



Guidelines:

- This Request Submission Form should be completed by the organisation requesting technical assistance from the Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN) in collaboration with the National Designated Entity (NDE) of the country in question
- The Form must be signed by the NDE. Please see updated contact list of NDEs here: <http://unfccc.int/ttclear/support/national-designated-entity.html>
- The Form can be submitted as a Word file containing a digital signature or as a signed and scanned PDF file in combination with an un-signed Word file
- For requests submitted by multiple countries, all the NDEs of the respective countries shall sign identical Forms before official submission to the CTCN
- NDEs have the opportunity to submit CTCN requests in collaboration with National Designated Authorities (NDAs) for the Green Climate Fund (GCF) if targeting the GCF Readiness Programme.

Requesting country or countries:	Zimbabwe
Request title:	Please reflect the objective of the technical assistance in the title (maximum 200 characters). DEVELOPMENT OF GREEN BUILDING STANDARDS FOR ZIMBABWE
NDE	Please add name of organisation, name of individual, position, email and address. Climate Change Management Department Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry <i>Ms Munashe Mukonoweshuro</i> <i>NDE Focal Point</i> munamuko@gmail.com 11 th Floor, Kaguvi Building Cnr S.V Muzenda, Harare
Request Applicant:	Co-Applicant 1: Green Building Council of Zimbabwe (GBCZw) Mr Kudzi Chitiva Council Member: Technical Services kachitiva@gmail.com 6th Floor, Green Bridge South Eastgate Centre, Harare, Zimbabwe Co-Applicant 2: Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities Eng J.P. Makumbe Permanent Secretary joymakumbe@gmail.com 3rd Floor, Zimre Centre Harare, Zimbabwe



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CLIMATE TECHNOLOGY CENTRE & NETWORK **Technical Assistance**

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Co-Applicant 3: **Ministry of Local Government and Public Works**
Ms Michelle Olive Ruvimbo Dimairho
Architect in Department of Public Works
olivedimair@gmail.com

Climate objective:

- Adaptation to climate change
- Mitigation of climate change
- Combination of adaptation and mitigation of climate change

Geographical scope:

- Community level
- Sub-national
- National
- Multi-country

If the request is at a sub-national or multi-country level, please describe specific geographical areas (provinces, states, countries, regions, etc.).

Problem statement related to climate change (up to one page):

This section should answer the question "what is the problem?" Please summarise the problem related to climate change and/or the negative impacts of climate change in the country that the request aims to address.

According to the Global Climate Risk Index for 2021, Zimbabwe was amongst the world's 10 most affected countries by climate change in 2019. The last three decades have seen increased variability in the seasonal distribution of rainfall, an increase in day-time and night-time average temperatures, increased incidences of intense rainfall interspaced by long dry spells, and late onset and early secession of rains. Zimbabwe has also seen an increase in extreme weather events such as droughts, floods, flash floods and tropical cyclones. The impacts of climate change in Zimbabwe are being felt throughout all sectors of the economy, including the infrastructure sector.

The built environment can be considered as the backbone of a nation's economy, connecting people enhancing lifestyle, safety and health. It is a critical sector as people spend a lot of time inside buildings, that is at home, work and even for leisure. Due to a lack of mandatory building standards, the increase in urban sprawl has seen the development of infrastructure which is not environmentally responsible and sustainable across the nation. Tropical storms and cyclones, as well as floods for instance have had devastating effects on the built environment, leaving families homeless, bridges broken and no access to basic services due to damage to infrastructure. In addition, generally the conventional buildings in Zimbabwe do not offer the appropriate thermal comfort, safety and confidence for a highly productive workforce and their wellbeing.

According to the United Nations (UN) Environmental Programme,¹ real estate contributes to 30% of



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global annual greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), and traditional buildings cumulatively consume around 40% of the world's energy. According to Zimbabwe's Low Emission Development Strategy (LEDS) 2020-2050 electricity and heat generation for the built environment contributed 47% of energy sector greenhouse gas emissions in 2015. Mitigation measures highlighted for the energy sector are the introduction of Energy Efficient programmes, adoption of solar PV micro-grids and development of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS).

