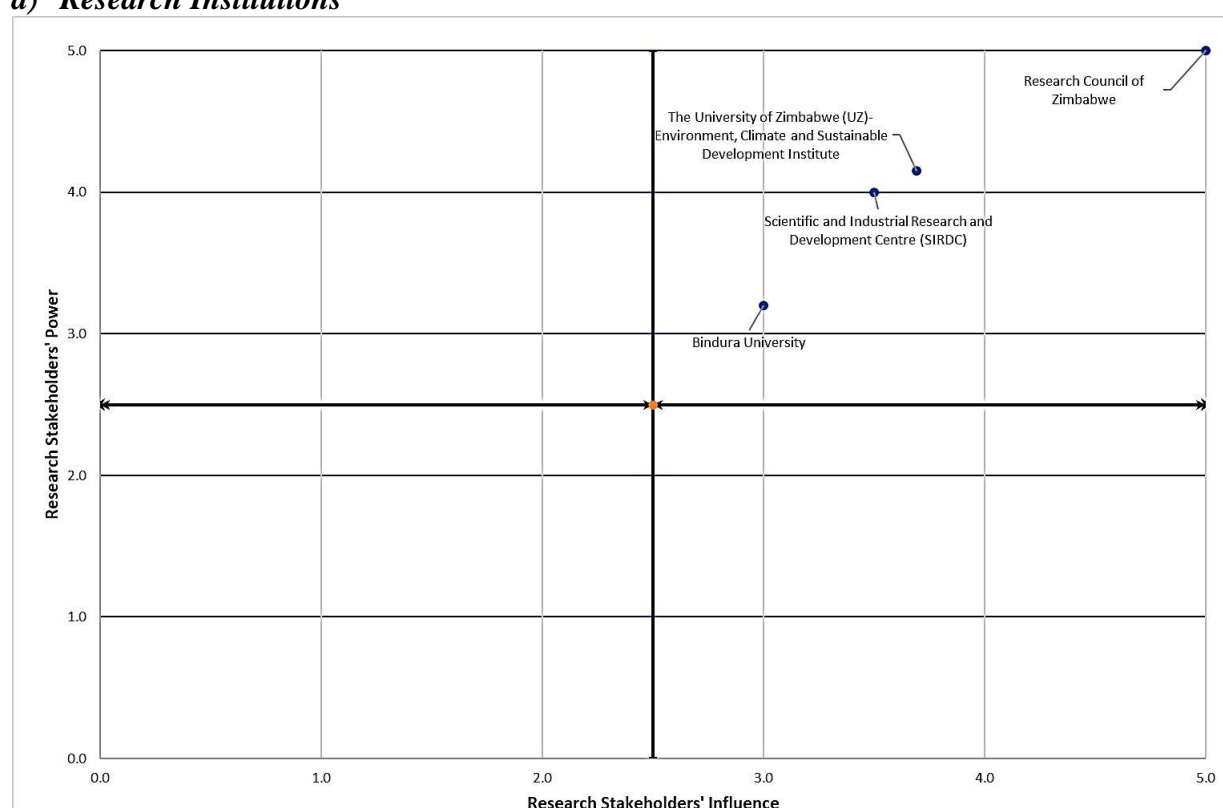


Figure 4: Power-Influence grid for Research Institutions

The graph suggests a hierarchical structure in the research sector, with clear differences in the levels of power and influence among these institutions. The Research Council of Zimbabwe appears to be the most influential research stakeholder, likely playing a key role in shaping research agendas and policies. The University of Zimbabwe's specialized institute also holds a prominent position, indicating its importance in climate and environmental research. This distribution implies that these research institutions have substantial roles in providing scientific input and evidence for climate change and environmental policies in Zimbabwe, with varying degrees of impact on decision-making processes.

e) *Development Partners/Media*

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the Green Climate Fund (GCF) stand out as having the highest combination of power and influence, positioned at the top right of the graph. Just below these top two are several other international organizations, including UNFCCC, German

Development Cooperation (GIZ), and World Wildlife Fund (WWF). These organizations have slightly less power but still maintain high influence. The United Nations Institute for Training and Research (UNITAR) and the United Kingdom's Department for International Development (DFID) are clustered together, showing moderate levels of both power and influence.

