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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Fifty-first Meeting  
Montreal, 19-23 March 2007

**PROJECT PROPOSALS: ZIMBABWE**

This document consists of the comments and recommendations of the Fund Secretariat on the following project proposals:

Fumigant

- Total phase-out of methyl bromide used in tobacco seedlings (second tranche) UNIDO

Phase-out

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

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**PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS  
ZIMBABWE**

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>BILATERAL/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>
Total phase-out of methyl bromide used in tobacco (second tranche)	UNIDO

<b>NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING AGENCY:</b>	Ministry of the Environment and Tourism
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**LATEST REPORTED CONSUMPTION DATA FOR ODS ADDRESSED IN PROJECT**

**A: ARTICLE-7 DATA (ODP TONNES, 2005, AS OF FEBRUARY 2007)**

MB	155.4		

**B: COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP TONNES, 2005, AS OF FEBRUARY 2007)**

ODS	Aerosol	Foam	Ref. Mfg.	Ref. Servicing	Solvents	Process agent	Fumigant
MB							Non-QPS: 0.0

<b>CFC consumption remaining eligible for funding (ODP tonnes)</b>	N/A
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**CURRENT YEAR BUSINESS PLAN:** Total funding US \$2,002,000; total phase-out 85.0 ODP tonnes.

PROJECT DATA		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
<b>Methyl bromide (ODP tonnes)</b>	Montreal Protocol limit						
	Annual consumption limit						
	Annual phase-out from ongoing projects	10	40	60	60	0	170
	Annual phase-out newly addressed						
	Annual unfunded phase-out						
<b>TOTAL ODS CONSUMPTION TO BE PHASED OUT</b>		10	40	60	60	0	170
Total ODS consumption to be phased-in (HCFCs)							
<b>Final project costs (US \$):</b>							
Funding for Lead IA: UNIDO		0	1,862,486	0	0	0	1,862,486
<b>Total project funding</b>		0	1,862,486	0	0	0	1,862,486
<b>Final support costs (US \$):</b>							
Support cost for Lead IA: UNIDO		0	139,686	0	0	0	139,686
<b>Total support costs</b>		0	139,686	0	0	0	139,686
<b>TOTAL COST TO MULTILATERAL FUND (US \$)</b>		0	2,002,172	0	0	0	2,002,172
Final project cost effectiveness (US \$/kg)							21.91

**FUNDING REQUEST:** Approval of funding for the second tranche (2007) as indicated above.

<b>SECRETARIAT'S RECOMMENDATION</b>	Blanket approval
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## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

1. On behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, UNIDO has submitted a progress report on the implementation of the phase-out of methyl bromide (MB) used in the fumigation of tobacco seedlings, and a request for the second (and last) tranche of the project at the amount of US \$1,862,486 plus agency support costs of US \$139,686, for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 51st Meeting.

### **Background**

2. So far, the Executive Committee has approved two demonstration projects on alternative technologies to the use of MB (US \$583,500), and three investment projects for the complete phase-out of MB in the fumigation of cut flowers (US \$904,200, approved at the 31st Meeting), fumigation of tobacco seedlings (US \$3,724,972, approved in principle at the 47th Meeting), and grain fumigation (US \$192,073, approved at the 50th Meeting). The project for the phase-out of MB in cut flowers was completed in July 2005, resulting in the total phase-out of 132 ODP tonnes of MB.

### **Progress report**

3. Since the approval of the project for the phase-out of MB used in the fumigation of tobacco seedlings, a number of activities have been carried out, namely: the training of 7,500 tobacco growers in the use of the floating tray system; implementation of the selected technology in the field; training of 53 farmers as trainers; holding field demonstration projects; producing a training manual and fact sheet for the alternative technology; and distributing equipment for the floating tray system. With regard to this last point, the relatively late date of distribution and the fuel shortage situation in the country meant that, of the total surface area that could have been covered with the equipment distributed (i.e., 2,490 ha), the proposed technology was only implemented for 1,116 ha.

4. By the end of 2006, a balance of US \$24,859 was remaining from the US \$1,862,486 approved as the first tranche of the project.

### **2007-2009 Annual work programme**

5. Work programme activities for 2007-2009 include phasing out an additional 160 ODP tonnes, providing further technical assistance for farmer training and field implementation of the floating tray system, procuring and distributing equipment for micro-tunnel installation and seedling production, monitoring MB consumption by farmers and the overall performance of the alternative technology.

