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United Nations Development Programme Zimbabwe

Project Title: Zimbabwe HCFC phase-out plan (Stage II)

Type of Report - Annual Progress Report

Reporting Period:	1 January 2022 – December 31, 2022,

Development Partners:	Donor(s): **Multilateral fund incl. Government of France contribution** Implementing Partner(s): Ministry of Environment, Climate, Tourism and Hospitality Industry of Zimbabwe
Project Numbers & Title:	**UNDP Reference** ZWE10 000xxxxx Zimbabwe HCFC phase-out plan (Stage II) (00127769) **Donor Reference** 100009

Project Objective/impact	To reduce Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC-22) through the adoption of energy efficient, ozone- and climate friendly refrigerants in the RAC sector, consistent with the provisions of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.
UNDP CPD outcome	Outcome 3: Vulnerable Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household and food and nutrition security
UNDP Strategic Plan RRF outcome	Outcome 3: Vulnerable Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household and food and nutrition security
UNDP Strategic Plan RRF output	Output 3.2 – Mechanisms are in place to assess and mitigate natural and man-made risks at the subnational and national level

Project Budget (US$)	Total Project expenses (US$)	Annual Budget (US$)	Delivery Rate (% of total budget)
200,000.00	101,821.86	100,000.00	101.82%

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Financial Status as of Day Month Year			
Total Contributions:			
	Commitments	Deposits	USD Equivalent
Trac 1& 2	**100,000.00**	**100,000.00**	**100,000.00**
Trac 3	0	0	0
Donor 1 - MLF	100,000.00		
Donor 2…	0	0	0
		Total funds received:	**$100,000.00**
Total Expenditures:			
			()
		Expenditure 1.Jan.12 - 31.Dec.12	(101,821.86)
		Total expenditures:	**$(101,821.86)**
		Closing or Provisional Balance:	**$100,000.00**

General points on drafting a report in the UNDP ZWE donor reporting template:

- Refer to UNDP's Style Manual (November 2008) for guidelines on spelling, grammar, punctuation, names, capitalization, acronyms, and numbers etc.;
- Use Thesaurus when necessary (Review tab);
- Always use Spelling & Grammar check (Review tab) before submitting any draft report to HoU;
- You may use bullet points in the achievements, challenges and lessons learned sections, but must ensure that in-depth narrative analysis is provided to flesh out any bullet point listed in that section.

1. Executive Summary (450 words)

- **Context and key developments of the project / programme**

  The proposed STAGE II project is fully aligned to the principles of basic right to a healthy, safe, and clean environment in the 2013 Constitution, and to the national priorities of the newly launched National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1) and the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and low emissions developed strategy. Under the 2021 -

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2021 NDS1, Environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management is a national priority area under which the levels of GHGs emissions (MtCO2eq) are a key performance indicator under the priority area. Strengthening capacity building and awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation is one of the strategies to achieve these results. Similarly, under its NDC, the RACI sector is earmarked as a sector to contribute to emissions. Zimbabwe submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, setting a mitigation target of a 33% reduction of energy emissions per capita by 2030 compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) energy scenario, which includes the greenhouse gases (GHG) CO2, CH4 and NO2. The mitigation measures considered under the Industrial processes and product use (IPPU) include HFC Phasedown schedule under the Kigali Amendment. To date, a purchase order was issued out to the selected vendor and thus the equipment is expected in country in the first quarter 2023. Procurement delays in selecting a vendor were a major challenge faced during the period under review. Also getting specifications right had a long leg time in the delivery of the equipment.

- **Budget –**
  The total project budget was USD 200,000.00 whereas the total expenditures amounted to $101,821.86 which was 101.82% of the annual project budget of $100,000.00.

2. Background

The depletion of the Ozone Layer presents major challenges to all countries globally, in terms of health, environmental and economic impacts. The evolution of these impacts is regularly reviewed at the global level by the Scientific Assessment Panel of the Protocol (SAP), which consists of hundreds of top scientists from around the world. The SAP assesses the status of the depletion of the ozone layer and relevant atmospheric science issues. Pursuant to Article 6 of the Montreal Protocol, a report is prepared every 3 or 4 years by the SAP. Evidence of the potential impacts can be found on the Secretariat's web site, (https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/twentyquestions.pdf). As mentioned in this summary of the last SAP report (2018): "Montreal Protocol controls have led to a substantial reduction in the emissions of ODSs over the last two decades. These reductions, while protecting the ozone layer, have the additional benefit of reducing the human contribution to climate change. Without Montreal Protocol controls, the climate forcing due to ODSs could now be nearly two and a half times the present value". The depletion of
the ozone layer and increased climate forcing would have a particular impact on the part of the population with lower revenues, which may not have sufficient financial means to protect itself and to adapt to the induced environmental and economic changes.

