



**United Nations
Environment
Programme**

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/25/Add.1
26 October 2017

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Eightieth Meeting
Montreal, 13-17 November 2017

Addendum

UNEP WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS FOR 2017

This document is being issued to:

- **Add** UNEP's submission of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down as attached.

*Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46*

Date
September 18, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Angola
Local Executing Authority: Ministry of Environment



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in the Republic of Angola

Background

The Government of Angola had successfully implemented its HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I and achieved a 10% reduction in 2015. Currently, with the same success, the country is implementing the HPMP Stage II, approved to achieve reduction of HCFC consumption by 67.5% of the country's baseline in the period of 2017 to 2025. Angola established as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption an estimated baseline of 15.95 ODP tonnes.

The Government of Angola conducted its Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) alternatives survey in 2016, and the results show that HFCs are generally the majority of alternatives imported into the country. R-134a is the most widely-used refrigerant as it is used in servicing and manufacturing of domestic and small- to mid-size commercial refrigeration. It is used in servicing refrigerators, freezers, water coolers and ice making machines. In the commercial sector, R-404A is the predominant ODS alternative refrigerant particularly in medium- to large-size appliances. R-410 is being widely used as a replacement for R-22 in domestic and commercial air conditioning.

For these reasons, the Government of Angola decided to take early steps to address the HFC phase down and is herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs. Based on Executive Committee decision 79/46, the eligible funding for enabling activities for Angola is US\$ 150,000.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. The institutional arrangement in Angola is such that management of ODS and some climate change-related projects are executed under the Ministry of Environment, which will facilitate the streamlining of activities.

All proposed project components will be implemented through the National Ozone Unit (NOU), which reports directly to the Minister of Environment. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion about the Kigali Amendment ratification process through already-established groups that support NOU, which have representatives from the Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Finances through the National Customs Service, the Interior Ministry (Economic Policy, Border Guards and Tax Policy) and other governmental bodies.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1	Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and to prepare the legislative basis for its ratification

Target Group	Decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol. 2. Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment. 3. Prepare and submit ratification documents to Cabinet to facilitate the ratification process. 4. Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and Kigali Amendment relevant information into Angola National languages (Portuguese). 5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process. <p>In order to achieve the target of the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in Angola, it is needed to follow stages which involve several institutions such as Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Foreigner Affairs, National Assembly and finally the Presidential Palace. The NOU does not have direct influence on the timing of the process. For that reason, the NOU will consider this component finalized when all necessary stages are done.</p>
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings 2. At least 5 sensitization meetings conducted 3. Ratification documents to Cabinet prepared and submitted 4. Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the local Portuguese 5. Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced

Component 2	Capacity-building and awareness on HFCs and their alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for a successful HFC phase-down
Target Group	Public and private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, and training centers in RAC sectors
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians with new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market. 2. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives. For these activities, hiring a national and international consultant with good understanding of the issues will be needed and for that, consultative meetings, elaboration of terms of reference and interviews with the technicians should be done. 3. Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector, availability of tools and equipment). 4. Sensitize consumers on low-GWP technologies.

Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted. 2. Training Needs for RAC sector identified. 3. At least 1 survey and 4 workshops to identify barriers to adoption of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector conducted. 4. At least 1 consumer sensitization campaign on low GWP technologies conducted.
----------------	--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Component 3	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop and update regulatory framework for establishing an HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group	Customs Officers, Legal Service of the Ministry of Justice, importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC-containing equipment
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). 2. Review the current licensing system to regulate controlled substances and products. 3. Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs. Assist the Customs Department to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ODS regulation revised. 2. Current licensing system reviewed and HFC control measures established. 3. Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed.

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	<i>72,000</i>
1. Stakeholder consultations on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol.	13,000
2. Conduct sensitization workshops on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment.	21,000
3. Drafting of ratification documents on Kigali Amendment	9,600
4. Translation of the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and approved ODS regulations into local languages	4,000
5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process.	14,000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Stakeholder consultations on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	RAC, Govt Ministries, Customs Office	Jan 2018	December 2018	13,000	Workshop reports	At least 4 stakeholder consultative workshops conducted
Conduct sensitization workshops on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali amendment.	NOU	RAC, General Public	February 2018	June 2018	21,000	Workshop reports	At least 4 sensitization meetings workshops conducted
Drafting of documents to facilitate the ratification process.	NOU	Govt, Cabinet	Jan 2018	December 2018	9,600	Draft ratification instruments	Ratification documents to Cabinet prepared and submitted
Translation of the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information into local languages	NOU	RAC sector, Consumers	March 2018	March 2019	4,000	Reports	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the local languages
Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process.	NOU	Govt Ministries, RAC and	March 2018	March 2019	14,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
		Customs Office					
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and their alternatives							
Conduct informative workshops for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	June 2018	December 2018	14,000	Meeting Reports	At least 3 informative workshops on safe handling of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted
Conduct training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	RAC sector	April 2018	April 2019	12,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introduction of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector	NOU	RAC, General Public	June 2018	February 2019	20,000	Workshop Reports	At least 1 survey and 4 workshops to identify barriers to adoption of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector conducted
Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies	NOU	General Public	June 2018	February 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	At least 1 consumer sensitization campaign on low GWP technologies conducted

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	February 2018	February 2019	9,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Review the current licensing system to regulate controlled substances and products.	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Department	May 2018	June 2019	9,000		Current licensing system reviewed
Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs	NOU	Customs Office	Sept 2018	March 2019	9,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Eritrea and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in the
Royal Government of Bhutan

Submitted by: UN Environment

Background

The Royal Government of Bhutan is in the process of implementing the HCFC Phase out Management Plan, approved to achieve complete HCFC phase-out by 2025, and has achieved more than 10% reduction in 2015. Baseline HCFC consumption was 5.6 MT (0.3 ODP tonnes) and the country reported consumption of 2.5 MT (0.14 ODP tonnes) in 2016. The implementation of the HPMP is progressing well, in accordance with the approved schedule. The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFCs are widely used in the refrigeration, air conditioning and aerosol sectors. Most of the consumption in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector is for servicing equipment. The ODS Alternative survey that was conducted in 2016 shows that the total consumption of ODS alternatives in Bhutan in the period 2012 -2015 was 17.5 metric tons. There are six ODS alternatives used in the country R600a, R410a, R407C, R407A R404a and R134a. Among those, R134a was the highest quantity in use. Refrigeration and AC together with aerosol were identified as the main user of those ODS alternatives.

The government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Bhutan is US\$ 50,000.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Bhutan is such that management of ozone depleting substances and climate change related projects are executed by the same office, which will facilitate the streamlining of activities.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, which is operating under the National Environment Commission. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Secretary of the National Environment Commission. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established Ozone Technical Committee which has representatives from the Department of Revenue and Customs, Gross National Happiness Commission, Ministry of Labour and Human Resources, Bhutan Chamber for Commerce and Industries, Association of Bhutanese Industries, Hotel and Restaurant Association of Bhutan. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel, servicing sectors, Technical Training Institutes which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector and with the Department of Revenue and Customs for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative bases for the ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 Review of Revised Regulation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements), establishing also linkages with Climate change and other relevant policy agendas for better coordination and effective implementation of HFC phase-down 1. 2 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (Two stakeholders consultations: (1) Sectoral consultations (2) Consultation with the Parliamentarians) 1. 3 Translation of the Kigali amendment and other supporting document into national language and printing of the Kigali Amendment in both languages to the members National Assembly and National Council. 1. 4 Initiate the ratification process with the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment finalized and out in motion.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ODS Regulation reviewed • Linkages with other policy areas clearly established and reinforced for better coordination and effective implementation of KA • Stakeholders informed of KA and its implication. Policy stakeholders aware of policy linkages and coordination needs. Follow up actions • Readily available information on KA and its implication • Kigali Amendment Ratification in process
Expected outcome	The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali amendment. The ratification process itself is done outside of the mandate of the NOU, and the NOU doesn't have direct influence on the timing of the process. For that reason, the NOU will consider this component finalized when all necessary documents and legal changes (Revised Regulation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs) are ready and the process of adoption is advanced.

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-building & training on alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for HFC phase-down
Target Group:	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs including Technical Training Institutes in RAC sectors

Description of activities	<p>2.1 Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and especially HFC alternatives (this activity will include hiring a consultant, consultative meetings and interviews with the technicians, organizing informative workshops, identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc.)</p> <p>2.2 Capacity building for safe use of alternatives of HFC; Preparation of outreach and training documents, web-sites and videos in national language post-Kigali OzonAction factsheets, refrigeration videos etc); 3 informative workshops for refrigeration technicians</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment with overview of the market readiness for introduction of HFC alternatives • Plan of actions developed and developed to be included into HFC phase-down • Training programmes updated • Initial pool of competent servicing technician • Training workshops on HFC alternatives
Expected Outcomes	The overall outcome will be establishing an initial capacity for the introduction and servicing of HFC alternatives including understanding of gaps and follow-up actions for future planning of the KA implementation process

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group:	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<p>3.1 Comprehensive review of the national licensing system of ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC based equipment into a licensing system</p> <p>3.2 Assisting national customs authorities in developing national custom codes for different HFCs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs.</p>
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal for inclusion of HFC and related equipment into the licensing system • Harmonized HFC database for import and use
Expected Outcomes	These activities will enable all national stakeholders involved in monitoring of imports to co-ordinate and harmonise their approaches related to HFC import and use. This is then expected to increase the capacity of the country to comply with its reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its amendments.

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment	13,000.00
1.1 Review and analysis of existing legislation on ODS including Bhutan Building codes and other related documents (1 national expert)	3,000.00
1.2 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (2 meetings)	6,500
1.3 Translation of the Kigali amendment and other supporting document into national language and printing of the Kigali Amendment in both languages	2,000.00
1.4 Initiate the ratification process with the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment finalized and out` in motion (miscellaneous expenses, meetings venue, catering, resource people, printing)	1,500.00
Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives	22,000.00
2.1 Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (Consultant/s and consultative meetings)	15,000.00
2.2 Capacity building for safe use of alternatives of HFC (experts, translations and meetings)	7,000.00
Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting	15,000.00
3.1 Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (consultant/s)	3000.00
3.2 Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (Consultant/s and 3 meetings)	12,000
GRAND TOTAL in (USD)	50,000.00

Proposed Implementation Plan

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
1.1 Review of Revised Regulation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements), establishing also linkages with Climate change and other relevant policy agendas for better coordination and effective implementation of HFC phase-down	NoU/ local expert	Policy-makers, legislators, private sector representatives	Jan 2018	Mar 2018	3,000	ToR for review Recruitment of a local/regional expert Draft review Consultation (act 1.2) Meeting recommendation and report Finalization	ODS Regulation reviewed Linkages with other policy areas clearly established and reinforced for better coordination and effective implementation of KA
1.2 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (1) Sectoral consultations (2) Consultation with the Parliamentarians	NOU	Customs, MOLHR, MOFA, GNHC, TTI, BCCI, HRAB, MOWHS, BSB, RSTA, OAG,ABI, Servicing Sectors and Hoteliers, Members of the Parliament, (National Assembly) and (National Council)	Jan 2018	Jun 2018	10,000	KA related documents available for review Meetings hold Feedback collected Meeting report	Stakeholders informed of KA and its implication Policy stakeholders aware of policy linkages and coordination needs Follow up actions

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
1.3 Translation of the Kigali amendment and other supporting document into national language and printing of the Kigali Amendment in both languages to the members National Assembly and National Council and further dissemination	NOU	Policy makers, private sector and public at large	January 2018	January 2018	2,000	Key documents for translation identified Translations made Design and printing completed	Readily available information on KA and its implication
1.4 Initiate the ratification process with the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment finalized and out in motion.	NOU	Members of the Parliament, (National Assembly) and (National Council), Policy makers and legislators	Mar 2018	July 2019	1,500	All documents agreed and finalized Additional meetings as required held Proposal for ratification put forward	Kigali Amendment Ratification in process
<u>Sub-total</u>					<u>13,000</u>		

Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives							
2.1 Undertaking the assessment of the market readiness, training needs assessment for the servicing sector identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc, the results of which will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and especially HFC alternatives) (this activity will include hiring a consultant, consultative meetings and interviews with the technicians, organizing informative workshops)	NOU/ local expert	Servicing Sectors and Private sector representatives, relevant line ministries and government agencies	Jan 2018	Jul 2018	15,000	ToR for assessment Recruitment of the local/regional consultant Interviews conducted Draft assessment ready Consultation meeting held Informative meetings held	Assessment with overview of the market readiness for introduction of HFC alternatives Plan of actions developed and developed to be included into HFC phase-down
2.2 Capacity building for safe use of alternatives of HFC. Preparation of outreach and training documents, web-sites and refrigeration videos etc); 3 informative workshops for refrigeration technicians	NOU	Servicing Sectors and Private sector representatives, training institutions	Sep 2018	Jul 2019	7,000	Training programme updated Outreach and training documents ready (act 1.3.) Refrigeration videos translated Master trainers trained (through separate project) Trainings held	Training programmes updated Initial pool of competent servicing technician Training workshops on HFC alternatives
					Sub-total	22,000	

Component 3. Article 4B licensing and reporting							
3.1 Comprehensive review of the national licensing system of ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC based equipment into a licensing system	NOU	Ozone policy makers, private sector representatives, other related line ministries, Customs department	Jan 2019	Jun 2019	3,000	ToR for review Recruitment of an expert Draft proposal for the review Proposal submitted for approval	Proposal for inclusion of HFC and related equipment into the licensing system
3.2 Assisting national customs authorities in developing national custom codes for different HFCs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFC (including 3 consultation meetings)	NOU	Customs department, Ozone policy makers, private sector representatives, other related line ministries,	Oct 2018	Jun 2019	12,000	Recruitment of local/regional expert Review of existing practices Proposal for handling HFC in HS code nationally Consultations held Inputs from consultations taken into account Proposal finalized	Harmonised HFC database for import and use
					<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>15,000</u>	

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Royal Government of Bhutan and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Cambodia As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of The Royal Government of Cambodia, UN Environment is submitting this Project request, aimed to facilitate and support the country early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on that decision, eligible funding for enabling activities in Cambodia is US\$ 150,000.

2. Country ODS policy and Compliance Status

The Kingdom of Cambodia ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 27 June 2001 and the London Amendment, the Copenhagen Amendment, the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 31 January 2007 and classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. The Ministry of Environment of Cambodia has initiated the coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation and concerned institution in order to ratify the Kigali Amendment of Montreal Protocol.

ODS legislation and regulation in Cambodia are governed by a Sub-Decree on ODS Management, which was promulgated in March 2005. As per the Sub-Decree on ODS Management, Cambodia has established the following key control measures:

- Establishment of a phase-out schedule for all ODSs according to the Protocol schedule.
- Implementation of a licensing system for the import and export of ODS, including HCFCs.
- Requirement for labelling of ODS containers.
- The implementation of a HCFC import quota system since January 2013.

However, the Sub-Decree on ODS Management does not include the control of imports and exports of non-ODS (HFCs, non-ODS blends, ammonia, hydrocarbon, other non-ODS refrigerants and non-ODS based equipment). The NOU has requested importers voluntarily to apply for import permits of alternatives such as HFCs, ammonia, HCs, as well as non-ODS based refrigeration and air conditioning (R/AC) equipment.

Cambodia has been in compliance with the control measures of the Montreal Protocol since it became a Party.

3. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

Following the accession of the Montreal Protocol, Cambodia prepared its Country Programme (CP) and Refrigerant Management Plan (RMP) with assistances from UN Environment, UNDP and Sweden. The CP/RMP was approved by the 41st Meeting of the Executive Committee. Cambodia's National Ozone Unit (NOU), placed under the Pollution Control Department – Ministry of Environment.

Subsequently, Cambodia prepared its Terminal Phase-out Management Plan (TPMP) with assistances from UNEP and UNDP to phase out any remaining use of CFC. The TPMP was approved by the 53rd Meeting of the Executive Committee.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Cambodia was approved at the 61st Meeting of Executive Committee. The HPMP covers the completed phase-out of HCFC in Cambodia.

Cambodia successfully implemented tranche I and II of HPMP and started implementing tranche III from January 2017. The Institutional Strengthening Project (phase VIII) has contributed for Cambodia to successfully achieve more than 10% of HCFCs reduction in 2015. The country HCFC baseline was 15 ODP tonnes and 4.5 ODP tonnes are reported as consumption in 2016. Currently, the third tranche of Cambodia HPMP is under implementation and some actions are being taken to limit the HFC growth such as the training of technicians in natural refrigerants applications.

The country has also successfully concluded an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that more than 400 metric tonnes of ODSs alternatives are imported annually. There is not HFCs production facilities in Cambodia. HFCs are widely used in the refrigeration, air conditioning, and no uses in aerosol and other sector. Most of the consumption of HFCs in the country is for servicing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, with some consumption for local assembly of commercial refrigeration equipment.

Due to the expected increasing in HFCs consumption, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

4. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for the ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation and propose the necessary adjustments need to be made for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment • Analysis of the impact in Cambodia for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment • Sensitize the national stakeholders including new partners on the Kigali Amendment • Organize national consultation workshops on the ratification process at the national level. • Prepare recommendation report on the pros/cons of ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and the other documents, as required by the national legislative process. • Outreach the Kigali Amendment to the public including the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All necessary documents required (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment and updated existing ODS legislation) are submitted to the Parliament and the process of adoption. • Established new partnerships in the country for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of information fact sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification.
Outcome	The ultimate target of this component is assisting the Government to ratify the Kigali Amendment. However, the ratification process could be long, and complicated, which including the inter-departments consultation inside the Ministry of Environment and concerned institutions, and the approval of the Council Ministers before the proposal can be submitted to the Parliament and Senate for adopting.
Proposed Component 2	Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic training to the NOU, the servicing sector, customs officers, end-users and other newly identified national partners for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment • Identify the needs of servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down. • Develop a consultative process for addressing the problem of inefficient MAC and refrigerated transport sector, which is an endemic problem in Cambodia due to the transboundary transit of second-hand units coming from other countries, especially from Japan.
Target Group:	NOU, Vocational Training Schools for RAC, Servicing Sectors, RAC-End users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and high level officers from concerned institution of Energy, Economy, Customs and others as appropriate.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector that will be used for further planning of the activities related to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs, i.e. natural refrigerants. • Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc). • Training of NOU and other partners with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment, including data reporting in CO2 eq tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc. • Conducting consultations with stakeholders and concerned government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria and procedures to import second-hand equipment and MAC.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of challenges and requirements for introducing low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector, like training requirement, availability of tools/ equipment, and safety standards, among others. • NOU staff and other partners upgrade their knowledge and skills to meet the new responsibilities, particularly to monitor the consumption of HFCs as well as to envisage a streamlined approach to HFC phase-down complementary with energy efficiency. • Better understanding of the training needs of the service technicians and the information gap of the end users on the skills/awareness of environmental and energy efficiency advantages in the selection of low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technology to RAC equipment. • Common understanding reached among national stakeholders on the control of the second-hand equipment including MAC; • Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media promoting the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies and equipment.
Outcome	Main country stakeholders are able to accept the new expected roles due to their understanding of the shifting context, and acquiring confidence by using the opportunities associated to the Kigali Amendment implementation. The capacities of beneficiaries for critical analysis, debate and decision taking on alternative technology are thereby improved.

Proposed Component 3	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	Develop a required regulatory package to set up import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives and its equipment.
Target Group:	NOU, Customs and Excises General Department, and ODSs alternative importers.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system. • Coordinate with Customs and Excises General Department to revise the national Custom Harmonize Codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. • Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. • Go through the national process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. • Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be controlled/reduced, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issuing bans on the import of HFC-based equipment when cost-effective alternatives are available in the country; ○ Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards to the stakeholders
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current licensing/quota system updated to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. • Modification of the customs code import/export as well as the risk warning system, in order to avoid HFCs (pure substances or blends) might enter through more than one tariff position or skipping the licensing system requirement. • Recommendations for further planning of policy measures, technical assistance activities and investment projects for reaching a cost/effective HFCs phase-down.
Outcome	The Ministry of Environment is empowered to an effective implementation of HFCs license and quota system once the Kigali Amendment is ratified

Proposed Component 4	Online application on quota and license for HFCs
Objective:	Develop and equipped equipment and software for online quota and import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives and its equipment.
Target Group:	NOU, Customs and Excises General Department, and ODSs alternative importers.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Customs and Excises General Department for user demand analysis on the online system for quota and license in order to shorten the time for the application and allocation process for the quota and license to the imports/exports; • Computerize and software for online quota and license for HFCs and its equipment import/exports • Training for NOU and Customs Officers on how to use the online application, including the approval and process; • Operate the online application on quota and license for HFCs, HFC's alternatives and equipment at the country level;

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> HFC's database developed and tested, user manual issued, and assignation of roles officially defined. The online import/export quota and license of HFCs and ODS developed and implemented.
Outcomes	After the Kigali amendment is ratified by Cambodia, HFCs import/export control will be through online quota and license system, and the HFC data would be reported in CO2 equivalent.

5. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Cambodia for management of ozone depleting substances projects are executed by National Ozone Unit, Department of Air Quality and Noise Management, General Directorate of Environmental Protection, the Ministry of Environment. The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme staff members, regional and national experts/consultants will provide support to the NOU in this project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established Steering Committee, which consist of representatives from concerned institutions. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC servicing sectors, Universities and vocational institutes, which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector, and with the General Department of Customs and Excises for assisting in implementing of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

6. Budget and Workplan

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	40,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	50,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	30,000
Component 4: Online application on quota and license for HFCs	30,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Activities	Budget in USD without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (1 national consultants 3 months x US\$ 2000)	6,000
2. Analysis of the impact in Cambodia for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2000)	6,000
3. Stakeholder consultations including new partners (5 stakeholder consultation x US\$800)	4,000
4. National consultation workshops on the ratification process (2 workshop x US\$ 7000)	14,000
5. Prepare recommendation report on the pros/cons of ratification of the Kigali Amendment (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2000)	6,000

Activities	Budget in USD without PSC
6. Production of outreach materials for the public (drafting, translation, layout and printing)	4,000
Sub-total:	40,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	
1. Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector that will be used for further planning of the activities related to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs, i.e. natural refrigerants (2 national meetings x US\$3,000, 1 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 2,000)	12,000
2. Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc). (4 national round table discussion x US\$2,500)	10,000
3. Training of NOU and other partners with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment, including data reporting in CO2 eq tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc. (5 national training workshops x US\$ 2,000, one international consultants US\$ 4,000)	14,000
4. Conducting consultations with stakeholders and concerned government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria and procedures to import second-hand equipment and MAC. (10 national consultation meetings x US\$1,000, 1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	14,000
Sub-total:	50,000

Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
1. Comprehensive review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system. (2 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000, 1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	8,000
2. Coordinate with Customs and Excises General Department to revise the national Custom Harmonize Codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. (3 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000, 1 national consultant x 1 months x US\$ 2,000)	8,000
3. Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000)	6,000
4. Go through the national process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. (2 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000)	4,000
5. Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be controlled/reduced, such as: Issuing bans on the import of HFC-based equipment when cost-effective alternatives are available in the country; and Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards to the stakeholders (1 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000, 1 national consultant x 1 months x US\$ 2,000)	4,000
Sub-total:	30,000

Activities	January 2018 – June 2019																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Activity 4.1		X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 4.2				X	X	X	X	X	X									
Activity 4.3										X	X	X	X					
Activity 4.4										X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Cambodia and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date	Date of completion	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (1 national consultants 3 months x US\$ 2000)	NOU/consultant	Not applicable	Jan 2018	April 2018	6,000	report	Existing legislation is analysed and the draft amendment is proposed.
Analysis of the impact in Cambodia for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (1 national consultant x 3 months xUS\$ 2000)	NOU/consultant		Feb 2018	May 2018	6,000	Report	The impact to Cambodia for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment is analysed
Stakeholder consultations including new partners (5 stakeholder consultation x US\$800)	NOU	National stakeholders	Feb 2018	May 2018	4,000	Each and all stakeholders are met to brief them	Stakeholders better understanding of the Kigali Amendment
National consultation workshops on the ratification process (2 workshop x US\$ 7000)	NOU	National stakeholders	April 2018	Nov 2018	14,000	Workshop conducted – workshop report	The process for the ratification is identified and followed for the future process.
Prepare recommendation report on the pros/cons of ratification of the Kigali Amendment (1national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2000)	NOU/Consultant	N/A	April 2018	August 2018	6,000	report	The recommendation report to Government is developed.
Production of outreach materials for the public (drafting, translation, layout and printing)	NOU	The public and stakeholders	Jan 2018	June 2019	4,000	material	The awareness and understanding to the Kigali amendment is improved.
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives							
Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector that will be used for further planning of the activities related to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP	NOU/consultant	Technicians and servicing sector	Feb 2018	June 2019	12,000	report	The training needs is identified for integration into various government activities.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date	Date of completion	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
replacement technologies to HFCs, i.e. natural refrigerants (2 national meetings x US\$3,000, 1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000)							
Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc). (4 national round table discussion x US\$2,500)	NOU	End users of the R/AC equipment	Feb 2018	June 2019	10,000	Rountable organized, and reports	The end users enhanced their understanding of the Amendment
Training of NOU and other partners with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment, including data reporting in CO2 eq tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc. (5 national training workshops x US\$ 2,000, one international consultants US\$ 4,000)	NOU/consultant	National Partners and NOU	Jan 2018	June 2019	14,000	Training workshop and report	The NOU and other partners capacity improved.
Conducting consultations with stakeholders and concerned government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria and procedures to import second-hand equipment and MAC. (10 national consultation meetings x US\$1,000, 1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	NOU/consultant	National stakeholders	Feb 2018	June 2019	14,000	Consultation meetings, and reached agreements	The common understanding reached on how to control seconded hand R/AC equipment
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting							
Comprehensive review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs,	NOU/consultant	N/A	Jan 2018	May 2018	8,000	report	Roadmap report on how to cover the HFC in the licensing system is prepared.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date	Date of completion	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system. (2 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000, 1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)							
Coordinate with Customs and Excises General Department to revise the national Custom Harmonize Codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. (3 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000, 1 national consultant x 1 months x US\$ 2,000)	NOU/consultant	Customs and Excises General Department	Feb 2018	Sep 2018	8,000	Report and agreement	The HS code for HFCs including blends is studies (up to the WCO's HS code)
Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000)	NOU/consultant	NOU and Customs department, and importer experts	Mar 2018	April 2019	6,000	report	Approaches for the improvement is agreed.
Go through the national process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. (2 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000)	NOU	N/A	May 2018	June 2019	4,000	Official document	Adopted HFC licensing control once the Kigali Amendment is ratified.
Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be	NOU/consultant	All related with import	May 2018	June 2019	4,000	Report	The approaches are identified and agreed by stakeholders

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date	Date of completion	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
controlled/reduced, such as: Issuing bans on the import of HFC-based equipment when cost-effective alternatives are available in the country; and Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards to the stakeholders (1 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000, 1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 2,000)		and export control					
Component 4: Online application on quota and license for HFCs							
Coordinate with Customs and Excises General Department for user demand analysis on the online system for quota and license in order to shorten the time for the application and allocation process for the quota and license to the imports/exports (1 consultation meeting x US\$ 2,000, 1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	NOU/consultant	The Customs and Excises General Department	Feb 2018	August 2018	6,000	Report	The needs and technical specification for the system is identified and agreed.
Computerize and software for online quota and license for HFCs and its equipment import/exports (3 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000, 1 review meeting x US\$ 2,000)	NOU/consultant	N/A	April 2018	Oct 2018	14,000	System is developed	The on-line system is in place for use
Training for NOU and Customs Officers on how to use the online application,	NOU/consultant	NOU and Customs Officers	Nov 2018	Feb 2019	8,000	Training workshop organized	The NOU and customs Officer is able to use the system

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date	Date of completion	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
including the approval and process (4 national training workshops meeting x US\$ 2,000)							
Operate the online application on quota and license for HFCs, HFC's alternatives and equipment at the country level (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 2,000)	NOU/consultant	NOU	Nov 2018	June 2019	2,000	Launching the on-line system	The on-line system is operational

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Dominica (As per Executive Committee decision 79/46)

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of the Government of Dominica, the UN Environment is submitting this Project proposal which is seeking funding to support the country's early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. This will be achieved through the implementation of specific nationally appropriate enabling activities to assist the country to fulfill initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment (KA). In accordance with Executive Committee Decision 79/46, Dominica is eligible for US\$ 50,000.

a. Country ODS Policy and Legislative Framework

Dominica, classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 28th July 1993, the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments on 24th August 1999 and the Beijing Amendment on 12th December 2001.

Dominica has been successfully operating its import/export licensing and quota system (LQS) since its establishment in 2006. The LQS system was established based on the Montreal Protocol's accelerated HCFC Phase out schedule. To this end, Dominica's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I has committed to the phase out of 35% of HCFCs by 2020. The LQS does not yet cover ODS alternatives. The focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Dominica, is the National Ozone Unit (NOU), within the Ministry of Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources, Physical Planning and Fisheries (The Ministry), has expressed its intention towards the ratification of the KA of Montreal Protocol, as soon as possible.

b. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HPMP for Dominica was approved in December 2010 at the 62nd Meeting of Executive Committee (ExCom) to the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at a funding level of US \$164,500 (excluding support costs). The HPMP Stage I (HPMP I) commits to 35% phase out of HCFCs by 2020 in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. To date, the country has achieved 68% reduction in HCFC consumption, from a base line of 0.4 ODP tonnes (7.27 metric tonnes). The Government is currently completing implementation of Phase VI of the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP) and is expected to submit Phase VII to the ExCom81.

Though Dominica did not benefit from the ODS alternatives surveys conducted in 2016, evidence suggests that ODS alternatives are widely used in country, necessitating the need to ensure that the national data system captures HFCs in order to adequately meet the needs of the country and the foreseen challenges with managing its phase out under the KA.

Owing to the anticipated continuing increase in the use of HFCs and their dependent technologies, Dominica has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, and in response, has submitted a request proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the KA and related revision of the licensing system, as well as capacity building activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

2. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished through the existing national institutional framework already established for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Dominica. As such the implementation of these activities will be managed by the NOU which is situated within the Ministry. The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Staff Members, regional and national experts/consultants will also provide support to the NOU in project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders expected to be involved in the implementation of the enabling activities, towards ratification of the KA include, but is not limited to, other relevant Departments within the Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry with responsibility for Energy, Customs and Excise Department, the Dominica Association of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (DARAC), the Dominica State College (DSC) and other relevant agencies identified as critical to the project by the NOU.

3. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain a broader understanding of the Requirements under the Kigali Amendment (KA) and to prepare the necessary instruments in support of ratification
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, companies, importers and servicing technicians in the sectors that use HFCs
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation to make adjustments to support implementation of the KA. The Analysis should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The comparative impacts to Dominica of an early, late and no ratification of the KA; Preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA, to instruct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis Report prepared and distributed to relevant agencies Production of fact sheets on the KA to facilitate consultations and speedy ratification Ratification Instrument drafted by the relevant Government agency One training workshops held on HFC data collection and reporting Preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate outcome of this component is ratification of the KA. It should be noted that the ratification process is outside of the mandate of the NOU. With this intervention The Ministry, as the focal point for the Montreal Protocol, will prepare the necessary background information (Policy Paper) to guide firstly, the Minister who may then direct the Ministry of External Affairs on the commencement of the ratification process (deposit the ratification instrument).

Proposed Component 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance capacity within the RAC servicing sector for the management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal)
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOU, technicians, DARAC, DSC, importers of HFCs/HFC alternative and their equipment
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector, needed to support the transition to low GWP, higher energy efficient (EE) alternatives, such as natural refrigerants (and other not-in-kind alternatives) and standards Conduct a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their uptake Provide technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting Conduct a RAC technology projection and impact analysis Host a national seminar on the transition to low GWP, higher EE Alternatives in the RAC Servicing Sector Host a national symposium targeting agencies involved in Climate Change and Energy Efficiency initiatives, to address national responsibility that will stem from the ratification of the KA and the transition away from HFCs Host a Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal) Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down will be critical to us meeting national obligations under the KA
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An assessment report containing country specific needs for the RAC servicing sector to transition to low GWP, higher EE alternatives; including but not limited to training requirements and training tools/equipment; safety standards; etc. One national seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives in the RAC Servicing Sector One national symposium on national responsibilities stemming from ratification of the KA and a National Policy on transitioning to low GWP, EE alternatives One RAC Servicing Sector (RSS) Training Seminar on the management of alternatives through their life cycle

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives as well as projections on alternative technology uptake
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Strengthened capacity to manage alternatives through a greater understanding of the needs and opportunities created by the KA and improved capacity for decision-making and ODS management

Proposed Component 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To strengthen the existing regulatory import/export licensing system to include HFCs and HFC alternatives
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOU, Customs Department, Customs Brokers, ODSs alternative importers.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake national consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS Undertake a comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS towards including HFCs and HFC alternatives into the licensing system and updating the licensing system. The review will also explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment and supporting policy interventions, such as setting minimum energy efficiency standards for equipment and developing and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling and operating with natural/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards; Provide assistance to the Customs Department in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) and HFC alternatives, in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances and Red Flagging in ASYCUDA
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An updated import/export licensing system to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. Development of country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to improve data capture and data reporting Recommendations for policy interventions to support the Article 4B licensing and reporting system
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive import/export licensing system that is able to respond to the obligations under the KA once it is ratified

Proposed Component 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of National Strategies
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase change the mindset of the RAC and MAC sector towards low GWP and natural refrigerants and to increase the uptake of their technologies
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC and MAC Service Sector/End-users, DSC, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the General Public
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study is to explore changes in KAP of the RAC/MAC Sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants Development of a National strategy to change the mindset in the refrigeration servicing sector (RSS), informed by the results from the KAP study Development of a National Strategy on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives, informed by the results from the KAP study
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes of persons in the RAC/MAC sector and general public towards low GWP and natural refrigerants improves National strategy to change the mindset in the refrigeration servicing sector developed National Strategy and Action Plan on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives developed Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages promote the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC and MAC servicing sectors and end-users' mindset towards low GWP and natural refrigerants improve and sector able to safely manage these refrigerants, allowing for the increase uptake

4. Proposed Budget

Table 1. Proposed Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	10,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	16,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	14,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	10,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	50,000

Table 2: Proposed Budget Breakdown

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation and adjustments necessary to implement the Kigali Amendment (KA) (<i>Consultant services</i>)	3,000
	• Up to 3 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (<i>Facilitator Services; service contracts</i>)	2,000
	Conduct 2 training sessions on HFC data collection and reporting (<i>one for NOU, one for Customs Department and Customs Brokers</i>)	2,000
	Awareness raising: Production of information sheets on the KA (<i>Service contracts; printing services etc.</i>)	3,000
Subtotal 1		10,000
Component 2: Capacity building & training for alternatives	• Assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	3,000
	• Mapping Exercise and RAC technology projection and impact analysis (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	4,000
	• Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	2,000
	• National seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives in the RAC Servicing Sector (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	1,500
	• National symposium on national responsibility and ratification of the KA (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	1,500
	• Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (<i>Consult Services and Contract services</i>)	2,000
	• Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	2,000
Subtotal 2		16,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	• National consultations on the revision of the ODS licensing and quota system	3,000
	• Comprehensive review of the existing ODS licensing and quota system: - to include HFCs and HFC alternatives into the licensing system and updating the licensing system - Explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment; Red Flagging in ASYCUDA - Supporting policy interventions	5,000
	• Country Specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
Subtotal 3		14,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	Undertake KAP study (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	National Strategy to change the mindset in the RAC servicing sector (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	2,500
	National Strategy and Action Plan on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	2,500
Subtotal 5		10,000
Total (US \$)		50,000

6. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Signature of the SSFA	NOU	N/A	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Contracting Consultant /Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Jun 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA	NOU	High-level decision-makers, Gov't agencies, private sector, RAC sector	Jun 2018	Oct 2018	3,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and submitted to the Ministry and Cabinet
Stakeholder consultations	NOU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies. Private sector, RAC	Jun 2018	Oct 2018	2,000	Reports	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Training: HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	NOU, Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	Aug 2018	Oct 2018	2,000	Training workshop report	Strengthened capacity for HFC data collection and reporting
Awareness raising: Production of information sheets on the KA	NOU	Private and public sector, high level decision-makers	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	3,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	May 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Assessment of Training needs	NOU	Technicians, DARAC, DSC	Jul 2018	Sept 2018	3,000	Training Needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Mapping exercise: HFC refrigerants available on local market, alternatives and uptake	NOU	Technicians, DARAC, importers of HFCs/HFC alternatives and their equipment	Jul 2018	Sep 2018	4,000	Report	Clear picture of what HFCs are available on local market, future uptake, trends
Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	NOU, technicians, DARAC, importers of HFCs/HFC alternative	Aug 2018	Oct 2018	2,000	Training Workshop Report	HFC data collection and reporting improved
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives in the RSS	NOU	technicians, DARAC, DSC, importers	Aug 2018	Oct 2018	1,500	Seminar delivered; Report	
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA	NOU	NOU, Technicians, DARAC, DSC, importers	Sept 2018	Oct 2018	1,500	Symposium Report	Clear stakeholders roles and responsibilities post KA ratification

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Technicians Training Seminar: Management of alternatives	NOU	Technicians, DARAC, DSC	Sept 2018	Oct 2018	2,000	Seminar Report	Understanding of Life cycle management of alternatives
NOU Training: implementing the HFC phase-down	NOU	NOU	Aug 2018	Oct 2018	2,000	Training Workshop Report	NOU enabled to implement the HFC phase down
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
National Consultations: revision of ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers, Legal Dept, ECU	May 2018	Sept 2018	3,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed
Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers, Legal Dept, ECU	May 2018	Sept 2018	5,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed; recommendations identified
Develop Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives; Red-flagging in ASUCYDA	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	Jul 2018	Dec 2018	6,000	List of Country-Specific Codes and items to be flagged	Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs, alternatives; Red-flagging in ASYCUDA
COMPONENT 4: Development of National Strategies							
KAP Study	NOU	RAC/MAC Service Sector and end-users, DSC, HFCs/alternatives importers, General Public	Jun 2018	Jan 2019	5,000	Study	Understanding of the KAP of the RAC/MAC Sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants
National Strategy: to change the mindset in the RAC servicing sector	NOU	RAC/MAC Service Sector, End-users,	Jun 2018	Jan 2019	2,500	Strategy	Change in mindset of RSS, towards transitioning to HFC alternatives
National Strategy and Action Plan: Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives	NOU	RAC/MAC Service Sector, End-users, DSC, HFCs/alternatives importers, General Public	Jun 2018	Jan 2019	2,500	Strategy and Action Plan	Strategy and Action plan to transition into low GWP, EE alternatives

6. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Dominica and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Dominican Republic as per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

Background

On behalf of Dominican Republic, UN Environment is submitting this Project request, aimed to facilitate and support the country early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on that decision, eligible funding for enabling activities in Dominican Republic is US\$ 150,000.

Country ODS policy

The Dominican Republic ratified Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on May 18th, 1993. The London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment were ratified on December 24, 2001. The Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment were ratified on 17 October 2008. The country is classified as a Party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Dominican Republic has initiated the coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to ratify the Kigali Amendment of Montreal Protocol. The intention of Dominican Republic government is to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible.

A quota system for HCFC import was established in the country in 2012, which is based on the average amount of substance imported during the years 2010 and 2011 by registered importers. Import controls of HCFCs-based equipment and banning the HCFC-141b imports (both, pure and pre-blended polyols) are currently in force.

Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

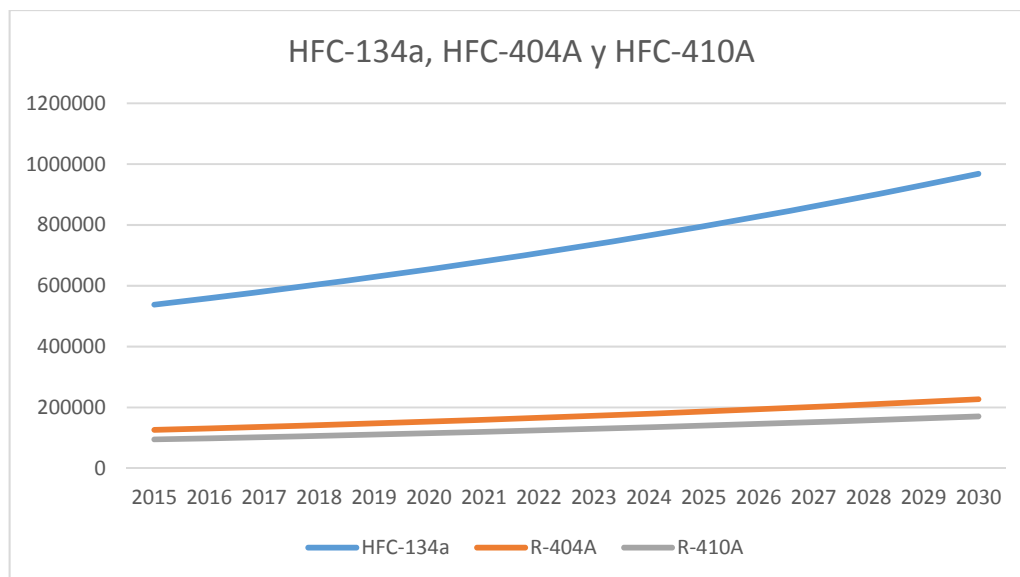
The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for the Dominican Republic was approved in November 2011 at the 65th Executive Committee Meeting of the Multilateral Fund. Implementation of the HPMP Stage I has been key to allow the Dominican Republic to comply with its 2013 freeze and further 10% reduction on the HCFCs baseline in 2015. Currently, the country is successfully executing the first tranche of the HPMP II and the Institutional Strengthening Project (phase IX).