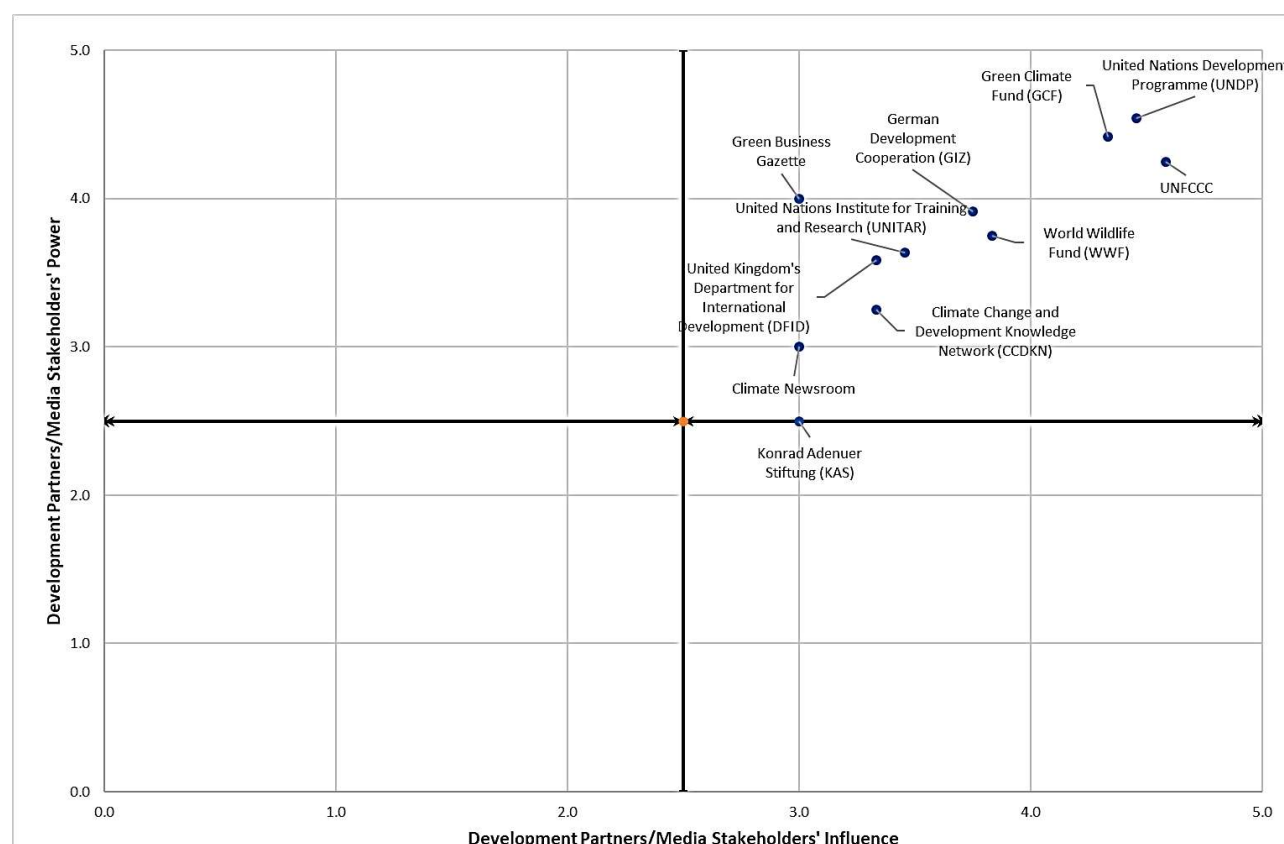


Figure 5: Power-Influence grid for Development Partners and Media

Media representation is limited, with Climate Newsroom being the only clearly identifiable media stakeholder. It has moderate influence but relatively lower power compared to the international organizations. The Konrad Adenauer Stiftung (KAS) appears to have the least power and influence among the shown stakeholders, but still maintains a position of moderate strength. This distribution suggests a landscape dominated by international development partners and climate-focused organizations, with these entities likely playing significant roles in shaping and supporting Zimbabwe's climate change and environmental policies. The media's role, while present, appears less prominent in terms of power and influence compared to the international organizations. The clustering of many stakeholders in the upper right quadrant indicates a complex environment where multiple international actors have substantial influence on climate-related issues in Zimbabwe, potentially through funding, technical assistance, and policy guidance.

