

Zimbabwe's Low Emission Development Pathway

Presented by

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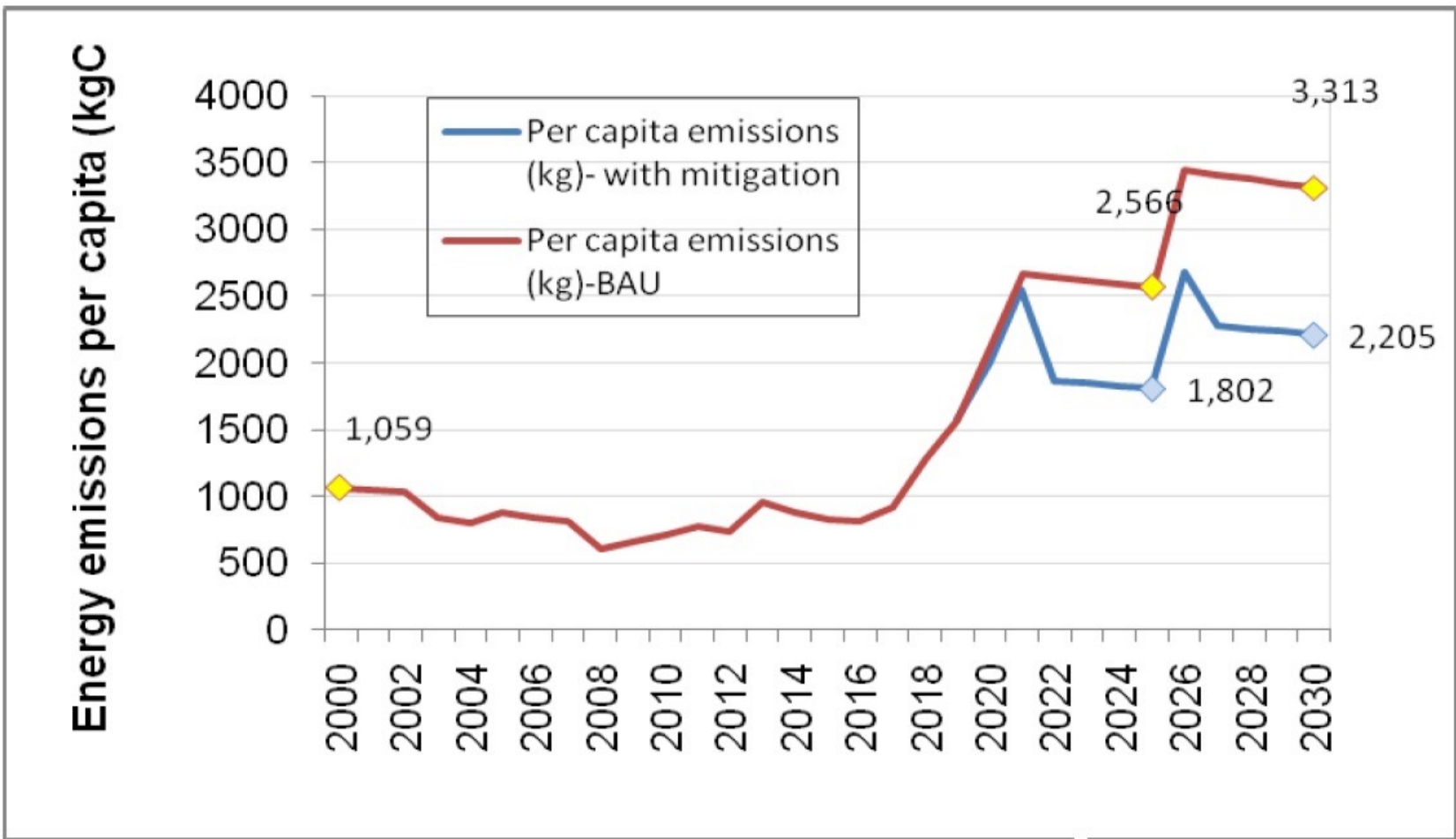
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Zimbabwe's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

- A conditional 33% per capita energy sector GHG emission reduction target by 2030,
- To be achieved through Renewable Energy, energy efficiency and Climate Smart Agriculture (CSA),
- Conditional on means of Implementation finance, tech dev and transfer and related trainings,
- The submitted mitigation projects were renewable energy and energy efficiency-



Emissions per capita trends with and without mitigation interventions (INDC, 2015)

NDC Implementation Framework and MRV

- World Bank supported development of the NDC Implementation Framework mainly to:
- Further analyse scenarios and cost them;
- Highlights key actions for effective implementation of NDCs such as financing models , capacity building for key sectors e.t.c;
- Presents the energy sector MRV Framework to guide subsequent sectors;
- Identifies key players in the implementation of NDCs.

