CONCEPT NOTE TEMPLATE (WITH INSTRUCTIONS)

- The Concept Note application will be submitted via an online form by the RC.
- The on-line application needs to include the upload of the signature page and the letter of endorsement by the government.
- The applications that do not follow this template strictly, including word limits for individual responses, will not be considered for technical review, and therefore rejected.

FACT SHEET

Title of the proposed Joint Programme: Catalysing Investments in Climate and Sustainable Energy for productive use and the Achievement of the SDGs in Zimbabwe

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UNCT: RC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date: 14 March 2020</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCO focal point: Jabusile Shumba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Lead UN entity and contact person:</strong> UNESCO – Prof Hubert Gijzen, Regional Director and Representative for Southern Africa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Participating UN entities and contact persons:**

- UNWOMEN: Delphine Serumaga, Country Representative
  delphine.serumaga@unwomen.org
- UNDP: Madelena Monoja, Deputy Resident Representative Programmes,
  madeleina.monoja@undp.org

**Relevant Cooperation Framework Outcome/s and Output/s:**

The JP is in-line with the following relevant ZUNDAF Outcomes & Outputs:

1. **Poverty Reduction and Value Addition - Outcome 2:** Increased access to income and decent work opportunities in key value chains and economic sectors, particularly for young people and women;
2. **Social Services and Protection - Outcome 1:** Vulnerable populations have increased access to and utilisation of quality basic social services;
3. **Gender Equality - Outcome 2:** Women and girls are empowered to effectively participate in social, economic and political spheres and to utilise gender-based violence services;
iv. **Food and nutrition security – Outcome 2:** Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security.

**Relevant objective/s from national strategic document/s:**

The JP is in-line with the Zimbabwe Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) Reforms agenda - "Towards a Prosperous & Empowered Upper Middle Income Society by 2030", namely
- integrate the necessary mitigatory measures into national policies, strategies and planning, to strengthen resilience and adaptive capacity to climate-related hazards and natural disasters;
- increased access to affordable credit by all productive units of the economy; and
- prioritising initiatives targeted at young people and women, to achieve a more inclusive and sustainable economic growth and reduce poverty in a sustainable and permanent manner.

The JP is also in-line with the Low-Emission Development Strategy, the Nationally Determined Contribution, the National Climate Policy, and the Renewable Energy Policy.

**SDG targets on which the progress will be accelerated (includes targets from a range of SDGs and development pillars):**

The programme is aligned to several Sustainable Development Goals, namely **Goal 1** on Poverty, **Goal 4** on Quality Education, **Goal 5** on Gender Equality, **Goal 6** on Clean Water and Sanitation, **Goal 7** on Affordable and Clean Energy, **Goal 8** on Decent Work and Economic Growth, **Goal 9** on Industry Innovation and Infrastructure, **Goal 10** on Reducing Inequalities, **Goal 11** on Sustainable Cities and Communities, **Goal 12** on Responsible Consumption and Production, **Goal 13** on Climate Action, and **Goal 17** on Partnerships for the Goals.

**SELF-ASSESSMENT**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Eligibility criteria</th>
<th>Yes/No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The proposal reflects the integrated nature of the SDGs</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The proposal is based on an inter-agency approach (two to more UN entities involved), with RC coordinating preparation and implementation</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The proposed results are part of the UNDAF/Cooperation Framework and aligned with national SDG priorities</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The proposed Joint Programme will be endorsed by government and include key national stakeholders</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The proposal is based on country-wide consultations, as explained in the Concept note, and endorsed by the government (the letter of endorsement)</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| The proposal is based on the standard template for Concept Notes, it is complete, and it includes:  
- Theory of Change demonstrating contribution to SDG acceleration,  
- Results-oriented partnerships, including a strategy to engage and partner with IFIs/MDBs  
- “Quick wins” and substantive outcome-level results, and  
- Initial risk assessment and mitigation measures. | YES |
| The proposal is expected to leverage resources for the SDGs at scale | YES |
1. Summary of the Joint Programme.

