



**Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and
Rural Resettlement**

Report on the

**Twenty-fourth Conference of Parties to the United Nations
Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP24)**

2 -15 December 2018

Katowice, Poland

Final Mission Report on the Climate Change Negotiations

1. Introduction

The Twenty-Fourth Conference of Parties (COP24) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) was held during the period 2 – 15 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland. The conference was held amidst the perceptible consequences of climate change which have resulted in rising global temperatures due to increased concentrations of carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases. The frequency and magnitude of extreme weather events has increased markedly in Zimbabwe and the rest of the world. Zimbabwe has been a Party to the United Nations Framework Convention of Climate Change (UNFCCC) since 1994. The Convention aims to limit human induced climate change by reducing the amount of greenhouses gases such as carbon dioxide, methane and nitrous oxides that Parties emit into the atmosphere from various economic activities.

The latest protocol to aid the implementation of the UNFCCC is the 2015 Paris Agreement whose implementation will commence in 2020. Since 2016, discussions have been on-going on a set of rules, modalities, procedures and guidelines needed for the Paris Agreement to be operational in 2020 and a deadline of December 2018 coinciding with the 24th Conference of Parties to the UNFCCC was set for the completion of the work. This important deciding conference was held from 2 to 15 December 2018 in Katowice, Poland.

The conference was held under different streams as follows:

- i. Fourteenth Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Kyoto Protocol (CMP14)
- ii. Third part of the first Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the Paris Agreement (CMA1.3)
- iii. Forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Scientific and Technological Advice (SBSTA49)
- iv. Forty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI49)
- v. Seventh part of the first session of the Ad Hoc Working Group on the Paris Agreement (APA1.7)

2. Objectives of the Conference

This conference aimed to conclude issues of development of the “Rule Book” for implementation of the Paris Agreement on climate change. The conference aimed to ensure that parties agree on the modalities, procedures and guidelines necessary for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and that these are in place by 2018 as outlined in Decision 1/CP21 to allow for effective implementation of the Agreement from 2020 onwards.

3. The Special Report of the Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)

At COP21, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change was requested to produce a special report outlining the potential consequences of exceeding the 1.5°C warming threshold on human and natural systems. The report presents facts on observed impacts of current warming and the potential environmental impacts of conducting business as usual as a result of a temperature increase beyond 1.5°C due to continued unsustainable industrial and socio-economic development. Most developing

and developed country Parties strongly pushed for recognition of this science-based report of the IPCC as it would form the basis for stronger action towards low emission and climate resilient development.

The decision to welcome this report was rejected by Saudi Arabia, the USA, Kuwait and Russia, who wanted to just take note of the report. Rather than welcome the report as suggested by the majority of Parties, the conference had to agree to a text which “expresses appreciation”, “notes” its findings and “invites” countries to take appropriate action.

4. High Level Segment

The President of the Republic of Poland, His Excellency Mr. Andrzej Duda, invited all Heads of State and Government to participate in the high-level segment during COP24. The invitation called on governments to confirm their commitment to addressing the challenge of climate change through national statements delivered on Monday, 3 December 2018. A total of twenty five Heads of States and Government participated at COP 24. From Africa, five Heads of States participated in the conference (Morocco, Namibia, Botswana, Eswatini and Nigeria). For Parties that were not represented at the Summit, the national statements were delivered by ministers during the second week of the conference. Honorable V. P. Haritatos (MP), Deputy Minister of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement addressed the conference on Wednesday, 12 December 2018 on behalf of Zimbabwe.

5. Declarations for Consideration by Parties

In the lead up to COP24, the incoming Presidency – Poland, prepared three declarations that were put forward to Parties for their consideration. Although they speak to climate change, the declarations are not related to the climate change negotiations process nor will they have a bearing on a party’s compliance under the Paris Agreement. They are however important to consider from a political and economic perspective. These declarations are as follows:

Solidarity and Just Transition Silesia Declaration: The declaration stresses that just transition of the workforce and the creation of decent work and quality jobs are crucial to ensure an effective and inclusive transition to low greenhouse gas emission and climate resilient development. It recognizes the challenges related to the transition from fossil fuels and high emitting industries, and the importance to ensure a decent future for workers impacted by the transition. Social dialogue and the engagement of the workforce is important in nationally determined contributions, long-term low greenhouse gas emission development strategies and adaptation planning processes. Zimbabwe needs to start discussions on what happens to workers in coal mining and downstream activities when renewable energy becomes widespread and export market for coal no longer exists. With support from the Russia/UNDP Trust Fund, my ministry has embarked on the development of the Low Emission Development Strategy (Green growth strategy) for Zimbabwe in line with Vision 2030.

