

**ICAT Project in Zimbabwe
Project Closure Workshop Report**

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency – ICAT

ICAT Project in Zimbabwe Project Closure Workshop Report

Deliverable 17b

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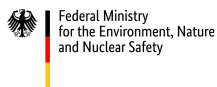
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PREPARED UNDER

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) project supported by the German Federal Ministry for the Environment, Nature Conservation, and Nuclear Safety, the Children's Investment Fund Foundation (CIFF), the Italian Ministry for Ecological Transition, and ClimateWorks



The ICAT project is managed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS)





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1. Introduction

The changing international policy regime related to fighting climate change is epitomized by the Paris Agreement which requires that Parties ensure that their reporting frameworks are updated and enhanced. The Paris Agreement, in enhancing the movement towards the achievement of the long-term goal of the Convention, requires Parties to the Agreement to conform to the new modalities, procedures and guidelines as detailed in Article 13, its related decisions and other related provisions of the agreement. The Enhanced Transparency Framework together with the implementation of Nationally Determined Contributions from the determining factors on whether or not a Party is making progress towards low emission development and building climate resilience.

From December 2020, with support from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) and assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme – Denmark Technical University Partnership (UNEP DTU Partnership) (now as UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre) and the Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA); the Government of Zimbabwe, Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry has been implementing the ICAT Project in Zimbabwe.

The Project aims to strengthen systems for informed NDC implementation and related policy assessments. The specific objectives of the ICAT Project in Zimbabwe were to:

- i. Conduct an in-depth study on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) implementation tracking for Zimbabwe;
- ii. Increase the local skills base in analysis of the GHG mitigation options for Zimbabwe through the use of the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model and assess its use for NDC implementation tracking;
- iii. Provide capacity building for domestic experts and government officials in applying ICAT Assessment Guides, and assess the Impacts of the National Renewable Energy and National Bio-Fuels Policies using ICAT guides;
- iv. Train local experts in key government institutions in use of the GHG database, data quality assurance and quality control.

The Government of Zimbabwe has concluded the implementation of the activities

aimed at achieving the above stated objectives. A project closure meeting at which the main deliverables from the project will be presented to key stakeholders was therefore required conclude the process. The project closure meeting brought together officials and experts who participated in the project activities as well as other key stakeholders to get summary presentations with key messages from the consultants. Participants were provided an opportunity to ask questions and make comments in plenary. The meeting was held on 21 March 2022 at Monomotapa Hotel in Harare from 0900 hours to 1330 hours. The closure meeting was held as a physical meeting with ICAT, UNEP CCC and ISPRA officials joining online.

2. Workshop Objectives

The objectives of the project closure meeting were as follows:

- To present to stakeholders, the results from each of the four deliverables of the project (NDC Implementation Tracking Study Report; Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO) training and recommendations implementation tracking; ICAT Impact Assessment Guides training and Impact Assessment of the Renewable Energy and Bio-Fuels Policies Report and; Report on the Database QA/QC Training).
- To discuss with stakeholders the proposed focus areas for Phase II of the ICAT Project in Zimbabwe.

3. Workshop Proceedings

The chair (Mr K.Ndidzano) welcomed everyone to the Project Closure Meeting. Members briefly introduced themselves including colleagues joining virtually. The Initiative Climate Action Transparency Director Mr H.Wuester commended the collaborative action between the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency and the Zimbabwe Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry. Emphasis was that data collected will be key and crucial in attaining climate change goals nationally and on a global scale. The data will be important in mobilizing resources, tracking and evaluating NDC implementation, and assessing impacts of bio fuels and renewable energy policy impacts. There were recommendations on the continued strengthening of and improved credibility of results, stakeholders capacity building at expert and lower levels and GHG inventory quality control. Upon conclusion, he considered a consolidated fruitful engagement with Zimbabwe and gave a word of gratitude to all stakeholders who supported the activities.

The Final report on Impact Assessment of the Renewable Energy and Bio-Fuels Policies (L. Makurumure)

- The policy impact assessment was provided with technical support from UNEP DTU Partnership. Train the trainer sessions were conducted with the consultant for both the Renewable Energy

Assessment Guide and the Sustainable Development Assessment Guide.

- In his presentation, the consultant emphasized that it is of utmost importance to understand the greenhouse gas reduction in relation to Sustainable Development. The policy assessment results demonstrated how elements such as technical approach and financial capabilities aid to the efficiency of a policy framework.
- Highlighted points were that shortage or depreciating supply of green fuels reduces the technical potential of policies put in place and the solution to this is to support more investors and players in the sector. In addition, the policy implementation depends on the resources available and technical capabilities.
- The report illustrates that while the country is on track to meet its NDC renewable energy targets, it was unlikely to meet the objectives as set out in the National Renewable Energy Policy and the National Biofuels Policy. Participants suggested that further policy incentives were required to encourage investments in the renewable energy sector such as providing investors with sovereign guarantees that they will access foreign currency needed to recuperate and repatriate at least their capital expenditure costs.
- The NREP and NPF have a positive impact on the following sustainable development goals: SDG 3 (Good health and Wellbeing), SDG7 (Affordable and Clean Energy), SDG8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), and SDG 13 (Climate Action) as the major SDG impact categories. The analysis recommends the development of a policy implementation tracking framework for monitoring reporting and verification of the policies during implementation to ensure transparency, accountability and contribution to adaptation.
- The final report on impact assessment is available from the Climate Change Management Department.