The overall purpose of the Joint Programme (JP) is to catalyse investments in climate and sustainable energy projects for the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals 4, 5, 7, 9, 13 and 17 in Zimbabwe. The focus of the program is hinged on harnessing the cross-cutting nature of these goals to achieve the rest of the SDGs, with immediate and medium-term positive social benefits for the communities.

Currently, Zimbabwe is facing weak economic performance and an acute energy access gap, whereby access to electricity in rural areas is as low as 28%. The erratic power supply has consequently crippled the national industrial and agricultural output including SMEs, as well as affecting other services such as education and health. The utilization of clean and renewable energy is very low compared to traditional sources of energy, which represent a huge source of greenhouse gas emissions. At the same time, the potential for Renewable Energy (RE) to fill the energy gap in Zimbabwe is tremendous. Therefore, RE systems could be harnessed particularly in rural communities to transform the livelihoods through the establishment of SMEs and product value addition while also providing lighting and clean water for rural service centers, schools, homes and clinics.

The gap to accessing clean energy is gender differentiated, where women and youth disproportionately bear the burden of energy poverty and represent the majority of victims of household pollution. Additionally, they represent the majority of the agricultural labour force in the country – a sector that is especially vulnerable to climate change effects including droughts and floods, which necessitates a strong focus on adaptation. These challenges are aggravated by the lack of access to long-term finance and critical skills required for the development and deployment of RE technologies in Zimbabwe.

Financing required to deliver a low emission development trajectory in Zimbabwe is in the range of USD7.88 billion. Both Public and private investments are needed to deliver on the climate change mitigation targets. It is envisaged that 80% of this financing will come through the private sector. In an endeavour to close the investment gap and associated clean energy access gap, the JP will support the National Climate Finance Facility (CFF) to facilitate the collection, blending, coordination of, and accounting for climate finance particularly for women and youth entrepreneurs in several value chains including energy, water, agriculture, and health. A CFF will be established under the management of Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ) and the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, and operated by an independent Board. See attached Schematic (Annex 1). The above CFF financing tools will be deployed under selected projects as a demonstration of a scalable concept. Additionally, the National Climate and Sustainable Energy Investment Platform will be established to match bankable projects with investors. A structured long-term and sustainable technical support system will also be established particularly for women and youth-led SMEs.

The CFF has already been conceptualized by IDBZ as indicated by the Feasibility Study and the Policy White paper on youth and women participation in green energy developed by the Ministry of Women Affairs and AFDB in 2019. The selection of projects as “proof of the concept” of this JP will be in line with findings and recommendations of this research.
Narrative explaining the logic of our initiative

If climate financing tools for deployment of climate and sustainable energy solutions in rural communities are established and accessible, and if equal opportunities for education, innovation, entrepreneurship and decent employment for women and youth are created, and if investment platform to convene private sector is available, then financing in gender-responsive and socially innovative climate action and sustainable energy is increased, because women and youth are capacitated to utilize sustainable energy for productive and climate resilience purposes, and are able to generate income and associated returns on investment. (See Annex 2)

Access to clean energy has been shown to be a necessary requirement for sustainable socio-economic development and a key area for abating carbon emissions in Zimbabwe. However, investments in climate-smart and sustainable energy solutions have been minimal. Currently, there is no facility to coordinate such investment in the country. At the same time, there are high capital and investment costs for such projects in addition to the high transactional costs on both local and foreign currency.

Currently inappropriate regulatory frameworks on private investments for climate action and sustainable energy transition, limited local supply of technical skills, harmful fossil fuel subsidies, weak infrastructure and under-developed financial intermediation represent high investments risks and barriers and limit access to affordable finance for local energy entrepreneurs. Women bear additional investment risk perceptions due to structural gender inequalities, discriminatory social norms, lack of access to land and assets as collateral, and lower literacy levels.

The JP will push for institutional and market arrangements that contribute to the achievement of strong, sustainable, balanced and inclusive growth, through supporting directly and indirectly the objectives of the 2030 Agenda and its 17 goals. This will include mainstreaming of social, economic and environment impact consideration in investment decision-making processes. This will be achieved through unlocking private and public capital flows towards investments in climate and energy solutions, which will catalyze development outcomes in household nutrition, education attainment, health and access to clean and safe drinking water while creating decent employment particularly for women and youth in various value chains.

