



ZERO

REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT ORGANISATION

ZERO REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT ORGANIZATION 2019 DRAFT ANNUAL REPORT

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About ZERO

ZERO Regional Environment Organisation is a regional non-governmental organisation based in Harare, Zimbabwe. Founded in 1987, the organisation works with rural and urban communities to foster a balanced and healthy environment in a rapidly changing climate. ZERO has been actively involved in climate change issues since 2003. Since then, the institution has devoted considerable time and energy on building an understanding and consensus among the development and environment non-governmental organisations on best practices of tackling climate change at both the macro and micro levels. The institution also ensures that the links between climate change and poverty are fully understood and fed into the policy-making processes of national governments in the southern Africa region.

As part of this process of work, ZERO has developed various tools and resources to support this work. Among them are:

1. Adaptation practices – what can be done to adapt to climate change on the ground?
2. Integration of climate change risks and adaptation into development policy, planning and operations – how can policies and plans support adaptation over time?
3. Capacity building – how can people be better assisted in becoming equipped for adapting to climate change.
4. Enhancing climate change mitigation through efficient use of water, sanitation and environmental protection
5. Climate proofing urban water and sanitation service provision

ZERO's Vision

A global paradigm shift, changing minds and promoting prosperity for all. **Our target** is to be a leading organisation in advancing a peaceful, democratic and prosperous Southern Africa built upon the equitable distribution and effective management of land and land-based resources.

ZERO's Mission

To work with rural and urban communities fostering balanced, healthy growth and self-reliance within a changing climate. ZERO's mission also target to promote an enabling policy environment for the rural and urban disadvantaged women, men and youth to enable them to manage and utilise land and land-based resources to meet their needs in a sustainable manner, through awareness raising, participatory policy advocacy, sharing of information, and networking with key stakeholders.

Zero's dynamic vision and mission are reflective of an agency, functioning regionally, thinking globally. In practice, we focus on accountability to our stakeholders in everything we do.

ZERO's VALUES

We believe that human life is valuable and full of potential. When people are given a chance to live in freedom and with dignity, they are able to live a life that contributes to the greater good of humanity. Self-determination and diversity are key when addressing the challenges of our modern complex society. We believe in a life lived responsibly and ethically, both individually and collectively, with respect for people and planet.

ZERO believes that every human being has the right to live in freedom and dignity. You can be who you are wherever you are, whether you are male or female, you should have the freedom to believe and say what you want, to challenge governments and question the established order. Your freedom only ends where another person's freedom begins, and where the earth imposes her limits. We believe societies should be open, guaranteeing freedom, welcoming diversity and providing equal opportunities for all. We believe societies should be green, using natural resources sustainably to the benefit of all. These two areas are closely interlinked, as we believe that human freedom is only possible when we also care for our natural resources.

ZERO seeks new and creative solutions to persistent global problems. Problems that prevent people from taking their lives into their own hands, and that threaten our earth, which is after all the basis of our existence.

How ZERO execute its work

- Facilitating the identification of people's needs and priorities;
- Facilitating development and exchange of ideas and solutions to identified problems;
- Providing linkages between these ideas and policy/decision making processes; and
- Facilitating changes in policies.

Specific techniques and strategies that ZERO uses are:

- Applied Research
- Advocacy
- Capacity building
- Collaboration and Partnerships
- Information Documentation and Dissemination

New strategic collaborations

ZERO has been working for many years with a number of civil society organizations (NGOs, community-based organizations, professional associations, networks, etc.), private sector companies, development partners in technical work, training and capacity building, lobby and advocacy of best sustainable development practices. Over the past years, civil society organizations (CSOs) have evolved in terms of coordination, structure, outreach, mobilization and advocacy capacity. In this period, ZERO has also undergone changes in management, revised its Strategic Framework. The ZERO Strategy for Partnerships with Civil Society considers civil society as those non-state actors that work in the areas related to ZERO's mandate. It does address partnerships with academia, research institutions or philanthropic foundations, as they will be treated in other ZERO documents.

Collaborative Working Relationships and networks

ZERO establish links with groups and organisations with similar interests in making sure that advocacy activities are effective. These links are a form of partnerships, which we believe form effective networking. Networks function primarily on the basis of information exchange between organisations and institution. We are assured that our selected networks will strengthen a learning Organisation, which we strive to be, and perhaps the most important aspect is the matter of mutual learning. We subscribe to Haverford's definition of networks which is, "Any group of individuals and/or organisations who, on a voluntary basis, exchange information and goods or implement joint activities and organize themselves for that purpose in such a way that individuals/ or organisations autonomy remains intact" (Haverford 1993:9).