## **SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION**

### **COMMENTS**

6. The 2005 MB consumption reported by the Government of Zimbabwe under Article 7 of the Protocol (i.e., 155.4 ODP tonnes) was already 290.2 ODP tonnes below the Protocol's maximum allowable level of consumption (i.e., 445.6 ODP tonnes), and 24.6 ODP tonnes below

the maximum allowable level of consumption stipulated in the condition agreed for the phase-out of MB in the country in respect of 2005 (i.e., 180.0 ODP tonnes). The level of MB consumption for 2006 has been estimated at 146.0 ODP tonnes (i.e., 24 ODP tonnes below the allowable level of consumption stipulated in the agreed condition).

7. The Secretariat noted that, of the 10.0 ODP tonnes of MB phased out in the tobacco sector in 2006, 6.7 ODP tonnes were from farmers who received direct assistance from the project while the remaining amount was achieved by farmers who had purchased the floating tray system with their own resources. Given the limited resources available for the implementation of the project (since some US \$7.5 million was estimated as operating savings), UNIDO had agreed with the farmer's association that the project would provide the trays and plastic covers, while the farmers themselves would provide all remaining items for the installation of the micro-tunnels. Furthermore, since the completion of the MB demonstration project in 2001, the Tobacco Research Board has developed a substrate that is currently being used in the trays, and is planning to start local production of trays in 2007 to guarantee the long-term sustainability of the project.

8. In response to the Secretariat's questions regarding the difficulties encountered so far to fully introduce the floating tray system, UNIDO explained that trays and plastic for covering the micro-tunnels had been delivered to farmers in late July 2006, when the seedbed season had already commenced. Therefore, less than 50 per cent of the farmers were able to implement the floating tray system in 2006. From the 2007 season onwards, it is proposed to deliver the necessary equipment to farmers early enough using the transportation owned by the Tobacco Research Board.

9. The Secretariat and UNIDO also discussed technical issues regarding the application of the floating tray system where the success rate ranged from 64 to 100 per cent, as well as the technical assistance activities implemented to sustain and maintain the MB phase-out achieved so far. UNIDO explained that the relatively low rate of success was due to the limited time available for the farmers to apply the new technology and the quality of some of the materials that were provided by the farmers. These issues, however, will be addressed during the second growing season.

10. UNIDO indicated that it has been in close communication with the Ministry of Environment and Tourism regarding the policy aspects of the project. The Government is monitoring MB imports. Once the MB used in tobacco seedbeds and for fumigation of grains is completely phased out, the Government will introduce legislation banning the use of MB in Zimbabwe.

11. Finally, UNIDO also indicated that it had invited the UNEP CAP team in Africa to assist the Government of Zimbabwe in maximizing the effectiveness of the MB phase-out projects under implementation and enhancing sustainability beyond the compliance date of 2015. This will be achieved by building national capacity, policy reform, training and awareness dissemination, and ensuring the enforcement of appropriate regulations to control both legal and illegal imports of MB. UNIDO is currently discussing a concrete proposal with UNEP.

**RECOMMENDATION**

12. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project with associated support costs at the funding level shown in the table below.

	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Project Funding (US\$)</b>	<b>Support Cost (US\$)</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>
(a)	Total phase-out of methyl bromide used in the fumigation of tobacco seedlings (second tranche)	1,862,486	139,686	UNIDO

**PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS  
ZIMBABWE**

<b>PROJECT TITLE</b>	<b>BILATERAL/IMPLEMENTING AGENCY</b>
National phase-out of Annex A (Group I) substances (Phase II, first tranche)	Germany

<b>NATIONAL CO-ORDINATING AGENCY:</b>	National Ozone Unit, Zimbabwe
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**LATEST REPORTED CONSUMPTION DATA FOR ODS ADDRESSED IN PROJECT**

**A: ARTICLE-7 DATA (ODP TONNES, 2005, AS OF JANUARY 2007)**

CFC	49.0		
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**B: COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP TONNES, 2005, AS OF JANUARY 2007)**

ODS	Aerosol	Foam	Ref. Mfg.	Ref. Servicing	Solvents	Process agent	Fumigant
CFC-11				0.01			
CFC-12				44.30			
CFC-113					3.08		
CFC-114				1.30			
CFC-115				0.24			

<b>CFC consumption remaining eligible for funding (ODP tonnes)</b>	225.7
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**CURRENT YEAR BUSINESS PLAN:** Total funding US \$565,000; total phase-out 85.0 ODP tonnes.