Zimbabwe acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in November 1992. The Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol established under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol provides funds for meeting the compliance obligations for phase out of Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODSs) to parties

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operating under Article 5 (developing countries) of the Montreal Protocol including Zimbabwe.

The funding provided by the MLF is linked to quantitative phase out target for specific Ozone-Depleting substance towards meeting compliance obligation under the Montreal Protocol. Through funds made available for quantitative phase-out targets of ODSs in a country, funding is provided for conversion of enterprises to non-ODS technologies, technical assistance, training, and capacity building, etc. as specified in the Decisions of the Executive Committee of the MLF. The funding sought from the MLF is based upon a proposal submitted by the Country which is developed with assistance of the designated implementing agency and covers domestic enterprises to be converted to non-ODS technologies to meet the phase-out targets, technical assistance, and training / capacity building activities etc.

Stage I of the HPMP for Zimbabwe was originally approved at the 65th meeting and revised at the 71st meeting to meet the 35 per cent reduction from the baseline by 2020, at a total cost of US $1,038,818, plus agency support costs, to phase out 12.34 ODP tonnes of HCFCs (5.29 ODP tonnes of HCFC 22 used in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector, 0.94 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b used in flushing refrigeration systems and 6.11 ODP tonnes of HCFC 141b contained in pre-blended polyols in the foam manufacturing sector). An overview of implementation of stage I, including an analysis of the HCFC consumption, the progress and financial reports on implementation, and the request for the fifth and final tranche is available.

The Stage II HPMP for Zimbabwe was approved during the 86th meeting of the Executiove Committee which was held from the 11th November to the 3rd December 2020 virtually owing to the restrictions imposed as a resoult of the Covid-19 outbreak. The total cost of the project is USD1,040,000.00 excluding agency support costs for UNEP and UNDP. The project will aim to achieve 67,5% reduction in 2025 and complete phase out in 2030. The proposed STAGE II project is fully aligned to the principles of basic right to a healthy, safe, and clean environment in the 2013 Constitution, and to the national priorities of the newly launched National Development Strategy 1 (NDS 1) and the country's Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and low emissions developed strategy. Under the 2021 -2021 NDS1, Environmental protection, climate resilience and natural resource management is a national priority area under which the levels of GHGs emissions (MtCO2eq) are a key performance indicator under the priority area. Strengthening capacity building and awareness on climate change adaptation and mitigation is one of the strategies to achieve these results. Similarly, under its NDC, the RACI sector is earmarked as a sector to contribute to emissions. Zimbabwe submitted its Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 2015, setting a mitigation target of a 33% reduction of energy emissions per capita by 2030 compared to the Business as Usual (BAU) energy scenario, which includes the greenhouse gases (GHG) CO2, CH4 and NO2. The mitigation measures considered under the Industrial processes and product use (IPPU) include HFC Phasedown schedule Kigali Amendment.

The initiative will be part of UNDP's commitment to support the Government of Zimbabwe to adopt a low emission economy expressed in the National Development Strategy, National Determined Contribution NDC and the Low Emissions Development Strategy. This project is also fully aligned with the UN Cooperation Framework Outcome 1: (By 2026, all people in Zimbabwe, especially the most vulnerable and marginalised, benefit from greater environmental stability and robust food systems in support of healthy lives and equitable, sustainable, and resilient livelihoods) which will be achieved through the new CPD Output 2.3 (Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals and waste management. CPD Output Indicator 2.3.4 (Amount of

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chemicals/GHG/ HCFCS reduced, sequestrated, or offset as a direct result of UNDP interventions alongside those of UNEP) will specifically measure this STAGE II projects contribution to the CPD Output and Outcome. UNDP Zimbabwe has also committed to support private sector in leading action to reduce emissions and to partner with other UN agencies in unlocking international climate and environment finance mechanisms, for common climate outcomes.

