

FROM: GEF COORD ADMIN



UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT



TELEFAX TRANSMISSION
FROM GEF CO-ORDINATION OFFICE

CABLE: UNTERRA NAIROBI

P.O. BOX 30552

FAX: (254 2) 226886

TEL: (254 2) 621234

Nairobi, Kenya

(254 2) 622615

Direct Fax: (254 2) 520825

TX: 22068 UNEP KE

To:	Mr. Avani Vaish Coordinator (PDF & Enabling Activities) GEF Secretariat, Washington, D.C. U.S.A. Fax: (1 202) 522 3240/3245	Date:	4 November 1996
	Mr. Rafael Asenjo Executive Coordinator UNDP-GEF, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A. Fax: (1 212) 906 6998		
	Mr. Lars Vidaeus, Chief Global Environment Division, ENVGC The World Bank, Washington, D.C. 20433, U.S.A. Fax: (1 202) 522 3256		
	Mr. Pier Vellinga, Chairperson STAP Fax: (3120)444 9553		
	Mr. Michael Zammit-Cutajar Executive Secretary UNFCCC Secretariat, Bonn, Germany Fax: 49 228 8151999		
From:	Ahmed Djoghla Executive Coordinator GEF Coordination Office UNEP	Drafter:	PSL
Subject:	<u>Zimbabwe: Preparation of National Communication for the Implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)</u>		

Prefix No: _____

Attached please find a UNEP proposal entitled "Zimbabwe: Preparation of National Communication for the Implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change" which is submitted to the GEF for consideration for funding. Any written comments on this proposal from you will be most appreciated.

Thank you for your attention.

Out/Fax No. _____/1996

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+254 2 623162

FROM: GEF COORD ADMIN

FAX NO: + 254 2 623162

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TO 1102542623162 P.02

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

Private Bag 7753
Causeway, Zimbabwe

Telephone: 264483 757381-5
Fax No.: 263-4-700480 7550067

Your Ref.:

Our Ref.:



**MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND
TOURISM**

Karigamombe Centre
53, Samora Machel Avenue
Harare, Zimbabwe

Nov.
4 October 1996

Mr. Ahmed Djoghlaif
Executive Coordinator
GEF Coordinating Office
UNEP
Nairobi

Dear Mr. Djoghlaif,

**Zimbabwe Preparation of National Communications for the
Implementation of the UNFCCC**

As the GEF Focal Point for Zimbabwe as well as Councillor for the Southern African Constituency, I have reviewed the above enabling activity proposal prepared by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism(Zimbabwe) for GEF funding.

I fully support and endorse the proposal. The proposal will not only enable Zimbabwe to complete its National Communications within one year but will also gainfully synergise with other ongoing Climate Change activities in the country.

The Government of Zimbabwe will also be grateful if the budget proposal could be approved. It was arrived at after thorough consultations with the relevant stakeholders.

Regards.

Yours sincerely,


J. G. Moyb

GEF National Focal Point and Councillor for Southern Africa

Country: Zimbabwe

Project Title: Zimbabwe: Preparation of Initial National Communication for the Implementation of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

GEF Focal Area: Climate Change

Country Eligibility: Ratified UNFCCC in November 1992

GEF Financing: US\$152,000

Government Counterpart Financing: US\$20,000 (in kind)

GEF Implementation Agency: UNEP

Executing Agency: Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Zimbabwe

Local Counterpart Agency: Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Zimbabwe

Estimated Starting Date: December 1996

Project Duration: 12 months

Background

Introduction

1. Zimbabwe, which lies between 15°S and 22°S, and 24°E and 33°E in south central Africa, is a landlocked tropical country bordering Zambia, Mozambique, South Africa and Botswana. It is bounded by the Zambezi River to the north and the Limpopo River to the south. The country has a land area of 390,000 km² and an estimated population of 12 million (1996), with a population growth rate of 3.1%. About 67% of the inhabitants live in rural areas mainly as farmers and 33% live in urban area (1992).

2. One fifth of the country lies above 1,200 m above sea level (asl) while three fifths lie between 600 m asl. The country is dominated by a high plateau which provides for two watersheds with water courses running northwest to the Zambezi and Southeast to the Limpopo and Save Rivers respectively. This plateau is also referred to as the Highveld and is the most fertile part of the country. Below this plateau at altitudes of between 900 m and 1,200 m and totalling about 40% of the country is found the Middleveld which is less fertile than the Highveld. Below 600 m is found the Lowveld which is not suitable for arable agriculture as it is hotter and drier than the Highveld.

