Zimbabwe's experience with CTCN technical assistance requests

CTCN
Climate Technology Centre & Network

MOYO Elisha. N[a],

Principal Climate Change Researcher,

[a]Climate Change Management Department (NDE)

Ministry of Environment, Water & Climate, Zimbabwe

E:enmoyo@gmail.com, +263 775 219 592, + 263 733 203 708

"COP22 The UNFCCC Technology Mechanism - enhancing climate technology action

Date: Wednesday 9 November 2016 - 6:30pm to 7:45pm
Venue: COP22 (Bering Room)- Marakech, Morocco

Outline

1. Background
2. Technical Assistance requests development and submission
3. National coordination and interaction with CTCN
4. Summary of Zimbabwe's First Technical Assistance Request
5. Reflection on the TA and how CTCN could be improved
6. Conclusion

Background

- Zimbabwe's INDC require technologies costing billion$ of dollar$
  - to attain resilience in the Agriculture sector &
  - have a low carbon pathway in the energy sector.

- This is coming from the National Climate Change Response Plan, Technology Need Assessments, National Communications and various assessments plans and national documents

- All these require substantial investment into appropriate means of implementations especially **appropriate technology** , policy frameworks and **finance.**
  - Much of this is externally mobilised

- Zimbabwe, like most developing countries recently nominated an NDE, a newly formed Climate Change Management Department (formed in 2014) & thus require capacity.

Zimbabwe Technical Assistance Requests

CTCN TA requests development process in response to the Country Needs

- A CTCN Media brief was created and circulated by the NDE, Calling for Requests

Development process

- Iterative process sharing country priorities in response to the call.
- Sharing the templates and TA, guidelines, eligibility criteria stakeholders etc
- Convene the technical review by a NDE constituted CTCN think-tank and key stakeholders

Four CTCN TA proposals were then submitted by Zimbabwe:

No	Title	Applicant	Status
1	**Developing a Climate-Smart Agriculture Manual for Agriculture Education in Zimbabwe**	**Green Impact Trust**	Implementation underway
2	**Technical Assistance for piloting rapid uptake of industrial energy efficiency and efficient water utilisation in selected sectors in Zimbabwe**	**Business Council for Sustainable Dvpt-Zimbabwe/ UNIDO**	Response planning almost complete
3	**Capacity building on project planning, development, management, implementation, monitoring and translation of strategies/policies into bankable investments**	**Climate Change Management Dept.**	Response planning stage
4	**Development of a Regional Efficient Appliance and Equipment Strategy in Southern Africa**	**Southern Africa Power Pool (SAPP) and 10 SADC Countries states-**Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, South Africa, Swaziland, Tanzania, Zambia, Zimbabwe	**Submitted 30 0ctober, 2016 and it has already been prioritised**

National Coordination and Interaction With CTCN

- Interaction with national stakeholders and request proponent
  - ✓ Domestic coordination require time and effort for proponents and stakeholders prior to submission
  - ✓ it's a full value chain from sharing CTCN services, country priorities and aligning expectations
- Interaction with CTCN
  - ✓ Submission form is really simple to complete and submission is easy
  - ✓ Requests were responded to and decisions on prioritisation received within 10days
- Response planning
  - Virtual Kick-off call is e held with CTCN Secretariat, selected Implementing partner(s), NDE , key beneficiary and Applicant be to meet to :
  - ✓ Presenting the CTCN processes for designing the response plan;
  - ✓ Clarifying needs, priorities roles & responsibilities in Response Plan and implementation
  - ✓ Discussing the Next steps and timelines.
- Implementation
  - So far so good. Looking at ways of involving the Zimbabwean CTCN Network member in some activities

Zimbabwe's TA1: Developing a Climate-Smart Agriculture Manual for University level and Professional Level Agriculture Education in Zimbabwe

- **CHALLENGE**

* Challenge in adapting Zimbabwe's agriculture education and farmer training component to climate-smart technologies.

* Most farmers in Zimbabwe lack adequate knowledge and training on clim change

* 80% of the rural population is dependent on rain-fed agriculture.

- **CTCN ASSISTANCE**

•Develop a Climate-Smart Agriculture (CSA) Curriculum for use in Zimbabwe Agriculture Education systems and Agricultural extension work

  •each CSA module co-developed by international and local expert)

* Conduct CSA Training of Trainers

* Highlight best practices on CSA with high potential for further financing a uptake

- **INTENDED IMPACT**

* Strengthened climate resilience of Zimbabwe's population reliant on agriculture for their livelihood.

•Increased expertise and standards for CSA expected to lead to sustainable agriculture practices, increased productivity and increased resilience

•Increased capacity in CSA from the pairing of international and local experts during the Chapter drafting

Lessons learnt & how CTCN could further support countries

1. Need to link CTCN with finance mechanisms such as GCF, GEF.
   - ✓ CTCN can generate critical baseline information and projects feasibility information

2. Technical Assistance can unlock other resources to cover components not covered by the TA e.g. VUNA support on CSA Manual development TA

3. Need to somehow support in-country climate technology development & transfer
   - ✓ Inclusion of local expertise, Network members for ownership and capacity/skills retention

4. Strengthen and capacitate NDEs to undertake their climate technology oversight role
   1. Institutional support to coordinate stakeholders, monitor & evaluate CT work & TAs
      - ✓ project management (e.g. 7-10% of TA)
      - ✓ Annual activity based allocations along the ozone protocol for coordination and monitoring of activities
   2. Capacity to engagements at strategic platforms to identify opportunities

Conclusion

To implement the Paris Agreement, we can't concentrate on the low-hanging fruits as this will leave the most vulnerable and difficult to reach due resource constraints.

Technology (together with Science and Innovation)is currently second most powerful divider other than education