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PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR GEFSEC

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Due Date: 03/07/2001

FOR ACTION: Song Li STATUS: Open

Project Name: Phase II Climate Change Enabling Activities

 VPU/Dept/Div:
 GEF
 Date Logged:
 02/28/2001 12:28:29 PM

 Room:
 G 6-020
 Logged By:
 Amanda J. Days (GEF)

 Telephone:
 473-3488

CORRESPONDENCE DESCRIPTION:

From: Ravi Sharma
Organization: UNEP

Reference #:

To: Mr. Keneth King
Dated: 02/09/2001
Type: EA CC

Subject: EA: Zimbabwe: Phase II Climate Change Enabling Activities

ACTION INSTRUCTIONS:

Please review and/or technical comments

INFORMATION COPIES:

Avani Vaish/Person/World Bank, amanda j. days

Note: If an electronic document is not attached, a hard copy of the document will be sent directly to your attention. Please return to this tracking sheet and attach your response with a copy to the Program Coordinator (gcoordination@worldbank.org) on or before the due date.



United Nations Environment Programme

CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES, DIVISION OF POLICY DEVELOPMENT & LAW P.O.Box 30552, Nairobi, Kenya•Tel:[254 2] 624215: [254 2] 62 4324 E-mail: ravi.snarma@unep.org

To:

Mr. A. Vaish

GEF Secretariat

Washington DC

Our Fax No:

Telephone:

Telefax No:

1 202-522 3240

(254 2) 623410

(254 2) 624215

(Direct)

(Direct)

From:

Ravi Sharma

Task Manager

GEF/Climate Change

DPDL

Date:

9 February, 2001

Prefix No:

Attached is the revised project document Zimbabwe: Phase II Climate Change Enabling Activities.

We have revised the proposal based on your comments and also attach the endorsement letter.

We will appreciate an early approval of this project.

Kind regards.

All communications should be addressed to The Secretary for Environment and Tourism



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1/14/

MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND TOURISM

Karigamombe Centre 53, Samora Machel Avenue Harare, Zimbabwe

Private Rag 7753 Causeway, Zimbabore Telephone: 757881/5 or 751720/2 Fax: No. 757877 or 755007 or 75743/

Your Ref.:

Our Ref .:

23 March 2000

Mr R Sharma UNEP Nairobi

Dear Mr Sharma

PHASE II INTERIM CAPACITY BUILDING

Zimbabwe submitted its Initial National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat in May 1998. However, Zimbabwe still needs financial assistance particularly in the area of Capacity Building in several areas, i.e.

- 1. Enhance the capacity for climate change policy formulation. Zimbabwe has no climate change policy as yet and this is necessary to map out the National Strategy Plan. Institutional strengthening could also be a secondary objective.
- 2. Build the capacity for assessing technological needs in mitigation options i.e. identification of barriers.
- 3. Build capacity to improve the data quality and network as identified in the Initial National Communication.
- 4. Build capacity to identify project concepts and ideas through workshops. This objective will also help in climate change awareness raising.
- 5. Identify the needs for improving vulnerability and adaptation assessments.

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+2242624324

From-DPDL

09-02-01 14:35

It is expected that such assistance will enable Zimbabwe to prepare a better National Communication. We would therefore be grateful if you could expedite the process of accessing the necessary funds for capacity building under GEF Additional Financing (Phase II).

Yours sincerely

C Chipato

Permanent Secretary

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09-02-01 14:35 From-DPDL

Zimbabwe Climate Change EA-1

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY

Project Proposal

Country:

Zimbabwe

Project Title:

Expedited Financing of Climate Change Enabling

Activities (Phase II)

GEF Focal Area:

Climate Change

Country Eligibility:

[x] Eligible under a financial mechanism of the

UNFCCC

[x] Eligible under paragraph nine (b) of the Instrument

Date of Ratification:

5 November 1992

GEF financing (Phase I):

US\$ 93 600

GEF Additional Financing

US\$ 96 000

(Phase II):

Total Costs:

US\$189 600

GEF Implementing Agency:

UNEP

Executing Agency:

Climate Change Unit, Ministry of Environment,

Government of Zimbabwe

Estimated Starting Date:

February 2001

Project Duration:

1 year

Zimpapwe Climate Change EA-2

PHASE II: GEF INTERIM CAPACITY BUILDING SUPPORT

CURRENT PROJECT STATUS:

I- Background:

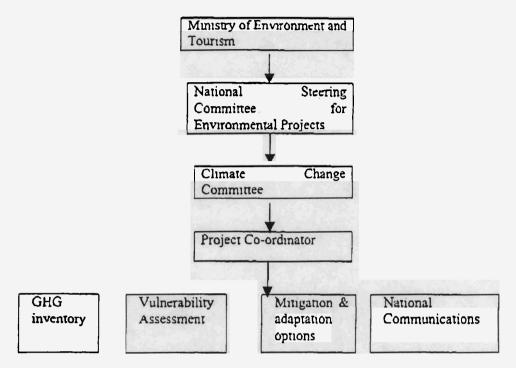
With GEF's assistance and UNEP as the Implementing Agency, Zimbabwe submitted its initial National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat in May 1998 in accordance with decision 10CP2 Prior to this GEF support, Zimbabwe had received assistance from the USCSP and had participated in the UNDP Regional Project on capacity building in Sub-Saharan Africa. As indicated in the in the IPCC guidelines, the base year for the inventories in the Initial National Communication was 1994. The initial national communication covered all the major items i.e. national circumstances, GHG inventories and projections, mitigation options, vulnerability and adaptation, policies and measures, research and systematic observations and public awareness.

Zimbabwe is submitting this request in response to the operational guidelines for expedited financing of chimate change enabling activities, part II October 1999 and is accordingly submitting this request to GEF through UNEP the implementing agency. Basically, the capacity building needs in the request are linked to deficiencies which were cited in the Initial National Communication. In other words, the objective of the request is to build capacity for improving the identified activities which have a bearing on the preparation of the second national communication. The structure of the request is based on GEF operational guidelines.

N- Project Management and Institutional Framework

The project for Zimbabwe's Initial National Communication was located in the Ministry of Mines, Environment and Tourism. The full time Project Coordinator reported to the National Climate Change Focal Point. The coordinator was assisted by an administrative assistant. In order to conduct relevant studies, the project hired local experts on GHG gas inventories, mitigation options, vulnerability and adaptation studies, climate change policies and forestry issues. The compilation of the Initial National Communication was done by the Project Coordinator with the help of some consultants. The general policy direction of the project was guided by the Climate Change Committee composed of representatives from various government ministries, NGOs, industries and the Forestry Department.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE Zimpabwe Climate Change FA-3



The above structure depicts the functioning of Initial National Communication Projects.

National Communication Team Structure for Consultants

1. Inventories

ENERGY	FORESTRY	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRIAL PROC/MINING	WASTE MGT
Muguti	Kwesha	Makadho	Manala	Kunene
Muyambo	Frost	1 Minimalian		Sola
		2. Mitigation		
ENERGY	FORESTRY	AGRICULTURE & WATER	INDUSTRIAL WAST PROC/MINING	TE MGT
Muguti	Mushove	Makadho	Manala	Kunene
Muyambo	Frost			Sola
		3. Vulnerability and	Adaptation	
ENERGY	FORESTRY	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRIAL	WASTE MGT
		&WATER/HEALTH	PROC/MINING	PUBLIC REALTH
Mzezewa	Mushove	Mazvimavi	Baloyi	Kunene
		4. Policy		
ENERGY	FORESTRY	AGRICULTURE	INDUSTRIAL	WASTE MGT
		& WATER	PROC/MINING	
Mzezewa	Gondo	Makadho	Baloyi	Musingarabwi
			•	•

Zimbabwe Climate Change FA-1

NI-Objectives:

The objectives of the proposed activities are as follows:

- (1) Enhance the national capacity to prepare national communications. Zimbabwe was one of the first non-Annex countries to submit its initial national communications. Through this process it built a modest institutional structure and this needs to be maintained to continue fulfilling its obligations to the UNFCCC.
- (2) Build the capacity for assessing technological needs in mitigation options i.e. identification of barriers.
- (3) Build capacity to improve systematic observations and network as identified in the Initial National Communication.
- (4) Build capacity to identify project concepts and ideas through workshops. This objective will also help in climate change awareness raising.

