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United Nations Development Programme

Country: Zimbabwe

Initiation Plan

Project Title:	Preparation of a Kigali HFC Implementation Plan ZIM/KIP/91/PRP/66
Expected UNDAF/CP Outcome(s):	Vulnerable communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household and food and nutrition security.
Expected CPD Output(s):	Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemicals, and waste management (Indicator 2.3.4 Amount of chemicals/GHG/ HCFCS reduced, sequestrated or offset as a direct result of UNDP interventions).
Initiation Plan Start/End Dates:	November 2023 to December 2024
Implementing Partner:	UNDP

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Brief Description

The Preparation of a Kigali HFC Implementation Plan project in Zimbabwe aims to support the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The project is designed to assist Zimbabwe in its efforts to phase out hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and transition to low-global-warming-potential (GWP) alternatives. The primary objectives of the Kigali Implementation Plan project in Zimbabwe include supporting the government of Zimbabwe in developing and implementing policies, regulations, and standards to facilitate the phase-out of HFCs and the adoption of low-GWP alternatives.

Programme Period:	2023 - 2024
Quantum Project Number:	TBD
Quantum Output ID:	TBD
Gender Marker:	GEN1

Total resources required	USD 51,000
Total allocated resources:	USD 51,000
• Multilateral donor:	USD 51,000
• Government In-kind:	N/A

Reviewed by UNDP: Titus Kuuyuor

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08-Dec-2023

Agreed by UNDP: Tafadzwa Muvingi

I. PURPOSE AND EXPECTED OUTPUT

The Preparation of a Kigali HFC Implementation Plan seeks to address the development challenge of effectively implementing the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and transitioning away from hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) towards low-global-warming-potential (GWP) alternatives. Magnitude of the Problem and Impact on different Population groups include Climate Change Mitigation, Environmental sustainability, Poverty Reduction and addressing in equality.

HFCs are potent greenhouse gases that significantly contribute to climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), HFCs have a much higher warming potential compared to carbon dioxide. The continued use of HFCs exacerbates global warming, leads to adverse impacts such as extreme weather events, rising sea levels, and disruptions in ecosystems. These impacts affect vulnerable populations, including women, men, and minority groups, who often have limited resources and adaptive capacities. Additionally, the emissions of HFCs contribute to ozone depletion in the stratosphere, leading to harmful ultraviolet radiation reaching the Earth's surface. This poses health risks, including increased cases of skin cancer and eye diseases. Vulnerable groups, such as women and minority populations, may face higher exposure to these

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risks due to their socio-economic conditions and limited access to protection measures. Thus, the reduction of HFCs is crucial for environmental sustainability.

Also, the transition to low-GWP alternatives presents opportunities for poverty reduction and addressing inequality. Developing and adopting sustainable technologies and practices can create new employment opportunities, particularly in manufacturing, installation, and maintenance of low-GWP alternatives. This will benefit marginalized groups, including women and minority populations, by providing income-generating activities and improving their socio-economic conditions. Limited awareness and understanding of HFCs and the implications of their use on climate change among policymakers, industry stakeholders, and the public about the environmental impact of HFCs and the benefits of transitioning to low-GWP alternatives proves to be a challenge. Thus, addressing this challenge requires extensive awareness campaigns, educational programs, and stakeholder engagement to build a shared understanding and support for the implementation plan.

Zimbabwe also needs to develop and strengthen its policy and regulatory framework to align with the Kigali Amendment's requirements. This involves assessing existing policies, identifying gaps, and enacting new regulations or amending existing ones to enable the phase-down of HFCs and promote the adoption of low-GWP alternatives. The challenge lies in coordinating various government agencies, streamlining processes, and ensuring effective enforcement of regulations. Moreso, Zimbabwe is currently facing challenges related to the availability and accessibility of low-GWP alternative technologies. Assessing the country's technological capacity and infrastructure to support the transition away from HFCs is crucial. This includes evaluating the readiness of local industries to manufacture and adopt low-GWP alternatives, identifying potential barriers to technology transfer, and facilitating capacity building and technical support to ensure the successful implementation of the plan.