Figure 1: Engineer Makurumure presenting on the Impact Assessment of the Renewable Energy and Bio-Fuels Policies

Final Study Report on Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe (D. Nemashakwe)

- The Study Report on NDC Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe was done with technical support from Italian National Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA). The consultant made a presentation which highlighted that the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change guidelines are key in tracking Nationally Determined Contributions supported by other tracking tools like the GACMO and LEAP.
- It noted that there has been work on the development of monitoring, reporting and review framework in adaptation. There also has been work done on development projects management and engagements with the Climate Change Management Department in order to track climate finance.
- Challenges in NDC implementation include capacity challenges in terms of understanding requirements and reporting; policy gaps as some policies are not linking with climate goals; and limited coordination amongst government agencies, the private sector and CSOs.

Report on the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO) Training: Focus on the expert recommendations for the potential use of GACMO for NDC Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe (T. Marowa)

- The two local GACMO experts delivered the training while the UNEP DTU Partnership experts Joergen Villy Fenhann and Jingjing Gao gave, virtually, an overview of the support UNEP DTU provided and presented on the use of GACMO and on marginal abatement revenue curve respectively.
- Gaps and barriers and related opportunities for using GACMO in NDC tracking for Zimbabwe were identified and documented.
- The GACMO has various technologies which help, with proper scaling up or down, give the units penetrating, investment costs, annual costs, annual emissions reductions, and abatement costs. The presentation also highlighted the MRV gaps, opportunities and recommendations. GACMO can be used as a tool for assessing the economic potential of mitigation actions in association with detailed models for technical mitigation potential such as LEAP.

Strengthening QA/QC in the GHG Inventory Database under ICAT in Zimbabwe Project

- A QA/QC manual has been developed under the ICAT in Zimbabwe project with technical assistance from Daniela Romano of the Italian Institute for Environmental Protection and Research (ISPRA).
- The QA/QC manual provides guidance on how to use QA/QC facilities in the newly developed GHG inventory database system in Zimbabwe
- Effective use of the QA/QC features of the database system requires training that primarily includes structure of the database and basic knowledge of SQL

- Prerequisite for the QA/QC training is knowledge of GHG inventory compilation process. A training exercise was conducted for government officers towards the end of 2021 and recommendations for improvements of the database were provided by the participants.

Proposed areas of intervention for ICAT Project in Zimbabwe Phase II (2022 -2023) (T. Muhwati)

- The AFOLU sector contributes more than 50% of Zimbabwe’s GHG emissions (Zimbabwe’s BUR, 2017). The sector has projects of significance in the country’s 2021 Revised NDC. It is proposed that the ICAT project can support the training of all Forestry Officers who are expected to provide data on progress in afforestation programmes. In addition, private sector plantation players will also be trained. Discussions with the Forestry Commission at an advanced stage and discussions with Timber Producers Federations still to be done.
- The waste sector is a part of Zimbabwe’s Revised NDC. It involves local authorities, private sector players and CSOs. The use of the ICAT Non-State Actor and Sub-National Action Guideline to engage stakeholder in the four urban local authorities which are part of the NDC solid waste projects is proposed. Discussions with the relevant local authorities and stakeholders are still to be conducted.
- The implementation of gender sensitive actions is sighted in the Revised NDC as critical in effective implementation of the NDC. It is proposed that Zimbabwe can make use of the ICAT Stakeholder Engagement Guidelines in rolling out its National Climate Change and Gender Action Plan. Discussions with the Ministry of Women’s Affairs and the Gender Commission are still ongoing.

4. Way forward and Closing remarks

Participants highlighted the need to improve the climate related legislative and policy framework and indicated importance of technical capacities amongst other stakeholders such as the journalists. It is important to note the requirements of the NDCs implementation tracking and inclusion of main stakeholders. The way forward was for continued close collaboration with CBIT, the National Communications and envisaged UNDP support for selected transparency activities.

In his closing remarks, the Deputy Director for the Climate Change Management Department, stated that its vital that dedication remains an integral part of future collaboration with the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency. He thanked all participants, ICAT, the UNEP Copenhagen Climate Centre (formerly as UNEP DTU Partnership) and ISPra for the support provided to Zimbabwe.



Annex 1: List of Participants

Annex 2: Workshop Programme

Government of Zimbabwe
Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry

Initiative for Climate Action Transparency Project in Zimbabwe

ICAT in Zimbabwe Project Closure Meeting
21 March 2022

Time	Activity	Responsibility
0830-0900	Registration	MECTHI
0900-0920	Introductions	Deputy Director Climate Change Management Department - K. Ndidzano
0920-0935	Welcome Remarks by the Government of Zimbabwe	Permanent Secretary; Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry – M. Munodawafa
0935-0945	Remarks from the Initiative for Climate Action Transparency	Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT); Director – H. Wuester
0945-0950	Objectives of the Meeting	ICAT Project in Zimbabwe Coordinator – T. Muhwati, MECTHI
0950-1015	Final Report on the Greenhouse Gas and Sustainable Development Impact Assessment of the National Renewable Energy Policy and the National Bio-Fuels Policy.	L. Makurumure
1015-1030	Discussion	All
1030-1100	Health Break	
1100-1120	Final Study Report on Nationally Determined Contributions Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe.	D. Nemashakwe
1120-1135	Discussion	All
1135-1155	Report on the Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO) Training: Focus on the expert recommendations for the potential use of GACMO for NDC Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe.	W. Svinurai & T. Marowa
1155-1205	Discussion	All
1205-1225	Report on the Greenhouse Gas Database QA/QC Training: Focus on recommendations for effective implementation	A. Mhanda
1225-1235	Discussion	All



1235-1300	Proposed areas of intervention in ICAT in Zimbabwe Phase II (2022 -2023)	ICAT Project in Zimbabwe Project Coordinator – T. Muhwati
1300-1315	Discussion and way forward	All
1315-1330	Closing Remarks	Director; Climate Change Management Department
1330-1430	LUNCH	
	End of Programme	