3. Although Zimbabwe is wholly within the tropics, its climate is sub-tropical due to its inland position and altitude. There are three distinct seasons which are mainly the hot dry (August to November), hot wet (November to April) and cool dry (May to August). Both rainfall and temperatures are influenced by altitude and in this way the Highveld and the Eastern Highlands have lower temperatures both in winter and summer than both the Middleveld and the Lowveld. Annual rainfall, which ranges from about 1000 mm in Eastern Highlands to often below 400 mm in the Lowveld region, is generally variable and the country does suffer from periodic droughts particularly in the Lowveld and some parts of the Middleveld.

4. Zimbabwe is a country with many blessings: richly endowed with natural resources, well developed infrastructure, a farming sector which normally produces a healthy surplus for export, and diversified manufacturing base. Commercial agriculture is mainly practised on large scale commercial farms that are predominantly located on the plateau.

5. Agriculture is the largest employer of labour but contributes only 12% to GDP. Its tobacco subsector, however, is the leading source of foreign currency followed by mining. Agriculture remains by far the most important sector of the economy because it directly supports over 80% of the population with the remainder being linked to this sector through manufacturing. It is a key provider of raw materials for the manufacturing sector.

6. The successful agricultural sector has, however, become threatened by persistent droughts. For example, in 1992 the country experienced the worst drought episode in living memory, which resulted in serious negative ripple effects throughout the economy including manufacturing and the financial sector.

7. The manufacturing sectors produces 6000 different products, contributes 25% to GDP and employs 17% of the total employed labour force. Activities in this sector are based on processing agricultural and mining products.

Energy Consumption and Supply in Zimbabwe

8. Zimbabwe consumes about 280 PJ of energy annually (1992 data) and 44.6% of this is from coal, 12.4% is from petroleum, 4.5% is from hydro in the form of electricity. Biomass, which provides 93% of energy for rural households, contributes 39.4% to the total national energy supply base annually.

9. The country's energy consumption pattern results in a carbon intensity of 57% and an average energy intensity of 13.1 TJ per ZW\$million. Under this situation, the need for mitigatory measures particularly the formulation of a national policy and institutional framework for a concerted mitigatory effort is imperative.

Coal

10. Coal deposits are quite significant. Proven reserves can last 107 years and total reserves 2000 years at the present annual depletion rate of 4.7 million tonnes. The Wankie Colliery Company (WCC) has an annual production capacity of 6 million tonnes. A second coal mine, Sengwa, was established in the country along the same coal belt in the Zambezi valley. It has an annual production capacity of 200,000 tonnes and it was originally aimed to supply low sulphur coal for the steel industry. Considerations have, however, been made to establish a new coal-fired power generation plant at the mine-head of this coal mine.

11. In 1992, 2.4 million tonnes of coal (usually raw coal) were consumed by power generation, while 0.7 million tonnes were converted to coke for use in the steel sector and small gasification works. The rest (usually graded and washed) was used for steam and heat generation in industry, 714 000 tonnes; mining, 89 000 tonnes; agriculture, 403 000 tonnes; transport, 195 000 tonnes; and others, including households, 289 000 tonnes.

12. In addition to coal, Zimbabwe has discovered reserves of coal-bed methane which is being considered for exploitation mainly for power generation and industrial gas. The future of this product is not yet clear, but there is active effort to develop the deposits. Output from the deposits are estimated at 2 - 3 million m³ a month.

13. Unlike other countries where there is basically one primary end-user in the electricity sector, the constituency of coal users in Zimbabwe is wide and diverse. Therefore, any mitigation efforts will require somewhat more than a simple or merely technical approach.

Fuelwood

14. Wood provides over 95% of fuel to over 90% of the country's households being the basic fuel for low income urban households who consume on average 5 kg a day in un-electrified houses, 2.1 kg in houses supplied with load limited electricity and 1.7 kg in household with metered or unlimited electricity supply. Total fuelwood consumption is estimated at 6 million tonnes annually.

15. Of the country's total land area of 39 million ha, 20.5 million ha are under indigenous forest and 140,000 ha are under commercial forest plantations. The indigenous forests provide most of the energy requirements for the rural community. Fuelwood is the most affordable form of energy for rural inhabitants, and it has been persistently the commonest energy option for these people. This situation contributes significantly to deforestation an activity also closely associated with land clearing for agriculture.

16. Fuelwood is also an important source of energy for small scale rural industries and for agriculture which uses it mainly for crop drying, particularly tobacco curing. The continued decline in the reliability of rainfall, and hence in agricultural production in rural areas, has brought about various initiative on alternative sources of income such as brick making, beer brewing and bakeries, which are supported primarily by fuelwood.

17. Fuelwood, therefore, is a critical form of energy not only because of its predominance in the national energy base but also as a fuel for the most disadvantaged social groups and in its relationship to small scale rural industries which are bound to expand as agriculture becomes less reliable in drought period.

18. Mitigation efforts in this sector cannot be willy-nilly or haphazard because of the social sensitivity of the present beneficiaries of energy from wood.