3.6 Best practices and impact of NDC implementation in Zimbabwe

The MECTHI leads Zimbabwe's NDC implementation. This ministry provides strategic direction and ensures coherence across various government ministries involved in climate action. The Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) within MECTHI coordinates climate change initiatives, fostering collaboration among government agencies, private sector entities, and civil society organizations. This leadership structure ensures a unified approach, which is crucial for effective NDC implementation. Zimbabwe has also actively engaged CSOs in its climate change initiatives. The Zimbabwe Climate Change Alliance (ZCCA), a coalition of NGOs, plays a vital role in advocacy, raising public awareness, and holding the government accountable for its NDC

commitments³. These organizations participate in multi-stakeholder platforms, ensuring diverse perspectives are included in climate action strategies. This engagement has led to more inclusive and effective climate policies, reflecting the needs and priorities of various community groups. The country has demonstrated a strong commitment to stakeholder engagement in NDC implementation. The government actively involves various stakeholders in developing and executing climate initiatives. This inclusive approach ensures that diverse perspectives are considered, fostering ownership and collaboration. For instance, multi-stakeholder platforms facilitate regular dialogue, knowledge exchange, and coordinated efforts across different sectors.

The Business Council for Sustainable Development (BCSD) Zimbabwe represents the private sector's involvement in NDC implementation. BCSD Zimbabwe promotes sustainable business practices and contributes expertise in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and other climate-friendly technologies. By partnering with the private sector, Zimbabwe can leverage additional resources and innovative solutions to meet its NDC targets. This collaboration has resulted in significant investments in renewable energy projects, contributing to emissions reduction and sustainable development.

The Zimbabwe Local Government Association (ZLGA) ensures that local authorities and communities are actively involved in NDC strategies⁴. By integrating local concerns and priorities into national climate policies, Zimbabwe empowers local communities to take ownership of climate action at the grassroots level. This approach has led to the successful implementation of community-based projects, such as sustainable agriculture and water resource management initiatives, which enhance resilience to climate impacts.

Collaboration with universities and research institutions, like the University of Zimbabwe's Centre for Applied Research in Environmental Sciences (CARES)⁵, provides critical knowledge and data for evidence-based decision-making. These institutions conduct research on climate change impacts and mitigation strategies, informing policy development and implementation. Their contributions ensure that NDC actions are grounded in scientific research, leading to more effective and sustainable outcomes.

Zimbabwe has made significant strides in aligning national policies with NDC commitments. Integrating climate change considerations into key policy documents, such as the National Climate Policy and the National Development Strategy, ensures coherence and synergy between climate actions and broader development objectives. This alignment maximizes the impact of NDC implementation efforts by ensuring that climate goals are embedded within national development plans.

Capacity building is a crucial component of Zimbabwe's NDC implementation strategy. The government, supported by international partners, conducts training programs, workshops, and awareness campaigns to enhance the capacity of stakeholders in climate adaptation and mitigation. These initiatives empower stakeholders with the necessary knowledge and skills to implement NDC-related activities effectively. For example, local government officials and community leaders receive training on climate-smart agriculture and disaster risk management.

Zimbabwe has made progress in mobilizing climate finance to support NDC implementation. The government accesses funding from international climate funds, bilateral agreements, and domestic budget allocations to finance climate projects. This financial support enables Zimbabwe to undertake

³ <https://zca.co.zw/>

⁴ <https://ucaz.org.zw/about-us/>

⁵ <https://www.uz.ac.zw/>

ambitious climate actions, such as renewable energy projects, afforestation initiatives, and climate-resilient infrastructure development. However, the need for increased and sustained financial resources remains a challenge.

Zimbabwe has established robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track NDC implementation progress. The government regularly collects data, conducts assessments, and prepares reports on key climate indicators. This framework enhances transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making in climate governance. By evaluating the effectiveness of NDC interventions, Zimbabwe can make informed adjustments to its strategies to achieve better outcomes.

Impacts of NDC Implementation

Emissions Reduction: Zimbabwe's NDC implementation efforts have contributed to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Investments in renewable energy projects have decreased reliance on fossil fuels, leading to significant emissions reductions. For example, the installation of solar power systems in rural areas has provided clean energy, reducing carbon footprints and promoting sustainable energy use.