IV- Activities

Activity 1: Though Zimbabwe has conducted a number of climate change studies and was the second country in Africa to submit the Initial National Communication, it still needs to maintain a modest climate change institutional structure to continue the follow-up work on the initial national communications, such as developing a climate change policy. This activity will aim at sensitising policy makers on the need of such a policy from which a National Strategy will be developed. It is intended to achieve this objective through conducting workshops at provincial and national levels. This activity will also contribute towards institutional strengthening. It is extremely important to sustain this momentum, especially for the establishing, broadening and strengthening of climate change concerned institutions.

Activity 2: Though mitigation studies have been carried out in Zimbabwe, the local industry has not yet implemented these recommended mitigation measures. Zimbabwe would like to build capacity to assess technological options focused on mitigation in industry. We intend to hold workshops targeted towards private sector stakeholders so as to involve them more through awareness raising activities.

Activity 3: One of the major weaknesses of the Zimbabwe initial National Communication was the poor quality of the observational data used in the preparation of the greenhouse gas inventories. Through this request Zimbabwe would like to build capacity to improve and expand the data collection network (this will include, inter alia, meteorological data, land-use change and forestry and other terrestrial observations) and methodologies so as to improve the quality of the inventories. For example, Zimbabwe should be able to use both the Bottom-Up and the Top-Down approaches in determining the inventories.

Activity 4:

Zimbabwe would like to develop project ideas and concepts- a precursor for project formulation in the area of climate change. It is hoped to achieve this through brain storming workshops involving the stakeholders. This activity will also form part of the climate change awareness raising strategy.

V- Outputs:

Output 1: Maintenance of the UNFCCC climate change office for national communications and

Zimpabwe Climate Change EA-5

enunciation of a clear climate change policy by the Zimbabwe Government upon which future climate change activities will be based.

- Output 2: Assessment of technologies in mitigation options. This will also assist in identifying technological barriers.
- Output 3: Better quality of observational data upon which greenhouse gas inventones will be prepared in future. This output should improve the quality the inventories assuming that national or regional emission factors are available.
- Output 4: Development of a pipeline of projects proposals which could be further developed into full project proposals on climate change.

VI- Risk Factor:

There is a zero risk factor because Zimbabwe has already built a critical mass of experts who are expected to undertake these activities in order to maximise the benefits from the capacity building funds. Secondly, political commitment already exists in Zimbabwe since the country signed and ratified the UNFCCC in 1992.

VII- Conclusion:

This limited range of capacity building activities in the area of climate change are expected to assist Zimbabwe in meeting its obligation of the UNFCCC i.e. Article 12 -submitting its National Communication to the UNFCCC Secretariat.

TABLE C2

ACTIVITY MATRIX FOR PHASE II OF CLIMATE CHANGE ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN ZIMBABWE

Priority activities for additional (interim) funding

	Planning and	Capacity maintenance/enhancement			
Activity	Execution	Data gathering and Research	Institutional Strengthening	Training, education and public awareness	
(a) Identification and submission of technology needs	х	x	х	х	
(b) Build capacity to assess technology needs, modalities to acquire and absorb them, design, evaluate and host projects.	x		X	x	
2. Capacity building for participation in systematic observation networks.	х	х	х	х	
3 Preparation of programs to address climate change					

Zimpapwe Climate Change FA-7

TABLE D2

PROJECT BUDGET ACCORDING TO GEF ACTIVITY NORMS IN US DOLLARS

Cost estimates for (interim) priority activities

Activity	Planning and Execution	Capacity maintenance/enhancement			Technical	Cost
		Data gathering and research	Institutional strengthening	Training, education and public awareness	and Admin. Support	Estimates US\$
1. (4) Identification and submission of technology needs	3,000	10,000	1,000	8,000		22,000
(b) Build capacity to assess technology needs, modalities to acquire and absorb them, design, evaluate and host projects.		12,000	8,000	10,000		30,000
2. Capacity building for participation in systematic observation networks.		15,000	6,000	8,000	3,000	32,000
3. Preparation of programs to address climate change						
4. Monitoring and Evaluation						2,000
5. Project Management						10,000
Cotal	3,000	37,000	15,000	26,000	3,000	96 000