Liquid fuels

19. Petroleum products are imported as finished refined products. The product slate at 1993 was 715 000 m³ diesel (56%), 168 000 m³ jet fuel (15%), 365 000 m³ gasoline (26%), 3 000 m³ illumination kerosene (3%) and less than 1000 m³ ethanol (< 1%) due to the drought which affected the sugar cane crop which provides the raw material for ethanol. This product slate varies very little over the years 1980 - 1993.

20. Within the liquid fuels base, diesel is the key fuel the productive sector being consumed 71% in heavy haulage and railway traction, 8% in mining operations, 15% in agriculture and smaller amounts in other operations, including plant start ups and flame stabilization in industrial and power utility boilers. Gasoline is entirely consumed in transportation mainly in passenger and light freight vehicles. Under normal conditions and with the present infrastructure, ethanol blending is possible to 13%. The drought conditions which have prevailed in the region for a significant part of the first half of the 1990s has forced serious reduction in blending ratios.

Electricity - Internal Sources

21. Zimbabwe has an internal installed electricity generation capacity of 1846 MW. About 36% of this is from hydropower and 64% is from coal-based thermal plants.

Hydro-electricity

22. The Zambezi river offers the most significant hydroelectric capacity for the country which has very little by way of inland hydroelectric capacity. The river, which forms the country's northern border with Zambia, has a total capacity of 7298 MW on full stretch. 3374 MW of this have been exploited; and 666MW on Kariba South Bank operated by Zimbabwe, 600 MW on Kariba North Bank operated by Zambia, 108 MW on the Victoria Falls operated by Zambia and 2000 MW at Kabora Bassa further downstream in Mozambique. The Zambezi River Authority manages the use of Zambezi river water on the stretch involving the two countries. The water resource in Mozambique is not being fully utilized mainly because of the political instability of the country. The Cabora Bassa Dam was built to supply power to South Africa, and is currently doing so through a high voltage DC line.

23. There are plans further development of the hydropower on the river including units with a total of 300 MW at Kariba South Extension, an Upper Zambezi Scheme at the Victoria Falls with another 300 MW and a Batoka Gorge scheme with a total capacity of 1600 MW. Of course the investment decisions on these schemes will depend on the relative cost and reliability of coal thermal options and the relative cost and reliability of imports. The assurance of firm energy from the hydro options has become quite questionable due to droughts.

Electricity - Regional Sources

24. Imports have become increasingly important as a source of electrical energy due to the efforts being made through power line interconnection in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) and the recently formed Southern African Power Pool - a protocol which allows for further and more systematised trade in electricity across national borders. Zimbabwe already imports up to 300 MW from Zambia, 25 MW from Mozambique and has an infrastructure to import 500 MW from South Africa. Imports from Zambia and Mozambique will be fully decarbonised while those from South Africa will be mainly from coal thermal sources. An interconnector is under construction that will allow a further importation of 500 MW from Mozambique.

25. A key element of the regional power grid which is embodied both in the interconnections and power pool is the Inga project in Zaire which has a massive hydropower capacity capable of supplying 45 000 MW to the region on full investment. Hydro options on this scheme, on the Zambezi and on the Kafue in Zambia offer themselves as options for decarbonizing the power sector in the region. A lot, however, depends on the various factors such as allowable levels of national security of supply, the power trade regime and the reliability of the power trade infrastructure along side other barriers of a political nature.

26. Zimbabwe has proposed a far reaching Study through the Ministry of Transport and Energy to assess greenhouse gas mitigation potential of regional power pooling. This study will involve contributions from various countries in the region and will have regional application once completed. Investment in the power sector includes 1200 MW thermal and 666 MW hydro. Power transmission is supported by 3,595 km of high voltage transmission lines and 56,115 km of distribution lines.

Solar Energy

27. Solar energy poses the most meaningful option of renewable energy for the rural sector, particularly in terms of lighting, refrigeration, energizing small appliances and provision of hot water to households and institutions, and the use of this resource is on the increase. Prohibitive installation and capital costs have been the main hampering factors to the development of a more generalised and mature solar device market and for equitable distribution of this technology to the most obvious beneficiaries who are generally low income earners. The local manufacturing industry enjoys low import duties on solar related devices which the government introduced as an incentive to encourage solar rural electrification, but even then, the prices are still unaffordable to the majority. On the Southern African platform, Zimbabwe boasts a well developing solar technological advancement, and the US\$7 million GEF solar PV dissemination support pilot project saw a significant expansion of the ongoing electrification programme.

28. Zimbabwe hosted the World Solar Summit in September 1996 and its President is Chairman of the World Solar Commission. Such events will certainly help advance acceptance of solar and related technologies in the country and in the region.

29. Other forms of renewable energy have received notable attention but this has only been at research level or under diffusion activities funded on a non-commercial basis.