The country has also successfully concluded an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that more than 1,200 metric tonnes of ODS alternatives were used in 2015. The total amount consists in 776 metric tonnes of HFCs and 451 metric tonnes of Hydrocarbons, HFOs and ammonia. There is not HFCs production facilities at country level. HFCs are widely used in the refrigeration, air conditioning, mobile air conditioning, and foam manufacturing.

The historical consumption of HFC-134a is considerably higher than others market alternatives. The presence of hydrocarbons as refrigerants is increasingly, propane in air conditioning units and the mixture of pure propane and iso-butane in domestic refrigeration. Ammonia has been present in the country for more than six decades in low temperature refrigeration. Cyclopentane and man-made substances which include HFC-245fa and HFC-365mfc and methyl-formate are used in the manufacture of rigid foams.

Due to the expected increasing in HFCs consumption, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building and other technical assistance related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Graphic 1: Forecast to 2030 for more commonly used HFCs (metric tonnes):



Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in the Dominican Republic is such that management of ozone depleting substances projects are executed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, through the National Ozone team (NOU). The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme staff members, regional and national experts/consultants will provide support to the NOU in this project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established Inter-Agency Commission (IS project Steering Committee), which has representatives from different governmental bodies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC association, Universities and vocational institutes, which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for the ratification and initial steps of its implementation.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis of the impact in The Dominican Republic of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment Stakeholder’s consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.(3 stakeholders’ meetings during the legislation drafting process) Initiate the drafting of an appropriate bill for ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and the justification document, as required by the national legislative process. RAC Technology projection and impact analysis. Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options.

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All necessary documents and legal changes (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment and updated existing ODS frame legislation) are submitted to the Parliament and the process of adoption is advanced. Production of information fact sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate target of this component is ratification and launching of the Kigali Amendment implementation. However, the ratification process itself is done beyond the mandate of the NOU. Even though the NOU doesn't have direct influence on the timing of the process, with this intervention the Dominican Republic competent authorities and main private stakeholders will be well prepared to support the Kigali amendment ratification process by the Parliament.

Proposed Component 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To provide basic training to the NOU, the servicing sector and end-users for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment To identify the needs of servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOU, training centers in RAC, RAC association, RAC-End users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and high level officers from competent authorities of Energy, Economy, and others as appropriate.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector that will be used for further planning of the activities related to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs, i.e. natural refrigerants and not-in-kind technologies. Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc). Training of NOU with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment, including data reporting in CO2 eq tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of challenges and requirements for introducing low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector side, like training requirement, availability of tools/ equipment, and safety standards, among others. NOU staff upgrade their knowledge and skills to meet the new responsibilities, particularly to monitor the consumption of HFCs as well as to envisage a streamlined approach to HFC phase-down complementary with the country energy efficiency policy RAC association and main end users are aware of environmental and energy efficiency advantages in the selection of low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technology to RAC equipment.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main country stakeholders are able to accept the new expected roles due to their understanding of the shifting context, and acquiring confidence by using the opportunities associated to the Kigali Amendment implementation. The capacities of beneficiaries for critical analysis, debate and decision taking on alternative technology are thereby improved.

Proposed Component 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Assistance to install/service MAC with flammable refrigerants
Objective:	To enhance the technical capacity of vocational training institutes to train workshops to install/service Mobile Air Conditioning with low-GWP and zero-GWP refrigerants.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> MAC Service Sector, Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances, MAC equipment suppliers, and automotive dealers.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learning sessions for trainers on the safe use of available low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technologies (CO2, hydrocarbons, HFC-152a and HFO-1234y) carried-out in international refrigeration training institutes.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment of vocational institutes 'equipment. for conducting technicians training and demonstration sessions on available low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technologies • Identification and preparation of specification for a set of tools and equipment in order to service MAC with alternative technology available in the market, such as equipment for recovery, recovery/recharge/recycle, identifiers and leak detectors. • Sub-contract of vocational institutes for providing technical assistance and organize training workshops <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Practice in site to serve MAC system with HFC-152a and HFO-1234y ○ Tenworkshop to promote the good practices and lessons learnt from the vocational institutes trials, including safety procedures and alternative technology constraints. • Conducting consultations with stakeholders and other government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria and procedures to promote the HFC's phase-down in MAC sector. • Public awareness outreach on alternative refrigerants properties, and proper servicing procedures through the NOU website, social media and printed brochures.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Improved knowledge of vocational institute's trainers regarding MAC services with low-GWP and zero-GWP refrigerants. • Induction sessions on alternative refrigerants and technologies, implementation of refrigerant recovery practices and leak detection for MAC service workshops. • Outreach material disseminated through available channels to relevant stakeholders • Market/policy drivers identified in order to provide financial incentives for recovery to offset of main HFC refrigerant leakages from MAC systems.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The mobile air conditioning sector is involved in the transition from high GWP refrigerants to lower/zero GWP alternative.

Proposed Component 4:	Development of a strategy aimed at low-GWP alternative technologies to be available in country market
Objective:	To facilitate market penetration of ozone- and climate-friendly, energy efficient, low charge and affordable cooling technologies that are critical for prosperous and healthy societies.
Target Group:	Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy, Dominican Institute of Quality (INDOCAL), Importers/ manufacturers, University, Engineers Colleagues, End-users, investors, equipment users, facility managers.
Justification:	HCFCs and HFCs could be replaced almost in their entirety with a selection of options that meet the environmental (ozone-friendly, low-GWP and high-energy efficiency) and safety constraints. However, due to local infrastructure, supply chains and first-cost issues these are not directly applicable to all sectors at present.

Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create a national committee with experts from the Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Energy and other relevant public/private stakeholders to obtain policy alignment of public procurement in the RAC sector. • Develop a staged-approach policy on placing technologies into local market. The following actions will be assessed by the Government <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of barriers to market penetration of alternative technology. For example: availability of service companies and trained technicians to safely install, service and repair alternative equipment, safety standards in place, after-sales service and spare parts available, country representative of manufacturer etc. ○ Differential taxation for appliances with low energy efficiency. ○ Star Labeling for Domestic fridges and freezers, Air conditioning, Commercial Refrigeration, Chillers and Variable Refrigerant Flows ○ Incentive program for the introduction of highly efficient RAC systems. ○ Develop a wide programme to improve installation and service practices as part of the certification by labor competences. ○ Calling on stakeholders to commercialize affordable efficient cooling technology. ○ Awards to companies marketing affordable highly efficient equipment ○ Propitiate partnerships amongst producers of alternative equipment and managers of supermarket/hotel chains • Prepare a desk study on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy efficiency comparative analysis for different RAC equipment present in the country market. ○ HFC alternative options per subsector and assessing their cost-efficiency ○ Cost replacement of inventory in RAC sector versus significant energy efficiency improvement in different sub-sectors • Targeted retailer/consumer awareness on energy efficiency improvement options related to low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies and equipment
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Policy Framework to connect energy efficiency interventions to the RAC sector with the Kigali Amendment implementation. • Smart specifications and effective partnerships, innovative business models available to achieve the goal of enhancing energy efficiency and lowering GWP of RAC equipment. • A tool to facilitate synergies between the HFC phase-down and the ongoing HPMP in order to avoid transitions to HFCs, as well as, to influence decision makers from the private sector on the advantage of RAC equipment replacement. • Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media promoting the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies and equipment.
Outcomes	<p>The Ministry of the Environment and other national competent authorities are enabled and committed to compliance with initial obligations with regard to the HFCs phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment. Additionally, RAC service sectors, importers/manufacturers and end-users proactively engaged in the HFC phase-down</p>

Budget

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	23,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	39,000
Component 3: Technical Assistance	57,000
Component 4: Development of national strategy	31,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Table 2. Budget per item

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Conduct 3 stakeholder consultation meetings to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.	6,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring a Lawyer (12 months part-time) for: a) drafting the law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document and the impact of the amendment, as required by the national legislative process; and, b) prepare the analysis of the impact in The Dominican Republic of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment 	12,000
	Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	3,000
	Service contracts (translation, printing, graphic design, etc)	2,000
Subtotal 1		23,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing / assessment report, and, RAC Technology projection and impact analysis - 2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00 - 4 consultative meetings x US\$ 2,000.00	18,000 8,000
	Organizing round table discussions on low- and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting at larger end-users - Technology round tables in 3 different cities x US\$ 2,000 - NOU travels all over the country to organize round tables	6,000 3,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring a Regional Consultant to train the NOU with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment 	4,000
	Subtotal 2	
Component 3: Technical Assistance to install/service MAC with flammable refrigerants	Training of 3 trainers on the safe use of available low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technologies carried-out in international refrigeration training institutes.	16,000
	Sub-contract of vocational institutes for providing technical assistance and organize 10 training workshops	30,000
	Hiring a national experts for overview project activities, identify list of tools and preparing reports of trials (lump sum contract)	5,000
	Conducting consultations with stakeholders and other government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria and procedures to promote the HFC's phase-down in MAC sector: 4 half day consultation meetings x US\$ 1,000.	4,000
	Hiring a national expert to elaborate radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media (2 months part time x US\$ 1,000)	2,000
Subtotal 3		57,000

Activities	2018												2019					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives																		
Hiring Experts and consultants																		
Training needs assessment for the servicing sector.																		
Organization of round tables to enable technicians and end users in the selection of HFCs alternatives with zero of low GWP.																		
Training of NOU with respect to the new responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment.																		
Component 3: Technical Assistance to install/service MAC with flammable refrigerants																		
Signature of agreement with the vocational institute.																		
Hiring Experts and consultants																		
Training of 4 trainers carried-out in international refrigeration training institutes.																		
Overview project activities and preparing reports of trials																		
Technical assistance and Organization of 10 Workshops to disseminate MAC service practices																		
Production of radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media.																		

Activities	2018												2019					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Component 4: Development of a national strategy																		
Hiring experts and consultants																		
Prepare a desk report on energy efficient equipment present in the market and other options available in the region																		
Development of a staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market																		
Meetings of national committee for defining public procurement guidelines and criteria on RAC equipment																		
Production of radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media																		

Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Signature of the SSFA between UN Environment and the Government.	NOU	N/A	Jan 2018	Mar 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Impact analysis of early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	12,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and approved
Stakeholder's consultations to facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC	Mar 2018	May 2018	6,000	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Initiate the drafting of an appropriate bill for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and drafting of relevant regulations as appropriate.	NOU	Revised the legal framework for ratification of Kigali amendment	Jun 2018	Dec 2018	2,000	Prepared bill for ratification of amendment	Kigali amendment ratified
Targeted awareness campaign on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency.	NOU	Governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors	Mar 2018	Dec 2018	3,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials elaborated and distributed
COMPONENTE 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives..							

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Hiring Experts and consultants	NOU	N/A	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Training needs assessment for the servicing sector.	NOU	Technicians	Apr 2018	Sep 2018	26,000	Training needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Organization of round tables to enable technicians and end users in the selection of HFCs alternatives with zero of low GWP.	NOU	Technicians and importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	9,000	Report	Technicians and end users enabled in the selection of HFCs alternatives with zero of low GWP.
Training of NOU with respect to the new responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment.	NOU	NOU	Apr 2018	Jun 2018	4,000	Training workshop report	NOU enabled to implement HFC phase down
COMPONENTE 3: Technical Assistance to install/service MAC with flammable refrigerants.							
Signature of agreement with the vocational institute.	NOU	N/A	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	-	Signed Agreement	Vocational institute involved in the technical assistance
Hiring Experts and consultants	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018 Oct 2018	Apr 2018 Nov 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Training of 4 trainers carried-out in international refrigeration training institutes.	NOU	High level technicians	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	16,000	Trainers trained	Improved knowledge of vocational institute
Overview project activities and preparing reports of trials	NOU	Vocational institute	Jul 2018	Jun 2019	9,000	Reports of trials	Consultant on board
Technical assistance and Organization of 10 Workshops to disseminate MAC service practices	NOU	Technicians in RAC sector	Mar 2019	Jun 2019	30,000	Workshop delivered	The mobile air conditioning sector involved in the transition to lower/zero GWP alternative
Production of radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages	NOU	MAC service sector, vocational	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	2,000	Awareness material elaborated	Public awareness outreach on alternative refrigerants

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
conveyed through social media.		institutes, importers					
COMPONENTE 4: Development of a national strategy							
Hiring experts and consultants	NOU	N/A	Jan 2018 Apr 2018 Nov 2018	Feb 2018 Mar 2018 Dec 2018	16,000	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Prepare a desk report on energy efficient equipment present in the market and other options available in the region	NOU	Technicians and importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment	Jun 2018	Sep 2018	6,000	Report	Knowledge dissemination on new refrigerant and alternative technologies
Development of a staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market	NOU	Technicians and importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment	Jun 2018	Jun 2019	2,000	Strategy	Policy framework connected to Kigaly Amendment implementation
Meetings of national committee for defining public procurement guidelines and criteria on RAC equipment	NOU	Technicians and importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment	Jun 2018	Jun 2019	5,000	Meetings delivered	National competent authorities are enabled and committed to compliance with obligations with regard to the HFCs phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment
Production of radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media	NOU	Technicians and importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	2,000	Awareness material elaborated	RAC service sectors, importers/manufacturers and end-users proactively engaged in the HFC phase-down

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of The Dominican Republic and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Ecuador As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of Ecuador, UN Environment is submitting this Project request, aimed to facilitate and support the country's early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on that decision, eligible funding for enabling activities in Ecuador would be US\$ 150,000.

2. Country ODS policy and Compliance Status

The Republic of Ecuador ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer by Executive Decree No. 1429 of April 12, 1990, and the London Amendment, the Copenhagen Amendment, the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 26 November 2012 and is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. Furthermore, the Ministry of Industries and Productivity of Ecuador has initiated the coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility in order to ratify the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol. The Government of Ecuador's intention is to make the best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible.

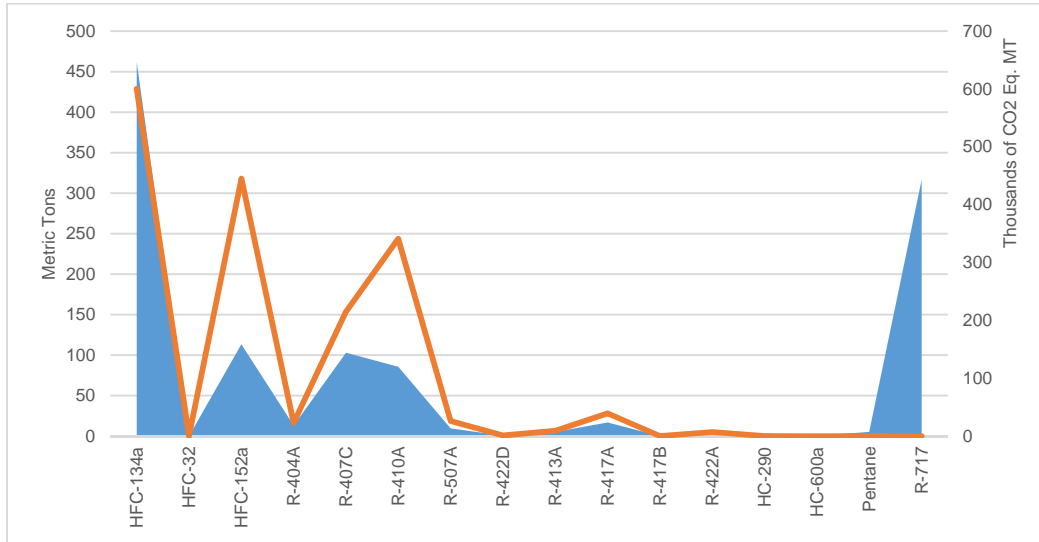
A quota system for HCFC import was established in the country in 2012 and follows the ODS reduction scheduled with the Country to assure the compliance action plan approved by the XXVI MOP of the Montreal Protocol. However, the licensing system for statistics purpose, which includes HFCs, was recently approved by the Plenum of the Foreign Trade Committee (COMEX in Spanish) on August 22, 2017.

3. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Ecuador was approved in July 2011 at the 64th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The project was approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee for the period 2011 to 2020 to meet the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption. An amount of US\$630,000 was provided to address HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector to reach up to and include the 35 per cent reduction in 2020 in line with decision 65/31. Furthermore, US\$1'331.440 was provided for the investment component for the phase-out of 1.4 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b used in the foam sector.

Ecuador is successfully executing Stage I of HPMP and the Institutional Strengthening Project (phase VII). Country successfully achieved more than 10% of HCFCs reduction in 2015. The country baseline was 23.4 ODP tonnes and 21.1 ODP tonnes were reported as consumption in 2016. Currently, the third tranche of Ecuador HPMP (stage I) is under implementation and some actions are being taken to limit the HFC growth such as the training of technicians in natural refrigerants applications. The second stage will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund in 2019 to assist the country with the total HCFCs phase-out. The country has also successfully concluded an ODS alternatives survey in 2017, which showed that more than 813 metric tonnes of ODSs alternatives are imported annually. In Ecuador, there are not production facilities of HFCs or other ODSs' alternatives.

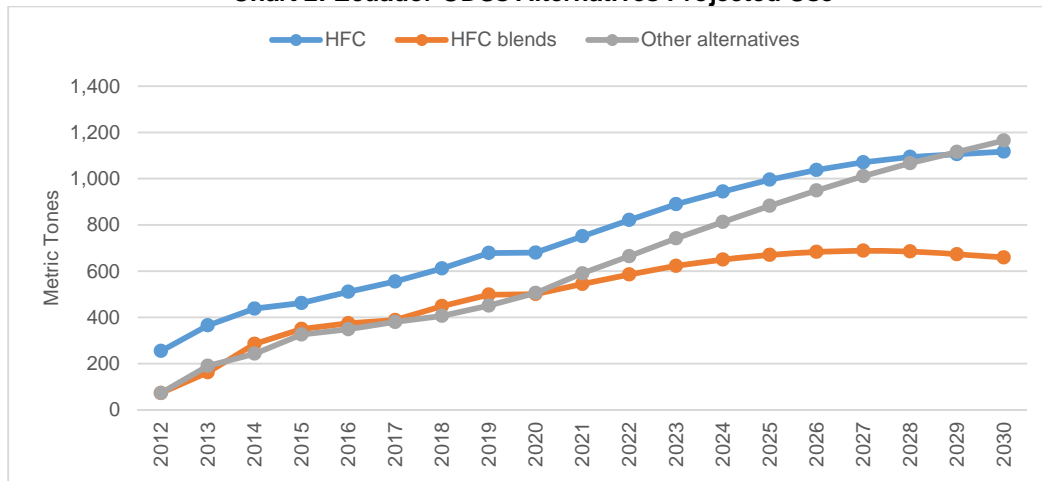
Chart 1: 2015 ODS Alternatives Used in Ecuador



SOURCE: Survey of ODS-Alternatives in Ecuador, Elaborated by ENYA (2016)

The substance HFC-134a is the most important of HFC consumed, followed by ammonia and some blends (mainly R-404A, R-410A and R-507A). No HFOs were identified neither during the ODSs' alternative survey nor during the imports analysis. HFC's are widely used in the refrigeration, air conditioning, MAC and foam sectors with minor uses to aerosol manufacturing. Most of the consumption of HFCs in the country is for servicing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, with some consumption for local assembly of commercial refrigeration equipment.

Chart 2: Ecuador ODSs Alternatives Projected Use



SOURCE: Survey of ODS-Alternatives in Ecuador, Elaborated by ENYA (2016)

Due to the expected increase in HFCs consumption, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFC's, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment, as well as capacity building and demo projects related activities for adopting alternatives to HFC's.

4. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activates.

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Ecuador is such that management of ozone depleting substances projects are executed by the Direction of Productive Development belonging to the Intermediate and Final Industries Under Secretary of the Ministry of Industries and Productivity, through the National Ozone team (NOU). The UN Environment

Compliance Assistance Programme staff members, regional and national experts/consultants will provide support to the NOU in the implementation of this project.

Other relevant stakeholders that will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process are Ministries of Environment, Foreign Affairs and Human Mobility, and other governmental bodies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC associations, vocational institutes (which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector), and with the National Customs Service for assisting in the implementation and control of licensing system for HFCs.

This Project drafts an action plan to support the ratification of the Kigali amendment and enable country to draft an action plan to identify and address main challenges/needs per sector of HFC's users. The selected approach is a joint work together with the industry/end-users/importers to prevent the growth of imports of HFCs through policy measures as well as to promote the use of alternatives of low/zero-GWP by the manufacturing sector. Furthermore, training of technicians, as well as, update standards for the handling of flammable alternatives are key elements, to assure a smooth transition to low/zero-GWP alternatives and awareness raising on expected changes in service sector and end-users.

5. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and legal measures
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for the ratification Develop a required regulatory package to set up import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, and main stakeholders of HFCs market.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation/strategies and adjustments to implement the Kigali Amendment Analysis of the impact in Ecuador of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Comprehensive review of current ODS's license/quota system resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC blends, based on CO2 equivalent tons. Assisting country customs authorities in developing national custom codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances Define the HFC's quota system model to adopt, and to envisage a critical path for achieving the HFC phase-down goals by affecting both sides of the market (offer and demand). Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency options
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All necessary documents and legal changes (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment, framework legislation and advantage of an early ratification) submitted to the National Assembly and the process of adoption is advanced. Current ODSs license/quota system updated to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. Modification of the customs code import/export as well as the risk warning system, in order to avoid those HFCs (pure substances or blends) might enter through more than one tariff position or skipping the licensing system requirement. Recommendations for further planning of policy measures, technical assistance activities and investment projects for reaching a cost/effective HFCs phase-down. Production of information related with the Kigali amendment to be transmitted to relevant stakeholders.

Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali Amendment. However, the ratification process itself is beyond the mandate of the NOU. Even though the NOU does not have direct influence on the timing of the process, with this intervention Ecuador competent authorities and main private stakeholders will be well prepared to support the Kigali amendment ratification process by the National Assembly. The Ministry of Industry is empowered to an effective implementation of HFCs controls once the Kigali Amendment is ratified
----------	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Proposed Component 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provide basic training to the NOU, servicing and assembly sectors and end-users for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment. Identify the needs of the servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training centers in RAC, RAC-End users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and government officers as appropriate.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize workshops/round table discussions on needs and feasibility to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.) and manufacturing industries. Carry out discussions with relevant country stakeholders aimed at establishing HFC phase-down control measures. For example, restrictions on HFC-based technology imports or setting minimum energy efficiency standards for RAC equipment. Training of trainers on the safe use of available low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technologies carried-out with a national/international expert. Specific training in selected alternatives considering energy efficiency advantages of each RAC sub-sector for end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.) and manufacturing industries.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report of challenges and requirements for introducing low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector side, like training requirement, availability of tools/ equipment, and safety standards, among others. Large end users are aware of environmental and energy efficiency advantages in the selection of low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technology to RAC equipment.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Design of action plans for each sub-sector focused on the use of cost-efficient alternatives with low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technology to RAC equipment. At least 15 trainers trained on the safe use of available low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technologies carried-out with a national/international expert At least 120 service technicians trained in selected alternatives considering energy efficiency advantages of each RAC sub-sector for end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.) and manufacturing industries.

Proposed Component 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical assistance project for the use of flammable refrigerants
Objective:	Enhance the expertise of service sectors and end-users for adopting alternatives of low-GWP and zero-GWP and safe handling of flammable refrigerants.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC Service/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the General Public.

Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize round tables to analyze the adoption of national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants. • Disseminate national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants. • Training of trainers on national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants • Training of service technicians on standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Conduct trials install/service (in a site) of RAC equipment with flammable refrigerants ○ Hands-on training sessions for RAC trainers and service technicians on the safe use of alternative technologies • Demonstration sessions for equipment owners, end users, managers of supermarkets, hotels and other facilities using RAC systems basis on flammable refrigerants, investors, policy makers and universities based in existing equipment of country facilities.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adoption of national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants. • At least 15 trainers trained on the safe use of flammable refrigerants. • At least 400 service technicians trained in standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants. • At least 10 demonstration sessions for equipment owners, end users, managers of supermarkets, hotels and other facilities using RAC systems basis on flammable refrigerants, investors, policy makers and universities
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service sectors and end-users proactively engaged in the HFC phase-down.

6. Budget

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and legal	6,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	77,000
Component 4: Technical assistance	67,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Table 2. Budget per item

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and legal measures	Support for analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation/strategies and adjustments to implement the Kigali Amendment (★)	0
	Analysis of the impact in Ecuador of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (★)	0
	• Comprehensive review of current ODS's quota system resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC blends, into the system. (★)	0
	Assisting country customs authorities in developing national custom codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. (★)	0
	• Define the HFC's quota system model to adopt, and to envisage a critical path for achieving the HFC phase-down goals by affecting both sides of the market (offer and demand). (★)	0
	Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency options. (★)	6,000
Subtotal 1		6,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	Organize 6 workshops/round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.) and manufacturing	22,000

Activities	2018												2019					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Specific training in selected alternatives of each RAC sub-sector for end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.) and manufacturing industries.																		
Component 3: Technical Assistance project																		
Organize round tables to analyze the adoption of national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants.																		
Disseminate national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants																		
Training of trainers on national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants																		
Training of service technicians on standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants																		
Demonstration sessions for equipment owners, end users, managers of supermarkets, hotels and other facilities using RAC systems basis on flammable refrigerants, investors, policy makers and universities based in existing equipment of country facilities																		

8. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and legal measures.							
Support for analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation/strategies and adjustments to implement the Kigali Amendment	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, and main stakeholders of HFCs market.	Jan 2018	Mar 2018	-	Report	Analysis documents prepared and approved
Analysis of the impact in Ecuador of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	Relevant governmental institutions, and main stakeholders of HFCs market.	Jan 2018	Mar 2018	-	Report	Analysis documents prepared and approved
Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency options.	NOU	Relevant governmental institutions, and main stakeholders of HFCs market	Mar 2018	May 2018	6,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency options produced
Comprehensive review of current ODS's license/quota system resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC blends, into the system.	NOU	Relevant governmental institutions, and main stakeholders of HFCs market	Jan 2019	Jun 2019	-	Reports	Document elaborated and approved
Assisting country Customs authorities in developing national custom codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends),	NOU	Customs services, Relevant governmental institutions, and main stakeholders of HFCs market.	Jan 2019	Jun 2019	-	Reports	Document elaborated and approved

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances							
Define the HFC's quota system model to adopt, and to envisage a critical path for achieving the HFC phase-down goals by affecting both sides of the market (offer and demand	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, and main stakeholders of HFCs market.	Jan 2019	Jun 2019	-	A quota system proposal for HFC control.	Adopted the HFC's quota system
COMPONENTE 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives							
Organize workshops/round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.) and manufacturing industries. Carry out discussions with relevant stakeholders aimed at establishing the HFC phase-down control measures.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Training centers in RAC, RAC- End users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment.	May 2018	Jul 2018	22,000	Report of workshops	Service technicians trained discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives
Training of trainers on the safe use of available low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technologies carried-out with a	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Training centers in RAC, RAC- End users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment.	Jul 2018	Aug 2018	7,000	Trainers trained	Improved knowledge of trainers on the safe use of available low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technologies

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
national/international expert							
Specific training in selected alternatives of each RAC sub-sector for end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.) and manufacturing industries.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Training centers in RAC, RAC-End users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment.	Aug 2018	Oct 2018	48,000	End-users trained on specific selected technologies	End-users enabled in the selection of HFCs alternatives
COMPONENTE 3: Technical Assistance project							
Organize round tables to analyze the adoption of national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment	May 2018	Aug 2018	3,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and approved for adoption of national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants.
Disseminate national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the General Public	Aug 2018	Sep 2018	1,500	Awareness campaign designed to disseminate national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants	Technicians, importers, end-users and general public with knowledge about safe use of flammable refrigerants.
Training of trainers on national standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes,	Sep 2018	Oct 2018	7,000	Completed training of trainers on national standards on	Improved knowledge of trainers on national standards for safe using of flammable refrigerants.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
						the safe use of flammable refrigerants	
Training of service technicians on standards on the safe use of flammable refrigerants	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes,	Oct 2018	Mar 2019	45,500	Completed training of technicians to use flammable refrigerants.	Technicians and end-users enabled to use safety flammable refrigerants according to standards.
Demonstration sessions for equipment owners, end users, managers of supermarkets, hotels and other facilities using RAC systems basis on flammable refrigerants, investors, policy makers and universities based in existing equipment of country facilities	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment	Oct 2018 Dec 2018 Feb 2019 Apr 2019 Jun 2019	Oct 2018 Dec 2018 Feb 2019 Apr 2019 Jun 2019	10,00	Completed demonstration sessions for using of RAC systems basis on flammable refrigerants.	Technicians learn to safely manage flammable refrigerants.

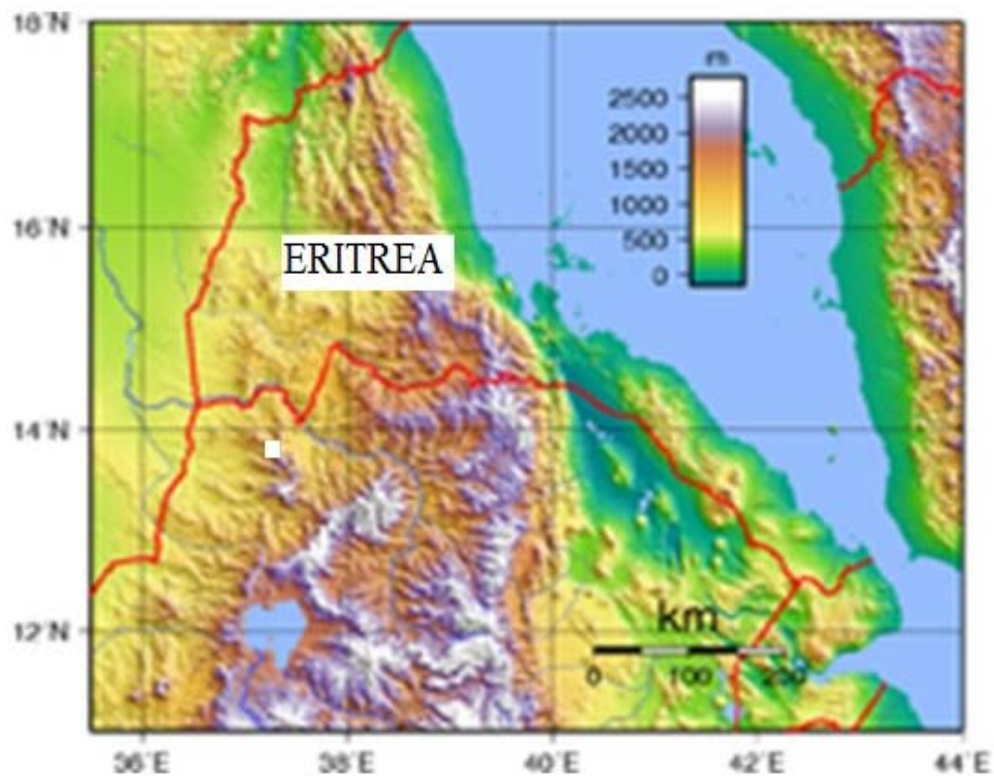
9. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Ecuador and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

*Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46*

Date
September 18, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Eritrea
Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of Land, Water
and Environment**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in the State of Eritrea

Background

The Government of the State of Eritrea had successfully implemented its HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I tranche 1 and achieved a 10% reduction of HCFC consumption in 2015. Currently, with the same success, the country is implementing the approved HPMP Stage I tranche 2 to contribute to the achievement of reduction of HCFC consumption by 35% of the country's baseline by 2020. Eritrea established as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption an estimated baseline of 20.3 tonnes. The Government of the State of Eritrea conducted its Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) alternatives survey in 2016, and the results show that HFCs are generally the majority of alternatives consumed. The R-134a is the most widely used refrigerant as it is used in servicing refrigeration. It is used in servicing domestic refrigerators and freezers in the commercial sector, the R-404A is the predominant ODS alternative refrigerant, particularly in medium- to large-size appliances. R-410A use is very limited and is mainly for replacing R-22 in domestic and commercial air conditioning.

In line with these, the Government of the State of Eritrea decided to take early steps to address the HFC phase down by submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building activities related to adopting alternatives to HFCs. Based on Executive Committee decision 79/46, the eligible funding for enabling activities for the State of Eritrea is US\$ 95,000.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished under the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. The institutional arrangement in the State of Eritrea is such that the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment is the National Designated Authority for the Management of both Montreal Protocol and the UNFCCC. Therefore the ODS and all climate change-related projects are executed under the Department of Environment of Ministry.

All proposed enabling activity project components will be implemented through the National Ozone Unit (NOU), which reports directly to the Director General of the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Land, Water and Environment. Relevant stakeholders, including the Customs Office of the Ministry of Finance, the Ministry of Trade and Industry, the Department of the Legal Services of the Ministry of Justice, and other bodies will be involved in the discussion on the ratification process for the Kigali Amendment.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and to prepare the legislative basis for its ratification

Target Group:	Decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol. 7. Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment. 8. Prepare and submit ratification documents to Cabinet to facilitate the ratification process. 9. Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and Kigali Amendment relevant information into local languages (Tigrigna and Arabic). 10. Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process. <p>In order to achieve the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in Eritrea, it is required to follow all stages which involve several institutions such as Ministry of Land, Water and Environment, Ministry of Foreigner Affairs, the Cabinet of Ministers and finally the Presidential Office. The NOU have no direct influence on the timing of the process. For that reason, the NOU will consider this component finalized when all necessary stages are done.</p>
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings b) At least 5 sensitization meetings conducted c) Ratification documents to Cabinet prepared and submitted d) Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the local Tigrigna and Arabic languages e) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced

Component 2:	Capacity-building on HFCs and alternatives management
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for a successful HFC phase-down
Target Group:	Public and private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, and training centers in RAC sectors
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians with new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market. 6. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives. For these activities, hiring a national and international consultant with good understanding of the issues will be needed and for that, consultative meetings, elaboration of terms of reference and interviews with the technicians should be done. 7. Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector, availability of tools and equipment). 8. Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted. b) Training Needs for RAC sector identified c) At least 1 survey and 4 workshops to identify barriers to adoption of low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector conducted d) At least 1 consumer sensitization campaign on low GWP technologies conducted

Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for establishing an HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group:	Customs Officers, Legal Service of the Ministry of Justice, importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC-containing equipment
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4. Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). 5. Review the current licensing system to regulate controlled substances and products. 6. Assisting CustomsOffice in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs. Assist the Customs Department to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) National ODS regulation revised, b) Current licensing system reviewed c) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	<i>33,000</i>
1. Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol.	5,000
2. Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment.	10,000
3. Prepare and submit ratification documents to Cabinet to facilitate the ratification process.	
4. Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and Kigali Amendment relevant information into local languages (Tigrigna and Arabic).	8,000
5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process.	5,000

Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives	35,000
1. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	10,000
2. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives.	15,000
3. Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GWP alternatives for safe general use.	15,000
4. Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies	5,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	27,000
4. Revision of existing National ODS legislation and drafting the HFCs and low GWP alternatives (1 national Expert x 4 months x US\$ 2,500.00)	10,000
5. Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (4meetings x US\$ 1,500)	5,000
6. Draft Preparation for the Normative Instruction that establishes HFC quotas and national standards for the RAC sector. (1 national Expert x 3 months x US\$ 3,000)	7,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	RAC, Govt Ministries, Customs Office	Jan 2018	Jan 2018	5000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali amendment.	NOU	RAC, General Public	Jan 2018	Jan 2018	10,000	Workshop reports	At least 5 sensitization meetings conducted
Prepare and submit ratification documents to Cabinet to facilitate the ratification process.	NOU	Cabinet	Jan 2018	Jan 2018	-	Reports	Ratification documents to Cabinet prepared and submitted
Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report, Kigali Amendment and relevant information into local languages (Tigrigna and Arabic).	NOU	RAC sector, Consumers	March 2018	March 2018	8000	Reports	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the local Tigrigna and Arabic languages
Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process.	NOU	Govt Ministries, RAC and Customs Office	March 2018	March 2018	5000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	May 2018	May 2018	10000	Meeting Reports	At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	RAC sector	April 2018	April 2018	15000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introduction of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector	NOU	RAC, General Public	June 2018	July 2018	15000	Workshop Reports	At least 1 survey and 4 workshops to identify barriers to adoption of low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector conducted
Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies	NOU	General Public	August 2018	August 2018	5000	Meeting Reports	At least 1 consumer sensitization campaign on low GWP technologies conducted
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	February 2018	February 2018	10000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
							Codes for HFCs developed
Review the current licensing system to regulate controlled substances and products.	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Department	May 2019	June 2018	5000		Current licensing system reviewed
Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs.	NOU	Customs Office	Sept 2018	October 2018	7000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Eritrea and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

*Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46*

Date
September 13, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Gabon
Local Executing Authority: Ministry of Housing,
Accommodation, Town Planning, Environment and
Sustainable Development



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Gabon

Background

The Government of Gabon is implementing Stage I of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), approved to achieve 35% reduction of HCFC consumption by 2020 and has achieved 10% reduction in 2015. HPMP Stage I tranche 3 was approved at the 79th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 29.74 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 20.9 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFC-134a and R-410A, R-407C and R-404A mixtures are the main HFC refrigerants used in the country, mostly in refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. Annual demand for HFCs has been steadily increasing from the period of 2012-2015, amounting to 109 metric tonnes in 2015. For that reason, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Gabon is US\$ 150,000.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Gabon is such that management of ozone depleting substances and some climate change related projects are executed by the same office, which will facilitate the streamlining of activities.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, which is operating under the General Directorate of the Environment. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director General of the Environment. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established National Ozone Committee, which has representatives from the Customs Department, Department of Commerce, Gabon Chemical Importers, Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Association of Gabon Industries, Hotel and Restaurant Association of Gabon and other governmental bodies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel and restaurants, servicing sectors, Technical Training Institutes which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector and with the Customs Department for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

Components Proposed for Enabling Activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitation of Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative bases for the ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs
Description of activities	11. Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation and drafting the amendments in the existing legislation to allow for ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).

	<p>12. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>13. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>14. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>15. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat’s briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)</p> <p>16. Finalizing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment and advancing the ratification process.</p> <p>The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali amendment. The ratification process itself is done outside of the mandate of the NOU, and the NOU doesn’t have direct influence on the timing of the process. For that reason, the NOU will consider this component finalized when all necessary documents and legal changes (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment and updated existing ODS legislation) are ready and the process of adoption is advanced.</p>
Outputs	<p>f) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>g) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>h) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>i) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>j) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>k) Final package on the ratification of Kigali amendment in place.</p>

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-Building & Training on Alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for HFC phase-down
Target Group:	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs including Technical Training Institutes in RAC sectors
Description of activities	<p>9. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives. For these activities, hiring a national and international consultant with good understanding of the issues will be needed and for that, consultative meetings, elaboration of terms of reference and interviews with the technicians should be done.</p> <p>10. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians with new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market.</p>
Outputs	<p>e) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>f) At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted.</p>

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B Licensing and Reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group:	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<p>7. Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances Legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).</p> <p>8. Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs. Assist the Customs Department to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives</p>
Outputs	<p>a) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>b) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1:Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	<i>70,200</i>
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (3 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	18,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultation x US\$ 3,000)	9,000
3. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
4. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process(3 national consultant x 10 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	30,000
5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)	10,000
6. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,200
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>50,400</i>
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (4 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,600.00) (4 consultative meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	38,400 12,000
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	<i>29,400</i>
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (3 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,600.00) (3 meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	14,400 9,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Component 1: Facilitate the Ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	March 2018	17. August 2018	18,000	18. Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	March 2018	19. May 2019	9000	20. Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2018	21. February 2018	2000	22. Reports	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the national language.
Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process	NOU	Legislative Assembly	March 2018	23. December 2018	30,000	24. Reports	Ratification documents to the Legislative Assembly prepared and submitted
Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2018	25. June 2018	10,000	26. Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	May 2019	27. June 2019	1,200	28. Final package on ratification of the Kigali amendment	Final package of ratification of the Kigali amendment submitted.

