

Overview of climate change and potential response actions in Zimbabwe



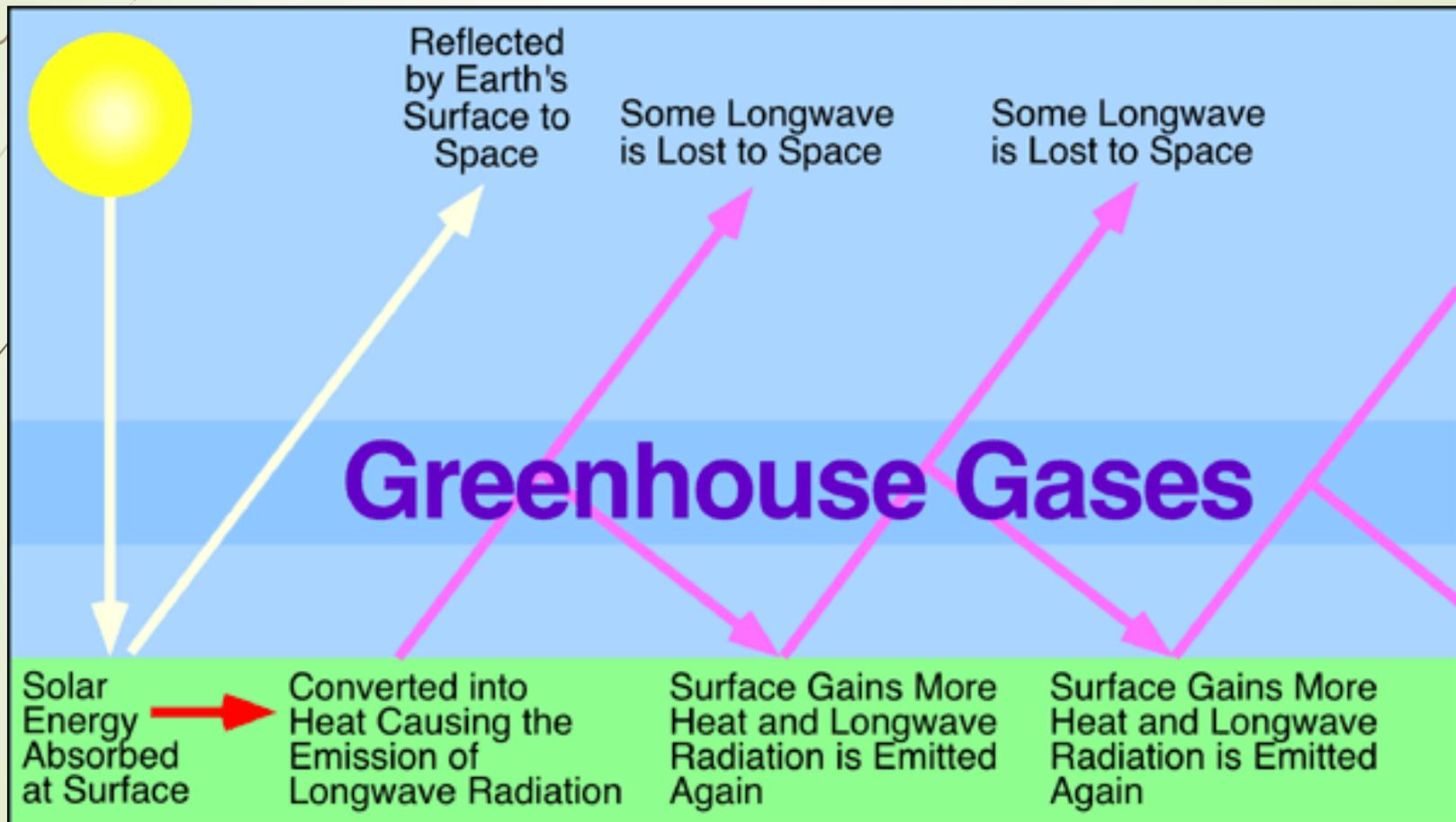
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The Greenhouse Effect and Climate Change





- 1992 - United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) – to achieve stabilization of greenhouse gas concentrations in the atmosphere at a level that would prevent dangerous anthropogenic interference with the climate system
- 1998 - Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC - sets binding targets for 37 industrialized countries and the European community for reducing greenhouse gas (GHG) emission.
- 2015 – Paris Agreement -, *in enhancing the implementation of the Convention, including its objective*, aims to strengthen the global response to the threat of climate change, in the context of sustainable development and efforts to eradicate poverty, (Art 2)



Climate Change Management Department

VISION

A climate resilient and low carbon Zimbabwe

MISSION

To promote sound and sustainable climate change,
adaptation and mitigation strategies and action
plans



Zimbabwe's National Climate Change Response Strategy

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, WATER AND CLIMATE



TRANSFORMATION

LOW CARBON FUTURE

-  Governance / Regulation
-  Economic system / Business model
-  Communication / Knowledge uptake
-  Tools / Models
-  Technology transfer



ADAPTATION & RESILIENCE

RESILIENT FUTURE

Government led interventions



In the process of providing the relevant policy, strategic and regulatory framework
Climate Policy, Renewable Energy Policy, Rural Energy Master Plan,
National Climate Change Response Strategy,

Programmes and projects imbedded within
the public sector investment programme
(PSIP)

Projects supported by development
partners – tend to be small scale demonstration projects



CSO led interventions



Largely donor funded with a bias towards adaptation and increased resilience rather than mitigation

Not profit driven and largely not bankable



Private sector led interventions

These are normally interventions that have to make commercial and economic sense

The interventions are sustainable as long as a profit can be realised from the venture

General trend towards ensuring that all mitigation projects make economic sense





Government Priority Response Actions



As in most developing countries, Zimbabwe's priority in terms of Climate change is biased towards adaptation

However, mitigation interventions that aid to the country's socio-economic resilience will be actively pursued



Nationally Determined Contributions



All countries were in 2015 required to submit their intended nationally determined contributions towards achieving the main objective of the UNFCCC

Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution focuses on reducing emissions in the energy sector by 33% by 2030

Conditional



Low Carbon Development Strategy



The government is crafting a low carbon development strategy.

meant to provide clear strategy towards monitoring, reporting and verification systems;

increase private sector engagement in meeting the requirements of the UNFCCC and Paris Climate Agreement



Thank You