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CONSULTATIVE WORKSHOP ON NATIONALLY DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS (NDC)
IMPLEMENTATION TRACKING IN ZIMBABWE

REPORT

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1. Introduction

The Paris Agreement (PA) calls on Parties to come up with, and periodically update/revise Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) towards meeting the greenhouse emission reduction goal of reducing emissions in holding the increase in the global average temperature to well below 2°C above pre-industrial levels, as well as to aim for the more ambitious 1.5°C target under the Paris Agreement. Zimbabwe is a Party to the PA.

Countries around the world are increasingly developing climate-related policies and strategies to address climate change and mitigate greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. While this trend is positive, policies and strategies will only be successful in meeting the climate challenge to the extent that they are fully implemented. Tracking the progress of diverse range of climate-related policies and strategies in a consistent manner has presented a challenge to analysts, advocates, and policymakers.

The reporting of progress under the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) together with reporting under the United Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) will be crucial to implement both, the UNFCCC, and the Paris Agreement.

Zimbabwe submitted its intended NDCs to the UNFCCC in 2015 and in line with the PA, is finalising the revision of its current NDC towards an economy wide NDC. Assessing progress in the implementation of the revised NDC will require the development of a tracking tool that is suited to Zimbabwe's NDC, institutional arrangements and national circumstances.

The Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project in Zimbabwe is supporting an in-depth study on Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) Implementation Tracking for Zimbabwe to inform:

- i. institutional arrangements.
- ii. proposed monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) procedures; and
- iii. data collection templates for all Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sectors (Energy/Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)/waste/Agriculture, Forestry and Land Use (AFOLU)).

Tracking the implementation of the NDC will require several key actors responsible for energy, IPPU, waste and AFOLU sectors. Therefore, consultations with stakeholders are critical towards the design and development of the NDC Implementation Tracking study report.

Against this background, a two-day consultative meeting was held, consisting of Officers in the Climate Change Management Department (CCMD), experts and the consultant, to understand the NDC Implementation Tracking landscape in Zimbabwe, assess the current institutional arrangements to NDC tracking in Zimbabwe and recommendations clearly defining the roles of different actors. The meeting will also seek to come up with recommendations for NDC Implementation progress indicators best suited for the Zimbabwean context.

2. Overview of the meeting

Meeting objectives

- Discuss on the potential format for implementation tracking of the revised NDC in Zimbabwe.
- Discuss potential opportunities and challenges to NDC implementation tracking in Zimbabwe.

Expected Outcomes

The expected outcomes from the consultative workshop should feed into the study on NDC Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe. The expected outcomes include the following:

- An assessment of the current institutional arrangements to NDC tracking in Zimbabwe and recommendations clearly defining the roles of different actors.
- Recommendations for NDC Implementation progress indicators best suited for the Zimbabwean context.

Funding:

The activity was funded by the “Initiative for Climate Action Transparency (ICAT) Project in Zimbabwe

3. Current institutional arrangements

The National Climate Policy acknowledges the need to enhance coordination of climate change interventions across sectors and stakeholders and aims to provide “an overarching framework to give the country basic principles and guidance” to implement climate policies and strategies (National Climate Policy, 2016). The National Climate Policy (NCP) Institutional Framework is the mechanism responsible for implementing the national climate policy, and where the head is the Cabinet Committee on Climate Change. The Green Climate Fund (GCF) Coordination Framework, which is a multi-stakeholder platform responsible for ensuring alignment of GCF activities with country priorities, implementation of the country programme, etc, is built upon the NCP Institutional Framework.

The Climate Change Management Department, in the Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry (MECTHI) is responsible for the coordination of NDC implementation and international reporting. Institutional responsibilities for implementation of the various adaptation and mitigation measures are spread across government ministries, local authorities, and private sector organizations.

A High-Level NDC Steering Committee, Government ministries, and NDC Technical Committees drawn from across public and private sector, including development agencies, UN Agencies, civil society, local government, and academia, are in place to drive NDC development, implementation and tracking.

The NDC Technical Committees are also embedded in the GCF Coordination Framework to provide their technical opinions in relation to the projects or priorities discussed.

4. Proposed roles of different actors

The NDC Implementation tracking is a multi-stakeholder approach which requires key institutions/focal points to have clear understanding of their roles and responsibilities in their respective sectors. Implementation tracking relies on an understanding of mitigation and adaptation policies and programmes, henceforth, relevant public and private sector entity shall play vital roles in this process to ensure transparency, accuracy, consistency, comparability, and completeness (TACCC).