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Component 2: Capacity Building and Awareness on HFCS and Alternatives Management							
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	RAC Sector	July 2018	December 2018	38,400	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	29. December 2018	April 2019	12,000	Meeting Reports	At least 4 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing System and Reporting							
Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	July 2018	September 2018	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs.	NOU	Customs Office	July 2018	December 2018	23,400	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Gabon and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
September 18, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Ghana
Local Executing Authority: Environmental Protection Agency



FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EARLY RATIFICATION OF THE KIGALI AMENDMENT IN GHANA

A. Background

Ghana has acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and has ratified all the previous Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. Currently, the country is taking significant steps towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Ghana has successfully phased-out the use of CFCs in the foam and refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sectors. It has established enforceable quota and licensing systems to control consumption of methyl bromide and HCFCs. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) implements the quota system in coordination with the Ghana Revenue Authority (Customs Division).

Ghana is implementing the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I and made significant progress in the phase-out of the consumption of HCFCs. Eleven RAC servicing workshops have been equipped and personnel trained in hydrocarbon (HC) servicing technology to operate as designated HC-based servicing centres. Conversion of air conditioners (ACs) from HCFC-22 to R-290 (undertaken at these centres) is gaining in popularity. In 2014, 814 AC units were converted with the recovery of 2 tonnes of HCFC-22, while in 2016, 2,630 units were converted, recovering 5.2 tonnes of HCFC-22.

Ghana is a founding partner of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition to Reduce Short-Lived Climate Pollutants (CCAC). Under the CCAC initiative “Promoting HFC Alternative Technologies and Standards” Ghana, with UNDP as an implementing partner, carried out an HFC inventory that determined the installed capacity and consumption of those substances for the period 2011-2014. The latest (2014) data was believed to have been severely impacted by severe nationwide power disruptions throughout the year which affected commercial and industrial activities in that year and to a lesser extent in 2015. The inadequacies in the 2014 data could have introduced some inaccuracies in the forward projections of the consumption data to the year 2020 that were made. With the stable and adequate power supply situation and consequent improvement in commercial and industrial activities, funding for the enabling activities provides opportunity to update the data and provide more accurate foundation for the implementation of the Amendment.

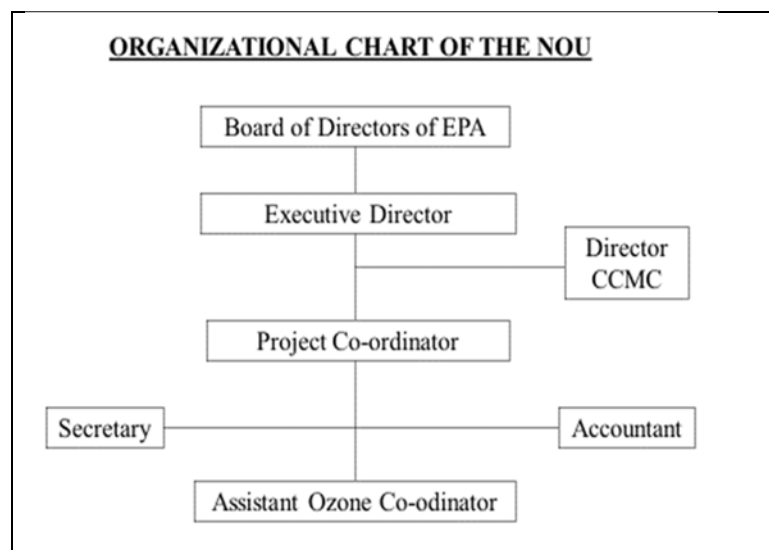
Although Ghana has a well-established legal and institutional framework to implement the Montreal Protocol commitments ratified so far, the new Kigali Amendment will bring additional challenges, for instance, as one of the 34 countries categorized as operating under the Amendment’s high ambient temperature exemption. These will require an in-depth determination of national requirements and needs as part of the ratification process of this Amendment in order to establish a sound foundation for future work towards its implementation.

B. Objectives

The objective of this document is to come up with a list of activities to be undertaken by the country to facilitate the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to help the NOU to fulfil their initial obligations with regard to the HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

C. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

The NOU is the designated Government entity in charge of phasing out ODS and is housed within the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The Agency has overall responsibility for ozone protection activities in the country as shown in the diagram below. A National Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances (NACODS) under the chairmanship of the Executive Director of EPA is also in place to enlist the collaboration of other Government Departments and private sector. The Committee serves as an advisory body for the NOU and meets on a quarterly basis. The NOU interacts with internal and external stakeholders and the same institutional set up will be used for enabling activities and eventual the HFC phase down activities. The membership is as follows: Ministry of Environment, Science & Technology, Ministry of Trade and Industry, Ghana Meteorological Agency, representatives from the Universities, Factories Inspectorate Department, Friends of the Earth – Ghana (NGO), Council for Scientific & Industrial Research, Customs Division of Ghana Revenue Authority, Legal Officer, EPA (Co-opted), Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning (Co-Opted), National Air-conditioning and Refrigeration Workshop Owners Association, National Committee on Improved Refrigeration Services (Co-opted) and the Chemicals Control and Management Centre of EPA (Co-opted).



Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1	Facilitation of early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali Amendment provisions and to prepare the legislative framework for early ratification
Target Group	High-level decision makers, key governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians for the refrigeration sectors.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification. 2. Awareness raising to parliamentarians, decision makers, policy makers on benefits of ratification of Kigali Amendment. 3. Updating the legal framework for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. 4. Raise awareness of HFC stakeholders on the ratification benefits of the Kigali Amendment. 5. Follow up on documents submitted to the National Assembly to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. 6. Translation of the Kigali Amendment provisions into the official national languages.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Consultation meeting reports and instrument of ratification. 2. Workshop reports and policy makers supportive of the ratification 3. Updated legal framework. 4. HFC stakeholders supportive of the ratification. 5. Timely submission of documents. 6. Kigali Amendment provisions produced in local languages.

Component 2	Capacity-building & training on HFC alternatives adoption and management
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for HFC phase-down success
Target Group	Public and private companies, Customs officers, servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, and training centers in the RAC sector
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training needs assessment for customs officers and technicians on new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector, including availability of tools and equipment. 3. Training needs assessment for the NOU to manage the HFC phase down.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training needs assessment report. 2. Workshop reports. 3. NOU training needs assessment report.

Component 3	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for an HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group	Customs officers, importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC-containing equipment
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revision of existing national ODS and ODS-based equipment regulations to incorporate HFCs and HFC-based appliances. 2. Providing assistance to Customs department in developing country specific national HS codes for HFCs. 3. Development of a new electronic registry at the NOU for HFC data reporting.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ODS regulations revised. 2. Country specific national HS codes for HFCs developed. 3. New electronic registry for HFC data developed.

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification	
1. Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification. –Two consultative meetings @ US\$ 7,500 each	15,000
2. Awareness raising to parliamentarians, decision makers, policy makers on benefits of ratification of Kigali Amendment. Three awareness workshops for members of parliament, relevant cabinet ministers, Directors and Permanent Secretaries @ 10,000.00 each	30,000.00
3. Updating the legal framework for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment- 2 x legal consultants to assist the NOU on legal matters for a period of four months	10,000
4. Raise Awareness to HFC stakeholders on the ratification benefits of the Kigali Amendment – One consultative meeting for HFC stakeholders for a day	9,000
5. Follow up on documents submitted to the National Assembly to facilitate the ratification process at the national level- Will be done through internal NOU set up but consumables such as bond paper will be needed in addition to telephone and internet bills	1,000
6. Translation of the Kigali amendment provisions into all the official national languages- Will be done through a National Consultant working with the NOU	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	70,000
Component 2: Capacity Building and Training	
1. Training needs assessment for customs officers and Technicians on new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market- Engagement of a National Consultant	10,000
2. Preparing assessment reports that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs alternatives	10,000

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
3. Organizing 2 informative workshops and one (1) survey to identify barriers for introducing of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector, availability of tools and equipment- Engagement of one National Consultant	10,000
4. Training needs assessment for the NOU to manage HFC phase down- Will be done by a National Consultant	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	35,000
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing	
1. Revision of existing National ODS and ODS based equipment regulations to incorporate HFCs and HFC based appliances. The NOU will seek the assistance of a legal drafting expert to speed up the process. Inputs from stakeholders will be required and this will be done through a consultative workshop before the regulations are gazetted.	15,000
2. Assisting national customs officers in adopting tariff codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff Handbook for monitoring and controlling trade- Engagement of an international expert on tariff codes to work with a national customs consultant and updating the tariff codes	20,000
3. Development of a new electronic registry for HFC data reporting system at the NOU- Engagement of a national IT consultant to work with the NOU	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	45,000
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Enabling activities and time plan

Activities	January 2018 to June 2019																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Component 1: Early Ratification																		
Component 2: Capacity Building																		
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing																		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Ghana and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitation of early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification	NOU	High-level decision makers, key governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians for the refrigeration sectors.	January 2018	July 2018	15,000	Meeting reports	Consultation meeting reports and instrument of ratification
Awareness raising to parliamentarians, decision makers, policy makers on benefits of ratification of Kigali Amendment	NOU	Members of National Assembly, policy makers/implementers, RAC sector decision makers	January 2018	December 2018	30,000	Workshop reports	Endorsement of Kigali ratification by Parliament
Updating the legal framework for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	High-level decision makers, key governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians for the refrigeration sectors.	January 2018	July 2018	10,000	Kigali Amendment ratification documents	Updated legal framework
Raise awareness of HFC stakeholders on the ratification benefits of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	High-level decision makers, key governmental institutions, public and private companies and	June 2018	September 2018	9,000	Workshop reports/awareness materials	HFC stakeholders supportive of the ratification

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
		servicing technicians for the refrigeration sectors.					
Follow up on documents submitted to the National Assembly to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.	NOU	High-level decision makers, key governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians for the refrigeration sectors.	January 2018	June 2018	1,000	Number of visits/meetings made on follow	Timely submission of documents
Translation of the Kigali Amendment provisions into the official national languages.	NOU	High-level decision makers, key governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians for the refrigeration sectors.	January 2018	June 2018	5,000	Translated documents	Kigali Amendment provisions produced in local languages
Component 2: Capacity-building & training on HFC alternatives adoption and management							
Training needs assessment for customs officers and technicians on new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market. Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector, including availability of tools and equipment. Activities 1 to 3 combined.	NOU	Public and private companies, Customs officers, servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, and training centers in the RAC sector	March 2018	December 2018	30,000	Training needs report	Training needs assessment report Workshop reports
Training needs assessment for the NOU to manage the HFC phase down	NOU	NOU	March 2018	December 2018	5,000	Training needs report	NOU training needs assessment report

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing							
Revision of existing National ODS and ODS based equipment regulations to incorporate HFCs and HFC based appliances	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector, enforcement agencies	April 2018	June 2019	15,000	Consultancy report	National ODS regulations revised
Development of a new electronic registry at the NOU for HFC data reporting	NOU	Customs Officers	April 2018	June 2019	20,000	National Customs codes in place	Country specific national HS codes for HFCs developed
Development of a new electronic registry at the NOU for HFC data reporting	NOU	Importers/ exporters, customs Department	April 2018	December 2019	10,000	Electronic registry for HFC data reporting developed	New electronic registry for HFC data developed
Total in (USD) without PSC					150,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Ghana and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Guatemala As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of Guatemala, UN Environment is submitting this Project request, aimed to facilitate and support the country early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on that decision, eligible funding for enabling activities in Guatemala is US\$ 150,000.

2. Country ODS policy and Compliance Status

The Republic of Guatemala ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 7 November 1989 and the London Amendment, the Copenhagen Amendment, the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 21 January 2002 and is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. Furthermore, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources of Guatemala has initiated the coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in order to ratify the Kigali Amendment of Montreal Protocol. The Government of Guatemala intention is to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible.

A quota system for HCFC import was established in the country in 2014. The quota system was established based on the ODS reduction schedule and with this the Country assure the compliance action plan approved by the XXVI MOP of Montreal Protocol. However, the quota system does not include any ODSs alternative.

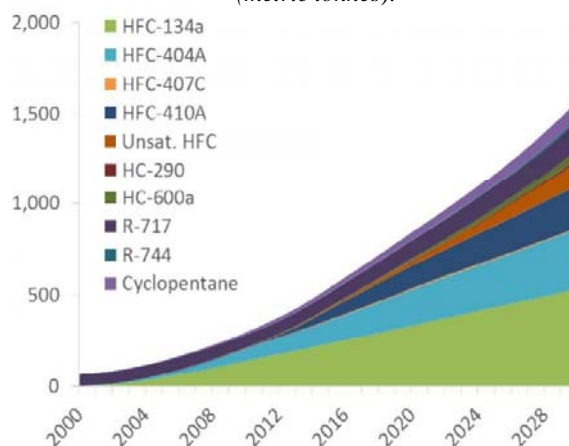
3. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Guatemala was approved in July 2011 at the 64th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The project was approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee for the period 2011 to 2020 to meet the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption. An amount of US\$332,500 was provided to address HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector to reach up to and include the 35 per cent reduction in 2020 in line with decision 60/44. Furthermore, US\$109,637 was provided for the investment component for the phase-out of 1.4 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b used in the foam sector.

Guatemala is successfully executing the Stage I of HPMP and the Institutional Strengthening Project (phase VII). Country successfully achieved more than 10% of HCFCs reduction in 2015. The country baseline was 8.3 ODP tonnes and 5.6 ODP tonnes are reported as consumption in 2016. Currently, the third tranche of Guatemala HPMP (stage I) is under implementation and some actions are being taken to limit the HFC growth such as the training of technicians in natural refrigerants applications. The second stage will be submitted to the Multilateral Fund in 2019 to assist the country with the total HCFCs phase-out.

The country has also successfully concluded an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that more than 400 metric tonnes of ODSs alternatives are imported annually. There is not HFCs production facilities at country level. HFCs are widely used in the refrigeration, air conditioning, and foam sectors with minor uses to aerosol and glass containers manufacturing. Most of the consumption of HFCs in the country is for servicing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, with some consumption for local assembly of commercial refrigeration equipment. Due to the expected increasing inHFCs consumption, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building and demo projects related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Graphic 1: ODS alternatives and forecast to 2030
(metric tonnes):



4. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Guatemala is such that management of ozone depleting substances projects are executed by Department of Coordination for Environmentally Sound Management of Chemical Products and Dangerous Waste under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, through the National Ozone team (NOU). The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme staff members, regional and national experts/consultants will provide support to the NOU in this project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established Inter-Agency Commission (IS project Steering Committee), which has representatives from the Ministry of Environment, Agriculture, Foreign Affairs, Energy, Economy, and Finance and other governmental bodies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC association, Universities and vocational institutes, which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector, and with the National Customs Service for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

5. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for the ratification
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Support for analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation and adjustments to implement the Kigali Amendment Analysis of the impact in Guatemala of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment Stakeholder's consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. (3 stakeholders' meetings during the legislation drafting process) Initiate the drafting of an appropriate bill for ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and the justification document, as required by the national legislative process. Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency options.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All necessary documents and legal changes (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment and updated existing ODS frame legislation) are submitted to the Parliament and the process of adoption is advanced.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production of information fact sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali Amendment. However, the ratification process itself is beyond the mandate of the NOU. Even though the NOU does not have direct influence on the timing of the process, with this intervention Guatemala competent authorities and main private stakeholders will be well prepared to support the Kigali amendment ratification process by the Parliament.
Proposed Component 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic training to the NOU, the servicing sector and end-users for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment • Identify the needs of servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down. • Develop a consultative process for addressing the problem of inefficient MAC and refrigerated transport sector, which is an endemic problem in Guatemala due to the transboundary transit of second-hand units coming from other countries.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOU, training centers in RAC, RAC association, RAC-End users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and high level officers from competent authorities of Energy, Economy, Customs and others as appropriate.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector that will be used for further planning of the activities related to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs, i.e. natural refrigerants and not-in-kind technologies. • Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc). • Training of NOU with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment, including data reporting in CO2 eq-tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc. • Conducting consultations with stakeholders and government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria and procedures to import second-hand units of refrigerated transport and MAC
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of challenges and requirements for introducing low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector side, like training requirement, availability of tools/ equipment, and safety standards, among others. • NOU staff upgrade their knowledge and skills to meet the new responsibilities, particularly to monitor the consumption of HFCs as well as to envisage a streamlined approach to HFC phase-down complementary with the country energy efficiency policy • At least 20% of service technicians and end users are aware of environmental and energy efficiency advantages in the selection of low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technology to RAC equipment. • Assessment report of country circumstances associated to the transboundary transfer of used transport units and a critical route to update the imports' control to inefficient units of MAC and refrigerated trucks.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main country stakeholders are able to accept the new expected roles due to their understanding of the shifting context, and acquiring confidence by using the opportunities associated to the Kigali Amendment implementation. The capacities of beneficiaries for critical analysis, debate and decision taking on alternative technology are thereby improved.
Proposed Component 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop a required regulatory package to set up import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOU, Customs Service, and ODSs alternative importers.

Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive review of local licensing/quota system of ODS's resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs, HFC blends, into the licensing system. • Assisting country customs authorities in developing national custom codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. • Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative substances use. • Define the HFC's quota system model to be adopted, and to envisage a critical path for achieving the HFC phase-down goals by affecting both sides of the market (offer and demand). • Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be controlled/reduced, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Issuing bans on the import of HFC-based equipment or HFCs contained in pre-blended polyol systems, when cost-effective alternatives are available in the country; ○ Developing policies and/or technical regulation setting minimum energy efficiency standards for equipment; ○ Developing and/or adapting safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards • Develop an electronic database to issue theHFC's quota limits per importer and prepare the Article 7 data/ Country Programmereports expressed in CO2 eqtonnes.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current licensing/quota system updated to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. • Modification of the customs code import/export as well as the risk warning system, in order to avoidthoseHFCs (pure substances or blends) might enter through more than one tariff position or skipping the licensing system requirement. • Recommendations for further planning of policy measures, technical assistance activities and investment projects for reaching a cost/effective HFCs phase-down. • HFC's database developed and tested, user manual issued, and assignation of roles officially defined.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Environment is empowered to an effective implementation of HFCs controls once the Kigali Amendment is ratified
Proposed Component 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Technical Assistance for introduction of low GWP alternatives
Objective:	Enhance the expertise of service sectors and end-usersfor adopting alternatives of low impact with respect to the climate, and safe handling of flammable refrigerants.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC Service Sector/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the General Public.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conduct trials install/service (in a site) of RAC equipment with flammable refrigerants in existing equipment • Hands-on training sessions for RAC trainers and service technicians on the safe use of alternative technologies • Demonstration sessions for equipment owners, end users, managers of supermarkets, hotels and other facilities using RAC systems, investors, policy makers and universities • Prepare a deskstudyon: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Energy efficiency comparative analysis for different RAC equipment present in the country market.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ HFC alternative options per subsector and assessing their cost-efficiency ○ Cost replacement of inventory in RAC sector versus significant energy efficiency improvement in different sub-sectors ● Carry-out consumer's awareness raising campaigns on energy efficiency improvement options related to low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies and equipment
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Improved knowledge of vocational institute's trainers regarding equipment services with low-GWP and zero-GWP refrigerants ● RAC association members acquired knowledge on the safe use and equipment service with zero and low GWP alternative refrigerants ● Main country large end-users attended the Demonstration training sessions. ● A tool to facilitatesynergies between the HFC phase-down and the ongoing HPMP in order to avoid transitions to HFCs, as well as, to influence decision makers from the private sector on the advantage of RAC equipment replacement. ● Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media promoting the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies and equipment.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● RAC service sectors and end-users proactively engaged in the HFC phase-down.

6. Budget

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	27,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	45,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	30,000
Component 4: Technical assistance	48,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Table 2. Budget per item

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Hiring a regional consultant to overview existing legislation, make adjustment proposals and analysis of impact of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	4,000
	Conduct three stakeholder consultation meetings to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.	6,000
	Hiring a Lawyer (part-time) for drafting the law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process.	12,000
	Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	3,000
	Service contracts (translation, printing, graphic design, etc)	2,000
Subtotal 1		27,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	
	- 2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00	18,000
	- 4 consultative meetings x US\$ 2,000.00	8,000
	Organizing round table discussions on low- and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting at larger end-users	6,000
	- Technology round tables in 3 different cities x US\$ 2,000	3,000
	- NOU travels around the country to organize round tables	

Activities	Item	US \$
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring a Regional Consultant to train theNOU with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the 	4,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizing three consultations meeting with stakeholders and government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria and procedures to import second-hand units of refrigerated transport and MAC 	6,000
Subtotal 2		45,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring a regional consultant to support the government with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive review of local licensing/quota system of ODS's resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC alternatives into the licensing system. Developing national custom codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. Review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country use reporting of HFCs/alternative substances. Definition of the HFC's quota system model to be adopted, and to envisage a critical path for achieving the HFC phase-down goals Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be controlled/reduced 	10,000
	Contract service to design, set-up and running of ODSs data base for implementing the HFCs license system	15,000
	Organizing two stakeholder consultations to facilitate the definition of the HFCs quota system.	4,000
	Contracting a national lawyer(part time, 1month) to support the NOU in drafting the ministerial resolutions and procedure manual to approve HFC's quotas and assignation of HFC import	1,000
	Subtotal 3	
Component 4: Technical assistance for introduction of low GWP alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hiring a regional consultant to support the government to implement the technical assistance project for introduction of zero and low GWP alternatives 	10,000
	Hiring a national consultant for preparing the desk study on energy efficient equipment (4 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	6,000
	Agreement with vocational institutes for technical assistance including 10 hands-on training sessions for RAC trainers and 5 Demonstration sessions for equipment owners	30,000
	Hiring a national expert to elaborate radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media (2 months part time x US\$ 1,000)	2,000
Subtotal 4		48,000
Total (US \$)		150,000

7. Enabling activities milestones and time plan

Activities	2018												2019					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment																		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Signature of the SSFA 																		

Activities	2018												2019					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
between UN Environment and the Government.																		
• Support for analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and legislation.																		
• Analysis of impact to an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.																		
• Stakeholder's consultations to facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment.																		
Initiate the drafting of an appropriate bill for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and drafting of relevant regulations as appropriate.																		
• Targeted awareness campaign on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency																		
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives																		
• Hiring Experts and consultants																		
• Training needs assessment for the servicing sector																		
• Organization of round tables to enable technicians and end users in the selection of HFCs alternatives with zero of low GWP																		
Training of NOU with respect to the new responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment.																		
Consultation process to revise rules, criteria and procedures to import second-hand units of refrigerated transport and MAC.																		
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting																		
Hiring Experts and consultants																		

Activities	2018												2019					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Comprehensive review of local licensing/quota system of ODS alternatives and based-products and equipment.																		
Support to set-up the HFC's based-line, define the HFC's quota system, and to envisage a critical path for reaching the HFC phase-down goals.																		
Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be controlled or reduced.																		
Review customs codes for HFCs (pure and blended substances) to facilitate monitoring of imports & exports.																		
Develop an electronic database to define HFC's quota limits per importer and prepare the Article 7 data report expressed in CO2 eqtonnes.																		
Drafting Ministerial Resolution and other legal requirements to the HFCs license and quota system is approved																		
Component 4: Technical Assistance for introduction of low GWP alternatives																		
Hiring experts and consultants																		
Prepare a desk report on energy efficient equipment present in the market and other options available in the region																		
Developing a Partnership's agreement with vocational institutes and RAC technicians association of Guatemala																		

Activities	2018												2019					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6
Conduct trials to install/service (in a site) of existing RAC equipment with flammable refrigerants.																		
Organize 10 hands-on training sessions for RAC trainers and service technicians on the safe use of alternative technologies																		
Organize 5 demonstration sessions for equipmentowners, end users, managers of supermarkets, hotels and other facilities using RAC systems, investors, policy makers and universities																		
Production of radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media (US\$ 1,000)																		

8. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.							
Signature of the SSFA between UN Environment and the Government.	NOU	N/A	Jan 2018	Mar 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Support for analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and legislation.	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	4,000	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Analysis of impact to an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	3,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and approved
Stakeholder's consultations to facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	Relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC	Mar 2018	May 2018	6,000	Reports	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Initiate the drafting of an appropriate bill for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and drafting of relevant regulations as appropriate.	NOU	Governmental institution, Experts on environmental law.	Jun 2018	Dec 2018	12,000	Prepared bill for ratification of amendment	Kigali amendment ratified

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Targeted awareness campaign on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency. ns..	NOU	Governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors	Mar 2018	Dec 2018	2,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials elaborated
COMPONENTE 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives							
Hiring Experts and consultants	NOU	N/A	Feb 2018	Mar 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Training needs assessment for the servicing sector.	NOU	Training centers in RAC, RAC association, technicians	Apr 2018	Sep 2018	26,000	Training needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Organization of round tables to enable technicians and end users in the selection of HFCs alternatives with zero of low GWP.	NOU	Technicians, importers of HFCs/alternative substances, RAC end users	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	9,000	Report	Technicians and end users enabled in the selection of HFCs alternatives with zero of low GWP.
Training of NOU with respect to the new responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment.	NOU	NOU	Apr 2018	Jun 2018	4,000	Training workshop report	NOU enabled to implement HFC phase down
Consultation process to revise rules, criteria and procedures to import second-hand units of refrigerated transport and MAC.	NOU	Importers of HFCs/alternative substance, decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies	Apr 2018	Mar 2019	6,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and approved
COMPONENTE 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting.							
Hiring Experts and consultants	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	N/A	Feb 2018 Nov 2018	Mar 2018 Dec 2018	-	Signed Agreement	Consultant on board
Comprehensive review of local licensing/quota system of ODS alternatives and	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Customs Service and ODSs alternative importers	Apr 2018	Jul 2018	4,000	Reports	Documents prepared and approved with recommendations

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
based-products and equipment.							
Support to set-up the HFC's based-line, define the HFC's quota system, and to envisage a critical path for reaching the HFC phase-down goals.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Customs Service and ODSs alternative importers	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	4,000	Reports	Documents prepared and approved with recommendations
Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be controlled or reduced.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Customs Service and ODSs alternative importers	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	3,000	Reports	Documents prepared and approved with recommendations
Review customs codes for HFCs (pure and blended substances) to facilitate monitoring of imports & exports.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Customs Service and ODSs alternative importers	Jun 2019	Aug 2019	3,000	Reports	Customs codes for HFCs reviewed with recommendations
Develop an electronic database to define HFC's quota limits per importer and prepare the Article 7 data report expressed in CO2 eqtonnes.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Customs Service, a hired consultant.	Jan 2019	Jun 2019	15,000	An electronic database	An electronic database developed
Drafting Ministerial Resolution and other legal requirements to the HFCs license and quota system is approved	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	Customs Service, a hired lawyer consultant.	Jan 2019	Jan 2019	1,000	Proposals for Ministerial Resolutions	Legal framework approved for HFC control
COMPONENTE 4: Technical Assistance for introduction of low GWP alternatives							
Hiring experts and consultants	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	N/A	Apr 2018	May 2018	10,000-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Prepare a desk report on energy efficient equipment present in the market and other	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service Sector Universities and Vocational Institutes.	Jun 2018	Sep 2018	6,000	Report	Knowledge dissemination on energy efficient equipment present in the market and other

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
options available in the region							options available in the region
Developing a Partnership's agreement with vocational institutes and RAC technicians association of Guatemala	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service Sector Universities and Vocational Institutes.	Oct 2018	Dec 2019	-	Signed agreement with Vocational Institute and RAC technicians association of Guatemala	Ensure trainings and demonstration sessions
Conduct trials to install/service (in a site) of existing RAC equipment with flammable refrigerants.	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service Sector/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes	Jan 2019	Jun 2019	-	RAC equipment with flammable refrigerants installed	Demonstrate the feasibility of using technologies with refrigerants flammable
Organize 10 hands-on training sessions for RAC trainers and service technicians on the safe use of alternative technologies	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service Sector/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes	Mar 2019	Jun 2019	15,000	Completed 10 hands-on training sessions for RAC trainers and service technicians	Technicians learn to safely manage refrigerants technologies flammable
Organize 5 demonstration sessions for equipment owners, end users, managers of supermarkets, hotels and other facilities using RAC systems, investors, policy makers and universities	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service Sector/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes	Mar 2019	Jun 2019	15,000	Completed 5 demonstration sessions	Demonstrate to end users the RAC system technologies
Production of radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages conveyed through social media (US\$ 1,000)	NOU, UN Environment, Vocational Institute	RAC Service Sector/End-users, Universities and Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	2,000	Awareness material elaborated	Public awareness outreach on low GWP alternatives.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
		the General Public.					

9. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Guatemala and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Kyrgyzstan

Submitted by: UN Environment

Background

Kyrgyzstan successfully implemented Stage I of HCFC phase out management plan (HPMP) and achieved 10% reduction in 2015. Currently, the country is implementing the HPMP Stage II, approved to achieve accelerated full phase-out by 2020. Baseline HCFC consumption was 4.1 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 1.73 ODP tonnes in 2016. The implementation of the Stage II HPMP is progressing well, in accordance with the approved schedule.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFCs are widely used in the refrigeration, air conditioning, foam and aerosol sectors. Most of the consumption in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector is for servicing equipment, with some consumption for local assembly of commercial refrigeration equipment. The foam sector is the largest HFC consuming sector, followed by the commercial refrigeration servicing and MAC servicing sectors. Annual demand for HFCs has tripled in the period 2010-2015, amounting to 130 tonnes in 2015. For that reason, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, and taking into account Kyrgyzstan's HCFC baseline of 4.1 ODP tonnes, the eligible funding for enabling activities for Kyrgyzstan is US\$ 95,000.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Kyrgyzstan is such that management of ozone depleting substances and some climate change related projects are executed by the same office, which will facilitate the streamlining of activities.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, which is operating under the State Agency on Environmental Protection and Forestry. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director of the State Agency. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established Inter-Agency Commission (IS project Steering Committee), which has representatives from the Ministry of Economic Development, Ministry of Agriculture, National Customs Service and other governmental bodies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC association (Ecoholod) and Kyrgyz State Technical University, which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector, and with the National Customs Service for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative bases for the ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs
Description of activities	<p>30. Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and legislation and drafting the amendments in the existing legislation to allow for ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).</p> <p>31. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultations during the legislation drafting process)</p> <p>32. Translation of the Kigali amendment into Kyrgyz language</p> <p>33. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process. The justification document will analyze the implications and benefits of ratification on Kyrgyzstan's economy.</p> <p>34. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into Kyrgyz language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)</p> <p>35. The public awareness campaign on the benefits of HFC phase-down to achieve wider support for early ratification of the Kigali amendment</p> <p>36. The package on the ratification of Kigali amendment is finalized and the ratification process is advanced</p> <p>The ultimate target of this component is an early ratification of the Kigali amendment. The ratification process itself is done outside of the mandate of the NOU, and the NOU doesn't have direct influence on the timing of the process.</p>

Component 2:	Training needs assessment
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for HFC phase-down
Target Group:	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, RAC association (Ecoholod) and training centers in RAC sectors
Description of activities	<p>1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector related to alternative technologies and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and especially HFC alternatives (this activity will include hiring a national consultant, a consultative meeting to present the results of the assessment to get feedback and stakeholder support, interviews with the technicians, identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc.)</p>

Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group:	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<p>9. Comprehensive review of the national licensing system of ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC based equipment into a licensing system (national consultants will be hired to assist NOU in development of special sub-law on the licensing system to ensure proper monitoring of import/export of HFCs)</p> <p>10. Assisting national customs authorities in developing national custom codes for different HFCs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs.</p>

Budget

Activities	Budget in USD without PSC
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment	
7. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 2,500.00)	15,000
8. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process (3 stakeholder consultation x US\$ 4,000)	12,000
9. Translation of the Kigali amendment into Kyrgyz language (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 2,500.00)	2,500
10. Drafting the law on ratification of the Kigali amendment (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 2,500.00)	15,000
11. Production of information sheets and translations into Kyrgyz (drafting, translation, layout and printing)	10,000
12. A public campaign on ratification of Kigali amendment	5,000
13. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (printing, copying, editing etc.)	2,500
Sub-total:	62,000
Component 2: Training needs assessment	
2. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector (2 national consultants x 2 months x US\$ 2,500.00)	10,000
3. Arranging a stakeholder consultation (3 consultative meeting x US\$ 4,000.00)	12,000
Sub-total:	22,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
3. Review of the national licensing and quota system (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 2,500.00)	2,500
4. National custom codes for HFCs (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 2,500.00) (2 meeting x US\$ 3,000.00)	2,500 6,000
Sub-total:	11,000
Total	95,000

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Kyrgyz Republic and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Implementation plan and budgets

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitation of the Ratification of the Kigali amendment							
1. Analysis of existing Ozone and climate policy and legislation and drafting amendments	NOU / national consultants	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions	May 2018	July 2018	15,000	Consultants' report with recommendation on legislative changes	New or amended legislation drafted to allow for ratification and implementation of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs	May 2018	September 2019	12,000	3 stakeholders' consultation meetings held – reports from the meetings	Relevant stakeholders are aware of the Kigali amendment requirements and ratification process is facilitated
3. Translation of the Kigali amendment into Kyrgyz language	NOU / national consultant	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions,	April 2018	May 2018	2,500	The Kigali amendment in Kyrgyz language is available	Kigali amendment is translated to the national language as required by the national ratification procedures
4. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document	NOU/ national legal consultant	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs	June 2018	March 2019	15,000	The law on ratification and necessary justification documents, participation in the Supreme Council (parliament) and/or Government sessions when needed	The Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment is prepared and submitted to the Supreme Council
5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, general public and public concerned	April 2018	September 2019	10,000	Information sheets are prepared and available in the national language (Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into Kyrgyz language. 50 copies of each documents)	All relevant stakeholders are informed about the obligations the country is assuming with ratification of the Kigali amendment and advantages of an early ratification. Consensus achieved on a need for early ratification.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
6. The public awareness campaign	NOU	General public and public concerned	September 2018	December 2018	5,000	Organized media involvement in the project activities, reporting from the stakeholders' meetings, articles in the newspapers and on the web-portals, radio shows	General public is aware of advantages of an early ratification of Kigali amendment and is supportive of the process
7. The package on the ratification of Kigali amendment is finalized and the ratification process is advanced	NOU	Government, Parliament	April 2019	June 2019	2,500	Agendas and reports of the Supreme Council meetings	The Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment is prepared and submitted to the Supreme Council
Component 2: Training needs assessment							
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector	NOU / RAC experts	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, RAC association (Ecoholod) and training centers in RAC sectors	October 2018	February 2019	10,000	Report on training needs assessment in the servicing sector	NOU will have a clear picture on the needs of RAC servicing sector and the report will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and especially HFC alternatives
2. Arranging stakeholder consultations	NOU / RAC experts / Ecoholod	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, RAC association (Ecoholod) and training centers in RAC sectors	October 2018	March 2019	12,000	3 consultative meetings organized – reports from the meeting	Information and data collection for the report is facilitated and training needs are widely discussed
Component 3: Article 4b licensing and reporting							
1. Review of the national licensing and quota system	NOU / customs expert	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment	January 2019	March 2019	2,500	Report on the inclusion of HFCs in the national licensing and quota system	Proposal on how to include HFCs in the national licensing and quota system
2. Development of national custom codes for HFCs	NOU / customs expert	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment	January 2019	March 2019	8,500	National customs codes developed, 2 meetings organized – reports from the meetings)	National customs codes are developed to for different HFCs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs.

*Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46*

Date
September 18, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Lesotho
Local Executing Authority: Lesotho Meteorological Service



FUNDING REQUEST FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI AMENDMENT IN LESOTHO

Background:

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund at its 79th meeting adopted decision 79/46 related to enabling activities for Article 5 countries. The decision invites countries to propose projects to facilitate and support early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to Hydrofluorocarbons (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

The Government of Lesotho is currently implementing Stage I of its Hydrochloroflourocarbon Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has made a substantive achievement in reducing the consumption of HCFCs in the country. Under the HPMP, Lesotho has strengthened the capacity of the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector and enforcement agencies through training and the provision of the necessary equipment. The following are some of the achievements made under the successful implementation of HPMP Stage I:

- (a) Complied with the 2013 HCFC freeze;
- (b) Complied with the 2015 10% HCFC reduction in consumption;
- (c) Has reported Article 7 and Country Programme data in a timely manner to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, respectively;
- (d) Has increased an understanding on the ozone depleting substance (ODS) phase-out process through public awareness and the commemoration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer every year.
- (e)

The HCFC baseline consumption for Lesotho is 3.5 ODP tonnes. The Government of Lesotho has promoted the adoption of low-GWP alternatives under the HPMP programme, which has resulted in reduced consumption of HCFCs and an increased consumption of alternatives such as HFCs. The consumption of HCFC in 2016 was 0.71 ODP tonnes and is expected to decrease to zero before the complete phase-out target in 2025.

The ODS alternative survey conducted in 2016 shows that HCFCs are mostly substituted by HFCs and HFC blends in the servicing RAC appliances. The survey revealed that most of the domestic/small-sized appliances such as refrigerators, chillers, freezers, and air conditioning units are using HFC-134a. In Lesotho, the majority of the medium and large installations are commonly using HFC blends which include HFC-410. The ODS alternative survey has also revealed an increased trend in consumption of HFCs over the years. This increased consumption of HFCs has prompted the Government of Lesotho to prepare and submit this proposal for enabling activities to facilitate the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and incorporating it in national regulations and policies. Lesotho is fully committed to implement these enabling activities without affecting the momentum already in place for the implementation of HPMP activities in order to ratify and adopt the provisions under the Kigali Amendment at the soonest.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities.

The issues of ozone layer protection and climate change are implemented and coordinated by Ministry of Energy and Meteorology (MEM) under the Lesotho Meteorological Service (LMS). The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is housed in the Department of Meteorology (LMS). The unit works in collaboration with different Ministries, NGOs and other stakeholders such

as Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Trade and Industry (MTI), Customs (Lesotho Revenue Authority), Technical Schools, Ministry of Development Planning, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Law enforcement agencies, Department of Environment, and Lesotho Association of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning. The list and roles of each institution are outlined in Table 1.

Table 1: Project Stakeholders

Key Stakeholder	Role
National Ozone Unit	Overall implementation and coordination of ozone activities in the country.
Lesotho Revenue Authority	Control imports and exports of ODSs at border posts. Provide data on imports.
Bureau of Statistics	Data collection and archiving
Importers	Providing data on imports of ODS and alternatives
Manufacturing/Service companies	Providing data on use of ODS and alternatives
Technical Schools	Integration of ozone issues in school curricula
Government Ministries – MTI, MTEC, MEM	Formulation of regulations and overseeing their implementation; approving ODS licensing etc.

Figure 1 below further illustrates the various stakeholders working with the NOU, in the implementation of ozone issues in the country.

