



FACILITATIVE SHARING OF VIEWS

ZIMBABWE (BUR1)

Bonn, Germany

6 June to 7 June 2023





Presentation outline

Summary of BUR and recent development since the BUR submission

- ❖ National context
- ❖ GHG inventory
- ❖ Mitigation actions and effect
- ❖ Barriers and support needed and received
- ❖ ETF transition and implementation



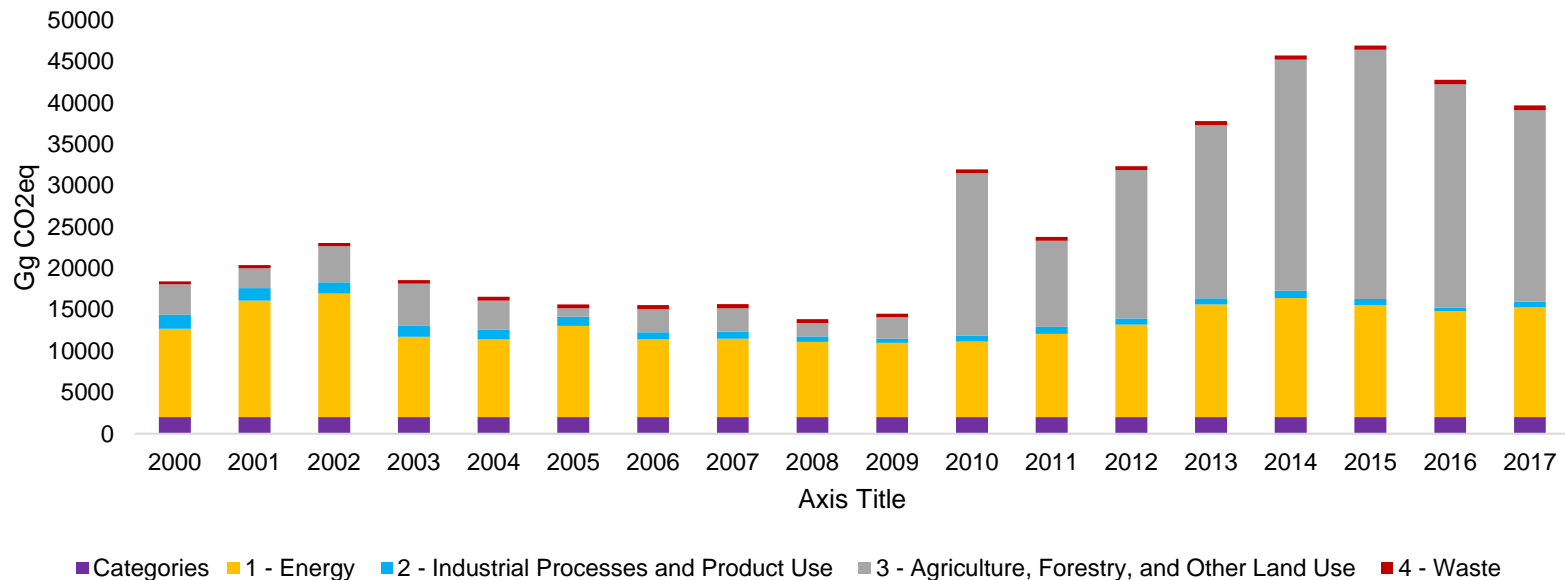
National context

- Compilation and submission of the BUR and National Communications is the responsibility of the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI).
- Technical expertise was sourced from the Forestry Commission; Universities, the Zimbabwe National Statistics Agency and local independent consultants.
- The MRV system is still developing. With the exception of the Forestry and Land-Use Sector, the government makes use of local independent consultants to provide expertise. Efforts currently underway to improve the MRV system include:
 - Development of GHG database,
 - Training of government officials in ministries responsible for different sectors
 - Capacity building for data providers in all sectors

GHG inventory (D, Sithole



Total GHG Emissions by sector (2010-2017)



- Total emissions in 2017 37,661.31 Gg CO₂eq, a 129.52% increase from 16,408.90 Gg CO₂eq in 2010
- Overall trend following country's economic performance
- The 139% jump from 2009 to 2010 is due to fire data obtained from 2010 onwards
- AFOLU and energy main contributors

- Improvements
 - Data completeness,
 - Data disaggregation
 - Quality of inventory

Mitigation actions and effects



National Context

- Vision 2030- Transform Zimbabwe to an upper middle-income economy by 2030
- National Development Strategy 1 (NDS1) 2021 to 2025 –
 - *Environmental Protection, Climate Resilience and Natural Resource Management as one of the national priorities & cross-cutting issues.*