<b>PROJECT DATA</b>		2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
CFC (ODP tonnes)	Montreal Protocol limit	225.7	<b>67.7</b>	67.7	67.7	0	
	Annual consumption limit	130	<b>65</b>	40	20	0	
	Annual phase-out from ongoing projects						
	Annual phase-out newly addressed						
	Annual unfunded phase-out						
<b>TOTAL ODS CONSUMPTION TO BE PHASED OUT</b>			<b>25</b>	20	20		65
Total ODS consumption to be phased-in (HCFCs)		(N/A)					
<b>Final project costs (US \$):</b>							
Funding for Lead IA: Germany			<b>175,000</b>	175,000	175,000	40,000	565,000
<b>Final support costs (US \$):</b>							
Support cost for Lead IA: Germany			<b>22,347</b>	22,347	22,347	5,108	72,150
<b>TOTAL COST TO MULTILATERAL FUND (US \$)</b>			<b>197,347</b>	197,347	197,347	45,108	637,150
Final project cost effectiveness (US \$/kg)							8.69*

\* Based on a CFC consumption of 65 ODP tonnes estimated for 2006

**FUNDING REQUEST:** Approval of funding for the first tranche of Phase II (2007) as indicated above.

<b>SECRETARIAT'S RECOMMENDATION</b>	For individual consideration
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## PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Zimbabwe, the Government of Germany has submitted a national phase-out plan of Annex A (Group I) substances (NPP) for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 51st Meeting. The total cost of the Zimbabwe NPP is US \$565,000 plus agency support costs of US \$72,150. The project proposes the complete phase-out of CFCs by the end of 2009.

### Background

2. On the basis of Decision 35/57, the remaining CFC consumption eligible for funding for Zimbabwe is 225.7 ODP tonnes. The CFC baseline for Zimbabwe is 451.4 ODP tonnes. However, due to the economic constraints prevailing in the country over the last several years, CFC consumption has decreased from 229.1 ODP tonnes in 1999 to 49.0 ODP tonnes in 2005. Preliminary data for 2006 indicates that CFC consumption increased to 65 ODP tonnes.

3. The Zimbabwe RMP project was approved by the Executive Committee at its 26th Meeting, as part of the RMP proposal for 14 African countries. It was not until the 44th Meeting of the Committee that the Government of Zimbabwe submitted an additional activity for the phase-out of CFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector, i.e., a terminal phase-out management plan, at a total cost of over US \$2.6 million for the phase-out of 357 ODP tonnes of CFCs. Based on its review of the phase-out plan, the Secretariat had suggested to the Government of Germany, as the lead implementing agency, that the project should be redeveloped as a two-phase proposal: Phase I, covering the 2004 to 2006 period, should include activities to implement the licensing system, training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, and a technical assistance programme. Phase II should include activities to achieve the 2007 and 2010 allowable consumption levels.

4. On this basis, the Committee approved Phase I of the phase-out plan at a total level of funding of US \$280,000 plus agency support costs of US \$36,400 for the Government of Germany, on the understanding that Zimbabwe would achieve at least the Protocol's allowable level of consumption for 2005 (i.e., 225.7 ODP tonnes). It was also understood that, in 2006, the Government of Zimbabwe would submit a comprehensive report on the implementation of Phase I together with a request for Phase II of the project to achieve complete CFC phase-out in the servicing sector (decision 44/51).

### Policy and legislation

5. The Government of Zimbabwe approved ODS regulations under the Environment Management Act on 1 July 2004. The ODS regulations include a licensing system and penalties for infringement of the regulations' provisions.

6. In 2006, the amounts of CFCs requested by the 31 registered importers were below the Protocol's allowable level of consumption (i.e., 225.7 ODP tonnes). All importers are aware of the reduction schedule for the amounts of CFCs to be imported in the next few years. For 2007, the Ozone Unit will issue import quotas not exceeding 67.7 ODP tonnes.

The refrigeration sector

7. The five major refrigeration manufacturing/assembling companies in Zimbabwe were converted to non-CFC technologies between January 1997 and August 2001. A total of 35.6 ODP tonnes of CFCs were phased out. Over the last several years, activity has been limited to reassembly.