We therefore accept networks that:

- Strengthen links
- Provide opportunity to share experiences
- Widen the information base
- Achieve various goals that individual Organisation cannot achieve alone.

Recognising the need to manage internal demands in response to external networks, we have tried to put in place internal mechanism that react wherever the external request/demand touches the sphere of the Organisation, a knowledgeable and empowered Organisation member processes the initiators

needs and this member becomes responsible for seeing the request through to completion. Although at any given point in time some portion of a spherical organisation's resources are at work on existing projects "inside" the sphere, many of the organisations resources will be on the sphere's "surface". Organisation members will be interacting with clients, partners, and potential partners and so on.

We strive to be strong in partnership and networks management. At network levels, capability and trust investments are made on a wider scale. Some of these investments are in actual dollars, technical expert exchange, other capacity development and training and after partnership projects. We have discovered through its experiences that investment in capability and trust pay greater dividends than investments in control.

ZERO participates actively in Land, Climate, Environment and Energy networks.

Coordination of NGOs on Climate Change

ZERO is the current coordinator of the civil society organisations (CSO) Climate Change grouping called Climate Change Working Group (CCWG). ZERO is also involved in building the capacity of other CSOs on Climate Change related issues. It also trains community representatives on behalf of other NGOs. In an effort to provide updated information on climate change in Zimbabwe, ZERO established and stocked its resource centre with current publications on climate change. Information regarding the available literature was sent to the University of Zimbabwe, Zimbabwe Open University, selected media houses, academic and research institutions, as well as non-governmental organizations working on climate change. We believe that proper awareness creation is crucial for effective engagement in, and support for, adaptation.

Coordination of CSOs on Energy

ZERO Regional Environment Organization, has been implementing and coordinating CSOs and media SE4ALL awareness, advocacy and capacity building project since 2012. ZERO is also a partner in Power for all Campaign (www.powerforall.org) in Zimbabwe which focusses on promotion of Decentralized Renewable energy technologies. ZERO also plays the coordination role in the Green and Inclusive Energy (GIE) program. GIE Programme is a partnership which focuses on lobby and advocacy that will influence the public and political debate on energy, with the ultimate aim of transitioning towards greener and more inclusive energy system in Zimbabwe. ZERO also chairs the Gender and Energy Network in Zimbabwe (GENEZ) which target to mainstream gender issues in energy issues in Zimbabwe.

Coordination in the environmental sector

ZERO is a member of national task force of United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD).

Coordination in the Land sector

ZERO is also a member of the International Land Coalition (ILC), which is an independent global alliance of civil society and intergovernmental organizations. It was established as the outcome of the Conference on Hunger and Poverty which took place in Brussels in November 1995. ILC promotes secure and equitable access to and control over land for poor women and men through advocacy, dialogue, knowledge sharing and capacity building.

1.0 Introduction and summary of past reporting period

ZERO REGIONAL ENVIRONMENT ORGANIZATION carried out a number of activities in different programs. The key activities undertaken in 2019 were divided into three (3) categories that are:

- 1. Lobbying and advocacy**
- 2. Training and capacity building**
- 3. Documentation and information dissemination**

Under lobbying and advocacy, the major outcome was the development of a CSOs position paper that was submitted to the Clerk of Parliament and chair of the Parliament Portfolio Committee (PPC) on Energy and Power Development. ZERO managed to also develop 2019 national budget analysis paper that was presented to the PPC on Energy and Power Development in Parliament. All these papers aimed at influencing the 2019 National Budget, lobbying for increased allocations of financial resources towards renewable sources of energy, for example solar lights at institutions from the national fiscal budget. These papers resulted in the Ministry of Energy and Power development being allocated \$16,011,000 which is 0.24% of the total budget. Whilst this is a slight increase from the 0.2% allocation for 2019. It remains low for a sector that has been identified as a key economic driver under the TSP. The increase is reflected in the nominal allocation which increased by 16.7% from \$13,323,000 in 2019 to \$16,011,000 in 2019. Besides papers to the Parliament, ZERO with other CSOs managed to input into the government's position towards COP 24. ZERO managed to develop a manifesto showing the needs by the communities to engage into renewable energy. The manifesto got positive responds from different stakeholders.