3. Objectives

To reduce Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC-22) through the adoption of energy efficient, ozone- and climate friendly refrigerants in the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) sector, consistent with the provisions of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

* *Outcome 3: Vulnerable Communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household and food and nutrition security*

* *Output 3.2 - Mechanisms are in place to assess and mitigate natural and man-made risks at the subnational and national level*

4. Achievements

A contractor has been selected and has been given a purchase order to deliver the equipment. The equipment will be delivered in country during the first term of 2023.

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Progress towards Development Results[1]

Section 1: Overall progress against the CPD outcome

Populate the table below and add narrative to compliment the tables based on the guidance provided below

CPD Outcome 2: Citizen expectations for voice, development, the rule of law and accountability are met by stronger systems of democratic governance

Summary achievements based on CPD Outcome <add outcome number(s)> targets for 2016

CPD outcome target 2016	**Summary achievement to date**	**Status** *On-track, Off-track, Achieved, Partially Achieved, Not Achieved*
Percentage of population with access to justice and human rights services	Black font, un-bolded	Blue font, un-bolded
xxxx	Black font, un-bolded	Blue font, un-bolded
5% reduction in major crimes reported	Black font, un-bolded	Blue font, un-bolded
Overall		**Blue font, bolded**

Provide the **annual progress** (cumulative) made by the project in relation to planned outcome/s the CPD linked to UNDAF (use information from project and CPD **indicators** and **show evidence** through data and concrete analysis from **M&E processes within UNDP** and other sectoral processes). Mention changes in development conditions, people's lives, in communities in terms of e.g. better access to services or empowerment to claim their rights or hold government accountable, rule of law, good governance, etc. drawing from evidence found in studies done by the Project or other entities, government's key documents such as the Approach Paper or National Plans, MDG reports, Human Development Reports, National surveys/census, sectoral database/plans,

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budget speech, and policy changes in the thematic area of your project. *Also refer to additional guidance notes above.*

Section 2: Progress against CPD Outputs and Project Outputs

Guidance: After populating the tables, the narrative provided should complement the tables.

CPD Output 3.2 - Mechanisms are in place to assess and mitigate natural and man-made risks at the subnational and national level		
Summary achievement based on CPD output targets for 2016		
CPD output target 2016	**Summary achievement to date** *(provide gender disaggregation, and number of beneficiaries/population reached where applicable)*	**Status** *On-track, Off-track, Achieved, Partially Achieved, Not Achieved*
1 Contractor selected and given purchase order to deliver equipment.		On-track

Description of Results

The equipment purchasing has been initiated. Having the equipment in place will help in assessing and mitigating natural and man-made risks at the subnational and national level through the reduction of the Ozone Depleting Substances.

Description of activities:

Through facilitating the procurement process, UNDP selected a contractor, and the contractor was given a purchase order to deliver the equipment. The equipment is expected to be delivered in country during the first term of 2023.

5. Cross-cutting Issues

6. Monitoring and Evaluation

A Specific Story (maximum half a page)

7. Challenges and Lessons Learned

Challenges: Procurement delays in selecting a vendor were a major challenge faced during the period under review. Also getting specifications right had a long leg time in the delivery of the equipment.

Lessons learned: There is a need for a technical person to develop the right specifications required to avoid long leg time in the delivery of the equipment.

8. Key Partnerships and Inter-Agency Collaboration

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The project is being implemented through UNDP in partnership with the Ministry of Lands, Agriculture, Water, Climate and Rural Resettlement. Thus, UNDP provides quality assurance to make sure that the project objectives are met. The National Ozone Unit in the Climate Change Management Department oversees the day-to-day project related activities. The Unit also periodically reports to the project board. Project implementation followed through the laid-out procedure.

9. Project Board Meeting Outcomes and Programmatic Revisions

A total of four NOU Steering Committee meetings were held in 2022. The key discussions were around the project progress report. Project updates were shared with the committee, and it was emphasized that the project needed to be fast tracked when the equipment is delivered since it delayed taking off.

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27-Apr-2023

Project Manager Date

Approved By

Jeremiah Mushosho

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28-Apr-2023

UNDP Head of Unit Date

UNDP Resident Representative Date

Implementing Partner Date