NDC tracking under BTR1: Status of the implementation of the Current NDC

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Presentation outline

- Introduction to NDCs tracking and its importance

- Zimbabwe's NDCs and Indicators

- Status of implementation in each sector

- Recommendations

Why is NDC Tracking Important ?

- **Why Track NDCs?**

- Provides insights at **national and global levels**.

- Helps governments evaluate the **extent of efforts** required to achieve their targets.

- Feeds into the **Global Stocktake**, enabling updates or enhancements of actions to meet Paris Agreement goals

- **Key Mechanism: Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF)**

- Mandates transparent **quantitative** and **qualitative** information.

- Includes:

  - Implementation and achievement of NDCs.

  - Indicators for current/projected emissions.

  - Information clarifying NDC targets and impacts.

Zimbabwe's NDCs

- Zimbabwe's revised NDC target is a 40% per capita emissions reduction across all sectors of the economy below the projected business as usual scenario by 2030 (relative to the 2017 emission baseline).

- Covers all Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sectors namely Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Waste; and Agriculture, Forestry and Other land uses (AFOLU)

Zimbabwe Revised Nationally Determined Contribution

2021

GOVERNMENT OF ZIMBABWE
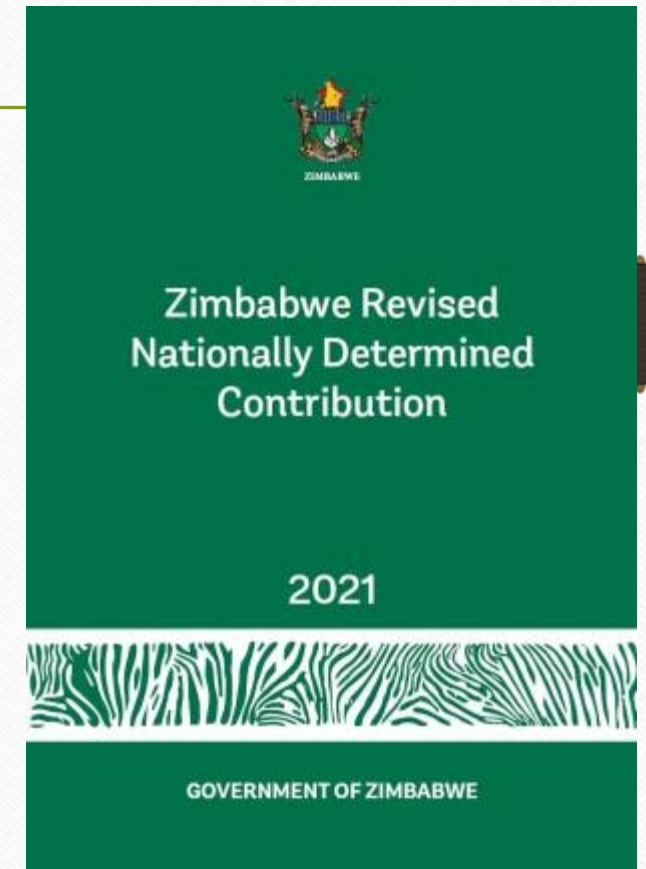
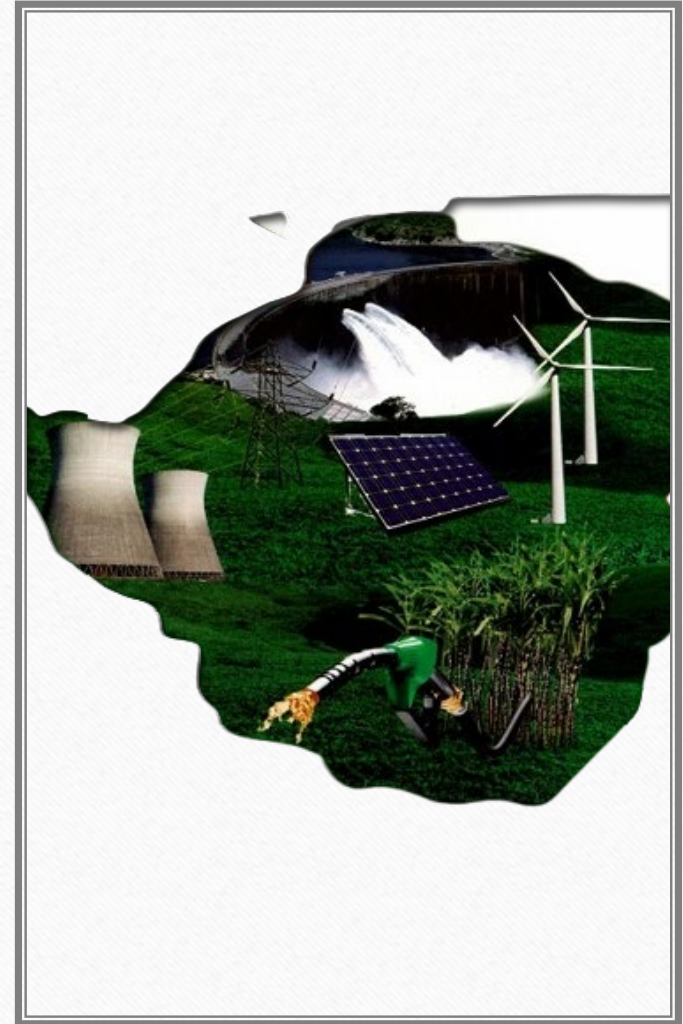| Sector	2017 GHG emissions (million tonnes CO_2-equivalent)	2030 baseline GHG Emissions (million tonnes CO_2-equivalent)	2030 GHG emissions (million tonnes CO_2-equivalent)- with mitigation actions
Energy	12.41	26.62	22.42 (-15.8%)
IPPU	1.17	4.20	3.75 (-10.7%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use	20.50	41.57	16.22 (-61.0%)
Waste	1.76	3.00	2.35 (-21.6%)
Total	**35.841**	**75.39**	**44.74 (-40.7%)**

Key Milestones in implementing NDCs

ENERGY SECTOR PROGRESS

Overview:
- Eight identified mitigation measures.