Zimbabwe – like much of Africa – is constrained by an inability to fully implement sustainable building practices, adopt environmentally friendly technologies and put appropriate measures in place to respond to climate change requirements. This is largely attributed to a lack of institutional and financial resources. The concern of environment and sustainable development within the built environment has increased recently in Zimbabwe. Therefore, the country established different institutions that concern sustainable issues that include environmental, social, and economical besides non-governmental organizations.

There is now, to a greater extent, a desire to develop policies, tools and regulations as an approach ensuring sustainable development within the built environment through waste reduction and efficient provision of infrastructure. Zimbabwe, in its efforts to fight the impacts of climate change developed a National Climate Policy (2017) and National Climate Change Response Strategy (2014) amongst other key documents highlighted later in the TA request. Despite Zimbabwe's efforts however, green building initiatives for the general population have largely remained voluntary. Depending on the size and type of structure being built however, Environmental Impact Assessments (EIA's) may be required in terms of the Environmental Management Act (Chapter 20:27).

Accordingly, there is an urgent need to look at domestic systems and modify them through establishing new building systems and practices based on green thinking and applications. As a result, Zimbabwe needs to develop sustainable practices, there is a need to improve the environmental and economic performance of new and existing commercial, institutional, and residential buildings. In order to make green building practices easier to implement, the ultimate goal is to develop technical services and resources for determining the greenness of buildings based on an appropriate green building compliance system.

Past and on-going efforts to address the problem (up to half a page):



This section should answer the question “what has been done or is currently being done to address the problem?” Please describe past and on-going processes, projects or initiatives implemented in the country or region to tackle the climate problem as described above.

Stakeholder Consultations:

The Government of Zimbabwe through the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI) and the Ministry of Energy and Power Development (MOEPD) have been in the forefront in developing policy instruments to tackle climate change. MECTHI has developed the National Climate Policy and the National Climate Change Response Strategy. MOEPD on the other hand has developed the National Renewable Energy Policy, Energy Efficiency Policy, Net-Metering Regulations and Solar Water Heating Regulations.

In order to complement the government efforts, the Green Building Council of Zimbabwe (GBCZw) was established as a non-profit organization to collaborate for a sustainable built environment. The GBCZw works with government, the private sector and specific civic society organizations focusing on Advocacy, Education and Training and the facilitation of Building Rating and Certification. Since inception, the GBCZw has developed a Local Context Report for the adoption of Green Star Building Rating and Certification system. In addition, the GBCZw has and continuously participates in speaking fora and workshops with stakeholders that include local government, real estate associations and building and construction associations. The GBCZw currently has a six-member board representing various sectors of the built environment and a lean secretariat structure. Twenty (20) founder members of the GBCZ who are also in the GBCZ Board have received extensive training with physical international bench marking on driving the change in the nation.

Projects and Initiatives:

- GCF Readiness project ‘Leapfrogging Zimbabwe’s market to energy-efficient refrigerators and distribution transformers’ – the main aim of the project is to develop minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and labelling schemes. The project will also see the development of a National Policy Roadmap with financial incentives for adoption of energy efficient refrigerators and distribution transformers. Although the MEPS are being developed for appliances, the project is establishing structures, raising awareness and developing skills of locals providing potential to upscale to MEPS for infrastructure setting carbon or energy rating, or minimum renovation measures.
- The Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities in collaboration with Engineering institutions across Zimbabwe are currently reviewing the Model building by-laws taking into account climate resilience, the use of alternative technologies in buildings and promotion of local sustainable materials for construction. The Ministry is also putting out calls for proposals requesting for comprehensive proposals on development of public housing designs that take into consideration the use of green and sustainable building materials and natural lighting amongst others.
- The various Ministries are promoting the inclusion of solar panels and solar thermal geysers in infrastructure design as provided for in the National Renewable Energy Policy and enforced by SI 235 of 2019.

Specific technology¹ barriers (up to one page):



This section should answer the questions "what are the technology barriers that hinder national efforts described above" and "how will the CTCN technical assistance complement these efforts?" Building upon the problem statement and taking into consideration the existing efforts described above, please describe the specific technology barriers encountered by the requesting applicant to identify, assess or deploy climate technology(ies) in an effort to address the problem statement. The described barriers should be within the scope of the requested CTCN technical assistance (described in the section below).

