

Climate and Climate related Policies and Program in different Sectors in Zimbabwe which can lead to Emission Reduction

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National Development Strategy 1

- Ensure sustainable environmental sustainability
 - prioritising the mainstreaming of climate change and related financing in all national programmes;
 - strengthening early warning systems
 - promoting climate smart innovations and technology transfer
 - implementing disaster risk management
 - promoting low emission development pathways and;
 - promoting the reduction of greenhouse gases and alternative energy solutions.

- Objective- to guide climate change management in the country, enhance the national adaptation capacity, scale up mitigation actions, facilitate domestication of climate related global policies and ensure compliance to the global mechanism
- Specific Goals-
 - Reduce vulnerability to climate variability and climate related disasters by strengthening adaptive capacity
 - inform national financial resource allocation, enhance mobilisation and management
 - accelerate mitigation measures by developing and adopting low carbon development pathways

- Zimbabwe 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
- the emissions baseline and expanded list of mitigation measures now cover all IPCC sectors (energy, ippu,waste, afolu)
- compliance with the Revised NDCs remains fully conditional on affordable international financial support, investment , technology development and transfere and capacity developmment

Zimbabwe Long-term Low Greenhouse Gas Emissions (2020-2050)

- The LEDS explores measures that aim to reduce GHG emissions or increase carbon sequestration in Forests and soil while contributing to socioeconomic development
- The LEDS is based on the assessment of 38 sectoral mitigation measures, identified following a comprehensive consultation process
- Implementation of these measures will reduce the costs of electricity, agricultural production, fuel consumption and overall provide a significant impulse for economic growth



ENERGY

National Renewable Energy Policy (2019)

- Developed under the overall framework laid out by the National Energy Policy of 2012
- With this policy- the installed capacity of renewable energy excluding large scale hydropower is expected to increase from about five percent (2017) to about twenty-seven percent in the year 2030
- One of the primary objectives of the Policy is setting of overall targets for renewable energy based on the NDCs
- Overall, the policy aims to achieve an installed renewable energy capacity of one thousand one hundred Mega Watts or 16.5% of total electricity by 2025 and two thousand one hundred Mega Watts or 26.5% of total electricity supply by 2030
- As well, the country shall install more than two-hundred and fifty thousand solar geysers in old and buildings by the year 2030

- The Policy aims to-
 - improve the viability and long-term growth and sustainability of the biofuels sector
 - ensure the maintenance of biofuel product quality and standards
 - improve the productivity and economic viability of biofuel feedstock production
 - implement development trajectories that balance biofuel investments with biodiversity maintenance and water and air pollution
 - implement production models that increase community benefits and foster institutional cooperation and coordination

- Objectives -

- to promote energy efficiency and ensure that a comprehensive , integrated and well informed energy efficiency strategy is put in place for effective socio-economic development
- to establish the roles and responsibilities for implementing various EE initiatives and interventions in the country
- stimulate sustainable economic growth by promoting competition, efficiency and investment in energy efficiency
- Promote capacity building , standars, codes of practice and EE specifications for equipment , systems and processes
- to support and compliment the provisions in the national development strategy . energy policy , renewable energy policy, biofules policy climate change policy and other polices int he country

SI 21/2017 Electricity (inefficient lighting products ban and labelling) regulations and as amended in SI 208/2018

- Provisions include:
 - Ban on inefficient lighting products: The regulations prohibit the importation , sale and use of inefficient lighting products, including incandescent bulbs with a power rating of more than 40 watts
 - Labelling requirements: The regulations require lighting products to be labelled with their energy efficiency rating, which is based on the international energy efficiency standard
 - Compliance and enforcement: the regulations provide for monitoring, inspection , and enforcement measures to ensure compliance with the standards and requirements

SI 235/2019: Electricity (Solar Water Heating Regulations

- Regulations aim to promote the use of solar water heating systems in the country to reduce the energy consumption and costs associated with water heating , and to promote the use of renewable energy sources in Zimbabwe
- The regulations are part of the government's efforts to achieve its target of generating 1575 MW as outlined in the Renewable energy policy