Environmental legislation

30. Environmental legislation is administered by various Government Departments in various ministries. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism, however, administers most of those acts that deal with the environment directly. Zimbabwe is different from most Southern African countries in that its environmental legislation is comprehensive, and covers all the most important areas. There are nearly 20 Acts and nearly 40 statutory laws that are used in the country. Of the most important include the Natural Resources Act (1941), Forest Act (1949), Hazardous Substances and Articles Act (1977), Atmospheric Pollution Prevention Act (1971) Water Act (1976) and Communal Land Act (1982). The absence of a framework law or umbrella legislation has not made any stumbling blocks or draw backs in enforcement.

Zimbabwe and UNFCCC

31. The Government of Zimbabwe signed the UNFCCC at the Earth Summit in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 and ratified it on 5 November 1992. It is committed to fulfill its obligations as laid in the Convention. The country has accepted the global principle of common and differentiated responsibility. Further, Zimbabwe has adopted the precautionary and 'no regrets' principle. This implies early appropriate action to be taken so as to mitigate possible future climate change damage. However, the implementation of these actions is a function of the prevailing economic climate, especially now that Zimbabwe is bracing itself for a harsh second phase of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme.

32. In a bid to meet its obligations enshrined in the Convention, Zimbabwe has identified the following areas for appropriate actions:

- compilation and periodic updating of sources and sinks of greenhouse;
- mapping out of policies, strategies and programmes which are concomitant with the objectives the Climate Change Convention;
- putting in place of supporting relevant measures such as human resources, research and development public awareness and education and
- a framework for producing and submitting the national communication to the COP timely.

Past and Ongoing activities on Climate Change

33. Zimbabwe is quite active in climate change activities. Currently, Zimbabwe holds the Presidency of 1COP2. As mentioned earlier, the country was also fortunate to have benefitted from the GEF pilot phase Photovoltaic Project of US\$7 million over five years.

The project was designed to have a long mitigatory effects by removing barriers to energy conservation and energy efficiency.

34. In 1991, the Ministry of Environment and Tourism has undertaken a study on "*The Economic Implications of Limiting CO₂ Emissions in Zimbabwe*", which aimed to provide an indication of the order of magnitude of the economic costs involved in achieving alternative levels of limitation of emissions and a possible range of policy implications for the government.

35. In 1993, Zimbabwe also took part in the US country studies which looked at various aspects of climate change, including inventories for greenhouse gases by sources, mitigation and adaptation policy options, as well as vulnerability assessments. These inventories were based on the IPCC methodology. However, these studies need regular updating since the sources for the greenhouse gases are dynamic.

36. Through the Southern Centre for Energy and Environment (SCEE), Zimbabwe also participated in the UNEP *Greenhouse Gas Abatement Costing Studies* carried out in 1993. The analysis was based on the base year of 1990. This project assessed inventories, options and cost of reducing greenhouse gases. The project was in three phases, which cover GHG inventories and mitigation implementation of options.

37. In 1993, Zimbabwe was one of the three countries together with Vietnam and Lithuania that took part in the pilot phase of the CC: TRAIN project executed by UNITAR and the UNFCCC Secretariat. The project aimed to promote the implementation of the UNFCCC. However, CC:TRAIN Phase 1 only focused on awareness raising/communication strategy and training in policy aspects of climate change.

38. In 1993, Zimbabwe also took part in a study "*Assessment of Policy Options and Responses to Climate Change*" undertaken by Africa Centre for Technology Studies (ACTS) and Stockholm Environment Institute. But this study does not involve any capacity building.

39. In 1994, Zimbabwe took part in a UNEP project entitled "*Climate Impacts and Response Strategies Network (CIRSNET)- Phase 1*", which aims to advance the activities in climate impacts and response strategies by establishing or strengthening the national institutional framework for both national and regional activities.

40. Lastly, Zimbabwe is one of the four countries (together with Ghana, Kenya and Mali) in sub-Saharan Africa currently participating in the GEF Pilot Phase project entitled "*Capacity Building in Sub-Saharan Africa to respond to the UNFCCC*" implemented by UNDP. This project will include the development of inventories of GHG and their sinks, cost-effective policy options based on these inventories and the development of projects suitable for public or private funding. It has just started in July 1996 and it is expected to be completed within two years. However, this project, which was approved during the GEF pilot phase, does not specify the preparation of national plans for mitigation and adaptation, as well as the preparation of the country's initial national communication. These gaps are to be filled by the present proposal.

Project Objective

41. Zimbabwe is expected to submit its initial National Communication in March 1997, as required under Article 12.5 of the UNFCCC. Given the amount of the past and current

activities on climate change in Zimbabwe, the present proposal will extensively draw from and build upon the past and current work rather than duplicating what has been and is being undertaken. Thus, the main objective of this proposal is to assist the country to prepare its initial national communication as required by Article 12.1 (a), (b) and (c) of the Convention as soon as possible based on the available data. New data will not be collected for this proposal.