Technology Barriers:

- Lack of domestic/context specific green standards for building.
- Outdated by-laws on construction which makes the adoption of sustainable building standards voluntary instead of mandatory
- Limited financial, technical and institutional capacity.
- Various ministries and entities involved in building sector with limited coordination between them resulting in lack of harmonized policies and regulatory frameworks
- Lack of development of sustainable/green building materials locally with characteristics of, "energy saving, emission reduction, safety, convenient and recycling ability."
- From Regulatory perspective, there are no quantitative targets and a legislative force within the building and construction sector which results in no motivation and incentives to the nation's stakeholders for the design and implementation of sustainable energy efficient buildings. A strengthened role from the government is required through putting in place instruments that promote and incentivise green buildings and sustainable materials.
- Limited capacity of experts and specialists to develop sustainable building codes. This also includes the proper documentation of building performance data (national building database) to enable developers to benchmark building sustainability measures.
- Low awareness on the benefits of green/ sustainable buildings to occupants' wellbeing and productivity, environment, and economy
- Low awareness on the economic and environmental benefits of sustainable construction, including lack of effective dissemination of information, diffusion networks on sustainable construction and materials geared towards occupants / communities' wellbeing
- Stakeholders' resistance to using new sustainable building technologies over traditional ones often due to lack of knowledge about the benefits and properties of sustainable materials and technologies. Property developers consider initial costs as paramount without consideration of the long term economic and environmental benefits.

Sectors:

Please indicate the main sectors related to the request:

- | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coastal zones | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Early Warning and Environmental Assessment | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human Health | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Infrastructure and Urban planning |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Marine and Fisheries | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture | <input type="checkbox"/> Carbon fixation |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Efficiency | <input type="checkbox"/> Forestry | <input type="checkbox"/> Industry | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Renewable energy |



Transport Waste management

Please add other relevant sectors:

Cross-sectoral enablers and approaches:

Please indicate the main cross-sectoral enablers and approaches

- | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Communication and awareness | <input type="checkbox"/> Economics and financial decision-making | <input type="checkbox"/> Governance and planning | <input type="checkbox"/> Community based |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Disaster risk reduction | <input type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems and biodiversity | <input type="checkbox"/> Gender | |

Technical assistance requested (up to one page):

Founded on the problem statement, past/on-going efforts and technology barriers, please describe the requested technical assistance. The technical assistance should clearly contribute to mitigation or adaptation to climate change as described in the problem statement and contribute to overcome the specific technology barriers.

Within a clearly defined scope, the description of technical assistance should be structured into the following:

- Overall objective
- Anticipated groups of activities to be performed by the technical assistance
- Anticipated products to be delivered by technical assistance.

Please note that the CTCN facilitates technical assistance and is not a project financing mechanism.

Overall objective

To support the achievement of targets set by the Government of Zimbabwe under various Conventions through development of the Green Building Standards for Zimbabwe which will ensure an environmentally responsible construction sector and buildings. The Green Building Standards will also promote positive economic, environmental, health and social benefits through incorporating energy efficiency systems, efficient water systems and integrated waste management within the design and construction sector. *(Buildings to include public and urban and rural residential settlements)*

EXPECTED ACTIVITIES

1. Technology performance evaluation across key building typologies within the Zimbabwean context *(Zimbabwe climatic conditions)*.
2. Comprehensive technology needs assessment to enable the development of a Zimbabwean Building Energy Code to reflect the current standards and future goals.



