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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Eighty-first Meeting
Montreal, 18-22 June 2018

UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2018

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$8,390,093, plus agency support costs of US \$466,040 for its 2018 work programme listed in Table 1. The submission is attached to the present document.

Table 1. UNEP's work programme for 2018

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects			
Bahrain	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	85,000	85,000
Belize	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	98,176	98,176
Burundi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	85,000	85,000
Cabo Verde	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	85,000	85,000
Congo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	85,000	85,000
Djibouti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	85,000	85,000
Dominica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	85,000	85,000
Equatorial Guinea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	102,400	102,400
Gabon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	85,000	85,000
Grenada	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	85,000	85,000
Guatemala	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	159,744	159,744
Kuwait	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	134,810	134,810
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	148,262	148,262
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	85,000	85,000
Maldives	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	85,000	85,000
Mali	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	85,000	85,000
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	85,000	85,000
Nepal	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	85,000	85,000
Nicaragua	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	85,000	85,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	85,000	85,000
Seychelles	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	85,000	85,000
Sudan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	186,701	186,701
Subtotal for A1		2,190,093	2,190,093
Agency support costs (7 per cent for institutional strengthening)		0	0
Total for A1		2,190,093	2,190,093
A2: Project preparation			
Cape Verde	Preparation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	30,000	30,000
Congo (the)*	Preparation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	25,000	25,000
Ethiopia*	Preparation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	22,000	22,000
Guinea-Bissau*	Preparation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	20,000	20,000
Malawi*	Preparation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	25,000	25,000
Rwanda*	Preparation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	22,000	22,000
Sao Tome and Principe	Preparation of an HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)	30,000	30,000
Subtotal for A2		174,000	174,000
Agency support costs (13 per cent for project preparation)		22,620	22,620
Total for A2		196,620	196,620

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
A3: Project preparation			
12 Pacific Island Countries	Preparation of a regional HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II) in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	360,000	360,000
Subtotal for A3		360,000	360,000
Agency support costs (13 per cent for project preparation)		46,800	46,800
Total for A3		406,800	406,800
A4: Technical assistance for enabling activities (decision 79/46)			
Afghanistan	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Bahrain	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Bangladesh**	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	61,000	61,000
Benin	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Botswana	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Chad	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Comoros	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Djibouti	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Egypt*	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	145,000	145,000
Equatorial Guinea	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Ethiopia	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Georgia	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Guinea-Bissau	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Guyana	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Honduras	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Iraq	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	250,000	250,000
Kenya	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Kiribati	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Kuwait	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	250,000	250,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Madagascar	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Malawi	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Mali	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Marshall Islands	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Mauritania	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Mozambique	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Myanmar	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Nauru	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Nepal	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Niue	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Oman	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Pakistan	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	250,000	250,000

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
Paraguay	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	75,000	75,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Samoa	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Sao Tome and Principe	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Saudi Arabia	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	250,000	250,000
Sierra Leone	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Solomon Islands	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
South Sudan	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Sri Lanka	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	150,000	150,000
Swaziland	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Tanzania (United Republic of)	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	95,000	95,000
Tuvalu	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Uganda	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Vanuatu	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Subtotal for A4		5,666,000	5,666,000
Agency support costs (7 per cent for enabling activities)		396,620	396,620
Total for A4		6,062,620	6,062,620
Grand total (A1, A2, A3, A4)		8,856,133	8,856,133

* UNIDO as cooperating agency

** UNDP as lead agency and Canada as cooperating agency

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1: Institutional strengthening

Project description

2. UNEP submitted the requests for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) projects for the countries listed in Section A1 of Table 1. The descriptions for these projects are presented in Annex I to the present document.

Secretariat's comments

3. The Secretariat reviewed the requests for the renewal of 22 IS projects submitted by UNEP on behalf of the Governments concerned against the guidelines and relevant decisions regarding eligibility and funding levels. The requests were cross-checked against the original IS work plan and performance indicators for the previous phase, country programme and Article 7 data, the latest report on implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), the agency's progress report, and any relevant decisions of the Meeting of the Parties. It was noted that all but one country had submitted 2017 country programme data, that these countries are in compliance with the ODS phase-out targets under the Montreal Protocol and that their annual HCFC consumption does not exceed the annual maximum allowable consumption indicated in their respective HPMP agreements with the Executive Committee. Furthermore, all requests submitted included performance indicators for the planned activities for the next phase of the IS projects in accordance with decision 74/51(e).

Secretariat's recommendations

4. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the IS renewal requests for Bahrain, Belize, Burundi, Cabo Verde, Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles and Sudan, at the level of funding indicated in Section A1 of Table 1 of this document. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the aforementioned Governments the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

Special IS funding for Dominica approved at the 80th meeting (decision 80/82)

Background

5. At the 80th meeting, the Executive Committee approved the provision, on an exceptional basis, of a sum of US \$20,000 as additional emergency assistance for IS for Dominica, taking into consideration the circumstances facing the national ozone unit (NOU) after the devastation of the country's infrastructure by a hurricane in September 2017 (decision 80/82).

6. UNEP, as lead agency, submitted to the 81st meeting a strategy and action plan to assist the country in returning to its pre-hurricane implementation levels together with the request for the renewal of phase VII of the country's IS project, contained in Annex I of the present document.

7. UNEP consultations with the country revealed that the primary support required was to rebuild the NOU, as the building that housed it was severely damaged, and most of the office equipment and published materials were lost. The NOU is currently based in temporary offices in the capital city along with other Government departments. Communication is limited between the NOU and UNEP.

8. In order to assist the country to return to full operating capacity, the NOU will require: adequate and more permanent office space and office equipment; replacement of documentation and public awareness materials; and, replacement of RAC equipment used for training purposes. Permanent office space has been identified and approved by the Government. The NOU expects to be able to move into the new office in mid-2018. Once established in its secure premises, the NOU will proceed to purchase office equipment and accessories; the NOU also plans to replace RAC equipment used for training purposes including refrigerant cylinders, refrigerant identifiers under the HPMP. The cost of office space will be covered by the Government.

Comments

9. Upon request for clarification, UNEP informed that each item purchased would be recorded under the IS project. Internet connectivity in the new office will be through a local area network. Once the NOU moves to its permanent office space, regular routine communication with UNEP will resume. The special IS funds would probably not be sufficient to cover the replacement of all equipment that was damaged, therefore, the equipment would be covered by HPMP funding.

10. Following a suggestion from the Secretariat, UNEP will assist the NOU to develop a disaster management plan for electronic and paper documentation to ensure the functioning of the NOU following any future damage, as it could also be a practice to be replicated in other countries that are vulnerable to the adverse effects of hurricanes and storms.

Recommendation

11. The Executive Committee may wish:
- (a) To note, with appreciation, the efforts of the Government of Dominica, with the assistance from UNEP, to implement the institutional strengthening project, stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan, and enabling activities for HFC phase-down following the devastation caused by the hurricane in September 2017; and
 - (b) To take note of the report on the strategy and action plan to assist Dominica in returning to its pre-hurricane implementation levels submitted by UNEP.

A2: Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) (stage II)

Project description

12. UNEP submitted the requests for seven countries for the preparation of stage II of HPMPs as the lead implementing agency with UNIDO as the cooperating agency, except for Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe as the designated implementing agency, as shown in section A2 of Table 1.

13. UNEP provided descriptions of the activities to support the requests for project preparation for each country listed in section A2 of Table 1 above. The submissions for each country included: justification for the requested project preparation funding; a progress report on the implementation of stage I of their respective HPMPs; and the list of potential activities and the corresponding budgets.

Secretariat's comments

14. In reviewing the seven requests, the Secretariat took into account the guidelines for funding the preparation of stage II of the HPMPs for Article 5 countries as contained in decision 71/42; stage I of HPMPs as approved, and the status of implementation of the tranches as at the preparation of the present document. The remaining funding tranches of the HPMPs for Cape Verde, Congo (the), Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe would be submitted according to schedule indicated in the respective Agreements. The Secretariat noted that the funding requested for each country is in line with decision 71/42. The amounts indicated for the countries in section A2 of Table 1 are for UNEP only. Additional funding of US \$66,000 is reflected in UNIDO's work programme for 2018.¹

15. UNEP confirmed that stage II of the HPMPs for Cape Verde and Sao Tome and Principe will meet the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2030, and the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 2025 for the remaining five countries.

Secretariat's recommendation

16. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of UNEP's requests for project preparation for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plans for Cape Verde, Congo (the), Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Malawi, Rwanda, and Sao Tome and Principe at the level of funding shown in section A2 of Table 1.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/18.

A3: Project preparation for a regional HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II)**Project description**

17. UNEP submitted a request for the preparation of stage II of the HPMP for 12 Pacific Island countries (PICs) following the regional approach, at a total funding of US \$360,000, plus agency support costs, as shown in section A3 of Table 1. The remaining eligible HCFC consumption in these countries is shown in Table 2.

Table 2. Remaining consumption eligible for funding in PICs

Country	Baseline (ODP tonnes)	Remaining eligible consumption	
		ODP tonnes	metric tonnes (mt)
Cook Islands	0.10	0.03	0.56
Kiribati	0.10	0.03	0.63
Marshall Islands	0.20	0.14	2.59
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.20	0.09	1.66
Nauru	0.00	0.01	0.12
Niue	0.00	0.01	0.10
Palau	0.20	0.11	1.93
Samoa	0.30	0.16	2.99
Solomon Islands	2.00	1.25	22.78
Tonga	0.10	0.09	1.66
Tuvalu	0.10	0.06	1.07
Vanuatu	0.30	0.18	3.34
TOTAL	3.60	2.16	39.40

18. The submission included: justification for the requested project preparation funding; a progress report on the implementation of stage I of the HPMPs in the 12 countries; lessons learned and challenges faced in implementing a regional HPMP; and activities to be undertaken and the corresponding budget. The HPMP preparation activities would include updating the current quantities of HCFC consumed in these countries to develop a strategic way forward to phase out the remaining consumption, integrating information collected from the ODS alternatives surveys particularly as it relates to trends on HFC use, and developing an approach to address HCFC use in the marine and fisheries sector for some countries in the region, among others.

19. Stage II of the HPMP for the PICs will be implemented from 2021 to 2030 to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 2025 for three countries (Palau, Samoa and Solomon Islands) and complete phase-out of HCFCs for the remaining nine countries. The full proposal is included as part of UNEP's work programme submission attached to this document.

Secretariat's comments

20. In discussing the differing targets to be met by the 12 PICs, UNEP clarified that nine countries with current consumption below one mt of HCFC are committed to meeting the complete phase-out by 2030, during stage II. The other three countries with consumption above one mt are committed to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction target by 2025 during stage II, as the situation of these countries is quite unique and poses many challenges.

21. The funding requested for the preparation of stage II of the HPMP is lower than the US \$494,600 approved at the 60th meeting for the preparation of stage I. Upon a suggestion from the Secretariat, UNEP reviewed the funding distribution to ensure that sufficient funds would be available at each country to enable the preparation of a comprehensive national strategy, allocated sufficient funding for two regional meetings to develop the PIC regional strategy.

Secretariat's recommendation

22. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the request for the preparation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Pacific Island countries through a regional approach at the level of funding indicated in section A3 of Table 1 of this document, on the understanding that no further funding for project preparation would be made available for any Pacific Island country which submits a stage III of the HPMP after 2025.

A4: Technical assistance for enabling activities (decision 79/46)

Background

23. In line with decision 79/46,² UNEP submitted funding requests for the implementation of enabling activities in the 49 Article 5 countries (consisting of 43 group 1 and six³ group 2 Article 5 countries under the Kigali Amendment) listed in section A4 of Table 1. Twelve⁴ of these countries have ratified the Kigali Amendment. UNEP is the lead implementing agency for all these countries, except for Bangladesh (UNDP). The detailed proposals are contained in UNEP's submission, except for Bangladesh, which is included in UNDP's work programme for 2018.⁵

24. The proposals for enabling activities consist of various combinations of the following elements:

- (a) Activities to facilitate the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, including analysis of existing national policy/legislation on ozone, climate and energy, preparation of draft legislation, stakeholder consultations, cost benefit analysis of the impacts of an early, late and no ratification (for some countries);
- (b) Capacity-building for the introduction of HFC alternatives including undertaking training needs assessments targeting the servicing sector and conducting meetings with technicians to raise awareness on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives;
- (c) Development of regulatory framework to set up import/export licensing systems for HFC and HFC alternatives, including the review of methodologies in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternative substances;
- (d) Preparation of a national strategy for implementation of the Kigali Amendment, including policy, institutional and management framework, the information on HFCs production and consumption, sector profile and analysis, estimated baseline, and the prediction of the growth of HFCs, mapping the alternative technology, linkage with HCFC phase-out, identifying potential priority areas for HFCs phase-down; and
- (e) Information, education and communication activities to raise the awareness of the general public as well as Government agencies about the importance of the Kigali Amendment on the environment.

² The Executive Committee decided *inter alia* to approve enabling activities on the basis that countries would be allowed the flexibility to undertake a range of activities to fulfil their initial obligations in line with the Kigali Amendment; enabling activities could consist of, but were not limited to, activities to: facilitate and support the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment; initiating supporting institutional arrangements; the review of licensing systems; data reporting on HFCs; and demonstration of non-investment activities.

³ Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia.

⁴ Benin, Comoros, Cote d'Ivoire, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Malawi, Mali, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Niue, Samoa, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/16.

Secretariat's comments

25. To facilitate the preparation and submission of requests for enabling activities, the Secretariat re-issued the Guide for the submission of enabling activities for HFC phase-down⁶ and presented it to bilateral and implementing agencies at the Inter-agency coordination meeting.⁷ The Secretariat notes that the request for enabling activities submitted by UNEP followed the Guide.

26. The Government of Canada (as bilateral agency), and the four implementing agencies, submitted to the 81st meeting on behalf of 60 Article 5 countries requests for funding for enabling activities, in line with decision 79/46. In sub-paragraph (e) of the decision, the Committee decided that requests for enabling activities submitted by the 80th meeting would be funded to the extent possible from additional voluntary contributions provided by non-Article 5 Parties. Given the funding modality agreed in decision 79/46(e), the Secretariat has included a list of all the requests for enabling activities submitted to the 81st meeting, indicating funding levels and agencies involved, in the document on the Overview of issues identified during project review.⁸

27. The Secretariat reviewed the requests for enabling activities and concluded that they fulfilled all the requirements of decision 79/46, as noted below:

- (a) Endorsement letters from the Governments of the 49 Article 5 countries indicating their intent to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible was submitted by UNEP as the lead implementing agency, and for Bangladesh, by UNDP;
- (b) The 49 project proposals included a description of each of the enabling activities, institutional arrangements, cost breakdown and the schedule for implementation;
- (c) Project implementation will be 18 months.