The JP will also advocate for public funded, Civil Society funded and private sector funded rural community projects to integrate renewable energy micro-grids which could also provide access to energy to hard to reach rural populations.

Long term Goal: To catalyse investments in climate and sustainable energy based projects for the achievement of the SDGs in Zimbabwe through women and youth economic empowerment while at the same time mitigating and adapting to climate change through the introduction of RE solutions in selected rural communities in Zimbabwe.

Assumptions:

i. There is a mismatch between what private “capital” wants and needs and the environment and bankability of business projects that influence the SDGs in the country.

ii. Decentralized RE technologies are the most cost-effective solutions in developing country context, while growth of RE technologies creates employment, entrepreneurial opportunities in energy and other sectors as well as contributes to addressing the climate change challenge.
iii. There is a shortage of technical skills in the RE technologies including balance of system components.

iv. Youth's initiatives on social innovations exist on the ground in various domains, but they remain fragmented and not scaled up. Bridging investment capital in the RE sector and youth's social innovations will have spin-off effects on youth employment, and social benefits for the community.

v. Access to energy reduces unpaid care and domestic work and opens new educational and economic opportunities for the community particularly women and youth.

vi. Cost of investment capital in the sustainable energy sector is very high including associated transactional costs.

**Indicators to measure the outcomes to assess the performance of the initiative:**

*(Please refer to Section 3 below)*

3. What are the expected results of the proposed Joint Programme?

**Max 400 words**

**Expected Results (ER):**

- **ER 1**: Gender-responsive Climate Finance Facility (CFF) to access, collect, and strategically leverage funds to attract new resources from the private sector and channel resources effectively towards the achievement of SDGs from a climate action and renewable energy lens established.

- **ER 2**: Climate Finance Facility financing tools deployed under selected projects as demonstration of concept that is scalable both in country and elsewhere, with a particular focus on harnessing and up-scaling youth's social innovations.

- **ER 3**: Structured long-term and sustainable technical support systems for development and scale-up of innovative climate and energy solutions through Centers of Excellence for SMEs, IPPs, women, men and youth established.

- **ER 4**: Established National Climate and Sustainable Energy Investment Platform based on a multi-stakeholder interaction among the Government, United Nations, public & Private Sectors, IFIs, Bilateral Funds, FDIs, and wider stakeholders.

**Key Activities:**

- Conducting a feasibility study for the establishment of a gender-responsive CFF;
- Development of the CFF Financing tools including concessional loans, reimbursable grants, viability gap funding, prescribed asset status, and SMEs Stock exchange;
- Deployment of ten solar PV plants ranging from 1 MW to 50 KW to catalyse the establishment of women and youth-led SMEs and for the energy needs of rural community households, irrigation, portable water and public services such as schools, clinics, community centers; Creation of a women and youth-owned enterprise to manufacture small-scale biodigesters for production of biogas in households;
- Capacity Building and Research and Development in RE technologies, social innovations, integration of RE curricula in educational system of the country and strengthening of
entrepreneurial skills through the establishment of RE centers of excellence and TVET Centers with emphasis on youth and women; and
- Establishment of the National Climate and RE Investment platform.

**Key Indicators:**

- Number of financing mechanisms for climate change mitigation and adaptation developed and operationalized;
- Viability Gap Funding modalities established;
- Green Innovations Challenge fund conceptualized and rolled out;
- Number of projects benefiting from the CFF financing tools, including those showcasing scalable social innovations;
- Number of women and youth-owned businesses established and scaled up under the CFF or attracting private sector funding;
- Number of people trained in RE technologies and applications;
- Number of women and youth accessing finance to start their own businesses or getting employment in climate and energy sectors;
- Number of Bankable pipeline projects developed under the CFF;
- Number of Public-Private-Partnerships established;
- Number of policy changes/reviews/or new to create an enabling environment climate renewable energy investment.

Empowering women and youth economically has a multiplier effect on communities, which will benefit from diversified economic activities and climate change resilience. In the long run it will have a positive effect on macroeconomic outcomes.