3. Development of Green Building Standards for Zimbabwe to cater for building design and evaluation, construction, technology implementation, retrofits, operation and maintenance.
4. Development of enforcement tool for effective implementation of the standard
5. Enhance development of already existing Green Building 5 -Star Rating Tool certification to align to green building standards to be developed
6. Development of sustainable planning and optimisation criteria in order to create liveable districts or neighbourhoods based on, "Resource consumption and waste generation, Economic development, Health comfort and user satisfaction, Design functionality for all."
7. Incorporation of the Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) within the Green Building Standards as both a measure of buildings lifetime impacts and also quantify the impact of single materials in the building.
8. Development of policy guidelines for the new standards by type of building.
9. Support to the updating of existing construction by-laws process currently being carried out, to reflect the Green Building Standards
10. Organization of a preparatory technical training programme for national stakeholders. The training will discuss and provide recommendations on key indicators for green/climate-proofed buildings and technology solutions.
11. Implementation of GBCZ awareness programs including in Rural areas settlements

EXPECTED DELIVERABLES (following the structure of the activities)

1. Guidelines or procedure for technology optimization in the key building typologies.
2. Technology needs assessment report.
3. Green Building Standards for Zimbabwe that meet international standards of practice with passive design tools, guidelines, checklist, decision making support, documentation process and the establishment of the concepts to be followed by practitioners, e.g. system boundaries, function units and reference period.
4. Enforcement programme for green building standards
5. Green Building- 5-star rating tool Certification system
6. Procedures for urban and rural design planning to incorporate critical elements of the built environment which include: improving accessibility and connectivity, ensuring safety and security, supporting the natural environment, diversity of activities, communities and waste management practices.
7. A standardized Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) tool incorporated as part of the Green Building Standards for quantifying and assessing lifetime environmental impact which critically assists in carbon neutrality and net zero carbon construction targets
8. Policy Guidelines for the new standards by type of building
9. Updated construction by-laws to reflect the Green Building Standards
10. Technical Training Programme on green/climate proofed buildings and their related technologies.

EXPECTED USE OF DELIVERABLES BY REQUESTING ORGANISATION

1. Adoption of energy and water efficient technologies to help in market transformation.
2. Wide scale adoption of suitable technologies to meet prevalent BEC (and upgraded standards) leading to energy efficiency, water efficiency and integrated waste management in the building sector.
3. Improved quality of life, green job creation
4. Improves awareness in both urban and remote locations on sustainable infrastructure
5. The development of The Green Building Standards for Zimbabwe, which will be aligned to updated Building By-laws and implemented nationally, will result in the energy efficient improvements. This would help to reduce energy consumption. The energy saving interventions will directly contribute



towards the attainment of Zimbabwe's 40% per capita greenhouse gas emissions reduction target in its revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). At the same time thermal comfort levels can be increased to comply with normal requirements and generate substantial social and economic benefits with reduction of healthcare costs, reduction of operation and maintenance costs, improvement of productivity of public services and generally better quality public services for public including the most vulnerable

Expected timeframe:

12 MONTHS

Anticipated gender and other co-benefits from the technical assistance:

The anticipated gender benefits will include

1. Capacity Building - Women and men will benefit equitably from technical assistance and related project training
2. Advocacy and Conscientizing - Active involvement of all professionals within the built environment, manufacturing industry, user groups in awareness campaigns in a gender responsive way
3. Decision making - equal participation of women and men in decision making. - Equal access to resources related to the green building standards implementation and use.
4. Other anticipated co-benefits that will improve general quality of life include: -capacity and skills enhancement - Sustainable resource management. - Business opportunities creation. -Increased resilience and reduction in vulnerability
5. Empowerment of communities in waste management business, such as sale of waste reuse products, waste recycling, waste collection for recycling, waste to energy small scale projects for domestic supplies.

Key stakeholders:

Please list the stakeholders who will be involved in the implementation of the requested CTCN technical assistance and describe their role during the implementation (for example, government agencies and ministries, academic institutions and universities, private sector, community organizations, civil society, etc.)

Stakeholders	Role to support the implementation of the technical assistance
CTCN NDE and GCF NDA- Ministry of Environment Climate Tourism and Hospitality Industry	General oversight of the project Response coordination Policy shaping and development Action planning and implementation of standards
Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities	Data provision
Ministry of Local Government and Public Works	Document review
Ministry of Energy and Power Development	
Ministry of Industry and Commerce	
Green Building Council of	Guidance in policy shaping