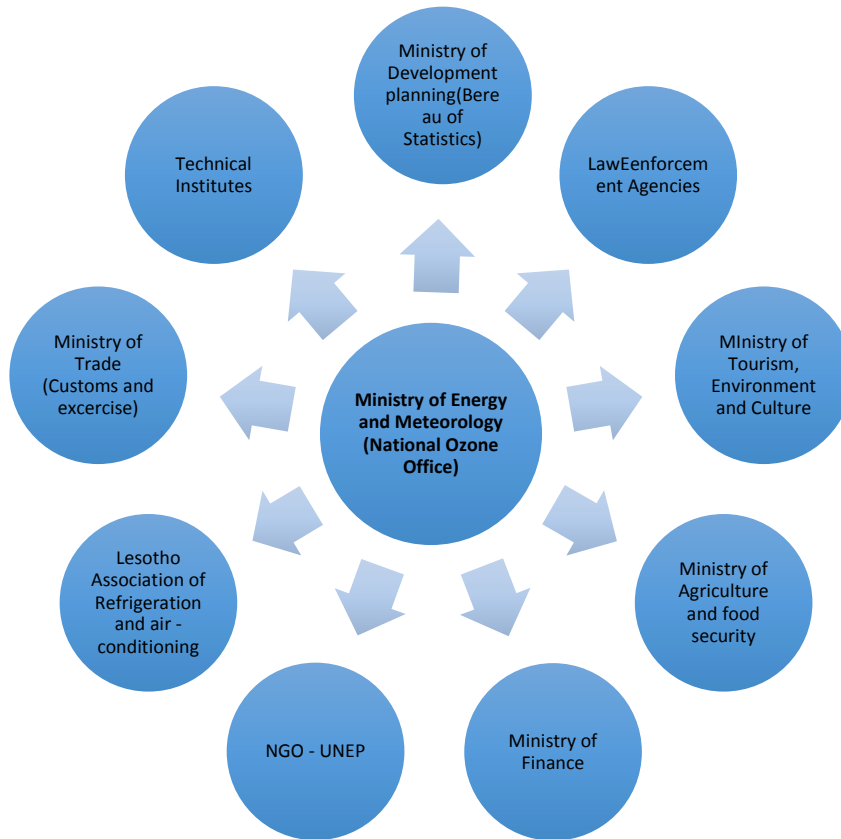


Figure 1: NOU Institutional working structure

PROJECT COMPONENTS

Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
Objective	To provide an understanding of the provisions under the Kigali Amendment in order to facilitate its early ratification.
Target Group:	Policy makers, servicing technicians, technical institutions, Customs officials, suppliers and law enforcement agencies.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Support for analysis of existing ozone legislation and climate policy. The Government of Lesotho will review its regulations with regard to the ozone layer protection and climate policy. This component will include review of Ozone Depleting Substance Regulation 2012 in order to include control measures for HFCs. 2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. This will include sensitizing policy makers and the public on issues of ozone layer protection and HFC phase down. 3. Technical assistance on development of HFC data collection and reporting tools 4. RAC technology projection and impact analysis. The study of the RAC technology projections and the impact of HFC phase down and ODS on the major economic factors will provide the best options that can be used for the phase down activities. This will

	pave the way for social and economic impacts of the project activities.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Existing legislations reviewed and HFCs incorporated 2. At least 3 consultative workshops to facilitate ratification of Kigali Amendment conducted 3. Data collection and reporting tools developed 4. Report on RAC technology and impact analysis

Component 2:	Capacity-building & awareness on HFC alternatives
Objective	To assess and understand the training needs in the RAC sector that will facilitate an effective phase down process of HFCs
Target Group:	RAC technicians and technical instructors in all technical institutes
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct training needs assessment for the RAC servicing sector. 2) Conduct sensitization workshops to refrigeration technicians on safe use of alternatives of HFCs. 3) Mapping HFC refrigerants and their alternatives market There will be a study of the market penetration of HFCs to find the availability for the alternatives and find approach to phase down HFCs. The assist in the decision making to identify the smooth transition from HFCs to HFC-free technologies, while at the same time keeping the market positively affected.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Training needs for RAC sector identified 2. At least 3 sensitization workshops on safe use of HFC alternative technologies conducted. 3. Report on HFC refrigerants and their alternatives markets prepared

Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	To develop and establish a legislative framework for monitoring and control of HFCs
Target Group:	Importers/exporters, Lesotho Associations of Refrigeration and Air-conditioning, technicians, technical schools and Customs and exercise.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive review of licensing ODS, alternatives and based products. Lesotho has Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) Regulation 2012, which used to control consumption of ODS. The Regulation empowers customs to confiscate the gases at the border with specific charges for anybody who contravenes them. The review will identify adjustments needed to incorporate control measures for importation/exportation of HFCs. 2. Support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products (including HFCs in the future). The component will focus on the development of database electronic registry and reporting tools for the controlled substances. This will include reporting and registration for all importers and declaration of the annual importation at the end of each year. The country will continue to collect data annually from the borders and importers, but all data will be stored and saved both in hard copy and electronically

	3. Provide assistance to Customs Department to develop country specific HS codes for HFCs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/ exports of individual HFCs
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Licensing system reviewed and HFC control measures incorporated 2. Electronic registry of all controlled substances established and operational. 3. National HS codes for individual HFCs developed.

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali amendment	
a) Support for analysis of existing ozone legislation and climate policy	15,000
b) Stakeholders consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level	20,000
c) Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting	10,000
d) RAC technology projection and impact analysis	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	55,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & awareness on HFC alternatives	
a) Training needs assessment for the servicing sector	10,000
b) Conduct sensitization workshops on safe use of alternatives of HFCs.	10,000
c) Mapping HFC refrigerant and their alternatives market	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	25,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	
a) Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS, alternatives and based-products	5,000
b) Support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products	5,000
c) Provide assistance on development of national HS codes for HFCs	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	15,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000*

* This proposed budget includes the funding request submitted by the bilateral cooperating agency (Government of Italy), of which UNEP's share is US \$55,000.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate ratification of Kigali Amendment							
Support for analysis of existing ozone legislation and climate policy	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	July 2018	15,000	Consultancy Report	Existing legislations reviewed and HFCs incorporated.
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate ratification of Kigali Amendment	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	December 2018	20,000	Workshop reports	Three (3) consultative workshops on ratification of the Amendment conducted
Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	RAC technicians, Customs Officers	January 2018	August 2018	10,000	Consultancy report & data collection and reporting tools	National HFC data collection and reporting tools developed
RAC technology and impact analysis	NOU	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC – users, importers/ exporters	June 2018	September 2018	10,000	RAC technology and impact report	Report on RAC technology and impact analysis prepared
Component 2: Capacity building and awareness raising on HFC alternative technologies							
Conduct training needs assessment for RAC sector	NOU	RAC sector	June 2018	December 2018	10,000	Consultancy report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization workshops for	NOU	RAC sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Workshop reports	Three (3) sensitization workshops on safe

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives							use of HFC alternatives conducted.
Mapping of HFCs and their alternatives	NOU	Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	June 2018	December 2018	10,000	Survey report	HFCs and their alternatives markets established
Component 3: Review of legislation for licensing system and reporting							
Comprehensive review of licensing system	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector, enforcement agencies	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Consultancy report	HFCs and their alternatives incorporated in licensing system
Development of data registry and reporting tools	NOU	Importers/ exporters, customs Department	June 2018	June 2019	5,000	Consultancy report	Data registry of HFCs and their alternatives established
Provide assistance to Customs Department to develop country specific HS codes	NOU	Customs Department	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Workshop reports	National HS codes for HFCs developed
Total in (USD) without PSC					95,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Lesotho and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment Maldives

Submitted by: United Nations Environment

August 2017



Ministry of Environment and Energy
Republic of Maldives

A. BACKGROUND

Maldives has declared its commitment to phase-out the ozone depleting and high global warming potential gas Hydrochlouroflourocarbons (HCFCs) 10 years earlier than the dates set in the accelerated phase-out schedule agreed at the 19th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

With funding from Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, Maldives has started to implement the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan with a control on the import of HCFCs in 2011. The plan targets complete elimination of HCFC use by 2020. With the agreed HCFC phase-out schedule, Maldives has achieved 35% reduction by 2016 from a baseline of 3.7 ODP tonnes. A reduction to 67.5% or to 1.3 ODP tonnes will be started in 2018. For a smooth phase-out of HCFCs, Maldives has implemented several policy and regulatory measures. The import ban on HCFC equipment is one notable measure that was introduced in December 2015.

With the import control on HCFCs accompanied with the ban on HCFC based equipment, a significant increase in the import of Hydroflourocarbons (HFCs) has been observed in the recent years. The ODS survey carried in the Maldives in 2016 shows that with the start of HPMP implementation in 2010 and subsequent enforcement of regulations, the percentage of HCFC consumption has gradually decreased and consumption of ODS alternative refrigerants has increased.

The report shows that the consumption level of HCFCs at the end of 2015 was at 40% while ODS alternatives accounts for 60% of the total refrigerant consumed in the country. According to the ODS Alternative Survey, the commonly used HFC blends in the Maldives are R-404A, R407C, R410A, R417A and occasionally consumed HFC blends are R-507C and R-438A. HFC 134a is reported as the most commonly used HFC, accounting for 13% of the total refrigerant consumed; and 31% of the total ODS alternatives consumed in the Maldives. The projection shows overall growth of ODS alternatives use in the Maldives is 15% per annum for the period 2016-2030. R-410A is projected to have the highest annual growth followed by R-407C, 48% and 18% respectively. R134a and R-404A is projected to grow over 200% by 2030 and R-407C and R-410A is expected to grow over 380% by 2030 from the consumption levels in 2015. Consumption of all ODS alternatives are projected to grow more than 250% during 2016-2030 period.

The tourism sector is found to be the largest consumer of R&AC equipment and refrigerant in the Maldives. More than 13% of the total ODS alternatives imported into the country is directly imported by the tourist establishments and a large amount imports by the local suppliers are also consumed in tourism sector. The fisheries sector seems to be the largest consumer of HCFC as most of the fishing vessels are still using HCFC based equipment. Furthermore, 16% of the ODS alternative refrigerant imported into the country is for use in fisheries sector. Most commonly used ODS alternatives in fisheries and food processing sectors are R-134a, R-404A, R-410A and R-507A.

With the Kigali Amendment, Maldives would need to address the issue of the increasing use of HFCs and institutionalize policies creating a more conducive environment to implement the provisions under the Amendment.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Maldives is US\$ 95,000 (without PSC).

B. OBJECTIVES

The primary object of this proposed project is to facilitate the ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment. In this regard, the activities outlined in this proposal are designed to enhance the capacity of the country to implement, monitor and report as well as generate broad based support from relevant stakeholders most importantly the fisheries and tourism sector and the public for the Kigali Amendment.

Maldives places great importance on the early ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment given its current HPMP targets and the associated increase in use of HFC alternatives. Given this, delays in this process may further increase HFC use in the country and make transition of other alternatives more difficult. Thus, the key to fulfill the country's initial obligations for HFC phase down would be determined by an early awareness and action on this front.

C. PROPOSED APPROACH AND ACTIVITIES

Proposed Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
Objective:	Enhance country ownership and facilitate early adoption of the Kigali Amendment
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies, and RAC technicians
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.1. Analyse the readiness of various sectors to adopt zero ODP and low GWP alternatives, including through feasible and viable technologies for the Maldives and conditions needed for their smooth introduction and adoption 1.2. Conduct an analysis of the existing legislative framework related to ozone, climate change and other relevant policy areas to draw the linkages and identify gaps needed for the HFC phase-down and policy coordination 1.3. Draft appropriate legal and other policy instruments to domesticate the Kigali Amendment 1.4. Stakeholder consultation to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment 1.5. General and targeted awareness on the provisions of the Kigali Amendment
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Market and policy overview to analyse the readiness of the market, draw the practical linkages with policy areas to identify the gaps • Completed, and stakeholders endorsed draft of required policy instruments in relation to the Kigali Amendment implementation • Information and awareness toolkits in the local language
Outcome	The activities are designed to generate country ownership and enhance the readiness to implement the Kigali Amendment. In this regard, the activities outlined in this component is expected to increase the understanding of the specific provisions in the Amendment and its implications to the Maldives both in terms of policy and market development as well as providing stakeholders with clear direction and timeline of the anticipated changes. Corollary to this, the necessary policy including legislative changes will also be initiated which will domesticate the Amendment into the Maldivian law and policy framework including on Climate Change.
Proposed Component 2: Sensitizing fisheries sector on HFC phase-down and Kigali Amendment	
Objectives:	Prepare the fisheries sector for the introduction and diffusion of the HFC alternatives
Target Group:	Fisheries companies, technicians from fisheries sector, Marine and Land vessel owners and RAC technicians
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2.1. A detail survey of all the marine and land vessels in the fisheries sector for the use of HFC and alternatives and identifying the barriers 2.2. Sector specific training for the fisheries sector technicians and RAC servicing technicians on theory and practical aspects. 2.3. Develop technical guidelines on the safety and handling of HFC alternatives 2.4. Revise the proposed bank loans scheme to include options for promoting HFC alternatives, conduct additional consultation and raise awareness on bank loans (an output being developed through GEF funded low-carbon development project, focusing also on RAC sector) to encourage private companies to switch over to low GWP alternatives 2.5. Assist companies to come up with an internal plan for switching to low GWP alternatives and to prevent introduction of HFCs in the sector.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Detail report providing information about the vessels, Manuals/videos on best practices • capacity building programmes conducted

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Published technical guidelines on safety of HFC alternatives for fishing vessels • Bank loans scheme promote HFC alternatives and awareness about possibility to apply for bank loan to switch to low GWP technologies in the sector • Developed Workplans for major companies for switching to HFC alternatives
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The activities under this component are targeted to facilitate a conducive environment to adapt to the changes under the Kigali Amendment. In this regard, it is expected that fisheries sector technicians will enhance their capacity to undertake the obligations under the Amendment. In addition to this, adoption of technical guidelines is expected to institutionalise good practices within the RAC sector in the Maldives. • Companies are encouraged to initiate the HFC phase-down on their own. • Opportunity for accessing bank loans scheme for adoption of low GWP alternatives
Proposed Component 3:	Sensitizing tourism sector on HFC phase-down and Kigali Amendment
Objectives:	Prepare the tourism sector for the introduction and diffusion of the HFC alternatives
Target Group:	Mangers/owners/technicians of resorts and RAC technicians
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3.1 Conduct a high-level meeting for the managers of the resort to inform and discuss the Kigali amendment a way forward 3.2 Signing with interested resorts on partnering (MOUs) with NOU on phasing down HFCs 3.3 Initiate the ozone and climate friendly resort award 3.4 Sector specific training for the sector technicians and RAC servicing technicians on theory and practical aspects
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High level meeting conducted • Signed MOUS with resorts (interested resorts) on phase-down of HFC internal plan • Ozone and Climate friendly resort award introduced • 3 capacity building programs conducted
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resorts are encouraged to switch over from HFCs • Partnership with resorts developed • Capacity of the resort technicians increased • Resort managers are aware of the HFC phase-down national activities
Proposed Component 4:	Online Data System
Objective:	Integrate HFC management into existing licensing and data management systems
Target Group:	NOU, Maldives Customs Service, Maldives National Defence Force and Ministry of Economic Development
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 4.1 Update the Makudi information and licensing management system used by Maldives National Defence Force 4.2 Initiation of subcomponent of Makudi information system to include online submission of import permit to the Ministry and Customs by public. 4.3 Integrate HFCs into customs national and HS codes in order to track and monitor the imports of gases and blends covered under the Kigali Amendment 4.4 Strengthen the current processes and methodologies related to collecting, managing and verifying country level data on HFC use
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harmonised HFC database for import and use
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These activities will enable all national stakeholders involved in monitoring of imports to co-ordinate and harmonise their approaches related to HFC import and use. This is then expected to increase the capacity of the country to comply with its reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. This will also allow the importers to submit their forms online and the NOU to provide online approval and an online exchange of data within NOU and Customs.

D. PROPOSED BUDGET

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (USD)
1. Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Analyse the readiness of various sectors to adopt zero ODP and low GWP alternatives, including through feasible and viable technologies for the Maldives and conditions needed for their smooth introduction and adoption (National Consultant + information dissemination)	7,000
	Conduct an analysis of the existing legislative framework related to ozone, climate change and other relevant policy areas to draw the linkages and identify gaps needed for the HFC phase-down and policy coordination (National Consultant + information dissemination)	7,000
	Draft appropriate legal and other policy instruments to domesticate the Kigali Amendment (National Consultant + information dissemination)	3,000
	Stakeholder consultation to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment	4,000
	General and targeted awareness on the provisions of the Kigali Amendment	4,000
	Sub Total	25,000
2. Sensitizing fisheries sector on HFC phase-down and Kigali Amendment	A detail survey of all the marine and land vessels in the fisheries sector for the use of HFC and alternatives and identifying the barriers (field trips+ survey forms+ interviews)	10,000
	Sector specific training for the fisheries sector technicians and RAC servicing technicians on theory and practical aspects	5,000
	Develop technical guidelines on the safety and handling of HFC alternatives	5,000
	Revise the proposed bank loans scheme to include options for promoting HFC alternatives, conduct additional consultation and raise awareness on bank loans (an output being developed through GEF funded low-carbon development project, focusing also on RAC sector) to encourage private companies to switch over to low GWP alternatives	15,000
	Assist companies to come up with an internal plan for switching to low GWP alternatives and to prevent introduction of HFCs in the sector (workshops)	5,000
	Sub Total	40,000
3. Sensitizing tourism sector on HFC phase-down and Kigali Amendment	Conduct a high level meeting for the managers of the resort to inform and discuss the Kigali amendment a way forward	4,000
	Signing with interested resorts on partnering (MOUs) with NOU on phasing down HFCs	4,000
	Initiate the ozone and climate friendly resort award	3,000
	Sector specific training for the sector technicians and RAC servicing technicians on theory and practical aspects	5,000
	Sub Total	16,000
4. Online Data System	Update the <i>Makudi</i> information and licensing management system used by Maldives National Defence Force	2,000
	Initiation of subcomponent of <i>Makudi</i> information system to include online submission of import permit to the Ministry and Customs by public	8,000
	Integrate HFCs into customs national and HS codes in order to track and monitor the imports of gases and blends covered under the Kigali Amendment	2,000

COMPONENT	ACTIVITY	BUDGET (USD)
	Strengthen the current processes and methodologies related to collecting, managing and verifying country level data on HFC use	2,000
	Sub Total	14,000
	Grand Total	95,000*

*This proposed budget includes the funding request submitted by the bilateral cooperating agency (Government of Italy), of which UNEP's share is US \$55,000.

E. IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Resp. entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Yr)	Date of completion (Month/Yr)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
1.1 Analyse the readiness of various sectors to adopt zero ODP and low GWP alternatives, including through feasible and viable technologies for the Maldives and conditions needed for their smooth introduction and adoption (survey on readiness in 3 sectors, consultation workshop and endorsement workshop)	NOU/ local expert	Relevant government Institutions, Importers, RAC technicians and users	Jan 2018	Apr 2018	14,000	Consultant recruited Draft Market and policy overview document available Consultation Workshop conducted Report finalized, stakeholders endorsement gained, Findings disseminated	Market and policy overview to analyse the readiness of the market, draw the practical linkages with policy areas to identify the gaps Recommendations for better policy linkages and coordination
1.2. Conduct an analysis of the existing legislative framework related to ozone, climate change and other relevant policy areas to draw the linkages and identify gaps needed for the HFC phase-down and policy coordination (review and consultation and endorsement workshop as in act 1.1)	NOU/local expert						
1.3. Draft appropriate legal and other policy instruments to domesticate the Kigali Amendment (recruitment of a legal expert)	NOU/legal expert	High-level decision makers, relevant government institutions, private companies, and RAC technicians and users	Mar 2018	Jul 2018	3,000	ToR for legal expert Legal expert recruited Revised draft policy after the consultation workshop (act 1.3)	Completed, and stakeholders endorsed draft of required policy instruments in relation to the Kigali Amendment implementation
1.3 Stakeholder consultation to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment (consultation and endorsement workshop)	NOU	Government Institutions, Importers, RAC technicians and end users	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	4,000	Draft policy package sent for review in advance to the consultation workshop Final policy package sent for stakeholder endorsement in advance to the endorsement workshop	Amended Ozone layer Protection Act
General and targeted awareness to the on the provisions of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	RAC servicing technicians, Importers, Government Institutions, Taxi owners	Jul 2018	Jul 2019	4,000	Printings, design of information on KA policies and measures available for dissemination 2 awareness programs	Information and awareness toolkits in local language

Activities	Resp. entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Yr)	Date of completion (Month/Yr)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Sub-total					25,000		
Component 2: Sensitizing fisheries sector on HFC phase-down and Kigali Amendment							
2.1 A detail survey of all the marine and land vessels in the fisheries sector for the use of HFC and alternatives and identifying the barriers (including a consultation and information workshops)	NOU/ technical expert	Fisheries companies, technicians from fisheries sector, Marine and Land vessel owners and RAC technicians	Jan 2018	Mar 2018	10,000	Consultant recruited Survey questionnaire prepared Draft report ready Consultation and information workshop	Detail report providing information about the vessels, Manuals/videos on best practices
2.2 Sector specific training for the fisheries sector technicians and RAC servicing technicians on theory and practical aspects (3 workshops)	NOU/ trainers	Fisheries companies, technicians from fisheries sector, Marine and Land vessel owners and RAC technicians	Sep 2018	Dec 2019	5,000	Agenda prepared 1 workshop delivered Meeting report 2 and 3 workshop delivered Meeting report	Workshops conducted Technical guideline on the safety and handling of HFC alternatives Technicians awareness level increased on safe handling of HFCs and other alternatives
2.3 Develop technical guidelines on the safety and handling of HFC alternatives	NOU/ technical expert	Fisheries companies, technicians from fisheries sector, Marine and Land vessel owners and RAC technicians	March 2018	Sep 2018	5,000	Draft guidelines Comments on the guidelines provided by NOU, Safety Department and other relevant stakeholders	
2.4 Revise the proposed bank loans scheme to include options for promoting HFC alternatives, conduct additional consultation and raise awareness on bank loans (an output being developed through GEF funded low-carbon development project, focusing also on RAC sector) to encourage private companies to switch over to low GWP alternatives	NOU	Fisheries Companies Fisheries companies, technicians from fisheries sector, Marine and Land vessel owners and RAC technicians	Nov 2018	June 2019	15,000	Proposal for a bank loan scheme from GEN project ready Additional consultation with Ozone Stakeholders conducted Proposal for the inclusion of provisions for the promotion of HFC alternatives Awareness raising activities on bank loans	Bank loans scheme promote HFC alternatives and awareness about possibility to apply for bank loan to switch to low GWP technologies in the sector Beneficiaries aware on the scheme
2.5 Assist companies to come up with an internal plan for switching to low GWP alternatives and to prevent introduction of HFCs in the sector	NOU	Fisheries companies, technicians from fisheries sector, Marine and Land vessel owners and RAC technicians	Apr 2018	Jan 2019	5,000	Companies for assistance identified Plans for transition to low GWP alternatives developed and agreed with CEOs	Developed Workplans for major companies for switching to HFC alternatives Companies encouraged to initiate the HFC phase-down on their own
Sub-total					40,000		
Component 3: Sensitizing tourism sector on HFC phase-down and Kigali Amendment							
3.1 Conduct a high-level forum for the managers of the resort to inform and discuss the Kigali amendment a way forward	NOU	Resort Owners, tourism industry representatives, RAC technicians (Resort and Locals)	Feb 2018	June 2019	4,000	Venue identified Communication material prepared (act. 1.5) Meeting conducted	Report on the outcome of high-level forum Resort owners and other tourist facilities made aware and

Activities	Resp. entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Yr)	Date of completion (Month/Yr)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
							committed to the phase down of HFCs
3.2 Signing with interested resorts on partnering (MOUs) with NOU on phasing down HFCs (possibly during the Forum)					4,000	Interested resorts identified MoU discussed and signed	MOU signed with the interested resorts
3.3 Initiate the ozone and climate friendly resort award (Background work and information dissemination workshop)	NOU	Resort and other tourist facilities' owners, tourism industry representatives	Aug 2018	Sep 2019	3,000	Committee for the award established Guideline for ozone and climate friendly award developed Award information and criteria for award communicated	Ozone and Climate friendly resort award introduced
3.4 Sector specific training for the sector technicians and RAC servicing technicians on theory and practical aspects	NOU	Resort Technicians	June 2018	Jan 2019	5,000	Technical guidelines developed (act 2.3) Trainings conducted Training workshop report	3 capacity building programs
					Sub-total	16,000	
Component 4: Online Data System							
4.1 Update the <i>Makudi</i> information and licensing management system used by Maldives National Defence Force (MNDF)	NOU, Maldives Defence Force	NOU, Maldives Customs Services, Maldives National Defence force, Ministry of Economic Development	Jan 2018	Jan 2019	2,000	Proposal for provisions to update the system made Meeting with MNDF conducted to seek an agreement System updated including HFCs and other alternatives	Harmonised HFC database for import and use
4.2 Initiation of subcomponent of <i>Makudi</i> information system to include online submission of import permit to the Ministry and Customs by public	NOU, Maldives Defence Force	NOU, Maldives Customs Services, Maldives National Defence force, Ministry of Economic Development	Sep 2018	May 2019	8,000	Architecture for the system proposed and agreed System built Online portal for import permit launched	
4.3 Integrate HFCs into customs national and HS codes in order to track and monitor the imports of gases and blends covered under the Kigali Amendment	NOU, Maldives Customs Services	NOU, Maldives Customs Services, Maldives National Defence force, Ministry of Economic Development	Jun 2018	May 2019	2,000	Proposal based on other countries experienced made HS codes for HFC and HFC based equipment Developed and accepted	

Activities	Resp. entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Yr)	Date of completion (Month/Yr)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
4.4. Strengthen the current processes and methodologies related to collecting, managing and verifying country level data on HFC use	NOU, Maldives Customs Services, Maldives Defence Force	NOU, Maldives Customs Services, Maldives National Defence force, Ministry of Economic Development	Jun 2018	Jan 2019	2,000	Gaps and improvements identified and agreed with all relevant stakeholders Awareness program conducted with relevant stakeholders Measures for strengthening data collection in place	
Sub-total					14,000		

F. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPLEMENTATION OF ENABLING ACTIVITIES

The project and the activities outlined in this proposal will be implemented by the National Ozone Unit (NOU) at the Ministry of Environment and Energy. The NOU will be responsible for the overall monitoring of progress and reporting of the project outcomes. This will further generate synergies between the implementation of the HPMP and the activities of the current proposal.

G. STATEMENT BY THE GOVERNMENT AND IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

The Government of Maldives and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in the Government of Mongolia

Submitted by: UN Environment

1. Background

HPMP project got approval in the 63rd meeting of Executive Committee (decision 63/50) for a 35% reduction by 2020 and total phase-out of HCFC consumption by 2030, with a 2.5 per cent servicing tail until 2040. The Government of Mongolia is in the process of implementing the HCFC Phase out Management Plan, approved to achieve complete HCFC phase-out by 2030, and has achieved more than 10% reduction in 2015. Baseline HCFC consumption was 25 MT (1.4 ODP tonnes) and the country reported consumption of 0.45 ODP tonnes in 2016. The implementation of the HPMP is progressing successfully, in accordance with the approved schedule.

“The ODS Alternatives survey in Mongolia” and “CCAC National HFC Inventory and Identification of Opportunities for Introduction of Low-GWP Alternatives for Mongolia” was conducted in 2016.

The total consumption of ODS alternatives were 5340.21 metric tons during 2012-2015, in Mongolia. HFC-134a was 91.1%, R-410A was 4.9%, and other alternative substances were 4%. By consumption of R-744 was 37.7%, R-704 was 59.6%, and other substances were 2.7%. From 2012 to 2015, the total of 5340.2mt of 21 hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and low-GWP alternative had been used for refrigeration (92.3%), air-conditioning (6.8%), aerosols, foam sectors, and fire extinguishers (0.9%) in Mongolia.

Due to the expected increasing in HFCs consumption, the Government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building and related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Mongolia US\$ 95,000.

2. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOA, which is operating under the Ministry of Environment and Tourism. National Ozone Authority, Mongolia is the focal point representing the Government of Mongolia in the agreement on HCFC phase out plan. NOA is responsible of implementing the provisions under the Vienna Convention on protection of the Ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer.

Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established “Board Members for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer”

The National Committee has total of 20 members from related Ministries and Agencies, including National Ozone Authority, Ministry of Environment and Tourism, Ministry of Health

and Sport, Ministry of Mineral Resources and Energy, National Emergency Management Agency, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Statistics Office, Mongolian Agency for Standardization and Metrology, Customs General Administration, General Agency for Specialized Inspection, Ministry of Food, Agriculture and Light Industry, Ministry of Construction and Urban Development, Ministry of Education, Culture and Science, Mongolian Heating, Ventilation, Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Association, and Mongolian Building Material Manufacturers Association. The Chairman of National Committee is Director of NOA.

In addition, NOA has close cooperation with private institution and companies that are dealing with ODS equipment and servicing and for conducting market surveys for ODS in the country, such as General Customs Department (that controls imports of ODS), Mongolian University of Science & Technology (that trains technicians to handle ODS) and Mongolian Refrigeration Association and National Training Centre “Master Skills” which are established under HPMP.

3. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitating an early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for the ratification
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation other relevant policy areas to identify linkages and gaps for better and effective coordination; and necessary policy measures and adjustments needed to implement effectively Kigali Amendment and promote leapfrogging from HPMP to HFC phase-down Analysis of the implications in Mongolia of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment on the market with the view of identifying corrective and enhancing measures. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language; Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat’s briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing copies of each of the translated documents) Drafting the law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process, taking into account the results of the above analysis Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (1 stakeholders’ consultation during the review process and 2 stakeholders’ consultations during the legislation drafting process)
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review reports of policy linkages and gaps and implications with a set of recommendations for effective implementation with KA with strong linkages with other policy areas (Climate Change, Building and Construction, Energy and Energy Efficiency etc.) All necessary documents and legal changes (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment and updated existing ODS frame legislation) submitted to the Parliament and the process of adoption is advanced. Production of information fact sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Competent authorities and all relevant stakeholders including the private sector will be well informed to support the Kigali amendment ratification process by the Parliament. The process for ratification is set up and in motion.

Proposed Component 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishing the foundation for the introduction of HFC alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building capacity of key stakeholders to enable them to address the emerging responsibilities linked to Kigali Amendment and to ensure the necessary foundation of the introduction of alternatives
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOU, Customs, Training centers under MRA in RAC, RAC association, RAC-End users, importers of ODS alternative substances and RAC equipment, and high level officers from competent authorities of Energy, Economy, Customs, Standardization organization and others as appropriate.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Training of NOA with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment, including methodology of new emerging issues on data reporting in CO2 eq tonnes, calculation of baseline for HFC, energy efficiency, safety standards etc. Identifying the needs of servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down that will be used for further planning of the activities related to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs, i.e. natural refrigerants and not-in-kind technologies (this activity will include hiring a consultant, consultative meetings and interviews with the technicians and standard officers organizing round table discussions, identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector, availability of standards etc.) Capacity building for safe use of alternatives of HFC for R&AC technicians through the revision of the existing curriculum and trainings Initiating the process for developing and/or adapting safety and energy efficiency (EE) standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Report of challenges and requirements for introducing low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector side, like training requirement, availability of tools/ equipment, and safety standards, among others. - Upgraded NOU staff knowledge and skills to meet the new responsibilities, particularly to monitor the consumption of HFCs as well as to envisage a streamlined approach to HFC phase-down complementary with the country energy efficiency policy - Service technicians with skills to service HFC alternatives and related equipment and market end users aware of environmental and energy efficiency advantages in the selection of low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technology to RAC equipment - Relevant necessary safety and EE standards identified and process for their adoption initiated.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Main country stakeholders are able to accept the new expected roles due to their understanding of the shifting context, and acquiring confidence by using the opportunities associated to the Kigali Amendment implementation. The capacities of beneficiaries for critical analysis, debate and decision taking on alternative technology are thereby improved.

Proposed Component 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and update a required regulatory package to set up import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives.
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOA, Customs Service, and ODSs alternative importers.

Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive review of national licensing/quota system of ODS's resulting in a proposal for how to address HFCs, and HFOs into the licensing system. • Assisting country customs authorities in developing national custom codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual/pure HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of pure and individual HFCs/alternatives substances. • Assisting country customs authorities in developing national custom codes for HFC based equipment and electric appliances and its alternative substances.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current licensing/quota system updated to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. • Modification of the customs code import/export as well as the risk warning system, in order to avoid that HFCs (pure substances or blends) might enter through more than one tariff position or skipping the licensing system requirement. • Recommendations for further planning of policy measures, technical assistance activities and investment projects for reaching a cost/effective HFCs phase-down.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Ministry of Environment and Tourism and Customs Department are empowered to an effective implementation of HFCs controls once the Kigali Amendment is ratified

4. Budget

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitating early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	28,000
Component 2: Establishing the foundation for the introduction of HFC alternatives	52,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	15,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

5. Implementation plan and budgets allocations

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Proposed Component 1	Facilitate early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment						
1.1 Review and analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation other relevant policy areas to identify linkages and gaps for better coordination; and necessary policy measures and adjustments needed to implement Kigali Amendment effectively and promote leapfrogging from HPMP to HFC phase-down	Local expert /NOA	Line ministries key decision-makers, related policy-makers, ODS importers Industry/ RAC End users, decision makers	January 2018	May 2018	7,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • - Drafting ToR • - Recruiting a technical expert • - Review through consultation • - Final report • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review reports of policy linkages and gaps and implications with a set of recommendations for policy measures for effective implementation with KA with strong linkages with other policy areas (Climate Change, Energy and Energy Efficiency, Building and Construction, etc.) • •
1.2 Analysis of the implications in Mongolia of an early ratification of the Kigali Amendment on the market with the view of identifying corrective and enhancing measures.							
1.3 Translation and editing of the Kigali Amendment into national language; Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	National consultant/NOA	Key policy-makers and legislators, industry decision makers and public at large	January 2018	March 2018	4,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Translation of the documents - Editing and layout 	all necessary documentation to facilitate the understanding of KA and ease its ratification process available in local language
1.4 Drafting the law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process, taking into account the results of the above analysis	NOA	Cabinet members, Parliament members	February 2018	June 2018	5,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Preparing ToR - Recruit a legal consultant - Drafting the law for the adoption and implementation of KA 	The package on the ratification of Kigali amendment finalized and the ratification process in process

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
						<ul style="list-style-type: none"> taking account the results of the policy and implication review - 2nd Consultation workshop - Revision of the law - Submission for ratification 	
1.5 Conducting at least 3 stakeholder consultation meetings to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. (1 st to review the draft of the review and analysis report and 2 and 3 to review the draft legislation and for wider stakeholder outreach)	NOA/ National consultant	Line ministries key decision-makers, related policy-makers, ODS importers Industry/ RAC End users,	March 2018	Oct 2018	12,000	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Summary of the draft report sent for review 2weeks in advance to the workshop - Meeting report and recommendations - draft legislation sent 2-weeks in advance to the meeting - Meetings reports 	The preparation process for KA ratification received all relevant inputs from concerned stakeholders. All stakeholder well informed of KA and its implications
<i>Subtotal</i>					<u>28,000</u>		
Proposed Component 2	Establishing the foundation for the introduction of HFC						
2.1 Training of NOU with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali amendment, including methodology of new emerging issues on data reporting in CO2 eq tonnes, calculation of baseline for HFC, energy efficiency, safety standards etc.	UN or bilateral agency	NOA staffs	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	5,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Venue identified - Training conducted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgraded NOU staff knowledge and skills to meet the new responsibilities, particularly to monitor the consumption of HFCs as well as to envisage a streamlined approach to HFC phase-down complementary with the country energy efficiency policy

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
2.2 Identifying the needs of servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down that will be used for further planning of the activities related to adopt low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs, i.e. natural refrigerants and not-in-kind technologies, including the consultation workshop	National consultant/NOA	Training centers under MRA in RAC, RAC association, RAC-End users, importers of ODS alternative substances and RAC equipment, and Energy, Procurement, Customs Standardization organization and others as appropriate	May 2018	Sep 2018	5,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruitment of an expert to undertake the review - Draft review produced - Consultative meeting or round table discussion organized - Meeting report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report of challenges and requirements for introducing low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector, like training requirement, availability of tools/equipment, and safety standards, among others.
2.3 Capacity building for safe use of alternatives of HFC for R&AC technicians and larger end-users through the revision of the existing curriculum and trainings (at least 10 trainings) and 1 round table discussion on ozone – climate friendly alternatives RAC larger end users	NOA/National training center "Master Skills" under MRA and Institute of technology	RAC technicians (formal and informal) RAC association, RAC-End users, importers of ODS alternative substances and RAC equipment, and Energy, Procurement, Customs Standardization organization and others as appropriate	March 2018	Oct 2019	30,000.00	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Existing training programme revised - Organized 10 training for R&AC technicians - 1 roundtable table organized - Training Report with recommendations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Service technicians with skills to service HFC alternatives and related equipment and market end users aware of environmental and energy efficiency advantages in the selection of low-GWP and zero-GWP alternative technology to RAC equipment

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
2.4 Initiating the process for developing and/or adapting safety and energy efficiency (EE) standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards	National consultant/ NOA	Standardization Agency, Energy Commission, RAC industries, technician, end-users, consumers	December 2017	December 2018	12,000	- recruitment of a technical expert - Review o baseline and identification of gaps - technical committees formed for development and adoption of relevant standards	Relevant necessary safety and EE standards identified and process for their adoption initiated.
<i>Subtotal</i>					<u>52,000.00</u>		
Proposed Component 3	Article 4B licensing & Reporting						
Comprehensive review of local licensing/quota system of ODS alternatives and based-products and equipment	NOA/ consultant, Customs General Administration	NOA/Customs, Department of MET, ODS and Equipment importers, servicing sector	Jan 2019	Jun 2019	6,000.00	- recruitment of a technical expert - taking stock of the proposed legislation and proposal for HFC quota system model	Current licensing/quota system updated to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Assisting country customs authorities in developing national custom codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends), in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual	NOA/ consultant, Customs General Administration	NOA/Customs, Department of MET,ODS and Equipment importers, servicing sector	Jan 2019	June 2019	9,000.00	- recruitment of technical expert, - review of existing experience - proposal for modification in customs code - proposal for HS codes for HFCs and ODS alternatives based-products and equipment.	Modification of the customs code import/export as well as the risk warning system, in order to avoid that HFCs (pure substances or blends) might enter through more than one tariff position or skipping the licensing system requirement.
Assisting country customs authorities in developing national custom codes for HFC and alternatives to HFC based equipment and electric appliances and its alternative substances	NOA/ Customs General Administration	NOA/Customs, Department of MET,ODS and Equipment importers, servicing sector	Jan 2019	Jan 2019			
					<i>Subtotal</i>	<u>15,000.00</u>	
					Grand total	95,000.00	

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

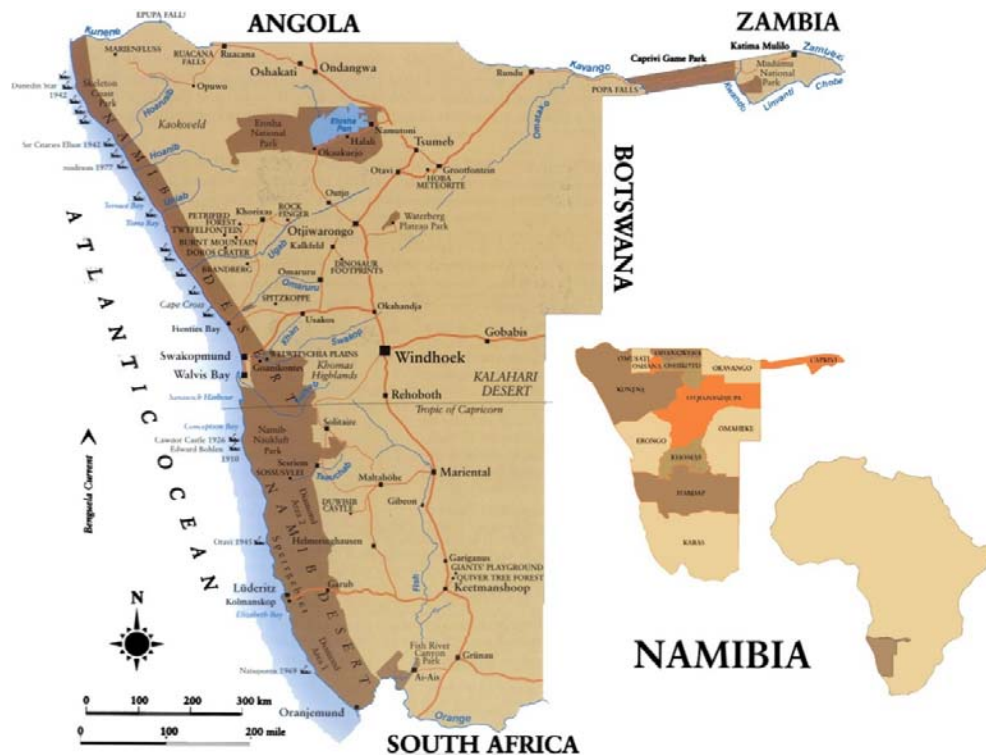
The Government of Mongolia and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
September 16, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Namibia
Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit
Namibia-Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME
Development



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in NAMIBIA

Background

Namibia as a party to the Montreal Protocol has been implementing various programmes on the phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances including the Hydrochloroflourocarbon Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP). The HPMP is a special project for Namibia to phase out the consumption of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) during the period of 2012 – 2020. The Government of Namibia has successfully implemented the first stage of the HPMP and is in compliance to the 2013 and 2015 HCFC phase-out targets under the Montreal Protocol. In 2016, Namibia consumed 3.76 ODP tones of HCFCs which is more than 50% reduction as compared to its baseline of 8.4 ODP tones.

Through the implementation of HPMP activities, Namibia has strengthened the capacity of Customs Officers and RAC technicians through trainings and provision of toolkits. Five refrigerant identifiers were procured and distributed to Customs Officers stationed at the borders. A customs handbook was developed and distributed. Awareness materials including Refrigerant posters were also developed and distributed to facilitate easy identification of controlled ODS. Furthermore, the NOU has been promoting the adoption of low GWP alternative technologies including natural refrigerants. Demonstration projects on use of natural refrigerants especially R290 in air-conditioners have been in the country.

Despite the effort by Government on promoting the adoption of low GWP in the RAC sector, consumption of HFCs and their blends continued to increase in recent time in Namibia. This has prompted the Government of Namibia to implement interventions that will enable the country phase-down use of HFCs in a coordinated manner. Based on decision 79/46 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, Namibia is requesting funding to implement enabling activities for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The ratification of the amendment will enable Namibia to prepare and implement legal instruments for effective phase-down of HFCs.

Institutional arrangements for the implementation of enabling activities.