Project Description

42. The existing scientific and technical capacity of Zimbabwe is higher than many African countries. This expertise which exists in the private sector, universities, Government, research institutions and NGOs is quite dilute and uncoordinated. There is a need to further develop it into a critical mass which could then form a basis for the design of a national collective and concerted effort to streamline climate change decision-making. Only through this approach can an effective programme be launched with national, provincial, district and sectoral considerations and commitment.

43. Further, within the public sector, there is now an urgent need to enhance the scientific, technical and policy analysis capacity as far as the implementation of the UNFCCC is concerned. This is more so because an improved awareness on the part of the private sector will need the full guidance and support from the public sector. This support and guidance will not be possible with limited capacity on the part of the public sector. The public sector in this case would include the various technical and administrative departments of Government and parastatals responsible for implementing Government's Public Sector Investment Programmes (PSIP).

44. The present liberalisation atmosphere guiding most of Government's decision-making on economic programmes will enhance Government and private sector collaboration in fulfilling national commitments under the UNFCCC.

45. It is expected that most aspects of capacity building in Zimbabwe in response to the implementation of the UNFCCC will be addressed by the current UNDP/GEF project. Thus, no GEF funds will be sought to duplicate the effort. Rather, this proposal will aim to fill in the gaps of the current UNDP/GEF project.

Timing of the project

46. Because of all the previous activities undertaken on climate change, Zimbabwe is convinced that climate change mitigation activities should overlie and leverage existing and planned national activities. Most critically, it must fit well with contemporary national thinking in order to be successful. The timing of this project is therefore quite critical. If implemented now, the project will find place and recognition within the country's Vision 20/20, which is a concerted national dialogue seeking to chart the country development paradigm up to the year 2020. Vision 20/20 has broad based national contributions and it is indeed visionary in that it will suggest development approaches from institutional structures to technological aspects of the productive sector.

47. Zimbabwe is also embarking on its second phase of the Economic Structural Adjustment Programme (ESAP). This programme will underlie the national economic framework for

the period of ESAP and set the general economic development framework henceforth.

48. The Ministry of Environment and Tourism is keen to ensure that climate change programmes are not appended to, but are an inherent feature of, these processes. The project would do well, therefore, to begin within the duration of this national discussion.

49. The project will have the following activities:

Activity 1: GHG inventories

50. GHG inventories for the base year 1990 have been undertaken by the previous study, as indicated in the activity matrix shown in Table 1. The inventories for the base year 1994 will be undertaken in the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project. However, the result will not be available until mid-1998. In order to prepare the initial national communication as soon as possible, it is intended to undertake a brief update of the 1990 inventories using 1994 emission data.

51. A local consultant who has expertise in GHG inventories will be engaged to undertake this task.

52. The most current version of the "IPCC Guidelines for National Greenhouse Gas Inventories" and methodology will be used for the updated inventories.

Activity 2: Vulnerability Assessment

53. As some vulnerability assessment has been undertaken by the U.S. Country Studies, and it is also expected that a more comprehensive vulnerability assessment will be undertaken for various sectors in the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project, it will not be necessary for similar effort to be duplicated in this proposal. Thus, only a brief update will be provided based on the available data in order to comply with the reporting requirement.

54. The IPCC Technical Guidelines will be used for this study. In addition, lessons will be learned from the methodology as developed by UNEP's "Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessments (Phase I)".

Activity 3: Mitigation Options

55. Assessment of mitigation options has, to a large extent, been undertaken under the auspices of the UNEP GHG Abatement project, the US Country studies. The analysis has focused mainly on identification and economic assessment technical reduction options.

56. Although an analysis will be undertaken based on the updated GHG inventory, it is expected that the results will not change the outcome of the previous analysis unless there are major data gaps, which cannot be completely ruled out to be the case. Meanwhile, in order to report on a consolidated national strategy, the proposed activity will focus on the analysis on the integration of the individual options in a broader policy framework, national priorities, and barriers to implementation.

Activity 4: Adaptation Options

57. Although an analysis will be undertaken based on the updated vulnerability assessment for various sectors, it is also expected that the results will not change the outcome of the previous analysis unless there are major data gaps, which cannot be completely ruled out to be the case. Meanwhile, in order to report on a consolidated national adaptation (stage I) strategy, the proposed activity will focus on the analysis on the integration of the individual options in a broader policy framework, national priorities, and barriers to implementation.

58. A workshop participated by relevant technical experts and key stakeholders will be undertaken to review the results of Activities 1 to 4.