On capacity building, a total of 129 Harare residents benefitted from the Hivos Funded Programme of Green and Inclusive Energy (GIE) program through participating in citizen engagement meetings. Through a corporate program for the Global Environment Facility implemented by the UNDP and executed by the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS), ZERO and International Institute for Rural Reconstruction (IIRR) facilitated and coordinated a five day GEFSGP Capacity Development and knowledge management Workshop

held from the 10th to the 14th of September 2019. The event was attended by 85 participants of which 85% of the participants were women.

ZERO strengthened networks with other energy NGOs, nexus organisations, as well as non-traditional partners like the private sector, media, gender-based organisations and research institutions in order to strengthen civil society cooperation and functioning and thus have a stronger counter voice towards the government.

ZERO had managed to develop the energy knowledge management system which was developed after a thorough energy knowledge management scan. The scan revealed that currently the energy sector has a number of KMS in existence managed by different organisations for their own internal Knowledge Management processes.

2.0 Summary of implemented activities

2.1 Lobbying and advocacy

2.1.1 Two dialogue meeting with nexus ministries

In 2017, ZERO held two meetings with nexus ministries with the idea of triggering energy debate within nexus ministries. During the two meetings a number of nexus ministries shared their prospective in addressing energy needs in their respective ministries. To follow up on these two meetings, ZERO convened two breakfast meeting for Nexus Ministries in 2019. A total of 34 participants participated in the two meetings from different Government Ministries, Parastatals, NGOs and private sector. It served as a platform for the participants to reflect on what they had committed to do in the 2017 dialogue meetings. From the discussion it shows that nexus ministries are doing energy related work but the coordination needs to be strengthened. Nexus ministries applauded the role played by private sector companies in addressing energy problems in their respective sectors.

2.1.2 Cop meetings (climate change and SDGs and energy)

On the 7th of November 2019, ZERO organized a meeting attended by 20 participants from Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), to input into the Government of Zimbabwe's position towards COP 24. The meeting strengthened and improve the position paper that feed into the Africa position towards COP 24. The link to the position inputted by CSOs is <https://samacetnews.org/zimbabwes-civil-society-provide-input-on-countrys-draft-position-on-cop24/> the link to one of the publication is <https://www.panafricanvisions.com/2019/africa-must-have-the-strongest-voice-in-cop-24-symposium/> .

2.1.3 Budget tracking, monitoring and policy analysis training workshop for CSOs.

In August 2019, ZERO did a training workshop which capacitated 20 participants from 15 CSOs to understand national budget processes and to monitor and track national budgets expenditure in order to see political will and commitment by the Government of Zimbabwe in support of renewable energy. The documents used in this training included the report on

portfolio committee on mines and energy delivered at the pre-budget seminar, vote budget reports, auditors' report for Mines and Power Development. This follow up training workshop proved to participants that budget tracking and policy analysis can easily be undertaken using accessible public documents. The training formed the basis of the caucus meeting on Budget tracking and policy analysis.

2.1.3b caucus meetings – budget tracking and policy analysis

On the 2nd of November 2019, ZERO, convened a meeting with 17 CSOs to develop a position paper for submission to the clerk of parliament to influence the financial allocations to the Ministry of Energy and Power Development from the national fiscus in the 2019 budget. The link to the submission that was made is <https://samacetnews.org/civil-society-submission-to-the-parliamentary-portfolio-committee-on-energy-and-power-development-for-the-2019-national-budget/>.

On the 26 of November 2019 ZERO, organized second caucus meeting on budget tracking and policy analysis attended by 18 participants to develop a post 2019 budget analysis paper for presentation to the Chairman of the PPC on energy and power development. The link to the analysis paper is <https://samacetnews.org/analysis-of-the-2019-budget-energy-sector/>

2.1.4 Private Sector Engagement

In collaboration with Renewable Energy Association of Zimbabwe, ZERO organised a breakfast meeting attended by private sector, academia, and Civic Society Organisations to discuss the opportunities and challenges being faced by different stakeholders in upscaling energy access and efficiency in Zimbabwe. The four specific objectives of the breakfast meeting were;

1. Enable 'knowledge sharing' - on roadmaps, best practices and challenges of access to energy/green energy policies in Zimbabwe.
2. Provide an opportunity for a peer dialogue between stakeholders from the private sector and CSOs on building Knowledge Network on Equitable Energy Access and further collaborate on specific terms on establishing Knowledge Network.
3. Expand existing knowledge on the ways in which equitable energy access can promote poverty reduction and the potential role of green energy solutions.
4. To enhance knowledge of participants on Renewable Energy Contributions by CSOs and IPPs in Zimbabwe