Driving Change Together – Katowice Partnership for E-Mobility: The second declaration seeks to promote the movement towards electrification of modes of transport in a sustainable manner. It encourages parties and non-party actors to act in a manner that promotes zero greenhouse gas emissions in the transport sector, provide incentives for zero emission vehicles (ZEVs), research and development, delivering greener public transport to improve public health and the related smart

infrastructure network. Zimbabwe should take advantage of the emerging market for iron-lithium batteries used in electric mobility and position itself for the anticipated exponential increase in the demand for lithium.

The Ministerial Katowice Declaration on Forests for the Climate: The declaration recognizes the important role of forests in climate change mitigation as carbon sinks, climate change adaptation through their social, economic and ecological benefits as well as and role of local communities in managing them. In light of this, the declaration pledges to accelerate action to ensure that the global contribution of forests and forest products is maintained and further supported and enhanced by 2050, in order to support the achievement of the long term goal of the Paris Agreement. This calls for Zimbabwe to quicken the formulation of National Forest Policy to provide direction and promote investment in the sector.

6. Summary of the key elements of the Paris Agreement Rule Book

The outline decision contains plans for a common Paris Agreement Rule Book for all countries, with flexibility for developing countries. The Rule Book has provisions in which countries are given time to comply with a standard set of reporting rules rather than following their own set of rules. The set standards will enable countries to take stock of progress towards achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

6.1. *Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs):* COP24 decided that all Parties shall review their greenhouse gas emission reduction targets upwards within the framework of the NDCs by 2020 in a clear and transparent manner. The information provided to the United Nations shall also include removals of the gases from the atmosphere by the forests. This calls for Zimbabwe to prepare adequately the implementation framework for the Nationally Determined Contributions, including the appropriate legal frameworks to ensure smooth reporting of the emissions by the socio-economic sectors and continual reporting on status of forest degradation and deforestation by the Forestry Commission.

In Zimbabwe, awareness amongst entities that produce greenhouse gases (industry, agriculture, mining, power generation), responsible government ministries and parastatals is still relatively low. Involvement of the Office of the President and Cabinet (OPC) will be most required at this stage to get the multi-sectoral entities to understand the importance of climate action vis-à-vis the emerging international climate discourse including political and economic implications and the need for urgent action, consistent collection and provision of the required information for collation by my ministry.

6.2. *The Enhanced Transparency Framework:* The 1992 UNFCCC requires Parties to periodically report their efforts towards fighting climate change and reducing carbon emissions. The Paris Agreement seeks to take this further by establishing the Enhanced Transparency Framework (ETF) for action and support whose purpose is to build mutual trust and confidence and to promote effective implementation. COP24 finalised the modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) for this framework which define the actions that Parties are expected to adhere to in order to be considered transparent in the implementation of the agreement.

The main tools by which Parties will demonstrate transparency will be the Biennial Transparency Report (BTR) and National Inventory Report (NIR), and the first reports shall be submitted at the latest by 31 December 2024. These reports contain information on the greenhouse gases being

emitted in the country, our levels of deforestation and support received from international sources during the reporting period. This means that Zimbabwe has to set up a reporting institutional arrangement that will be able to comply with the reporting that will be required after every two years. Necessary policies and regulations, technical methodological expertise and material support to enable responsible entities to carry out their mandates needs to be put in place.

6.3. Compliance Committee: Agreement was reached at COP24 that the committee on compliance shall function in a manner that is transparent, non-adversarial and non-punitive. If the committee deems that a party is not compliant for whatever reason it shall only act with a view to facilitate implementation and promote compliance including through providing recommendations for finance, technology and capacity building as well as development of an action plan for movement towards compliance. However, it should be noted that this does not bar other countries, trade organizations, multilateral financing institutions, regional bodies such EU from using the results to impose certain restrictions or unilateral trade barriers on non-compliant countries.

6.4. Global Stocktake: A Global Stocktake (GST) will be held in 2023 to take stock of the status implementation of the Paris Agreement to assess the collective progress towards achieving the purpose of the Paris Agreement and its long-term goals of reducing global warming and adapting to the adverse effects of climate change. While the stocktake will be concluded at the end of 2023 the process will start mid-2022 with a call for inputs, followed by the technical assessment and synthesis of the reports by the Secretariat and finally the consideration of outputs and recommendations by the High Level delegates at the COP29 in 2023.

A compromise agreement was reached that the GST will be conducted in three main thematic areas; (i) Mitigation - to check whether countries are on track to reduce emissions, (ii) Adaptation - to assess the countries' progress in strengthening resilience of communities and economies under the changing climate, and (iii) Means of implementation (MOI) - funds mobilized domestically and through the multilateral funds and other bilaterals to strengthen mitigation and climate change adaptive actions.

6.5. Climate Finance: From COP24, developed country parties shall biennially communicate indicative quantitative and qualitative information related to the provision of financial resources to developing countries for climate change mitigation and adaptation. From November 2020 deliberations on setting a new collective quantified goal on climate finance from developed countries to developing countries from a floor of USD 100 billion per year will commence.

Zimbabwe has so far submitted two project proposals to the Green Climate Fund worth over US\$40million. The Government is working on ensuring that the Environmental Management Agency is accredited to the Adaptation Fund and that the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe is accredited to the Green Climate Fund as well as the establishment of a Climate Finance Facility. To unlock international climate finance, support is needed from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development in the setting of a National Climate Fund with the expertise and ability to tap into the ever increasing international climate finance flows.

The decisions at COP24 recognize the important role of the Adaptation Fund in climate finance, and the CMA decided the "Adaptation Fund shall serve the Paris Agreement under the guidance of, and be accountable to, the Conference of the Parties serving as the meeting of the Parties to the

Paris Agreement with respect to all matters relating to the Paris Agreement effective 1 January, 2019.”

6.6. Capacity building: The Paris Agreement recognizes the importance of capacity-building in enhancing the ability of developing country parties, in particular countries with the least capacity and those that are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change such as Zimbabwe, to take effective climate change action. COP24 encouraged the relevant operating entities of the UNFCCC Financial Mechanism, in particular Global Environment Facility (GEF) to provide support for capacity-building in developing country parties. Zimbabwe has initiated the development of a project proposal to access resources from the GEF through the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency in collaboration with the UN Environment Programme.

6.7. Adaptation Communication: Adaptation Communication is one of the vital elements of implementation of the Paris Agreement. Information contained in the communication which should be submitted to the United Nations is vital for assessment of transparency of action on climate change. The context of transparency relates to the actual adaptation actions on the ground, domestic resources mobilized, international support received, among others. This will assist in the identification of gaps, challenges and further technical and financial resources needed for a country to effectively adapt to climate change.

An agreement was reached at COP 24 on elements to be communicated by Parties in their Adaptation communication to the United Nations for possible scrutiny by all UNFCCC members. The elements include information on risk and vulnerabilities developing countries, adaptation Priorities and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs), adaptation needs both in terms of technologies, human and technical capacity as well as cost of adaptation and national circumstances.

6.8. Technology Transfer and Development: The COP and CMA decided to adopt the technology framework and that the Technology Executive Committee (TEC) and the CTCN, consistent with their respective functions, mandates, and modalities of work, shall implement the technology framework in close collaboration and under the guidance of the CMA. On elaborating the scope of and modalities for the periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Technology Mechanism, the COP and CMA decided that the periodic assessment should be undertaken in a transparent, inclusive, and participatory manner as well as to initiate the first periodic assessment at CMA 4 (November 2021) in accordance with the scope and modalities in the annex, or as these may be subsequently amended, with a view to completing the first periodic assessment at CMA 5 (November 2022). The outcomes of the periodic assessment should serve as an input to the GST.

Parties discussed the need to acknowledge and strengthen existing linkages between the two frameworks especially CTCN and CGF Focal points. The negotiations then focused on draft decision text which many countries initially viewed as “GCF-heavy”. the COP adopted the decision which requests SBI 53 (November 2020), to take stock of progress in strengthening the linkages between the Technology Mechanism and the Financial Mechanism with a view to recommending a draft decision on this matter, including on the consideration of a conclusion on this matter, for consideration and adoption by COP 26 (November 2020).

There are opportunities emanating from the agreed texts which include utilising the GCF readiness financing for enhancing the technology value chain such as research, development,

incubation, innovation, deployment and for NDE support to fulfil its roles and enhance the implementation of the Paris Agreement. It is critical for minimal support to be nationally mobilized to support the NDE to enhance the resource mobilization and implementation of the Paris Agreement.

7. Other Work Streams outside the Paris Agreement Work Programme

7.1. UNFCCC Gender Action Plan: At the conclusion of the conference, the COP urged parties and other stakeholders to mainstream gender considerations in all stages of their adaptation planning processes. Parties were reminded of the invitation to appoint, and provide support for, a national gender focal point as to date only 42 parties (including Zimbabwe) had appointed a gender focal point. The Subsidiary Body for Implementation (SBI) encouraged parties and observers to submit information by 31 August 2019 on the implementation of the gender action plan, identifying areas of progress, areas for improvement and further work to be undertaken in subsequent action plans so as to inform the synthesis report on this topic to be prepared by the Secretariat for consideration at SBI 51, in November 2019.

7.2. Loss and Damages caused by climate change: Zimbabwe and other developing countries are already suffering heavy losses due to the impacts of climate change. Loss and damage, which concerns payments from developed nations as reparation for climate-related damage in developing countries has not been extensively discuss. No agreement has been reached on this issue. This issue has bedeviled climate negotiations for many years as developing countries seek recognition and compensation for the damages caused by rising temperatures.

7.3. Koronivia Joint Work Programme on Agriculture: Decision 4/CP23 mandated the development of the Koronivia Joint Work on Agriculture (KJWA) to look into issues of agriculture. It is important to note that Agriculture became the first sectorial issue to be considered separately under the Paris Agreement. Taking into account outcomes of the five in session workshops as discussed during the May Sessions in Bonn, parties discussed the modalities to implement the outcomes from the workshops. At COP24 institutional entities such as GCF and FAO presented detailed views on providing institutional and financial capacity in advancing the ongoing work. Furthermore, New Zealand offered to host a workshop for the road map to implement outcomes from consultations and the parties agreed to further consider the offer at SB50.

Parties were tasked to submit their views on further modalities and procedures of implementing the KJWA by 6 May 2019 in preparation for SB50. These issues include ways and methodologies to assess adaptation, co-adaptation and co benefits, and sustainable land management in crop-based systems, transfer of technology, sustainable soil fertility management among other future topics that may arise under this agenda item.

In Zimbabwe, an Agriculture Working Group may be formed specifically to contribute and provide views on this matter. The group which may comprise relevant government departments familiar with the agenda item, academia, research institutions, relevant NGO and FAO can possibly be constituted to draft this submission before the deadline. Alternatively, the action point can be taken over by the already existing Agriculture Working Group coordinated by FAO monthly at Celebration Centre. A specific subcommittee within AWG with technical guidance from Climate Management department can mandated to consider the submission.

8. 2018 Facilitative Dialogue (Talanoa Dialogue)

The Talanoa Dialogue introduced by the COP23 Presidency (Fiji) was aimed at sharing experiences and help to catalyze decision-making that inspires an ambitious global response to the threat of a changing climate. The dialogue entered its last phase at COP24 ministers holding round table discussions. The following is a list of recommendations from the dialogue:

- Calls upon Heads of State and Government to maintain climate action at the top of the political agenda. Governments must continue to strengthen national policies and regulatory and institutional frameworks that deliver action and support until 2020 and beyond;
- Calls upon Parties to work closely with non-Party stakeholders including sub-national authorities to enhance global ambition by 2020 and to develop long-term, low-emission development strategies and in the planning and pursuit of low emissions and climate-resilient development.
- Calls upon government and international agencies to step up financial, technical and technological cooperation.
- Calls upon governments and non-Party stakeholders to scale-up cooperation and resources for research and development, and transfer technologies for achieving low greenhouse gas emissions and climate resilient development.
- Calls upon private sector leaders to be drivers of change. Also calls upon the business community – from large, medium and small-sized enterprises, investors and entrepreneurs – to establish technology and science-based targets and transition plans, provide leadership in their sectors and supply chains, cultivate innovation and creativity, and invest in pursuit of the goals of the Paris Agreement.
- Calls upon civil society leaders to marshal the public and political will needed to drive action. Calls upon the need to engage political leadership, influence and challenge norms, enhance awareness, and mobilize action at the regional, state and local levels.
- Calls on spiritual leaders to unlock spiritual pathways for addressing climate change. There was a call on them to help their followers reconnect with the wonders of nature and creation, nurture love for the planet and foster compassion and reconciliation.
- Calls on the youth of the world to mobilize at a larger scale to ensure that their future is secure. Calls on everyone to engage with the concerns that climate change poses for youth, and to take decisive action that leads to better opportunities, security and wellbeing for young people, today and in the future.
- Calls upon decision-makers to adjust education systems to help young people understand, address and adapt to global warming.

The Talanoa Dialogue concluded with a call on everyone to act with urgency and recognize that we are in a race against time and must act now to ensure sustainable development.

9. Side Events and Bilateral Meetings

a. Meeting of Hon. V. P. Haritatos (MP) with UN Under-Secretary General and High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States, Fekita K. Utoikamanu

The UN Undersecretary responsible for Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States (LLDCs) informed on the role of UNDP and in particular her Department in addressing challenges facing LLDCs. She indicated that UNDP through her department is ready to provide support to the country through mobilisation of resources and technical expertise. She indicated that an international think-tank for the LLDCs was constituted to produce analytical work and provide a platform for concerted action by the LLDCs in the international fora and in cooperation with the UN to address particular development challenges and contribute to the progress of the Vienna Programme of Action. The Ministry requested for assistance in the following:

- Undertaking detailed needs and vulnerability study of the country's infrastructure, production systems and how the country could build resilience systems and infrastructure;
- Advancing achievement of Sustainable Development Goals and Agenda 2030 such as technical assistance and financial resources.

In terms of international engagement by the UN in 2019, for following meetings will take place:

- The Economic Commission for Africa (ECA) ministerial meeting is scheduled for March in Morocco to discuss the challenges faced by LLDCs such as high transport costs, connectivity challenges among others. Invitations letters will be sent to the Ministry through the local UNDP Resident Coordinator's office;
- Mid-term review of the Vienna Programme of action would be undertaken in 2019 and Zimbabwe as a landlocked country is expected to participate.

The Deputy Minister was accompanied to the meeting by the Permanent Secretary and Director Climate Change Management.

b. Bilateral Meeting between the Zimbabwe delegation with Humana People to People (DAPP)

A meeting was held between the Zimbabwe delegation and DAPP. DAPP presented a summary of their in Zimbabwe work to the Zimbabwe delegation as well as interests to develop a GCF proposal for Zimbabwe. The Honourable Deputy Minister welcomed the interests which is in line with Zimbabwe's re-engagement strategy and pledged the Ministry's support. The delegation however discovered that there were possible duplications with other ongoing initiatives such as development of the National Adaptation Planning and recently launched Climate Smart Agriculture Manual developed with support from the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). There also were gaps on which entities DAPP was working within the Ministry or country as some of the key players were not adequately involved in their activities. The meeting resolved to have speedy sharing of documents with the initiatives in order to avoid spending much resources on work which has already being done and hence may not be endorsed by the GCF focal point.

c. Engagement with the Green Climate Fund (GCF) Secretariat

The meeting discussed several climate finance related issues including the request to GCF to expedite the assessment of the three projects worth \$50million which have been submitted to GCF, and also delays in the approval and funds disbursement processes. The head of delegation expressed appreciation upon the approval of the country's \$3million National Adaptation Plan Readiness proposal and the \$300,000 GCF NDA Readiness project that aims to strengthen the institutional capacity of the ministry to host the GCF and other climate funds. The deputy minister also followed up on the country's application for direct access accreditation of the funds for the nominated entity (the Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ)). With a local institution having been accredited to handle country funds directly, this improves the revenue base of the country since the administration funds for projects that are currently running in the country are being withheld by either UNEP or UNDP who are administering the funds. It also enhances the country's climate management capacity.

d. Meeting with the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)

A meeting was held between the Zimbabwe delegation and the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN) Director. On Zimbabwean delegation side, this meeting was attended by the Conservation and Renewable Energy Director, Zimbabwe CTCN Focal Point and the UNFCCC Focal Point for Zimbabwe. It agreed in principle to allow the CTCN Secretariat to utilise part of Zimbabwe's GCF readiness funds allocation to develop a full funding proposal to the GCF on efficient appliances. This is an offshoot of the regional efficient appliances technical Assistance being implemented in Zimbabwe and 9 other SADC countries towards standardizing appliances to become efficient which will reduce emissions and energy use. The Climate Change Management Department emphasized the need for joint agreement on the implementation arrangement and ensuring that the readiness funds should assist the Department to undertake its oversight role as a Focal Point as well as attending key events linked to Climate Technology such as negotiations. This should enable adequate oversight of the project, sharing of experiences on the same at COP meetings and resources to monitor the project and support the applicant as well as the consultants to fully implement the request. The Zimbabwe delegation emphasized the need for inclusion of local experts as part of the consultants undertaking the exercise.

e. Meeting with GIZ on Nitric Acid Action Group

A meeting was held between the Government of Zimbabwe and the German Nitric Acid Action Group which is working closely with GIZ. The meeting was focused on technology change to replace the technology at Zimbabwe's Sable Chemicals with more energy efficient equipment and solar plant for ammonia to reduce greenhouse gas emissions. The group has a grant of \$5 million which Zimbabwe will access upon joining the nitric acid action group. They will put the equipment and Sable Chemicals will have to maintain the equipment. Their contribution is to have invested in cleaner technologies elsewhere will get carbon credits under the Kyoto Protocol Clean Development Mechanism (CDM). This project extends to South Africa and Zambia as well.

f. Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] Meeting

The Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU] and the Polish Parliament convened a Parliamentary Meeting on the occasion of the UN Climate Change Conference (COP24) in Krakow on 9 December 2018. The meeting was meant to provide parliamentarians with the following:

- an opportunity to obtain first-hand information on the main issues and orientations of COP24, interact with experts and negotiators directly involved in the UNFCCC decision-making process,
- better knowledge of the recommendations included in the IPU's Parliamentary Action Plan on Climate Change and discuss ways of ensuring implementation of the Paris Agreement.

Nearly 200 parliamentarians and climate experts attended the meeting where Zimbabwe was represented by four Members of Parliament. The meeting called for urgent and bold action to implement the Paris Agreement. Parliaments were implored to use their legislative, oversight, budgetary and representation powers to implement the commitments contained in the Paris Agreement.

The meeting underscored the critical importance of regular reviews of national commitments on reducing greenhouse gases to ensure that they are in line with the latest scientific knowledge, as well as monitoring emissions, and verifying measures taken by governments.

Members of Parliament emphasized the need to invest in research, fund demonstration projects, international scientific cooperation and mechanisms for the transfer of innovative climate-friendly technologies.

A recommendation was made to support alternative programs for regions that depend economically on the extraction and processing of fossil fuels. The Krakow meeting of Parliamentarians followed the adoption of an Emergency Resolution calling for decisive action on climate change at the Inter-Parliamentary Union Assembly held in October 2018.

g. Bilateral Meeting with Solited

The Zimbabwe Delegation met with a representative of a Dutch-based Solar Company called Solited. Solited indicated its willingness to invest in Zimbabwe by setting up an assembly plant for solar lighting systems and efficient cook stoves to combat deforestation and address health issues for rural women. The model to be taken is a business approach where women will be trained on how to assemble, maintain, distribute and market the products and they are given a line of credit to establish small solar enterprises in various centers across the country. A full proposal is to be developed by the Climate Change Management Department and will be shared with stakeholders to solicit for funding to commence the project. What was requested by Solited was for the Government of Zimbabwe to provide Bank/Government guarantees for their investment, national project status as well as land for setting up the plant.

h. Meeting with the Environmental Investment Fund of Namibia

A bilateral meeting was held between the Zimbabwean delegation and the Chief Executive Officer of the Namibian GCF accredited National Implementing Entity (Environmental Investment Fund). The

meeting exchanged views on how to access GCF resources and speeding up accreditation processes for Zimbabwe's nominated entities. EIF recently became the first entity to have a project approved under the GCF's Simplified Approval Process in addition to having two other full project proposal previously approved. The Entity is already helping five other nominated entities they are supporting including the SADC Secretariat to attain accreditation. They recommended that focus be on how to access resources since the GCF is now a little bit reluctant to speed up accreditation of entities as there are many entities already. The however pledged to support Zimbabwe's nominated entities in their quest for accreditation. More information on the institution is found at: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/entities/environmental-investment-fund>

i. CTCN@5 Side Event and Technology Mechanism Side event

The event chronicled the work done by the Climate Centre and Network in the past five years in response to developing countries' technical assistance requests. The event also took stock of the GHGs mitigated through the CTCN TAs, number of people reached by the CTCN interventions and resources mobilized for climate action. The celebrations presented an opportunity for key stakeholders, parties and UN Agencies such as UNEP and UNIDO to spell out their vision and needs from the CTCN for the coming five years. It also honoured five persons who contributed towards the advancement of the mission of the CTCN and climate change technology transfer. Zimbabwe's NDE Mr. E. N. Moyo was amongst the five honoured persons recognizing the active participation in the Technology development and transfer under the CTCN.

The Technology mechanism side event on the other hand detailed the work of the Technology Executive Committee, Climate Technology Centre and network during the year including endogenous technology. Zimbabwe presented its work around indigenous technology, importance of regional collaboration and the need for CTCN and TEC to recognize internal national circumstances and involve local experts in developing climate technologies. Linkages with the Finance Mechanism were elucidated especially the need for the Green Climate Fund to fully support CTCN activities and climate technology related project proposals submitted to the GCF. The GCF noted that they have received five climate technology projects to date which will be prioritized for funding.

j. Meeting with the South Korea CTCN NDE and UNOSSC

Deliberations with and Zimbabwe's participation at the side event co-organized by Korea's Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN)'s National Designated Entity (NDE) and the United Nations Office of the South-South Cooperation (UNOSSC) was eye opening. The interactions learnt of Zimbabwe's experiences and discussed possible south-south and triangular cooperation under the auspices of the CTCN. These could enhance technology development and transfer which is critical for the implementation of the Paris Agreement and attainment of the countries' Nationally Determined Contributions. Zimbabwe presented its work with the Business Council for Sustainable Development in piloting rapid uptake of energy and water efficient technologies in selected high impact industries in Zimbabwe. It further proposed to make use of the UNOSSC and supportive Technology Focal points such as the Korean NDE to facilitate exchange programmes for industries to learn best practices which could be adopted by Zimbabwe.

k. Zimbabwe's Presentation at the NDC Partnership Thematic Working Group (TWG) On Agriculture, Food Security and Land Use

Zimbabwe, represented by Mr. Desire Nemashakwe, Founder and Executive Director of Green Impact Trust (GIT), presented on the topic "The Importance of the Agriculture Sectors in the NDC Partnership", at the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) Partnership TWG side event. The presentation highlighted how the country is addressing climate change through various interventions which include, but not limited to the launch of the National Climate Policy, National Climate Change Response Strategy, CSA Manual for Agriculture Education, the development of the CSA Framework, and other future plans to developing CSA Centres of Excellence in colleges of agriculture across the country's agro-ecological zones.

Zimbabwe presented work on the development of the Climate Smart Agriculture Manual which was supported by the Climate Technology Centre and Network (CTCN). The manual is being used in several ways to enhance climate resilience and reduce emissions in the Agriculture sector. There was interest from the NDC Partnership to continue the work with Zimbabwe to continue to strengthen the partnership, especially the TWG. Other interests to collaborate with Green Impact Trust programmes came from the Government of Mozambique and The Gambia through officials from the ministries of agriculture.

COP 24 provided a platform for Green Impact Trust to pitch, and invite partners and donors, on its current and future projects in the country, to increase ecosystem based adaptation and climate smart agriculture. Green Impact Trust, through a public private partnership with Government of Zimbabwe, has laid the foundation to attract climate finance in agriculture. There are opportunities for collaboration with development agencies, private sector and other players in promoting climate change mitigation and adaptation.

IMPORTANT LINKS on these events are found on:

- a. Link to Zimbabwe's Case Study <http://www.fao.org/3/CA2672EN/ca2672en.pdf>
- b. Link to the UNFCCC COP24 NDC Partnership Side Event report on Zimbabwe's Case Study <http://enb.iisd.org/climate/cop24/side-events/5dec.html>
- c. Link to the CSA Manual for Agriculture Education in Zimbabwe https://www.ctc-n.org/system/files/dossier/3b/climate-smart_agriculture_manual_final.pdf
- d. Social media link to the KJWA side event <https://twitter.com/GreenImpactt/status/1071078585153261568>
- e. Social media link to the NDC Partnership side event on mainstreaming the Agriculture Sectors in Country Engagement Processes: NDC-NAP Country examples. Organized by the NDC Partnership <https://twitter.com/DesireNem/status/1071046281869565953>
- f. Link to UNFCCC CTCN's 2018 Progress Report <https://www.ctc-n.org/file/19725/download?token=Di4zx0QR> (page 33 on Zimbabwe's climate action)

l. Meeting with UNEP on GCF NAP readiness and GCF NDA Readiness projects

The meeting that was held between the Climate Change Management Department as the NDA and UNEP discussed the two readiness and preparatory support projects aimed at enhancing the GCF

National Designated Authority's capacity to undertake its roles as well as the National Adaptation Planning (NAP) Readiness project. The meeting discussed the implementation arrangements of the \$300,000 and \$3 million projects which have close relations and thus require complementarity since they are also being implemented during the same period. UNEP also shared highlights of the project management software that will be used to track progress and plan for the successful project implementation.

11. Recommendations for Zimbabwe

Based on this report, the following recommendations are put forward:

- It appears from the negotiations that less financial flows in the form of grants for climate change adaptation than mitigation will be channeled to developing countries. Zimbabwe therefore needs to gear up for compliance with the requirements to reduce our emissions from 2020 onwards and to review the current Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) according to the requirement by the Paris Agreement for all countries to do so by 2020.
- There is also a need for political guidance on the declaration as alignment/nonalignment consequences are not known. The declarations were relayed to the legal services department and to the AG's Office for scrutiny. The technical delegation recommends that the country adopts all the three declarations.
- There are several opportunities presented by various COP24 decisions and outcomes of the negotiations which various government ministries, departments, developing partners, private sector and stakeholders need to familiarize themselves with and unlock for the benefit of the country and effective climate change management. These include climate technology and linkages with climate finance mechanism of the Convention which favours submission of funding proposals. These could also be strong bases for bilateral engagement and even proposal development. Zimbabwe needs to draw up a pipeline of multi-sectoral and inter-sectoral projects as various donors and development partners are indicating interest to work with Zimbabwe.
- Zimbabwe can benefit more in a new mechanism on Carbon Trading under the Paris Agreement than the current mechanism which the developed countries, who are the major buyers of carbon credits, are discrediting. Further investments in time and technical expertise by the government is required.

4. Conclusion

The country's state and non-state actors need to domesticate the Paris Agreement, act on the COP decisions including the outcomes of the IPCC Special Report on impacts of global warming of 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels. The agreed modalities, procedures and guidelines mean that countries can now establish the national systems that are needed for implementing the Paris Agreement. The

same will be done at the international level. Functioning together, these systems will ensure that nations can act in an atmosphere of trust and assess progress of their climate actions.

In view of the key contentious issues discussed and the need to keep unlocking opportunities that enhance adaptation and sustainably reduce emissions, it is very important for developing countries, Zimbabwe included to participate in the subsequent inter-sessional discussions to be held in June 2019 that will continue to shape the implementation modalities. A Climate Change Summit for Heads of State and Government is planned for New York in September 2019 on the sideline of the United Nations General Assembly. The next United Nations Climate Change Conference will take place in Chile in November 2019.

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