Adaptation: NDC implementation has enhanced Zimbabwe's resilience to climate change impacts. Climate adaptation measures, such as climate-smart agriculture practices and water resource management initiatives, help communities cope with climate-related hazards like droughts and floods. These measures have improved food security and livelihoods for vulnerable populations.

Sustainable Development: NDC implementation has promoted sustainable development by integrating climate considerations into development planning. Climate actions, such as reforestation projects and sustainable land management practices, contribute to ecosystem restoration, biodiversity conservation, and poverty alleviation. These efforts support the achievement of national development goals while addressing climate change.

International Cooperation: NDC implementation has strengthened Zimbabwe's engagement with the international community on climate issues. By fulfilling its NDC commitments, Zimbabwe enhances its credibility and leadership in global climate negotiations. This engagement promotes South-South cooperation and knowledge sharing on climate solutions, benefiting both Zimbabwe and other countries.

Community Empowerment: NDC implementation has empowered local communities to participate in climate action initiatives. Community-based projects, such as sustainable agriculture schemes and renewable energy initiatives, create employment opportunities, improve livelihoods, and build resilience to climate change impacts. This empowerment fosters a sense of ownership and collective responsibility for achieving climate goals.

Zimbabwe's multi-stakeholder approach to NDC implementation serves as a model for effective climate action. By fostering an inclusive and collaborative environment, Zimbabwe has laid a strong foundation for achieving its ambitious climate goals and building a sustainable future. However, continuous efforts are needed to enhance capacity, mobilize financial resources, and ensure equitable participation to overcome remaining challenges. With ongoing commitment and support, Zimbabwe can further strengthen its NDC implementation and contribute significantly to global

3.7 Challenges and Opportunities for NDC Implementation in Zimbabwe

Some of the key challenges affecting NDC implementation in Zimbabwe include:

-Limited Financial Resources: One of the primary challenges for NDC implementation in Zimbabwe is the limited availability of financial resources. The country faces economic challenges,

including high debt levels and budget constraints, which limit the government's ability to finance climate change mitigation and adaptation projects. According to the Climate Finance Landscape Assessment for Zimbabwe, conducted by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), the country faces significant gaps in climate finance, with limited access to international climate funds.

-Capacity Constraints: Zimbabwe also grapples with capacity constraints in terms of technical expertise, institutional capacity, and human resources for NDC implementation. The lack of skilled personnel and institutional frameworks for climate governance hinders the effective planning, implementation, and monitoring of NDC-related activities. According to the Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy, there is a need to strengthen institutional capacity at both national and sub-national levels to address climate change challenges effectively.

-Data and Information Gaps: Another challenge for NDC implementation in Zimbabwe is the lack of comprehensive data and information on climate change impacts, vulnerability, and adaptation options. Limited data availability and quality pose challenges for evidence-based decision-making and monitoring progress on NDC targets. The Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department faces challenges in collecting, analyzing, and disseminating climate data due to inadequate infrastructure and technological limitations.

-Policy and Regulatory Frameworks: Zimbabwe faces challenges in aligning its policy and regulatory frameworks with its NDC commitments. While the country has developed key policy documents, such as the National Climate Policy and the National Climate Change Response Strategy, there is a need for stronger integration of climate considerations into sectoral policies and development plans. Inconsistent policy implementation and enforcement also pose challenges for effective NDC implementation.

The emerging opportunities that can be tapped to enhance NDC implementation in Zimbabwe include:

-International Support: Despite the challenges, Zimbabwe has opportunities to access international support for NDC implementation. The country can leverage international climate funds, such as the Green Climate Fund and the Global Environment Facility, to finance climate change projects and programs. Zimbabwe has also benefited from bilateral and multilateral partnerships with development partners, including the United Nations, the African Development Bank, and the European Union, which provide technical and financial assistance for NDC implementation.

-Natural Resource Endowments: Zimbabwe's rich natural resource endowments present opportunities for sustainable development and climate action. The country has vast renewable energy potential, including solar, wind, and hydroelectric power, which can be harnessed to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and enhance energy security. Sustainable land management practices, such as agroforestry and conservation agriculture, can contribute to carbon sequestration, soil conservation, and rural livelihoods.

-Policy Integration and Coherence: Zimbabwe has opportunities to strengthen the integration of climate considerations into sectoral policies and development plans. The country's National Climate Policy provides a framework for mainstreaming climate change into key sectors, including agriculture, water resources, energy, and health. By aligning sectoral policies with climate objectives, Zimbabwe can enhance policy coherence and maximize synergies between development and climate goals.