Establishing a robust monitoring and reporting system is essential to track progress, evaluate the environmental impact, and ensure compliance with the Kigali Amendment. Zimbabwe needs to develop mechanisms for collecting and analyzing data on HFC consumption, production, and emissions, as well as monitoring the adoption and performance of low-GWP alternatives. This requires building technical capacity, implementing data collection protocols, and establishing effective reporting mechanisms. Additionally, engaging and mobilizing various stakeholders is critical for the successful implementation of the plan. This includes collaboration with government agencies, industry associations, research institutions, civil society organizations, and international partners. Ensuring their active participation, fostering dialogue, and building partnerships will promote knowledge sharing, resource mobilization, and coordinated efforts to address the challenges associated with phasing down HFCs.

Therefore, addressing the identified causes through the Preparation of a Kigali HFC Implementation Plan involves building awareness, strengthening policy frameworks, enhancing technological capacity, mobilizing financial resources, promoting stakeholder engagement, and addressing capacity limitations. Thus, by doing so, the plan can contribute to sustainable development, poverty reduction, and addressing inequality and exclusion by mitigating climate change impacts and creating opportunities for marginalized groups to participate in the transition towards low-GWP alternatives. Also, noting that addressing these challenges will require a comprehensive and coordinated approach involving policy reforms, capacity building, technology transfer, financial support, and stakeholder engagement, overcoming these challenges will pave the way for a successful transition towards low-GWP alternatives, contributing to climate change mitigation and sustainable development in Zimbabwe.

To achieve the HFC phase-down plan development, UNDP will be responsible for the below output and activities:

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- Hiring technical and legal experts to prepare all policy and technical documents, consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions, including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling, and destruction.
- Review of existing RRR scheme, drafting proposal on new concept focused on improvement of existing RRR scheme focused on HFCs.
- Identification and prioritization of actions and strategies to be included in the Overarching HFC phase-down strategy to limit growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs.

II. MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

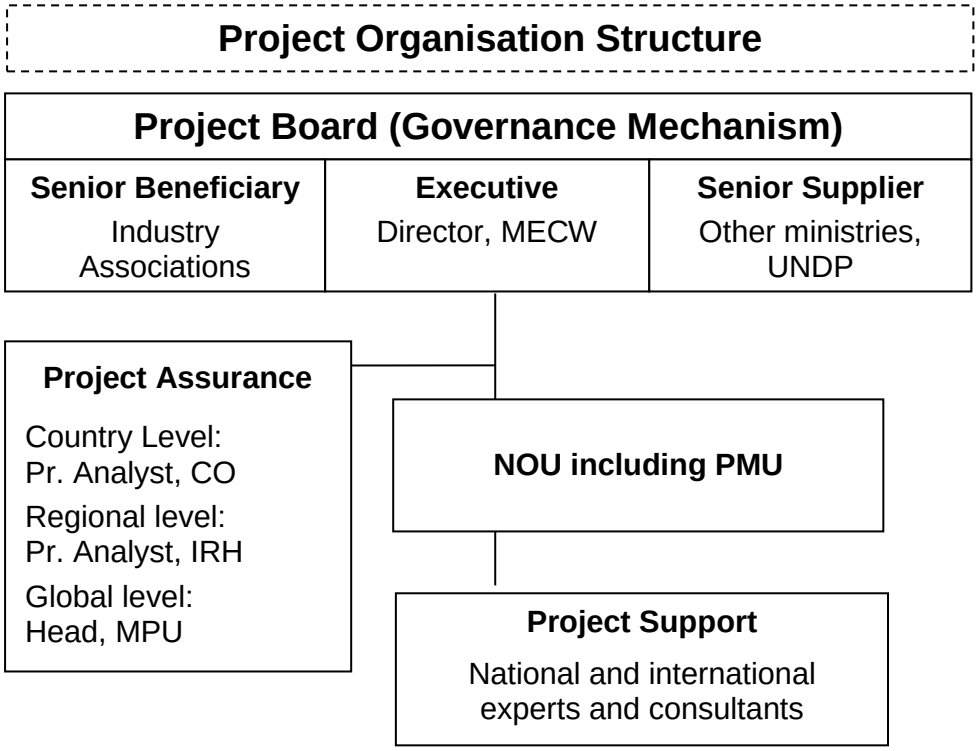
The Projects Assistants under the direct supervision of the PRECC Team Leader will be responsible for the managing and monitoring of the project whereas the National Ozone Officer oversees the Project Management Unit, which forms an integral part of the National Ozone Office. UNDP will be working closely with the Ministry of Environment, Climate, and Wildlife; the UNDP Country Office will be responsible for result-based project monitoring as well as auditing and reporting in compliance with UNDP procedures for support to national implementation. As Cooperating Agency, UNDP will be responsible for a range of activities. These activities including at least the following:

(a) Aiding assistance for policy development when required.