National Policies & Strategies

- Revised NDC: 40% Reduction in the projected economywide 2030 BAU GHG per capita emissions
- National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS) (2014)
- The National Environmental Policy and Strategies (2009)
- National Climate Policy (NCP)-2017
- LEDS-2021

Sectoral policies and strategies

- Energy and transport : National Energy Policy-2012, National Renewable Energy Policy-2019, National Biofuels Policy-2021, System Development Plan-2017
- Industry: Industrial Development Policy (2021-2023)
- Waste: Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan-2011)

Mitigation actions

Sector	Mitigation measures	Type	Progress of implementation	Target
Energy	Batoka Gorge hydropower station	Renewable energy projectHydro	Feasibility studies completed	4,000,000tCO ₂ e q
	Zimbabwe biogas programme 800-Domestic 254-Institutional	Renewable energy programme-biogas	Institutional: 2021: 10 x 50 m ³ ; 1 x 200 m ³ ; 40 x 6 m ³ ; 10 x 9m ³ 2022: 8 x 50 m ³ ; 2 x 200 m ³ ; 45 x 6 m ³ ; 15 x 9 m ³ Total = 2505 m ³ installed capacity . = 104 kW	
	Harava Solar Park: 20MW AC ground-mounted solar PV	International Market mechanism: Renewable energy project-Solar PV	Feasibility studies completed	72,281 tCO ₂ e emission reductions per year
	ZFC Limited 5Mw Solar PV Plant	International Market mechanism: Renewable energy project Solar PV	Feasibility studies completed	8,390.63tCO ₂ e being displaced annually
	Electricity (Solar Water Heating) Regulations	Policy-regulation	Under implementation	
IPPU	N ₂ O abatement in nitric acid production	Project-GHG reduction	Feasibility and financial closure completed. Procurement stage	Reduce N ₂ O by 6.75kg/ tonne of nitric aid
FOLU	Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project	Project-Sustainable forest management	Under implementation	Reduction of 139,136.5 tCO ₂ per year
Waste	Integrated Solid Waste Management programme	Programme	Under implementation	Not estimated 6

Improvement in reporting

- Implementing effective QA/QC processes
- Collecting historical data to report consistent time series for all inventory sectors
- Applying IPCC splicing techniques to fill data gaps and construct a consistent time series for all inventory sectors;
- Reporting on methodologies and assumptions used to estimate emission reductions for mitigation actions
- Tracking progress of and reporting on the implementation of mitigation actions,
- Improving institutional arrangements to enable the collection of data and information from all sectors in order to facilitate the monitoring of the implementation of mitigation actions.
- Enhancing technical capacity on the use of mitigation analysis tools and models

Support received and needed (finance, technology, capacity-building)



Finance received

Finance mobilised	US\$ equivalent
Global Environmental Facility	10,832,000
Green Climate Fund	50,767,722
Climate Technology Centre and Network	950,000
United Nations Development Programme – Russia Trust Fund	900,000
United Nations Development Programme	2,900,000
Nitric Acid Climate Action Group	2,250,000
World Bank	1,500,000
Multi-donor Support	75,000,000
TOTAL	137,050,000

Support required

Area and Support Required	Cost
MITIGATION	
Ethanol blending	100
Solar water heaters	1,230
Energy efficiency improvement	60
Increasing hydro in our energy mix	5,000
Refurbishment & electrification of the rail system	1,106
Sub-total	7,496
ADAPTATION:	
Adaptation in the agricultural sector	26,175
TOTAL	33,671



ETF transition and implementation



- In 2022, completed a study on Nationally Determined Contribution Implementation Tracking with support from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency.
- Finalizing a GHG database management system that will enable data providers to directly provide data on an annual basis. Set to pilot in during the compilation of the NC5/BTR1 development phase.
- Development of templates to ease the collection of data to be used by focal ministries/government agencies.
- Data sharing agreements with data providers and government agencies.
- Training on the GHG inventory compilation for more than 50 experts covering all the IPCC sectors.
- Monitoring and evaluation system for adaptation developed under the NAP. Pilot phase to link with reporting NC5/BTR1 to commence 2023 to 2024.



Written questions and answers exchanged through FSV Portal

Questions received – 9- All answered

Parties that submitted questions

- New Zealand
- United States of America
- European Union
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Topics covered by the questions

- Mitigation actions and their effects
- Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity building needs
- National GHG inventories

Key takeaway

-More information should have been provided on actions being undertaken to improve reporting and transparency



1. Question by EU: Mitigation actions and their effects

- According to Zimbabwe's BUR1, the Zambezi Valley biodiversity project is expected to deliver important CO2 emission reductions and various other benefits. Could you provide some brief information on the current status of this project, such as first steps completed, or possible challenges encountered during the implementation of the project?

