

Outline

1. SDGs

2. Background and Context

3. Opportunities & Recent Climate Change Dvpts

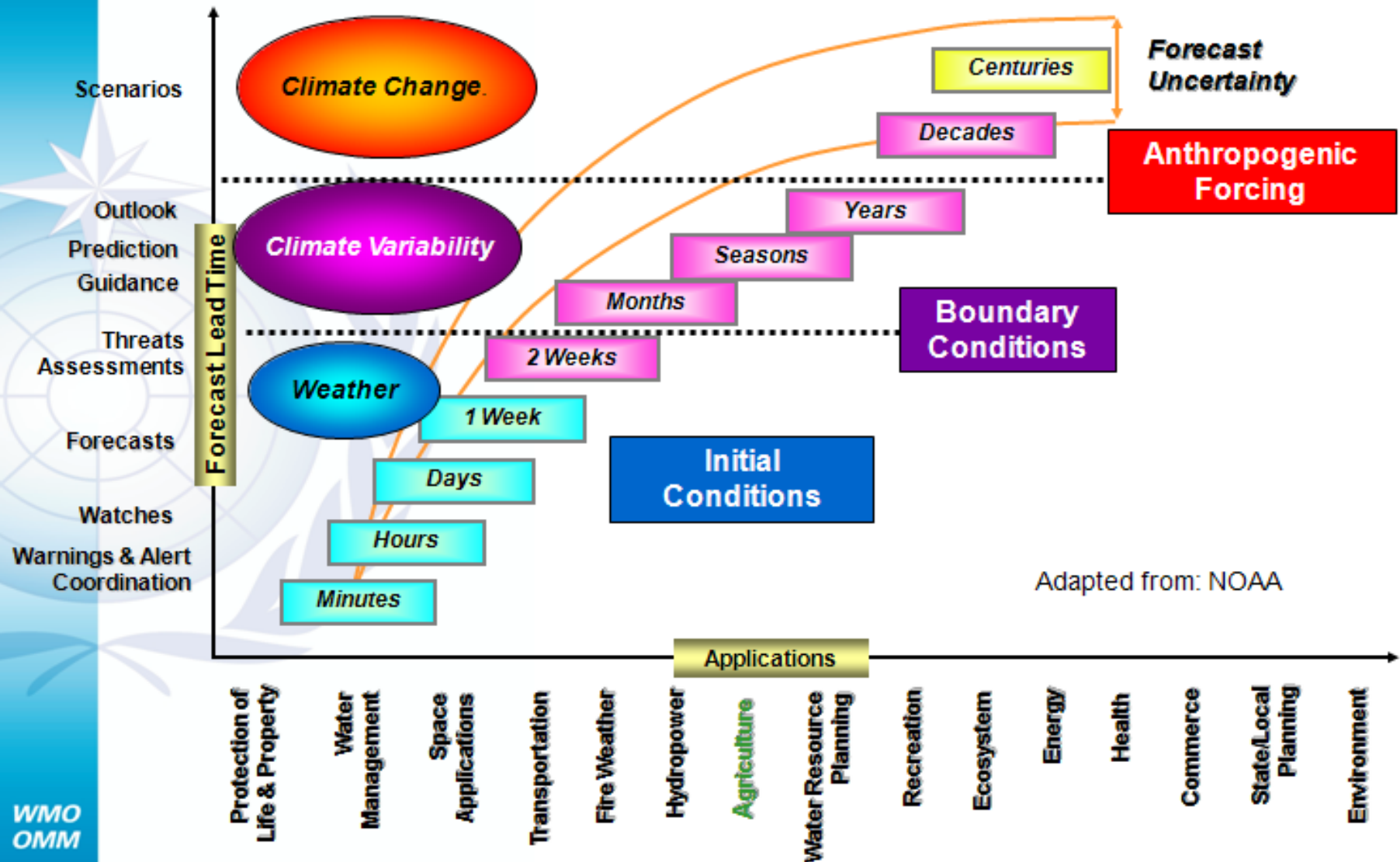
- ✓ *National Plans (ZIM ASSET)*
- ✓ *Nat C Change Response Strategy, Climate Policy*
- ✓ *Climate Change Management Department*
- ✓ *MEAs and UNFCCC related mechanisms such as*
 - CTCN, GCF
 - INDCs, REDD+
 - AF, SCCF, NAPs, GEF
 - NAMA, BUR etc

4. Highlights & Extracts from the above

17 SDGs, 169 targets & 304 compliance indicators

1.
2. End hunger, achieve food security andpromote sustainable agriculture
3. ...
4. ...
5. Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all
6. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all
7. ...
8. Build resilient infrastructure....
10. ...
11. Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable
12. ...
13. Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts
14.