28. In its detailed review of individual project proposals, the Secretariat cited the following: that the submitted proposals contained generic activities although some included those specific to the needs of the country; that the budget included large allocations for consultants; and, that the implementation plans required more details for timelines and milestones. Following this discussion, UNEP provided revised proposals, budgets and implementation plans for the enabling activities included in their work programme.

29. The funding requested for each country was consistent with decision 79/46(c) and calculated based on each country's HCFC baseline.

Secretariat's recommendation

30. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for the requests for enabling activities for HFC phase-down for the 49 Article 5 countries at the level of funding indicated in section A4 of Table 1 above, and in the context of its discussion of the funding modality for enabling activities described in the document on Overview of issues identified during project review (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14).

⁶ MLF/IACM.2018/1/19.

⁷ Montreal, 6-8 March 2018.

⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Bahrain: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Oct-96	66,000
Phase II:	Jul-00	44,000
Phase III:	Dec-03	57,200
Phase IV:	Nov-05	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-07	60,000
Phase VI:	Apr-10	52,500
Phase VII:	Dec-12	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-16	85,000
	Total:	484,700
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		22.7
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		51.9
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		44.21
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	44.21
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		3,120,968
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,798,202
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		104.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		97.9

1. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,098,668
(b) Institutional strengthening:	484,700
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,537,600
	Total:
	3,120,968
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

2. Under phase VIII, Bahrain carried out the following activities: implementation of import control measures through the licensing and quota system; awareness activities to facilitate the enforcement of the ODS law; a special event targeting different stakeholders to promote awareness of HCFC alternatives in different applications particularly zero/low-GWP options. The national ozone unit (NOU) assisted in completing the

e-licensing system to efficiently control the import/export of controlled substances and report timely and accurate ODS data; operating the ODS reclamation centre established in December 2017; updating the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to 2023; creating a national committee for codes of good practice for refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing professionals and an associated certification programme for technicians; implementing public awareness including celebration of international ozone day; and participating in Montreal Protocol and regional network meetings. Bahrain has integrated Montreal Protocol related issues into the national environmental plan through the National Ozone Committee and the NOU that is an integral part of the Supreme Council for the Environment. Of the 17 performance indicators set by Bahrain, targets for 16 were fully achieved, and one was partially achieved as the process to ratify the Kigali Amendment is not yet completed.

Plan of action

3. During phase IX the NOU will continue to work with all stakeholders, and update them on decisions of the Executive Committee and the Parties to the Montreal Protocol in order to ensure their engagement in implementing stage I of the HPMP and the enabling activities to support the phase-down of HFCs. The NOU will: continue the operation of the quota and licensing system; start procedures for ratifying the Kigali Amendment; initiate an update of the licensing and quota system to include HFCs; pursue efforts to identify feasible ODS alternatives with an emphasis on not-in-kind technologies; continue public and industry awareness raising efforts; continue to prepare country programme and Article 7 data reports.

Belize: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-99	88,500
Phase II:	Jul-03	76,700
Phase III:	Jul-05	76,700
Phase IV:	Nov-07	76,700
Phase V:	Nov-09	76,700
Phase VI:	Apr-12	76,700
Phase VII:	May-14	76,700
Phase VIII:	May-16	98,176
	Total:	646,876
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		98,176
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		98,176
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		98,176
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.03
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.03

Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):	1,704,313
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):	1,473,544
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	25.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	24.5

4. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	260,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	646,876
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	796,937
Total:	1,704,313
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

5. Phase VII helped Belize to continue the effective implementation of its Montreal Protocol activities. The NOU, under the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry, Fisheries, Environment and Sustainable Development, legally granted the ODS import licences and set the HCFC quotas, and granted import authorization of refrigerant-based equipment such as refrigerators and air-conditioning units. The NOU implemented public awareness campaigns, and strengthened the monitoring and enforcement of the legal instruments. Of the 14 performance indicators set by Belize, targets for 10 were fully achieved, and four were partially achieved.

Plan of action

6. During phase IX, the Government of Belize plans to: strengthen the legal framework to control HCFCs; promote use of low-global-warming-potential (low-GWP) and energy-efficient ODS alternatives; coordinate and monitor activities under the HPMP; continue to promote the HCFC recovery and recycling programme; strengthen monitoring programme to ensure that technicians are implementing good refrigeration practices; enforce the ODS import licensing and quota system to prevent the illegal trade of ODS; increase public awareness campaigns; prepare and submit progress and expenditure reports to relevant implementing agencies; collect and submit timely country programme (CP) and Article 7 data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats respectively; distribute information on new technologies and alternative refrigerants for HCFCs to the RAC sector; and, participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Burundi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Nov-98 66,000
Phase II:	Jul-02 57,200
Phase III:	Dec-04 60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-06 60,000
Phase V:	Apr-09 60,000
Phase VI:	Dec-13 60,000
Phase VII:	Nov-15 85,000
Total:	448,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of country programme:	1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.1
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	7.2
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	4.51
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	4.51
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):	1,709,389
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):	1,354,536
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	59.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	58.8

7. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	416,162
(b) Institutional strengthening:	448,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	845,027
Total:	1,709,389
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

8. The NOU carried out the following activities: collected ODS import data from the Customs department and submitted CP and Article 7 data, to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordinated with other stakeholders' through annual meetings with the National Ozone Committee, importers and consumer's association; organized a workshop with stakeholders in the Governmental and private sectors to discuss the implication and requirements of ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and activities needed to fulfil the obligations for HFC phase-down; supervised training of RAC technicians, and customs and enforcement officers; and carried out awareness activities. Burundi also updated its quota system in 2017 to include HCFCs and HFCs. Burundi celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the 15 performance indicators set by Burundi, targets for 11 were fully achieved, and four were partially achieved due to a small delay in CP data reporting, a delay in the submission of the third tranche of the stage I HPMP, and because the country could not participate in all Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

9. During phase VIII, the NOU is planning the following activities: continue information dissemination and awareness raising to importers and the Government regulatory agencies; discuss policy recommendations of the ODS alternative survey with the National Ozone Committee; coordinate the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and provide information about annual quota to importers; continue monitoring and evaluation activities; organise stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collect and report timely data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and undertake the necessary preparation for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Cabo Verde: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02 and Dec-04	75,000
Phase II:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase III:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase IV:	Dec-13	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-15	85,000
	Total:	340,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.00
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.08
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0-
	Total:	0.08
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		978,400
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		693,742
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		2.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		1.3

10. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	340,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	638,400
	Total:
	978,400
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

11. During phase V the NOU: collected ODS import data from the Customs department and submitted CP and Article 7 data; organized training sessions for service technicians and customs officers and equipped vocational schools with training equipment; produced information and outreach materials and organized awareness activities. The NOU finalized the ODS alternatives survey, started with preparatory activities for the ratification of Kigali Amendment, and participated in regional and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the 18 performance indicators set by Cabo Verde, targets for 16 were fully achieved, one was partially achieved (steps towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment), and one was not achieved (use of the iPIC system).

Plan of action

12. The main activities include: continue cooperation with stakeholders; information dissemination and awareness raising to decision makers, other stakeholders and the public; coordinating the implementation of HPMP activities; celebration of international ozone day; organising two stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on phase-out of HCFCs and availability of low-GWP, energy efficient and climate friendly alternatives; collecting and reporting CP and Article 7 data; and participating in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Congo (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-95	62,920
	Phase II: Dec-00	41,950
	Phase III: Apr-03	54,531
	Phase IV: Apr-05	60,000
	Phase V: Mar-07	60,000
	Phase VI: Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VII: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VIII: Dec-13	60,000
	Phase IX: Nov-15	85,000
	Total:	544,401
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		10.14
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		7.93
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	7.93
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,879,079
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,383,506
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		33.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		30.3

13. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	270,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	544,401
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,064,678
	Total:
	1,879,079
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

14. The NOU carried out the following activities under phase IX: ODS import data was collected from the Customs department and CP and Article 7 data was submitted to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordinated activities under stage I of the HPMP; organized training sessions for service technicians; equipped customs enforcement and vocational schools with training equipment; finalized the ODS alternatives survey; initiated activities to facilitate the ratification of Kigali Amendment; and carried out educational activities for teachers and university students. Congo participated in regional network meetings and Montreal Protocol meetings where it took part in various negotiations. Of the 14 performance indicators set by Congo, targets for 13 were fully achieved, and one was partially achieved as the country has not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment.

Plan of action

15. During phase X, the NOU will: prepare for ratification of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down through the HFC enabling activities project; coordinate the implementation of HPMP activities, including the submission of the fourth tranche of the HPMP; continue information dissemination and awareness raising on transitioning to low-GWP alternatives; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and provide information on annual quotas to importers, and, collect and report CP data and Article 7 data in a timely manner.

Djibouti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-02	90,000
	Phase II: Apr-06	78,000
	Phase III: Apr-09	60,000
	Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VI: May-15	60,000
	Total:	408,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.7
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.54
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.54
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,330,263
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,079,154
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		21.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		21.4

16. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	147,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	408,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	775,263
Total:	1,330,263
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report.

17. The NOU carried out the following activities: ODS import data was collected from the Customs department and Article 7 and CP data was submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively in 2016. Annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee, importers and consumer's association. The NOU coordinated activities under HPMP. Training sessions for service technicians and customs enforcement officers were organized. The NOU finalized the ODS alternatives survey and started with preparatory activities for the ratification of Kigali Amendment. Awareness activities included the dissemination of information to customs departments, importers, consumers and schools, on the availability of HCFC alternatives, the ban on import of HCFC-based equipment; and celebration of International ozone day. Djibouti participated in regional network meetings, and Montreal Protocol meetings where it took part in various negotiations.

Plan of action

18. During phase VII, the NOU is planning the following activities: continue information dissemination and awareness raising; coordinate the implementation of HPMP activities; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and provide information about annual quota to importers; continue monitoring and evaluation; organise annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; assist in the process for the Kigali Amendment ratification; attend network and Montreal Protocol meeting. The NOU will report CP and Article 7 data in a timely manner. Djibouti is planning to revise its ODS regulation to better control HCFC and high GWP HFC in the context of the enabling activities project. The country has included 16 performance indicators for phase VII.

Dominica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov-98	30,000
Phase II: Apr-04 and Apr-05	26,000
Phase III: Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV: Nov-08	60,000
Phase V: Dec-10	60,000
Phase VI: May-14	60,000
	Nov-17*
Total:	316,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2010

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.4
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.13
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.13
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):	855,250
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):	599,365
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	0.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	0.7

* Additional emergency assistance for institutional strengthening of US \$20,000 was approved at the 80th meeting.

19. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	63,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	316,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	496,250
Total:	855,250
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

20. During Phase VI, Dominica was hit by a Category 5 hurricane in September 2017; the Environmental Coordinating Unit (ECU), where the NOU was located was destroyed. Since the hurricane, the NOU has been housed in temporary office space. Despite the challenges faced, the NOU carried out several activities including: training of 17 customs officers on the classification of ODS, ODS products and refrigerants; preparation of the terms of reference for a regional technicians' trainer; preparation of terms of reference to recruit a regional consultant for monitoring stage I of the HPMP; submission of 2016 and 2017 CP data to the Fund Secretariat; preparation of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for submission in 2018; preparation of the enabling activities project; revision of the ODS regulations; preparation of a strategy and action plan to assist the country in returning to its pre-hurricane implementation levels. The NOU also met with the new Minister of Environment appointed in April 2018 to orient him on the Montreal Protocol and matters related to the revision of ODS regulations in the country.

Plan of action

21. During phase VII, the NOU will continue to implement the activities under stage I of the HPMP; continue the coordination of the NOU and strengthen the existing legal framework to control HCFCs and promote use of low-GWP, energy efficient alternatives; implement public awareness campaigns on the transition to low-GWP ODS alternatives; prepare progress and expenditure reports to implementing agencies; participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; working towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Government intends to procure the equipment that was lost due to the hurricane with the special IS funds. The NOU will contract a consultant to provide monitoring, evaluation and reporting services, participate in the Caribbean Network and take part in UNEP's NOO training activities. The country has included seven performance indicators for phase VII.

Equatorial Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-06 and Apr-09	120,000
	Phase II: May-15	80,000
	Total:	200,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase III) (US \$):		102,400
Amount recommended for approval for Phase III (US \$):		102,400
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		102,400
Date of approval of country programme:		2006
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		6.31
Annex E, (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		4.94
Annex E, (Methyl bromide)		0.00
Total		4.94
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		695,000
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		375,799
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		5.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		4.9

22. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	75,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	200,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	420,000
Total:	695,000
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

23. Since 2016 the NOU has reported to the Directorate General of the Environment and the NOO and assistant have worked full-time on implementing Montreal Protocol activities. During phase II the NOU: collected ODS import data from the Customs department and submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordinated with the National Ozone Committee, major importers and consumer's associations; prepared the requests for the second tranche of stage I and, the preparation of stage II of the HPMP, and enabling activities; coordinated the training of RAC trainers, RAC technicians, customs officers and environment inspectors; carried out awareness activities targeting schools and consumers; provided information to importers and Customs on HCFC alternatives, information on legislation and regulations; and celebrated International Ozone Day. Equatorial Guinea participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings where it took part in various negotiations. The Government has signed the ratification instrument for the Kigali Amendment on 22 November 2017 and sent it to the United Nations Depository.

Plan of action

24. In phase III, the NOU is planning the following activities: information dissemination and awareness raising particularly low-GWP alternatives; coordination of HCFC phase-out activities; ensuring the operationalization of the licensing and quota system and its enforcement; training of RAC technicians; monitoring and evaluation activities; annual workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collection and reporting of data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and following up to ensure that the ratification instrument for the Kigali Amendment has been deposited. The NOU plans to re-submit the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP, to ensure implementation of enabling activities, and timely reporting of CP data. The country has included 17 performance indicators for phase III.

Gabon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: May-97	45,600
	Phase II: Dec-00	30,400
	Phase III: Jul-02	39,520
	Phase IV: Dec-04	60,000
	Phase V: Nov-06	60,000
	Phase VI: Nov-08	60,000
	Phase VII: Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VIII: Dec-13	60,000
	Phase IX: Nov-15	85,000
	Total:	500,520
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		30.2
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		20.9
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		20.9
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		2,067,367
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,418,120
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		27.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		22.4

25. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	339,900
(b) Institutional strengthening:	500,520
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,226,947
Total:	2,067,367
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

26. During phase IX the NOU: collected ODS import data from the Customs department and reported CP and Article 7 to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordinated with the National Ozone Committee, importers, and consumers association; coordinated activities under stage I of the HPMP; completed the ODS alternatives survey; organized training sessions for service technicians and customs enforcement officers; provided training equipment to vocational schools; disseminated information on the availability of HCFC alternatives to the Customs department, importers and consumers, legislative information such as the ban on import of HCFC-based equipment, regulations and celebrated International Ozone Day. Gabon participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings and ratified the Kigali Amendment on 28 February 2018. Of the 16 performance indicators set by Gabon, targets for 12 were fully achieved, and four were partially achieved.