2.2 Training and capacity building

2.2.1 Joint meeting with other nexus networks

During the period under review, ZERO convened a workshop for 20 participants on the 1st of November 2019 to capacitate non-energy clusters (agriculture, health, gender, water, sanitation, housing focused CSOs) on how renewable energy can enhance their area of work. During the meeting, participants appreciated that, energy is an enabler in their work hence the need to promote renewable energy in their respective area of work. Some CSOs requested the

need for partnerships with energy focused CSOs so as to write joint bankable proposals. Nexus Organisation appreciated the concept on energy efficiency as a stepping stone if we are to achieve total energy access by 2030.

2.2.2 Citizen engagement

On the 17th and 28th of August 2019, ZERO held two workshops with Harare residents. The two workshops brought together a total of 132 residents (most of whom were women) based in Harare to discuss Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency issues in Zimbabwe. The meeting managed to develop a citizen statement highlighting citizens' concerns towards adopting renewable energy in Zimbabwe. The link to the statement is <https://samacetnews.org/citizens-statement-on-the-current-energy-situation-in-zimbabwe/>.

2.2.3. Capacity Building and Knowledge management for communities

ZERO held five day GEFSGP Capacity Development and knowledge management Workshop from the 10th to the 14th of September 2019. The first two days was focusing on GEFSGP modalities for working. This brought together projects that have been funded by GEFSGP so that they have an opportunity to share experiences in an effort to improve their performance and delivery on the ground. The third and fourth day was focusing on a write-shop process to provide participants drawn from the different projects to have an appreciation of the write-shop process in documentation and knowledge management. The write shop process was addressing problems of limited capacity among development practitioners in knowledge management which include knowledge generation, production of appropriate knowledge products, packaging and dissemination. The meeting was an eye opener to most of the participants especially on the development of IEC (Information, education and communication) material such as facts sheets and brochure to name a few.

2.3 Documentation and information dissemination

2.3.1 Development of Knowledge Management System (KMS)

ZERO had managed to develop the energy knowledge management system which was developed after a thorough energy knowledge management scan. In 2019, ZERO invested some resources for the management of the developed Energy Knowledge management system.

2.3.2 CSOs and IPPs Green Energy Investments Joint Mapping

In 2017, ZERO initiated a programme on mapping out renewable energy projects done by CSOs and/or those done by Independent Power Producers (IPPs). The Programme was launched on the 2nd of November 2017 at a meeting held in Harare. The Programme documented all renewable energy projects done by non-state actors that may be contributing to Sustainable Energy access for socio-economic development. In 2019 ZERO, updated the database by incorporating more Renewable Energy projects done by non-state actors. This will build a rich database for use by the Government and other players in the energy sector. More GIS and remote sensed maps were produced to assist in in cooperating all renewable energy projects done by non-state actors. The link to one of the articles related to green investments joint

mapping is <http://greenenergyzim.misa.org/2019/12/05/exercise-underway-to-determine-energy-access-levels/>

2.3.3 Promotional materials

In 2019 ZERO managed to produce and distribute 2000 factsheets and reprint a total of 1000 brochures. These materials were distributed in GIE related meetings organized by GIE partners. One executive banner was also produced for wider visibility.

3.0 Description of results

3.1 Lobbying and advocacy

3.1.1 Dialogue meeting with nexus ministries

The presence of Directors from nexus Ministries marked a significant difference in terms of level of people who are participating in nexus ministries engagement meetings. This support demonstrates political will at the highest level and how our Energy Ministry and other Nexus Ministries are valuing renewable energy issues. Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, Ministry of Energy and Power Development and Ministry of Higher and Tertiary education agreed to work together in addressing the energy needs of Nyanyadzi irrigation scheme through developing a solar powered system that will irrigate 400ha. ZERO did not anticipate this to happen. Representative from the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement, Comrade Zawe promised to pay \$400 000.00 bill that the Nyanyadzi irrigation scheme owes ZESA to pave way for solar powered system. To show their commitment to the use of renewable energy to resuscitate Nyanyadzi participants agreed to have the next nexus ministries meeting when the Nyanyadzi irrigation scheme will be powered by solar.

Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement is working with a company in Ruwa that had started to manufacture components of solar powered centre pivot. As ZERO we did not anticipate this.