Institutional responsibilities for implementation of the various adaptation and mitigation measures are spread across government ministries, local authorities, and private sector organizations. Table 1, below, extracted from the 2021 Zimbabwe Revised NDC Draft Report, shows a list of key institutes for NDC Implementation, which are also related to NDC implementation tracking.

| Sector | Name of stakeholder | Role |
|---------------------|--|--|
| Crosscutting | Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry | Co-lead of implementing agency |
| | Climate Change Management Department (CCMD) | Coordination of NDC implementation and international reporting |
| | Ministry of Finance and Economic Development | Co-lead of implementing agency |
| | ZimStat | Data on NDC MRV |
| Water | Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement | Co-lead of implementing agency-adaptation |
| | Local authorities | Adaptation/mitigation data provider |
| Health | Ministry of Health and Child Care | Co-lead of implementing agency - adaptation |
| Transport | Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development | Co-lead of implementing agency - Mitigation and Adaptation |
| Energy | Ministry of Energy and Power Development | Utility mitigation projects (large hydro -Zimbabwe Power Company), MRV data |
| | Zimbabwe Energy Regulatory Authority | Provider of Regulations, Tariffs and Activity Data (Petroleum including ethanol and biodiesel, coal, electricity) |
| | Ministry of Mines and Mining Development | Provider of AD (coal production and its secondary products) |
| | ZimStats | Data on NDC MRV |
| | Zimbabwe Electricity Transmission and Distribution Company | Reduction of transmission and distribution losses |
| | Rural Energy Fund | Provider biogas digester projects |
| IPPU | Ministry of Transport and Infrastructure Development | Mitigation projects in transport |
| | Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry – National Ozone Unit | Co-lead of implementing agency Data Provider (annual production data on Non energy products and use, ODS substitutes) |
| | Private companies | Data providers |
| | Industry Associations | Data providers |
| | Ministry of Industry and Commerce | Co-lead of implementing agency (Mitigation actions in industry) |
| AFOLU | Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Fisheries, Water and Rural Resettlement | Co-lead of implementing agency-Agriculture mitigation / adaptation |
| | Department of Research and Specialist Services (DR&SS) | Data provider and implementing agency |
| | Forestry Commission | FOLU Mitigation actions implementation |
| Waste | Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry | Mitigation actions and GHG activity data providers GHG activity and mitigation actions data providers |
| | Ministry of Local Government | |
| | Environment Management Agency | |
| | Local Authorities | |
| | Private Company Zimbabwe Sunshine Group | |

5. Proposed NDC Implementation tracking indicators

5.1 Opportunities, challenges, and recommendations towards NDC Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe

Whilst the Initial NDC (INDC) only covered energy-related emissions, Zimbabwe's revised baseline and mitigation target has been expanded to include emissions from all sectors, including industrial processes and product use (IPPU), agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU), and waste. This is a significant increase in ambition from the INDC.

The country has strengthened its mitigation contribution to be a 42% reduction in per capita GHG emissions below business as usual, a significant increase from the 33% reduction in per capita energy sector emissions included in the INDC. "Achieving this will require considerable support from the international community and the 42% target is conditional on such support being forthcoming and provided in a timely manner" (Revised NDC target draft report, 2021).

Below, picture no: 1, is a draft format for implementation tracking of the revised NDC targets developed by the consultant. The format identifies 8 pillars for NDC implementation tracking, guided by the IPCC sectors (AFOLU, IPPU, Energy and Waste). An example is illustrated in the format, to identify relevant documentation in the energy sector, where key policy plans can be categorized, action plans can be identified, and indicators matched to the actions and tracked/monitored.

A detailed potential format for NDC implementation tracking is attached in the annex section of the report, with information adopted from the World Resources Institute (WRI), Climate Policy Implementation Tracking Framework, Working paper, 2014.

Potential Format for NDC Implementation Tracking in Zimbabwe: Developed by the NDC Implementation Tracking Consultant

Relevant documentation

AFOLU
IPPU
Energy
Waste



- Renewable Energy Policy
- Bio-fuels policy
- Energy Efficiency policy; etc

- Low Emission Development Strategy

- National Communications | National Efficiency Energy Audits
- Greenhouse Gas Inventory Reports | National Inventory Reprts
- Biennial Update Reports | Biennial Transparency Reports
- ZETDC & ZERA Annual Reports

- Greenhouse Gas Abatement Cost Model (GACMO)
- LEDS Measurement Reporting and Verification (MRV)
- 2006 IPCC Guidelines | Low Emission Analysis Platform (LEAP)
- Development Projects Management Information System