Choice of mitigation projects under Mitigation Scenario 1 and Scenario 2

		Scenario 1 All mitigation projects	Scenario 2 Prioritized projects
Electricity generation	Municipal biogas	^	^
	Solar PV mini-grids	^	^
	ZPC large-scale solar	^	
	Batoka hydropower	^	^
	Devil's Gorge hydropower	^	
Industry	EE program	^	^
	Electric motors	^	
Transport	Biodiesel program	^	
	NRZ Rail elec.	^	
Agriculture	CSA solar pumping	^	^
	CSA bio-digesters	^	^
Commercial & residential	Solar water heating	^	^
	Rooftop Solar for SMEs	^	
	Off-grid solar	^	^
	LED and solar lighting	^	
	EE lighting program	^	

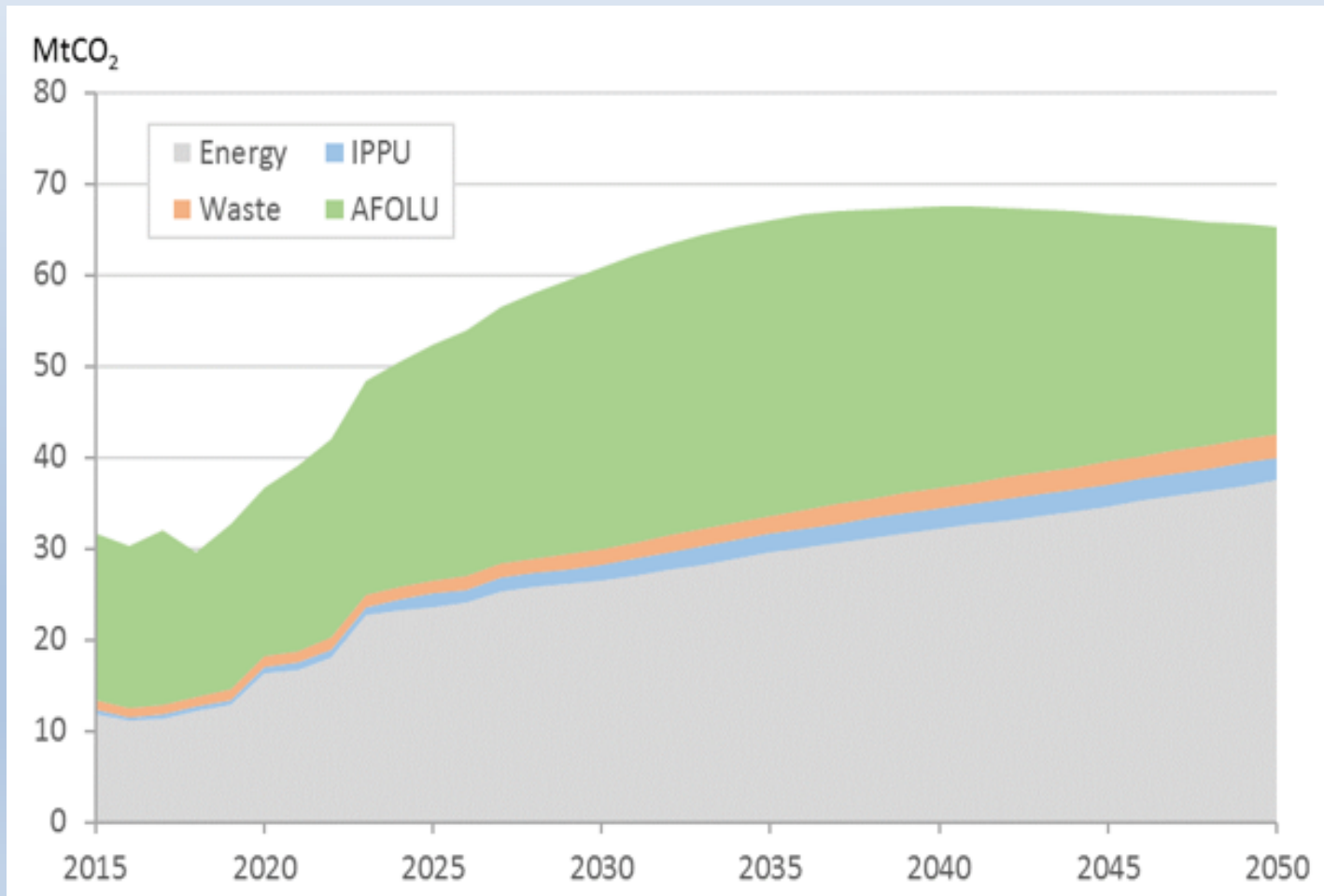
OVERVIEW OF LEDS

- LEDS covered GHG BAU and potential mitigation options for the IPPC sectors