Activity 5: Preparation of national plans for mitigation and adaptation

59. Based on the results of Activities 1 to 4, national plans for mitigation and adaptation (stage I) will be prepared.

Activity 6: Preparation of national communication

60. The initial national communication, which includes the results of Activities 1 to 5, will be drafted by a local consultant.

Mechanisms for consultation

61. The national plans for mitigation and adaptation and the national communication will require the commitment and recognition of the various economic sectors and stakeholders to be successfully adopted in planning and practice. For this reason, it is propose to hold two further critical national workshops in addition to the one scheduled to review the results of Activities 1 to 4, which will be used as inputs for the preparation of national plans and the national communication.

62. One of these workshops will be used to advise all relevant stakeholders of the issues relating to the national plans and national communication. This is to ensure transparency and seek contribution to the conduct of related exercises and finally commitment to the results and content of the communication and plans.

63. The final workshop will be held to present the draft plans and national communication and to enable comment on key issues that may affect or require the operational commitment of certain stakeholders. It is this workshop which, in fact, will convert the results of the exercise into an accepted threshold for climate change activities seeking to fulfil the country's obligations under the UNFCCC.

Project management and coordination

64. A Climate Change Committee (CCC), which is a sub-Committee of the National Advisory Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development, has been formed to coordinate the implementation of this project. This committee is composed of various Government Departments, public sector institutions, universities, research organizations, development agencies and NGOs.

65. The committee has a number of working groups which, for the UNDP/GEF Capacity Building project, will guide activities relating to GHG inventories, vulnerability assessment, mitigation and adaptation. These groups will also serve this project at the same time.

66. The project will be coordinated by the same Project Co-ordinator for the UNDP/GEF project who has been nominated by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. An Assistant Project Officer will be engaged to assist with the coordination of the project. The project management structure, which is basically the same as that of the UNDP/GEF project, is given in Figure 1.

Proposed work schedule

67. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Co-ordinator with the assistance of UNEP.

68. The proposed timetable for commencement and completion of all activities described above is given in Table 1. Detailed work plans for each activity will be developed by the Project Coordinator in consultation with the NCCC and with the assistance of UNEP, which will be consulted throughout the period of the project implementation.

Activity matrix

69. The activity matrix which indicates the areas needed to be covered by this proposal are indicated in Table 2. It must be noted that the matrix cannot reflect the depth of the previous studies or activities. For those activities which have been covered previously, it is likely that there are still gaps to be filled.

National level support

70. This project enjoys a very high level and a wide range of national support. It will be executed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism (MET), which has the responsibility for issues of the environment.

71. The National Economic Planning Commission (NEPC) under the Office of the President are the conduit through which all projects are channelled. This Commission co-ordinates the planning functions of all ministries and addresses, *inter alia*, environmental implications of national strategies and programmes. This commission also sits on the CCC and the National Advisory Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development.

Project financing and budget

72. The proposed budget (US\$ 152,000) reflects the level of progress in enabling activities in Zimbabwe (Table 3). This budget has been realistically estimated by the CCC and fully endorsed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism.

Institutional framework and project implementation

73. The programme will be implemented by UNEP and executed by the Ministry of Environment and Tourism supported by the project management structure alluded to earlier above.

74. In climate change, the MET co-ordinates the activities through the National Advisory Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development while the technical input is provided by various other national institutions, universities, research organizations, industry associations and NGOs. In order to keep sufficient liaison with international scientific developments, the Department of Meteorological Services (DMS) which is one of the bodies providing technical support to the MET on climate change issues closely liaises with the World Meteorological Organisation as well as the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC) Environment and Land Management Sector (ELMS). The MET will co-ordinate convene and chair technical meetings for the different task forces assigned to produce the initial National Communication.

75. In Zimbabwe, Climate Change activities have been closely conducted with close cooperation with some non-profit research facilities. One such is the Southern Centre for Energy and Environment. Southern Centre for Energy and Environment is a Zimbabwe based non-profit research facility established in 1992 to spearhead tertiary research on the ongoing search for responses on climate change phenomenon and sustainable energy management.

76. The Centre has managed to cooperate closely with Government and Industrialists and the other non-governmental organisations in Zimbabwe in its attempt to influence policy and finding means of ensuring harmony between economic development and environmental protection. Through its studies and programmes, they have managed to investigate and obtain technical information to support Zimbabwe's contribution to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). Apart from working to fulfil UNFCCC commitments for Zimbabwe, Southern Centre has also assisted neighbouring countries in their research endeavours.

77. The project will be implemented through UNEP's Atmosphere Unit with the support of the Regional Office for Africa based in Nairobi and the UNEP Collaborating Centre on Energy and Environment (UCCEE) based in Denmark. UNEP will play a technical support and advisory role so as to ensure that the project is successfully implemented.