A Seamless Prediction and Services Framework



Zim's pro-Dvpt Climate Approach

- Zimbabwe ratified the UNFCCC and committed to deal with Climate Change As part of its commitment to this global cause including:
 - *protecting the climate system for present and future generations*
 - *on the basis of equity, CBDRs and respective capabilities.*
 - ***The country's main thrust remains adaptation and poverty reduction***
 - *The country has vast potential for renewable energy (INDCs)*
 - Thus 'strategic' mitigation presents a good opportunity for low carbon dvpt
- ✓ **Developed a National Climate Change Response Strategy**
- ✓ **Created MEW & Climate as well as a Climate Change Management Dept in 2013**
- ✓ **Now developing a National Climate Policy**
- ✓ **Developing INDCs in compliance of the Int'l requirements towards COP21**
 - ✓ ***Focusing on strategic beneficial mitigation actions, adaptation & enablers such as Technology***

Target which CTCN may ride on..

CTCN Opportunity to:

- decouple climate variations and agriculture /other sensitive sectors,
- improve the country's low carbon development & climate resilience.
- Reduce over-reliance on rain-fed agric through:
 - *strategic damming for irrigation water during drought*
 - *Supporting Climate Smart Agriculture*
 - *irrigation infrastructure and water conserving practices*
- Improving infrastructural robustness
- mainstream climate change into key development sectors
- Impact Behaviour change & efficient resources utilisation especially energy
- Promotion of National and household level Insurance against climate vagaries

CTCN: From the Paper to the Ground!

Opportunities, gaps, constraints and Technology Needs have been proposed by:

1. *Capacity Needs assesment available*
2. *Technology Needs Assesment.*
3. *NCCRS need operationisation.*
4. *ZimASSET and national outcomes and actions (e.g.Projects/plans*
5. *National Communications to UNFCCC Technology Transfer*

Other critical ongoing processes

1. *INDCs- being compiled August 31, 2015*
2. *GCF - readiness application sent recently*
3. *Climate Policy – being developed target August 31, 2015*
4. *REDD+ needs assesment starting in July*
5. *NAPs process , NAMAs &BuRs to be initiatedsoon*

Technologies have to be easily accessible and as much as possible there must be local capacity to develop the technologies using locally available resources incl human for ownership

Green Climate Fund Readiness and Preparatory Support Proposal

Country (or region)	Zimbabwe
Submission date	(23/06/2015)
NDA or Focal Point	Washington Zhakata
Date of NDA/FP designation	(23/01/2015)
Contact point <i>(the person who will be responsible and accountable for this request)</i>	<p>Name: Washington Zhakata Position: Director; Climate Change Management Department; Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate Email: climatechange@environment.gov.zw washingtonzhakata@gmail.com Tel: +263 4 701681/3 Mobile: +263 773 069 438,</p> <p>Name: Mr. Elisha N. Moyo (Alternate) Position: Principal Climate Change Research Officer Email: enmoyo@gmail.com</p>
Readiness area/s	<div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1. Establishing and strengthening National Designated Authorities (NDAs) or Focal Points</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 2. Strategic frameworks for engagement with the Fund, including the preparation of country programmes</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 3. Selection of implementing entities or intermediaries, and support for accreditation</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4. Initial pipelines of programme and project proposals</div> <div><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 5. Information Sharing, experience exchange and learning</div>

Nat Climate Change Response Strategy

Water Development Issues

ASPECT	CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES FOR THE WATER SECTOR					
THEME	Water Development Issues					
STRATEGY	a) Develop, rehabilitate, maintain and protect surface and groundwater resources.					
ACTIONS	Action	Indicative Time Frame	Lead Agency	Co-operating Agencies	Potential Source for Resources Mobilisation	Estimated Costs
A1	Rehabilitate existing storage and distribution infrastructure.	Short term to long term	MEWC (ZINWA)	Local Authorities; DDF; MF; Developmental Partners; Catchment Councils; Sub-catchment Councils	Government Treasury; International Cooperating Agencies; UN Agencies; SADC; Multi-Donor Funds; Local Financial Institutions	USD 1 billion
A2	Complete dams under construction and develop groundwater sources.	Short to long term	MEWC (ZINWA)	Local Authorities; DDF; MF; Developmental Partners; Catchment Councils; Sub-catchment Councils	Government Treasury; International Cooperating Agencies; UN Agencies; SADC; Multi-Donor Funds; Local Financial Institutions; Private Sector; PPPs	Surface water USD 1 billion Ground water USD 250 million
A3	Construct inter-catchment transfer infrastructure.	Medium to long term	MEWC (ZINWA)	Local Authorities; DDF; MF; Developmental Partners; Catchment Councils; Sub-catchment Councils	Government Treasury; International Cooperating Agencies; UN Agencies; SADC; Multi-Donor Funds; Local Financial Institutions; Private Sector; PPPs	USD 500 million
A4	Revive the policy of one medium dam per Province per year.	Short-term	MEWC (ZINWA)	Local Authorities; MF; Developmental Partners; Catchment Councils and Sub-catchment Councils	Government Treasury; International Cooperating Agencies; UN Agencies; SADC; Multi-Donor Funds; Local Financial Institutions	USD 5 million