The NOU is a functional unit within the Directorate of Industrial Development in the Ministry of Industrialization, Trade and SME Development, which has been mandated by the government of the Republic of Namibia to implement the Montreal Protocol. It is housed under the Directorate of Industrial Development, Industrial Planning Unit and as such the office receives full administrative support from the Ministry just like any unit/government institutions i.e. salary for the Ozone Officer, transport, office space etc. This is schematically illustrated in Figure 1 below.

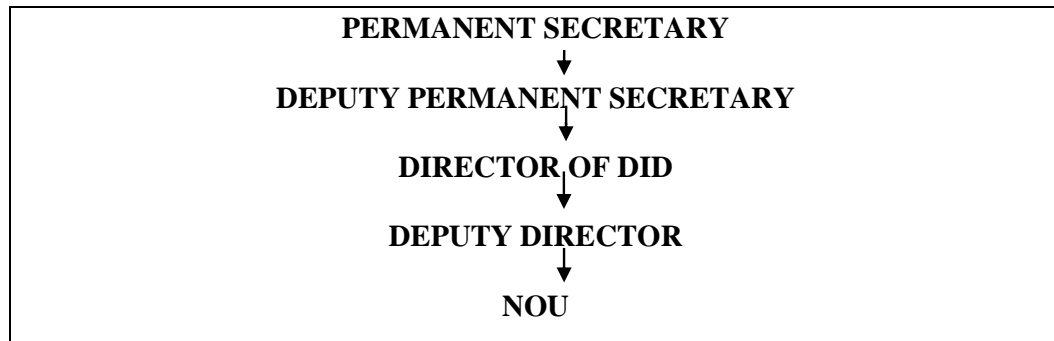


Figure 1: Institutional arrangements

The NOU operates under the direct supervision of the Deputy Director for Industrial Planning, Policy and Development. The Assistant Officer is paid from the Institutional Strengthening Project which is funded by the Multilateral Fund through the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme.

Table 1: Key stakeholders and their roles

Key Stakeholder	Role
National Ozone Unit	Obtains implementation guidance from UNEP, organizes Stakeholder workshops, and advertises media briefings, writing reports and submission of amendments to cabinet.
Ministry of Finance Customs and excise division	Providing data on imports, participates in stakeholder workshops and in amendment reviews.
Namibia Institute of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (NIRAC)	Providing data on imports, participates in stakeholder workshops
Standard Assessment and Certification Council of the Namibia Training Authority	Implement a certification scheme for the Refrigeration technicians
Importers	Providing data on imports and usages, participates in stakeholder workshops
Vocational training Centers	Train Technicians, participates in stakeholder workshops
Parliament of Namibia	Review the Kigali amendment and Gazettes it

The Key Stakeholders are the Refrigeration and Air conditioning industry with some companies being represented by the Namibia Institute of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (NIRAC); Vocational Training Centers; Other Government Ministries such as Ministry of Fisheries and Marine Resources; Ministry of Works and Transport; Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Health and Social Services; Ministry of Agriculture, Water and Forestry; Ministry of Environment and Tourism and the Parliament of Namibia.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To provide an extensive understanding of the Kigali Amendment and its provisions by policy makers and parliamentarians to enable early ratification.
Target Group:	Policy makers, Members of Parliament, RAC Technicians, RAC importers / distributors, relevant government Ministries,
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Conduct analysis of existing Ozone and Climate Policy and legislation(consultant services) (ii) Conduct national stakeholder consultative process to facilitate the ratification of the amendment(national workshops) (iii) RAC technology projection and impact analysis (consultant services) (iv) Awareness raising to policy makers and other relevant key stakeholders on the ratification of Kigali amendments and its benefits (production of information materials, outreach activities)
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Ozone and climate policies aligned to allow for implementation of the Kigali amendment (ii) At least 4 national consultative workshops organized (iii) Report on RAC technology projection and impact analysis prepared (iv) Policy makers and parliamentarians supportive of Kigali Amendment ratification

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity building and Training for HFC alternatives
Objective	To assess and understand training needs of Enforcement agencies, RAC training institutes and suppliers of HFCs to facilitate adoption of low GWP technologies
Target Group:	Customs and other enforcement officers, RAC Technicians, NOU
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Assessment of training needs for servicing sector to adopt HFC alternatives (consultant services, consultative meetings) (ii) RAC informative workshops on safe use of HFC alternatives (consultant services, workshops)

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iii) Capacity building for NOU on monitoring trade on HFCs (training session for NOU, consultant services) (iv) Identify HFC alternative technologies markets(consultant services)
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Report on the training needs for the servicing sector produced (ii) At least 2 informative workshops organized for RAC technicians (iii) At least one training session for NOU organized (iv) Report on HFC alternative technologies markets

Proposed Component 3:	Review of Article 4B: licensing and reporting systems
Objective	To establish an effective regulatory framework for controlling and monitoring HFC trade
Target Group:	Customs and other Enforcement Officers, Importers, Technicians, Other Users of HFCs
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Review of existing licensing system of controlled substances and products (consultant services) (ii) Development of electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products (consultant services) (iii) Sensitize enforcement officers and other key stakeholders on the revised licensing system(training sessions)
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Licensing system is reviewed and HFC and HFC blends are included (ii) Electronic reporting system is established and operational (iii) At least 2 training workshops for NOU and key enforcement officers on revised licensing system

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
(i) Conduct analysis of existing Ozone and Climate Policy and legislation - An ozone and climate policy expert will be engaged to work with the NOU and come up with the policy document	10,000.00
(ii) Conduct national stakeholder consultative process to facilitate the ratification of the amendment- 4 consultative workshops for stakeholders	20,000.00

(iii) RAC technology projection and impact analysis (consultant services to carry out the analysis)	5,000.00
(iv) Awareness raising to policy makers and other relevant key stakeholders on the ratification of Kigali amendments and its benefits (One awareness workshop and production of information materials, outreach activities)	20,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	55,000.00
Component 2: Capacity Building and awareness on HFC alternatives	
(i) Assessment of training needs for servicing sector	10,000.00
(ii) RAC informative workshop on safe use of HFC alternatives	10,000.00
(iii) Capacity building for NOU and enforcement officers on monitoring trade on HFCs.	5,000.00
(iv) Identify HFC alternative technologies markets	10,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	35,000.00
Component 3: Review of Article 4B: licensing system and reporting	
(i) Review of existing licensing system of controlled substances and products to incorporate HFCs and HFC based products- Engagement of national and international expert to assist the NOU. Need for a wide stakeholder consultation through workshops	15,000.00
(ii) Development of electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products- The NOU does not have expertise in this area so a National IT consultant will be engaged to assist the NOU and the reporting tools will be pilot tested.	15,000.00
(iii) Sensitize enforcement officers and other key stakeholders on the revised licensing system- Three workshops will be held for customs and other enforcement officers at major ports of entry and one for clearing agents and imports	30,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	60,000.00
Total in (USD) without PSC	USD 150,000-00

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Conduct analysis of existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	July 2018	10,000	Consultancy report	Existing ozone and climate legislation is changed to allow implementation of Kigali Amendment
Conduct national consultative process to facilitate ratification of Amendment	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	July 2018	20,000	Meeting Report	4 consultative workshops conducted
RAC technology projection and impact analysis	NOU	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC -users	June 2018	September 2018	5,000	RAC technology and impact analysis report	Report on RAC technology projection and impact analysis prepared.
Awareness raising to policy makers and other relevant key stakeholders on the ratification of Kigali amendments and its benefits	NOU	Policy makers/Parliamentarians, Ministers, Directors	January 2018	December 2018	20,000.00	Workshop reports,	Instrument of ratification
Component 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and their alternative technologies							
Assessment of training needs for servicing sector	NOU	RAC sector	June 2018	December 2018	10,000	Training needs report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct RAC informative workshop on safe use of HFC alternatives	NOU	RAC sector	January 2019	June 2019	10,000	Workshop report	2 informative workshops on safe use of HFC alternatives conducted
Capacity building for NOU on monitoring trade on HFCs	NOU	NOU	June 2018	December 2018	5,000	Training report	One training to enhance capacity of NOU on monitoring HFCs trade conducted

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Identify HFC alternative technologies markets	NOU	Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	January 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	Report on HFC alternative technology markets produced.
Component 3: Review of Article 4B: licensing and reporting systems							
Review existing licensing system of controlled substances and products	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector, enforcement agencies	June 2018	June 2019	15,000	Consultancy report	Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included
Development of electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances	NOU	Importers/ exporters, customs Department	June 2018	June 2019	15,000	Consultancy report	Electronic registry of all controlled substances established and operational
Sensitize enforcement officers and other key stakeholders on the revised licensing system	NOU	Customs Department, Standards Agencies, Government Ministries	January 2019	June 2019	30,000	Workshop reports	2 sensitization workshops for NOU and other key stakeholders on revised licensing system conducted.
Total in (USD) without PSC					150,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

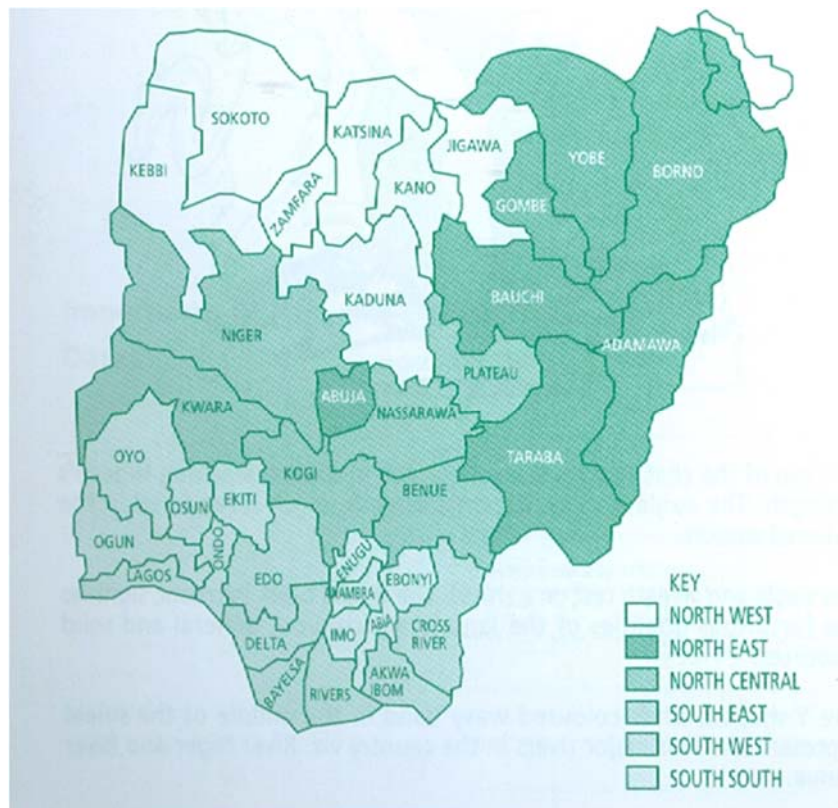
The Government of Namibia and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
September 15, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: NIGERIA
Local Executing Authority: NATIONAL OZONE OFFICE,
FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in NIGERIA

Background

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund at its 79th meeting (3-7 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand) adopted decision 79/46 related to enabling activities for Article 5 countries. The decision invites countries to propose projects to facilitate and support their early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

Also, the country has started the process for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the MP and hopes to be amongst the countries that early ratifies the amendment.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Nigeria is a party to both the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, both of which were ratified on 31st October 1988, and came into force on 1st January 1989. The Country also ratified the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments to the Protocol on 23rd July 2001 and the Beijing Amendment on 26th February 2004. Nigeria also played key role in the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the MP. All of these made Nigeria to set up the Institutional and Regulatory Frameworks for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and also to establish a base for the KA.

The Designated National Authority for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer is the Federal Ministry of Environment. Other relevant agencies for the Protocol's implementation include the National Environmental Standards and Regulations Enforcement Agency (NESREA); National Agency for Food and Drug Administration and Control (NAFDAC); the Nigerian Customs Service (NCS); the Standards Organisation of Nigeria (SON); and the Consumer Protection Council (CPC).

The Federal Ministry of Environment is the statutory institution responsible for the management of hazardous chemicals in Nigeria. The Ministry derives its statutory powers from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) Act 58 of 30 December 1988, with the assumption of the powers of the Federal Environmental Protection Agency (FEPA) in 1999 when the Agency was scrapped. The Act conferred on the Agency, and now, by extension, the Federal Ministry of Environment that replaced it, the responsibility for the protection and development of the environment, biodiversity conservation and sustainable development of Nigeria's natural resources in general.

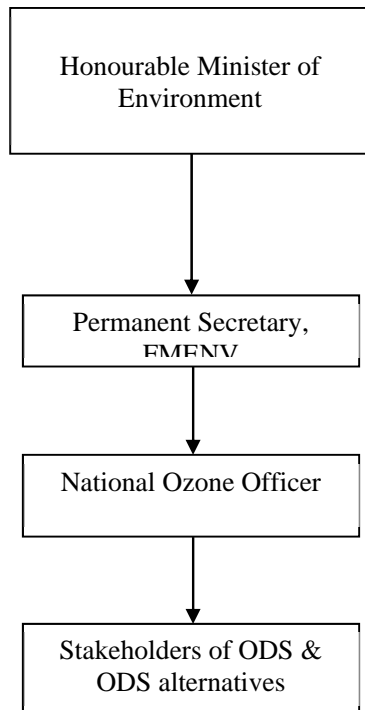
The NOO is located in the Department of Pollution Control and Environmental Health and reports directly to the Director who is the head of department. The Director reports to the Permanent Secretary who is the professional head of the Ministry. The Permanent Secretary is responsible to the Honourable Minister, who is the political head of the Ministry. The Honourable Minister is a member of the Federal Executive Council Chaired by Mr. President. The council meets weekly and through this process, environmental issues including Ozone

Layer Protection are discussed when necessary. There is also a National Council on Environment that has Commissioners of Environment from all 36 states of the Federation including the Federal Capital Territory, as members. The Minister of Environment is the Chairman of this body that meets annually. The process ensures that relevant issues relating to Ozone Layer protection get to the State level. Other subject/sector related interministerial committees are set up when necessary. The Minister and Top Management also meet with the Senate and House Committees on Environment when necessary.

The NOO also relates with Industrial Associations such as the National Association of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Practitioners (NARAP), which has a wide coverage area across the 36 state of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory and plays a key advisory role on technical issues in the Refrigeration Service Sector. The Office also interacts with Chemical Regulatory Agencies, particularly the Nigerian Customs Service (NCS) and the National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration (NAFDAC) as well as Chemical Importers, on issues relating to monitoring imports of ODS through licensing and Quota systems as well as Data verification.

The NOO is headed by the National Ozone Officer who has a responsibility to brief the Hon. Minister and Top Management of the Ministry on the status of implementation of the Montreal Protocol on a quarterly basis. Some professional staff of pollution control department are posted to the NOO to assist the National Ozone Officer in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Nigeria. The flow diagram of the institutional arrangement is shown in figure 1 below

Figure 1: Institutional arrangements of the ODS phase out programme.



In addition, other government agencies also play significant roles in the activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Nigeria, in particular in data collection and monitoring of import and export of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and generally in the operation of the licensing system. These organizations include the National Agency for Food and Drug Administration (NAFDAC) and the National Customs Service (NCS).

Nigeria will try to meet its obligation on enabling activities under the KA through institutional arrangements that take advantage of close collaboration between relevant agencies mentioned above and putting their enabling legislations to good use to achieve a common purpose. The collaborative efforts are coordinated through the National Ozone Office within the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv).

Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To raise awareness amongst stakeholders on the need to ratify the Kigali Amendment at the earliest possible time.
Target Group:	Relevant government agencies, HFC importers& distributors, RAC associations, RAC technicians,etc
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Analysis of existing policy and regulatory framework for HFCs (b) Awareness raising to members of parliament of the Federal Republic of Nigeria on benefits of ratification of the Kigali Amendment (c) Assisting in the drafting of Kigali ratification documents (d) Stakeholders consultation meetings and awareness programmes to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (e) Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis (f) RAC technology projection and analysis
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Desk study completed; Legislative acts drafted/amended to include HFC phase-down control measures (b) One Consultative workshop/seminar to members of parliament on benefits of ratification of the Kigali Amendment (c) Kigali ratification document drafted (d) At least 5 stakeholders' consultation meetings organized (e) Report on the framework for data collection and analysis (f) RAC technology projection report prepared and disseminated
Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives
Objective	To build capacity of HFC stakeholders and policy makers for adoption of HFC refrigerants

Target Group:	Nigeria Customs, RAC technicians and associations, Ozone Officers, Enforcement agents
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training needs assessment of customs on effective monitoring of HFCs importation. (b) Training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives (c) Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down (d) Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country (e) Production of training needs assessment and HFC alternatives markets reports
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for Customs and other regulatory agencies (b) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives (c) Report on Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down, at least 3 meetings/consultations workshops (d) Report on Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country (e) All above reports produced, printed and disseminated
Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	To update ODS legislation, incorporate Customs Codes for HFCs and Quota System to facilitate monitoring of HFCs importation and Develop ODS Alternatives Data Hub
Target Group:	Chemical Regulatory Agencies - Nigeria Customs Service, National Agency for Food & Drugs Administration & Control
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Comprehensive review of National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and based-products (b) Extracting new Customs Codes from WTO/WCO and incorporating them into the new regulations (c) Support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products (d) Consultative meetings with Customs and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling HFC imports
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) National licensing system is reviewed and recommendations are made on how to integrate HFC, HFC blends and HFC containing products and equipment (report prepared) (b) New regulations have updated customs codes based on WTO/WCO system; if needed, national customs codes are developed (c) Electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products is developed and operational

	(d) At least 2 consultative meetings and 3 workshops/seminars on monitoring and controlling HFC imports
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
(a) Analysis of existing policy and regulatory framework for HFCs- Engagement of a National Consultant to undertake a desk study	15,000.00
(b) Awareness raising to members of parliament on benefits of ratification of the Kigali Amendment	20,000.00
(c) Assisting in the drafting of Kigali ratification documents – The NOU with advice from a legal drafting expert	25,000.00
(d) Stakeholders consultation meetings and awareness programmes to facilitate the ratification process at the national level – This will be done through workshops hence workshop facilitators will be engaged to capture proceedings and present recommendations	25,000.00
(e) Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis – Engagement of a National Consultant	10,000.00
(f) RAC technology projection and analysis- Engagement of a National Consultant	5,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	100,000.00
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives	
1. Training needs assessment of customs officers on effective monitoring of HFCs importation –Engagement of an International Expert to work with National Customs Expert	25,000.00
2. Training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives Engagement of a National Refrigeration Expert to work with the NOU and the RAC Association	15,000.00
3. Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down – Engagement of an International Expert	15,000.00
4. Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country – Engagement of International and National Experts	20,000.00
5. Production of training needs assessment reports and HFC alternatives market – Design, lay out and printing costs for the document	
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	90,000.00
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	
(a) Comprehensive review of National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and based-products – Engagement of a National Consultant	10,000.00
(b) Extracting new Customs Codes from WTO/WCO and incorporating them into the new regulations- Tariff Expert to work with the NOU in consultation with a Legal drafting expert	15,000.00
(c) Support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products –IT expert to work with the NOU	10,000.00
	25,000.00

Activities	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
(d) Consultative meetings with Customs and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling HFC imports- Conducting workshops and seminars	
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	60,000.00
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	250,000.00

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Analysis of existing policy and regulatory framework for HFCs	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	July 2018	15,000	Consultancy report	Existing legislative Acts amended to include HFC phase down control measures.
Awareness raising to members of parliament of benefits of ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	Members of Parliament, Ministers	January 2018	December 2018	20,000.00	Workshop Report	Instrument of ratification
Assisting in the drafting of Kigali ratification documents – The NOU with advice from a legal drafting expert	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	July 2018	25,000	Kigali Amendment ratification documents	Kigali ratification document drafted
Stakeholder consultations meeting and awareness programmes to facilitate early ratification of the Amendment	NOU	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC - users	June 2018	September 2018	25,000	Workshop reports	At least 5 stakeholder consultations meetings organized

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Modeling the framework for data collection and analysis	NOU	RAC sector	January 2018	June 2019	10,000	Data collection tools	Report on the framework for data collection and analysis
RAC technology projection and analysis	NOU	RAC sector	January 2018	June 2019	5,000		RAC technology projection and analysis report prepared and disseminated
Component 2: Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives							
Training needs assessment of customs on effective monitoring of HFCs importation	NOU	Customs Officers and other enforcement Officers	June 2018	December 2018	25,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for customs and other regulatory agencies
Training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	January 2019	June 2019	15,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment of RAC on safe use of HFC alternatives
Training needs assessment of the NOU	NOU	NOU	June 2018	December 2018	15,000	Training report/consultation reports	Report on training needs assessment for NOU and at least 3 meetings / consultations conducted
Identification of HFC alternative technologies markets within and outside the country	NOU	Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	January 2018	June 2019	15,000	Consultancy report	Report on identification of HFC refrigerants and their alternative markets produced.
Production of training needs assessment reports and HFC alternatives market	NOU	Training Centres, Colleges, Universities, RAC association	January 2018	June 2019	20,000	All reports prepared	Reports printed and disseminated

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing and Reporting							
Comprehensive review of National licensing system of controlled substances and products	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector, enforcement agencies	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included
Extracting new Customs Codes from WTO/WCO and incorporating them into the new regulations	NOU	Customs Officers	January 2018	June 2019	15,000	National Customs codes in place	New regulations have updated customs codes based on WTO/WCO system.
Support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances	NOU	Importers/ exporters, customs Department	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances established and operational
Consultative meetings with Customs and other enforcement officers and other key stakeholders on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products	NOU	Customs Department, Standards Agencies, Government Ministries	January 2019	June 2019	25,000	Workshop reports	At least 2 consultative meetings and 3 workshops/seminars on monitoring and control of HFCs conducted.
Total in (USD) without PSC					250,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Nigeria and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in the Republic of Palau

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

12 September 2017

Prepared by:

**National Ozone Unit, EQPB (Palau) & UN
Environment, OzonAction**

For Submission of :

80th ExCom

I. Background

The Republic of Palau became Party of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (MP) in 2001 and had acceded to the Protocol's four amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and the Beijing Amendments. The Palau National Ozone Unit is placed in the Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB), Government of Palau. The EQPB has been working closely with the UN Environment's OzonAction Branch to fulfill its obligations under the Montreal Protocol for phase-out of ODSs. The UN Environment has been instrumental for Palau to receive technical and financial assistance for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the Palau HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). At present the Government of Palau through its National Ozone Unit (NOU) is at present undertaking activities that would maintain compliance of the HCFC phase-out targets for 2015 and 2020. The country has put in place the required regulations, import controls, monitoring systems, reporting mechanism, institutional framework and awareness as per its HPMP. To further strengthen and institutionalization of ODS & ODS alternative trade control and monitoring, Palau has recently undertaken steps to:

- Ban of ODS based equipments.
- Regulation that ensure strict quota issuance of HCFCs and ensure that only service sector is using ODS which are pre-approved.
- Strengthen iPIC information sharing and monitoring.
- Refresher training for Customs officers on Montreal Protocol related enforcement mechanisms. eg. Training on updated HS Codes , New Refrigerants , illegal trade etc.
- Conduct best practices training for RAC service sector and support the establishment of a formal RAC service sector association in Palau.
- National Outreach and Awareness campaigns for a larger stakeholder support.

The Republic of Palau actively supports the HFC Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as decided during the 28th Meeting of Parties. Demonstrating its commitment to combating climate change and ozone layer protection, the Republic of Palau has ratified the Kigali HFC Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 29 August 2017 and the instrument of ratification has been deposited with the UN treaty section.

The MLF ExCom decision 79/46 related to enabling activities that invites Article 5 countries to propose projects to facilitate and support their early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial national level systems that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment. Pursuant to the decision 79/46 of the ExCom, Palau had sent a request letter to the UN Environment, OzonAction to partner and support the enabling activities for Kigali Amendment.

At present, the Government of Palau is considering taking stock of the process and information required for to be ready for compliance of the Kigali Amendment enforcement era. In this regard, the Palau NOU would need technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund for undertaking the following activities to enable early Kigali Amendment ratification:

- Review & update of the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. Assess the broader stakeholder network and partnership to be developed that would be pertinent to HFC phase-down obligations post Kigali Amendment. For instance, mapping of institutions, functions and proposed partnership to promote energy efficiency and safety along with the promotion of low GWP technologies.
- Stakeholder meetings with other relevant government agencies, service sector, industry etc. important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- National Strategies or Action Plans that would actualize the vision of Kigali Amendment for HFC phase-down whilst keeping the aspects of energy efficiency and safety.
- Communication & Awareness strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali amendment.

Palau NOU recently conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment, which was a crucial exercise to understand the import and servicing use trends of ODS alternatives. Furthermore, the survey was important to understand the technology trends and capacity building that could be crucial to the success of the Montreal Protocol in Palau in the future. The ODS alternative survey is a useful reference point to understand the market trend & data for ODS alternative technologies, which also includes HFCs.

The Government of Palau would need to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs. The establishments of these systems are a pre-requisite for countries before the entry into force of the Kigali Amendment. Therefore, the Government of Palau would require assistance for development of the aforementioned systems from the UN Environment, given the longstanding partnership for HPMP. Some of the activities that would be required for the establishment of HFC based licensing and control systems are:

- Review & Assess present ODS licensing, permit & quota systems, data recording and monitoring mechanism and the additional requirements to include ODS alternatives.
- Review of institutional framework that would be involved in the implementation of HFC licensing, trade control, monitoring and reporting.
- Proposals for HFC licensing, trade control, monitoring and reporting in Palau.
- Regulations & Legislatives that enforce HFC trade control, licensing, monitoring and reporting in Palau.
- Awareness raising amongst enforcement stakeholders.

The enabling activities are an important step towards preparing Palau for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the necessary national processes to be establish before its entry into force.

II. Institutional arrangements for implementation of Palau Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project.

For undertaking such enabling activities, the Government of Palau has requested the UN Environment to support in the development project proposals with reference to the 79th ExCom decision 79/46 on enabling activities for HFC Kigali Amendment. The focal agency for implementing the Kigali Amendment enabling activities in the Palau would be the EQPB. This project proposal is developed with the support of UN Environment, OzonAction and the Palau NOU (EQPB). The NOU also seeks the support of UN Environment for implementing the components of the enabling activities project. The UN Environment (Bangkok Office) and the Palau NOU would be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment (Bangkok & Paris Office) would provide the necessary support to the Palau NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

The enabling activity is very important to the country in order to be prepared for the HFC phase-down period. At present, the Palau NOU is very lean in its structure and is occupied with implementing activities related to the HCFC phase-out compliance in the country. Therefore, given that enabling activities would require review and strengthening of systems, comprehensive national strategies and new stakeholder engagement platforms, the NOU would be depending on hiring of experts/consultants to carry out specialized activities and also technical assistance from UN environment. Palau NOU faces a lack of capacity and skilled personnel to undertake the enabling activities, which is a common barrier in the Pacific Island Countries. Furthermore, the costs of travel are very high in Palau given the large inter island distances. The financial assistance received under the enabling activity framework would be crucial for successful implementation of the project. The funding would enable the NOU to undertake expert assessments & strategy papers, training workshops, stakeholder engagement and awareness outreach that would not be possible with the present resources and capacity of the Palau NOU.

The NOU would also seek the guidance and inputs of the relevant government stakeholders that would be important for Kigali Amendment compliance in the future. Furthermore, government agencies that are in charge of energy efficiency, standards and climate change would also be consulted to promote energy efficient and climate friendly technologies in line with obligations of the Kigali Amendment. In addition to the wide range of government agency involvement, it would be prudent for the objective of the project that the private sector, equipment importers, industry and RAC service sector are included in the project component activities and stakeholder workshops. The list of stakeholder that would be involved in the project is given in Table I below.

Table-I: List of National Stakeholders for the Palau Enabling Activity Project

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Environmental Quality Protection Board (EQPB)	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency
Bureau of Customs and Border Protection (BCBP)	Government	Customs
Bureau of Planning and Statistics	Government	Statistics
EQPB, Energy Office, Division of Fire and Rescue, and Palau Public Utilities Corporation (PPUC)	Government	Standards
Division of Transportation under the Bureau of Commercial Development	Government	Marine Vessels & Land Transport/Vehicles
Western Caroline Trading Corp., Mason's Hardware, Jezrrae, Hanpa International Development Corp. and Refrigeration/Air-	Service Sector/Industry	RAC Importers & Service sector

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
condition Industries and Technicians Association of Palau (RAC IT AP)		
Energy Office and PPUC	Government	Energy Efficiency
Climate Change Office	Government	Climate Change
Attorney General Office and EQPB	Government	Legislations & Regulations
Bureau of Marine Resource, Customs, Division of Marine Development and Division of Transportation	Government	Fisheries /Ports Authority
Bureau of Public Service Systems; Division of Property and Supply	Government	Public Procurement /Finance Ministry
Bureau of Tourism	Government	Construction & Urban Development
Bureau of Public Works	Government	Tourism

The Palau NOU has limited number of staff and are mostly involved with the IS and HPMP activities. The funds requested for the enabling activities would enable the Palau NOU to hire the requisite consultants/experts for the implementation of the project. The Palau NOU would rely on support of the UN Environment for the identification, procurement and management of the allocated personnel and resources for the project. The Palau NOU would provide the necessary national level administrative, logistical and personnel support for the project implementation in close coordination with the UN Environment.

III. Components proposed for Palau Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project:

As stated earlier, the Palau Kigali amendment enabling activity project would have components that would support the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment in Palau and fulfill the initial obligations of the Kigali Amendment as set out under decision XVIII/2 para 20 of the Meeting of Parties. The main project components proposed are as follows:

- I. National Strategies for Kigali Amendment & Sensitization Workshops
- II. Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- III. Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
- IV. Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Sensitization Workshops & National Strategies for Kigali Amendment
Objective	The Government of Palau has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and has deposited the instrument of ratification with the UN. Palau is one of the first few countries to ratify the Kigali Amendment and this landmark political action undertaken by Palau shows its commitment towards climate protection. The Government of Palau would need to undertake sensitization workshops related to the Kigali Amendment across various stakeholders in order to get a greater commitment towards the compliance era. These stakeholders would need to understand the importance and benefit of the Kigali Amendment. Furthermore, they would need to also understand their role during the preparatory phase and implementation phase of the obligations of the Kigali Amendment. In this regard, this project component would facilitate the organization of stakeholder workshops that would be required for the building a consensus amongst government agencies that would be crucial for Kigali Amendment implementation. The stakeholder workshops would identify, sensitize and participate the relevant government agencies, importers and

	<p>service technicians on the aspects of the Kigali HFC amendments and their respective roles. This would provide the Palau NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders that would be important for Montreal Protocol implementation in the future. For instance , the stakeholder workshop would sensitize traditional partners such as customs and service technicians on the need to strengthening aspects of HFCs and also further involve agencies such as marine department , transportation etc. that are not as engaged in the present. In addition, these workshops would also provide a platform for exchange of ideas and feedback on improving the present policies, trade controls, monitoring and reporting mechanisms for controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol including HFCs.</p> <p>The project component-I would also assist the Palau NOU to develop a National strategy /policy framework paper that would encompass the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. Furthermore, this National Strategy Paper for Kigali HFC Amendment would provide the inter-governmental framework and also delineate the various agencies and their roles that have linkages with HFC phase-down in Palau. The strategy paper would also envisage the action plans with cross-cutting thematic areas that promote alternatives that are energy efficiency, ozone & climate friendly.</p>
Target Group:	<p>The target group under the project component – I is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change, green public procurement, marine vessels, fisheries, ports authority etc. • Importers & Retailers. • RAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers.
Description of activities of Project Component-I	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-I is are:</p> <p>National Kigali Strategy Paper & National Stakeholders Workshop for the Kigali Amendment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify wide range of stakeholders that would be involved with the Kigali Amendment preparatory and implementation phase. • Sensitize the stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Feedback/Inputs in the National Strategies & Implementation system for Montreal Protocol compliance. • Develop draft Palau National Strategy paper for Kigali Amendment. • Consultation Workshops regarding the National
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 Sensitization Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Draft Palau National Strategy Paper for Kigali Amendment. • At least 1 national stakeholders workshop for Kigali Amendment National Strategy and feedback.
Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-II supports MoP decision XVIII/1 & XVIII/2 of with regards to Article 4B of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which requests parties to establish a HFC licensing, trade control, monitoring and reporting system by 1 January 2019 or within 3 months of date of entry of Kigali amendment. The Palau ODS alternative survey was an important exercise where it was found the need to strengthen trade control, licensing system, data recording, monitoring and reporting of non-ODS based refrigerants and appliances. Palau has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS, in addition, there are several regulations</p>

	<p>established that restrict the import of ODS refrigerants and ODS based RAC equipments. This mechanism now is required to include HFC based refrigerants and systems. Palau would need to further its present system towards a stronger and more holistic licensing and reporting mechanism to ensure that the data is correctly captured and reported to the Montreal Protocol compliance monitoring agencies. For establishing such a system, the Palau NOU would need technical assistance in reviewing the present system and potential mechanism of broadening scope of the system to include ODS alternative, in particular HFCs. The current data recording, monitoring and reporting of the Montreal Protocol controlled substances are based on paper and there is a pressing need to move this system to an electronic platform for ease of reviewing and reporting such data. The enabling activity project component-II would be an essential step towards a successful HFC phase-down in Palau.</p>
<p>Target Group:</p>	<p>The target group under the project component – II is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries • Importers & Retailers. • RAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers.
<p>Description of activities of Project Component-II</p>	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is are:</p> <p>a) Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Palau. • Review the capacity needs for the national implementing agencies for an effective licensing, monitoring and reporting system. • Feedback from all the relevant stakeholders on improving the present system. • Assessment report with proposed strengthening and update of licensing & reporting system for ODS alternatives, in particular HFCs <p>b) Support to strengthen Electronic registry for all controlled substances and products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of NOU & Customs data recording mechanism and reporting, in line with the use of latest HS codes. • Review the data collection formats. • Review of the institutional framework of NOU with other government agencies for trade control and data capture. • Technical assistance for strengthening Electronic Registry with ease of information capturing and reporting in NOU. • Provide the necessary training the NOU staff to maintain the electronic registry.
<p>Outputs of the Project Component-II</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Assessment Report of the Palau Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment. • Electronic Registry system strengthening for ODS & ODS alternative (refrigerants & equipment data capture) and reporting in Palau NOU. • Training to NOU staff for good use of the electronic registry for data collection and reporting.

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>The Palau NOU has been working with UN environment to promote longer term alternatives that are not only non-ODS but also climate friendly and energy efficient as per decision XIX/6 of Meeting of Parties and now the Kigali HFC amendment. The objective of this project component-III is to demonstrate the best practices for installation & servicing of ACs/Refrigerators having flammable and /or toxic alternative refrigerants that are ozone and climate friendly. The safe-use of ozone and climate friendly alternatives to ODS is one of the major barriers faced by the service sector in the country.</p> <p>This project component would provide the RAC service sector in Palau the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies, in particular R-600A based refrigeration systems. The Palau HPMP does have components on RAC service sector training, however these are limited to ODS alternatives and best practices for ODS. Palau feels the need for specific training of the RAC service sector technicians with focus on R-600A systems. The Palau ODS alternative survey indicated the HFC alternatives for ACs have still not been imported into the country but is expected in the near future. However, the survey indicated that about majority of the domestic refrigerators imported in the recent years are based on hydrocarbon refrigerant i.e. R-600A. The survey also indicated that there is an urgent need in the country for capacity building of the service sector to handle such flammable refrigerants. There is an increased demand for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators but the technicians in Palau are servicing such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. Hence, this enabling activity project component would demonstrate the best practice for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators in Palau through a demonstration workshop through a service sector expert. This would address the pressing need in the country on capacity building for service sector related to R-600A systems. Furthermore, this workshop would map the long-term personnel and institutional capacity needs of the service sector in Palau and also provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives. This enabling activity would help the country to prepare for technology transition under the HFC phase-down schedule.</p>
Target Group:	<p>The target group under the project component – III is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & Retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers.
Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is are:</p> <p>a) Demo Workshop install/service (in a site) of refrigerators & chest freezers with flammable refrigerants. (Note: No equipment will be procured. Demonstration Workshop will be done of refrigerators & chest freezer available in the country. This would be done with the logistic support & coordination from NOU.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the demonstration workshop. • Prepare the items required to organize the demonstration exercise. • Conduct the demonstration project & document the feedback
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Demonstration Workshop on install & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants. • Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication & Awareness
Objective	The objective of this project component-IV is to raise general awareness of the public and implementing partners about the importance and benefits of Kigali HFC Amendment on the environment. It is also important to sensitize the general public about the importance of safe handling of ODS alternative refrigerant technologies, in particular low GWP. The communication and awareness component would focus towards developing information materials in local language for outreach to general public. This component would assist towards increasing demand for best practices in the service sector and better national understanding of the country for HFC phase-down. The understanding, support and commitment of end-users of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipments related to environmental safeguards is very important towards fulfilling the obligations as set out under the Kigali HFC amendment.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – IV is given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies
Description of activities of Project Component-IV	The proposed activities under the project component-IV are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • Development of these information products in local language for larger outreach. • Design, Development and Printing of the information products. • Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language) • Poster (Do's and Don'ts) for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)

V. Proposed budget for Palau Enabling Activity Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: National Strategies for Kigali Amendment & Sensitization Workshops	Sensitization Workshops for the Kigali Amendment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identification of wide range of stakeholders. - Sensitization on Kigali Amendment & non-HFC alternatives. - Role of the various stakeholders - Feedback & Recommendations Report 	5,000
	At least 1 National Kigali Strategy Paper & National Stakeholders Workshop Kigali Amendment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. - Consultation Meetings with key stakeholders. - Drafting of the National Kigali Strategy Paper. - Getting Feedback & Inputs from the relevant government stakeholders. - Stakeholder Workshops for presenting the Kigali National Strategy 	10,000
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	Comprehensive review & strengthening of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. - Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Consultation workshop with key stakeholders for feedback - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. 	10,000
	Support to develop Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of the present e-data recording system with regards to ODS alternatives - Develop data capturing mechanism and consultations. - Training to NOU & Customs for keeping electronic registry for ODS alternatives. 	5,000
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demo Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers. - 1 Capacity needs report for the Service Sector to handle ODS alternatives 	10,000
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Design and Development of Posters (numbers to be decided) - Design and Development Information Brochures & Flyers (numbers to be decided) - Translation into local Language - Printing Services Costs - Outreach & Awareness Workshops & Activity 	10,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

VII. Palau Enabling Activity Project milestones and time plan

Activities	January 2018-August 2019 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: National Strategies for Kigali Amendment & Sensitization Workshops	X	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Project Component - II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component - III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives										X	X	X	X	X	X			
Project Component - IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months, starting from the time of its approval by the MLF. The implementation plan of the project is given in Annex-I

VIII. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Palau and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Annex-I

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: National Strategies for Kigali Amendment & Sensitization Workshops							
Sensitization Workshops for the Kigali Amendment	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies such as customs, statistics, renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change, green public procurement, marine vessels, fisheries, ports authority etc. Importers & Retailers. RAC service firms and technicians. Private Sector & large end-users/procurers. 	January 2018	July 2018	5,000	Meeting report	Sensitization Workshop meeting report.
National Kigali Strategy Paper & National Stakeholders Workshop on National Kigali Strategy	NOU		January 2018	July 2018	10,000	National Kigali Strategy Paper & Meeting report	National Kigali Strategy Paper & Stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendation on the National Kigali Strategy.
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting							
Comprehensive review & strengthening of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products.	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries Importers & Retailers. RAC service firms and technicians. Private Sector & large end-users/procurers. 	January 2018	September 2018	10,000	Assessment Report ; Licensing & Reporting System Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of the Palau Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Support to develop Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products.	NOU		January 2018	September 2018	5,000	E-registry for ODS Alternatives & based-products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Registry system strengthening for ODS & ODS alternative (refrigerants & equipment data capture) and reporting. Training to NOU staff on e-registry.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
Demo Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers.	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & Retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers. 	October 2018	March 2019	10,000	Demo workshop report	Demo Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. •Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. •Development of these information products in local language for larger outreach. •Design, Development and Printing of the information products. •Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials. 	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	September 2018	March 2019	10,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	<p>Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language)</p> <p>Poster (Do's and Don'ts) for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)</p>
Total in (USD) without PSC					50,000		

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

- September 11, 2017

Services Performed For:

- Country: Rwanda
- Local Executing Authority: Local Executing Authority: Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA)
-



Map production: REMA

FUNDING REQUEST FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI AMENDMENT IN RWANDA

- **Background**

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund at its 79th meeting adopted decision 79/46 related to enabling activities for Article 5 countries. The decision invites countries to propose projects to facilitate and support early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment

The Government of Rwanda is currently implementing Stage I of its Hydrochloroflorocarbons Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) with key achievements being 30% reduction in the consumption of R22 in 2015. This substantive achievement was attributed to the ban on the importation of R22 dependent appliances in the country. Some of the achievements made include the following:

- (f) Complied with the 2013 HCFC freeze
- (g) Complied with the 2015 10% HCFC reduction in consumption
- (h) Has timely reported Article 7 data to the Ozone and MLF Secretariats
- (i) Has conducted more than thirty training workshops for refrigeration technicians throughout the country and trained nearly 1000 technicians on Good Refrigeration Practices and safe use of flammable refrigerants.
- (j) Has conducted 5 workshops for customs officers and trained 80 customs officers from the major ports of entry on monitoring and controlling of ODS trade.
- (k) Has carried out public awareness and the commemoration of the International Day for the preservation of the Ozone Layer every year. This includes the Ozone Schools competitions, Rwanda Medical Council workshops on the health benefits of protecting the Ozone Layer, media houses on how to report environment and ozone related news, hosted the MOP 28 and other regional workshops among others.