Zimbabwe	Implementation of the tool and providing independent verification Document review
Standards Association of Zimbabwe	Policy shaping and development Action planning and implementation of standards Data provision Document review
Construction Federation Industry in Zimbabwe	Stakeholder Engagement. Implementation Document review
City of Harare and the 72 Municipalities in Zimbabwe Rural District Councils	Policy shaping and development Action planning and implementation of standards Data provision Document review
Institute of Architects of Zimbabwe	Policy shaping and development Research and Implementation Document review
Zimbabwe Institution of Engineers	Policy shaping and development Research and Implementation Document review
Environmental Management Agency	Action planning and implementation of standards Data provision Document review
Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)	Data, Research and Implementation in Sustainable Financing
Zimbabwe Institute of Urban and Regional Planners	Policy shaping and development Data, Research and Implementation
Private Sector (Manufacturing Industries)	Data, Research and Implementation Document review and recommending actions for approval
Chinhoyi University of Technology	Data and research
National University of Science and Technology	Stakeholder engagement
Harare Institution for Technology	Technology development
University of Zimbabwe	
Research Institutions (ie SIRDC)	



The Herald	Stakeholder engagement and outreach
Zimpapers	
NGO's and Development Partners	Providing technical support
Commercial, Development and International Banks	Provision of funding support and technical assistance

Alignment with national priorities (up to 2000 characters including spaces):	
Please describe how the technical assistance is consistent with national climate priorities such as: Nationally Determined Contribution, national development plans, poverty reduction plans, technology needs assessments, Low Emission Development Strategies, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions, Technology Action Plans, National Adaptation Plans, sectorial strategies and plans, etc.	
Reference document (please include date of document)	Extract (please include chapter, page number, etc.).
Vision 2030	The document aims to foster inclusive economic growth and address poverty resolutely, thereby transforming Zimbabwe into an industrializing, knowledge based upper middle-income country that provides a high quality of life to all its citizens by 2030. The TA will contribute to this through developing standards which will establish hybrid and new resilient housing for all. (pg33)
National Development Strategy (NDS) 1	The Strategy serves as an economic blueprint for Zimbabwe to move towards an 'Empowered and prosperous upper middle-income society by 2030'. One of the more specific objectives of the Strategy is to 'Ensure sustainable environmental protection and resilience' with key priorities being Housing Delivery; Transport, Infrastructure & Utilities and Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management' (pg x-xi, Chapter 6 pg 112)
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)	Zimbabwe's revised NDC sets a target to reduce its greenhouse gas emission by 40% across the economy by the year 2030. The TA will assist through building resilient infrastructure, effectively addressing issues to do with disaster risk reduction which is highlighted as an adaptation priority in the document. The TA will also address issues to do with energy efficiency and waste management at residential level, which will reduce GHG emissions from power generation and through recycling and reuse. (Section 4 pg 24,pg 25)
Low Emission Development Strategy (2020-2050)	The Strategy highlights 38 mitigation actions the nation should adopt in order to reach targets as highlighted in the country's NDC. The LEDS highlights the need to shift to low carbon development pathways through adoption and uptake of renewable energy sources, energy efficient appliances and green building materials. (Chapter 3, pg5)
National Climate Policy	The Policy calls for low carbon and climate resilient development pathways. The technical assistance will contribute to this through the development of the Minimum sustainable building standards which will contribute towards energy and water efficiency effectively reducing demand from fossil fuel powered stations. (Chapter 2, pg7-8)