- National Climate Act (Bill)
- Zimbabwe Stock Exchange (ZSE) S.I 34 of 2019, Part XXI, Sustainability Information and Disclosure

- Energy and Water Management Manual for Industrial Sector
- Public Investment Management (PIM) Guidelines & Sector Manuals

- National Climate Policy Institutional Framework
- Zimbabwe GCF Coordination Framework
- NDC National Steering Committee

- IDBZ - Climate Change Facility
- Rural Energy Fund (REF)
- National Climate Change Fund (Draft)

Picture No: 1_Potential format for NDC Implementation tracking in Zimbabwe; example of the energy sector: designed by Desire Nemashakwe, August 2021

The table below highlights the opportunities and challenges towards NDC Implementation tracking in Zimbabwe on adaptation and mitigation priorities.

| | ADAPTATION | MITIGATION | RECOMMENDATIONS AND POINTS TO NOTE |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| OPPORTUNITIES | Supports future iterations/review in NDCs | | The need to strengthen key Government ministries, department and agencies (MDAs) towards NDC implementation tracking |
| | Raises the profile of the NAP and the LEDS to create domestic and international buy-in | | Capacity building of climate change issues continues to be essential towards strengthening Climate Change Focal Points for NDC implementation tracking at national, subnational, and private sector levels |
| | Provides a leverage for prioritization of adaptation and mitigation priorities, and access to climate finance | | It is imperative to pursue awareness raising and regulatory measures across all sectors to increase confidence in stakeholders regarding data access, ownership and disclosure. |
| | Strengthens streamlining of Transparency, Accuracy, Consistency, Comparability and Completeness (TACCC) principles | | Policymakers and Political Leaders are an important vehicle towards strengthening adaptation monitoring, reporting and reviewing |
| | Identification of sources of data and information towards enhancing MRR and MRV on the implementation of adaptation and mitigation measures | | The National Climate Policy Institutional Framework is the mechanism responsible for implementing the National Climate Policy and is headed by the Cabinet Committee on Climate Change |
| | Existence of an institutional structure used to drive the climate change agenda through the National Climate Policy Institutional Framework | | More work required towards alignment of indicators and MRR/M&E frameworks of major donors with those of the NDCs adaptation component |
| | The Government of Zimbabwe is currently recruiting Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Officers into various ministries towards strengthening compliance of public sector projects and programmes against set targets and priorities. | | Develop South-to-South cooperation towards strengthening adaptation actions |
| | Zimbabwe has strong climate change policy frameworks, and continues to make strides to improve the current aspect through the ongoing development of a Climate Act (at Bill stage) and the National Climate Change Fund (NCCF) | | Strengthen national reports to include climate change indicators e.g., ZimVAC and ZIMSTATS |
| CHALLENGES | There's a lack of knowledges and skills from the recruited Monitoring and Evaluation Officers in Government. | Some policies do not have specific mechanism that obligates or incentivizes the technological or behavioural change that will in turn mitigate GHG emissions. | Policies, strategies, and frameworks must provide mitigation and adaptation indicators to improve trackability |
| | The absence of data for identified NDC implementation tracking indicators in public sector statistical agencies, e.g., ZIMSTATS | Lack of proper institutional arrangements and inconsistency in implementing entities | There must be balance of climate finance to equally support adaptation projects, providing flexible packages for uptake |

| | | | |
|--|--|---|--|
| | Lack of political will to support and strengthen MRR or M&E | Lack of disaggregated data; Lack of industry data by sub-category and a lack of a standardized data collection system | Activation and strengthening of key legal instruments such as the Climate Act and Zimbabwe Stock Exchange, Statutory Instrument (S.I) 134 will become key building blocks towards NDC implementation tracking |
| | The various MRR and M&E systems which are project or programme based, designed without consideration of NDC targets or Government priorities. | Lack of capacity to prepare the energy balance timeously to meet the NDC tracking timelines, and of BUR and NIR | Global climate finance windows must be fully utilized for the country to tap into available and accessible climate funds |
| | Coordination of the climate change agenda lacks adequate coverage at subnational and community levels as there are no resource persons to monitor work on a continuous basis | Lack of capacity to manage waste to energy projects (Poor tariff system; poor financial position of the off taker; | The need to create incentives for private sector participation, focusing on maintenance and replacement of equipment used to monitor mitigation abatement interventions to reduce the cost and increase the appetite from private sector |
| | Limited capacity towards institutional strengthening because of a limited human resource base | Lack of regulations in biodiesel production, including lack of feedstock | Iterative processes are the initial steps towards developing strong policies, strategies, etc culminating in projects that align with sector priorities |
| | Some policies do not have specific mechanism that obligates or incentivizes the technological or behavioural change that will in turn advance adaptation actions. | Lack of fuel efficiency, awareness raising, road infrastructure, and lack of cycle tracks | Completion of transitions or understanding of roles of key adaptation and mitigation interventions between ministries, departments and agencies is important towards sustainability of NDC implementation tracking |

Table No: 2_Highlighting opportunities, challenges, and recommendations towards NDC Implementation tracking in Zimbabwe on adaptation and mitigation priorities.