Rwanda has promoted the adoption of low GWP alternatives under the HPMP programme. However, the ODS alternative survey conducted in 2016 has revealed the HFCs and HFC blends are the commonly refrigerants used in Rwanda for servicing refrigeration and air conditioning appliances. The appliances serviced include fridges, chillers, freezers, cold rooms, and air conditioning units.

Rwanda's HCFC baseline consumption is 4.1 ODP tonnes. Latest figures show a significant drop in the consumption of HCFCs. In 2016, the country recorded a consumption of 2.76 ODP tonnes of HCFCs which is approximately a 65% reduction from the baseline. This reduction in HCFC consumption has been compensated by a rise in the use of HFCs in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sector as revealed by the survey on ODS alternatives.

Rwanda ratified both the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer with all the amendments as provided in table 1.

Table 1: Ratification status

Treaty	Date of ratification
Vienna convention	20th August, 2003
Montreal Protocol	20th August, 2003
London Amendment	20th August, 2003
Copenhagen Amendment	20th August, 2003
Beijing Amendment	20th August, 2003
Montreal Amendment	20th August, 2003
Kigali Amendment	25th May 2017

Since 2007, the Government of Rwanda has been implementing a licensing system for the control of ODS imports. The ODS regulations were reviewed in 2013 to include the control of HCFCs. The country has a well established and enforceable Quota and Licensing system to control consumption HCFCs in the RAC sector. The National Ozone Unit implements the quota system in coordination with the Customs Officers who are stationed at all ports of entry. Environmental Officers, Rwanda Standards Board and Rwanda National Police assist the NOU in enforcing the ODS regulations with regards to importation and storage of ODSs

Customs Officers at all major ports of entry were trained in controlling and monitoring ODS trade. The training included the detection of smuggling schemes, identification of ODS consignments, labeling and packaging, use of customs checklists and use of refrigerant identifiers. 5 refrigerant identifiers were distributed to all ports of entry and this has resulted in numerous seizures of illegally imported HCFC consignments.

Refrigeration service technicians have been trained in Good Refrigeration Practices and safe use of HCFC alternatives. The training workshops have been conducted at major Vocational Training centers and has resulted in increased adoption of non ODS alternatives in the RAC sector.

Despite the fact that Rwanda has complied with requirements of the Montreal Protocol in the past, the Kigali Amendment is anticipated to bring forth more challenges related to control of imports of HFCs, use of low GWP and energy efficiency alternative technologies to HFCs. This has necessitated the government of Rwanda to submit a proposal for funding to implement enabling activities for the phase down of HFCs well in advance.

- **Institutional Arrangements for the implementation of Enabling Activities.**

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished by existing institutional arrangements in the country. The National Ozone Unit under REMA which was established in 2004 will be the lead agency. The Unit established a National Steering Committee to control, monitor and manage the elimination of the use of ozone depleting substances in Rwanda. The committee comprises of the key stakeholders, and their involvement is crucial in the realization of the goals of the National Ozone Depleting Substances Phase-out Programme. The unit is mandated with the responsibility of coordinating the phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances in line with the Montreal Protocol provisions. The NOU will be responsible for coordinating the phase down of HFCs hence the enabling activities will be carried out under the same institutional set up. However the NOU will be capacitated to handle HFCs and HFC blends so that they work effectively with stakeholders to control the imports and use of these substances. The NOU will need capacity building to link the HFC phase down with activities under the Paris Agreement at National Level so that there is coherence in national efforts to mitigate impacts of climate change.

The NOU will closely work with stakeholders from the onset to explain to them the environmental and economic benefits of the Kigali Amendment and plan the enabling activities and implementation strategies as a team. The major stakeholders include Rwanda Standards Board, RAC sector, Customs Officers, importers and distributors of HFCs and HFC based appliances among others.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Capacity Building and training for adoption of chosen alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs for RAC technicians, Customs Officers, importers and users of HFCs for adoption of chosen LGWP alternatives
Target Group:	RAC technicians, importers and distributors of alternatives, customs officers and other enforcement agencies
Description of activities	(a) Training needs assessment for the RAC servicing sector (b) Production of training needs assessment report (c) Capacity building for the NOU to handle new challenges

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Identifying HFC alternative refrigerants markets (e) Identifying the training needs of customs officers on monitoring and controlling HFC trade (f) Identifying the training needs of refrigeration technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training needs assessment report (b) At least one capacity building sessions for NOU (international experts or exchange visit) (c) Report on HFC refrigerants markets (d) At least 4 national workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians

Proposed Component 2 :	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop and establish a regulatory framework for licensing and reporting of HFC trade
Target Group:	Importers and exporters of HFCs, Customs Officers, Environmental Officers
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Comprehensive review of National licensing system for HFCs, HFC alternatives and products (b) To provide support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products (c) To undertake a periodic review of the HFC licensing system to accommodate emerging issues.
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) National licensing system updated to contain HFC and HFC mixtures (b) Electronic licensing and reporting tools prepared (c) HFC licensing system reviewed in the last quarter of project implementation

Proposed Component 3:	Technology awareness raising
Objective	To demonstrate advantages of refrigeration systems operating on HFCs alternatives for wider adoption in the country
Target Group:	End users of HFC in commercial and industrial refrigeration sectors
Description of activities	<p>(a) ODS alternative survey in Rwanda showed that the equipment containing HFC alternatives is already available in the country, especially in the commercial and industrial refrigeration applications. Survey identified the use of R-717 and initial uses of R-290 in both commercial and industrial refrigeration sectors. This project component aims to identify several existing installations in the country, and monitor their operation for a year, in terms of operation costs, energy consumption and climate impact. On the bases of the monitoring data, a Case-study report will be prepared and results widely outreach to the other end-users in the country. The following activities are planned:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (b) Identification of 4-8 installations operating with HFC alternatives and ensuring that the data needed for the exercise are properly recorded (kick off meeting and assistance to the companies for data collection) (c) Preparing a case study, demonstrating advantages of refrigeration systems operating on HFC alternatives (consultant services) (d) Informative workshops for equipment owners, end-users of HFC in commercial and industrial refrigeration sectors, investors, policy makers and consumers (e) Outreach of the results of the Case study on NOU website, social media and in the briefing notes for relevant stakeholders
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A Case study on advantages of refrigeration systems operating on HFCs alternatives (b) At least 2 informative workshops for end-users organized and data collected (c) Case study undertaken and report produced (d) Two consultative workshops held (e) Case study results disseminated to stakeholders and posted on the NOU website

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Capacity Building and Training	
(a) Training needs assessment for the RAC sector and production of report – Engagement of National Consultant to carry out the assessment and production of report	10,000.00
(b) Capacity building for NOU- can be through an international expert or through exchange visits and Regional meetings.	10,000.00
(c) Identifying HFC refrigerants markets – Engagement of a National Consultant	10,000.00
(d) National Workshops for Customs Officers and Refrigeration Technicians	10,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	40,000.00
Component 2: Article 4B Licensing	
(a) Comprehensive review of National licensing system to incorporate HFCs, HFC alternatives and products – Engagement of National Consultant to work closely with the NOU	10,000.00
(b) To provide support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products- Incorporation of Ozone Secretariat data reporting tools at national level for collection of data and testing the reporting tools	10,000.00
(c) To undertake periodic review of the HFC licensing system to incorporate new developments in the RAC sector- National Consultant in collaboration with the NOU	5,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	25,000.00
Component 3 : Technology awareness component	
(a) Identification of 4-8 installations operating with HFC alternatives (kick-off meeting and assistance in data collection)	10,000.00
(b) Preparing a case study, demonstrating advantages of refrigeration systems operating on HFC alternatives (consultant services)	10,000.00
(c) Informative workshops for equipment owners, end-users of HFC in commercial and industrial refrigeration sectors, investors, policy makers and consumers	8,000.00
(d) Dissemination of the results of the Case study	2,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	30,000.00
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000.00*

* This proposed budget includes the funding request submitted by the bilateral cooperating agency (Government of Italy), of which UNEP's share is US \$55,000.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Capacity building and awareness raising on adoption of viable alternative technologies							
Training needs assessment for RAC sector	NOU	RAC sector	January 2018	December 2018	10,000	Training needs assessment report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Capacity building for NOU and Environmental Officers on HFCs	NOU	Government Ministries	January 2018	June 2018	10,000	Training report	At least one training workshop for NOU and other stakeholders on HFCs conducted
Identifying HFC alternative refrigerant markets	NOU	RAC sector, importers, exporters	January 2019	June 2019	10,000	Report on HFC refrigerant markets	HFC alternative refrigerant markets established
National workshops for Customs Officers and Refrigeration Technicians	NOU	Customs Department, RAC technicians	January 2019	June 2019	10,000	Workshop reports	At least 4 workshops for Customs Officers and Refrigeration Technicians conducted
Component 2: Article 4B licensing system							
Comprehensive review of National licensing system for HFCs, HFC alternatives and products	NOU	Policy Makers, Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	January 2018	December 2018	10,000	Consultancy report	National licensing system updated, HFCs and HFC blends included
To support development of electronic registry and reporting tools	NOU	Importers/ exporters, customs Department	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	Electronic registry and reporting tools prepared
To undertake period review of HFC licensing system	NOU	Customs Department, Policy Makers, Government Ministries	April 2019	June 2019	5,000	Licensing system review report	HFC licensing system reviewed in last quarter of project implementation
Component 3: Technology awareness							
Identification of 4-8 installations operating with HFC	NOU	Private / Public companies,	January 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting organized, Number of	HFC alternative installations promoted

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
alternatives (Meeting and assistance to companies for data collection)		Government Ministries				installations identified	
Preparing a case study, demonstrating advantages of refrigeration systems operating on HFC alternatives	NOU	RAC sector	March 2019	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	A case study on advantages of refrigeration systems operating on HFC alternatives
Informative workshops for equipment owners, end-users of HFC commercial and industrial refrigeration sectors.	NOU	RAC sector, Policy Makers, Consumers	April 2019	June 2019	8,000	Workshop reports	At least 2 informative workshops for end-users organized.
Dissemination of the results of the case study on NOU website, social media and briefing notes for relevant stakeholders	NOU	RAC sector, Policy Makers, Consumers	April 2019	June 2019	2,000	Outreach materials	Results of the case study outreach to stakeholders and NOU website updated
Total in (USD) without PSC					95,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Rwanda and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Saint Lucia (As per Executive Committee decision 79/46)

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of the Government of Saint Lucia, the UN Environment is submitting this Project proposal which is seeking funding to support the country's early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. This will be achieved through the implementation of specific nationally appropriate enabling activities to assist the country to fulfill initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment (KA). In accordance with Executive Committee Decision 79/46, Saint Lucia is eligible for US\$ 95,000.

a. Country ODS Policy and Legislative Framework

Saint Lucia, classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 28th July 1993, the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments on 24th August 1999 and the Beijing Amendment on 12th December 2001.

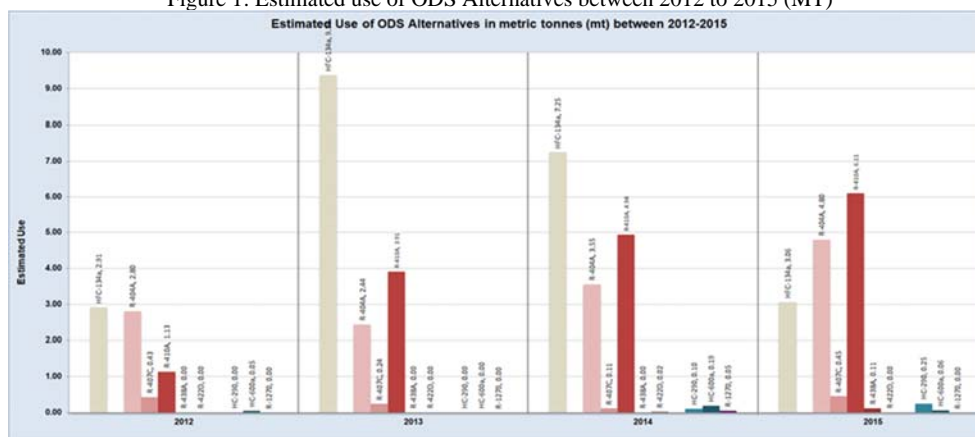
Saint Lucia has been successfully operating its import/export licensing and quota system (LQS) for HCFC import since its establishment in 2005. The LQS system was established based on the Montreal Protocol's accelerated HCFC Phase out schedule. To this end, Saint Lucia's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I has committed to the phase out of 35% of HCFCs by 2020. The LQS does not yet fully cover ODS alternatives. The focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Saint Lucia, is the National Ozone Unit (NOU), within the Department of Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Education, Innovation, Gender Relations and Sustainable Development (The Ministry), has expressed its intention towards the ratification of the KA of Montreal Protocol, as soon as possible.

b. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HPMP for Saint Lucia was approved in July 2011 at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) to the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at a funding level of US \$210,000 (excluding support costs). The HPMP Stage I (HPMP I) commits to 35% phase out of HCFCs by 2020 in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. To date, the country has achieved the 2015 target of a 10% reduction in HCFC consumption, from a base line of 1.09 ODP tonnes (19.818 metric tonnes) and is well on the way to achieving the 2020 target. The Government is currently completing implementation of Phase IX of the Institutional Strengthening Project and has submitted Phase X to the ExCom80. The HPMP I is in its 3rd Tranche of implementation and the 4th Tranche is expected to be submitted by end of 2018.

Saint Lucia undertook the ODS alternatives surveys conducted in 2016, which revealed the following level of consumption of ODS Alternatives between 2012 and 2015:

Figure 1: Estimated use of ODS Alternatives between 2012 to 2015 (MT)



This data suggests that more detailed analysis may be needed and sets the foundation for the foreseen challenges with managing its phase out under the KA.

Owing to the anticipated continuing increase in the use of HFCs and their dependent technologies, Saint Lucia has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, and in response, has submitted a request proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the KA and related revision of the licensing system, as well as capacity building and demonstration projects and other related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

2. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished through the existing national institutional framework already established for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Saint Lucia. As such, the implementation of these activities will be managed by the National Ozone Unit (NOU) which is situated within the Ministry. The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Staff Members, regional and national experts/consultants will also provide support to the NOU in project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders expected to be involved in the implementation of the enabling activities, towards ratification of the KA include, but are not limited to, other relevant Departments within the Ministry including the Renewable Energy Division (REDiv), the Ministry of External Affairs, Customs and Excise Department, the Department of Commerce, the National Air-condition and Refrigeration Association (NARA), the Sir Arthur Lewis Community College (SALCC) and other relevant agencies identified as critical to the project by the NOU.

3. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To attain a broader understanding of the requirements under the Kigali Amendment (KA) and to prepare the necessary instruments in support of ratification
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, companies, importers and servicing technicians in the sectors that use HFCs
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation to make adjustments to support implementation of the KA. The Analysis should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the comparative impacts to Saint Lucia of an early, late and no ratification of the KA; preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA, to instruct the Ministry of External Affairs Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process Provide technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analysis Report prepared and distributed to relevant agencies Production of fact sheets on the KA to facilitate consultations and speedy ratification Ratification Instrument drafted by the relevant Government agency Two training workshops held on HFC data collection and reporting Preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA for endorsement by Cabinet of Ministers
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ultimate outcome of this component is ratification of the KA. It should be noted that the ratification process is outside of the mandate of the NOU. With this intervention, the Ministry, as the focal point for the Montreal Protocol, will be able to prepare the necessary background information (Policy Paper) to guide firstly, the Minister who may then inform the Cabinet of Ministers seeking the necessary endorsement that would direct the Ministry of External Affairs, on the commencement of the ratification process (deposit the ratification instrument).

Proposed Component 2:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance capacity within the RAC servicing sector for the management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal)
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOU, technicians, NARA, SALCC, importers of HFCs/HFC alternatives and their equipment/products
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector, needed to support the transition to low GWP, higher energy efficient (EE) alternatives, such as natural refrigerants (and other not-in-kind alternatives) and standards Conduct a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their uptake Conduct a RAC technology projection and impact analysis

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Host a national symposium targeting agencies involved in Climate Change and Energy Efficiency initiatives, to address national responsibility that will stem from the ratification of the KA and the transition away from HFCs • Host a Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal) • Undertake training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down, as a critical aspect of meeting national obligations under the KA
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment report containing country specific needs for the RAC servicing sector (RSS) to transition to low GWP, higher EE alternatives; including, but not limited to, training requirements and training tools/equipment; safety standards; etc. • Report on HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives as well as projections on alternative technology uptake • One national symposium on national responsibilities stemming from ratification of the KA and a National Policy on transitioning to low GWP, EE alternatives • One RAC Servicing Sector Training Seminar on the management of alternatives through their life cycle
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacity to manage alternatives through a greater understanding of the needs and opportunities created by the KA and improved capacity for decision-making and ODS management

Proposed Component 3:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To strengthen the existing regulatory import/export licensing system to include HFCs and HFC alternatives
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOU, Customs Department, Department of Commerce, Customs Brokers, ODSs alternative importers.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake national consultations on the revision of the ODS licensing and quota system (LQS) • Undertake a comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS towards including HFCs and HFC alternatives into the licensing system and updating the licensing system. The review will also explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment and supporting policy interventions, such as setting minimum energy efficiency standards for equipment and developing and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling and operating with natural/toxic refrigerants, in line with international standards; • Provide assistance to the Customs Department in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) and HFC alternatives, in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. • Develop an electronic LQS for HFCs (the system will include HCFCs as well). <i>Note: the quota component will only kick in when the phase down kicks in.</i>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An updated import/export licensing system to meet all requirements of the Article 4B, as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. • Development of country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to improve data capture and data reporting • Recommendations for policy interventions to support the Article 4B licensing and reporting system
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive import/export LQS that is able to respond to the obligations under the KA once it is ratified

Proposed Component 4:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of National Strategies
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To effect a change in the mindset of the RSS towards low GWP and natural refrigerants and to increase the uptake of their technologies
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSS/End-users, SALCC, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the General Public
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study to explore changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the RAC Servicing Sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants • Develop a National Strategy to change the mindset in the RSS, informed by the results from the KAP study • Develop a National Strategy on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives, informed by the results from the KAP study
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • KAP study shows Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the RSS towards Low GWP and natural refrigerants

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Strategy on Low GWP, EE alternatives developed Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages promote the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RSS, end-users' and the general public mindset towards low GWP and natural refrigerants improved and sector able to safely manage these refrigerants, allowing for the increase uptake

Proposed Budget

Table 1. Proposed Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	20,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	26,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	31,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	18,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

Table 2: Proposed Budget Breakdown

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Conduct an Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation and adjustments necessary to implement the Kigali Amendment (KA) (<i>Consultant services</i>)	6,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct up to 3 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (<i>Facilitator Services; service</i>) 	3,000
	Conduct 2 training sessions on HFC data collection and reporting (<i>one for NOU and one for Customs Department and Customs Brokers</i>)	5,000
	Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options: - Production of information sheets on the KA (<i>service contracts; printing services etc.</i>)	6,000
Subtotal 1		20,000
Component 2: Capacity building & training for alternatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector (<i>Consultant Services</i>) 	5,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their 	5,000
	Conduct a RAC technology projection and impact analysis (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host a national symposium on national responsibility on ratification of the Kigali Amendment (<i>Service Contracts</i>) 	3,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down, as a critical aspect of meeting national obligations under 	3,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Host a Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (<i>Consultant Services and Contract services</i>) 	5,000
Subtotal 2		26,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS (<i>Consultant Services</i>) 	10,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS: - to include HFCs and HFC alternatives into the LQS and updating the system - Explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment - Supporting policy interventions 	10,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Developing Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs and Alternatives (<i>Consultant Services</i>) 	5,000
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Develop an electronic LQS for HFCs (<i>Consultant Services</i>) 	6,000
Subtotal 3		31,000

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	Undertake KAP study (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
	Development of a National strategy to change the mindset in the RSS (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
	Development of a National Strategy on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
<i>Subtotal 5</i>		18,000
<i>Total (US \$)</i>		95,000

6. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Signature of the SSFA	NOU	N/A	Feb 2018	Feb 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Contracting Consultant /Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA	NOU	High-level decision-makers, Gov't agencies, private sector, RAC sector, importers	May 2018	Oct 2018	6,000	Analysis report	Analysis documents prepared and submitted to the Ministry and Cabinet
Stakeholder consultations	NOU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies. Private sector, RAC sector, importers	May 2018	Oct 2018	3,000	Reports	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Training: HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	NOU, Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	May 2018	Oct 2018	5,000	Training workshop report	Strengthened capacity for HFC data collection and reporting
Awareness raising: Production of information sheets on the KA	NOU	Private and public sector, high level decision-makers	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	6,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Assessment of Training needs	NOU	Technicians, NARA, SALCC	Jul 2018	Sept 2018	5,000	Training Needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Mapping exercise: HFC refrigerants available on local market, alternatives and uptake	NOU	Technicians; NARA, SALCC; HFC alternatives, equipment/products importers	May 2018	Sept 2018	5,000	Mapping Report	Clear picture of what HFCs are available on local market, future uptake, trends
RAC Technology projection and impact analysis	NOU	NOU, technicians, NARA, importers	Jul 2018	Oct 2018	5,000	Analysis Report	Analysis of HFC alternatives technology projection and impact in RAC Sector
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA	NOU	Ministry, technicians, NARA, SALCC, importers	Sept 2018	Oct 2018	3,000	Symposium Report	Clear stakeholders roles and responsibilities post KA ratification
NOU Training: implementing the HFC phase-down	NOU	NOU	Sept 2018	Sept 2018	3,000	Training Report	NOU enabled to implement the HFC phase down

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Technicians Training Seminar: Management of alternatives	NOU	Technicians, NARA, SALCC	Oct 2018	Mar 2019	5,000	Seminar Report	Technicians capacity enhanced to manage alternatives
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
National Consultations: revision of ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept., Commerce Dept., Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers	Apr 2018	Sept 2018	10,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed
Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept., Commerce Dept., Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers	Apr 2018	Sept 2018	10,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed; recommendations identified
Develop Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives	NOU	Customs Dept., Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers	May 2018	Mar 2019	5,000	List of Country-Specific Codes	Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs, alternatives
Develop electronic LQS for HFCs	NOU	Customs Dept., Commerce Dept., Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers	May 2018	Mar 2019	6,000	Report	Electronic LQS for HFCs
COMPONENT 4: Development of National Strategies							
KAP Study	NOU	RSS; End-users; importers of HFCs, alternatives, RAC equipment; General Public	May 2018	Dec 2018	6,000	Study	Understanding of the KAP of the RAC/MAC Sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants
National Strategy: to change the mindset in the RSS	NOU	RSS; End-users; SALCC; HFC, alternatives and equipment importers; General Public,	Aug 2018	Mar 2019	6,000	Strategy	Change in mindset of RSS, towards transitioning to HFC alternatives
National Strategy and Action Plan: Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives	NOU	RSS; End-users; SALCC; HFC, alternative and equipmnet importers; General Public	Aug 2018	Mar 2019	6,000	Strategy and Action Plan	Strategy and Action plan to transition into low GWP, EE alternatives

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Saint Lucia and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in St. Vincent and the Grenadines (As per Executive Committee decision 79/46)

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of the Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines, the UN Environment is submitting this Project proposal which is seeking funding to support the country's early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. This will be achieved through the implementation of specific nationally appropriate enabling activities to assist the country to fulfill initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment (KA). In accordance with Executive Committee Decision 79/46, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is eligible for US\$ 50,000.

a. Country ODS Policy and Legislative Framework

St. Vincent and the Grenadines, classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 2nd December 1996, the London and Copenhagen Amendments on 2nd December 1996 and the Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 11 May 2009.

St. Vincent and the Grenadines has been successfully operating its import/export licensing and quota system (LQS) for HCFC import since its establishment in 2005, ahead of implementation of the HPMP Phase out Management Plan (HPMP). The LQS system was established based on the countries' agreement to adopt an accelerated HCFC phase out schedule, more ambitious than the Montreal Protocol and has facilitated the accelerated phased out of HCFCs under the HPMP. To this end, St. Vincent and the Grenadines' HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I has committed to the complete phase out of HCFCs by 2025. The LQS does not yet fully cover ODS alternatives. The focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol in St. Vincent and the Grenadines, is the National Ozone Unit (NOU), within the Ministry of Economic Planning, Sustainable Development, Industry, Information and Labour (The Ministry), has expressed its intention towards the ratification of the KA of Montreal Protocol, as soon as possible.

b. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HPMP for St. Vincent and the Grenadines was approved in July 2011 at the 64th Meeting of Executive Committee to the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at a funding level of US \$526,039. The HPMP Stage I commits to the total phase out of HCFCs by 2025 in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. To date, the country has achieved 90% reduction in HCFC consumption, from a base line of 0.30 ODP tonnes (5.45 metric tonnes). The Government is currently completing implementation of Phase VI of the Institutional Strengthening Project and has submitted Phase VII to the ExCom80. The HPMP I is in its 3rd Tranche of implementation and the 4th Tranche is expected to be submitted by end of 2019.

Though St. Vincent and the Grenadines did not benefit from the ODS alternatives surveys conducted in 2016, there is evidence which suggests that ODS alternatives are widely used in country, necessitating the need to ensure that the national data system captures HFCs in order to adequately meet the needs of the country and the foreseen challenges with managing its phaseout under the KA.

Owing to the anticipated continuing increase in the use of HFCs and their dependent technologies, St. Vincent and the Grenadines has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, and in response, has submitted a request proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the KA and related revision of the licensing system, as well as capacity building and demonstration projects and other related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

2. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished through the existing national institutional framework already established for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in St. Vincent and the Grenadines. As such the implementation of these activities will be managed by the National Ozone Unit (NOU) which is situated within the Ministry. The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Staff Members, regional and national experts/consultants will also provide support to the NOU in project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders expected to be involved in the implementation of the enabling activities, towards ratification of the KA include, but is not limited to, other relevant Departments within the Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry with responsibility of Energy, Customs and Excise Department, RAC association, vocational institutions and other relevant agencies identified as critical to the project by the NOU.

3. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	To attain a broader understanding of the Requirements under the Kigali Amendment (KA) and to prepare the necessary instruments in support of ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, companies, importers and servicing technicians in the sectors that use HFCs
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation to make adjustments to support implementation of the KA. The Analysis should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The comparative impacts to St. Vincent and the Grenadines of an early, late and no ratification of the KA; • preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA, to instruct the Ministry of Foreign Affairs • Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process • Provide technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting • Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis Report prepared and distributed to relevant agencies • Production of fact sheets on the KA to facilitate consultations and speedy ratification • Ratification Instrument drafted by the relevant Government agency • Two training workshops held on HFC data collection and reporting • Preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ultimate outcome of this component is ratification of the KA. It should be noted that the ratification process is outside of the purview and mandate of the NOU. With this intervention The Ministry, as the focal point for the Montreal Protocol will be able to prepare the necessary background information (Policy Paper) to guide firstly, the Minister who may then direct the Ministry of External Affairs on the commencement of the ratification process (deposit the ratification instrument).

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To enhance capacity within the RAC servicing sector for the management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal)
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOU, technicians, RAC association, Vocational Institutions, importers of HFCs/HFC alternative and their equipment/products
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the RAC servicing sector (RSS), needed to support the transition to low GWP, higher energy efficient (EE) alternatives, such as natural refrigerants (and other not-in-kind alternatives) and standards • Conduct a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their uptake • Conduct a RAC technology projection and impact analysis • Host a national seminar on the transition to low GWP, higher EE Alternatives in the RSS • Host a national symposium targeting agencies involved in Climate Change initiatives and Energy Efficiency initiatives, to address national responsibility that will stem from the ratification of the KA and the transition away from HFCs • Host a Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal) • Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down will be critical to us meeting national obligations under the KA
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment report containing country specific needs for the RSS to transition to low GWP, higher EE alternatives; including but not limited to training requirements and training tools/equipment; safety standards; etc. • One national seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives in the RSS • One national symposium on national responsibilities stemming from ratification of the KA and a National Policy on transitioning to low GWP, EE alternatives • One RAC Servicing Sector Training Seminar on the management of alternatives through their life cycle

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Report on HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives as well as projections on alternative technology uptake
Outcome	Strengthened capacity to manage alternatives through a greater understanding of the needs and opportunities created by the KA and improved capacity for decision-making and ODS management

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	To strengthen the existing regulatory import/export licensing system to include HFCs and HFC alternatives
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOU, The Ministry, Legal Affairs, Customs Department, Customs Brokers, ODSs alternative importers.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake national consultations on the revision of the ODS licensing and quota system (LQS) Undertake a comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS of towards including HFCs and HFC alternatives into the LQS and updating the LQS. The review will also explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment and supporting policy interventions such as setting minimum energy efficiency standards for equipment and developing and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling and operating with natural/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards; Provide assistance to the Customs Department in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) and HFC alternatives, in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances. These substances will also be red-flagged in ASUCYDA to improve risk management.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> An updated import/export licensing system to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. Development of country-specific HSCodes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to improve data capture and data reporting Recommendations for policy interventions to support the Article 4B licensing and reporting system Recommended electronic registry and reporting tool for controlled substances and products
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A comprehensive import/export licensing system that is able to respond to the obligations under the KA once it is ratified

Proposed Component 4:	Development of National Strategies
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To increase change the mindset of the RAC and MAC sector towards low GWP and natural refrigerants and to increase the uptake of their technologies
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC and MAC Service Sector/End-users, Vocational Institutes, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the General Public
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Undertake a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study is to explore changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the RAC and MAC Sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants Development of a National strategy to change the mindset in the RSS, informed by the results from the KAP study Development of a National Strategy on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives, informed by the results from the KAP study
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitudes of persons in the RAC/MAC sector and general public towards low GWP and natural refrigerants improves National strategy to change the mindset in the RSS developed National Strategy on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives developed Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages promote the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC and MAC servicing sectors and end-users' mindset towards low GWP and natural refrigerants improve and sector able to safely manage these refrigerants, allowing for the increase uptake

Proposed Budget

Table 1. Proposed Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	13,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	18,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	11,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	8,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	50,000

Table 2: Proposed Budget Breakdown

Activities	Item	US \$
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA)	Conduct an Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation and adjustments necessary to implement the KA (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	3,000
	Conduct up to 3 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (<i>Facilitator Services; service contracts</i>)	3,000
	Conduct 2 training sessions on HFC data collection and reporting (<i>one for NOU and one for Customs Department and Customs Brokers</i>)	3,000
	Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options: - Production of information sheets on the KA (service contracts; <i>printing services etc.</i>)	4,000
Subtotal 1		13,000
Component 2: Capacity building & training for alternatives	Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	3,000
	Conduct a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their uptake	2,000
	Technical assistance with HFC data collection and reporting (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	3,000
	RAC technology projection and impact analysis (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	3,000
	National seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives in the RSS (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	1,500
	National symposium on national responsibility and ratification of the KA (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	1,500
	Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (Consultant and Contract services)	2,000
	Training for NOU - implementing the HFC phase-down (<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	2,000
Subtotal 2		18,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	National consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS (<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	3,000
	Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS: - to include HFCs and HFC alternatives into the LQS and updating the system - Explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment - Supporting policy interventions (<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	4,000
	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives and Red-flagging exercise in ASUCYDA (<i>Consultant and Contract</i>	4,000
Subtotal 3		11,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	KAP study(<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	3,000
	National strategy to change the mindset in the RAC servicing sector (<i>Contract services</i>)	2,500
	National Strategy on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternative (<i>Contract services</i>)	2,500
Subtotal 5		8,000
Total (US \$)		50,000

4. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Signature of the SSFA	NOU	N/A	Feb 2018	Feb 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Contracting Consultant /Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA	NOU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies, companies, importers, technicians	May 2018	Sept 2018	3,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and submitted to the Ministry and Cabinet
Stakeholder consultations	NOU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies, companies, importers, technicians	May 2018	Oct 2018	3,000	Reports	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Training: HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	NOU, Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	Aug 2018	Sept 2018	3,000	Training workshop report	Strengthened capacity for HFC data collection and reporting
Awareness raising: Production of information sheets on the KA	NOU	High-level decision makers, private and public sector, general public	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	4,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Assessment of Training needs	NOU	Technicians, RAC asociation, Vocational Institutions	Apr 2018	May 2018	3,000	Training Needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Mapping exercise: HFC refrigerants available on local market, alternatives and uptake	NOU	Technicians, RAC asociation, HFCs/HFC alternative and equipment importers	Apr 2018	Oct 2018	2,000	Report	Clear picture of what HFCs are available on local market, future uptake, trends

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Technical assistance with HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	HFCs/HFC alternative and equipment importers, Technicians	Jul 2018	Oct 2018	3,000	Training Workshop Report	HFC data collection and reporting improved
RAC technology projection and impact analysis	NOU	Technicians, RAC asociation, HFCs/HFC alternative and equipment importers	Jul 2018	Oct 2018	3,000	Analysis Report	Analysis of HFC alternatives technology projection and impact in RAC Sector
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives in the RSS	NOU	Technicians, RAC asociation, HFCs/HFC alternative and equipment importers, Vocational institutions	Jul 2018	Sept 2018	1,500	Training Workshop Report	HFC data collection and reporting improved
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA	NOU	Technicians, RAC asociation, HFCs/HFC alternative and equipment importers, Ministry	Aug 2018	Sept 2018	1,500	Seminar delivered; Report	Clear stakeholders roles and responsibilities post KA ratification
Technicians Training Seminar: Management of alternatives	NOU	Technicians, RAC asociation, Vocational Institutions	Sept 2018	Nov 2018	2,000	Symposium Report	Understanding of Life cycle management of alternatives
NOU Training: implementing the HFC phase-down	NOU	NOU, The Ministry	Sept 2018	Oct 2018	2,000	Seminar Report	NOU enabled to implement the HFC phase down
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
National Consultations: revision of ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept., Customs Brokers, importers.	Apr 2018	May 2018	3,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept., Customs Brokers, importers, Legal Affairs, the Ministry	May 2018	Oct 2018	4,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed; recommendations identified
Develop Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives; Red-flagging in ASUCYDA	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	May 2018	Dec 2018	4,000	List of Country-Specific Codes and items to be flagged	Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs, alternatives; Red-flagging in ASYCUDA
COMPONENT 4: Development of National Strategies							
KAP Study	NOU	RSS, End-users, Vocational Institutes, HFCs/alternative and equipment importers, General Public	Jun 2018	Jan 2019	3,000	Study	Understanding of the KAP of the RAC/MAC Sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants
National Strategy: to change the mindset in the RAC servicing sector	NOU	RSS, End-users, Vocational Institutes, HFCs/alternative and equipment importers	Jun 2018	Jan 2019	2,500	Strategy	Change in mindset of RSS, towards transitioning to HFC alternatives
National Strategy and Action Plan: Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives	NOU	RSS, End-users, Vocational Institutes, HFCs/alternative and equipment importers, General Public	Jun 2018	Jan 2019	2,500	Strategy and Action Plan	Strategy and Action plan to transition into low GWP, EE alternatives

5. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of St. Vincent and the Grenadines and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
September 13, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Senegal
Local Executing Authority: Ministry of
Environment and Sustainable Development



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Senegal

Background

The Government of Senegal is implementing Stage I of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), approved to achieve 35% reduction of HCFC consumption by 2020 and has achieved 10% reduction in 2015. HPMP Stage I tranche 3 was approved at the 79th meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 24.42 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 18.7 ODP tonnes in 2016. The implementation of the HPMP is progressing well, in accordance with the approved schedule.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFC-134a and R-410A, R-407C and R-404A mixtures are the main HFC refrigerants used in the country, mostly in refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. Annual demand for HFCs has been steadily increasing from the period of 2012-2015, amounting to 402 metric tonnes in 2015. For that reason, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Senegal is US\$ 150,000.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Senegal is such that management of ozone depleting substances and climate change related projects are executed by the same office, which will facilitate the streamlining of activities.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, which is operating under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Secretary of State of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the already established National Ozone Committee which has representatives from the Ministry of Domestic and Foreign Trade, Ministry of Industry and Mines, National Ozone Unit (NOU), Department of Customs, Department of Maritime Fisheries, National Statistics and Demographic Agency, Association of Senegalese Industries, Hotel and Restaurant Association of Senegal. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel, servicing sectors, Technical Training Institutes which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector and with the Department of Revenue and Customs for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

Components Proposed for Enabling Activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitation of Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative bases for the ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation and drafting the amendments in the existing legislation to allow for ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). 2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. 3. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language 4. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process 5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat’s briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents) 6. Finalizing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment and advancing the ratification process. <p>The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali amendment. The ratification process itself is done outside of the mandate of the NOU, and the NOU doesn’t have direct influence on the timing of the process. For that reason, the NOU will consider this component finalized when all necessary documents and legal changes (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment and updated existing ODS legislation) are ready and the process of adoption is advanced.</p>
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place. b) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process. c) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place. d) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted e) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced f) Final package on the ratification of Kigali amendment in place.

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-Building & Training on Alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for HFC phase-down
Target Group:	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs including Technical Training Institutes in RAC sectors
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives. For these activities, hiring a national and international consultant with good understanding of the issues will be needed and for that, consultative meetings, elaboration of terms of reference and interviews with the technicians should be done. 2. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians with new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Training Needs for RAC sector identified b) At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted.

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B Licensing and Reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group:	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances Legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). 2. Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs. Assist the Customs Department to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) National ODS regulation revised, b) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1:Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	<i>70,200</i>
14. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (3 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	18,000
15. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultation x US\$ 3,000)	9,000
16. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
17. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process(3 national consultant x 10 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	30,000
18. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)	10,000
19. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,200
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>50,400</i>
4. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (4 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,600.00) (4 consultative meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	38,400 12,000
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	<i>29,400</i>
5. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	6,000.00
6. Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (3 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,600.00) (3 meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	14,400 9,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Component 1: Facilitate the Ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	38. March 2018	39. August 2018	18,000	40. Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	March 2018	41. May 2019	9000	42. Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2018	43. February 2018	2000	44. Reports	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the national language.
Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process	NOU	Legislative Assembly	March 2018	45. December 2018	30,000	46. Reports	Ratification documents to the Legislative Assembly prepared and submitted
Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2018	47. June 2018	10,000	48. Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	May 2019	49. June 2019	1,200	50. Final package on ratification of the Kigali amendment	Final package of ratification of the Kigali amendment submitted.
Component 2: Capacity Building and Awareness on HFCS and Alternatives Management							
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	RAC Sector	July 2018	December 2018	38,400	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	51. December 2018	April 2019	12,000	Meeting Reports	At least 4 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing System and Reporting							
Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	July 2018	September 2018	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs.	NOU	Customs Office	July 2018	December 2018	23,400	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Senegal and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
September 18, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Sudan
Local Executing Authority: Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) under the Ministry of Environment, Physical development and Natural Resources



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in the Republic of Sudan

Background

The Government of Sudan had successfully implemented its HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I and achieved a 10% reduction in 2015. Currently, with the same success, the country is implementing the HPMP Stage II, approved to achieve the phase out of 34.45 ODP tonnes of HCFCs to enable a complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2030.

The Government of Sudan conducted its Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) alternatives survey in 2016, and the results show the following key outcomes:

1. HFCs, hydrocarbons (HC), carbon dioxide and ammonia are the major ODS alternatives in use in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.
2. For HFCs, R-134a, R-404A, R-401C, and R-410A are the main ODS alternatives which have recently entered the market. There is a small usage of HFC blends such as R-404A, R-407C and R-410A in commercial refrigeration and air conditioning appliances respectively.
3. For HC refrigerants, R-600a has penetrated the market though on a very small scale as compared to the HFCs (only 2 companies). They are used particularly in domestic and commercial refrigeration. Safety concerns are slowing the uptake of this technology.
4. Ammonia and R-134a are widely used in commercial refrigeration and ammonia is particularly used in the cold storage food industry.
5. Cyclopentane and water-based formulations have replaced HCFC-141b as a foam blowing agent in polyurethane (PU) foams in refrigeration and insulation appliances manufacturing.
6. HCFC-22 is still the dominant refrigerant in older commercial and air conditioning and still has the largest market share, especially in older air conditioning appliances and most technicians are comfortable working with this refrigerant.
7. The challenges and barriers to the introduction and use of ODS alternatives were identified as safety concerns related to HC refrigerants, high costs of alternatives, non-availability of alternatives, lack of training on new technology, lack of proper tools, and reluctance by owners of appliances to adopt new technology.
8. The challenges for the adoption of ODS alternatives are training and certification programmes, tighter control measures on HCFC-22 systems and new regulations controlling ODS and greenhouse gas-based appliances.

