

A decorative graphic on the left side of the slide features several green circles of varying sizes and several fragments of a Zimbabwean dollar coin. The largest fragment is a teardrop shape containing the text 'ONE DOLLAR' and a stylized 'Z' logo. Other fragments show 'BON' and a portion of the coin's edge.

Needs based Climate Finance in Zimbabwe

The Zimbabwean Coat of Arms is centered below the title. It features a shield with a green base, a white and blue striped top, and a red star above. The shield is supported by two brown antelope figures. A banner at the bottom contains the motto 'Unity is Strength'.

Chemist Gumbie
Nesbert Samu
Zimbabwe

Country experience in strengthening national institutions to be able to mobilize and access climate finance



- General limited awareness of human interaction with the climate system hence the current weak integration of climate change and financing in national development plans.
- Efforts to fully engage the institutions involved in finance which have potential to support climate finance have not been easy due to their limited understanding
- The coming of the GCF Readiness support US\$300K has assisted in bringing them to the discussion platform e.g. Ministry of Finance, Local banks and private sector.
- Riding on the Zimbabwe Constitutional Devolution Agenda for the inclusion of Climate change in Provincial and District Development Plans (GCF Adaption Planning Support)

Country Experiences in Strengthening National Institutions that have mobilised and accessed climate finance to date

- Environmental Management Agency (EMA) accredited as a National Implementing Entity for the Adaptation Fund -July 2019
 - IDBZ, Steward Bank FBC Bank are pipeline Entities for accreditation with the GCF
- IDBZ – being supported by WB and PW
- UNEP, UNDP, WFP

International Funding



- NDA Readiness-GCF UNEP -\$300 000 (Being Implemented),
- 2.NAP Readiness-UNEP \$3 million (Being Implemented)
- 3.Integrated Climate Risk Management for Food Security and Livelihoods in Zimbabwe -\$10m GCF-WFP (Approved)
- 4.DAE1: GCF: IDBZ Accreditation (USD 34,722 for entity support (PwC) in 2017

Challenges in accessing climate finance



- General low capacity to develop bankable project proposals across the respective sectors e.g. energy, industry, transport e.g. to come up with a GCF, multilateral proposals
- Challenges in collaboration among institutions in coming up with a good proposal e.g. NDA/ Min of Finance, Climate, industry etc.
- Requirements in for submitting a GCF proposals are too high and costly for developing countries for example GCF will need a full feasibility study
- Failure to commit to the reasonable co-financing esp for GCF
- Haven not adopted climate change budgeting
- Limited knowledge of other sources of climate finance beyond the traditional GCF, GEF and Adaptation Fund

Priority needs in financing climate actions.



Capacity building in proposal and project development

Funding of the Climate Change Response Strategy and the Low Emissions Development

Sensitization of Ministry of Finance and Economic Development to play their facilitative role in CF

Resources for Loss and Damage caused by extreme weather event ed Cyclones storms and winds (Cyclones Dineo, Idai)

Priority needs in financing climate actions.



Resources for Loss and Damage caused by extreme weather events e.g. Cyclones storms and winds (Cyclones Dineo, Idai)

Resources for Climate Smart Technologies, (Energy, Agriculture, infrastructure, Industry, Transport Waste)

Private sector engagement

Assist in setting up National Climate Funds to leverage international climate finance

Development of innovative finance mechanisms e.g. green bonds, blended finance

Facilitate regional approaches in mobilising climate finance

International Pipeline Funding



- .UNDP-CRIDF-GoZ Building Climate Resilience of Vulnerable Agricultural Livelihoods in Mzingwane, Runde and Save River Basins – \$30m (Submitted)
- .Promotion of climate-resilient lifestyles for rural families in Gutu, Mutasa & Shamva \$ 1 PPF
- .Strengthening local communities' adaptive capacity and resilience to climate change through sustainable groundwater exploitation in Zimbabwe (USD 10 million submitted to AF)
- GCF readiness Projects (US\$ 700 000 Submitted 31 Aug, 2019)

International Pipeline Funding



- 1. Leapfrogging Zimbabwe's market to energy-efficient refrigerators & distribution transformers - (400k) CTCN
- 2. Forestry sustainability studies and preparatory work for upscaling related work , 200k
- 3. Energy Efficiency Policy Development US\$ 120 000, submitted CTCN



THE REPUBLIC OF KENYA

LAWS OF KENYA

CLIMATE CHANGE ACT

Climate change legal instrument

- The establishment of some form of climate finance mechanism should be part of the proposed climate change legal instrument. The proposed climate change bill.
- Institutional, transparency and fiduciary arrangements should also be included. Required by international financiers.

Regional Priorities



- Regional Early warning systems
- Regional Climate Disaster Response Strategy
- Regional landscape approach to achieving multiple benefits and build synergies between climate change adaptation, mitigation and sustainable development.



Low Emissions Development Strategy

- Low Emission Development or Low Carbon Development is generally used to describe forward-looking national economic development that encompass low-emission and/or climate-resilient economic growth (IEA 2010)
- It is important to note that low emission development interventions focus on development first. The idea is to promote social and economic development and resilience - in a sustainable way.

Low emission development can be achieved through climate friendly and resource efficient technologies and investments



Low Emissions Development Strategy

- Zimbabwe is a developing country and has the opportunity to **get it right the first time** by embracing Low Emission Development Strategies (LEDS).
- It is one of the few Countries in Africa that has taken some strides in embracing LEDS
- The Process is fully embedded in Zimbabwe's National Development Framework



Low Emissions Development Strategy

- The activities covered under the LEDS built on mitigation measures which were identified by stakeholders over the last years (preparation of the NDC..) These activities were supported e.g. by WB CLIFS project; the LEDS support was provided by UNDP through funding from Government of Russia.

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Low Emissions Development Strategy

- The LEDS development process was based on a participatory approach delivered through workshops and technical meetings with the Technical Climate Change Working Group, broad consultations with the CSOs, private sector representations city councils etc.
- Detailed identification of mitigation measures included in the LEDS as well as modeling approaches applied were based IPCC sector categorisation (AFOLU -> stakeholders for forestry and agriculture), one day per IPCC sector
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Low Emissions Development Strategy

- The validation was done in one large validation workshop with the involvement of public and private agencies CSOs and development partners; this was complemented by a series of intergovernmental ministerial consultations;
- The LEDS was approved by all stakeholders

Thank You

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