ZERO did not anticipate that the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary education has moved their thrust from education 3.0 focused on teaching, research and consultancy to education 5.0 which in cooperate innovation (incubation, legal frameworks and market frameworks) and commercialisation (industrial park, this is when they are linking students with industry, who have resources to support the idea/innovation).

Besides having a fund to support women who want to be energy entrepreneurship, Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium Enterprises Development is working with Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement in the Cassava project for ethanol in Mashonaland Central. Ministry of Women Affairs, Community, Small and Medium

Enterprises Development is working with rural communities in promoting the solar driers in Mutoko and Gutu.

ZERO did not anticipate demand by the nexus ministries to also engage with private sector companies who are into renewable energy. This shows that they are valuing energy as an enabler in their developmental work.

3.1.2 Cop meetings (climate change and SDGs and energy)

There was an appreciation by CSOs in bringing them together to discuss energy and climate issues amongst themselves. However it came out strong that there was need for more capacity building for CSOs on Climate Change, COP and SDGs Processes as well as Energy issues. CSOs agreed that Renewable energy needs to be incorporated into the Educational Curriculum. There was a clear call by CSOs to continue linking up with other networks at national, regional and international levels, while they strive to push for issues at the core of their hearts and work, for example, Gender issues. CSOs managed to comment on the Government's position towards COP 24. The comments were applauded by the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement. On the 9th of November 2019, ZERO was invited to present the input into the COP 24 position at an all stakeholder meeting held at Cresta Lodge, Masasa. The inputs by CSOs formed part of the African position to be presented in Poland.

3.1.3 Budget tracking, monitoring and policy analysis training workshop for CSOs

The budget tracking work for 2019 resulted in ZERO submitting two submission to the clerk of parliament and chairman of the PPC on energy and power development. The first submission that was done on the 2nd of November 2019 resulted in the Ministry of Energy being allocated \$16,011,000 which is 0.24% of the total budget. Whilst this is a slight increase from the 0.2% allocation for 2019, it remains low for a sector that has been identified as a key economic driver under the TSP. The increase is reflected in the nominal allocation which increased by 16.7% from \$13,323,000 in 2019 to \$16,011,000 in 2019.

On the 27th of November 2019, ZERO was invited through the chairman of the PPC on energy and power development to present the post budget analysis paper to the whole committee on energy and power development. ZERO did not anticipate to get an invitation from the clerk of parliament to participate during the post 2019 Budget consultative meeting.

3.1.4 Private sector engagement

The meeting was attended by a total of 40 participants and the brief outline of key issues and challenges raised at the event include.

- i. **Funding challenges and harsh operating environment**– Concerns were raised by the private sector that they are facing difficulties in mobilizing financial resources to upscale their operations. Local financial institutions are not financing renewable energy projects. Most of the funding is coming from foreign institutions and donors and many of the local companies have no capacity to apply for grants from IRENA, GCF, and Green Fund etc.

- ii. **Policy inconsistency on the part of the government and regulatory Authorities** – Policy inconsistency is hampering renewable energy investment in the sector, for example, on the issue of the tariffs and custom duties on solar products
- iii. **Lack of quality and standardization of renewable energy products in the market** - Concerns were raised on the flooding of poor quality products in the market. The government is not enforcing strict regulations to deter bogus solar equipment distributors and suppliers especially in the informal sector.
- iv. **The government not engaging the private sector when crafting policies** – Concerns were raised by the private sector that they were not consulted when the National Renewable Energy Policy was being crafted. In the Renewable Energy Policy there is a Green Fund which is supposed to be established from taxing the private sector and yet they were not consulted to air out their views and give suggestions.

Key messages, outcomes, recommendations that came out of the breakfast meeting are:

- I. There was a consensus agreement on the need for a collaborative approach between different stakeholders in the energy sector in order to upscale energy access and efficiency in Zimbabwe
- II. There is need for the different stakeholders to work together and pull in the same direction for the growth of the renewable energy sector. Private sector companies were encouraged to join the Renewable Energy Association of Zimbabwe and use the platform for knowledge sharing, resource mobilization and policy advocacy. REAZ was established to be the voice for all the industry players in the renewable energy sector to speak with one voice.
- III. The Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Environment and ZERA representatives should be available in platforms such as these breakfast meetings so that they may answer burning questions from the stakeholders
- IV. Zimbabwe should explore other renewable energy technologies such as solar thermal. Harare Institute of Technology (HIT) has a solar thermal plant but it's no longer functional

3.2 Training and capacity building

3.2.1 Joint meeting with other nexus networks

The capacity building workshop was attended by 18 participants from Health, Water, Agriculture, WASH and Climate Change Clusters. All participants agreed that energy is an enabler in all sectors of development hence there is need to engage citizens in the energy discussions because they are the ones who are affected by energy shortages. They agreed that more work need to be done to make practitioners link nexus issue with energy issues. During the meeting it was noted that, Zimbabwe just lacks implementation of policies because the

policies we currently have are enough to support Renewable Energy penetration in Zimbabwe. Participants agreed the need to do joint proposals which will address both energy poverty and other developmental sectors.