8. In 2006, between 64 and 82 ODP tonnes of CFCs were used to service refrigeration equipment, broken down as follows:

<b>Equipment type</b>	<b>Units serviced annually</b>	<b>CFCs (ODP tonnes)</b>
Domestic refrigerators	85,000 – 100,000	10 – 12
Commercial refrigerators	8,000 – 10,000	40 – 50
Refrigerated containers	1,500 – 2,000	2 – 3
MAC units	5,000-7,000	8 – 12
Chillers	40 – 50	4 – 5
<b>Total</b>		<b>64 - 82</b>

9. Currently, there are some 4,000 refrigeration servicing technicians, working mostly in the semi-formal or informal sector, who repair small refrigeration and air-conditioning systems in the country. The technicians' varied technical skills and the lack of tools have led to the prevalence of bad refrigeration servicing practices.

10. The current prices of refrigerants per kg are: US \$17.65 for CFC-12, US \$19.10 for HFC-134a, US \$6.75 for HCFC-22, and to US \$12.94 for R406.

Status of approved projects in the refrigeration servicing sector

11. Following the approval of the ODS regulations, the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority (which is responsible for all customs-related matters) held 13 workshops through which 190 customs officers were trained. Also, 10 ODS identification kits were distributed to the main border posts in the country. Fifteen training courses for refrigeration servicing technicians were conducted in the main cities of Zimbabwe by the trainers who were trained during the implementation of the RMP. Since then, over 800 servicing technicians have benefited directly from the training courses.

12. The CFC refrigerant recovery and reclamation project (implemented by UNIDO) that was approved at the 17th Meeting of the Executive Committee included the procurement and distribution of 120 CFC recovery units and 2 recycling centres. However, until 2005 most of the equipment had not been used by the servicing workshops since it was only provided on a rental basis. During the implementation of the phase-out projects in the refrigeration servicing sector, the Ozone Unit and the Government of Germany requested that the recovery units be distributed free of charge to servicing workshops. Since then, a few recovery units have been used for training refrigeration technicians and several other units have been distributed among technicians attending the workshops. The only recycling/reclamation unit provided by the UNIDO project also became operational. Based on the amounts of CFC recycled by 11 workshops (i.e., 1.1 ODP tonnes), 8 ODP tonnes of CFCs are estimated to have been recovered in 2006. However, only 300 kg of CFCs have been reclaimed. With the implementation of the incentive

programme proposed in the NPP, an increase in the amounts of CFCs to be recovered and recycled is expected.

13. A workshop to assess the feasibility of retrofitting CFC-based refrigeration systems was organized in October 2006. Workshop participants agreed on sharing the retrofitting costs for their equipment in case an incentive scheme is put in place (issues related to the accessibility of foreign currency by end-users have been resolved with the Zimbabwe Reserve Bank).

#### Activities proposed in the NPP

14. Several activities have been proposed in the NPP for Zimbabwe, including the strengthening of the ODS regulations and enforcing the implementation of the licensing system; additional training and certification programmes for refrigeration service technicians, including the establishment of a refrigeration association; and strengthening the CFC recovery and recycling scheme established through the stand-alone project approved by the Executive Committee at its 17th Meeting, other activities covered the implementation of an end-user co-financed incentive programme for the conversion of CFC-based commercial refrigeration systems to non-CFC refrigerants (owners of the equipment will pay 50 per cent of the costs of conversion), and establishing a monitoring and evaluation unit.

15. The Government of Zimbabwe plans the complete phase-out of CFCs by 1 January 2010. A detailed work plan for 2007 has been submitted with the TPMP proposal.

### **SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION**

#### **COMMENTS**

16. Based on its review of the NPP for Zimbabwe, the Secretariat made a number of suggestions to the Government of Germany. These suggestions take into account the unique characteristics of the refrigeration servicing sector in Zimbabwe in comparison to most Article 5 countries, the activities so far implemented through both the RMP project and phase I of the NPP, and the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6. They involve utilizing most of the financial resources available under phase II of the NPP to provide basic servicing tools to certified refrigeration technicians; designing a viable and sustainable procedure to favour the importation of non-CFC drop-ins; considering the procurement of a very limited number of multi-refrigerant recovery and recycling units on an annual basis; and assessing, on a case-by-case basis, and as needs arise, the economic viability and long-term sustainability of retrofitting commercial and/or industrial refrigeration equipment.

17. The Secretariat also suggested that the Government of Germany consider requesting the funding available for the NPP in three or even four tranches between 2007 and 2010, in order to have flexibility to modify annual work programmes if needed and to have some financial resources available for conducting audits, monitoring, and ensuring the sustainability of the phase-out. The Government of Germany agreed with the suggestions made by the Secretariat and reviewed the NPP proposal accordingly.