Rationale for GEF support

78. This is a standard enabling activities proposal which will assist Zimbabwe to fulfill its reporting requirements under the UNFCCC. As GEF is the international entity entrusted to operate the financial mechanism for the UNFCCC on the interim basis, the proposed activities are eligible for GEF funding.

Sustainability and participation

79. The Government of Zimbabwe is fully committed to the implementation of the UNFCCC, and hence the goals and objectives of this project. The past and ongoing activities on climate change have ensured that Zimbabwe will have the scientific, technical

and institutional capacities in the implementation of the UNFCCC on a sustainable basis

Issues and risks

Issues

80. In order to successfully implement the project, close coordination by the Climate Change Committee and its working groups is essential to ensure the success of the project. Also, MET needs to consult with all relevant stakeholders in both public and private sectors, including NGOs and research organizations.

Risks

81. The potential risks which may mask the objectives and goals of the project are:

(a) Longer time period than expected for the analysis of the updated data and the preparation of the national communication.

(b) Inadequate consultations among various stakeholders.

(c) Lack of involvement of major policy and decision makers in the formulation of final strategy. A firm commitment for participation must be secured from each stakeholder.

Monitoring and evaluation

82. The Co-ordinator will provide a monthly progress report to the Climate Change Committee, which will share it with UNEP. If possible, these reports may be compiled into an electronic newsletter that will be distributed to all participating institutions. These reports will enable the MET and its supporting organs to evaluate the implementation of the project on an ongoing basis and identify difficulties and shortcomings at an early stage. They will be reviewed by the Climate Change Committee for their quality and standard, comprehensiveness, and conformity to the proposed terms of reference and dates of completion.

83. The CCC will meet on a quarterly basis to review project implementation and provide scientific, technical, policy and strategic guidance. The minutes of these meetings will be shared with all participating institutions. The MET will provide six-monthly progress reports and quarterly financial reports to UNEP based on UNEP's standard format.

84. UNEP will provide its established monitoring and evaluation guidelines and assessment procedures, which will be applied to evaluate the progress of the project during mid-term and after its completion.

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TABLE 1. PROPOSED WORK SCHEDULE

ACTIVITY	1	2	3	4	5	6
MONTHS						
1	██████	██████				
2	██████	██████				
3	██████	██████				
4			██████	██████		
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TABLE 2. CAPABILITY (STANDARD ACTIVITY MATRIX)

Enabling Activity	Planning and execution	Capacity Building			
		Institution strengthening	Training	Research	Education
<i>Inventories and Stocktaking</i>					
- emission inventory	UNDP/USCS	UNDP	CCT /UNDP	UNDP/USCS	CCT /UNDP
- CO ₂ from energy sources	"	"	"	"	"
- CO ₂ from land use change	"	"	"	"	"
- CH ₄ from energy sources	"	"	"	"	"
- CH ₄ from other sources	"	"	"	"	"
- N ₂ O	"	"	"	"	"
- other sources and gases	"	"	"	"	"
- vulnerability assessment					
- agriculture	"	"	"	"	"
- forestry	"	"	"	"	"
- water resources	"	"	"	"	"
- health impacts	"	"	"	"	"
- natural ecosystems	"	"	"	"	"
- other impacts	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Identification of Options to Meet the Objectives of the Convention</i>					
- mitigation options	UNDP	UNDP	CCT/UNDP	UNEP/USCS	CCT/UNDP
- energy related	"	"	"	"	"
- industry	"	"	"	"	"
- transport	"	"	"	"	"
- energy supply	"	"	"	"	"
- residential	"	"	"	"	"
- non-energy sources	"	"	"	"	"
- agriculture	"	"	"	"	"
- forestry	"	"	"	"	"
- waste management	"	"	"	"	"
- other	"	"	"	"	"
- sink enhancement	"	"	"	"	"
-adaptation options (stage 1)	"	"	"	"	"
<i>Preparation of a Plan to Fulfil Commitments</i>					
-national plan for mitigation	X	X	X	X	X
-national plan for adaptation	X	X	X	X	X
<i>Preparation of a National Communication</i>					
-inventory	X	X	X	X	X
-mitigation options	X	X	X	X	X
-vulnerability and adaptation	X	X	X	X	X
-other relevant information	X	X	X	X	X

Legend: X = activity undertaken in the proposed project
CCT= CC Train; USCS= US Country Studies
UNDP= UNDP Capacity Building project

TABLE 3: PROJECT BUDGET FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES IN ZIMBABWE