Therefore, the Government of Sudan is herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. The highest governmental institutions that are responsible for environmental policies and procedures are the Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources (HCENR) under the Ministry of Environment, Physical Development and Natural Resources. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is supervised by the HCENR. The NOU is operating within the Ministry of Industry.

In terms of policies and procedures, the NOU is supported by a National Committee (NC) for the Implementation of Montreal Protocol composed of many concerned institutions. The stakeholders' involvement in the ODS-related policy interventions are realized through the National Committee on ODS, which has representatives from all relevant stakeholders organizations (Ministry of Industry, Customs Authority, Civil Defense, Sudan Meteorology Organization, Sudan University for Science and Technology (SUST) and the Association of Refrigeration and A/C Technicians (ART), which regularly calls representatives to present their views on the actual matters on the table.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1	Facilitation of early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali Amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for the early ratification
Target Group	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, public and private companies and servicing technicians from the refrigeration and air conditioning sector
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To raise awareness to policy makers, parliamentarians and decision makers about the importance of Kigali Amendment ratification and implementation of the HFC phase down under the Montreal Protocol. 2. Translation of the Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification and Kigali Amendment relevant information into official language to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification. 3. Increase public awareness regarding the Kigali Amendment and continue process of stakeholder consultations. 4. To follow up on the drafted documents submitted to the relevant authorities (Ministry of Environment, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Assembly and Ministerial Council). 5. To facilitate the early ratification process through the use of different mass media such as national TV and radio programmes, newspapers, symposia, lectures....etc.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness workshops for policy makers, parliamentarians held and all supportive of the ratification. 2. OS briefing note and Kigali Amendment provisions translated into local language. 3. Timely submission of ratification documents. 4. Kigali Amendment ratified early.

Component 2	Capacity-building & training on HFCs and alternatives management
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for a successful HFC phase-down
Target Group	Public and private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, and training centers in RAC sectors
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Evaluating the training needs for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives through consultative meetings, elaboration of terms of reference and interviews with the technicians

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. Raising awareness of technicians about HFC alternatives 3. Capacity building for the NOU to manage HFC phase down
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Training needs of the RAC sector evaluated 6. Technicians knowledgeable about available HFC alternatives 7. Customs Officers capacitated to control HFC trade 8. NOU capacitated to manage HFC phase down

Component 3	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for establishing an HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group	National Customs Service, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, National Committee for implementation of Montreal Protocol, other relevant authorities
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revision of existing National ODS legislation (and ODS-based equipment) and drafting the HFCs and low GWP alternatives regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). 2. Assisting national customs service in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and blends containing HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs. 3. Raising awareness among customs officers on controlling and monitoring HFC trade. 4. To provide support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National ODS legislation reviewed. 2. National Customs codes developed. 3. Customs officers capacitated to control and monitor HFC trade 4. Electronic registry and reporting tools developed.

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali Amendment</i>	<i>75,000</i>
20. To raise awareness about the importance of the Kigali ratification- To conduct five workshops in different part of the country for stakeholders, policy makers and parliamentarians	40,000
21. Translation of the approved OS information notes and the Kigali Amendment sheets into official local language and printing- Engagement of national consultants to translate the reports and fact sheets and publication thereof	10,000
3. Increase public awareness regarding Kigali Amendment and continue process of stakeholder consultations and follow up with the drafted documents submitted to the relevant authorities (Ministry of Environment, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Assembly and Ministerial Council) to facilitate the ratification process through the use of different mass	25,000

media such as national TV and Radio programmes, news papers, symposia, lectures....etc - Done through two major stakeholder consultative workshops, payment of media advertising costs	
Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives	40,000
1. Evaluating the training needs for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report – To engage a national consultant (\$5,000.00) to carry out the evaluation and for associated printing costs and distribution	15,000
2. Raising awareness of RAC technicians and customs officers – This will be done through 3 workshops conducted by the NOU with the assistance of national consultants	15,000
3. Capacity building for the NOU to manage HFC phase down- this will be done through an International expert working with a national consultants conducting a week long training session	10,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	35,000
7. Revision of existing National ODS legislation (and ODS-based equipment) to include HFCs–Engagement of a national legal expert to assist the NOU and publication of the revised legislation	10,000
8. Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs – Engaging a customs expert and publication of the customs codes for distribution to all ports of entry and customs stations	5,000
9. Training of customs officers on controlling and monitoring HFC trade- One Day workshops at all major ports of entry to be conducted by the NOU	20,000.00
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000*

* This proposed budget includes the funding request submitted by the cooperating agency (UNIDO), of which UNEP's share is US \$75,000.

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Yr)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitation of early ratification of Kigali Amendment							
To raise awareness about the importance of Kigali Amendment ratification and implementation of the HFC phase down under the Montreal Protocol.	NOU	Govt Ministries, Customs Office, RAC,	Jan 2018	Feb 2018	40,000	Meeting minutes and Reports	At least 6 stakeholder consultative meetings and workshops
Translation of the Ozone Secretariat's briefing notes on ratification and Kigali Amendment relevant information into official national languages to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification.	NOU	ODS survey Report and Relevant Information	Feb 2018	Feb 2018	10,000	Translated Report	OS briefing notes and Kigali Amendment provisions translated into local language
Increase public awareness regarding the Kigali Amendment and continue process of stakeholder consultations	NOU	General Public	Feb 2018	March 2018	25,000	Reports	At least 7 sensitization meetings conducted
To follow up on the drafted documents submitted to the relevant authorities (Ministry of Environment, Higher Council for Environment and Natural Resources, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, National Assembly and Ministerial Council)	NOU	Relevant Authorities	Apr 2018	April 2018	-	Reports	Kigali Amendment ratified early
To facilitate the early ratification process through the use of different mass media such as national TV and Radio programmes, newspapers, symposia, lectures....etc	NOU	Mass media	Mar 2018	March 2018	20,000	Publicity Messages	Kigali Amendment ratified early
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and training on HFC alternatives							
Evaluating the training needs for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives through consultative meetings, elaboration of terms of reference and interviews with the technicians	NOU	RAC	Apr 2018	April 2018	15,000	Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Yr)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Raising awareness of technicians about available HFC alternatives and their safe handling	NOU	RAC	May 2018	June 2018	15,000	Reports	At least 5 training workshops on safe use of HFCs alternatives conducted
Capacity building for the NOU to manage HFC phase down	National consultants	NOU	Sep 2018	September 2018	10,000	Reports	NOU capacitated to manage HFC phase down
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B Licensing system and Reporting							
Revision of existing National ODS legislation (and ODS-based equipment) and drafting the HFCs and low GWP alternatives regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).	NOU	National Legal expert	Oct 2018	November 2018	10,000	Reports on Revised Legislation	National ODS legislation reviewed to incorporate HFCs
Assisting national customs service in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and blends containing HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording	NOU	Customs Office	Dec 2018	December 2018	5,000	Reports	National Customs codes developed
To train customs officers on monitoring and controlling HFC trade at all the major ports of entry	NOU	National consultant	Jan 2018	February 2019	20,000	Reports	At least 5 training workshops conducted and HFC trade monitored

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Sudan and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Suriname (As per Executive Committee decision 79/46)

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

Background

On behalf of the Government of Suriname, UN Environment is submitting this project proposal to the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol to seek support for the country's early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA). This will be achieved through the implementation of specific nationally appropriate enabling activities to assist the country to fulfill initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the KA. In accordance with Executive Committee Decision 79/46, Suriname is eligible for US\$ 95,000.

a. Country ODS Policy and Legislative Framework

Suriname, classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol, acceded to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 14th October 1997, the London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments and the Beijing Amendment on 29th March 2006.

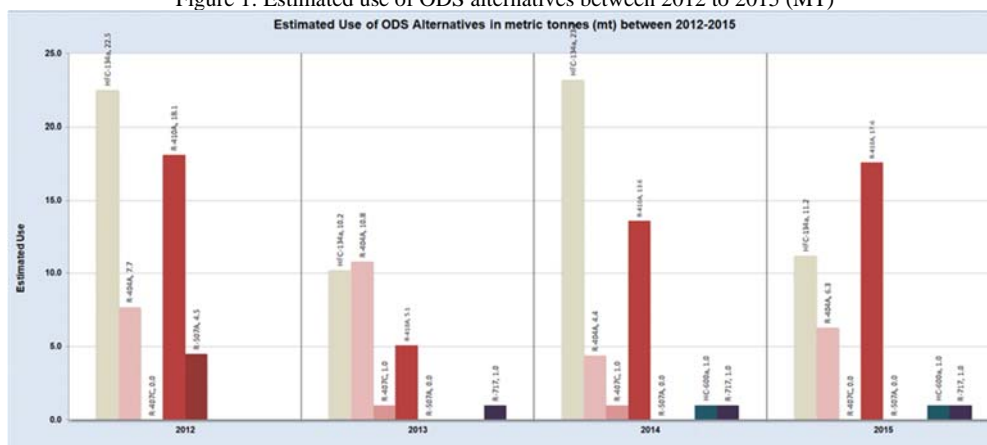
Suriname has been successfully operating its import/export licensing and quota system (LQS) for HCFC import since its establishment in 2006. The LQS system was established based on the Montreal Protocol's accelerated HCFC phase out schedule. To this end, Suriname's HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I has committed to the phase out of 35% of HCFC consumption by 2020. The LQS does not yet fully cover ODS alternatives. The focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Suriname, is the National Ozone Unit (NOU), within the National Institute for Environment and Development in Suriname (NIMOS), has expressed its intention towards the ratification of the KA of Montreal Protocol, as soon as possible.

b. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HPMP for Suriname was approved in November 2011 at the 65th Meeting of Executive Committee (ExCom) at a funding level of US \$210,000 (excluding agency support costs). The HPMP Stage I (HPMP I) commits to phase out 35% of HCFC consumption by 2020 in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. To date, the country has achieved 50.5% reduction in HCFC consumption, from a base line of 2.0 ODP tonnes (36.36 metric tonnes). The Government is currently closing implementation of Phase V and commencing implementation of Phase VI of the Institutional Strengthening Project which was approved at the 77th ExCom. The HPMP Stage I is in its 2nd tranche of implementation and the 3rd tranche is expected to be submitted to 81st ExCom in early 2018.

Suriname conducted its ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which revealed the following level of consumption of ODS alternatives between 2012 and 2015 (a total of 52.8 MT, 28.1 MT, 44.2 MT and 37.1 MT respectively).

Figure 1: Estimated use of ODS alternatives between 2012 to 2015 (MT)



These data suggest that a more detailed analysis may be needed and sets the foundation for the foreseen challenges with managing the phase down of HFCs under the KA.

Owing to the anticipated continuing increase in the use of HFCs and their dependent technologies, Suriname has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, and in response, has submitted a request proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the KA and the related revision of the licensing system, as well as capacity building and demonstration projects and other related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished through the existing national institutional framework already established for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Suriname. As such the implementation of these activities will be managed by the NOU which is situated within NIMOS. The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), and regional and national experts/consultants will also provide support to the NOU in project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders expected to be involved in the implementation of the enabling activities, towards ratification of the KA include, but is not limited to, other relevant Offices within NIMOS, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry with responsibility for Energy, Customs and Excise Department, the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism, the Air-conditioning, Refrigeration and Ventilation Association Suriname (ARVAS-the national RAC association), vocational institutions and other relevant agencies identified as critical to the project by the NOU.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	To attain a broader understanding of the Requirements under the Kigali Amendment (KA) and to prepare the necessary instruments in support of ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, companies, importers and servicing technicians in the sectors that use HFCs
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an analysis of existing ozone and climate policy/legislation to make adjustments to support implementation of the KA. The Analysis should include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The comparative impacts to Suriname of an early, late and no ratification of the KA; ○ Preparation of a policy paper on the ratification of the KA, to instruct the Government of Suriname, namely the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. • Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process. • Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Analysis report prepared and distributed to relevant agencies. • Production of fact sheets on the KA to facilitate consultations and speedy ratification. • Ratification instrument drafted by the relevant Government agency. • Two training workshops held on HFC data collection and reporting. • Preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA. • Stakeholder consultations held.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ultimate outcome of this component is ratification of the KA. It should be noted that the ratification process is outside of the purview and mandate of the NOU. With this intervention NIMOS, as the technical coordinating focal point for the Montreal Protocol will be able to prepare the necessary background information (policy paper) to guide firstly, the President who then, after approval of the Amendment by Parliament, directs the Ministry of Foreign Affairs on the deposit the ratification instrument).
Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	To enhance capacity within the RAC servicing sector (RSS) for the management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal)
• Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NOU, technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions, importers of HFCs/HFC alternative and their equipment/products

Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector, needed to support the transition to low GWP, higher energy efficient (EE) alternatives, such as natural refrigerants (and other not-in-kind alternatives) and standards. • Conduct a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their uptake. • Provide technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting. • Conduct a RAC technology projection and impact analysis. • Host a national seminar on the transition to low-GWP, higher EE alternatives in the RSS • Host a national symposium targeting agencies involved in Climate Change initiatives and Energy Efficiency initiatives, to address national responsibility that will stem from the ratification of the KA and the transition away from HFCs. • Host a Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal). • Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down will be critical to us meeting national obligations under the KA.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An assessment report containing country specific needs for the RSS to transition to low GWP, higher EE alternatives; including but not limited to training requirements and training tools/equipment; safety standards; etc. • One national seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives in the RAC Servicing Sector. • One national symposium on national responsibilities stemming from ratification of the KA and a National Policy on transitioning to low GWP, EE alternatives. • One RAC Servicing Sector Training Seminar on the management of alternatives through their life cycle. • Report on HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives as well as projections on alternative technology uptake.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthened capacity to manage alternatives through a greater understanding of the needs and opportunities created by the KA and improved capacity for decision-making and ODS management

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	To strengthen the existing regulatory import/export licensing system to include HFCs and HFC alternatives
Target Group:	NOU, Customs Department, customs brokers, ODSs alternative importers and the Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake national consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS. • Undertake a comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS towards including HFCs and HFC alternatives into the licensing system and updating the licensing system. The review will also explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment and supporting policy interventions such as setting minimum energy efficiency standards for equipment and developing and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling and operating with natural/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards. • Provide assistance to the Customs Department in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) and HFC alternatives, in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An updated import/export licensing system to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFC phase-down schedule. • Development of country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to improve data capture and data reporting. • Recommendations for policy interventions to support the Article 4B licensing and reporting system.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive import/export licensing system that is able to respond to the obligations under the KA once it is ratified.

Proposed Component 4:	Development of National Strategies
Objective:	To increase change the mindset of the RAC servicing sector (RSS) towards low GWP and natural refrigerants and to increase the uptake of their technologies
Target Group:	RAC servicing sector/end-users, vocational institutions, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the general public
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undertake a Knowledge, Attitude and Practices (KAP) study is to explore changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the RSS regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants. • Development of a national strategy to change the mindset in the RSS, informed by the results from the KAP study. • Development of a national strategy and an action plan on a staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives, informed by the results from the KAP study.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Attitude of persons in the RAC servicing sector and general public towards low GWP and natural refrigerants improves. • At least 30% of service technicians attend practical hands-on training session to manage natural refrigerants. • A KAP Study identifying the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the RSS regarding Low GWP, natural refrigerants. • Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages promote the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RSS and end-users' mindset towards low-GWP and natural refrigerants improve and sector able to safely manage these refrigerants, allowing for the increase uptake.

6. Proposed Budget

Table 1. Proposed Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	25,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	26,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	26,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	18,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

Table 2: Proposed Budget Breakdown

Activities	Item	US\$
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Conduct an Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation and adjustments necessary to implement the Kigali Amendment (KA) (<i>Consultant services</i>)	8,000
	Conduct up to 3 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (<i>Facilitator Services; service contracts</i>)	6,000
	Conduct 2 training sessions on HFC data collection and reporting (<i>one for NOU and one for Customs Department and Customs Brokers</i>)	6,000
	Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options: - Production of information sheets on the KA (<i>service contracts; printing services etc.</i>)	5,000
Subtotal 1		25,000
Component 2: Capacity Building & training for alternatives	Undertake an assessment of training (and other) needs for the servicing sector (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	Conduct a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their uptake (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	Host a national seminar on the transition to low GWP, more EE Alternatives in the RSS (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	4,000
	Host a national symposium on national responsibility and ratification of the KA (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	4,000
	Host a Training Seminar for RAC Servicing Technicians on the Management of alternatives through their life cycle (<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	4,000
	Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	4,000
Subtotal 2		26,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	National consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	8,000
	Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS: to include HFCs and HFC alternatives into the licensing system and updating the licensing system Explore including controls on HFC-based products and equipment Supporting policy interventions (<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	12,000
	Country Specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
Subtotal 3		26,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	Undertake KAP study (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
	Development of a National strategy to change the mindset in the RSS (<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	6,000
	Development of a National Strategy and Action Plan on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternative (<i>Consultant and Contract services</i>)	6,000
Subtotal 4		18,000
Total (without agency support cost)		95,000

6. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Signature of the SSFA	NOU	N/A	Feb 2018	Feb 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Contracting Consultant /Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA	NOU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies, companies, importers, servicing technicians	May 2018	Jun 2018	8,000	Report	Analysis documents prepared and submitted to the Ministry and Cabinet
Stakeholder consultations	NOU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies, companies, importers, servicing technicians	May 2018	Jul 2018	6,000	Reports	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Training: HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	NOU, Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	May 2018	Jul 2018	6,000	Training workshop report	Strengthened capacity for HFC data collection and reporting
Awareness raising: Production of information sheets on the KA	NOU	Private and public sector, high level decision-makers	Mar 2018	Mar 2019	5,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Apr 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Assessment of Training needs	NOU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions	Apr 2018	Oct 2018	5,000	Training Needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Mapping exercise: HFC refrigerants available on local market, alternatives and uptake	NOU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions, HFCs/ alternative and equipment/products importers	Apr 2018	Oct 2018	5,000	Report	Clear picture of HFCs available on local market, future uptake, trends
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives in the RSS	NOU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions, HFCs/ alternative and equipment/products importers	Jul 2018	Oct 2018	4,000	Seminar delivered; Report	Actions necessary to facilitate Suriname's transition away from HFCs

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA	NOU	NIMOS, RAC association, HFCs/ alternative and equipment/products importers	Jul 2018	Aug 2018	4,000	Symposium Report	Clear stakeholders roles and responsibilities post KA ratification
Technicians Training Seminar: Management of alternatives	NOU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions	Jul 2018	Oct 2018	4,000	Seminar Report	Understanding of Life cycle management of alternatives
NOU Training: implementing the HFC phase-down	NOU	NIMOS, NOU	Sept 2018	Oct 2018	4,000	Training Workshop Report	NOU enabled to implement the HFC phase down
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Mar 2018	Mar 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
National Consultations: revision of ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept. Customs brokers, ODSs alternative importers, Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism	Apr 2018	Nov 2018	8,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed
Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept. Customs brokers, ODSs alternative importers, Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism	Apr 2018	Nov 2018	12,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed; recommendations identified
Develop Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives	NOU	Customs Dept., ODSs alternative importers, Ministry of Trade, Industry & Tourism	May 2018	Dec 2018	6,000	List of Country-Specific Codes	Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs, alternatives
COMPONENT 4: Development of National Strategies							
KAP Study	NOU	RAC servicing sector/end-users, vocational institutions; HFC/alternative, equipment importers, general public	May 2018	Mar 2019	6,000	Study	Understanding of the KAP of the RAC/MAC Sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants
National Strategy: to change the mindset in the RSS	NOU	RAC servicing sector/end-users, vocational institutions; HFC/alternative, equipment importers	Jun 2018	Nov 2018	6,000	Strategy	Change in mindset of RSS, towards transitioning to HFC alternatives

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
National Strategy and Action Plan: Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives	NOU	RAC servicing sector/end-users, vocational institutions; HFC/alternative, equipment importers, general public	Jun 2018	Nov 2018	6,000	Strategy and Action Plan	Strategy and Action plan to transition into low GWP, EE alternatives

6. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Suriname and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment
As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
September 13, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Togo
Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MEFR)**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Togo

Background

The Government of Togo is implementing Stage I of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), approved to achieve 35% reduction of HCFC consumption by 2020 and has achieved 10% reduction in 2015. HPMP Stage I tranche 3 was approved at the 79th meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 20.02 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 15.4 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFC-134a and R-410A, R-407C and R-404A mixtures are the main HFC refrigerants used in the country, mostly in refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector. Annual demand for HFCs has been steadily increasing from the period of 2012-2015, amounting to 70 metric tonnes in 2015. For that reason, the government has decided to take early steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related development of a licensing system, as well as capacity building related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Togo is US\$ 150,000.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Togo is such that management of ozone depleting substances and some climate change related projects are executed by the same office, which will facilitate the streamlining of activities.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, which is operating under the Directorate of the Environment in the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources (MEFR). The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director General of the Environment. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the existing National Ozone Committee, which has representatives from: public institutions, private sectors, the civil society, consultants and resource persons, Association of Refrigeration Technicians of Togo (AFRITO), Regional Chambers of Commerce of Togo; the Inter-professional Groupings of the Craftsmen of Togo (GIPATO); Hotels and Restaurant Association of Togo and other governmental bodies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel and restaurants, servicing sectors, Technical Training Institutes which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector and with the Customs Department for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

Components Proposed for Enabling Activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitation of Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative bases for the ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation and drafting the amendments in the existing legislation to allow for ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). 2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. 3. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language 4. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process 5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat’s briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents) 6. Finalizing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment and advancing the ratification process. <p>The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali amendment. The ratification process itself is done outside of the mandate of the NOU, and the NOU doesn’t have direct influence on the timing of the process. For that reason, the NOU will consider this component finalized when all necessary documents and legal changes (Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment and updated existing ODS legislation) are ready and the process of adoption is advanced.</p>
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place. b) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process. c) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place. d) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted e) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced f) Final package on the ratification of Kigali amendment in place.

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-Building & Training on Alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for HFC phase-down
Target Group:	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs including Technical Training Institutes in RAC sectors
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives. For these activities, hiring a national and international consultant with good understanding of the issues will be needed and for that, consultative meetings, elaboration of terms of reference and interviews with the technicians should be done. 2. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians with new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Training Needs for RAC sector identified b) At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted.

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B Licensing and Reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group:	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances Legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). 2. Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs. Assist the Customs Department to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) National ODS regulation revised, b) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1:Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	<i>70,200</i>
22. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (3 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	18,000
23. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultation x US\$ 3,000)	9,000
24. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
25. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process(3 national consultant x 10 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	30,000
26. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)	10,000
27. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,200
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>50,400</i>
5. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (4 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,600.00) (4 consultative meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	38,400 12,000
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	<i>29,400</i>
10. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	6,000.00
11. Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (3 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,600.00) (3 meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	14,400 9,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Component 1: Facilitate the Ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	March 2018	August 2018	18,000	52. Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	March 2018	May 2019	9000	53. Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2018	February 2018	2000	54. Reports	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the national language.
Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process	NOU	Legislative Assembly	March 2018	December 2018	30,000	55. Reports	Ratification documents to the Legislative Assembly prepared and submitted
Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2018	56. June 2018	10,000	57. Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	May 2019	58. June 2019	1,200	59. Final package on ratification of the Kigali amendment	Final package of ratification of the Kigali amendment submitted.
Component 2: Capacity Building and Awareness on HFCS and Alternatives Management							
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	RAC Sector	July 2018	December 2018	38,400	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	60. December 2018	April 2019	12,000	Meeting Reports	At least 4 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing System and Reporting							
Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation (and ODS based equipment) and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	July 2018	September 2018	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting Customs Office in developing national custom codes for different HFCs and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs.	NOU	Customs Office	July 2018	December 2018	23,400	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Togo and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in the Kingdom of Tonga

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
August 25, 2017

Prepared by:
**National Ozone Unit, Kingdom of Tonga & UN
Environment, OzonAction**
For Submission of :
80th ExCom (tentative)

I. Background

The Kingdom of Tonga became Party of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (MP) in 1998 and had acceded to the Protocol's four amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and the Beijing Amendments. Tonga has been working closely with the UN Environment's OzonAction Branch for 13 years to fulfill its obligations under the Montreal Protocol for phase-out of ODSs. The UN Environment has been instrumental for Tonga to receive technical and financial assistance for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the Tonga HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). At present the Government of Tonga through its National Ozone Unit (NOU) is at present undertaking activities that would maintain compliance of the HCFC phase-out targets for 2015 and 2020. The country have put in place the required regulations, import controls, monitoring systems, reporting mechanism, institutional framework and awareness as per its HPMP. To further strengthen and institutionalization of ODS & ODS alternative trade control and monitoring, Tonga has recently undertaken steps to:

- Ban of ODS based equipments.
- Regulation that ensure strict quota issuance of HCFCs and ensure that only service sector is using ODS which are pre-approved.
- Strengthen iPIC information sharing and monitoring.
- Refresher training for Customs officers on Montreal Protocol related enforcement mechanisms. eg. Training on updated HS Codes, New Refrigerants, illegal trade etc.
- Conduct best practices training for RAC service sector and support the establishment of a formal RAC service sector association in Tonga.
- National Outreach and Awareness campaigns for a larger stakeholder support.

The Kingdom of Tonga actively supports the HFC Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as decided during the 28th Meeting of Parties. ExCom decision 79/46 related to enabling activities that invites Article 5 countries to propose projects to facilitate and support their early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial national level systems that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment. Pursuant to the decision 79/46 of the ExCom, the Kingdom of Tonga had sent a request letter to the UN Environment, OzonAction to partner and support the enabling activities for Kigali Amendment.

At present the Government of Tonga is considering taking stock of the process and information required for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. In this regard, the Tonga NOU would need technical assistance from the Multilateral fund for undertaking the following activities to enable early Kigali Amendment ratification:

- Review & update of the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. Assess the broader stakeholder network and partnership to be developed that would be pertinent to HFC phase-down obligations post Kigali Amendment. For instance, mapping of institutions, functions and proposed partnership to promote energy efficiency and safety along with the promotion of low GWP technologies.
- Stakeholder meetings with other relevant government agencies, service sector, industry etc. important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Relevant background technology, policies and capacity building papers required for the political processes of ratification on the basis of above mentioned assessments.
- National Strategies or Action Plans that would actualize the vision of Kigali Amendment for HFC phase-down whilst keeping the aspects of energy efficiency and safety.
- Communication & Awareness strategy focused on ODS alternatives.

Tonga NOU recently conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment, which was a crucial exercise to understand the import and servicing use trends of ODS alternatives. Furthermore, the survey was important to understand the technology trends and capacity building that could be crucial to the success of the Montreal Protocol in Tonga in the future. The ODS alternative survey is a useful reference point to understand the market trend & data for ODS alternative technologies, which also includes HFCs.

The Government of Tonga would need to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs. The establishment of these systems are a pre-requisite for countries before the entry into force of the Kigali Amendment. Therefore, the Government of Tonga would require assistance for development of the aforementioned systems from the UN Environment, given the longstanding partnership for HPMP. Some of the activities that would be required for the establishment of HFC based licensing and control systems are:

- Review & Assess present ODS licensing, permit & quota systems, data recording and monitoring mechanism and the additional requirements to include ODS alternatives.
- Review of institutional framework that would be involved in the implementation of HFC licensing, trade control, monitoring and reporting.
- Proposals for HFC licensing, trade control, monitoring and reporting in Tonga.
- Regulations & Legislatives that enforce HFC trade control, licensing, monitoring and reporting in Tonga.
- Awareness raising amongst enforcement stakeholders.

The enabling activities are an important step towards preparing the Kingdom of Tonga towards early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the necessary national processes to be established before its entry into force.

II. Institutional arrangements for implementation of Tonga Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project.

For undertaking such enabling activities, the Government of Tonga has requested the UN Environment to support in the development project proposals with reference to the 79th ExCom decision 79/46 on enabling activities for HFC Kigali Amendment. The focal agency for implementing the Kigali Amendment enabling activities in the Kingdom of Tonga would be the

National Ozone Unit (NOU) under the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Energy, Climate Change and Communication of the Government of Tonga (MEIDECC). This project proposal is developed with the support of UN Environment, OzonAction and the Tonga Government and the NOU would also seek the support of UN Environment for implementing the components of the enabling activities project. Also, the UN Environment (Bangkok Office) and the Tonga NOU would be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment (Bangkok & Paris Office) would provide the necessary support to the Tonga NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

The enabling activity is very important to Tonga in order to be prepared for the HFC phase-down period. At present the Tonga NOU is very lean in its structure and is occupied with implementing activities related to the HCFC phase-out compliance in the country. Therefore, given that enabling activities would require review and strengthening of licensing systems, comprehensive national strategies and new stakeholder engagement platforms, the NOU would be depending on hiring of experts/consultants to carry out specialized activities and also technical assistance from UN environment. Tonga NOU faces a lack of capacity and skilled personnel to undertake the enabling activities which is a common barrier for undertaking such specialized tasks in the country. Furthermore, the costs of travel are very high in Tonga given the large inter island distances. The financial assistance received under the enabling activity framework would be crucial for successful implementation of the project. The funding would enable the NOU to undertake expert assessments & strategy papers, training workshops, stakeholder engagement and awareness outreach that would not be possible with the present resources and capacity of the Tonga NOU.

The National Ozone Unit would also seek the guidance and inputs of the relevant government stakeholders that would be important for early ratification of the Kigali Amendments. Furthermore, government agencies that are in charge of energy efficiency, standards and climate change would also be consulted to promote energy efficient and climate friendly technologies in line with obligations of the Kigali Amendment. In addition, the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and subsequent national strategies to implement the provisions of decision XVIII/2 para 20 of the Meeting of Parties would require the NOU to conduct government wide awareness and achieve consensus. In addition to the wide range of government agency involvement, it would be prudent for the objective of the project that the private sector, equipment importers, industry and RAC service sector are included in the project component activities and stakeholder workshops. The list of stakeholder that would be involved in the project is given in Table I below.

Table-I: List of National Stakeholders for the Tonga Enabling Activity Project

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Department of Climate Change, MEIDECC	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency
Ministry of Inland Revenue and Customs	Government	Customs
Department of Statistics	Government	Statistics
Department of Energy	Government	Standards
Ministry of Infrastructure	Government	Marine Vessels & Land Transport/Vehicles
RAC Importers Companies	Service Sector/Industry	RAC Importers
Department of Energy, MEIDECC	Government	Energy Efficiency
Department of Climate Change, MEIDECC	Government	Climate Change

Attorney General 's Office	Government	Legislations & Regulations
Ministry of Agriculture, Food, Forests and Fisheries/Ministry of Public Enterprises	Government	Fisheries /Ports Authority
Tonga Refrigeration Engineering Association	Service Sector	Service Sector
Ministry of Finance and National Planning	Government	Public Procurement /Finance Ministry
Ministry of Infrastructure	Government	Construction & Urban Development
Ministry of Tourism	Government	Tourism

The Tonga NOU has limited number of staff and are mostly involved with the IS and HPMP activities. The funds requested for the enabling activities would enable the Tonga NOU to hire the requisite consultants/experts for the implementation of the project. The Tonga NOU would rely on -support of the UN Environment for the identification, procurement and management of the allocated personnel and resources for the project. The Tonga NOU would provide the necessary national level administrative, logistical and personnel support for the project implementation in close coordination with the UN Environment.

III. Components proposed for Tonga Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project:

As stated earlier, the Tonga Kigali amendment enabling activity project would have components that would support the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment in Tonga and fulfill the initial obligations of the Kigali Amendment as set out under decision XVIII/2 para 20 of the Meeting of Parties. The main project components proposed are as follows:

V. Early Ratification & National Strategies for Kigali Amendment

VI. Article 4B Licensing & Reporting

VII. Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives

VIII. Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Early Ratification & National Strategies for Kigali Amendment
Objective	The objective of this project component-I supports the preparation of the necessary background documents that would be required by the Tonga NOU for the initiating the process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the Government of Tonga. The Government of Tonga would lead the political process required for the ratification of the Kigali amendment at the national level and the UN Environment would provide the technical- support. Furthermore, the project component would facilitate the organization of stakeholder workshops that would be required for the building a consensus amongst government agencies that would be crucial for Kigali Amendment implementation. The stakeholder workshops would identify, sensitize and participate the relevant government agencies, importers and service technicians on the aspects of the Kigali HFC amendments and their respective roles. This would provide the Tonga NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders that would be important for Montreal Protocol implementation in the future. For instance , the stakeholder workshop would sensitize traditional partners such as customs and service technicians on the need to strengthening aspects of HFCs and also further involve agencies such as marine department , transportation

	<p>etc. that are not as engaged in the present. In addition, these workshops would also provide a platform for exchange of ideas and feedback on improving the present policies, trade controls, monitoring and reporting mechanisms for controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol including HFCs. The project component-I would also assist the Tonga NOU to develop a National strategy /policy framework paper that would encompass the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. Furthermore, this National Strategy Paper for Kigali HFC Amendment would provide the inter-governmental framework and also delineate the various agencies and their roles that have linkages with HFC phase-down in Tonga. The strategy paper would also envisage the action plans with cross-cutting thematic areas that promote alternatives that are energy efficiency, ozone & climate friendly.</p>
<p>Target Group:</p>	<p>The target group under the project component – I is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change, green public procurement, marine vessels, fisheries, ports authority etc. • Importers & Retailers. • RAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers.
<p>Description of activities of Project Component-I</p>	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-I is are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Technical Assistance for background papers for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present policies and technology trends for Montreal Protocol implementation in Tonga. • Draft the background paper for supporting Kigali Amendment ratification by Tonga. The background paper would provide the relevant information required for initiating the political process for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. • Support the Tonga NOU in the presentation of the background papers to high level committees if required. b. National Kigali Strategy Paper & National Stakeholders Workshop for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify wide range of stakeholders that would be involved with the Kigali Amendment Ratification and also the post ratification national processes. • Sensitize the stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Feedback/Inputs in the National Strategies & Implementation system for Montreal Protocol compliance.
<p>Outputs of the Project Component-I</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 background paper for facilitating the early ratification process of Kigali Amendment in Tonga. • At least 1 national stakeholders workshop for Kigali Amendment • 1 National Strategy paper based on the stakeholders Workshop report and recommendations.

Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-II supports MoP decision XVIII/1 & XVIII/2 of with regards to Article 4B of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, which requests parties to establish a HFC licensing, trade control, monitoring and reporting system by 1 January 2019 or within 3 months of date of entry of Kigali amendment. The Tonga ODS alternative survey was an important exercise where it was found the need to strengthen trade control, licensing system, data recording, monitoring and reporting of non-ODS based refrigerants and appliances. Tonga has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS, in addition, there are several regulations established that restrict the import of ODS refrigerants and ODS based RAC equipments. This mechanism now is required to include HFC based refrigerants and systems. Tonga would need to further its present system towards a stronger and more holistic licensing and reporting mechanism to ensure that the data is correctly captured and reported to the Montreal Protocol compliance monitoring agencies. For establishing such a system, the Tonga NOU would need technical assistance in reviewing the present system and potential mechanism of broadening scope of the system to include ODS alternative, in particular HFCs. The current data recording, monitoring and reporting of the Montreal Protocol controlled substances are based on paper and there is a pressing need to move this system to an electronic platform for ease of reviewing and reporting such data. The enabling activity project component-II would be an essential step towards a successful HFC phase-down in Tonga.</p>
Target Group:	<p>The target group under the project component – II is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries • Importers & Retailers. • RAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers.
Description of activities of Project Component-II	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is are:</p> <p>c) Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Tonga. • Review the capacity needs for the national implementing agencies for an effective licensing, monitoring and reporting system. • Feedback from all the relevant stakeholders on improving the present system. • Assessment report with proposed strengthening and update of licensing & reporting system for ODS alternatives, in particular HFCs <p>d) Support to strengthen Electronic registry for all controlled substances and products:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of NOU & Customs data recording mechanism and reporting, in line with the use of latest HS codes. • Review the data collection formats.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review of the institutional framework of NOU with other government agencies for trade control and data capture. • Technical assistance for strengthening Electronic Registry with ease of information capturing and reporting in NOU. • Provide the necessary training the NOU staff to maintain the electronic registry.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Assessment Report of the Tonga Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment. • Electronic Registry system strengthening for ODS & ODS alternative (refrigerants & equipment data capture) and reporting in Tonga NOU. • Training to NOU staff for good use of the electronic registry for data collection and reporting.

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>The Tonga NOU has been working with UN environment to promote longer term alternatives that are not only non-ODS but also climate friendly and energy efficient as per decision XIX/6 of Meeting of Parties and now the Kigali HFC amendment. The objective of this project component-III is to demonstrate the best practices for installation & servicing of ACs/Refrigerators having flammable and /or toxic alternative refrigerants that are ozone and climate friendly. The safe-use of ozone and climate friendly alternatives to ODS is one of the major barriers faced by the service sector in the country.</p> <p>This project component would provide the RAC service sector in Tonga the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies, in particular R-600A based refrigeration systems. The Tonga HPMP does have components on RAC service sector training, however these are limited to ODS alternatives and best practices for ODS. The NOU believes the need for specific training of the RAC service sector technicians with focus on R-600A systems. The Tonga ODS alternative survey indicated the HFC alternatives to ACs have still not been imported into the country but is expected in the near future. However, the survey indicated that about 80% of the domestic refrigerators imported in the recent years are based on hydrocarbon refrigerant i.e. R-600A. The survey also indicated that there is an urgent need in the country for capacity building of the service sector to handle such flammable refrigerants. There is an increased demand for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators but the technicians in Tonga are servicing such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. Hence, this enabling activity project component would demonstrate the best practice for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators in Tonga through a demonstration workshop through a service sector expert. This would address the pressing need in the country on capacity building for service sector related to R-600A systems. Furthermore, this workshop would map the long-term personnel and institutional capacity needs of the service sector in</p>

	Tonga and also provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – III is given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & Retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers.
Description of activities of Project Component-III	The proposed activities under the project component-II is are: <p>b) Demo Workshop install/service (in a site) of refrigerators & chest freezers with flammable refrigerants. (Note : No equipment will be procured. Demonstration Workshop will be done of refrigerators & chest freezer available in the country. This would be done with the logistic support & coordination from NOU.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the demonstration workshop. • Prepare the items required to organize the demonstration exercise. • Conduct the demonstration project & document the feedback
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Demonstration Workshop on install & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants. • Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication & Awareness
Objective	The objective of this project component-IV is to raise general awareness of the public and implementing partners about the importance and benefits of Kigali HFC Amendment on the environment. It is also important to sensitize the general public about the importance of safe handling of ODS alternative refrigerant technologies, in particular low GWP. The communication and awareness component would focus towards developing information materials in local language for outreach to general public. This component would assist towards increasing demand for best practices in the service sector and better national understanding of the country for HFC phase-down. The understanding, support and commitment of end-users of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipments related to environmental safeguards is very important towards fulfilling the obligations as set out under the Kigali HFC amendment.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – IV is given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies
Description of activities of Project Component-IV	The proposed activities under the project component-IV are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • Development of these information products in local language for larger outreach. • Design , Development and Printing of the information products. • Partner with schools , importers , service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language) • Poster (Do's and Don'ts) for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)

IV. Proposed budget for Tonga Enabling Activity Project

Tonga NOU faces a lack of capacity and skilled personnel to undertake the enabling activities, which is a common barrier for undertaking such specialized tasks in the country. The financial assistance received under the enabling activity framework would be crucial for successful implementation of the project. Tonga NOU would engage as deem fit national and/or international consultants to undertake assessments, review, training and policy drafting of the systems/activities proposed under the enabling activity project. It is estimated that around 50% of the requested budget would be used for professional fees of experts and travel costs. Please note that the travel costs in Tonga is expensive given the large inter island distances and the remote context of pacific islands in general. The rest of budget would be used for costs associated with workshop/meeting logistics, development & printing of knowledge products and outreach materials/activities.

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Early Ratification & National Strategies for Kigali Amendment	Technical Assistance for background papers for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems. Compiling & Drafting of the relevant background papers relevant to initiate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. <i>(Consultant & Travel Costs estimated USD 2,500)</i> - Consultation Meetings. 	5,000
	At least 1 National Kigali Strategy Paper & National Stakeholders Workshop for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. Drafting of the National Kigali Strategy Paper. Getting Feedback & Inputs from the relevant government stakeholders. Drafting the National Strategy Paper for Kigali Amendment. <i>(Consultant & Travel Costs estimated USD 5000)</i> - Stakeholder Workshops for presenting the Kigali National Strategy 	10,000

Activities	January 2018-August 2019 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives										X	X	X	X	X	X			
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X			

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months, starting from the time of its approval by the MLF. The implementation plan for the project is given in Annex-I.