Sustainability of the project will be ensured by locally developed climate and energy technologies, ownership by local authorities, development of critical mass in climate and RE technologies, long-term technical capacity support and the initial catalytic investments to remove the barriers to private sector investment. This project will contribute to attract the attention of institutional investors into Zimbabwe. At the same time, these may represent a good exit strategy for donors of the project.

The initiative is aligned with ZUNDAF, which is guided by six national priorities, including Food and Nutrition Security, Poverty Reduction and Value Addition, and Gender Equality. Relevant outcomes include: (i) **Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household food and nutrition security;** (ii) **Women and girls are empowered to effectively participate in social, economic and political spheres and to utilize gender-based violence services;** (iii) **Increased access to income and decent work opportunities in key value chains and economic sectors, particularly for young people and women.**

The JP is also in-line with the Zimbabwe Transitional Stabilisation Programme (TSP) Reforms agenda which speaks to gender equality, women and youth empowerment, and climate action.

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4. Describe the innovative nature of the Joint Programme

*Max 400 words*

JP is timely given the current energy-deprived country context. The innovation of JP is the comprehensive approach towards removal of investment barriers for SMEs, particularly for women and youth in the RE sector by establishing a first of its kind mechanism that enables mobilization and access to funds, technical capacity building of stakeholders to have direct
1. Access to funds from multilateral, bilateral, private sector, vertical funds, and leveraging national budgets.

1. Securing financial models for the capital investments in the climate and sustainable energy sector will be essential to provide the much needed funding with the ultimate goal of demonstrating the business case for future replication and with strong climate, environmental and social benefits to catalyze market transformation where commercial investors are currently reluctant to invest. Credit facilities will be operationalized in a way that links cost of borrowing to the use of RE.

2. Leveraging national Funding: The JP will build the capacity of women and youth energy entrepreneurs to influence on and access government-controlled financing mechanisms, with a particular attention to the nexus of new technologies-social benefits-economic opportunities. It also links to on-going work on gender-responsive budgeting driven by several UN Agencies.

3. Investments for bankable projects: UN Women/UNDP/UNICEF/UNESCO will provide and facilitate linkages between women and young entrepreneurs and investors seeking to invest in RE value chain projects. Additionally, the JP will develop replicable activities which can be adapted by small and large entrepreneurs alike which will contribute to the reduction of risk perception by investors in the sector.

4. Human capacity building as the heart of the project: To ensure sustainability of the project, the emphasis is laid in community expertise through building capacity of all the stakeholders at different levels. This includes energy end-users, technicians, artisans, engineers, developers and other experts. The establishment of Centre of Excellence in RE, TVET Centers and Green Schools will ensure that the critical mass of experts in RE technologies and applications is secured.

5. The proposed JP will be focusing on a model that is new for Zimbabwe but that has proven to work elsewhere in Africa (for example KawiSafi Fund supported by GCF in Kenya and Rwanda), which is scalable and easily replicable. The programme links to successfully implemented JP funded by SDG Fund in Ethiopia on empowerment of rural women, which will be used for learning since the programme established a revolving fund to support startup businesses leading to diversified sources of income for rural women.

5. Expected added value of the UN and the Joint SDG Fund

Max 300 words

The convening power and entry points by UN Agencies to regional and continental investment platforms, existing commercial partnerships with private sector, multidimensional technical expertise such as that drawn from UNESCO centers of excellence and chairs in RE, close relationship with the Government to unlock public sector financing as well as secure national ownership are the main value additions in the proposed JP, which makes the UN an appropriate entity to undertake the assignment. Existing partnerships with the private sector will be strengthened while new ones with commercial investors are expected to be created, which hasn’t been common for such projects in Zimbabwe.

The SDG Fund will support entrepreneurs particularly women and youth to demonstrate the case for later entrants by filling the financing gap that will enable the project to reach scale while achieving appropriate returns to its investors. Over time, the track record of the credit worthiness of entrepreneurs established by this Project, will make it appealing for institutional
and other commercial investors to invest in RE technologies in rural communities, gradually reducing the need for support from concessional sources.