Plan of action

27. During phase X the main activities will be to: ensure sustainability of NOU activities; continue information dissemination and awareness raising targeting decision makers, other stakeholders and general public; coordinate the implementation of HPMP activities; organise technical workshops to raise awareness on phase-out of HCFCs and the availability of low-GWP, energy efficient and climate friendly alternatives; and collect and report data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The NOU also plans to implement the iPIC system, hold additional customs training workshops and sensitize the high level authorities of the customs department, report CP data, and engage the RAC association.

Grenada: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-00 and Dec-04	48,000
Phase II:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase III:	Apr-10	52,500
Phase IV:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-15	85,000
	Total:	305,500
Amount requested for renewal (phases VI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2000
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.20
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.20
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,034,100
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		746,206

Summary of the project and country profile	
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	8.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	8.1

28. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	195,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	305,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	533,600
Total:	1,034,100
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

29. During phase V, the country: met the 2015 reduction target in HCFCs consumption; operated an electronic import/export licensing and quota system; and met its 2017 CP and 2016 Article 7 reporting obligations to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Other achievements included: monitoring and prevention of illegal trade in ODS; a robust public education and awareness programme; and maintaining stakeholder confidence. The NOU has created a working relationship with government bodies such as the Customs and Excise Department, and also with the RAC Association and stakeholders, involved in HCFC phase-out activities. Of the 27 performance indicators set by Grenada, targets for 24 were fully achieved, and three were partially achieved as CP data was submitted a little after the deadline, one public awareness activity not yet been completed, and the Kigali Amendment had not yet been ratified.

Plan of action

30. During phase VI, Grenada will focus on promoting awareness of Montreal Protocol matters, in particular, the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and revising legislation with regard to HFCs and the transition to low-GWP and energy efficient alternatives. Activities will include: strengthening the monitoring and enforcement mechanism, and ensuring that HFCs are enshrined in the licensing and quota system; strategic focus on the promotion of the transition to low-GWP and energy efficient alternatives; increasing the capacity of the NOU to undertake additional challenges, data collection and verification; and engaging industry stakeholders regarding ratification of the Amendment.

Guatemala: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing Agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jun-93	172,000
Phase II:	May-97	96,000
Phase III:	Jul-99	96,000
Phase IV:	Dec-01	96,000
Phase V:	Jul-04	62,400
Phase VI:	Nov-07	124,800
Phase VII:	Jul-10	124,800
	Total	772,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VIII) (US \$):		159,744
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VIII (US \$):		159,744
Agency support costs (US \$):		0

Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	159,744
Date of approval of country programme:	1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	8.3
Annex E (Methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	400.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	3.36
Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.00
Total	5.60
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):	9,583,764
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):	8,406,312
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	1,127.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	1,116.7

31. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	6,709,594
(b) Institutional strengthening:	772,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,102,170
Total:	9,583,764
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

32. Phase VII, which was approved in July 2010, suffered delays due to changes in the country authorities, including the Montreal Protocol focal point and the NOO. Since 2015 the NOU has been fully re-established and benefitted from training on data reporting and project management provided by UNEP. The IS project was relaunched in March 2016. Although Guatemala's 2013 HCFC consumption exceeded the HCFC baseline for compliance, the country submitted an action plan to return to compliance, which was approved through decision XXVI/16. The country returned to compliance in 2014 mainly to due to the licensing and quota system. During phase VII of the IS project the NOU reported CP and Article 7 data in a timely manner, coordinated activities under HPMP and methyl bromide phase-out plan, finalized the ODS alternatives survey, and started activities for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOO has participated in the regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings and has made arrangements to host the annual Latin America network meeting in June 2018 and a back-to-back meeting addressing twinning of NOOs and national energy policymakers supported by the Kigali Cooling Efficiency Fund.

Plan of action

33. For phase VIII, the NOU will continue activities such as revision of ODS legislation to fulfill the Kigali Amendment requirements and development of national capacities; strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs/HFCs, facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies. The NOU will continue the implementation of HPMP, public awareness, and foster partnership with public and private sector stakeholders. The NOU will promote ratification of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down through the implementation of the enabling activities project. The country has included 27 performance indicators for phase VIII.

Kuwait: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-02	121,520
Phase II:	Nov-	105,320
Phase III:	Nov-07	105,320
Phase IV:	Nov-09 and Apr- 10	105,320
Phase V:	Dec. 2012	105,320
Phase VI:	May-16	134,810
	Total:	677,610
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		134,810
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		134,810
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		134,810
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		418.6
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		297.86
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	297.86
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		10,141,772
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		2,005,055
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		288.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		89.9

34. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,106,832
(b) Institutional strengthening:	677,610
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,357,330
	Total:
	10,141,772
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

35. During the reporting period the NOU was restructured and a new work plan put in place to expedite the implementation of all phase-out projects. Activities included: collection and reporting 2017 CP data and 2016 Article 7 data; meetings of the National Ozone and Climate Change Committee on regular basis to provide strategic guidance to the NOU; integration of industry associations in HCFC phase-out activities; completion of the ODS alternatives survey; submission of the enabling activities project proposal and awareness and outreach activities including celebration of International Ozone Day. Participation of the regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the 16 performance indicators set by Kuwait, targets for 12 were fully achieved, and four were partially achieved as further cooperation with customs is required, the

Kigali Amendment has not yet been signed, and late reporting of 2016 CP data, and delays in some project activities.

Plan of action

36. During phase VIII, the NOU will be fully staffed and will: continue to liaise with Government and private sector stakeholders to update them on Executive Committee and Montreal Protocol decisions and ensure their engagement in implementing activities including stage I of the HPMP and enabling activities; continue the operation of the quota and licensing system; update the licensing and quota system to include HFCs; pursue efforts to identify feasible alternatives suitable for the HAT countries with emphasis on not-in-kind technologies; and continue producing public and industry awareness materials and preparing relevant reports.

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-02	133,650
Phase II:	Dec-04	115,830
Phase III:	Nov-06	115,830
Phase IV:	Jul-08	115,830
Phase V:	Jul-10	115,830
Phase VI:	Dec-12	115,830
Phase VII:	Nov-14	115,830
Phase VIII:	Dec-16	148,262
Total:		976,892
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		148,262
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		148,262
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		148,262
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		14.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.73
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		1.73
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		3,216,619
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		2,622,356
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		88.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		85.5

37. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	539,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	976,892
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,699,927
Total:	3,216,619
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

38. The Ozone Centre updated the regulatory system to control HCFCs, to reflect changes resulted from accession to Eurasian Economic Union. Supporting legislation for enforcement of the import/export licensing and HCFC quota systems was developed and approved. CP and Article 7 data were reported on time. Code of good practice for the RAC sector was produced and distributed to servicing companies and RAC technicians through the Public Association of Refrigeration Technicians. Several meetings of the Steering Committee and the industry association, as well as training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were organized. As part of the awareness campaigns for children and the youth, information and awareness materials were produced and disseminated. Out of 29 performance indicators, 17 were fully achieved, nine were partially achieved, and two were not yet achieved as the Kigali Amendment had not yet been ratified and the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP was not submitted to the 81st meeting.

Plan of action

39. During phase IX, the Ozone Centre will continue implementing stage II of the HPMP to achieve the accelerated reduction of 97.5 per cent below the HCFC baseline by 2020, and implement the enabling activities to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Activities will include: enforcement of the import/export licensing and HCFC quota systems, updating legislation in accordance with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union, training and certification of service technicians, training of enforcement officers, public awareness, and upgrading the capacity of technical training institutes. One challenge will be the introduction of ozone layer and climate-friendly alternatives and the training of technicians on the safe use of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants.

Lao People's Democratic Republic (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul-01	66,000
Phase II: Jul-04	57,200
Phase III: Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV: Nov-08	60,000
Phase V: Jul-10	60,000
Phase VI: Jul-12	60,000
Phase VII: May-14	60,000
Phase VIII: May-16	85,000
Total:	508,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	2001
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	2.3
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	2.03
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	2.03
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):	2,056,788
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):	1,519,087
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	31.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	16.3

40. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	684,503
(b) Institutional strengthening:	508,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	864,085
Total:	2,056,788
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

41. During the reporting period, the NOU carried out the following activities: collaborated with the stakeholders to enforce the licensing and quota system; strengthened enforcement of the licensing system by establishing an inspection team to monitor the sale of refrigerants and enforced the mandatory labelling requirement; and, collected and reported timely CP and Article 7 data reports following close cooperation with the Customs Department. The RAC servicing technician association played significant role in supporting the NOU in terms of training, discussions on the HCFC phase-out policy framework, and outreach to industry. The NOU held discussions with the Institute on Renewable Energy Promotion on energy building codes. Lao People's Democratic Republic ratified the Kigali Amendment in November 2017. Of the 15 performance indicators set by the country, targets for 14 were fully achieved, and one was partially achieved, as the restructuring of the national steering committee was not completed.

Plan of action

42. During phase IX, activities will include: strict enforcement of the ODS import-export licensing and quota system, labelling requirements in collaboration with other departments, and putting in place an HFC import-export licensing system; data collection and timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reports; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of stage I of the HPMP and the enabling activities; information dissemination; and, coordination with Government agencies to monitor counterfeit and illegal refrigerant trade. The restructuring of the steering committee will be completed to include additional Government agencies including Public Works and Transport, the Institute of Renewable Energy Promotion, and the National Assembly. The NOU will participate in relevant network and Montreal Protocol meetings to support implementation and policy development in the country.

Maldives: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-94	41,250
Phase II:	Jul-02	35,753
Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-10	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-14	60,000
Phase IX:	Dec-16	85,000
	Total:	522,003
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.6
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.40
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.40
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		2,473,003
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,789,646
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		5.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		2.9

43. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	505,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	522,003
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,446,000
	Total:
	2,473,003
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

44. Under phase IX, the NOU carried out a number of activities including: submitting CP and Article 7 data; setting the quota for 2017 and 2018 and licensing of importers in collaboration with customs; capacity building of customs and enforcement officers; RAC training workshops for servicing technicians, including from the fisheries and tourism sector; training of master trainers to handle R-290 technologies; awareness on the HCFC phase-out targets for the fisheries, tourism, commercial sectors and the general public; organization of the Ozone2ClimateTechnology Roadshow and celebration of International Ozone Day. The NOU initiated the re-establishment of the HPMP Steering Committee, to ensure policy coordination and integration of NOU

activities into national plan, and is reforming the RAC association. The NOU has participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Maldives ratified the Kigali Amendment on 13 November 2017. Out of 20 performance indicators selected for the current reporting period, 17 are fully achieved and three partially achieved and one not achieved.

Plan of action

45. During phase X, the NOU will be strengthened through the addition of a technical advisor to work on activities including the HPMP, the introduction of the certification programme, and awareness activities. The proposed activities include: coordination of the implementation and completion of the HPMP; coordination of the enabling activities; strengthening of the quota system in coordination with importers and customs authorities; strengthening data collection for CP and Article 7 data; outreach workshops for stakeholders including industry; specific sector training programmes (tourism, RAC trainers, servicing technicians, equipment importers, and fisheries); celebrating International Ozone Day; development of a booklet/leaflet in local language on ODS alternatives focussed at the household consumer level; and participation in regional and network meetings. The new HPMP Steering Committee, will meet twice a year and the NOU will continue information sharing on ozone activities and the country's Montreal Protocol obligations with the new Government Cabinet.

Mali: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-98	70,000
	Phase II: Dec-01	46,667
	Phase III: Dec-04	60,677
	Phase IV: Nov-06	60,677
	Phase V: Nov-08	60,677
	Phase VI: Apr-11	60,677
	Phase VII: Apr-13	60,677
	Phase VIII: May-15	60,677
	Total:	480,729
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		15.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		9.08
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	9.08
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		2,300,368
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,921,363
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		131.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		127.6

46. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	725,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	480,729
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,094,639
Total:	2,300,368
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

47. The NOU implemented phase VIII of the IS project despite the security situation in the country. Activities included: ODS import data collection from the Customs department and submission of CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordination with the National Ozone Committee, importers and consumers' association; coordination of stage I of the HPMP including oversight missions by agencies in the field; dissemination of information to HCFC consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, and to the Customs department and National Directorate of Trade and Competition on legislation such as the ban on import of HCFC-based equipment; awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day. Mali participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings where it participated in various negotiations. Mali was the first country to ratify the Kigali Amendment on 31 March 2017.

Plan of action

48. During phase IX, the NOU plans the following activities: continue information dissemination and awareness raising for decision makers, other stakeholders and the general public; continue coordination the implementation of stage I of the HPMP activities including training programmes for customs officers and RAC servicing technicians; prepare the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP as well as the request for preparation of stage II of the HPMP; facilitate the enforcement of regulatory measures as per the harmonized ODS regulations of the Union Economique et Monétaire Ouest Africaine; ensure effective implementation of the quota system; and, collect and report data to Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The country has included 13 performance indicators for phase IX.

Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			UNEP
Implementing Agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Sep-94	38,874
	Phase II:	Mar-01	25,900
	Phase III:	Jul-04	33,670
	Phase IV:	Jul-06	60,000
	Phase V:	Apr-09	60,000
		Total	218,444
Amount requested for renewal (Phase VI) (US \$):			85,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase VI (US \$):			85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			85,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2017
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)			0.0
Annex C Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			20.5

Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C Group I (HCFCs)	15.95
Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0.00
Total	15.95
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):	1,480,139
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):	965,929
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	18.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	16.4

49. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	245,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	218,444
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,016,695
Total:	1,480,139
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

50. Phase V was approved in April 2009. Ozone activities were frozen from January 2008 to 2015 due to internal issues. Activities resumed in December 2015 and the NOU was re-established in early 2016 when a new ozone officer was appointed, and the National Ozone Committee was re-established. The NOU is situated in the National Council for Environment Development, and part of the Department of Environmental and Rural Development under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The process to include the accelerated control measures for HCFCs in the licensing system was started and the Inter-Ministerial Decree was approved in July 2017. The NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs department and submitted CP data and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. Annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee, and the associations of major importers and consumers. The NOU coordinated the preparation and submission of stage I of the HPMP to the Executive Committee. Mauritania participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings where it took part in various negotiations. The NOU also finalized the legislation on the licensing and quota system in July 2017.

Plan of action

51. During phase VI, the NOU is planning the following activities: enforcement of the newly approved ODS legislation; development of national capacity to allow efficient implementation of the Montreal Protocol; strict monitoring and control of the import of HCFCs and HFCs; preparations for ratification of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down through the implementation of the HFC enabling activities project; coordination of the implementation of activities under stage I of the HPMP; information dissemination and awareness raising; promotion of the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, including provision of information about annual quotas to importers; continued monitoring and evaluation; collecting and reporting CP data and Article 7 data in a timely manner to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The country has included 16 performance indicators for phase VI.