2. Question by EU: Constraints and gaps, and related financial, technical and capacity building needs

- In the section on financial support received, Zimbabwe explains that due to the absence of a climate tracking system, some resources flowing through other channels could not be captured. What are some of the challenges in tracking this information, and how could these challenges be overcome?

- As of 2022, project activities estimated to have sequestered 629,654 tCO2 out of a project target of 834,819, = 75.4% achievement.
- Challenges include wild fires, COVID-19, limited technical capacity by local officials and droughts affecting tree survival rates.
- Ensuring that all development partners and the private sector reports financial flows through the Development Projects Management Information System (operated by Ministry of Finance) which has component on climate finance reporting. Development of the system is complete and will be launched in 2023. Training will be required for climate change focal points in various government institutions.



3. Question by EU: National GHG inventories

- In its BUR1, Zimbabwe reported its GHG inventory for the first time using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories in all sectors. What were some of the challenges encountered when using these guidelines, and how were these challenges overcome?

- The main challenge was the low capacity of inventory compilers to use the guidelines and the 2006 IPCC Inventory Software
- Participating in UNFCCC GHG expert review training and CGE training assisted in improving capacity
- Peer reviews in organised central workshops

4. Question by New Zealand: National GHG inventories

- From the Technical Analysis, a GHG Inventory QA/QC plan has been included in Zimbabwe's CBIT project. New Zealand understands the CBIT project is currently being implemented. Could Zimbabwe please provide an update on the progress towards the GHG Inventory QA/QC plan? Identify what additional support, if any, is needed to progress the development and implementation of the plan?

- Zimbabwe is working on general QA/QC tools under the CBIT Project.
- Development of sector specific QA/QC tools and capacity building on the implementation and use of tools remains a gap



5. Question by New Zealand: Mitigation actions and their effects

- New Zealand was interested to read of the Zambezi Valley Biodiversity Project and understands the FAO ExACT tool is being used to track progress of the implementation of the project. Is Zimbabwe able to provide an update on the progress of this project? New Zealand is also interested in hearing of the co-benefits associated with this project, and whether they are also being monitored.

- Progress in implementing the project: Training for 4,127 community members; 11,492ha of woodlands restored; Integrated Land Management Plans produced and forest monitoring system established.
- Co-benefits being monitored in the implementation of the project are wildlife numbers, production of key non-timber forest products and the protection of watersheds.

6. Question by USA: National GHG inventories

- Zimbabwe notes in its BUR that it was able to apply Tier 2 methods to estimate emissions from cement production (Category 2.A.1). What kinds of institutional arrangements or research made it possible to derive country-specific emission factors and disaggregated data for this category? Does Zimbabwe plan to expand these institutional arrangements or research programs to implement higher-tier methods for other categories?

- Clinker data is required to report cement GHG emissions at tier 2
- Engagement with cement producers and guaranteeing data confidentiality led to cement companies providing clinker production data



7. Question by USA: National GHG inventories

- Zimbabwe notes it did not complete an uncertainty analysis due to the lack of information from activity data providers. Uncertainty analysis is one of the main areas for which Zimbabwe reports capacity-building needs. In the meantime, to gain experience in compiling an uncertainty analysis, does Zimbabwe plan to use suggested ranges or default uncertainty values from the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to perform uncertainty analyses for its next GHG inventory?

8. Question by USA: Mitigation actions and their effects

- Congratulations on submitting your first BUR. What specific emissions reductions actions do you anticipate implementing under the Low Emission Development Strategy (2020-2050)?

- Zimbabwe has adopted the default uncertainties in the 2006 IPCC Guidelines to compile the National Inventory Report under the Fourth National Communication to the UNFCCC

- Given the climate finance, the government wishes to implement all the actions. Higher priority is given to power generation, energy efficiency, agriculture and food security, sustainable forest management and waste management.



9. Question by United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: Mitigation actions and their effects

- Thank you Zimbabwe for the opportunity to comment on your BUR1. We commend you on the progress made across a range of sectors and note your actions around nitrous oxide abatement in the production of nitric acid. One of the indicators that you are using to measure progress in this space is the quantity of jobs created, disaggregated by sex.
- First, with reporting on this action getting underway last year, are you able to provide an update on the number of jobs created?
- Second, are there any plans to encourage the disaggregation by sex of jobs created across other projects and programmes in this or other sectors?
- Zimbabwe's Climate Change Gender Action Plan calls for gender sensitive implementation of projects in the implementation of the NDCs and the broader low emission development agenda.
- Nitrous oxide abatement is being carried out at the only plant Exact nitric acid in Zimbabwe hence the changes in jobs created disaggregated by sex have not changed much.
- Yes, there are plans to have sex disaggregated data across projects and programmes. This is part of the NDC and National Adaptation Plan Monitoring and Evaluation Framework.



Thanks to:

