



The Southern Africa
Climate Finance Partnership

DESIGNING CLIMATE FINANCE SOLUTIONS IN A SHIFTING INVESTMENT LANDSCAPE

A toolbox for innovative practitioners

Summary: Zimbabwe's NDC

Headline Messages in Zimbabwe's 2021 NDC

- A list of economy-wide adaptation measures is included based on a national climate vulnerability and risk assessment.
 - Zimbabwe's revised NDC target is a 40% per capita emissions reduction across all sectors of the economy below the projected business as usual scenario by 2030 (relative to the 2017 emission baseline).
 - The emissions baseline and expanded list of mitigation measures now cover all Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) sectors namely Energy; Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU); Waste; and Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU).
 - The NDC revision process incorporated impacts of COVID-19 on emissions trends and macroeconomic parameters, including Gross Domestic Product (GDP).
 - Compliance with the Revised NDC remains fully conditional on affordable international financial support, investment, technology development and transfer and capacity development.
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Sectoral Emission Reductions for Zimbabwe

Table 4: Sectoral reductions in GHGs in 2030 compared to a baseline scenario

Sector	2017 GHG emissions (million tonnes CO ₂ -equivalent)	2030 baseline GHG Emissions (million tonnes CO ₂ -equivalent)	2030 GHG emissions (million tonnes CO ₂ -equivalent)- with mitigation actions
Energy	12.41	26.62	22.42 (-15.8%)
IPPU	1.17	4.20	3.75 (-10.7%)
Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use	20.50	41.57	16.22 (-61.0%)
Waste	1.76	3.00	2.35 (-21.6%)
Total	35.841	75.39	44.74 (-40.7%)

Zimbabwean LEAP model, the revised analysis suggests total GHG emissions in 2030 can be reduced by 40%, to 44.7 MtCO₂ eq. The table below outlines the mitigation contribution of a range of measures across different sectors.

Financial Capital

Exposure

- Incomes, savings, credit, insurance, and employment held by all citizens and/ or businesses are exposed to climate variability and change.
- Vulnerable groups with limited or insecure access to financial services and informal businesses are particularly exposed and represent a majority of the rural area population (65%).
- In 2012, only a few women (3%) and men (4%) were served by other formal financial institutions, such as insurance companies.

Impact

- During droughts or floods, crop yields reductions lead to income losses from farmers. The estimated value of crop losses each year is US \$126 million. In 2001, the estimated loss was US \$321 million, increasing to US \$513 million in 2008.
- At the same time, families face a decrease in savings, as product prices increase during drought years by 30 to 40%, increasing households' expenditures. During the 2015–2016 drought the price of cattle in high rainfall areas ranged from \$350–\$450, but communities in drought-affected districts were selling cattle for as little as \$20 - \$60 to buy food.
- Reduced supplies of agricultural raw materials also reduce employment opportunities in industry and commerce, as was the case during the extreme drought of 1991/92 when a number of industries faced closure, particularly in the City of Bulawayo.
- In addition, insurance products are less available, as insurers run higher covariate risks, which are anathema to statistical models of insurance, as extreme events are more widespread and affect many clients at once.

Mitigation and Adaptation Measures

Table 3: Coverage of sectors and GHGs in the Revised NDC

IPCC Sectors covered in baseline	Economic sectors covered in mitigation actions				Gases
Energy (Consumption across all sectors)	Power generation and transmission	Road transportation	Residential households	Manufacturing industry, construction	CO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄
IPPU	Cement production	Ferro alloy, Iron and steel	Fertiliser production	Air-conditioning, refrigeration	CO ₂ , N ₂ O, HFCs
AFOLU	Forestry	Agriculture	Other Land Use		CO ₂ , N ₂ O, CH ₄
Waste	Municipal Solid waste management				CH ₄

Adaptation Measures

- Develop, implement and scale-up climate smart agriculture solutions and strengthen agricultural value chains and markets.
- Enhance early warning and climate-related disaster risk reduction systems (including information management systems).
- Ensure climate resilient infrastructure designs and development; and
- Develop and promote resilient and sustainable water resources management.

Financing Framework

- Zimbabwe requires both domestic and international financial support to implement the mitigation and adaptation measures identified in this Revised NDC. The mitigation measures alone will cost an estimated US\$4,834.47 million. Zimbabwe's adaptation measures will be costed in the forthcoming NAP.
- Climate finance will be critical to unlock other sources of investment, including foreign and domestic sources of private finance and investment.
- Climate finance, including finance channeled through the National Climate Change Fund and Climate Finance Facility currently under development, will crowd in the private sector through blended finance and results-based approaches to de-risk markets, scale up impact investments and increase participation in implementing climate actions.
- Accredited Entities: Environmental Management Agency has been accredited as the National Implementing Entity (NIE) to the Adaptation Fund. The Infrastructure Development Bank of Zimbabwe (IDBZ) has been accredited as a Direct Access Entity to the Green Climate Fund.



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