VI. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Tonga and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Annex-I

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Early Ratification & National Strategies for Kigali Amendment							
Technical Assistance for background papers for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies such as customs, statistics, renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change, green public procurement, marine vessels, fisheries, ports authority etc. Importers & Retailers. RAC service firms and technicians. Private Sector & large end-users/procurers. 	January 2018	July 2018	5,000	Background papers for early ratification Consultation Meeting Reports	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali Ratification in Tonga
National Kigali Strategy Paper & National Stakeholders Workshop for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU		January 2018	July 2018	10,000	National Kigali Strategy Paper Consultation / Strategy formulation workshop report	National Kigali Strategy Paper & Stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendation on the National Kigali Strategy & Early Ratification
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting							
Comprehensive review & strengthening of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products.	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries Importers & Retailers. RAC service firms and technicians. Private Sector & large end-users/procurers. 	January 2018	September 2018	10,000	Assessment Report ; Licensing & Reporting System Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of the Tonga Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Support to develop Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products.	NOU		January 2018	September 2018	5,000	E-registry for ODS Alternatives & based-products.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Electronic Registry system strengthening for ODS & ODS alternative (refrigerants & equipment data capture) and reporting. Training to NOU staff on e-registry.
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Demo Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers.	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & Retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users/procurers. 	October 2018	March 2019	10,000	Demo workshop report	Demo Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. •Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. •Development of these information products in local language for larger outreach. •Design, Development and Printing of the information products. •Partner with schools, importers , service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials. 	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	September 2018	March 2019	10,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	<p>Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language)</p> <p>Poster (Do's and Don'ts) for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)</p>
Total in (USD) without PSC					50,000		

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Turkmenistan

Submitted by: UN Environment

Background

Turkmenistan is implementing Stage I of its HCFC phase out management plan (HPMP), designed to achieve 35% reduction in HCFC consumption by 2020. The third tranche was approved at the 76th meeting of the Executive Committee. The project implementation is progressing well, in accordance with the approved schedule. Baseline HCFC consumption was 6.8 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 5.13 ODP tonnes in 2016. The country is also finalizing the ODS alternatives survey, which shows that HFCs are the main alternatives to ODS refrigerants, used in the refrigeration, air-conditioning and heat pump sectors. The annual demand for HFCs was relatively stable in the period 2010-2015, amounting to approximately 230 tonnes.

The country has initiated preliminary consultations on ratification of the Kigali amendment, and there is a general notion that steps should be taken as early as possible. Questions about the synergy of the Montreal Protocol with the Kyoto Protocol on addressing greenhouse gases were discussed with experts on climate change. In April, an explanatory note was prepared and sent to the Cabinet of Ministers of Turkmenistan suggestion the next steps towards the ratification of the Kigali amendment.

In the context of the Kigali amendment, Turkmenistan is an Article 5 party in group 1, with the first control measure in 2024. It is the only country in the ECA region that is eligible for exemption for high-ambient-temperature parties.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, and the HCFC baseline of 6.8 ODP tonnes, the eligible funding for enabling activities for Turkmenistan is US\$ 150,000.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, which is operating under the State Committee on Environment Protection and Land Resources of Turkmenistan. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Head of Department of Environmental protection in the State Committee.

Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process and preparatory activities for HFC phase-down through the already established cooperation channels with the State Customs Service of Turkmenistan, “Turkmenstandartlary” Main State Service, the Climate Change Project in Turkmenistan, State Ecological Service, Association of Food Industry of Turkmenistan, Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan, The State Commodity and Raw materials Exchange of Turkmenistan, State Concern “Turkmenhimiya” and the private sector.

Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC experts in the country and the RAC training institutions on training programs for low-GWP refrigerants and with the National Customs Service for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Support for analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and legislation. Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative bases for the early ratification
Target Group:	The Parliament of Turkmenistan; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Economy and Development; Ministry of Finance; The State Customs Service of Turkmenistan; The Main State Service of Turkmenistan; “Turkmenstandartlary”; The Ministry of Energy; The State Concern “Turkmenhimiya”; The State Concern “Turkmennebit”; The Ministry of Railways of Turkmenistan; Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of Turkmenistan; Ministry of Industry; The Food Industry Association of Turkmenistan; Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan; Private companies and others
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and legislation and drafting the amendments in the existing legislation to allow for ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements), including analysis of UN Environment OzonAction’s HFC policy and legislative options document and the selection of measures to be included in the amended legislation 2. Involvement of a climate change expert in the legislative revision in order to ensure coordinated actions and maximize the climate benefits of the HFC phase-down 3. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders’ consultations during the legislation drafting process) 4. Translation of the Kigali amendment into Turkmen language 5. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process 6. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat’s briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into Turkmen language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents) 7. Organization a public campaign to promote and achieve broader support for early ratification of the Kigali amendment 8. The package on the ratification of Kigali amendment is finalized and the ratification process is advanced <p>The ultimate output of this component is the accreted process of ratifying the Kigali amendment. The NOU will coordinate preparation</p>

	of legislative changes and the Law on ratification itself, and will provide support to the high-level decision makers in advancing the national adoption process.
Component 2:	Capacity-building & training on alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector that would allow for HFC phase-down and to enhance understanding of the management of HFC alternatives.
Target Group:	The Main State Service of Turkmenistan; “Turkmenstandartlary”; The Food Industry Association of Turkmenistan; The Ministry of Energy; The State Concern “Turkmenhimiya”; The State Concern “Turkmennebit”; The Ministry of Railways of Turkmenistan; Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan; Private companies; Technical Universities, Institutes, Colleges.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the RAC servicing sector and preparing an assessment report that will be used for further planning of the activities related to use of HFCs and especially HFC alternatives (preparing a questionnaire for technicians, identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on servicing side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc.) 2. Hiring an international consultant to guide the national consultants in training needs assessment analysis, organization of the stakeholders' consultation meetings and lectures in training institutes, as well as to provide an informative training session on management of HFC alternatives in the RAC sector 3. Stakeholder consultation meetings and interviews with the technicians (3 stakeholder consultative meetings) 4. Organization of lectures in technical universities/institutes/colleges (3 lectures performed by national experts, with a guidance from the international consultant) 5. Training on alternative refrigerants for one national RAC expert in an international training center 6. Translation and interpretation services (English-Russian-Turkmen), as needed

Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package for HFC import/export licensing system
Target Group:	Ministry of Economy; The Parliament of Turkmenistan; Ministry of Justice; Ministry of Finance; The State Customs Service of Turkmenistan; The Main State Service of Turkmenistan “Turkmenstandartlary”; Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan; Private companies; importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive review of the national licensing system of ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment resulting in a proposal for how to include HFCs and HFC based equipment into a licensing system (national consultants will be hired to assist NOU in development of special sub-law on the licensing system to ensure proper monitoring of import/export of HFCs) 2. Assisting national customs authorities in developing national custom codes for different HFCs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs. 3. Drafting the reporting forms for importers, users and service technicians (national consultant services) 4. Organization of a workshop and a meeting for stakeholders to discuss updates in the licensing system and reporting obligations (customs representatives and private sector representatives) 5. Translation and interpretation services (English-Russian-Turkmen), as needed 6. Preparation and publication of information notes on licensing and reporting system to be distributed to the Customs service, importers/exporters, distributors and users of HFC substances and equipment

Proposed budget

Component 1: Support for analysis of existing ozone and climate policies / legislation - facilitation of ratification of Kigali Amendment	Budget in USD without PSC
28. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 3 months x US\$2,000)	12,000
29. Expert on Climate change (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$2,000)	6,000
30. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process (3 stakeholder consultations x US\$4,000)	12,000
31. Translation of the Kigali amendment into Turkmen language (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$2,500)	2,500
32. Drafting the law on ratification of the Kigali amendment (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$2,000)	12,000
33. Production of information sheets and translations into Turkmen language (drafting, translation, layout and printing)	10,000
7. A public campaign on ratification of Kigali amendment	5,500
8. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (printing, copying, editing etc.)	2,000
Sub-total:	62,000
Component 2: Training needs assessment for the servicing sector	
6. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector (2 national consultants x 3 months x US\$2,000)	12,000
7. International expert services including preparatory work and mission to Turkmenistan (fees, travel, DSA)	14,000
8. Arranging stakeholder consultations (3 consultative meetings x US\$4,000)	12,000
9. Lectures in technical Universities, institutes, colleges. (3 lectures x US\$1,000)	3,000
10. International training for national specialist abroad (training fees, travel, DSA)	7,000
11. Translators (English-Russian-Turkmen) (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$2,500)	2,500
Sub-total:	50,500
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
12. Review of the national licensing and quota system (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$2,000)	6,000
13. Developing of National custom codes for HFCs (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$2,000)	4,000
14. National consultant (drafting the reporting forms for importers, users and servicing technicians) (2 months x US\$2,000)	4,000
15. Organize workshop and meeting for stakeholders (1 workshop x US\$4,000 and 1 meeting x US\$2,000)	6,000
16. Translators services (English-Russian-Turkmen) (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$2,500)	2,500
17. Publication of information notes on licensing and reporting system	4,000
Sub-total:	26,500
Project management related expenses	
5. Miscellaneous including communication, office supply etc. (5%)	7,500
6. Provision for UNDP charges	1,500
7. Mandatory audit services	2,000
Sub-total:	11,000
Total	150,000

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Turkmenistan and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

Implementation plan and budgets

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitation of the Ratification of the Kigali amendment							
1. Analysis of existing Ozone and climate policy and legislation and drafting amendments	NOU / national consultants	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions	July 2018	December 2018	12,000	Consultants' report with recommendation on legislative changes	New or amended legislation drafted to allow for ratification and implementation of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). UN Environment OzonAction's HFC policy and legislative options document analyzed and measures to be included in the amended legislation are selected.
2. Involvement of an Expert on Climate change	NOU / national consultant	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions	July 2018	September 2018	6,000	Consultants' report with recommendation on legislative changes	Coordinated action is ensured and the climate benefits of the HFC phase-down are maximized
3. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in	June 2018	June 2019	12,000	3 stakeholders' consultation meetings held – reports from the meetings	Relevant stakeholders are aware of the Kigali amendment requirements and ratification process is facilitated

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
		the sectors that are using HFCs					
4. Translation of the Kigali amendment into Turkmen language	NOU / national consultant	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions,	April 2018	June 2018	2,500	The Kigali amendment in Turkmen language is available	Kigali amendment is translated to the national language as required by the national ratification procedures
5. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document	NOU/ national legal consultant	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs	July 2018	December 2018	12,000	The law on ratification and necessary justification documents, participation in the Parliament and/or Cabinet of Ministers' sessions when needed	The Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment is prepared and submitted to The Parliament of Turkmenistan
6. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, general public and public concerned	April 2018	September 2019	10,000	Information sheets are prepared and available in the national language (Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification and 10 OzonAction factsheets into Turkmen language, 50 copies of each documents)	All relevant stakeholders are informed about the obligations the country is assuming with ratification of the Kigali amendment and advantages of an early ratification. Consensus achieved on a need for early ratification.
7. The public awareness campaign	NOU	General public and public concerned	July 2018	June 2019	5,500	Organized media involvement in the project activities, reporting from the	General public is aware of advantages of an early ratification of

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
						stakeholders' meetings, articles in the newspapers and on the web-portals, radio shows	Kigali amendment and is supportive of the process
8. The package on the ratification of Kigali amendment is finalized and the ratification process is advanced	NOU	Council of Ministers, Parliament	April 2019	September 2019	2,000	Agendas and reports of the Parliament meetings	The Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment is prepared and submitted to the Parliament
Component 2: Training needs assessment							
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector	NOU / RAC experts	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan; Technical Universities, Institutes, Colleges.	July 2018	December 2018	12,000	Report on training needs assessment in the servicing sector	NOU will have a clear picture on the needs of RAC servicing sector including identified barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc.
2. Hiring an international consultant to guide the national consultants in training needs assessment analysis	NOU/ International Consultant	National RAC experts, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, Union of Industrialists and Entrepreneurs of Turkmenistan; Technical Universities,	April 2018	September 2018	14,000	Mission report of the international consultant	National RAC experts are supported and guided by the international consultant, to ensure smooth training needs assessment exercise.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
		Institutes, Colleges.					
3. Stakeholder consultation meetings and interviews with the technicians	NOU / RAC experts /	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, Technical Universities, Institutes, Colleges.	July 2018	March 2019	12,000	3 consultative meetings organized – reports from the meeting	Information and data collection for the report is facilitated and training needs are widely discussed
4. Organization of lectures in technical universities/institutes/colleges	National RAC experts with a guidance of an international consultant	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, Technical Universities, Institutes, Colleges.	October 2018	September 2019	3,000	3 lectures organized – reports on the topics and attendance list	RAC sector (existing and new technicians and engineers) is informed on management of HFC alternatives in the RAC sector
5. Training on alternative refrigerants for one national RAC expert in an international training centre	NOU/ training institute abroad	Selected national RAC Expert	January 2019	March 2019	7,000	Selected RAC expert attended the training course on alternative refrigerants and received a certificate	A national refrigeration expert will gain experience on proper handling of alternative refrigerants, and will serve as the first trainer in the future train the trainers program.
6. Translation and interpretation services (English-Russian-Turkmen)	NOU/ translators /interpreters	all stakeholders	April 2018	September 2019	2,500	Number of hour worked/ number of pages translated	N.a.
Component 3: Article 4b licensing and reporting							
1. Review of the national licensing and quota system	NOU / customs expert	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment	October 2018	January 2019	6,000	Report on the inclusion of HFCs in the national licensing and quota system	Proposal on how to include HFCs in the national licensing and quota system

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
2. Development of national custom codes for HFCs	NOU / customs expert	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment	October 2018	January 2019	4,000	National customs codes developed	National customs codes are developed to for different HFCs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs.
3. Drafting the reporting forms for importers, users and service technicians	NOU / national consultants	Importers, users of HFCs and service technicians	February 2019	April 2019	4,000	Reporting forms prepared	Reporting on HFC imports, exports, and use is facilitated
4. Organization of a workshop and a meeting for stakeholders	NOU	Importers/exporters of HFCs / Customs	June 2018	December 2018	6,000	One workshop and one meeting organized	Importers, exporters and the Customs are informed about updates in the licensing system and reporting obligations
5. Translation and interpretation services (English-Russian-Turkmen)	NOU/ translators /interpreters	All stakeholders	April 2018	September 2019	2,500	Number of hour worked/ number of pages translated	N.a.
6. Preparation and publication of information notes on licensing and reporting system	NOU	Importers/exporters of HFCs / Customs	April 2019	September 2019	4,000	Information notes on licensing and reporting system developed	Importers, exporters and the Customs are informed about updates in the licensing system and reporting obligations

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

September 18, 2017

Services Performed For:

Country: Zambia

Local Executing Authority: Local Executing Authority:
Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA)



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in ZAMBIA

Background

The Zambian Government has successfully implemented Stage I of its Hydrochlorofluorocarbons Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) by achieving 10% reduction in consumption of HCFCs in 2015. Zambia is fully committed to successfully implement Stage II of the HPMP to achieve the 67.5 % HCFC reduction target by 2025 while promoting the adoption of non-ODS alternatives. The HCFC baseline consumption for Zambia is 5 ODP tonnes. In 2016, Zambia registered an HCFC consumption of 2.75 ODP tonnes which represents a 50 % reduction over the period 2010 – 2016. This remarkable achievement is attributed to the enormous commitment by the Government of Zambia on the phase-out of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the country. The reduction in consumption of HCFCs has resulted in increased consumption of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in Zambia.

The recent ODS alternatives survey which was conducted by the Government of Zambia with the assistance of UN Environment has shown that HFCs and their blends are the most commonly used non-ODS alternatives in the country, especially in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector. HFC-134a is the predominant refrigerant used for servicing domestic refrigeration appliances such as refrigerators, water chillers, and freezers. HFC blends are increasingly being used as an alternative to R-22 in the air-conditioning sector, particularly for large and medium-sized refrigeration systems.

The national consumption of HFCs and their blends is expected to increase in the future if significant control measures are not put in place. In view of this, the Zambian Government has taken bold steps to address the phase down in consumption of HFCs as early as possible by initiating the process of ratifying the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and incorporating it in national regulations and policies. Based on decision 79/46 of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund, Zambia is herewith submitting a proposal for enabling activities needed to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment and its domestic application, which includes development and implementation of a licensing system to control imports and exports of HFCs and their blends; as well as capacity development to enhance the adoption of HFC alternatives. The Government of Zambia reiterates its continued commitment to the phase-out of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

The existing national institutional arrangements established for the phase-out of ODS in the country will be entrusted with the implementation of the proposed enabling activities for the Kigali Amendment. Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA) is the focal point for the Montreal Protocol and coordinates all activities under this multilateral environmental agreement. A National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established within ZEMA that provides the necessary logistical and enforcement mechanisms for the ODS regulations and is also responsible for raising awareness of the importers and general public on ozone and climate change issues. The NOU will lead on the implementation of the enabling activities in the country.

ZEMA works in collaboration with the government and the private sector, including the Refrigeration and Air conditioning Association of Zambia (RAAZ), which was established in 1997 to set the code of conduct for the country's refrigeration technicians. ZEMA also collaborates with government

institutions such as Customs and Excise Department of the Zambia Revenue Authority (ZRA), which assists on enforcement of ODS regulations, especially those related to the monitoring of imports and exports of ODS and ODS-dependent equipment at the border entry points.

In order to effectively monitor the ODS phase-out and HFC phase down programmes, the National Ozone Committee was established to provide policy direction on implementation of activities under the Montreal Protocol. This ensures that the major key stakeholders such as importers, wholesalers, distributors and users such as RAC technicians are consulted and involved. ZEMA collaborates with the centres of excellence in the vocational training institutions to impart knowledge to trainees in good refrigeration management and ozone friendly technologies. The proposed project components for enabling activities will be implemented through the NOU in collaboration with the relevant stakeholders.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Component 2:	Awareness raising of major stakeholders on alternatives technologies
Objective	To ensure that decision makers in government and other stakeholders understand the provisions and implications of the Kigali Amendment and take necessary steps to ratify and adopt the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and its phase down process
Target Group:	Policy and decision makers, users and suppliers of HFCs and Refrigeration and air conditioning technicians, Customs and other enforcement officers, importers and distributors of HFC-alternatives
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Undertake a technical needs assessment for the servicing sector b) To establish HFC alternative data collection and reporting; b) Identification of the training needs of enforcement technical inputs implementation of the process; d) Legislation of the provisions of the Kigali Amendment to the national regulatory frameworks; c) Guidance regulations; to RAC sector on safe use of alternatives of HFCs; e) Alternatives of HFCs; stakeholders on the HFC phase down d) Mapping HFC refrigerants and their alternatives in the
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) 4 consultative meetings on ratification of Kigali Amendment e) Conducted; awareness on energy efficiency related to zero b) NAWB HFC data collection and equipment tools developed;
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Training needs of RAC sector and enforcement agencies identified and submitted to relevant authorities; (b) Processes of the Kigali Amendment and energy efficiency HFC legislations and policies; (c) Improved handling of HFC alternatives to increase the understanding of the provisions on Kigali Amendment on HFC phase down process.

Component 3:	Review the legislation for licensing system and reporting
Objective	To develop and implement legislation for licensing system for HFCs in the country
Target Group:	Enforcement agencies, importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC-dependent equipment.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis of existing ozone and climate policy and legislation; 2. Comprehensive review of the national licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and products based on those substances; 3. Development of electronic database and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products; 4. Conduct informative workshops to customs officers and environment inspectors on HFCs control and alternatives.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Gaps on existing policies and legislations regarding phase down of HFCs identified; 2. National licensing system reviewed and HFCs and their blends incorporated; 3. Database and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC-blends established; 4. Four (4) informative workshops conducted.

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
(i) Stakeholder consultative process to facilitate ratification of the amendment (4 consultative meetings x US\$ 1,250)	5,000
(ii) Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting (1 National Expert)	10,000
(iii) Drafting of the ratification documents and technical inputs into the ratification process	5,000
(iv) Alignment of the provisions of the Kigali Amendment to the national regulatory frameworks	5,000
(v) Conduct advocacy and awareness raising to key stakeholders on HFC phase down process and adoption of energy efficiency technologies – (2 awareness meetings x US\$ 2,500)	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	30,000
Component 2: Awareness raising to key stakeholders on HFCs and their alternatives	
(i) Undertake training needs assessment for servicing sectors on safe use of HFC alternatives – Engagement of a National consultant.	5,000

(ii)	Identify training needs of enforcement agencies on implementation of the licensing system on HFC – engagement of a National Consultant	5,000
(iii)	Mapping of HFCs and their alternatives	5,000
(iv)	Consumer awareness on adoption of energy efficiency technologies – (3 awareness meetings x US\$ 1,666)	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2		20,000
Component 3: Review of the legislation for licensing system and reporting		
(i)	Analysis of existing ozone and climate legislation in the country	10,000
(ii)	Undertake a comprehensive review of local licensing system to include control measures for HFCs and their products	15,000
(iii)	Development of electronic data base and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products	10,000
(iv)	Conduct informative workshops to customs officers and environmental officers on control measures for HFCs (4 workshops x US 2,500)	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3		45,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		95,000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate ratification of Kigali Amendment							
Stakeholder consultation to facilitate ratification of Amendment	ZEMA	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	July 2018	5,000	Meeting Report	4 consultative workshops conducted
Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting	ZEMA,	RAC technicians, Customs Officers	January 2018	August 2018	10,000	Consultancy report & data collection and reporting tools	National HFC data collection and reporting tools developed
Drafting documents for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment	ZEMA	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC - users	June 2018	September 2018	5,000	Working session report	Documents for ratification of Amendment prepared and submitted
Alignment of the Kigali Amendment provisions to national frameworks	ZEMA	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector	June 2018	June 2019	5,000	Meeting reports	Provisions of Kigali Amendment aligned with national legislations and policies
Awareness raising of stakeholders on HFC phase down	ZEMA	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector	January 2018	June 2019	5,000	Workshop reports	Two awareness workshops on HFC phase down process conducted
Component 2: Awareness raising of major stakeholders on use of alternative technologies							
Undertake training needs assessment for RAC sector	ZEMA	RAC sector	June 2018	December 2018	5,000	Consultancy report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Identify training needs for enforcement agencies	ZEMA	Customs Department	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Consultancy report	Training needs of enforcement agencies identified
Mapping of HFCs and their alternatives	ZEMA	Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	June 2018	December 2018	5,000	Survey report	HFCs and their alternatives markets established
Consumer awareness on adoption of energy efficiency technologies	ZEMA	Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	January 2018	June 2019	5,000	Meeting reports	3 awareness meetings on adoption of energy efficiency technologies conducted
Component 3: Review of legislation for licensing system and reporting							

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Analysis of existing ozone and climate legislations	ZEMA	Policy Makers, Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	Gaps in existing legislations and policies related to ozone and climate change identified
Undertake comprehensive review of licensing system	ZEMA	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector, enforcement agencies	January 2019	June 2019	15,000	Consultancy report	HFCs and their alternatives incorporated in licensing system
Development of data registry and reporting tools	ZEMA	Importers/exporters, customs Department	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	Data registry of HFCs and their alternatives established
Conduct informative workshops to customs and environmental officers	ZEMA	Customs Officers, Environmental Officers	January 2019	June 2019	10,000	Workshop reports	Customs and Environmental Offices aware of the licensing system
Total in (USD) without PSC					95,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of ZAMBIA and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.

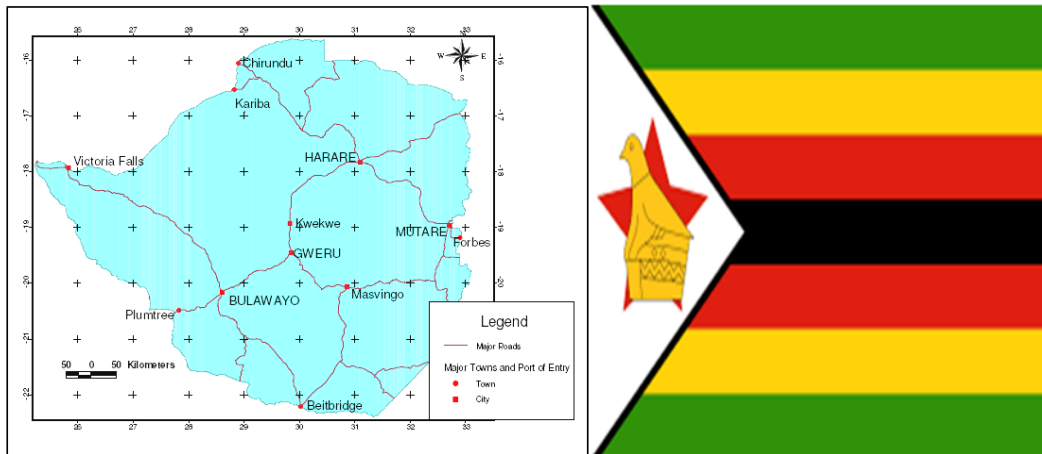


Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date
August 10, 2017

Services Performed For:
Country: Zimbabwe
Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit
Zimbabwe-Ministry of Environment, Water and
Climate.



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in ZIMBABWE

Background

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund at its 79th meeting (3-7 July 2017, Bangkok, Thailand) adopted decision 79/46 related to enabling activities for Article 5 countries. The decision invites countries to propose projects to facilitate and support their early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment

Zimbabwe is currently concluding its Stage I of its HPMP having successfully complied with the 2013 HCFC freeze and 2015 10% HCFC reduction. HFCs and HFC blends are used in Zimbabwe for servicing refrigeration and air conditioning appliances as well as manufacturing of domestic and commercial refrigeration appliances. The appliances serviced include fridges, chillers, freezers, cold rooms, water coolers and air conditioning units. Refrigeration appliances manufactured in Zimbabwe include domestic fridges, freezers, chillers and cold rooms. There is no manufacturing of air conditioning units in the country. The ODS Alternatives Survey conducted in 2016 revealed that the most commonly used non ODS refrigerants are HFC-134a, HFC-404A, HFC-410A, HFC-407C, HFC507A, R600a and R-290. The combined annual consumption of these HFCs and HFC blends is approximately 120 metric tonnes. This is based on information gathered during the ODS Alternatives survey in 2016.

Zimbabwe's HCFC baseline consumption is 17.8 ODP tonnes. Latest figures show a significant drop in the consumption of HCFCs. In 2016, the country recorded a consumption of 9.49 ODP tonnes of HCFCs which is approximately a 47% reduction from the baseline. This reduction in HCFC consumption has been compensated by a rise in the use of HFCs in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sector as revealed by the survey on ODS alternatives.

The Government of Zimbabwe acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, and had ratified all the previous Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. Currently, and the country is taking significant steps towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The ratification process has already been initiated by the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate and is expected to be deliberated in Cabinet before approval by Parliament. The process of ratification is expected to take less than one year to complete.

Since 2004, the Government of Zimbabwe has been implementing a licensing system for the control of ODS imports. The ODS regulations were reviewed in 2011 to ban imports of CFCs, CTC and Halons and again in 2016 to ban imports of Methyl Bromide and Methyl Chloroform in accordance with the phase out schedules under the Montreal Protocol. The country has a well established and enforceable Quota and Licensing system to control consumption HCFCs in the RAC sector. The National Ozone Unit implements the quota system in coordination with the Customs Officers who are stationed at all ports of entry. Environmental Officers assist the NOU in enforcing the ODS regulations with regards to the use, storage, handling, transportation and disposal of HCFCs and HCFC based appliances.

The Government of Zimbabwe is implementing the Stage I of its HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has achieved the following results:

- (l) Complied with the 2013 HCFC freeze
- (m) Complied with the 2015 10% HCFC reduction in consumption
- (n) Has timely reported Article 7 data to the Ozone and MLF Secretariats
- (o) Has conducted more than thirty (30) training workshops for refrigeration technicians throughout the country and trained nearly 1000 technicians on Good Refrigeration Practices and safe use of flammable refrigerants.
- (p) Has conducted seven workshops for customs officers and trained one hundred and fifty (150) customs officers from the major ports of entry on monitoring and controlling of ODS trade.
- (q) Has carried out public awareness and the commemoration of the International Day for the preservation of the Ozone Layer every year. This includes the OzoneSchools competitions and Ozone Media Awards.

(r)

Customs Officers at all major ports of entry were trained in controlling and monitoring ODS trade. The training included the detection of smuggling schemes, identification of ODS consignments, labeling and packaging, use of customs checklists and use of refrigerant identifiers. A total of sixteen (16) refrigerant identifiers were distributed to all ports of entry and this has resulted in numerous seizures of illegally imported HCFC consignments.

Refrigeration service technicians have been trained in Good Refrigeration Practices and safe use of HCFC alternatives. The training workshops have been conducted at all the Technical Colleges and at some company Training Centres. This has resulted in the adoption of CFC and HCFC alternatives in the RAC sector. Zimbabwe has well established refrigeration appliances manufacturing companies that export within the SADC Region. The consumption of HCFCs and HFCs is significantly higher compared to most of the developing countries within the region. The HCFC baseline level is 17.8 ODP tonnes. The most commonly used HCFC is R-22.

Although the Government of Zimbabwe has a well establish Legal and Institutional Framework to implement the Montreal Protocol commitments ratified so far, the new Kigali Amendment will bring additional challenges to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of this Amendment and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards its the implementation.

Institutional Arrangements for the implementation of Enabling Activities.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is a unit within the Division of Climate Change Management in the Ministry of Environment, Water and Climate, reporting to the Director who is the Deputy Permanent Secretary of the Ministry. This is schematically illustrated in Figure 1 below. The unit is mandated with the responsibility of coordinating the phase out of Ozone Depleting Substances in line with the Montreal Protocol provisions. The NOU will be responsible for coordinating the phase down of HFCs hence the enabling activities will be carried out under the same institutional set up. However the NOU will be capacitated to handle HFCs and HFC blends so that they work effectively with stakeholders to control the imports and use of these substances. The NOU will need capacity building to link the HFC phase down with activities under the Paris Agreement at National Level so that there is coherence in national efforts to mitigate impacts of climate change. The Minister with technical advice from the Permanent Secretary will push for the ratification through the National Assembly, Cabinet and Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

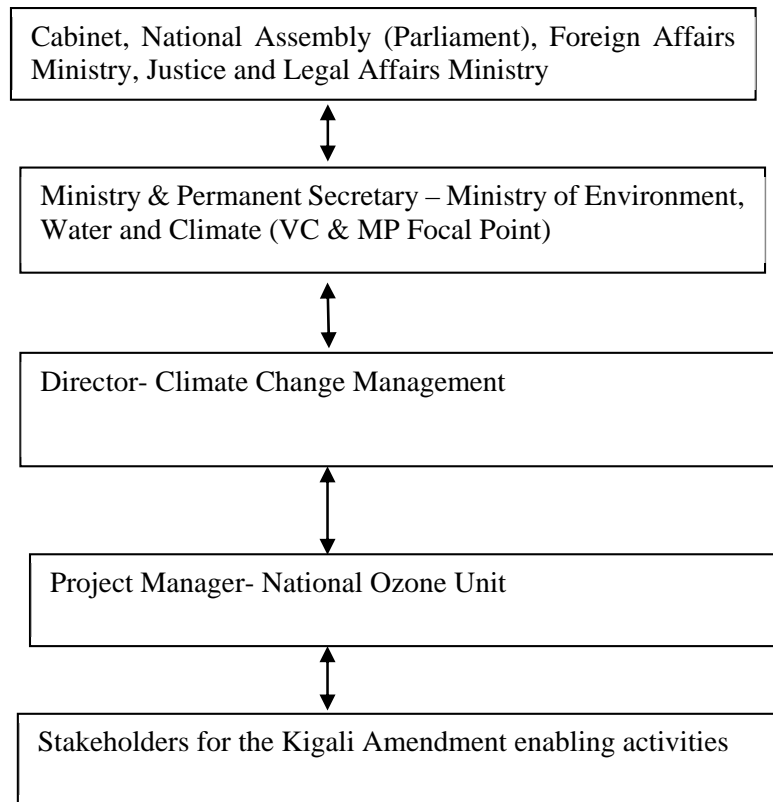


Figure 2: Schematic representation of the Institutional arrangements for Enabling Activities.

The NOU is headed by the Ozone Project Manager. A Project Assistant helps the Project Manager with administrative duties. The Officers are paid from the Institutional Strengthening Project which is funded by the Multilateral Fund through the United Nations Environment Programme Compliance Assistance Programme. The Government provides office space, furniture and transport as well as other logistical support. The Project Manager is responsible for interacting with internal and external stakeholders on matters relating to ODS phase out/ODS alternatives phase down, such as drafting of project proposals, data reporting, training of refrigeration technicians and customs officers, enforcement of regulations, enunciation of policy, publicity and awareness raising.

The NOU will closely work with stakeholders from the onset to get their support in the ratification process and implementation of the enabling activities. The major stakeholders include Parliamentarians, RAC sector, Customs Officers, Law Officers from the Attorney General's Office, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Cabinet Ministers, importers and distributors of HFCs and HFC based appliances among others.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To get high level decision makers in Government to understand the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and facilitate early ratification.
Target Group:	Policy makers, High level decision makers in Government, HFC users,
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Comparison and analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and legislative framework (b) Stakeholders consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level including translation of the Kigali Amendment into local languages for easy of understanding (c) Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting (d) Drafting of ratification documents and alignment of national regulations with the Kigali Amendment (e) Technical inputs into the ratification process from National level to the Depository
OUTPUTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Ozone and Climate policy and legislative framework comparative analysis produced (b) Up to 5 stakeholders' consultations organized, Kigali Amendment provisions translated into local languages (c) Data collection and reporting tools produced (d) National regulations amended to align with the Kigali Amendment (e) Kigali Amendment instrument of ratification deposited in time

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity Building and training for adoption of chosen alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs for RAC technicians, Customs Officers, importers and users of HFCs for adoption of chosen LGWP alternatives
Target Group:	RAC technicians, RAC appliances manufacturing companies, importers and distributors of alternatives, customs officers and other enforcement agencies
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (g) Training needs assessment for the RAC servicing and manufacturing sector (h) Production of training needs assessment report

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Capacity building for the NOU to handle new challenges (j) Identifying HFC alternative refrigerants markets (k) Identifying the training needs of customs officers on monitoring and controlling HFC trade (l) Identifying the training needs of refrigeration technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Document of training needs for the RAC sector produced and distributed (b) NOU capacitated to managed HFC phase down challenges (c) HFC refrigerants markets identified and database of the markets kept by the NOU (d) Up to 4 workshops organized, documents of training needs for Customs Officers and technicians produced

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop and establish a regulatory framework for licensing and reporting of HFC trade
Target Group:	Importers and exporters of HFCs, Customs Officers, Environmental Officers
Description of activities	(d) Comprehensive review of National licensing system for HFCs, HFC alternatives and products

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) To provide support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products (f) To undertake a periodic review of the HFC licensing system
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) National licensing system for HFCs and HFC based products is produced and being implemented (b) Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances in place (c) HFC licensing system reviewed and implemented

Proposed Component 4:	Development of National strategies for early ratification
Objective	To develop strategies to enable early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Target Group:	Parliamentarians, decision makers, RAC sector, Policy makers, Decision makers,
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Awareness raising to parliamentarians on benefits of ratification of Kigali Amendment (b) Awareness raising to decision makers on the ratification issues (c) Strategy for changing mindset in the refrigeration and air conditioning(RAC) sector (d) National Strategy for staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market (e) National Strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternatives
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Parliamentarians supporting the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (b) Decision makers pushing for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment

	<p>(c) Strategy for changing mindset in the RAC sector in place</p> <p>(d) Strategy for staged approach policies in place</p> <p>(e) Strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternatives in place</p>
--	---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification	
(a) Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and legislative framework – Engagement of National Consultant	5,000.00
(b) Stakeholders consultations to facilitate the ratification- Conducting National Consultative Workshops (up to 5 workshops organized)	25,000.00
(c) Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting – Engagement of National Consultants	5,000.00
(d) Drafting of ratification documents and alignment of national regulations with the Kigali Amendment Engagement of legal drafting expert at national level	5,000.00
(e) Technical inputs into the ratification process – Engagement of National Legal expert	5,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	45,000.00
Component 2: Capacity Building and Training	
(e) Training needs assessment for the RAC sector and production of report – Engagement of National Consultant to carry out the assessment and production of report	5,000.00
(f) Capacity building for NOU- can be through an international expert or through exchange visits and Regional meetings.	15,000.00
(g) Identifying HFC refrigerants markets – Engagement of a National Consultant	5,000.00
(h) National Workshops (4) for Customs Officers and Refrigeration Technicians	20,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	45,000.00
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing	
(d) Comprehensive review of National licensing system for HFCs, HFC alternatives and products – Engagement of National Consultant to work closely with the NOU	10,000.00
(e) To provide support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products	10,000.00
(f) To undertake periodic review of the HFC licensing system - National Consultant in collaboration with the NOU	10,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	30,000.00
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	

(a) Awareness raising to parliamentarians on benefits of ratification of Kigali Amendment – This will be done through workshops for the Environment portfolio committee members of the National Legislative Assembly.	10,000.00
(b) Awareness raising to decision makers on ratification issues of the Kigali Amendment- This can be done through organization of the workshop with involvement of the high level decision makers, organization of visits and/or bilateral discussions with high level management.	10,000.00
(c) Development of National strategies for changing mindset of RAC practitioners, staged approach policies of introducing HFC alternatives into the local market and for quick adoption of HFC alternatives – This will be done through the engagement of National Consultant	10,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 4	30,000.00
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000.00

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Comparison and analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy and regulatory framework for HFCs	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2018	July 2018	5,000	Consultancy report	Existing legislative Acts amended to include HFC phase down control measures.
Stakeholder consultations meeting and awareness programmes to facilitate early ratification of the Amendment	NOU	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC -users	June 2018	December 2018	25,000	Workshop reports	Up to 5 workshops organized, Kigali Amendment provisions translated into local languages
Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	RAC sector	January 2018	June 2019	5,000	Data collection tools	Data collection and reporting tools produced
Drafting of ratification documents and alignment with the Kigali Amendment	NOU	NOU, Government Ministries	March 2018	December 2018	5,000	Draft ratification documents	National regulations amended to align with the Kigali Amendment provisions
Technical inputs into the ratification process from National level to the depository	NOU	NOU, Government Ministries	June 2018	June 2019	5,000	Instrument of ratification	Kigali Amendment instrument of ratification deposited in time
Component 2: Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives							
Training needs assessment for RAC servicing and manufacturing sectors	NOU	RAC sector	June 2018	December 2018	5,000	Training needs report	Document of training needs for RAC servicing and manufacturing sector
Capacity building for the NOU to handle new challenges.	NOU	NOU	January 2019	June 2019	15,000	Training needs report	NOU capacitated to manage HFC phase down challenges
Identifying HFC alternative refrigerants markets	NOU	RAC Sector	June 2018	December 2018	5,000	Training report/consultation reports	HFC refrigerants markets identified and data base of the markets kept by NOU
Identifying training needs of customs officers on monitoring and controlling HFC trade	NOU	Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	June 2018	December 2018	10,000	Training needs report	Up to 2 workshops organized, Documents for training needs for customs officers produced.
Identifying the training needs of refrigeration technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives	NOU	RAC sector	June 2018	December 2018	10,000	Training needs report	Up to 2 workshops organized Documents for training needs for refrigeration technicians produced
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing and Reporting							
Comprehensive review of National licensing system of controlled substances and products	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector, enforcement agencies	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included
To provide support to develop electronic registry and reporting	NOU	Importers/	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	Electronic registry and reporting tools for all

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
tools for all controlled substances		exporters, customs Department					controlled substances established and operational
To undertake periodic review of the HFC licensing system	NOU	Customs Department, Standards Agencies, Government Ministries	January 2019	June 2019	10,000	Workshop reports	At least 2 consultative meetings and 3 workshops/seminars on review of HFC licensing system
Component 4: Development of National Strategies to enable early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Awareness raising to Parliamentarians on benefits of ratification of Kigali Amendment	NOU	Government Ministries, Importers / exporters, Users	June 2018	June 2019	10,000	National Strategy in place	At least one consultative workshop on raising awareness to members of parliament on benefits of ratification of the Amendment conducted
Awareness raising to decision makers on the ratification issues	NOU	Decision Makers, Government Ministries, Importers / Exporters, Distributors	January 2018	June 2019	10,000	Meeting Reports	At least 2 consultative seminars for decision makers conducted
Strategy for changing mindset in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector	NOU	RAC sector, end-users	January 2018	June 2019	5,000	Workshop reports	Strategy in changing mindset in RAC sector prepared.
National Strategy for staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market and strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternatives	NOU	RAC sector, Policy makers, Importers, Distributors	June 2018	June 2019	5,000	Workshop reports	National Strategy for staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market and strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternative developed
Total in (USD) without PSC					150,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of ZIMBABWE and the UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country.