The National Transport Masterplan

- Projects allocated in the masterplan have been allocated to three time periods as follows
 - Short Term - 2017-2021
 - Medium Term -2022 - 2026
 - Long Term - 2027 - 2036
- ZNCCRS's goal for transport is to
 - develop climate proofed and environmentally sustainable transport systems that are less carbon intensive
 - introduce a transport policy framework that encourages use of transport with low carbon emissions (e.g. electric vehicles)
 - integrate climate resilience into transport planning and infrastrual development
 - develop an efficient public and mass transport system by introducing larger buses and trains on urban commuter routes to reduce the use of private cars

National Policy Roadmap for Electric Mobility in Zimbabwe

(2022)

- The recommended measures in the roadmap fall into the following categories
- 1. Targets and EV Mandates:
 - EV targets- the targets are indicative of political commitment and therefore important to drive EV adoption. They also motivate stakeholders, provide them direction and help join forces and cooperate in achieving the common objective represented by the target
- 2. Economic and financial measures:
 - These include various incentives and other financial support measures to make EVs competitive. the initial CAPEX of EVs is high which becomes a significant barrier in the decision to purchase an EV despite low operating costs
 - The overall purpose of the financial support is therefore to lower the EV buying price to achieve price parity with other vehicles and make EV purchases attractive for end-users
- 3. Grid management: EVs use electricity and therefore closely interact with the grid. Hence, widespread use, therefore , requires planning for grid strengthening and expansion including additional power production



AFOLU

National Agriculture policy framework (2018-2030)

- Aims to -
 - promote the adoption of climate smart agricultural practices
 - promote access to low-cost finance for irrigation development and other investments
 - improve cross-sectoral coordination on sustainable natural resource management and conservation
 - enhance the capacity of government staff and private sector players to write climate finance proposals , investments and operations

- The policy aims to-
 - promote the conservation and sustainable management of forests in all categories of forest tenure systems to enhance the forest resource base
 - ensure ecosystem stability and basic environmental services
 - value the contribution of forest resources to food security , livelihoods , energy as well as ecosystems , social , economic and cultural services , to enable their true value to be reflected in the national accounting system.
 - promote the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions, enhance carbon sinks and take action on adaptation through sustainable forest management

Forest Regulations 2012 (control of firewood, timber and forest produce)

- These aim to control the harvesting of firewood , timber and forest produce in order to promote sustainable forest management practices, reduce deforestation and degradation and promote reforestation efforts.
- The regulation also prohibit harvesting of firewood and other forest produce from protected areas which helps to conserve important carbon sinks and biodiversity hotspots that are critical to mitigating climate change

- Establishment of the Zimbabwe land commission
 - tasked with managing and administering all state land, including the allocation and reallocation of land
 - maintenance of an up to date land register
 - The amendment also gave the Minister of Lands and Rural Resettlement the power to issue regulations regarding the allocation and management of state land
 - the regulations covered a range of issues including the conditions for allocation, the transfer of land , and the rights and obligations of occupants
- Zimbabwe National Human Settlements Policy (2020)
 - vision is of well planned and well governed Zimbabwean settlements