In addition, SDG financing will be of paramount importance in leveraging additional financial resources, including those from the government and the private sector. Alternatively, public funds like the Green Climate Fund with focus on tackling climate change could be pursued as a donor, however only a limited number of agencies and organizations can be involved as the submitting to the fund is done by the Accredited Entities only.

6. Leadership and implementation of the Joint Programme

**Max 300 words**

**RCO:**
The Resident Coordinator, with the support of the Coordination Office, will provide leadership to the JP from the United Nations System and interact with the government at its highest level. It will ensure inter-agency participation and support the lead Agency in coordination. The Office of the Resident Coordinator will promote good communication between agencies and coordinate the thematic interagency groups that may be created during the different stages of the project.

**UNESCO (Lead Agency):**
Leveraging its extensive network including its Centers of Excellence and Chairs in RE and applications, UNESCO has led a large number of global and regional initiatives in RE, climate change and environment. UNESCO entry point in this JP is to (i) deploy RE in rural schools and community centers, and (ii) establish a training-of-trainers system and community awareness programme to ensure knowledge transfer of capacity development in installation, use and maintenance of Solar (PVs) systems to local users and technicians.

**UNWOMEN**
The agency brings gender expertise to ensure all activities are implemented in a gender-responsive manner addressing critical barriers of women and girls that are disproportionately affected by energy and time poverty. UN WOMEN will be responsible for identifying and mobilizing women and youth in the communities to be further capacitated to engage in productive activities using sustainable sources of energy.

**UNDP**
The agency is a global leader in climate action and has decades of experience in delivering climate change programming and helping countries to leverage climate finance. UNDP is currently supporting the establishment of the National Climate Finance Facility (CFF) together with the World Bank and IDBZ. The CFF is at the feasibility study now and UNDP will lead in the establishment, launch and development of the CFF Financing tools.

**Other Collaborating UN Agencies at technical: ILO, UNIDO, UNCDF**
The United Nations Capital Development Fund (UNCDF) will provide the technical expertise in the deployment of financial instruments (e.g.: loans, guarantees). UNIDO through the PFAN will assist potential SMEs in accessing funds from financial institutions. ILO will facilitate the establishment of SMEs.

**Government Institutions**
Ownership of interventions will be ensured by involvement of the Relevant Ministries and government institutions such as ministries of Finance; Environment, Water and Climate; Energy and Power Development; Higher & Tertiary Education, Innovation, Science and Technology Development; Primary and Secondary Education; Lands, Agriculture, and Rural resettlement; Women Affairs; Rural Electrification Authority; Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority; etc.

Private Sector will play a key role providing technical support as well as co-financing:
Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries; Distributed Power Africa; Harava Solar; Zonful Energy; etc.

Other Development Partners and Funds will be engaged at the technical level:
Green Climate Fund; Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe; African Development Bank; Government Joint Venture Fund; etc.

Professional Bodies, NGO and other Non-profit Making Organizations to provide technical support:
Federation of African Engineering Organisations; Zimbabwe Institution of Engineers; Engineering Council of Zimbabwe; Renewable Energy Association of Zimbabwe; Digital Smart Rural District Councils

7. Expected period of implementation
Max 200 words

The proposed duration of the implementation is 4 years.

Year 1 milestones:
Establishment and operationalization of the Climate Finance Facility, in parallel with Establishment of Centers of Excellence and Chairs in RE, and development of RE Curriculum and training modules;

Year 2 milestones:
Deployment of CCF financing tools in 5 proposed projects: installation of 5 PV solar plants in selected rural communities and establishment of women and youth-owned enterprise to manufacture small-scale biodigesters for production of biogas, which will be sold and installed at households of the chosen community to satisfy clean cooking, heating and lightning needs of the households by replacing charcoal and kerosene with biogas.

Year 3 milestones:
Capacity building of critical mass drawn from targeted community members, particularly women and youth in order to establish and run enterprises in energy and agriculture value chains.

Year 4 milestones:
Established National Climate and RE Investment Platform based on a multi-stakeholder interaction among the Government, United Nations, public & Private Sectors, IFIs, Bilateral Funds, FDIs, and wider stakeholders.