3.2.2 Citizen engagement with urban residents

The two workshops were of paramount importance because it triggered Energy Debate amongst citizens and they showed great appreciation for the chance to learn and deliberate around energy issues. These two meetings resulted in ZERO being invited by Harare Residents Trust to present energy issues during their annual woman’s conference. The citizen’s statement on renewable energy in Zimbabwe was share across all stakeholders and it gets lucrative feedback especially from the private sector companies.

3.2.3. Capacity Building and Knowledge management for communities

The five day GEFSGP Capacity Development and knowledge management Workshop brought together 85 participants across the country. The workshop gave an opportunity to communities to share experiences in coordinating community projects. The meeting was an eye opener to most of the participants especially on the development of IEC (Information, education and communication) material such as facts sheets and brochure to name a few.

3.3 Documentation and information dissemination

3.3.1 Development of Knowledge Management System (KMS)

The energy knowledge management system ids now in place and is getting a number of appreciations from different stakeholders.

3.3.2 GIE Mapping: CSOs and IPPs Green Energy Investments GIS Joint Mapping

During the period under review, ZERO carried out a program on mapping out renewable energy projects done by CSOs and or those done by IPPs. The Programme documented all renewable energy projects done by non-state actors that may be contributing to sustainable energy access for socio-economic development. The results of the study will be shared to all energy stakeholders so as to know the total impact done by non-state actors in ensuring that the people in Zimbabwe have access to energy.

4.0 Specific beneficiaries

Activity	Beneficiaries	Males	Females
Lobby and advocacy			
Two dialogue meetings with nexus ministries	A total of 37 participants benefitted from the two nexus ministries meeting	29	8
Cop meeting (climate change	18 participants benefitted from the	13	5

SDG and Energy)	meeting		
Budget tracking policy analysis training	21 participants from Energy and Non-Energy CSOs benefitted	12	9
2 caucus meetings on budget tracking and policy analysis	40 participant benefitted	30	10
Private sector engagement	40 beneficiaries from private sector, civil society, industry, media, research and academia	34	6
Training and capacity building			
Joint meeting with other networks	18 people benefitted	12	6
Citizen engagement	129 people benefitted	57	72
Capacity Building and Knowledge management for communities	85 people benefitted	13	72
Documentation and information dissemination			
Energy knowledge management system	Energy and Non-Energy CSOs	Anticipated to be nationwide	
GIS mapping	Energy and Non-Energy CSOs	Anticipated to be nationwide	

5.0 Conclusions and lessons learned

5.1 Conclusions

A multi-stakeholder approach is, therefore, critical to promote an enabling policy environment for the rural and urban disadvantaged women, men and youth to enable them to manage and utilise land and land-based resources and to meet their needs in a sustainable manner, through awareness raising, participatory policy advocacy, sharing of information, and networking with key stakeholders.

5.2 Lessons Learnt

1. Engagement of the community directly affected by energy poverty instead of the residents' representatives is also important if we are to achieve universal energy access.
2. Advocate work on budget analysis and tracking should be evidence based through working from grassroots level.
3. PPC can easily get engaged with you if you cooperate with them
4. Perception of citizens towards renewable energy technology need to be change if the whole country is to embrace RE technologies
5. When doing budget there is need to consider risk assessment

6. There is power in documenting evidence. After a number of documentation (two submission to the clerk of parliament) the clerk of parliament invited ZERO
7. Lobby and advocacy needs evidence

6.0 Skills development

During the reporting period, ZERO staff learnt the following:

1. Organising and implementing multi-faceted meetings and workshops.
2. Communications, documentation and coordination skills were enhanced.
3. Conceptualisation of Knowledge Management System designs and its content.
4. How to develop tools for gathering views from stakeholders.
5. How to develop statements for advocacy

ANNEX 1

ORGANISATIONAL CHART 2019

