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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL Fifty-seventh Meeting Montreal, 30 March-3 April 2009

## PROJECT PROPOSAL: ZIMBABWE

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Fund Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Phase-out

• National phase-out of Annex A (Group I) substances, Phase II (third tranche)

Germany

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

## PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

#### Zimbabwe

(I) PROJECT TITLE				AGENC	AGENCY						
CFC phase or	ut plan				Germany						
(II) LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (ODP Tonnes)						Year: 2007					
CFC: 54.3 CTC: 0			Halons: 0		MB: 21.6 TC		TCA: 0	CA: 0			
(III) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DAT				A (ODP Tonnes)		Year: 2007					
				Refrigeration							
Substances	Aerosol	Foam	Halon	Refrigera	tion	Solvent	Process Agent	MDI	Lab Use	Methyl	Bromide
Substances	Aerosol	Foam	Halon	Refrigera Manufacturing	tion Servicing	Solvent	Process Agent	MDI	Lab Use	Methyl QPS	Bromide Non QPS
Substances	Aerosol	Foam	Halon				Process Agent	MDI	Lab Use		
	Aerosol	Foam	Halon		Servicing		Process Agent	MDI	Lab Use		
CFC	Aerosol	Foam	Halon		Servicing		Process Agent	MDI	Lab Use		

Halons										
Methyl Bromide									21.6	
Others										
TCA										
(IV) PROJECT DATA					2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
Montreal Protocol Consumption Limits			CFC		225.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	0.	
Maximum Allowable Consumption (ODP Tonnes)			CFC			65.	40.	20.	0.	
Project Costs (US\$)		_	Project	Costs		175,000.	175,000.	175,000.	40,000.	565,000.
		Germany	Support	Costs		22,347.	22,347.	22,347.	5,108.	72,149.
			Project	Costs		175,000.	175,000.	175,000.	40,000.	565,000.
Total Funds Approved in Principle (US\$)			Support	Costs		22,347.	22,347.	22,347.	5,108.	72,149.
			Project	Costs		175,000.	175,000.	0.	0.	350,000.
Total Funds Released by the ExCom (US\$)			Support	Costs		22,347.	22,347.	0.	0.	44,694.
Total Funds Requested for Current Year (US\$)			Project	Costs				175,000.		175,000.
			Support	Coete				22,347.		22,347.

Total Sector Consumption

54.3

0

Tobacco fluffing

(V) SECRETARIAT'S RECOMMENDATION: Blanket approval

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

1. On behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, the Government of Germany submitted a progress report on the implementation of the second tranche of the national phase-out of Annex A (Group I) substances, Phase II (NPP) in Zimbabwe, together with the verification report required by the Agreement, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 57th Meeting. The Government of Germany has also submitted a request for funding for the third work programme at a total cost of US \$175,000 plus agency support costs of US \$22,347.

## Background

2. The NPP for Zimbabwe was approved at the 51st Meeting of the Executive Committee at a total cost of US \$565,000 plus agency support costs of US \$72,150, to completely phase out CFC consumption in the country by 2009. At the same Meeting, the Executive Committee approved US \$175,000, plus agency support costs of US \$22,347, for the implementation of the first tranche. The second tranche, at a cost of US \$175,000 plus agency support costs of US \$22,347, was approved at the 54th Meeting.

### Progress report and verification

3. A number of activities have been implemented during this phase of the programme. Training was provided to 91 customs officers and 220 refrigeration service technicians. Member countries of the Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa (which includes Zimbabwe) are harmonising ODS regulations with funding from UNEP, with joint training workshops scheduled for early 2009. A total of 229 CFC-based commercial refrigeration systems were converted to HFC-134a resulting in recovery of 1.5 ODP tonnes of CFCs. This scheme is very important to ensure that Zimbabwe is able to remain in compliance until the complete phase-out of CFCs. In 2007, about 0.7 ODP tonnes of CFC-12 were recovered and reused.

4. A verification report on the levels of CFC consumption has been prepared. A total of 7.0 ODP tonnes of CFCs were imported in 2008, representing a major reduction from the 54.3 ODP tonnes imported in 2007. Notwithstanding the economically induced decreases in CFC consumption, the Government of Zimbabwe is successfully implementing its licensing system.

5. The funding available from the second tranche of US \$175,000 had been fully disbursed by the end of 2008.

## Plan of action for the third tranche

6. The Government of Zimbabwe commits to implementing a number of activities under the third tranche of the NPP. These include developing a code of conduct for refrigeration service technicians, and training technicians that have not yet been trained; procuring basic service tools; continued training of customs officers; and continued implementation of the end-user incentive programme together with the recovery and recycling network. Monitoring ODS imports and border posts, and the implementation of the activities proposed in the work programme will continue in 2009.

## SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

## COMMENTS

7. The 2007 CFC consumption reported by the Government of Zimbabwe under Article 7 of the Protocol of 54.3 ODP tonnes was already 13.4 ODP tonnes below the 67.7 ODP tonnes allowed for that year. The 2007 CFC consumption was also 10.7 ODP tonnes below the maximum level of consumption of 65.0 ODP tonnes in the agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The level

of CFC consumption in 2008 has been estimated at 7.0 ODP tonnes, which is 33.0 ODP tonnes below the maximum allowable level of 40.0 ODP tonnes in the agreement. Implementation of the activities in the NPP and the prevailing economic challenges have been the main factors in reducing CFC consumption.

8. The Government of Germany and the Secretariat discussed technical details in relation to the incentive programme for end-users. Germany reported that all owners of CFC-based equipment provide an invoice from their service company (covering costs of the refrigerants, valves, oil change, flushing and labour) for the conversion to alternative refrigerants. Through the project, end-users receive 50 per cent of the cost of the conversion up to a maximum of US \$1,000. Most equipment has been converted to HFC-134a, as it is cheaper than other alternative refrigerants. R-406 has been used as a drop-in refrigerant in a few cases.

## RECOMMENDATION

9. The Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee:

- (a) Takes note of the progress report on the implementation of the second tranche of the national phase-out of Annex A (Group I) substances, Phase II (NPP) in Zimbabwe;
- (b) Takes note on the verification report of the 2007 CFC consumption; and
- (c) Approves the 2009 annual implementation programme (third tranche).

10. The Secretariat further recommends blanket approval of the 2009 annual plan (third tranche) with associated support costs at the funding level shown in the table below.

	Project Title	Project Funding (US\$)	Support Cost (US\$)	Implementing Agency
(a)	National phase-out of Annex A (Group I) substances, Phase II (third tranche)	175,000	22,347	Germany

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