-Community Engagement and Participation: Zimbabwe has opportunities to enhance community engagement and participation in NDC implementation. Community-based approaches, such as

participatory decision-making processes, community-led adaptation initiatives, and decentralized climate governance structures, can empower local communities to take ownership of climate actions and contribute to resilience-building efforts. According to the Zimbabwe National Climate Change Response Strategy, community-based adaptation projects have successfully enhanced community resilience to climate change impacts.

In summary, while Zimbabwe faces significant challenges in NDC implementation, including limited financial resources, capacity constraints, data gaps, and policy inconsistencies, the country also has opportunities to overcome these challenges through international support, natural resource endowments, policy integration, and community engagement.

4. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1 General Conclusion

The study concludes that while Zimbabwe has established a strong policy framework to address climate change, significant challenges remain in implementing these policies. The country's climate change policies, including the National Climate Policy and the National Climate Change Response Strategy, provide a solid foundation for addressing climate impacts. However, the effectiveness of these policies is undermined by financial constraints, capacity limitations, data gaps, and policy inconsistencies. Effective stakeholder engagement and collaboration are essential components for overcoming these challenges. Key stakeholders, such as government agencies, non-governmental organizations, civil society organizations, private sector entities, academic and research institutions, media, and international development partners, play pivotal roles in the NDC implementation process. Their active involvement and collaboration can enhance the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of climate policies. The study also identified several opportunities for Zimbabwe to strengthen its NDC implementation efforts. Accessing international climate finance, leveraging renewable energy resources, integrating climate considerations into sectoral policies, and engaging local communities through community-based approaches are identified as critical strategies for enhancing climate resilience and achieving NDC targets. The study underscores the need for a coordinated and multi-stakeholder approach to address Zimbabwe's climate challenges effectively, hence the need to strengthen institutional frameworks, enhance policy coherence, foster partnerships, and leverage international support, to advance its climate agenda and achieve its NDC targets.

4.2 Proposed Policy and Institutional Recommendations

- i) ***Strengthen Policy Coherence and Integration by initiating a comprehensive policy review process to ensure that all sectoral policies align with the National Climate Policy and the National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS):*** This can be achieved by establishing a dedicated task force comprising representatives from key ministries, including environment, agriculture, energy, and finance, to identify and address policy gaps and overlaps. Regular inter-ministerial meetings and workshops should be conducted to foster communication and coordination. Additionally, integrating climate considerations into existing development plans and frameworks, such as the Zimbabwe Agenda for Sustainable Socio-Economic Transformation (ZimAsset), can enhance policy synergy. The government should also develop and implement cross-sectoral coordination mechanisms, such as a centralized climate policy unit, to oversee and guide the integration process.
- ii) ***Enhance climate finance mobilization by establishing a national climate fund to streamline financial support for climate actions:*** This fund can be managed by a newly created climate finance unit within the Ministry of Finance, tasked with identifying and securing international climate funds and increasing domestic budget allocations for climate initiatives. The government should strengthen the capacity of relevant institutions to prepare competitive funding proposals and manage received funds efficiently. This can be achieved through targeted

training programs and technical assistance. Additionally, creating incentives for private sector investment in renewable energy projects and climate-resilient infrastructure, such as tax breaks and subsidies, can attract more financial resources. Regular financial reporting and transparent management of the climate fund will ensure accountability and build trust among stakeholders and donors.