Making use of Int'l Opportunities - INDCs

Planning and implementation of adaptation actions on a sectoral basis

	Actions	Capacity requirements	Technology requirements	Finance requirements
<i>Water</i>				
<i>Food</i>				
<i>Health</i>				
<i>Coastal areas</i>				
<i>Infrastructure</i>				
<i>Ecosystems</i>				
<i>Other (unspecified)</i>				

From Nat. Plans- ZIMASSET

Sector Key Result Areas	Sector Outcomes	Sector Outputs	Strategies	Lead Institution
Grid Reinforcement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased power access to rural households and institutes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Substations constructed and existing ones upgraded Grid expansion in rural areas completed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Intensify the rural electrification programme. 	Ministry responsible for Energy
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased usage of alternative forms of energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Biogas digesters programme for institutions, households and farms implemented; 1 250 biogas plants installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Select institutions and households; Engage and capacitate biogas digesters constructors; Construct the biodigesters. 	Ministry responsible for Energy

Sector Key Result Areas	Sector Outcomes	Sector Outputs	Strategies	Lead Institution
Renewable Energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased usage of alternative forms of energy. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mini-hydro Programme for Integrated mini-hydro schemes initiated and functional by 2015. Solar energy 100 MW solar plant initiated and installed. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Initiate programme for Integrated mini-hydro schemes; Flight adverts for investors; Select investors; Monitor construction of the mini hydros; 	Ministry responsible for Energy

4. Energy and Power Supply

Sector Key Result Areas	Sector Outcomes	Sector Outputs	Strategies	Lead Institution
Fuel Supply	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased fuel supply in the country. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Bio-fuels E10, E15, E20 and E85 Blended fuel produced; Pipeline Capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A drag reducing agent introduced; Pumping capacity increased; A second pipeline from the Port of Beira to Harare constructed; Negotiations on the construction of the second pipeline concluded. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Study the feasibilities of blending at these ratios; Develop a bio-fuels policy; Produce legislation for blending at these ratios; Introduce a drag reducing agent; Initiate studies on the construction of the second pipeline; Carry out feasibility study for the pipeline. 	Ministry responsible for Energy Ministry responsible for Transport
Power Generation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased access to electricity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Existing Plants refurbished Internal power generation increased by 300MW by December 2015. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refurbish existing power infrastructure; Restore operational efficiency Intensify Demand Side Management (DSM) measures; Install statistical meters; Implement cost-reflective tariff; Negotiate for more power imports; Complete installation of pre-paid meters. 	

Sector Key Result Areas	Sector Outcomes	Sector Outputs	Strategies	Lead Institution
Energy Efficiency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reduced load shedding; Improved revenue collection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy conservation/Demand side management Ripple control system resuscitated and extended; Energy efficiency strategy formulated and functional; 800 000 prepaid meters installed in households and commercial entities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Energy efficiency strategy formulated and functional; Source financing; Procure and complete meter installation. 	Ministry responsible for Energy



Power related Challenges & Possible Solutions

Challenges	Possible Solutions
Perceived high country risk which increases the cost of capital	
Obsolete plant and equipment	Hwange Life Extension and Small Thermals Repowering projects
Capital raising for operations and new projects/ Lack of local capital for financing	Working with financial consultants and approaching local, regional and international banks
Demand of power exceeding supply	Embarking on a number of Major Capital Projects
Lack of clear policy guidelines	
Absence of long term financing	

Asante ! Thank You ! Merci ! شكرا !



Heavy rains to continue: Met Dept
Rainfall normal: Met
Cabinet to meet over dry spell
Brace for heavy rains, says Met Offi
Vacate homes to avoid floods: Met Office
Dry spell forces tobacco growers to reap early
Hailstorm leaves 54 Muzarabani families
Better season for Sadc forecast
Experts predict normal to above normal rains
Hailstorm destroys schools
Farmer dies after hailstorm hoax