Nepal: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-98	62,000
Phase II:	Jul-02	53,733
Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-10	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-14	60,000
Phase IX:	Dec-16	85,000
	Total:	560,733
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.80
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.80
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,688,739
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,254,549
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		30.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		24.5

52. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	175,600
(b) Institutional strengthening:	560,733
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	952,406
	Total:
	1,688,739
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

53. During phase IX, the NOU introduced the ban of HCFC-based equipment as a measure for HCFC phase-out. The NOU coordinated and organized activities including: setting quotas taking into account the seized illegal stock of HCFCs in September 2017; monitoring the licencing system in collaboration with the customs and industry, and in consultation with the National Steering Committee; capacity building for customs and enforcement agencies; and awareness raising activities. As part of the National Standards Bureau, the NOU was proactive in reviewing and setting the relevant standards for the introduction of HCFC and HFC

alternatives; completed the ODS alternatives survey; initiated the process for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment including preparation of enabling activities; submitted timely CP and Article 7 data; and contributed to regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Out of 19 performance indicators selected for the current reporting period, 16 were fully achieved and three partially achieved.

Plan of action

54. During phase X, the NOU will continue to ensure completion of stage I and initiation of stage II of the HPMP. The NOU plans to strengthen the quota system in coordination with importers and customs authorities, strengthen the methodology for CP and Article 7 data collection, and organize outreach workshops for stakeholders; assist in the implementation of training of servicing technicians focusing on safety issues with regard to flammable refrigerants; and, customs training, and awareness workshops for the Hotel Association. The NOU will implement the enabling activities and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Nicaragua: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	May-97	66,000
	Phase II:	Jul-00	44,000
	Phase III:	Apr-03	57,200
	Phase IV:	Jul-06	60,000
	Phase V:	Nov-09	60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-12	60,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-13	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Nov-15	85,000
		Total:	462,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			85,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			6.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			4.22
Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			4.22
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):			2,177,157
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):			1,981,923
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):			99.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):			80.0

55. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	596,527
(b) Institutional strengthening:	462,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,118,430
Total:	2,177,157
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

56. During phase VIII, the NOU was staffed with a full time ozone officer and an administrative assistant. The NOU carried out the following activities: worked to achieve consensus on revised ODS legislation; collected and submitted CP and Article 7 data; coordinated activities under stage I of the HPMP; organized several training sessions for service technicians; and equipped vocational schools with training equipment. The NOU produced information and outreach materials and organized activities for the International Ozone Day. The NOU finalized ODS alternatives survey and started preparatory activities to facilitate ratification of Kigali Amendment. The NOU participated in the regional networks meetings. Of the 25 performance indicators set by Nicaragua, targets for 22 were fully achieved, and three were partially achieved as the process to ratify the Kigali Amendment had only recently been initiated, data reporting in 2016 was delayed, and the NOU did not participate in the inter-regional meeting of the networks in January 2018.

Plan of action

57. During phase IX, the NOU will continue activities including: development of the HFC licensing and quota system; development of public procurement guidelines on RAC equipment; development of national capacities to allow the implementation of the Montreal Protocol provisions; monitoring and control of HCFC imports and uses; facilitation of access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies; training of RAC technicians, customs officers and environment inspectors; fostering partnership with public and private sector stakeholders; public awareness campaigns; coordination with the RAC association; and continue assisting for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and future HFC phase-down.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Feb-97 30,000
Phase II:	Apr-04 13,000
Phase III:	Nov-05 60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-09 60,000
Phase V:	Dec-12 60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-14 60,000
Total:	255,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.5
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.26
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.26
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):	947,400
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):	700,808
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	3.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	2.8

58. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	55,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	255,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	636,900
Total:	947,400
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

59. During the period under review, the relationship between, the NOU, the Climate Change Unit both located in the Department of Environment (DOE), customs, technicians, and the energy sector improved. This promoted information and knowledge sharing, particularly in the area of energy efficient low-GWP alternative technologies. Furthermore, the Customs agreed to provide the NOU with access to ASYCUDA, which will improve monitoring of imports/exports. Draft standards for the RAC sector on the transportation, handling and storage of refrigerants, with emphasis on natural refrigerants were developed. The NOU also reported CP and Article 7 data, celebrated the International Ozone Day, and attended regional network meetings.

Plan of action

60. During phase VII, the NOU will continue to monitor and enhance the licensing and quota system by updating the legislation to include all HCFC blends and HFCs, and update the NOU database system. NOU staff be trained to utilize the ASYCUDA data platform to issue licences and monitor the import and export of ODS; coordinate implementation of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP; carry out public education and awareness in order to ensure that all stakeholders understand their role in the HCFC phase out process. The NOU will continue to take climate protection and energy efficiency into account when making decisions regarding alternative technologies, the establishment of any incentives, and in implementation of HPMP activities. The NOU will take steps to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, improve national participation in regional and Montreal Protocol meetings. The country has included 16 performance indicators for phase VII.

Seychelles: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	31,900
Phase II:	Jul-00	21,267
Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-07	60,000
Phase V:	Apr-11	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VII:	Nov-15	85,000
	Total:	378,167
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.4
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.33
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.33
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,537,774
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,020,075
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		4.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes)		2.8

61. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	733,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	378,167
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	426,607
	Total:
	1,537,774
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

62. During phase VII, the NOU: enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of licensing and quota system, including the ban on the import of ODS and ODS-based equipment; coordinated implementation of the HPMP; embarked on an awareness programme; trained customs officers, the Port Authorities, and refrigeration technicians; conducted media workshop to raise awareness on ozone protection; and, reported CP data and Article 7 data in a timely manner. Of the 17 performance indicators set by Seychelles, targets for 14 were fully achieved, and three were partially achieved for reason including *inter alia* a delay in amending ozone regulations to include HFC phase-down and as the Kigali Amendment has not yet been ratified.

Plan of action

63. During phase VIII the NOU will continue: training of RAC serving sector technicians, customs officers and environment inspectors; foster partnership with public and private sector stakeholders to comply with HCFC phase-out obligations; continue awareness raising programmes and distribution of materials to industry and other stakeholders. The country will also prepare for ratification of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down.

Sudan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar. 1994	168,300
	Phase II: Jul. 1999	112,200
	Phase III: Jul. 2001	112,200
	Phase IV: Apr. 2004	145,860
	Phase V: Jul. 2009	109,395
	Phase VI: Dec. 2010	145,860
	Phase VII: Apr. 2013	145,860
	Phase VIII: Apr. 2013	186,701
	Total:	1,126,376
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		186,701
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		186,701
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		186,701
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		52.7
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		3.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		42.07
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	42.07
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		8,512,187
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		5,375,765
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		673.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		641.6

64. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	5,780,951
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	1,126,376
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,604,860
	Total:	8,512,187
(d)	HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

65. During the phase VIII, Sudan carried out the following activities: implemented the HCFCs licensing and quota system; enforced regulatory and legislative measures to sustain ODS phase-out; monitored the import, export and trade of ODS and ODS-related equipment; monitored illegal ODS trade; collected data on ODS imports and consumption; reported CP data and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; prepared and submitted a final report of the ODS alternatives survey; disseminated information to stakeholders; raised awareness on ozone issues; issued ODS import permits; organized together with the Customs Department meetings with ODS importers and users; met with the refrigeration association; organized supplementary technicians training on good service practice; and celebrated the International Ozone Day. Sudan participated in regional network and in Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the 16 performance indicators set by Sudan, targets for 12 were fully achieved, and four were partially achieved *inter alia* late submission of CP data and because the country had not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment.

Plan of action

66. During phase IX, the NOU will assist in: enforcing import regulations for HCFCs and quota system, and ensuring that import quotas are gradually reduced in line with consumption targets; coordinating the implementation, monitoring and reporting of the approved HPMP; facilitating the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment through implementation of the enabling activities project; promoting ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies; encouraging recovery, recycling and reclamation of HCFCs through the introduction of appropriate training and equipment; submitting CP and Article 7 data; disseminating information on new technologies and policy developments related to the Montreal Protocol; expanding training and equipment for customs officers and RAC technicians; organizing celebrations of International Ozone Day; and participating in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Annex II

DRAFT VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 81ST MEETING

Bahrain

1. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Bahrain (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that Bahrain reported 2017 country programme implementation data and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively and is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee also noted that within the framework of the IS project, Bahrain achieved the ten per cent reduction in HCFC consumption in 2015 and is on track to achieve future obligations. The Executive Committee encouraged Bahrain to enhance further the on-going regulatory efforts by the implementation of the monitoring system to ensure compliance and effective control of HCFCs consumption. The Executive Committee noted with appreciation the efforts of Bahrain to reduce HCFC consumption and is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, the country will continue with the implementation of stage I of the HPMP and IS project to enable the country to achieve 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020 and ground for ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Belize

2. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Belize (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that Belize reported 2017 country programme implementation data and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats indicating that the country is in compliance with Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged that Belize has a structured licensing and quota system and that stage I of the HPMP is being implemented in an efficient and timely manner including activities such as capacity building for customs and refrigeration technicians, and awareness and outreach activities. The Executive Committee is, therefore, confident that the Government of Belize will continue activities both at the policy and project levels to enable the country to meet the targets of the Montreal Protocol.

Burundi

3. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Burundi (phase VIII) and noted with appreciation that Burundi reported 2017 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee further noted that Burundi has taken steps to phase out its consumption of ODS, namely the implementation of ODS imports controls through a licensing and quota system, and training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Burundi to reduce HCFC consumption is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, Burundi will continue with the implementation of stage I of the HPMP and IS project to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Cabo Verde

4. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Cape Verde (phase VI) and noted with appreciation that the country has reported 2017 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged that an operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place and the NOU coordinated the implementation of stage I of the HPMP, which has demonstrated the country's commitment to the phase-out of HCFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Cabo Verde will continue with the implementation of ODS

phase out activities to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Congo

5. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Congo (phase X) and noted with appreciation that the country has reported 2016 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged the efforts of the NOU to coordinate the implementation of the HPMP and its commitment to the phase-out of HCFC consumption. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Congo will make efforts to ensure the timely submission of country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat and continue with the implementation of HCFC phase out and IS activities to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Djibouti

6. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Djibouti (phase VII) and noted with appreciation that Djibouti reported 2016 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged that Djibouti has taken steps to reduce the consumption of HCFCs and is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, Djibouti will make efforts to ensure the timely submission of country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat and will continue with the implementation of stage I of the HPMP and IS project activities to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Dominica

7. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Dominica (phase VII) and noted with appreciation that the country reported country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, despite the devastating hurricane that hit the country in September 2017. The Executive Committee further acknowledged with appreciation that Dominica is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee noted that the first tranche of stage I the HPMP for Dominica is being implemented according to prevailing circumstances despite the delay in the submission of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that Dominica will continue activities both at the project and policy levels to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Equatorial Guinea

8. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Equatorial Guinea (phase III) and noted with appreciation that Equatorial Guinea reported 2017 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee further noted that Equatorial Guinea has taken steps to phase out its consumption of ODS and is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, the Government of Equatorial Guinea will ensure that the country has an operational licensing and quota system, and continue to implement stage I of the HPMP and IS project to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Gabon

9. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Gabon (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that Gabon has been in compliance with its Article 7 data reporting and HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol and that an operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place. The Executive Committee noted that Gabon submitted country programme implementation data for 2017 to the Secretariat and that the country has trained refrigeration technicians and customs officers, gained stakeholders support through steering committee and consultation meetings, raised the public awareness on ozone protection and ratified the Kigali Amendment. The Executive Committee is therefore confident that Gabon will continue implementing stage I of the HPMP and IS project in a timely and effective manner to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Grenada

10. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the IS project for Grenada (phase VI) and noted with appreciation that the country reported 2016 and 2017 country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat, and also 2016 Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating Grenada is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged that the country has an operational licensing and quota system, and that the stage I of the HPMP is being implemented in an efficient and timely manner. The Executive Committee further noted with appreciation that the country has taken steps to initiate the ratification process for the Kigali Amendment. The Executive Committee is, therefore, confident that the Government of Grenada will continue to focus on policy and project activities to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Guatemala

11. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Guatemala (phase VII) and noted with appreciation that Guatemala is in compliance with its Article 7 data reporting and HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol and that an operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place. The Executive Committee noted that Guatemala submitted country programme implementation data for 2016 and 2017 to the Secretariat in a timely manner and that the country has carried-out public awareness and outreach activities to refrigeration technicians and end-users, gained stakeholders support through the strengthening of the refrigeration technicians and consultation meetings with other competent national authorities. Furthermore, the Executive Committee noted Guatemala is implementing enabling activities to support the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Executive Committee is therefore confident that Guatemala will continue implementing stage I of the HPMP and IS project in a timely and effective manner to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Kuwait

12. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Kuwait (phase VII) and noted with appreciation that Kuwait reported 2017 country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat, and also 2016 Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee expects that the ongoing regulatory efforts will be further enhanced by the implementation of monitoring system put in place to ensure compliance and effective control of HCFCs consumption through implementation of HPMP. The Executive Committee acknowledged the efforts of Kuwait to reduce HCFC consumption and is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, Kuwait will continue with the implementation of stage I

of the HPMP and IS project to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Kyrgyzstan

13. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Kyrgyzstan (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that the country has reported 2017 country programme implementation data and 2017 Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. The Executive Committee acknowledged with appreciation that Kyrgyzstan was in compliance with the Montreal Protocol and had met the 50 per cent HCFC consumption reduction target in 2017 in accordance with the HPMP Agreement with the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee is therefore confident that, in the next two years, Kyrgyzstan will implement the accelerated schedule to phase out 97.5 per cent of HCFC consumption in 1 January 2020 in accordance with the HPMP Agreement.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

14. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Lao People's Democratic Republic (phase IX) and noted the country had reported 2017 county programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat, and 2016 Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged that Lao People's Democratic Republic has a structured licensing and quota system and that stage I of the HPMP has been implemented in efficient and timely manner including capacity building for customs and refrigeration technicians, and mandatory labelling requirement of HCFC cylinders. The Executive Committee commended the Government of the Lao People's Democratic Republic for the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 16 November 2017. The Executive Committee is therefore confident that the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic will continue activities both at the policy and project levels to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Maldives

15. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Maldives (phase X) and noted with appreciation that Maldives reported Article 7 data indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol in 2016. Furthermore, the Executive Committee commended the Government of Maldives for the deposit of its instrument of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 13 November 2017. The Executive Committee acknowledged with appreciation that Maldives has operational licensing and quota system in place, financial incentives and awareness campaigns to promote low-GWP alternatives, that the country has carried out capacity building of service technicians and enforcement officers, and are targeting different sectors, such as tourism and fisheries. The Executive Committee is therefore confident that, in the next two years, Maldives will successfully prepare for the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2020 (except for 2.4 per cent for servicing needs) in accordance with the HPMP agreement.