(b) Assisting the Country in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded by the Cooperating IA and refer to the Lead IA to ensure a co-ordinated sequence in the activities.

(c) Providing reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports

(d) Reaching consensus with the Lead IA on any planning, co-ordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the Plan.



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III. MONITORING

The Projects Assistants under the direct supervision of the PRECC Team Leader and a team of national and international consultants & DRR-P will be responsible for the overall implementation and monitoring of the Initiation plan. This will also be achieved through the support and guidance from the UNDP Country Office Programme Support Unit.

Monitoring Activity	***Purpose***	***Frequency***	***Expected Action***	***Partners (if joint)***	***Cost (if any)***
Learn	*Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.*	*Quartely*	*Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.*	*UNDP/NOU*	*Internal*
Project Report	*An Initiation Phase out report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.*	*At the end of the project (final report)*	*Preparation of final report*	*UNDP*	*Internal*
Project Review (Project Board)	*The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss*	*Quarterly*	*Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.*	*NOU with participation of UNDP*	*Internal*

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Monitoring Activity	***Purpose***	***Frequency***	***Expected Action***	***Partners (if joint)***	***Cost (if any)***
	opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.				

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IV. WORK PLAN

Period[1]:

EXPECTED OUTPUTS *And baseline, indicators including annual targets*	PLANNED ACTIVITIES *List activity results and associated actions*	TIMEFRAME						RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 Kigali HFC Implementation Plan developed ***Baseline:*** No ***Indicators:*** Detailed Kigali Implementation Plan is in place *Targets:* ***Related CP outcome:*** *Vulnerable communities are equipped to cope with climate change and build resilience for household and food and nutrition security.*	1. International Consultant prepares all policy, technical documents, overarching HFC phase-down strategy to limit growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs and draft Kigali Implementation Plan for Zimbabwe							001981 (UNDP)	MLF	71200 Consultancy	21,600
	2. National consultant carries out the Identification and prioritization of actions and draft strategies to limit growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs.							001981 (UNDP)	MLF	71200 Consultancy	7,000
	3. Consultants carry out consultation workshops with key stakeholders, needs assessment on recovery, recycling, and destruction of refrigerants and develop detailed plans for training programs.							001981 (UNDP)	MLF	Workshops	8,000
	4. Travel							001981 (UNDP)	MLF	Travel	6,000
	5. UNV to assist with project implementation							001981 (UNDP)	MLF	71500 UN Volunteers	8,400
TOTAL											51,000

[1] Maximum 18 months

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Annual Work Plan 2023/2024										
Project Title: Preparation of a Kigali HFC implementation plan										
Output 1. Kigali HFC Implementation Plan developed										
Expected Outputs	**Planned Activities**	**Timeframe**				**Responsible**	**Implementing partner**	**Budget**		
		2023 Q4	2024 Q1	2024 Q2	2024 Q3			**Source of Funds**	**Budget account & Description**	**Amount**
Kigali Implementation Plan (HFC phase down plan)	1.1 International Consultant prepares all policy, technical documents, overarching HFC phase-down strategy to limit growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs and draft Kigali Implementation Plan for Zimbabwe		**X**	**X**	**X**	UNDP	MECW	UNDP	71200 Consultancy	21,600
	1.2 National consultant carries out the Identification and prioritization of actions and draft strategies to limit growth and/or reduce consumption of HFCs.		**X**	**X**	**X**	UNDP	MECW	UNDP	71200 Consultancy	7,000
	1.3 Consultants carry out consultation workshops with key stakeholders, needs assessment on recovery, recycling, and destruction of refrigerants and develop detailed plans for training programs.		**X**	**X**	**X**		UNDP		Workshops	8000
	1.4 Travel		**X**	**X**	**X**	UNDP	MECW	UNDP	Travel	6000

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	2. UNV to assist with project implementation	**X**				UNDP	MECW	UNDP	71500 UN Volunteers	8,400
			Sub-total 1								
			Project grand total – activity costing								
			Direct project costing and contribution to UNDP support services								
			Project grand total								**51,000**