 - Energy (building on the NDC implementation project supported by the World Bank)
 - Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU)
 - Agriculture Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU), and
 - Waste
- Financing Strategy for the mitigation options

Business as Usual (BAU) GHG emissions projection

Based on GHG inventory GDP forecasts and sectoral assumptions

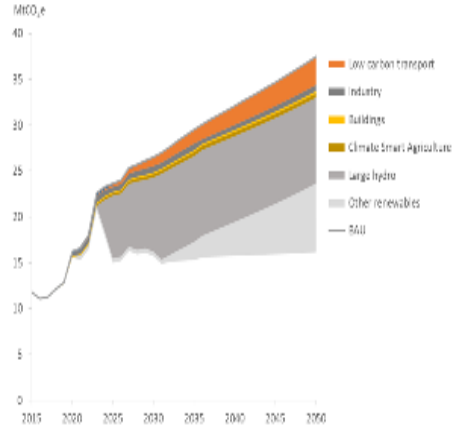
Economy wide BAU Scenario



Sectors GHG mitigation options and economic viability

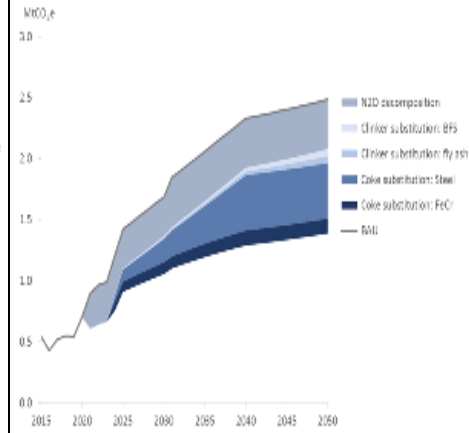
Energy sector GHG Mitigation Potential

Figure 4: 12% emissions projections from energy use under BAU and with mitigation