No.	Mitigation Measure	Source: Plan/ Strategy/ Regulation	Percent GHG reductions vs 2030 baseline (%)	Absolute GHG emission reduction 2030 vs baseline (thousand tonnes)
	Energy Sector			
1	Transmission and Distribution losses reduced from 18% in 2020 to 11% in 2025	National Development Strategy 1 (2021-25)	1.01	760
2	Expansion of Solar: 300 MW in 2025	System Development Plan 2017	0.61	460
3	Expansion of microgrids: Additional of 2.098 MW of capacity added through microgrids by 2028	REF 2021	0.004	3.27
4	4.1 MW biogas capacity added in 2024	ZERA annual report	0.01	9.31
5	Energy Efficiency Improvements: Agriculture: 12% savings (2030 compared to baseline scenario) Commercial: 16% savings Domestic: 22.08% savings Manufacturing: 18.63% savings Mining: 8% savings	ZERA energy efficiency audit	2.72	2048
6	2% biodiesel in fuel by 2030	Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), 2020-50.	0.25	189
7	Fuel economy policy: Fuel efficiency improvement 2025-2030: Motorcycles: 2.2% per year, Light Duty Vehicles (LDVs): 2.9%/year Buses: 2.6%/year, Heavy Duty Vehicles (HDVs): 2.5%/year	Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), 2020-50.	0.73	554
8	Public transport (modal shift). 5% shift from private car to public transport in 2030	Low Emissions Development Strategy, (LEDS), 2020-50.	0.23	176

Agriculture and LULUCF

•**Forestry Sector Challenges**:

•Annual deforestation rate of 39,449.2 Ha (2016–2021).

•Dependence on forests for energy and economic activities.

•**Key Measures**:

•Increase forest land by 100,000 Ha/year (2021–2025).

•Reduce burned area by 500,000 Ha (20925.1 ktCO2eq reduction).

•Increase forest plantations by 10,000 Ha/year (1000.7 ktCO2eq reduction).

Mitigation Measure	% GHG reduction vs 2030 baseline	Absolute reduction 2030 vs baseline (1000 tonnes)	Target (Ha)	Achieved
Increase area of forest land from 9.9 mllion hectares to 10.4 million hectares by 2025: Add 100,000 hectares of natural forest land per year between 2021 and 2025 (Priority 1)	12.73%	9598.7	100000	23000
Increase area of forest plantation from 68848 hectares to 118848 hectares by 2025: Add 10,000 hectares of plantation forest land per year between 2021 and 2025 (Priority 3)	1.33%	1000.7	10000	4000
Reduce area burned by 500,000 hectares between 2020 and 2025 inclusive of agricultural production landscapes (Priority 2)	27.75%	20925.1	431362.68	861944.31

IPPU

- Increased Clinker substitution with fly ash by up to 16% in 2030 and 20% by 2050

- -The substitution of clinker with fly ash is partially implemented and 25% of the cement companies have started clinker substitution with fly ash whilst some have started the trials to ascertain the quality and specifications of the produced cement. For the period 2021 to 2022, 14.52% CO_2 emissions reduction has been achieved

No.	Mitigation Measure	Source: Plan/ Strategy/ Regulation	Percent GHG reductions vs 2030 baseline (%)	Absolute GHG emission reduction 2030 vs baseline (thousand tonnes)
9	Increased clinker substitution with fly ash (up to 16% by 2030, 20% by 2050).	Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), 2020-50.	0.04	28.7
10	Increased clinker substitution with BFS (up to 16% by 2030, 20% by 2050).	Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), 2020-50.	0.04	28.7
11	Decomposition of N2O emissions through use of a secondary catalyst. Selective De-N2O catalyst results in abatement of approximately 75% of all N2O emissions produced during nitric acid production. Implementation by 2023	Low Emissions Development Strategy (LEDS), 2020-50.	0.11	84.5
12	HFC Phasedown schedule Kigali Amendment (Freeze 2024, 2029, 10% reduction)	Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol Phase down schedule	0.44	334

Waste Sector progress

Overview:

• Waste-to-energy projects in major cities (Harare, Bulawayo, Gweru, Mutare).

• Composting 20% of organic waste in Harare.

• **Key Measures**:

• Waste-to-energy (42% methane capture, 947 ktCO2eq reduction).

• Composting of 20% organic waste in the long term (341 ktCO2eq reduction).

MITIGATION MEASURE	Waste to Energy: 42% of the methane generated would be collected in 2030 and used for energy production through waste to energy projects in 4 major cities
INDICATORS	• Amount of Waste handled at the transfer stations in tonnes • Amount of organic of waste handled and disposed at engineered landfills in tonnes • Amount of methane generated within the landfill in kilotonnes • Amount of methane recovered to generate energy in kilotonnes • Policies and Strategies • GHG emissions

MITIGATION MEASURE	20% of organic waste composted in the long-term
Indicators	• Number of waste sorting and transfer stations • Amount of biodegradable waste received at the collection centres • Amount of waste composted (tonnes) • Amount of organic fertiliser produced (tonnes) • Policies and Strategies • GHG emissions
Overview	Zimbabwe Sunshine Group is a private entity that is running a composting project which is diverting compostable waste from landfilling by producing an organic fertiliser

Recommendations

- Capacity building of data providers

- Improved data collection , archiving and accessibility

- New technology adoption

Thank you

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