WASTE

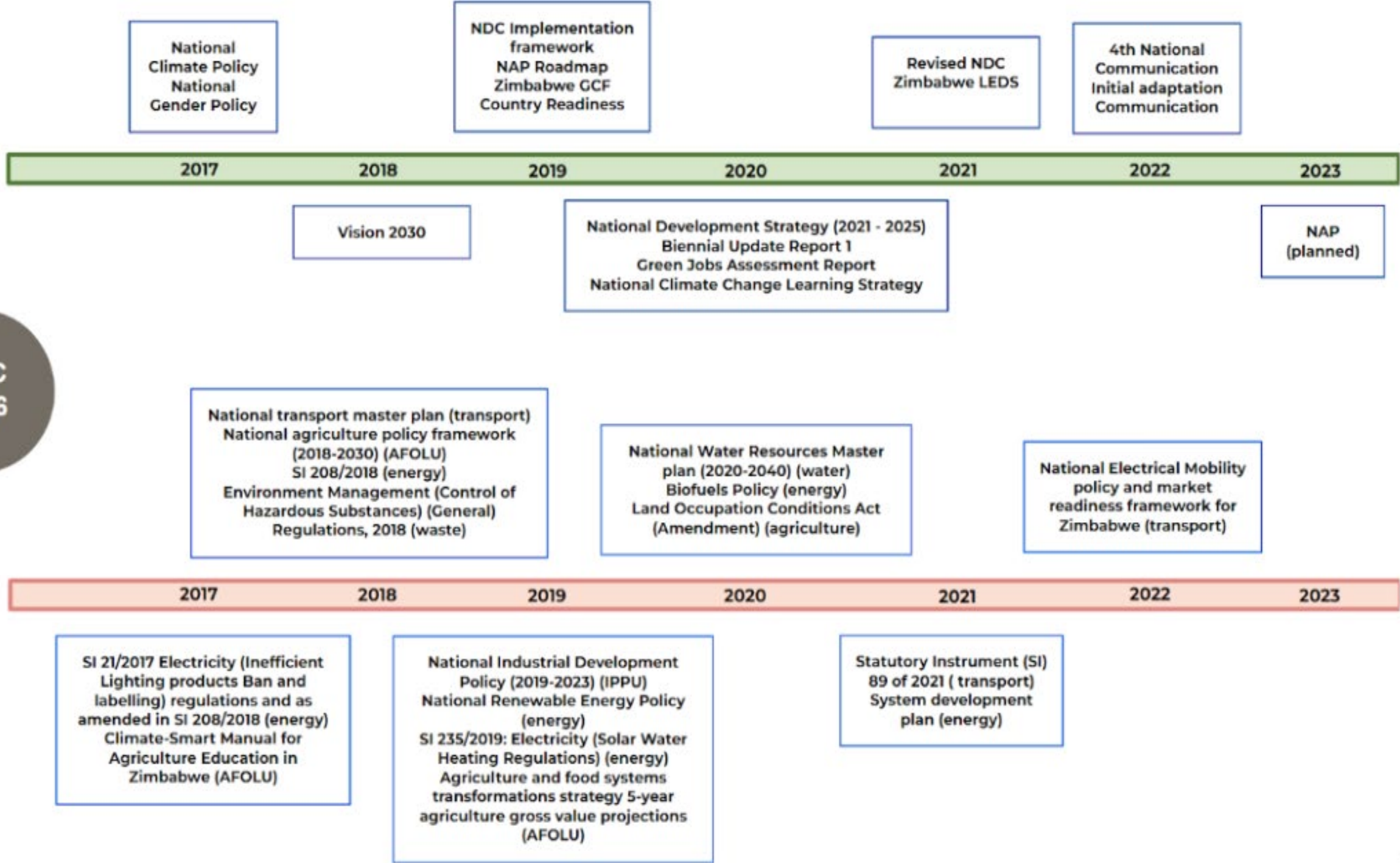
Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan (2014)

- Goals are to
 - minimize solid waste generation by maximizing resource use at source through sustainable consumption and cleaner production
 - separate solid waste at source
 - reduce biodegradable solid waste through reuse, use of solid waste as feed and composting
 - maximize resource recovery by creating an enabling environment for recovery ; expanding markets for recyclables and forging partnerships in value addition chain for recyclables
 - restructure and introduce efficient collection of source separated waste streams in all cities, towns and growth points to improve cleanliness and restore the glamore of zimbabwe

- The key provisions of the Act include
 - Waste Management Plans: The Act requires every local authority to prepare a waste management plan for the area under its jurisdiction and to ensure that waste is managed in accordance with the plan
 - Waste Classification : the Act classifies waste into various categories including hazardous waste and provides for the safe and appropriate handling and disposal of each category of waste
 - waste collection and transportation: the Act requires waste to be collected and transported in a safe and hygienic manner, and provides for the regulation of waste collection and transportation services
 - waste disposal - the Act provides for the regulation of waste disposal facilities , including landfill sites and waste incinerators and requires the safe and appropriate disposal of waste



IPPU



- By implementing these climate-related policies and programs in different sectors, the country aims to reduce emissions, enhance climate resilience, and contribute to global efforts to address climate change. Continued efforts and investments in sustainable development practices will be crucial for achieving emission reduction targets and building a more sustainable future for the country.