5.2 Key highlights of the Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Mainstreaming in Urban Local Authorities, 14-16 December 2020, Bulawayo, relating to NDC Implementation tracking.

The workshop was conducted by the Climate Change Management Department, with funding from United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and Green Climate Fund (GCF) funded NAP project and consisted mainly of stakeholders in the waste sector (local authorities, civil society, government ministries, departments, and agencies). The key objectives of the workshop relating to the NDC Implementation Tracking were:

- i. To raise awareness on climate change: causes, impacts, mitigation, adaptation, support facilities; and national reporting requirements
- ii. To raise awareness on the country's NDC, LEDS and its MRV framework to enable integration into local authority planning

Some key issues emerged from the workshop relating to the challenges faced by local authorities in trying to comply to NDC Implementation Tracking, which include, but not limited to the following: That:

- units of measurement for waste sector are different amongst local authorities.
- the characterisation of waste based on IPCC guidelines is not followed by local authorities as they lump all into one characterisation.
- integration of data collection forms with similar details should be consolidated to reduce redundancy.
- the high cost of procuring weighbridges results in most local authorities providing data estimates and not actual data.
- provision of data collection templates enables localized data collection to capture the required information.
- there's no prioritization of climate change in the Local Environmental Action Plans (LEAPS) of local authorities.
- The Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (ISWMP) has not been followed by many local authorities due to the continuation of the traditional system of generation, storage, collection, transportation, and disposal of waste.

Group discussions were employed to obtain as much information from stakeholders regarding the gaps and recommendations regarding the IPCC guidelines. The following table shows some of the key comments from the workshop:

IPCC guidelines key category sessions: Gaps and Recommendations

| Category | Challenges | Recommendations |
|-----------------------------------|--|---|
| Solid Waste Disposal | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Parameters measured by local authorities are aggregated whilst IPCC guidelines requires disaggregated data. -There's a shortage of weighing equipment to measure weights. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Localizing data collection templates and cooperate in IPCC reporting requirements. -Approximating weight of waste and procurement of self-weighing trucks |
| Wastewater treatment Discharge | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Flow meters from sewage treatment are broken down. -Units for biological oxygen demand (BOD) are available in mg per litter whilst IPCC reporting requirements require kg/cap/year. -Waste stabilisation ponds are overloaded and inefficient | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Repairing inefficient flow meters. -Using equations to convert material units, bring compliance to IPCC guidelines. -Repairing/replacing waste stabilisation ponds |
| Hazardous Waste | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Some incinerators are inefficient or not working. -Hospitals dispose waste without measurements and reporting. -Approximation of waste is done due to lack of equipment for more accurate information. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Fostering collaborations with institutions in the jurisdiction of local authorities. -local authority budget prioritization or technical assistance to capture data that is not recorded through the set channels and interpolate missing data. |
| Incineration | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Incinerators broke down and some local authorities made agreements with institutions with incinerators for their incineration to take place. -Incineration records are inaccurate and inconsistently entered and some data is missing. -Lack of infrastructure to quantify waste incinerated and GHG emissions recorded. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Centralising waste information systems across Government entities. -Skills capacitation for waste quantification. -Sectorial approach for data collection, harmonization, and publishing. |
| Population | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -National Census was conducted in 2012 and now the statistics are outdated. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -ZimStats has population growth models in which they will factor in adjustments to suit the current socio-economic environment. |
| Biological treatment (composting) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lack of scales to assist approximation of composts. -Absence of separation of waste at source to disaggregate composting material. -Most composts are in household's backyard, and it is difficult to access all of them, as they do not have a centralised place to verify their location. -Most of the waste is collected using one bag and estimates must be used to estimate approximated disaggregated data. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Uncertainty analysis for estimated quantities. -Innovative ways to account for waste separated at source. -Use of models and frequent visits at prospective sites that deal with composts. |
| Biological treatment (anaerobic) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -biogas systems have broken down. Lack of adequate instruments to measure methane production | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -net metering of biogas plant. -education on biogas digesters |

Table No: 3_ Showing IPCC guidelines key categories, including Gaps and Recommendations noted by stakeholders.