Mali

16. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Mali (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that the country has reported 2017 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out obligations. The Executive Committee acknowledged with appreciation the efforts of the NOU to coordinate the implementation of stage I of the HPMP despite the circumstances in the country, which has demonstrated its commitment to HCFC consumption phase-out. Furthermore, the Executive Committee commended the Government of Mali for being the first country to deposit its instrument of ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 31 March 2017. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful

that, within the next two years, Mali will continue with the implementation of stage I of the HPMP and IS project activities with outstanding success to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Mauritania

17. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Mauritania (phase VI) and noted with appreciation the re-establishment of the NOU in 2016 and the national ozone committee. The Executive Committee noted that Mauritania had reported 2017 Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee further noted that Mauritania has taken steps to incorporate the HCFC control measures into the licensing system, to prepare stage I of the HPMP, and has carried out a number of awareness activities. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, Mauritania will implement stage I of the HPMP and IS project activities to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Nepal

18. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Nepal (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that the country reported 2017 country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat, and 2017 Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged that Nepal has an operational licensing and quota system in place, a ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment, has carried out capacity building of service technicians and enforcement officers, and is introducing low-GWP alternatives. The Executive Committee noted that the HPMP and IS projects will support the effort of the country to fulfil its HCFC reduction goals and is therefore hopeful that the Government of Nepal will continue to implement HCFC phase-out activities to enable the country to implement the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule as formulated in the HPMP Agreement.

Nicaragua

19. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Nicaragua (phase VIII) and noted with appreciation that Nicaragua submitted 2017 country programme implementation to the Fund Secretariat, is in compliance with its Article 7 data reporting and HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol, and that an operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place. The Executive Committee noted that the country has trained refrigeration technicians, provided additional training equipment to vocational schools, gained stakeholders support through steering committee and consultation meetings and raised the public awareness on ozone protection. The Executive Committee is therefore confident that Nicaragua will continue implementing stage I of the HPMP and IS project in a timely and effective manner to enable the country to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Saint-Kitts and Nevis

20. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Saint Kitts and Nevis (phase VII) and noted with appreciation that the country reported 2017 country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the phase-out targets set out in the HPMP agreement, and also 2016 Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee further noted that Saint Kitts and Nevis implemented ODS imports controls through a licensing and quota system, and trained customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Executive Committee acknowledged the efforts of Saint Kitts and Nevis to reduce HCFC consumption, and is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Saint Kitts and Nevis will continue the implementation of stage I of the HPMP

and IS project to achieve compliance with the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required under the Montreal Protocol by 1 January 2020.

Seychelles

21. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Seychelles (phase VIII) and noted with appreciation that Seychelles submitted its country programme implementation data for 2017 in advance of the deadline, and reported 2017 Article 7 data indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee appreciates the efforts of Seychelles to reduce imports of HCFCs and expressed the expectation that in the next two years, Seychelles will continue with the implementation of the licensing and quota system and reduce HCFC consumption as part of its efforts to achieve complete HCFC phase-out in advance of the Montreal Protocol schedule.

Sudan

22. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the IS project for Sudan (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that Sudan reported 2017 country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat, and 2016 Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee acknowledged that Sudan has a licensing and quota system, and that the country had carried out training of customs officers, refrigeration technicians and awareness-raising activities. The Executive Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Sudan, and is therefore confident that Sudan will continue activities both at the policy and project levels to enable the country to reduce HCFC consumption in accordance with the agreement with the Executive Committee.



**AMENDMENT TO
UN ENVIRONMENT'S WORK PROGRAMME
2018**

**Presented to the
81st Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

April 2018

UN ENVIRONMENT

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UN Environment's Work Programme 2018 was approved at the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2018

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2018-2020, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **22** countries.
- Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) in **7** countries
- Support in preparation of Regional HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage II of 12 Pacific Islands Countries
- Support for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in **49** countries.

4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total requested funding by project groups are presented in Table 1.

5. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Bahrain	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Belize	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	98,176	0	98,176
Burundi	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Cape Verde	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	85,000	0	85,000
Congo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Djibouti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Dominica	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Equatorial Guinea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase III)	102,400	0	102,400
Gabon	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Grenada	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	85,000	0	85,000
Guatemala	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	159,744	0	159,744
Kuwait	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	134,810	0	134,810
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	148,262	0	148,262
Lao, PDR	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Maldives	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Mali	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	85,000	0	85,000
Nepal	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Nicaragua	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Seychelles	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Sudan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	186,701	0	186,701
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>2,190,093</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,190,093</i>
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGE 2)				
Cape Verde	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)	30,000	3,900	33,900

Congo	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	25,000	3,250	28,250
Ethiopia	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	22,000	2,860	24,860
Guinea Bissau	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	20,000	2,600	22,600
Malawi	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	25,000	3,250	28,250
Rwanda	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	22,000	2,860	24,860
Sao Tome and Principe	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)	30,000	3,900	33,900
<i>Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)</i>		<i>174,000</i>	<i>22,620</i>	<i>196,620</i>
PREPARATION OF REGIONAL HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN STAGE II OF 12 PACIFIC ISLANDS COUNTRIES				
12 Pacific Islands Countries	Preparation of Regional HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage II in Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	360,000	46,800	406,800
<i>Sub-total for preparation of Regional HPMP Stage II of 12 PICs</i>		<i>360,000</i>	<i>46,800</i>	<i>406,800</i>
ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI AMENDMENT				
Afghanistan	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Bahrain	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Bangladesh	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment – cooperating agency	61,000	4,270	65,270
Benin	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Botswana	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Chad	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Comoros	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Cote d'Ivoire	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Djibouti	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Equatorial Guinea	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Egypt	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	145,000	10,150	155,150
Ethiopia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Georgia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Guinea Bissau	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Guyana	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Honduras	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Iraq	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	250,000	17,500	267,500
Kenya	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Kiribati	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Kuwait	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	250,000	17,500	267,500
Lao, PDR	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Madagascar	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Malawi	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Mali	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Marshall Islands	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Mauritania	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Mozambique	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Myanmar	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Nauru	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500

Nepal	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Niue	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Oman	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Pakistan	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	250,000	17,500	267,500
Paraguay	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment – the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	75,000	5,250	80,250
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Samoa	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Sao Tome and Principe	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Saudi Arabia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	250,000	17,500	267,500
Sierra Leone	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Solomon Islands	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
South Sudan	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Sri Lanka	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	150,000	10,500	160,500
Swaziland	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Tanzania	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
Tuvalu	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Uganda	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
Vanuatu	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
<i>Sub-total for Enabling Activities</i>		<i>5,666,000</i>	<i>396,620</i>	<i>6,062,620</i>

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 81st Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	2,190,093	0	2,190,093
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)	174,000	22,620	196,620
Sub-total for preparation of Regional HPMP Stage II of 12 PICs	360,000	46,800	406,800
Sub-total for Enabling Activities	5,666,000	396,620	6,062,620
Grand Total	8,390,093	466,040	8,856,133

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UN Environment

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (22 countries) Bahrain, Belize, Burundi, Cape Verde, Congo, Djibouti, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon, Grenada, Guatemala, Kuwait, Kyrgyzstan, Lao PDR, Maldives, Mali, Mauritania, Nepal, Nicaragua, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Seychelles and Sudan*

Background: Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed twenty-six are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.

These projects have been included in the UN Environment's 2018-2020 Business Plan.

Objectives: To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Activities and description: Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: 24 months

Per country cost: **Country** **US\$**

Bahrain	85,000
Belize	98,176
Burundi	85,000
Cape Verde	85,000
Congo	85,000
Djibouti	85,000
Dominica	85,000
Equatorial Guinea	102,400
Gabon	85,000
Grenada	85,000
Guatemala	159,744
Kuwait	134,810
Kyrgyzstan	148,262
Lao, PDR	85,000
Maldives	85,000
Mali	85,000
Mauritania	85,000
Nepal	85,000
Nicaragua	85,000
Saint Kitts and Nevis	85,000
Seychelles	85,000
Sudan	186,701
Total:	US\$ 2,190,093

*Note: No project support costs are requested for institutional strengthening projects.

**Funding Request for the Preparation of
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of
The Republic of Cape Verde
By: UNEP**

Background

Stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the Republic of Cape Verde was approved in July 2011 at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (decision 64/28). The project was approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of Cape Verde and the Executive Committee for the period 2011 to 2020.

The country has committed to a 35 per cent reduction in consumption on HCFC baseline by 2020, in the servicing sector.

The total level of funding approved in principle was US \$160,000 plus agency support costs of US \$20,800 for UNEP as the sole implementing agency.

- The first tranche of stage I of the HPMP and the corresponding implementation plan for Cape Verde was approved at the amount of US \$44,000 plus agency support costs of US \$5,720, for UNEP.
- The second tranche of stage I of the HPMP was approved at the amount of US \$35,000 plus agency support costs of US \$4,550, for UNEP.
- The third tranche of stage I of the HPMP was approved at the amount of US \$35,000 plus agency support costs of US \$4,550, for UNEP.

The Government of Cape Verde committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agency:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015
- (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFC by 35% from 2020.

The HPMP for the Republic of Cape Verde was approved based on the estimated baseline at the time of submission (1.1 ODP tones of HCFC-22). Based on the results of the survey for the preparation of the HPMP, the Government of Cape Verde agreed to establish as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the average levels of consumption of 0.2 and 0.3 ODP tonnes reported under the HPMP for 2009 and 2010 respectively, resulting in 0.25 ODP tones

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	ODS import and Quota and licensing system;	Annual quota on import of the HCFCs compulsory in Cape Verde. The existing regulation has already introduced a quota system for HCFCs, reinforced with the decree of July 2011. The quota is fixed annually by the Ministry of Environment, and the quota system is very well working in Cape Verde. All HCFC imports need to be authorized by the NOO.
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
Tranche 1	Customs officers training programme to enhance the surveillance of import of HCFCs and HCFC based equipment;	A training workshop for five trainers was organized in 2013. Also, the second workshop for 18 customs officers and inspectors were completed. One refrigerant identifiers was purchased and used during the customs training workshops.
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	A total of 75 Customs officers and others enforcement officers have been trained on control and identification of HCFCs and HCFCs based equipment as well as illegal trade.
Tranche 3	Strengthening national capacities (Customs, Environment Inspectors) for monitoring and controlling the import and distribution of HCFCs	Two workshops of around 40 customs and police officers on the identification and control of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment have been organized and two more for around 40 participants are expected to be completed by end of 2018.
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies.	A training workshop for twelve (12) trainers was completed in 2012. These trainers have provided training to forty five additional technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies have been completed in 2013. The main Vocational Training Center of the country agreed to include an Ozone module including recovery, recycling of SAO as well as safe handling of hydrocarbon into its curricula in 2013.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	An additional hundred and Eight (108) technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies during 4 training workshops that were organized by the NOU in cooperation with the Refrigeration association.
Tranche 3	Strengthening technical capacity of refrigeration expert in good practices in refrigeration	Three workshops for 60 refrigeration technicians on recovery and recycling of HCFCs and safe handling of Hydrocarbon-refrigerants have been

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
		conducted and two more for 40 participants are expected by end of 2018.
4	Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP	
Tranches 1, 2 and 3	Monitoring and evaluation	The NOU recruited two consultants (1 refrigeration expert and 1 customs expert) in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and collect accurate data for both tranches. Consultants provided to the NOU reports on the implementation of the HPMP.

Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy that Cape Verde expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and low-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available in the coming decade.

The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices that align with the Kigali Amendment.

HCFC Consumption

The Republic of Cape Verde has reported HCFC consumption for 2016 as 0.13 ODP Tonnes and estimated it preliminarily at less than 0.1 ODP Tonnes for 2017.

Information to be collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system (update of Stage 1 survey);
- Analysis of the current situation and development trends;
- Inventory of the HCFC-based equipment especially for room air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the possible set-up and enforcement method of a refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions;
- Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives);
- Estimate of market share of the HCFC-based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get a better understanding of how the ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives technologies are received. Incorporate results of the Ozone Depleting Substances Alternatives Survey Report into the HPMP stage 2.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UNEP, as leading sole agency. The proposed activities and budget are as per following:

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	5,000	5,000
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	2,500	2,500
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	2,500	2,500
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	20,000	20,000
Total (USD) without PSC	30,000	30,000

Note: All the preparation activities including the stakeholder consultations and finalization of the Stage-II HPMP will be conducted in an integrated manner by UNEP. Thus, the funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to changes based on the further discussion between the NOU, UNEP and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.

**Funding Request for the Preparation of
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of
The Republic of Congo
By: UNEP & UNIDO**

Background

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at its 63rd Meeting held in Montreal in April 2011, approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for CONGO for the period 2011 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 35 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of:

- US \$175,000, plus agency support costs of US \$22,750 for UNEP;
- US \$175,000 plus agency support costs of US \$15,750 for UNIDO.

The Government of CONGO committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agency:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015
- (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFC by 35% from 2020.

The HPMP for the Republic of the Congo was approved based on the estimated baseline at the time of submission (10.14 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22).

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	ODS import and Quota and licensing system;	Congo has in place an enforceable system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and that this system can ensure the country's compliance with the HCFC phase-out schedule. The HCFC licensing system is operating effectively and as of January 2013 the quota system became operational. There is currently a ban in place in Congo, since December 31th, 2003, on the import of obsolete equipment reliant on ODS. This is covered by Arrêté n° 4218/MIME/DGE of August 8th, 2002.
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
Tranche 1	Customs officers training programme to enhance the surveillance of import of HCFCs and HCFC based equipment;	A training workshop for Nine trainers was organized in 2013. Also, two workshops for 40 customs officers and inspectors were completed. Three refrigerant identifiers were purchased and used during the customs training workshops.