8. Cost, co-funding, and co-financing of Joint Programme
Max 400 words
The Overall cost for the implementation is USD $18,639,000.

The amount of USD$ 9,810,000 is expected to be from the SDG Financing while $8,829,000 will be secured through co-funding / co-financing from the Private sector, the Development banks, UN Agencies and the Government. (Please refer to Annex 3 for the breakdown.)

9. Risk assessment

Max 400 words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Assumptions</th>
<th>Confidence level</th>
<th>Description of Risk</th>
<th>Impact on Project (Identification of consequences)</th>
<th>Mitigation Actions (Preventative or Contingency)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The current government will be in power throughout the project lifecycle</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>The government may change</td>
<td>New government may derail project implementation or stop it because of lack of information and understanding</td>
<td>Engage the government and discuss the project. Ensure strong leadership by local government and communities to reduce impact from possible changes at central government level.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The relevant stakeholders and targeted communities will support implementation of project activities</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Stakeholders may fail to support project activities if they are not fully involved from project planning stage</td>
<td>Delay implementation of project</td>
<td>Carry out awareness campaigns. Hold stakeholder meetings to explain the project to the communities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adequate funding provided prior to start of the project</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Funding may be released late and inadequate to complete the project (e.g. due to costs increases)</td>
<td>Extended project timelines. Delayed outcomes. Reduced project activities</td>
<td>Explore various channels to secure resources. Consider alternative implementation approaches. Restructure project. Reschedule some activities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The political environment will remain stable</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>The political environment may become unstable</td>
<td>Some project areas may become inaccessible. Disruption of project activities. Delayed outcomes.</td>
<td>Defer project activities until conditions are suitable. Restructure project and choose areas which are least affected priority areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The country’s risk perception will not drive away potential investors; Zimbabwe is perceived as an unsafe investment destination, although in reality the contrary is true.</td>
<td>Medium</td>
<td>Zimbabwe is largely perceived as an unsafe investment destination, although the contrary is true. This</td>
<td>Failure to unlock investment for the upscaling of the project</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The legal framework will provide an enabling environment for project implementation. Negative perceptions about some laws such as the Indigenisation and Empowerment Law, although for the energy sector the law is relaxed and allows discretion of the line minister, could therefore drive away potential investors. The negative perception might derail implementation of the project. Awareness campaigns on the legal framework are necessary.

The country’s inflation rate will be contained. Macro-economic environment and currency policy instabilities; hyperinflationary pressures may reduce the value of the budget allocated. Lock the funds.

The implementation of the JP will not pose any reputational risk to the UN, rather it will reinforce the assistance to the Government of Zimbabwe in achieving the SDGs by strategically creating the much needed enabling environment for SMEs with special emphasis on women and youth.

10. Convening the private sector and engaging IFIs/DFIs

The JP will establish a National Climate and RE Investment Platform based on a multi-stakeholder interaction among the Government, United Nations, Public and Private Sectors, IFIs, Bilateral Funds, FDIs, and wider stakeholders. Regular forums will be conducted to facilitate matchmaking of bankable projects and financiers and pitching of projects to potential investors. They will also promote dialogue on how to improve investment conditions in the country. Private sector and other stakeholders will present their perspective on the main challenges hindering RE investments, what policy and regulatory action needs to be taken and where local capacities need to be strengthened to improve conditions for energy transition investments. This platform will also facilitate the development of a project pipeline of potentially bankable project proposals as well as promising project ideas and proposals at early conceptual stages, which may be prepared for potential investors.
The JP through the CFF, will provide an innovative structure for pooling public investments, facilitating a more coordinated approach which will act as packages of incentive measures that support economic activity, increased productivity, adoption of environmental best practices and strengthening value-chains. These packages can provide an attractive basis for private sector investment. Co-funding and co-investment, from the CFF, together with the private sector can help to unlock DFIs and IFIs due to the perceived commitment from both the government and the private sector.