## Agreement

18. The Government of Zimbabwe submitted a draft agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee with the conditions for the complete phase-out of CFCs in Zimbabwe. This is contained in the annex to the present document.

## 2006-2008 Germany business plan

19. The total value of the Germany business plan for the 2006-2008 triennium exceeds the 20 per cent maximum allowable level of bilateral contribution by US \$2,036,204. This issue is presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/51/7 on bilateral agencies business plans for the years 2007-2009, and will be discussed under the Agenda Item 7 (b) (i).

## RECOMMENDATION

20. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approval of the national phase-out plan for Annex A (Group I) substances (Phase II) for Zimbabwe in light of the Secretariat's comments above and the outcomes of its discussion on the issue of Germany business plan. On this basis, the Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Approving, in principle, the national phase-out of Annex A (Group I) substances (Phase II) for Zimbabwe, at the amount of US \$565,000 plus agency support costs of US \$72,150 for the Government of Germany;
- (b) Approving the draft agreement between the Government of Zimbabwe and the Executive Committee for the implementation of the phase-out plan as contained in Annex I to the present document;
- (c) Urging the Government of Germany to take full account of the requirements of decisions 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the national phase-out plan; and
- (d) Approving the first tranche of Phase II of the national phase-out plan at the funding levels shown in the table below:

	<b>Project Title</b>	<b>Project Funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Support Cost (US \$)</b>	<b>Implementing Agency</b>
(a)	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (Phase II, first tranche)	175,000	22,347	Germany

**Annex I****DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN ZIMBABWE AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE NATIONAL PHASE-OUT PLAN OF ANNEX A (GROUP I) SUBSTANCES**

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Zimbabwe (the “Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the complete phase-out of controlled use of the ozone-depleting substances set out in Appendix 1-A (the “Substances”) prior to 1 January 2010 in compliance with Protocol schedules.
2. The Country agrees to phase out the controlled use of the Substances in accordance with the annual phase-out targets set out in row 2 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets and Funding”) in this Agreement. The annual phase-out targets will, at a minimum, correspond to the reduction schedules mandated by the Montreal Protocol. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to the Substances.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees in principle to provide the funding set out in row 5 of Appendix 2-A (the “Targets and Funding”) to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (the “Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country will meet the consumption limits for each Substance as indicated in Appendix 2-A. It will also accept independent verification by the relevant Implementing Agency of achievement of these consumption limits as described in paragraph 9 of this Agreement.
5. The Executive Committee will not provide the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule unless the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 30 days prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
  - (a) That the Country has met the Target for the applicable year;
  - (b) That the meeting of the Target has been independently verified as described in paragraph 9;
  - (c) That the Country has substantially completed all actions set out in the last Annual Implementation Programme; and
  - (d) That the Country has submitted and received endorsement from the Executive Committee for an annual implementation programme in the form of Appendix 4-A (“Format for Annual Implementation Programmes”) in respect of the year for which funding is being requested.
6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (“Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on that monitoring in accordance with the roles and responsibilities set out in

Appendix 5-A. This monitoring will also be subject to independent verification as described in paragraph 9.

7. While the Funding was determined on the basis of estimates of the needs of the country to carry out its obligations under this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate the approved funds, or part of the funds, according to the evolving circumstances to achieve the goals prescribed under this Agreement. Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance in the next Annual Implementation Programme and endorsed by the Executive Committee as described in sub paragraph 5(d). Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated in the approved Annual Implementation Programme, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the report on implementation of the annual programme.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of the activities in the refrigeration servicing sub-sector, in particular:

- (a) The Country would use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation;
- (b) The technical assistance programme for the refrigeration servicing subsectors will be implemented in stages so that resources can be diverted to other phase-out activities such as, additional training or procurement of service tools, in cases where the proposed results are not achieved, and will be closely monitored in accordance with Appendix 5-A of this Agreement;
- (c) The Country and the Lead IA will take full account of the requirements 41/100 and 49/6 during the implementation of the NPP.

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. Germany (the “Lead IA”) has agreed to be the lead implementing agency in respect of the Country’s activities under this Agreement. The Lead IA will be responsible for carrying out the activities listed in Appendix 6-A, including but not limited to independent verification. The Country also agrees to periodic evaluations, which will be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA with the fees set out in row 6 of Appendix 2-A.

10. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of the Substances set out in Appendix 1-A or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised Funding Approval Schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all of its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next instalment of Funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amounts set out in Appendix 7-A in respect of each ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year.