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	A total of 62 Customs officers and 36 Trade officers have been trained on control and identification of HCFCs and HCFCs based equipment as well as illegal trade.
Tranche 3	Strengthening national capacities (Customs, Environment Inspectors) for monitoring and controlling the import and distribution of HCFCs	One workshop of 22 customs officers on the identification and control of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment is already organized and two more for around 60 participants are expected to be completed by end of 2018.
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies.	A training workshop for twenty-seven (27) trainers was completed. These trainers have provided training to fifty (50) additional technicians in good refrigeration practices and in hydrocarbon technologies. Also, a Memorandum of understanding with the Brazzaville refrigeration training Centre and assist them to include an ozone module into their curriculum was signed in 2013.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	An additional fifty-eight (58) technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies during 3 training workshops that were organized by the NOU in cooperation with the Refrigeration association.
Tranche 3	Strengthening technical capacity of refrigeration expert in good practices in refrigeration	Two workshops for 50 refrigeration technicians on recovery and recycling of HCFCs and safe handling of Hydrocarbon-refrigerants have been already organized and two more for around 50 participants are expected by end of 2018.
3	<i>Investment project</i>	
Tranche 1	UNIDO	UNIDO was responsible for Strengthening of Centres of Excellence and major refrigeration workshops, and incentives for conversion of refrigeration equipment. UNIDO worked hand in hand with UNEP to target at Strengthening technical capacity of refrigeration experts in good practices in refrigeration in all relevant regions; Brazzaville, Pointe-Noire, Niari, Bouenza, Cuvette and Sangha/Likouala. UNIDO provided equipment as in Annex I and also organized a workshop in the function of principal training how to use the equipment. The training has been provided by the supplier of equipment.
Tranche 3	UNIDO	UNIDO supported Strengthening national capacities (Customs, Environment Inspectors) for monitoring and controlling the import and distribution of HCFCs through providing equipment to NOU/Custom office to carry out necessary identification and inspection and control activities as related to a) pure HCFCs (mostly HCFC 22) import and distribution and also to b) control the charges of air conditioning and other cooling equipment. 13 pcs of portable refrigerant identifiers have been procured and delivered to the NOU. The identifiers are so designed that they provide practically instant

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
		qualitative and quantitative analysis of the samples followed by recording and saving to a memory with possibility to print a hard copy record. 3 split air conditioning units hydrocarbon duty (R 290) have been also purchased for training and long term testing of new technology. Learning and capacity building training has been provided to NOU (presence of the Coordinateur Bureau Ozone Congo, at “Vienna Talks” in Vienna in June 2017)
4	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	
Tranches 1, 2 and 3	Monitoring and evaluation	The NOU recruited two consultants (1 refrigeration expert and 1 customs expert) in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and collect accurate data for both tranches. Consultants provided to the NOU reports on the implementation of the HPMP.

Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy that CONGO expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and low-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available in the coming decade.

The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices that align with the Kigali Amendment.

HCFC Consumption

The Republic of CONGO has reported HCFC consumption for 2016 as 7.93 ODP tones and estimated it preliminarily at 6.7 ODP tones for 2017.

Information to be collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system (update of Stage 1 survey);
- Analysis of the current situation and development trends;
- Inventory of the HCFC-based equipment especially for room air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the possible set-up and enforcement method of a refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions;
- Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives);
- Estimate of market share of the HCFC-based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get a better understanding of how the ozone- and climate-friendly alternative technologies are received. Incorporate results of the Ozone Depleting Substances Alternatives Survey Report into the HPMP stage 2.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UNEP, as leading agency, and UNIDO, as cooperating agency. The proposed activities and budget are as per following:

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP	UNIDO
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	10,000	10,000	
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	5,000		5,000
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	5,000	5,000	
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	20,000	10,000	10,000
Total (USD) without PSC	40,000	25,000	15,000

Note: All the preparation activities including the stakeholder consultations and finalization of the Stage-II HPMP will be conducted in an integrated manner for both UNEP- and UNIDO-led components. Thus, the funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to changes based on the further discussion between the NOU, implementing agencies and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.

Annex I (Equipment provided by UNIDO)

5 Pcs	Set of portable charging stations for hydrocarbon refrigerants
20 Pcs	Refillable refrigerant recovery cylinder
10 Pcs	Recycling kit
10 Pcs	Two-stage rotary vacuum pump
20 Pcs	Electronic weighing scale designed for charging and recovery
20 Pcs	Set of brazing outfit (complete set)
10 Pcs	Digital hand-held leak detector
10 Pcs	Digital hand-held leak detector for hydrocarbons
20 Pcs	Set of tubing tools
20 Pcs	Digital dual-input thermometer
20 Pcs	Digital clamp-on meter
20 Pcs	Set of adjustable wrenches
20 Pcs	Ratchet wrenches square
20 Pcs	Lockable aluminium tool-box
140 Pcs	Safety goggles
140 Pcs	Pair of safety gloves
20 Pcs	Set of 5-way manifold pressure gauges
5 Pcs	Advanced portable refrigerant identifier
10 Pcs	Recovery Unit
13 Pcs	Hand held refrigerant identifier
406 Pcs	Can of R-290 refrigerant
40 Pcs	Access valve 1/4" (schröder) with tube 6mm diameter and cap
16 Pcs	Brazing paste (0,25kg can) for silver-containing brazing alloys
16 Pcs	Steel brush 16
40 Pcs	Can of mineral oil for hermetic compressor 1L
8 Pcs	Set of nitrogen cylinder and pressure regulator DIN 8
8 Pcs	Split air conditioning unit
4 Pcs	Window air conditioning unit
80 Pcs	Acid test kit for mineral and alkyl benzene lubricant
80 Pcs	Acid test kit for polyol ester (POE) lubricants
8 Pcs	Portable powder fire extinguisher

**Funding Request for the Preparation of
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of
The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia**

Background

The first stage of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Ethiopia was approved at the 68th Meeting of the Executive Committee with a total funding of US\$315,000 for the period 2011 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 35% of the baseline. The overall objective has the main goal of attaining both ozone and climate benefits through implementing an Integrated Plan for reducing HCFCs consumption in the refrigeration sector as well as promoting and adopting ozone friendly and energy efficient technologies in Ethiopia. The focus is on (a) training programmes for Customs Officers and other relevant Law Enforcers as well as strengthening the Customs training curricula; (b) Training for refrigeration service technicians and upgrading of training curricula; (c) Promotion of the adoption of the alternatives; (d) Awareness campaigns; (e) Strengthening of the refrigeration centers.

The project has been implemented with support from UNEP as a lead agency and UNIDO as a cooperating agency.

The Government of Ethiopia committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agencies:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015.
- (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 35% from 2020.

The Government of Ethiopia agreed its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption of 5.5 ODP tones as a baseline. This is based on the actual consumption reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2009 and 2010.

The Executive Committee approved the verification report to be carried out in Ethiopia for stage I of the HPMP. The verification report confirmed that the Government is implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports. The verification concluded that Ethiopia has met the consumption targets specified in the Agreement between the Country and the Executive Committee. The report also included information on the import of refrigerants other than HCFCs, including HFCs, hydrocarbons, ammonia, and carbon dioxide; while permits are only issued for controlled substances, importation of any refrigerant is tracked and recorded with customs at the point of entry.

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

	Activity	Progress in Implementation
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	Activity	Progress in Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	Introduction of ODS policy and regulations;	Ethiopia's ODS regulations, gazetted in 2011, cover the imports and exports of ODS and ODS-based equipment, and provide for a licensing system for all ODS controlled including HCFCs. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is the focal point for the Montreal Protocol and coordinates all national activities to meet compliance. The EPA works closely with the Ethiopian Customs and Revenue Authority in the enforcement of the ODS regulations. It is also responsible for the logistical and enforcement mechanisms for the ODS regulations and raising awareness of the importers and the general public on ozone issues.
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
Tranche 1	Customs officers training programme	220 customs officers and other law enforcers drawn from the 14 customs branches of the country were able to attend train the trainer programme (TOT) under the HPMP. Refrigerant identifiers were procured and distributed to key entry points in the country. The training contributed to the reduction in cases of illegal trade and better control on imports of refrigerants.
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	A total of 30 customs officers were trained on control and identification of ODS and ODS-based equipment including HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment.
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices	150 technicians (Instructors from their respective schools) drawn from all technical and vocational schools of Ethiopia were trained. The NOU and members of the Refrigeration Association conducted inspection visits to check the quality of refrigerants that are available on the market. The members visited retail shops at random to check the quality of refrigerants using the refrigerant identifiers. One general awareness meeting was conducted to importers / suppliers, refrigeration practitioners, refrigeration technicians and the general public. One regional stakeholder meeting was held for regional centres of excellency (vocational training centres) situated in regional towns of Addis Ababa and Adama which were attended by a total of 40 participants. Stakeholders of these centres were informed of the HPMP and what is expected of them regarding the phase-out of HCFCs.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the	An additional sixty (40) technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies

	Activity	Progress in Implementation
	use of hydrocarbon technologies	
3	<i>Investment project</i>	
Tranche 1	Provision of Equipment and Reinforcement of 4 Technical and vocational schools centres	<p>UNIDO focused its intervention to support Technical and Vocational Training Centres, including raising awareness and capacity building for hydrocarbon refrigerants and the safe handling of flammable refrigerants.</p> <p>Equipment for the project was procured and is being distributed to the Technical and Vocational Centres. Awareness campaigns will be made to promote the centres so that technicians can access the training facilities.</p> <p>The main aim of the Technical and Vocational Centres is to equip refrigeration technicians with knowledge and necessary skills in retrofitting, hydrocarbon technologies and good refrigeration practices, based on the country needs agreed with the NOU.</p>
Tranche 2	Provision of additional refrigerant identifiers	2 additional refrigerant identifiers were received and provided for two customs check points
4	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	
Tranches 1 and 2	Monitoring and evaluation	The NOU recruited short term consultants in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and to collect accurate data.

Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy has the main goal of attaining both ozone and climate benefits through implementing an Integrated Plan for reducing HCFCs consumption in the refrigeration sector as well as promoting and adopting ozone friendly and energy efficient technologies in Ethiopia. HPMP stage two will aim at implementing activities to phase out remaining HCFC consumption based on the promotion of low/zero GWP alternatives' use. The Government of Ethiopia conducted a National Survey on consumption of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) alternatives in line with Decision XXXVI/9 of the Montreal Protocol on the protection of ozone layer. The main objective of the survey was to enable Ethiopia better understand its consumption trends of ODS alternatives and their distribution by sectors and subsectors. Furthermore, the survey also focused on opportunities and challenges for adoption of the alternatives. The results of the survey will be incorporated into the HPMP stage 2.

HCFC Consumption

The HCFC consumption for Ethiopia in 2016 is 4.59 ODP Tonnes and the estimated consumption in the year of 2017 is 4.2 ODP tonnes.

Information to be collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system;
- Inventory of the HCFC-based equipment especially for room air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country. Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives);
- Estimate of market share of the HCFC-based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get a better understanding of how the ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives technologies are received. Incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP stage 2.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

The HPMP stage II for Ethiopia will be developed with assistance from UNEP as a leading agency and UNIDO, as a cooperating agency. The proposed activities and budget are provided in the table below:

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP	UNIDO
Conduct surveys to determine HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops; and to establish inventory of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial.	15,000	10,000	5,000
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	5,000	5,000	
Recruitment of experts to assist in the development of stage II HPMP	10,000	7,000	3,000
Total (USD) without PSC	30,000	22,000	8,000

**Funding Request for the Preparation of
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of
The Republic of Guinea Bissau
By: UNEP & UNIDO**

Background

Stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the Republic of Guinea-Bissau was approved in November 2011 at the 65th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (decision 65/30). The project was approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of Guinea-Bissau and the Executive Committee for the period 2011 to 2020. The country has committed to a 35 per cent reduction in consumption on HCFC baseline by 2020, in the servicing sector.

The total level of funding approved in principle was US \$280,000, consisting of US \$165,000, plus agency support costs of US \$21,450 for UNEP as the lead agency, and US \$115,000, plus agency support costs of US \$10,350 for UNIDO as the cooperating agency. The first tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Guinea-Bissau was approved at the amount of US \$83,150, consisting of US \$35,000, plus agency support costs of US \$4,550 for UNEP, and US \$40,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,600 for UNIDO.

Three tranches are approved for Guinea Bissau and the Agreement was updated at ExCom-71 based on the established HCFC baseline for compliance and the revised funding level, and that the revised starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption was 2.83 ODP tonnes, calculated using the actual consumption of 2.75 ODP tonnes and 2.9 ODP tonnes reported for 2009 and 2010, respectively, under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and that the revised funding level for stage I of the HPMP for Guinea-Bissau was unchanged US \$280,000, in accordance with decision 60/44(f)(xii).

The Government of Guinea Bissau committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agency:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015
- (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFC by 35% from 2020.

The HPMP for the Republic of Guinea Bissau was approved based on the estimated baseline at the time of submission (2,8 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22).

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

	Activity	Progress in Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	ODS import and Quota and licensing system;	Guinea-Bissau has in place an enforceable system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and that this system is capable of ensuring the country's compliance with the HCFC phase-out schedule. The

	Activity	Progress in Implementation
		HCFC licensing system is operating effectively and as of January 2013 the quota system became operational. The license is delivered by the Ministry of trade after consultation with the National Ozone Unit. The quota is fixed by the Ministry in charge of Environment after being advised by the National Ozone Committee.
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
Tranche 1	Customs officers training programme to enhance the surveillance of import of HCFCs and HCFC based equipment;	A training workshop for twenty-five (25) trainers on the control and identification of HCFCs and HCFCs based equipment was organized in 2012. These trainers have provided training to 125 customs officers. Two refrigerant identifiers were purchased and used during the customs training workshops.
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	A total of 62 Customs officers and 36 Trade officers have been trained on control and identification of HCFCs and HCFCs based equipment as well as illegal trade.
Tranche 3	Strengthening national capacities (Customs, Environment Inspectors) for monitoring and controlling the import and distribution of HCFCs	Two workshops of 40 customs officers on the identification and control of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment organized and two more for around 40 participants are expected to be completed by end of 2018.
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies.	A training workshop for of 26 Trainers on Good Practices in Refrigeration including minimizing leakages and venting of HCFC-22 during operation and servicing, and on techniques for containing and re-using the existing HCFC banks was completed in 2012. These trainers have provided training to hundred and thirty (130) additional technicians. Also, a Memorandum of understanding with the Brazzaville refrigeration training Centre and assist them to include an ozone module into their curriculum was signed in 2013.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	An additional hundred and two (102) technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices during 4 training workshops that were organized by the NOU in cooperation with the Refrigeration association.
Tranche 3	Strengthening technical capacity of refrigeration expert in good practices in refrigeration	Three workshops for 75 technicians on refrigerants recovery and recycling, safe handling of flammable refrigerants and related standards have been organized by the BNO and two more for around 60 participants scheduled by end of 2018.
3	<i>Investment project</i>	
Tranche 1	Upgrade training centre in Bissau including training in the use of tools.	Tools for total cost of US\$ 39,138, including training were purchased. Training of trainers held in STAG, tools supplier in Madrid Spain took place in January 2017. A total of four experts attended the tailor made training.
Tranche 2	Training of trainers and technicians and upgrade in required tools for NOU and refrigeration association.	UNIDO International expert carried out training for trainers and technicians in July 2017. The participation was high with more than 25 trainers and ca. 90 technicians trained. The training included the good

	Activity	Progress in Implementation
		refrigeration practices, introduction of HC as alternative and basic refrigeration concepts. At the same time, an overhaul was carried out in the cooling system of the fishery sector. Some additional tools were purchased and delivered, including refrigerant identifiers.
4	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	
Tranches 1, 2 and 3	Monitoring and evaluation	The NOU recruited two consultants (1 refrigeration expert and 1 customs expert) in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and collect accurate data for both tranches. Consultants provided to the NOU reports on the implementation of the HPMP.

Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy that Guinea Bissau expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and low-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available in the coming decade.

The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices that align with the Kigali Amendment.

HCFC Consumption

The Republic of Guinea Bissau has reported HCFC consumption for 2016 as 2.31 ODP Tonnes and estimated it preliminarily at 2.0 ODP Tonnes for 2017.

Information to be collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system (update of Stage 1 survey);
- Analysis of the current situation and development trends;
- Inventory of the HCFC-based equipment especially for room air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the possible set-up and enforcement method of a refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions;
- Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives);
- Estimate of market share of the HCFC-based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get a better understanding of how the ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives technologies are received. Incorporate results of the Ozone Depleting Substances Alternatives Survey Report into the HPMP stage 2.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UNEP, as leading agency, and UNIDO, as cooperating agency. The proposed activities and budget are as per following:

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP	UNIDO
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	4,000	4,000	
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	4,000	4,000	
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	2,000	2,000	
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	20,000	10,000	10,000
Total (USD) without PSC	30,000	20,000	10,000

Note: All the preparation activities including the stakeholder consultations and finalization of the Stage-II HPMP will be conducted in an integrated manner for both UNEP- and UNIDO-led components. Thus, the funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to changes based on the further discussion between the NOU, implementing agencies and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.

Funding Request for the Preparation of Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for MALAWI

Background

The first stage of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Malawi was approved at the 62nd Meeting of the Executive Committee with a total funding of US\$350,000 for the period 2011 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 35% of the baseline. The overarching strategy has the main goal to provide ozone and climate benefits through the integrated plan for ODS reductions for the refrigeration sector, promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies. The first stage is aimed at phasing out the consumption of HCFCs in the country as required by the Montreal Protocol. The focus is (a) ODS policy and regulation; (b) further training of customs and other law enforcement agents and strengthening of customs training schools; (c) strengthening of the Refrigeration Association of Malawi, technical institutions and additional training of RAC technicians; (d) strengthening of Regional R/R Centers and incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-users; (e) development of a comprehensive programme for reduction of HCFC and carbon emissions in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

The project has been implemented with support from UNEP as a lead agency and UNIDO as a cooperating agency.

The Government of Malawi committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agencies:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015.
- (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 35% from 2020.

The Government of Malawi agreed its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption of 10.8 ODP tonnes as a baseline. This is based on the actual consumption reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2009 and 2010. The established baseline is 1.9 ODP tonnes higher than that of 8.9 ODP tonnes estimated at the time when the HPMP for Malawi was approved. Based on the data reported by the Government of Malawi under Article 7 and its revised phase-out schedule, the relevant paragraphs of the Agreement have been updated, and a new paragraph has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes the original Agreement reached at the 62nd meeting. The full revised Agreement is appended to the final report of the 70th meeting.

Malawi has made tremendous progress in the implementation of stage 1 of its HPMP. Notable achievements include meeting the 2013 HCFC freeze and 10 percent reduction targets in 2015. Furthermore, Malawi has built the capacity of refrigeration technicians on good refrigeration practices and has trained enforcement officers from various public and private agencies on monitoring trade in ODS.

The Executive Committee approved the verification report to be carried out in Malawi for stage I of the HPMP. The verification report was carried out and confirmed that the Government is implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and that the total consumption of HCFC for 2015 was 8.98 ODP tonnes, which is 0.07 ODP tonnes

slightly higher than that reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol. The discrepancy was identified during the process of validation of the data with the customs authority. The verification concluded that Malawi was in compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC reduction schedule and with its Agreement with the Executive Committee.

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of HPMP Stage-I

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	Dissemination of ODS policy and regulations.	<p>The Government of Malawi has established a licensing and quota system that supports the country's HCFC phase-out activities. This included the control of the import of HCFC-based equipment, as well as the registration of importers. The quotas for importers are determined by the National Ozone Committee and implemented by the Customs Department in consultation with the National Ozone Unit (NOU).</p> <p>Five awareness meetings on the revised ODS regulations were conducted to key stakeholders including importers, distributors, technicians, district council members and policy makers. Posters with key messages from the regulations were produced and distributed to the public. In addition, the NOU has trained and oriented staff in 2 district councils namely Salima and Dedza on the existing policies and legislations regarding the protection of the ozone layer. A total of 30 participants drawn from different government departments, the private sector and community representatives participated at such important meetings. These officers are playing a pivotal role on raising awareness of HCFC phase-out to the local communities.</p>
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
Tranche 1	Training of Customs and other law enforcement officers and strengthening of customs training schools.	Two training sessions for customs and other law enforcement officers on motoring and enforcement of ODS policy and regulations were conducted. A total of ninety (90) enforcement officers were trained. Refrigerant identifiers were procured and distributed to key entry points in the country. The training contributed to the reduction in cases of illegal trade and better control on

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
		imports of ODS and ODS-dependent equipment.
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and other enforcement officers	Three training sessions were conducted and a total of 218 officers were trained on control and enforcement of the legislations governing ODS in the country. The participants were drawn from Customs Department, Police, Clearing Agents and Malawi Bureau of Standards across the country. The officers acquired skills and knowledge on ODS identification procedures and were also oriented on the control measures in place for the importation of HCFCs and other refrigerants. Furthermore, the NOU in collaboration with the Customs Department, Malawi Bureau of Standards and the Police conducted three joint monitoring inspections to suppliers of refrigerants in the country.
Tranche 3	Further training of customs and other enforcement officers.	Four training sessions were conducted to law enforcement officers in the country where a total of 100 officers were trained on control and enforcement of the legislations governing ODS in the country. The trainings have enhanced the capacity of the law enforcement officers on motoring illegal trade on ODS and ODS-dependent equipment.
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices and strengthening of the Refrigeration Association and technical institutes.	The capacity of refrigeration technicians was strengthened through training and provision of necessary tool kits. A total of ninety two (92) technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies and 10 national trainers were also trained. Conducted a meeting with the Refrigeration association where code of conduct of the technicians was adopted for implementation. Conducted a meeting with the Refrigeration association where a code of conduct of the technicians was adopted for implementation. Developed a National Refrigeration Training Manual which is being used by training institutions in the country.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices.	Three regional refrigeration training sessions on implementation of good refrigeration practices including use of hydrocarbons were conducted in the reporting period. In total, 245 RAC technicians were trained. The technicians have played a complimentary critical role in the dissemination of HCFCs phase-out information to the consumers, advising them on the type of refrigeration equipment and

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
		<p>refrigerants that are legally accepted and the phase-out plan in the country. There is regular collaboration and sharing of information between the NOU and the refrigeration technicians in the country.</p> <p>Three monitoring inspections have been conducted to major refrigeration workshops in the country, one in each administrative region in the country (Southern, Central and Northern regions). The monitoring inspections were aimed at checking whether the technicians are following good refrigeration practices as advised during the trainings. The inspections established that the technicians are implementing good practices and are encouraging their clients to buy ozone friendly technologies including hydrocarbon technologies for ozone and climate benefits.</p> <p>The NOU also facilitated two meetings of the Refrigeration Association of Malawi (RAM) which were held in Blantyre and Lilongwe. The RAM meetings centered on the role of technicians on the HCFC phase-out process and enforcement of best practices in the refrigeration sector.</p>
Tranche 3	Further Training of Refrigeration Technicians.	Three training sessions on implementation of good refrigeration practices were conducted in the third tranche of stage 1 HPMP whereby a total of 75 technicians were trained. The technicians have played a complimentary critical role in the dissemination of HCFCs phase-out information to the consumers, advising them on the type of refrigeration equipment and refrigerants that are legally accepted and the phase-out plan in the country. There is regular collaboration and sharing of information between the NOU and the refrigeration technicians in the country.
3	<i>Investment project</i>	
Tranche 1	Provision of equipment and strengthening regional Centres of Excellence and incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-users	A workshop was also held to launch the HPMP implementation. Awareness raising activities were conducted for policy makers, customs officers, refrigerant importers, suppliers, technicians and the general public. Equipment and tools were purchased and delivered to the R/R centers. Training was provided to 35 refrigeration experts on safe handling and working with hydrocarbon refrigerants.
Tranche 3	Provision of equipment and	Additional refrigeration service equipment

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
	strengthening regional Centres of Excellence and incentive programme for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-users	procured and to be distributed to the 3 centres of excellence
4	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	
Tranches 1, 2 and 3	Monitoring and evaluation	To ensure effectiveness implementation of all projects within the HPMP, the NOU recruited national experts under the project to have continues monitoring of implementation of project activities.

Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy for Malawi is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the RAC sector through promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits. The strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing policies and capacity development of refrigeration experts to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies.

Malawi implemented a staged approach strategy of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP). Stage two will aim at implementing activities to phase out remaining HCFC consumption based on the promotion of natural refrigerants use. The Government of Malawi conducted a National Survey on consumption of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) alternatives in line with Decision XXXVI/9 of the Montreal Protocol on the protection of ozone layer. The main objective of the survey was to enable Malawi better understand its consumption trends of ODS alternatives and their distribution by sectors and subsectors. Furthermore, the survey also focused on opportunities and challenges for adoption of the alternatives. The results of the survey will be incorporated into the HPMP stage 2.

HCFC Consumption

The HCFC consumption for Malawi in 2016 is 8.23 ODP Tonnes and the estimated consumption in the year of 2017 is 7.1 ODP tonnes

Information to be collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by RAC sector, inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Information on policy initiatives regarding the phase-out of HCFCs such as certification process of technicians, existing codes of practice and their enforcement;
- Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country.
- Determine the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies which are ozone friendly. Incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP stage 2.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

The HPMP stage II for Malawi will be developed with assistance from UNEP as a leading agency and UNIDO, as a cooperating agency. The proposed activities and budget are provided in the table below:

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP	UNIDO
Conduct surveys to determine HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops; and to establish inventory of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial.	15,000	10,000	5,000
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	10,000		10,000
Recruitment of international / national experts to assist in the development of stage II HPMP	15,000	15,000	
Total (USD) without PSC	40,000	25,000	15,000

RWANDA- FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF STAGE II OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS

1. Background

The 64th Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund on substances that deplete the ozone layer approved the first stage of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for **Rwanda** with a total fund of 280, 000USD: 170, 000 to be implemented by UNEP and 110, 000USD to be implemented by UNIDO for the period of 2011 to 2020 to meet a 35% reduction of HCFC.

The first implementation plan for 2012-2013 and the first tranche of the stage I of the HPMP was approved at the amount of US\$ 42,000 plus agency support costs of US\$ 5, 460 for UNEP and US\$ 55,000 plus agency support costs of US\$ 4,950 for UNIDO.

The second implementation plan for 2013-2016 and the second tranche of the stage I of the HPMP was approved at the amount of US\$ 45, 200 consisting of US\$ 40, 000 plus agency support costs of US\$ 5, 200 for UNEP.

At Excom-70, in approving stage I of the HPMP, the Executive Committee requested the Secretariat to, inter alia, update Appendix 2-A (“The targets, and funding”) to the Agreement with the figures for the maximum allowable consumption...Based on data reported by the Government of Rwanda under Article 7 and its revised phase-out schedule, the relevant paragraphs of the Agreement have been updated and a new paragraph has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes the original Agreement reached at the 64th meeting

The third implementation plan for 2017-2018 and the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP was approved at a total cost of US \$93,850, consisting of US \$30,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,900 for UNEP, and US \$55,000, plus agency support costs of US \$4,950 for UNIDO

Currently, Rwanda is 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 from January 2014 dependent appliances in the country. Some of the achievements made include the following:

- (a) Complied with the 2013 HCFC freeze
- (b) Complied with the 2015 10% HCFC reduction in consumption
- (c) Has timely reported Article 7 data to the Ozone and MLF Secretariats
- (d) Has conducted more than 30 training workshops for refrigeration technicians throughout the country and trained nearly 100 technicians on Good Refrigeration Practices and safe use of flammable refrigerants.

- (e) 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. The NOU in collaboration with UNEP/CAP organized boarder training workshops for boarder customs officers, Police, clearing agents and Bureau of standards. The one day training was done on 3 boarders for 56 Customs Officers in total.
- (f) 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 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 including the Kigali Amendment 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

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government of Rwanda for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

2. Progress in the implementation of the stage I (brief information)

Tranches	Component	Progress in the implementation
1. Legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS Consumption (UNEP)		
Tranche 1	Introduction of licensing and quota system for HCFCs	Since 2007, the Government of Rwanda has been implementing a licensing system for the control of ODS imports. In 2013, The ODS regulations were reviewed 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.
Tranche 1,2 and 3		Each year, The National Ozone Unit implements the quota system in coordination with the Customs Officers who are stationed at all ports of country entry.
2. Capacity Building (UNEP)		
Tranche 1	Training of customs officer and other enforcement agents on ODS control measures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - NOU conducted special training for 45 customs officers on how to screen the licenses, quotas and on how to report any case of illegal HCFC trade to relevant Authorities. - Refrigerant identifiers were procured and distributed to key entry points in the country.
Tranche 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Three trainings of staff from Rwanda Bureau of Standards, Customs Officers and Clearing and Forwarding Agents were conducted. Total of 35 staff were trained on ways to identification of refrigerants, illegal trade detection and the importance of the ozone layer in general. - The NOU in collaboration with UNEP/CAP organized boarder training workshops for boarder customs officers, Police, clearing agents and Bureau of standards. The one day training was done on 3 boarders for 56 Customs Officers in total.
Tranche 3 (ongoing)		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Workshop for Training of 30 Customs Officers and other law enforcement officers to be conducted one in May, 2018 and other in July, 2018.

Tranche 1	Training of refrigeration technicians on good servicing practices, recovery and recycling, safe handling and working with hydro carbon refrigerants and procurement of toolkits.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The capacity of refrigeration technicians was strengthened through training. A total of 60 technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies. - The training curricula for the vocational training centers were reviewed and ozone modules were included. The colleges have started using the new curricula. - Tool kits were procured and distributed.
Tranche 2		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training curricula for AFRORORWA technical college was updated to emphasize the safe handling of Hydrocarbons given their flammable nature. The ozone modules have incorporated and implementation commenced. - 40 refrigerant technicians were trained on good refrigeration practices and on safe use of hydrocarbon technology. - The RAC association held a meeting in 2015 (10 June, 2015) at REMA offices to discuss on the implementation of Rwanda HCFC reduction target and also drafted an action plan for implementation of certification scheme for RAC technicians.
Tranche 3 (ongoing)	3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 2 Workshops for Training of 30 refrigeration technicians to be conducted one for student of Polytechnic center in the option of Air conditioners and Refrigeration in April, 2018 and the other training to be held in June, 2018 for refrigerant technicians.
3. <i>Strengthening of the three Regional Centres of Excellency through provision of technical assistance and equipment (UNIDO)</i>		
Tranche 1	Provision of technical assistance and equipment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - UNIDO procured refrigeration recovery packages for technicians. The packages included following items: a light portable recovery/recycling unit, recovery cylinder, electronic charging scale, electronic leak detector, vacuum pump, vacuum gauge, 4 way manifold.