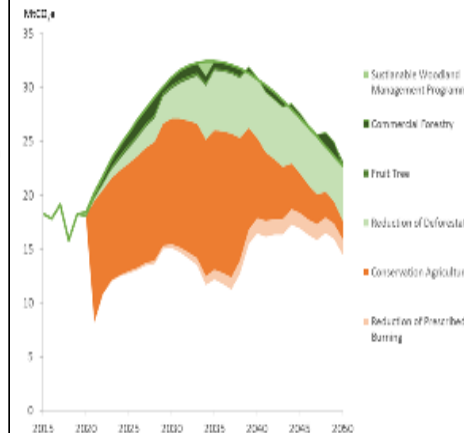
IPPU GHG Mitigation Potential

Figure 10: GHG emissions projections from IPPU under BAU and with mitigation



AFOLU Mitigation Potential

Figure 17: GHG emissions projections from AFOLU under BAU and with mitigation



Waste Sector GHG Mitigation Potential

Figure 21: GHG emissions projections from waste under BAU and with mitigation

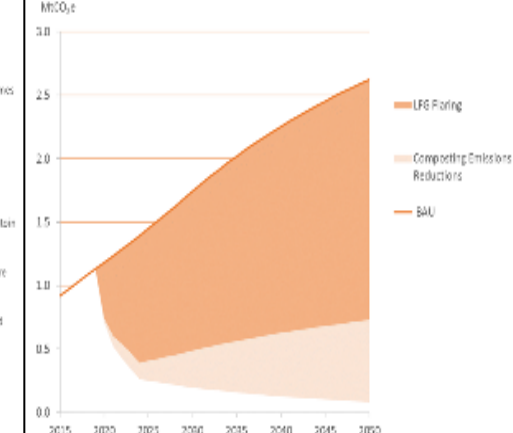


Figure 16: Marginal abatement cost curve for energy use, 2030

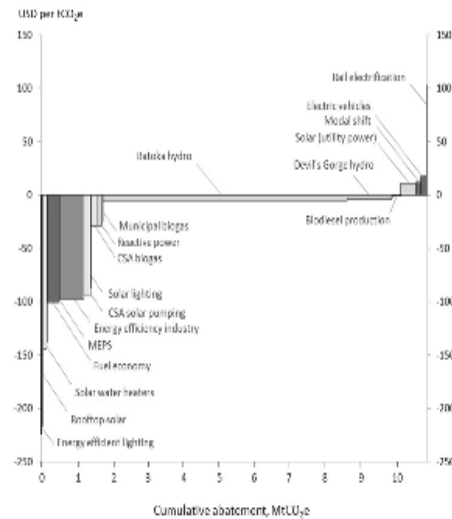


Figure 18: Marginal abatement cost curve for AFOLU, 2030

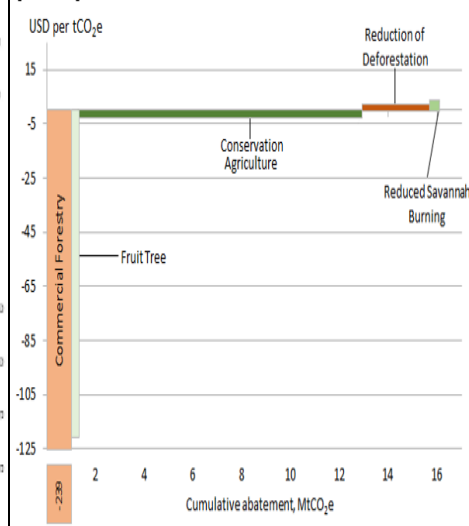


Figure 18: Marginal abatement cost curve for AFOLU, 2030

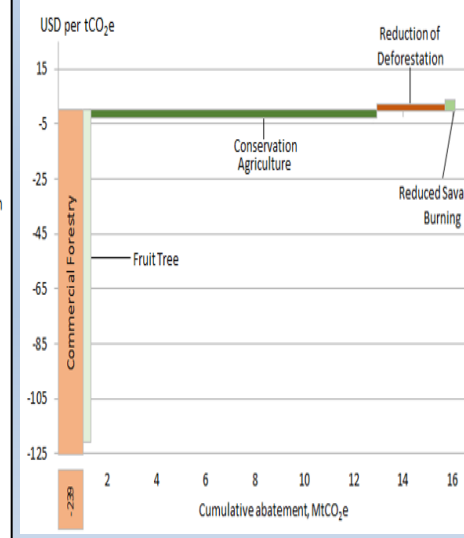
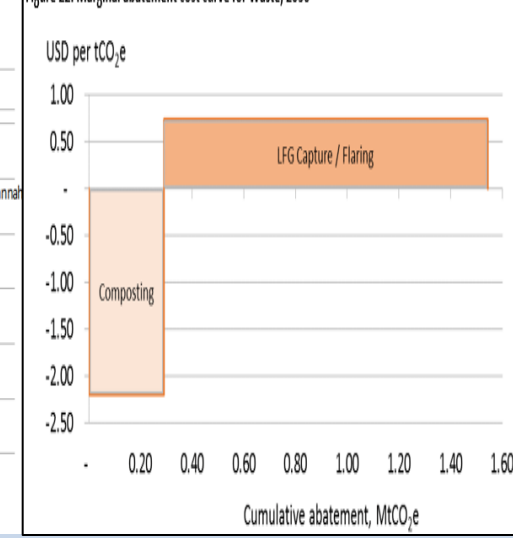