National Climate Change Response Strategy	The Strategy aims to mainstream climate change in all sectors of the economy and promote resource use efficiency and less carbon intense pathways in all economic activities and develop a climate change resilient energy infrastructure that is not carbon intense. The project will see the review and updating of by-laws on building standards and codes to make them adaptive to climate change and promote investment in climate resilient social infrastructure. (pg vii, Chapter 3 pg 48-50)
Green Climate Fund Country Programme	The Country Programme highlights the nations climate funding priorities, amongst these priorities is renewable energy and energy efficiency, early warning and disaster risk reduction as well as integrated waste management. The TA aims to address all three priority areas in the document through promoting the design of climate proofed, resilient and efficient buildings for all. (Chapter 1, pg17)
Renewable Energy Policy	The Policy focuses on establishing market oriented measures and regulatory instruments for the renewable energy sector in Zimbabwe. It also seeks to promote the optimal supply and utilization of energy, for socio-economic development in a safe, sustainable and environmentally friendly manner. (pg 20-22)
Energy Efficiency Policy	The Policy calls for investment into construction and infrastructure development which will reflect energy performance and efficiency in new and existing commercial developments as well as the valuation of commercial buildings. (pg11,15)
Human Settlements Policy	The Policy seeks to frame attainment of all Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) based on its focus goal of well-planned and governed settlements. The Policy highlights that settlement planning and design will be based on a criterion which includes environmental stewardship/sustainability and resilience amongst its criterion which is in line with the overall objective of this TA Request. (pg22)
SI 235 of 2019 Electricity (Solar Water Heating) Regulations	The SI regulates the installation, licensing, operation, repair, maintenance, retro fit and upgrade of solar water heating systems for the production of sanitary hot water to save electricity. The TA is in direct alignment with the SI as it will promote the design of energy efficient infrastructure. (pg1484)
Environmental Management Act Chapter 20:27	The Act provides for the sustainable management of natural resources and protection of the environment; the prevention of pollution and environmental degradation. It also calls for developers to carry out Environmental Impact Assessments which must be approved by Zimbabwe's Environmental Management Agency (EMA) before development of any structures. The TA will assist in ensuring that infrastructure is built in an environmentally friendly and sustainable



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manner. (Part XI, 98-1)

Development of the request (up to 2000 characters including spaces):

Please describe how the request was developed at the national level and the process used by the NDE to approve the request before submitting it (who initiated the process, who were the stakeholders involved and what were their roles?) and describe any consultations or other meetings that took place to develop and select this request, etc.

The Green Building Council for Zimbabwe (GBCZw) in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI), in its capacity as the CTCN NDE, have developed the following Technical Assistance Request. MECTHI on behalf of GBCZw engaged the Ministry of Local Government and Public Works, Ministry of National Housing and Social Amenities, City of Harare, Construction Federation Industry in Zimbabwe, Institute of Architects for Zimbabwe and Standards Association of Zimbabwe for a technical brainstorming workshop on the development of a TA request for Green Building Standards for Zimbabwe. The meeting sought to sensitize stakeholders on the CTCN TA opportunities available, receive input from various stakeholders on the components to be included in the TA request and ensure alignment with national and sectoral targets.

A follow up meeting was held between MECTHI and GBCZw highlighting the information to be added to the TA Request and responsibilities. During the meeting it was also highlighted the need to include the Ministry of Industry and Commerce in the proposal development phase.

Prior to the official engagement of MECTHI, the Green Building Council of Zimbabwe carried out an official launch of the organisation whereby stakeholders from government, private sector and civil society organisations were invited. The purpose of the launch was to share with relevant stakeholders the vision, mission and the activities of the GBCZw and why it is an ideal vehicle to spearhead transformation of the buildings sector towards sustainability. Follow up workshops, presentations and workshops were carried out with the Institute of Architects, The Engineering Council, The Real Estate Agency and key players in the construction and property industries including Old Mutual, Mashonaland Holdings, ZIMRE Properties, Mimosa Mine among others. In these engagements, common ground was established to map a way forward and in particular to engage MECTHI for aiding the development of a holistic approach to address sustainability in buildings.

Background documents and other information relevant for the request:

- Please list all relevant documents that will help the CTCN analyse the context of the request and national priorities. Please note that all documents listed/provided should be mentioned in this request in the relevant section(s), and that their linkages with the request should be clearly indicated. For each document, please provide web-links (if available) or attach to the submission form. Please add any other relevant information as required.

Revised Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), 2021

<http://www.envirotourism.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Zimbabwe-Revised-Nationally-Determined-Contribution-2021-Final-1.pdf>

Low Emission Development Strategy (2020-2050) <http://www.envirotourism.org.zw/wp-content/uploads/2017/08/Zimbabwe-Low-Emissions-Development-Strategy-LEDS.pdf>



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National Climate Policy

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiSzOgQzO_1AhVBZMAKHVcAgAQFnoECAMQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.climatechange.org.zw%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FNational%2520Climate%2520Policy.pdf&usg=AOvVaw099K_DAcFOxIXayBNA4yPB