- iii) ***Develop a clear framework outlining the roles and responsibilities of both public and private sector partners to promote public-private partnerships (PPPs) for climate action:*** This framework should include incentives such as tax breaks, grants, and subsidies to encourage private sector participation in climate projects. Establishing a dedicated PPP unit within the MECHTI can facilitate these collaborations by providing guidance, resources, and a platform for knowledge exchange. The government should also organize regular forums and workshops to bring together public and private sector stakeholders, fostering dialogue and the sharing of innovative solutions. By formalizing these partnerships and ensuring mutual benefits, Zimbabwe can leverage private sector expertise and resources to advance its NDC targets.
- iv) ***Zimbabwe should enhance data and information management by investing in the technological infrastructure of the Zimbabwe Meteorological Services Department and establishing a centralized climate data repository:*** This repository should be accessible to all stakeholders, including government agencies, researchers, civil society, and the private sector. The government can initiate a national climate data improvement program, focusing on expanding and modernizing the network of climate monitoring stations to cover more regions. Training programs for data collection, analysis, and management should be implemented to build the capacity of relevant institutions. Regular publication of climate data and reports will ensure transparency and support evidence-based decision-making. Enhancing data management capabilities will improve monitoring and evaluation of NDC implementation and facilitate better coordination among stakeholders.
- v) ***Building institutional capacity using a multi-faceted approach that includes targeted training programs, resource allocation, and the establishment of clear roles and responsibilities across governance levels:*** The government should conduct a comprehensive needs assessment to identify capacity gaps in key institutions involved in climate governance. Based on this assessment, tailored training programs focusing on technical skills, project management, and policy implementation should be developed. Allocating sufficient resources to these programs and ensuring continuous support is crucial for their success. Additionally, creating clear and well-defined institutional frameworks will enhance coordination and accountability. Regular capacity-building workshops and knowledge-sharing platforms can further strengthen institutional capabilities and ensure effective planning, implementation, and monitoring of NDC-related activities.
- vi) ***Establish a High-Level NDC Steering Committee to provide strategic direction and ensure coherence across sectors:*** This committee should include representatives from key government ministries, civil society, the private sector, and academia. Its mandate would be to oversee the implementation of NDC targets, monitor progress, and facilitate cross-sectoral coordination. The government should define the committee's roles and responsibilities clearly and establish regular meeting schedules to maintain momentum. Sub-committees focused on specific sectors, such as energy, agriculture, and finance, can be created to address sector-specific challenges and opportunities. By institutionalizing this high-level committee, Zimbabwe can ensure a coordinated and comprehensive approach to achieving its NDC commitments.

- vii) ***Strengthen Multi-Stakeholder engagement by creating and maintaining platforms for continuous dialogue and collaboration:*** Regular stakeholder workshops, public consultations, and multi-stakeholder committees can be organized to gather input and foster collaboration among diverse groups, including government agencies, civil society organizations, private sector entities, and local communities. Ensuring representation of vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and indigenous communities in these platforms is crucial for inclusive decision-making. The government should also develop mechanisms to provide feedback to stakeholders, ensuring their contributions are recognized and considered. By enhancing multi-stakeholder engagement, Zimbabwe can foster a sense of ownership and collective responsibility in achieving its NDC goals.
- viii) ***Develop a Comprehensive Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Framework to track progress, evaluate outcomes, and inform policy adjustments for NDC implementation:*** This framework should include clear indicators and metrics aligned with NDC targets, ensuring consistent tracking of progress across sectors. The government can establish an M&E unit within the MECTHI to oversee the implementation of this framework. Regular data collection, analysis, and reporting will ensure transparency and accountability. Publishing annual progress reports and conducting periodic reviews will facilitate continuous improvement in climate actions. By establishing a robust M&E framework, Zimbabwe can ensure that NDC initiatives are effectively monitored and adapted to changing circumstances.
- ix) ***Enhancing the capacity of local governments to implement climate actions and engage in NDC processes is crucial for effective climate governance:*** The government should provide targeted training and resources to local authorities, focusing on climate resilience, sustainable development, and community engagement. Establishing decentralized climate governance structures, such as local climate action committees, can empower local governments to address specific climate challenges. Support for community-based adaptation initiatives, including funding and technical assistance, will enable local communities to actively participate in climate resilience efforts. By strengthening local government capacity, Zimbabwe can ensure that climate actions are tailored to local needs and contribute to national NDC targets.
- x) ***Promote research and innovation by encouraging collaboration with universities, research institutions, and the private sector:*** The government can establish funding mechanisms to support climate research projects, focusing on adaptation, mitigation, and sustainable development. Facilitating knowledge transfer between researchers and policymakers through conferences, workshops, and publications will enhance evidence-based policy-making. Supporting the development and deployment of climate-smart technologies and innovative solutions can address specific climate challenges and advance NDC targets. By fostering a culture of research and innovation, Zimbabwe can generate new knowledge and solutions to enhance its climate resilience and sustainable development efforts.

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<https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/Zimbabwe%20Revised%20Nationally%20Determined%20Contribution%202021%20Final.pdf>

ANNEXES

Annex 1: List of Respondents

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