11. The Funding components of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decision that may affect the Funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

12. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee and the Lead IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide access by the Lead IA to information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

13. All of the agreements set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

**APPENDICES**

**APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES**

Annex A:	Group I	CFC-11, CFC-12, CFC-113 CFC-114 and CFC-115
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**APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING**

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	Total
1. Max allowable total consumption of Annex A Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	225.7	67.7	67.7	67.7	0.0	
2. Max agreed total consumption of Annex A Group I substances (ODP tonnes)		65	40	20		
3. Reduction from ongoing projects				0.0		
4. New reduction under plan		25	20	20	0.0	65.0
5. Lead IA agreed funding (US \$)		175,000	175,000	175,000	40,000	565,000
6. Lead IA support costs (US \$)		22,347	22,347	22,347	5,108	72,150
7. Total agreed funding (US \$)		197,347	197,347	197,347	45,108	637,150

**APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE**

1. Funding will be considered for approval at the first meeting of the year for which funding is being requested.

**APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF ANNUAL IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMME**

1. <b>Data</b>	
Country	_____
Year of plan	_____
# of years completed	_____
# of years remaining under the plan	_____
Target ODS consumption of the preceding year	_____
Target ODS consumption of the year of plan	_____
Level of funding requested	_____
Lead implementing agency	_____
Cooperating agency(ies)	_____

## 2. Targets

Indicators		Preceding year	Year of plan	Reduction
Supply of ODS	Import			
	Total (1)			
Demand of ODS	Manufacturing			
	Servicing			
	Stockpiling			
	Total (2)			

## 3. Industry Action

Sector	Consumption preceding year (1)	Consumption year of plan (2)	Reduction within year of plan (1) – (2)	Number of projects completed	Number of servicing related activities	ODS phase-out (in ODP tonnes)
Manufacturing						
Total						
Refrigeration						
Total						
Grand total						

## 4. Technical Assistance

Proposed Activity:

Objective:

Target Group:

Impact:

## 5. Government Action

Policy/Activity planned	Schedule of implementation
Type of policy control on ODS import: servicing, etc.	
Public awareness	
Others	

## 6. Annual Budget

Activity	Planned expenditures (US \$)
Total	

## 7. Administrative Fees

### APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. The Lead IA will have a particularly prominent role in the monitoring arrangements because of its mandate to monitor ODS imports, whose records will be used as a crosschecking reference in all the monitoring programmes for the different projects within the NPP. All the monitoring activities have so far been done through the efforts of the NOU together with the

local GTZ office in Harare and GTZ Proklima in Namibia. However efforts are ongoing to find a suitable individual who could undertake the tasks of the Project Monitoring Unit.

2. The success of the monitoring programme will be based on well designed forms for data collection, evaluation and reporting; regular programme of monitoring visits; and appropriate cross-checking of information from different sources.

#### Verification and reporting

3. The outcome of the different elements of the NPP and of the monitoring activities will be verified independently by an external organization. The Government and the independent organization will jointly design the verification procedures as part of the design phase of the monitoring programme.

#### Frequency of verification and reporting

4. The monitoring reports will be produced and verified each year, previous to the first meeting of the Executive Committee. These reports will produce the input for the yearly implementation reports required by the Executive Committee.

### **APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IA**

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities to be specified in the project document along the lines of the following:

- (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's phase-out plan;
- (b) Providing verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated annual activities have been completed as indicated in the Annual Implementation Programme ;
- (c) Assisting the Country in preparation of the Annual Implementation Programme;
- (d) Ensuring that achievements in previous Annual Implementation Programmes are reflected in future Annual Implementation Programmes;
- (e) Reporting on the implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme of the preceding year and preparing for annual implementation programme for the year of submission for submission to the Executive Committee, commencing with the Annual Implementation Programme combined with the report on the 2007 Annual Implementation programme;
- (f) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews undertaken by the lead Implementing Agency;
- (g) Carrying out required supervision missions;

- (h) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow effective, transparent implementation of the Annual Implementation Programme and accurate data reporting;
- (i) Providing verification for the Executive Committee that consumption of the Substances has been eliminated in accordance with the Targets;
- (j) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the Indicators; and
- (k) Providing assistance with policy, management and technical support when required.

**APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF COOPERATING IA**

Not relevant

**APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY**

1. In accordance with paragraph 10 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$10,000 per ODP tonne of reductions in consumption not achieved in the year.