National Climate Change Response Strategy

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwi9-InRzO_1AhWfQUEAHVt1BKAQFnoECAQQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.climatechange.org.zw%2Fsites%2Fdefault%2Ffiles%2FNational%2520Climate%2520Change%2520Response%2520Strategy.pdf&usg=AOvVaw0sUMfPubrpd-Cd6JVEV24G

Zimbabwe's Green Climate Fund Country Programme

<http://www.envirotourism.org.zw/download/zimbabwe-gcf-country-programme/>

National Development Strategy (NDS) 1

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiWybvpyu_1AhVOFMAKHW1NCp0QFnoECCMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.dpccorp.co.zw%2Fassets%2Fnational-development-strategy-1_2021---2025_goz.pdf&usg=AOvVaw03nQd2l8n2O1jbKJumsJ3k

Vision 2030

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiGp8qY0O_1AhVHTsAKHallBkkQFnoECBEQAQ&url=http%3A%2F%2Fwww.zim.gov.zw%2Findex.php%2Fen%2Fgovernment-documents%2Fcategory%2F1-vision-2030%3Fdownload%3D1%3Avision-2030&usg=AOvVaw3lle9UgR6v1kewxi7LXXhn

National Renewable Energy Policy

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwiJ_sHNyu_1AhXNYcAKHaUQB8QFnoECAIQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.zera.co.zw%2FNational_Renewable_Energy_Policy_Final.pdf&usg=AOvVaw1yy2NyWHYbA8UfphhJBE6f

SI 235 of 2019 <http://www.veritaszim.net/node/3784>

National Energy Efficiency Policy

National Human Settlements Policy <https://ucaz.org.zw/documents/zimbabwe-national-human-settlements-policy/>

Environmental Management Act Chapter 20:27

https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwic9_L9zO_1AhVOQMAKHexKBrEQFnoECAMQAQ&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.ema.co.zw%2Fmedia%2Fattachments%2F2019%2F06%2F09%2Fema_act.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2Xpa-7SR0Q-51ulMqPdFmB

- Please indicate if this request has been developed with the support of the CTCN Request Incubator.-
NO



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OPTIONAL: Linkages to Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support

The CTCN is collaborating with the GCF in order to facilitate access to environmentally sound technologies that address climate change and its effects, including through the provision of readiness and preparatory support delivered directly to countries through their GCF NDA. These actions are in line with the guidance of the GCF Board (Decision B.14/02) and the UNFCCC, particularly paragraphs 4 and 7 of 14/CP.22 that addresses Linkages between the Technology and the Financial Mechanisms².

The CTCN is therefore implementing some of its technical assistance using GCF readiness funds accessed via the country's NDA. Any application for GCF support, including the amount of support provided, is subject to the terms and conditions of the GCF and should be developed in conjunction with the NDA.

Please indicate whether this request has been identified as preliminarily eligible by the NDA to be considered for readiness support from the GCF.

Initial engagement: The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been engaged in the design of this request and the NDA will be involved in the further process leading to an official agreement for accessing GCF readiness support.

Advanced engagement (preferred): The GCF NDA of the requesting country has been directly involved in the design of this request and is a co-signer of this request, the signature indicating provisional agreement to use readiness national funds to support the implementation of the technical assistance.

NDA name:

Date:

Signature:

Monitoring and impact of the assistance:

By signing this request, I affirm that processes are in place in the country to monitor and evaluate the technical assistance provided by the CTCN. I understand that these processes will be explicitly identified in the CTCN Response Plan and that they will be used in the country to monitor the implementation of the technical assistance following standard CTCN procedures.

I understand that, after the completion of the requested assistance, I shall support CTCN efforts to measure the success and effects of the support provided, including its short, medium and long-term impacts in the country.

Signature:

NDA name: MUNASHE E.S. MUKONOWESHURO

Date: 08/02/2022

Signature: *Mukonoweshuro*

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT,
TOURISM & HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY
11 TH FL, KAGUVI BUILDING

08 FEB 2022

CNR, CENTRAL AVENUE & FOURTH ST
P. O. BAG 7753, CAUSEWAY, HARARE, ZIMBABWE
REGISTRY

THE COMPLETED FORM SHALL BE SENT TO THE CTCN@UNEP.ORG