Discussions are ongoing with the private sector and the Confederation of Zimbabwe Industries (CZI) aimed at understanding the investment climate in Zimbabwe with the view of finding ways of removing the investment barriers in RE. Going forward, the JP will engage more systematically the private sector networks such as business and industry associations. CZI will play a critical role as it has the convening power of bringing together the private sector to a platform where information can be exchanged and shared. In addition, the JP will facilitate and broker national and subnational level dialogue with the private sector, IFIs and DFIs and cooperation mechanisms. These platforms will aim to catalyse and incentivize sustainable private sector solutions and investments and to build sustainable and inclusive markets.

11. Leverage and catalytic function

Max 400 words

There is an opportunity to provide a demonstration effect for financiers at large of how a well-managed project with strong economic, social and environmental components and with sufficient patient capital can invest in a new business model that is more sustainable and environmentally friendly.

=> Indicate the expected/estimated co-finance leverage of the Joint Programme.

The initiative will trigger mobilization of additional finance including from national development bank (IDBZ), Government (Ministry of Finance), Green Climate Fund as IDBZ is in the process of becoming an accredited entity and private sector.

=> Indicate the expected/estimated private finance leverage of the Joint Programme.

The estimated private finance leverage is about 35%. There are already on-going discussions with key players in RE in the private sector. Distributed Power Africa (DPA), a subsidiary of Econet Group handling the energy sector has shown interest in the JP since their Ugusi concept that brings the RE to rural communities aligns well with our Expected Result 2. DPA will also be financing the establishment of some SMEs in-line with our Expected Result 3.

=> Describe the thesis around the potential replication of the solutions and results brought forth by the Joint Programme across other sectors or geographies.

Co-benefits of the programme will include economic benefits such as the creation of decent employment for most disadvantaged and left behind (women and girls), diversified economic activities of the communities including entrepreneurial opportunities in agriculture and other value chains due to availability of affordable and clean energy supply. Additionally, there will be reduction in GHG emissions as well as firewood savings. Health and well-being of community members will be preserved by switching to clean energy sources. Educational outcomes are expected to improve due to reduced need to fetch firewood for girls; which is typically a reason for girls dropping out of schools.
12. Technical support and seed funding

At the Inception phase, the inter-agency team will conduct baseline surveys, organize stakeholder meetings and workshops, with the view of (i) updating data and collecting first-hand information, (ii) refine the situational analysis and the problem statement, (iii) meet with and mobilise the communities and the key stakeholders, and (iv) define the detailed axes of interventions and their impact. UNESCO, UNWOMEN, UNDP and UNICEF will bring in cutting-edge technical support to accompany this preparatory process, through the global UNESCO Chair Networks, Category 1 Institutes and Category 2 Centres.

The full Project Document will be elaborated in consultation with all stakeholders - public, private, academia, and CSOs. There will be a need to hire a consultant for a period of 3 months to coordinate the above process. The organization of the stakeholder meetings will also necessitate some funds.

The amount of USD $200,000 will be required at the inception phase for the above stated activities.
This template should first be adjusted depending on who the partners are (and if they are confirmed), then printed, signed, and scanned. It should be uploaded at the very end of the on-line application.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Title of the proposed Joint Programme</th>
<th>Catalysing Investments in Climate and Sustainable Energy for productive use and the Achievement of the SDGs in Zimbabwe</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Country</td>
<td>ZIMBABWE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposed duration of implementation</td>
<td>48 Months</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overall cost</td>
<td>USD $18,639,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The amount requested from the Joint SDG Fund</td>
<td>USD $9,810,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Resident Coordinator**

Name: **Mrs Maria Gomes do Valle Ribeiro**

Lead UN entity: UNESCO

Name and title: Prof. Hubert Gijzen, UNESCO Regional Director & Representative for Southern Africa

Signature:  
Date:  

**Participating UN entity: UNWOMEN**

Name and title: Delphine Serumaga, UN Women Country Representative in Zimbabwe

Signature:  
Date:  

**Participating UN entity: UNDP**

Name and title: Madelena Monoja, Deputy Resident Representative Programmes

Signature:  
Date:  

GOVERNMENT ENDORSEMENT

At the end of the on-line application, the RC will need to upload a letter from the government endorsing the Concept note.

Where possible, the letter of endorsement should be requested from the Ministries of Finance/Economy or Prime Minister Office.
Annex-2 Theory of Change