COST BY EACH ACTIVITY:		Total Cost US\$:
Activity 1:	National GHG Inventory	
	Planning and Execution	10,000
Activity 2:	Vulnerability Assessment	
	Planning and Execution	7,000
Activity 3:	GHG Mitigation Options	
	Planning and Execution	7,000
Activity 4:	Adaptation (Stage 1) Options	
	Planning and Execution	7,000
Workshop:	National workshop to review the results of Activities 1 to 4 (3 days for 70 participants)	10,000
Activity 5:	Preparation of National Plans for Mitigation and Adaptation	
	Planning and Execution: Mitigation Plan	10,000
	Adaptation Plan	10,000
		20,000
Activity 6:	Preparation of National Communication	
	Planning and execution	10,000
Workshops:	National workshop to prepare national plans and national communication (3 days for 70 participants)	10,000
	National seminar to review national plans and national communication (3 days for 70 participants)	10,000
Sub-total		91,000
Project Management		
	Local Assistant Project Officer	20,000
	Local Secretary	10,000
	Telecommunications	7,000
		37,000
Monitoring and Evaluation		10,000
Sub-total		138,000
UNEP Coordination (10%)		14,000
TOTAL GEF PROJECT COST:		152,000

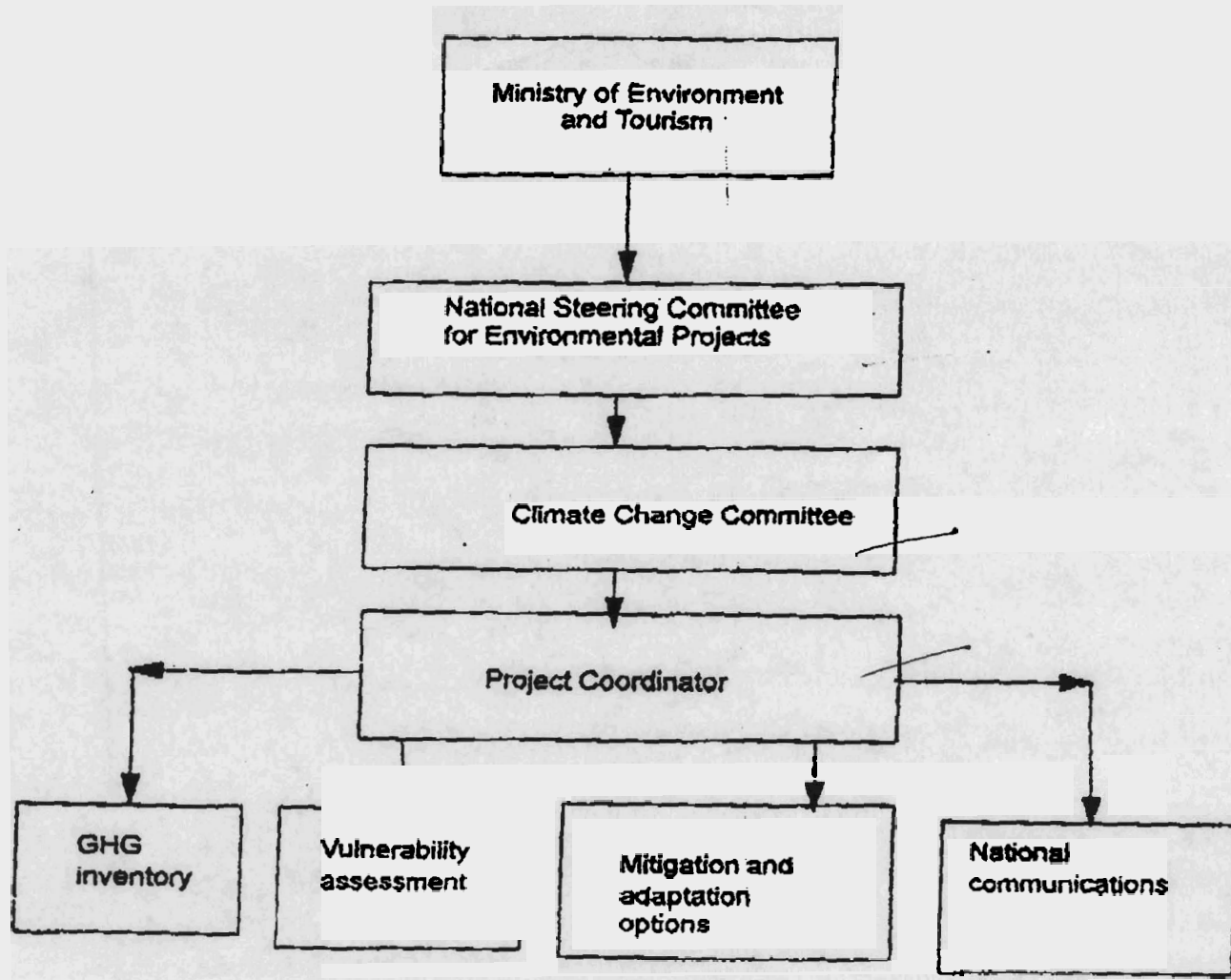


Figure 1: Project Management Structure