Figure 22: Marginal abatement cost curve for Waste, 2030



Summary Mitigation Scenario for all sectors

- Mitigation scenario over all IPCC Sectors
 - Reduction of 52.7% of BAU emissions by 2030 and 49.7% by 2050

Figure 25: Economy wide MIT Scenario

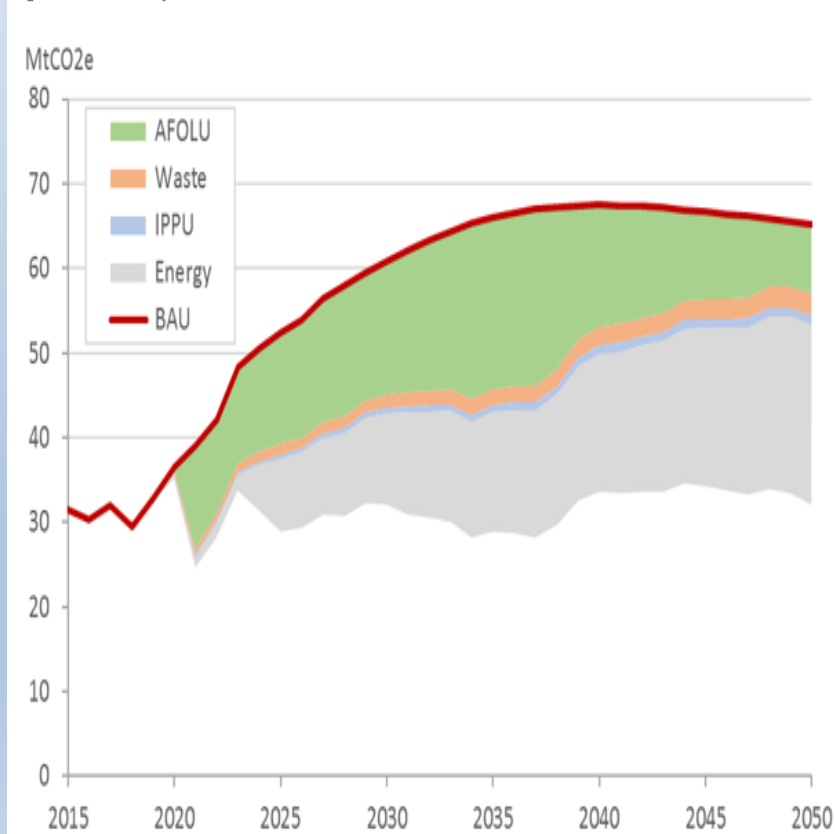
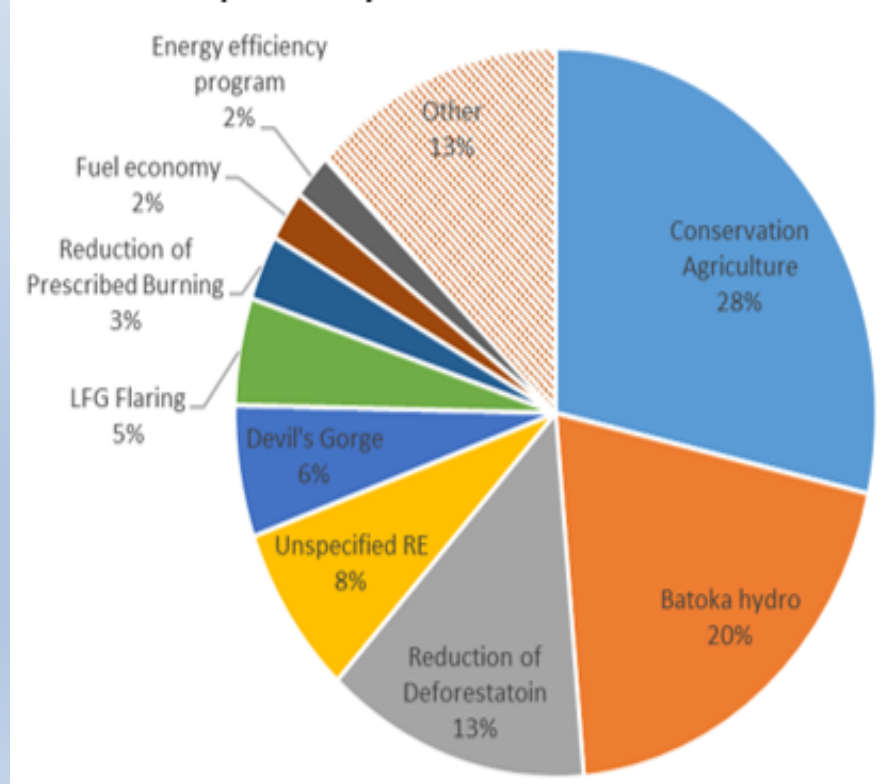
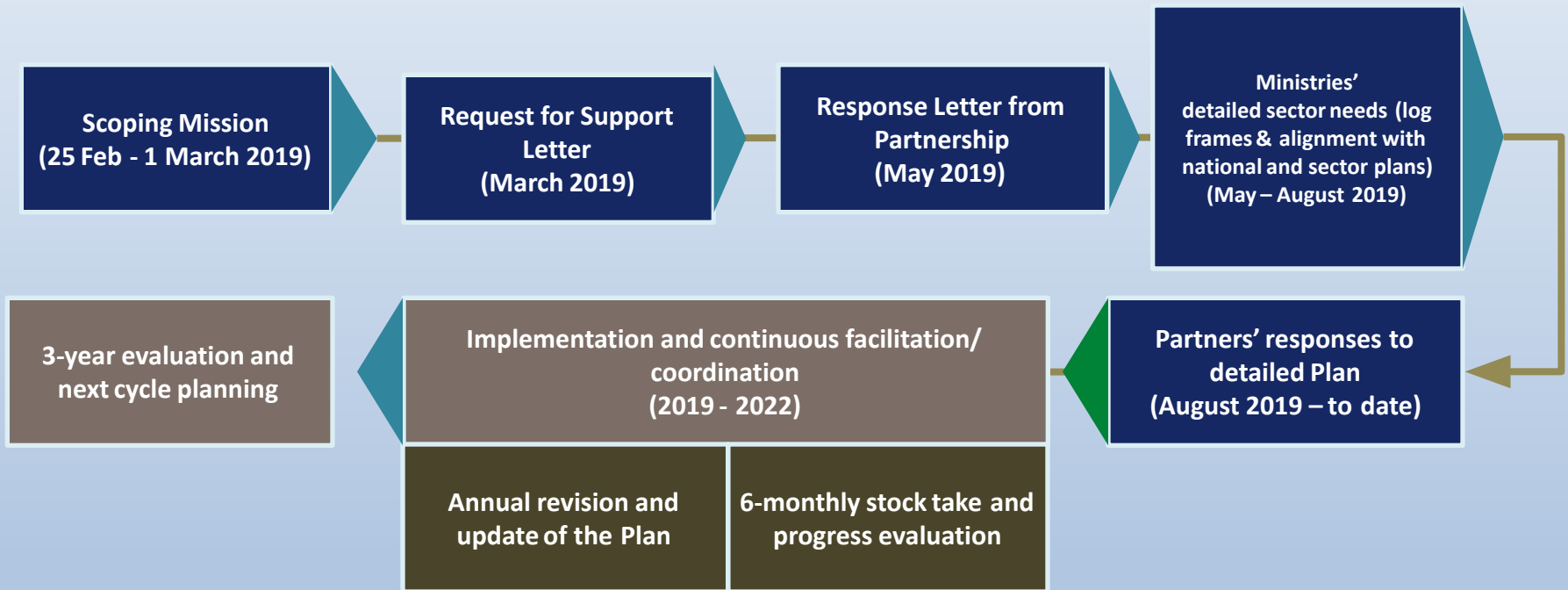


Figure 26: Top-ten Mitigation Measures, accumulated abatement potential by 2050



ZIMBABWE & NDC Partnership



Progress to Date

- Sectors incorporated comments from multi stakeholder meeting;
- NDC Support Unit shared the draft Sector NDC Implementation Plans with Partners;
- Development partners elaborated their contributions in the Plan;
- Sector matrices compiled into one implementing matrix (Partnership Plan);
- On-boarding in-country facilitator - UNDP to Support the facilitator;
- A high level validation and launch of the NDC Implementation Plan *****

Acknowledgements



Thank you