Tranche 3		- Workshop to assess and review RAC teaching curricula to be conducted in 2018.
4. <i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP (UNEP)</i>		
Tranches 1, 2 and 3	Coordination, monitoring and reporting of HPMP activities including conducting an annual performance audit	- Monitoring of the HCFC quotas and illegal importation of HCFCs is the major monitoring activity done. Some illegal importation of especially R22 was detected and owners asked to re-export although many end up abandoning the goods which has caused issues of limited temporary storage facilities of the refrigerants.

3. The overarching strategy

The overarching strategy for Rwanda is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the RAC sector through promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits. The strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing policies and capacity development of refrigeration experts to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies.

4. HCFC consumption

HCFC consumption in Rwanda increased since the ban on the use of CFCs. All refrigeration servicing requirements are done using HCFC-22. The importation of HCFCs had never been controlled until 2011 which implies that importers could import as much as they needed. Rwanda registered importers of HCFC and a licensing system has been operational since 1st July, 2013. The ban on the importation of HCFC dependent equipment has also led to the overall reduction of HCFCs importation.

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. The estimated consumption for 2017 is 2.35 ODP tonnes of HCFCs.

5. Information to be collected

In this stage II of HPMP, Rwanda will collect the following information:

- Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently imported and consumed by RAC sector, inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;

- Information on policy initiatives regarding the phase-out of HCFCs such as certification process of technicians, existing codes of practice and their enforcement;
- Consultation meeting with big importers and industrials for promoting the use/import of equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies which are ozone friendly. Incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP stage 2.

6. Activities proposed under preparation request

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP	UNIDO
Recruitment of international / national experts to assist in the development of stage II HPMP and develop a monitoring system of ODS	15,000	10,000	5,000
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	5,000	5,000	
Conduct surveys to identify the banned ODS stored into the country, determine HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops; and conduct the inventory of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial.	10,000	7,000	3,000
Total (USD) without PSC	30,000	22,000	8,000

**Funding Request for the Preparation of
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of
Sao Tome & Principe
By: UNEP**

Background

The Stage I of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Sao Tome and Principe was approved at the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee, with a total funding of US \$160,000, plus agency support costs of US \$20,800 for the UN Environment as the only implementing agency. The Government of Sao Tome and Principe had agreed to establish an estimated baseline of 0.15 ODP tonnes as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption (which was to be revised once in 2011) and to achieve 35 per cent reduction of the HCFC baseline by 2020. After revision of the starting point in 2011, no changes were made to the agreement.

The objective of the HPMP Stage I for Sao Tome and Principe is to meet, on time, all of the Montreal Protocol's HCFC control targets, up to and including the control measure in 2020. The HCFC's overarching strategy developed by the Government provides for climate and ozone benefits through the integrated plan for energy efficiency, climate mitigation and ODS reduction in the refrigeration sector. The strategy is based on phasing out HCFC-22-based refrigeration equipment and promoting energy efficient refrigerators through market transformation. HPMP Stage I focused on the establishment of safe hydrocarbon and natural refrigerant use practices to enable their safe general long-term use.

Activities approved in the Stage I are presented in the following table:

Activity	Target
Training of customs and other law enforcement officers on the identification of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, and dissemination of ODS policy and regulations;	120 customs and other law enforcement officers
Training of refrigeration technicians in good refrigeration practices, focusing on the introduction of technologies with zero ODP, high energy efficiency and low global warming potential (GWP). Parallel public awareness campaigns will be conducted to encourage owners of HCFC-based refrigeration equipment to retrofit to alternative refrigerants;	90 refrigeration technicians
Monitoring and evaluation by the National Ozone Committee and the Ozone Unit, ensuring timely implementation of proposed HCFC phase-out activities. Monitoring and reporting tools will be developed. Progress reports will be submitted to the Executive Committee.	Progress reports to be submitted to the ExCom as part of the tranche request

The Funding for the verification report for HPMP Stage I for Sao Tome and Principe has been approved at the 70th meeting of the Executive Committee. The verification report confirmed that the country is implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and the country is in compliance with MP targets.

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

The National Ozone Office of Sao Tome and Principe is currently implementing phase 3 of HPMP Stage I, which was approved at the 76th meeting of the Executive Committee. Two previous tranches (approved at 63rd and the 70th meeting of the Executive Committee) have been completed successfully, and two more are scheduled to be submitted in 2018 and 2020, respectively. Progress that the country has made in implementation of the first two and the ongoing third tranche of HPMP is presented in the following table.

	Activity	Progress in Implementation
	<i>Legislation</i>	
	Control, commercialization and use of ODS including HCFCs in Sao Tome & Principe	<p>The Decree / Law on control, commercialization and use of ODS including HCFCs approved by the Government early 2007.</p> <p>The extent of application of this Law is very broad, covering all the substances that deplete the ozone layer including Methyl Bromide, ODS-containing equipment, the mechanisms for granting of an import authorization, as well as the import quotas.</p> <p>The Decree/Law also requires the Customs Directorate to periodically provide information and statistics on the entry of ODS and ODS-containing equipment to the National Institute of Statistics, as well as any amounts seized.</p> <p>Articles 4 and 5 of the above-mentioned Law detail the steps required for the delivery of an import license for ODS including HCFCs in line with the completion of the authorization form presented in Annex II.</p> <p>Article 8 stipulates the mechanisms for the establishment of the import quotas, allowing for complete elimination in 2010:</p> <p>Article 5 (The import permit)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The import of products and equipment covered in Annexes A, B, C, D and E of the Montreal Protocol, is submitted to a previous authorization granted by the Ministers of the areas of Trade, and of the Environment. • The import permit is requested from and granted by the Ministry of Trade, once it has been cleared by the Ministry of the Environment. • The import permit request is as per the form contained in the Annex to the Law. <p>Article 8 (Quotas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Considering the calendar of elimination of HCFCs, the NOU and the Ministry of Trade will set the quota of HCFCs that each importer can import or re-export annually. • The annual quotas will be issued jointly by the Ministers of the Environment and of Trade

	Activity	Progress in Implementation
1	<i>Training of customs and other law enforcement officers</i>	
Tranche 1	Customs officers training programme to enhance the surveillance of import of HCFCs and HCFC based equipment;	One workshop for 10 customs officers and one workshop for 13 environment inspectors in control and identification of HCFC and HCFC-based equipment with the assistance of customs training school; Two refrigerant identifiers distributed to the main ports of entry.
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	One workshop for 15 customs officers and environment inspectors in control and identification of HCFC and HCFC-based equipment with the assistance of customs training school;
Tranche 3	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	Conducted two (2) training workshops for 48 enforcement officers in Sao Tome and in Principe. 24 customs officers and 16 environment inspectors, 5 police officers and 3 trade officers trained. Two refrigerant identifiers purchased.
2	<i>Training of refrigeration technicians</i>	
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	Sixty technicians have been trained in good service practices including the use and safe handling of hydrocarbon-based refrigerants, with assistance from the association of refrigeration technicians.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	One workshop for 20 refrigeration technicians in good practices in refrigeration, safe handling of hydrocarbon and servicing of HCFC-based air-conditioning equipment; Awareness activities including the dissemination of information on HCFC consumers and importers, the availability of HCFC alternatives, laws such as the ban on import of HCFC-based equipment, and celebration of International Ozone Day
Tranche 3	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	Conducted three (3) refrigeration workshops for 63 refrigeration technicians in Sao Tome and in Principe. 63 refrigeration technicians trained.
3	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	
Tranches 1, 2 and 3	Monitoring and evaluation	The NOU recruited two consultants (1 refrigeration expert and 1 customs expert) in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and collect accurate data for all tranches. Consultants provided to the NOU reports on the implementation of the HPMP.

Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy that Sao Tome & Principe expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and low-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available in the coming decade.

The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices.

HCFC Consumption

Sao Tome & Principe has reported HCFC consumption for 2017 as 0.08 ODP Tonnes. The quota of 2018 is set to 0.08 ODP Tonnes of HCFC-22.

Information to be collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system (update of Stage I survey);
- Analysis of the current situation and development trends;
- Inventory of the HCFC-based equipment especially for room air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the possible set-up and enforcement method of a refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions;
- Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives);
- Estimate of market share of the HCFC-based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get a better understanding of how the ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives technologies are received.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UN Environment. The proposed activities and budget are as per following:

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	5,000	5,000
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	10,000	10,000
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	10,000	10,000
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	5,000	5,000
Total (USD) without PSC	30,000	30,000

Note: All the preparation activities including the stakeholder consultations and finalization of the Stage-II HPMP will be conducted in an integrated manner with UN Environment. Thus, the funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to changes based on the further discussion between the NOU, implementing agency and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.

Funding Request for the Preparation of Regional HCFC Phase-out Management Plan Stage II of 12 Pacific Islands Countries

Jointly developed by

**Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of),
Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu**

With assistance of UN Environment

(14 May 2018)

1. Background

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I for the 12 Pacific Islands Countries (PICs) was submitted to and approved by the 63rd Executive Committee (ExCom) meeting in April 2011. The 12 PICs comprise Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. UN Environment is the sole implementing agency of the PIC HPMP Stage I.

According to the approved HPMP and the agreements between 12 PICs and the ExCom, the PIC Governments committed to achieve the 35% reduction by 1 January 2020. The project implementation is for the period 2011 to 2020. The funding level of US\$ 1,696,000 (excluding programme support cost) was approved in principle to implement the HPMP Stage I. This level of funding covers the implementation of 12 national HPMPs to be implemented by the countries and the region component to be implemented by UN Environment.

The above funding is scheduled to be released in three tranches: the first tranche upon approval of the project, the second tranche in 2015 and the third tranche in 2020. To date, two tranches have been released as planned to implement the approved activities as follows:

- The first tranche was approved at the 63rd ExCom meeting in April 2011 in conjunction with the approval of the PIC HPMP Stage I by the ExCom. The funding of US \$ 873,375 (excluding programme support cost) was approved to implement the first implementation plan for 2011-2014.
- The second tranche was approved at the 74th ExCom meeting in April 2015. The funding of US \$ 636,525 (excluding programme support cost) was approved to implement the second implementation plan for 2015-2020. At this meeting, the Agreement between the ExCom and the PIC was also changed to reflect the change in HCFC baseline consumption and the starting point for aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption (the level of funding is unchanged).

Table below shows the breakdown by (i) status of release to the countries and (ii) by countries of funding approved by the ExCom in principle for the PIC HPMP Stage I.

Country	Funding Approved in Principle as per Agreement with ExCom (\$US)				Total Funds under Stage I
	Already Released		Total Funds Released	To be Released	
	First Tranche 2011	Second Tranche 2015		Third Tranche - 2020	
National HPMP					
Cook Islands	49,250	39,850	89,100	9,900	99,000
Kiribati	53,250	44,850	98,100	10,900	109,000
Marshall Islands	54,000	47,700	101,700	11,300	113,000
Micronesia (Federated States of)	53,875	46,925	100,800	11,200	112,000
Nauru	45,625	20,975	66,600	7,400	74,000
Niue	45,625	20,075	65,700	7,300	73,000
Palau	62,375	45,625	108,000	12,000	120,000
Samoa	76,250	57,400	133,650	14,850	148,500
Solomon Islands	110,250	65,250	175,500	19,500	195,000
Tonga	64,750	49,550	114,300	12,700	127,000
Tuvalu	47,875	34,925	82,800	9,200	92,000
Vanuatu	76,250	57,400	133,650	14,850	148,500
Regional Component	134,000	106,000	240,000	45,000	285,000
Total	873,375	636,525	1,509,900	186,100	1,696,000

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance left to be returned to the Multilateral Fund.

The 12 PICs Governments have requested UN Environment to be the Implementing Agency for the HPMP Stage II and be responsible for assisting with preparation and implementation of the PIC HPMP Stage II. The endorsement from the Government of 12 PICs for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

2. Progress in the implementation of the stage I (brief information)

As indicated in the project document, each PIC Government will implement its own national HPMP, which comprises four inter-related components: (i) control of HCFC supply, (ii) control of HCFC demand, (iii) communication and creating an enabling environment and (iv) management, coordination and monitoring of HPMP implementation during the period 2011-2020. In addition to the 12 national HPMPs, the project also includes a regional component for which the implementation will be carried out through a regional approach according to decision 60/24 of the ExCom of the Multilateral Fund.

2.1 Control of HCFC Supply

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Second Tranche
HCFC Quota and Licensing System		
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 12 PICs had the licensing and quota system in place and in operation since the first tranche implementation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All 12 PICs continued the implementation of the licensing and quota system during the second tranche implementation.
Adoption of WCO's 2012 harmonized code for HCFCs		
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 10 countries namely Cook Islands, Kiribati, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu had adopted the 2012 WCO HS code during the implementation of the first tranche. Other two countries namely Marshall Islands and Micronesia were in the process of adopting the 2012 HS Code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nauru, Tuvalu and Vanuatu have already adopted the 2017 HS code. Other PICs including Cook Islands, Kiribati, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Tonga have already processed the adoption of 2017 HS code. For Marshall Islands and Micronesia, there were regular dialogue between NOU and the customs to adopt the 2012 HS code during the second tranche. Given the release of 2017 HS code, the country had been in the process of leap frogging to the 2017 HS Codes.
Training of customs and enforcement officers		
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The first tranche implementation has been completed in 12 PICs. During the implementation of the first tranche, 12 PICs organized in total 33 customs and enforcement training workshops with total number of participants of 594. Breakdown of training delivered under the first tranche (by country) is provided in Annex I of this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The second tranche implementation is on-going. From approval of the second tranche, 12 PICs organized in total 24 customs and enforcement training workshops with total number of participants of 486. Breakdown of training delivered under the second tranche (by country) is provided in Annex I of this document.
Provision of refrigerant identifiers to Customs		
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In total 16 refrigerant identifiers (RI) that have capacity to identify blends were procured and distributed to 12 PICs. The number of RIs given to each PIC was either 1 unit or 2 units, depending on the assessment based on HCFC consumption, number of customs ports and officials. Customs (and NOU) used RIs received under HPMP Stager I to inspect refrigerants imported into the countries, which has assisted the countries to identify the case of mislabelled cylinders. Depending on the agreement with the customs, RIs were kept as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hand-over RIs to the Customs: Micronesia (1), Niue (1), Palau (1), Tonga (1) and Vanuatu (1). Kept at the NOU and the Customs coordinated the NOU to have RI for inspection: Cook Islands (1), Kiribati (1), 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> No additional refrigerant identifier (RI) procured under the second tranche. All 12 PICs continued to use the RIs procured under the first tranche for the operation. Customs (and NOU) continued to use RIs to inspect refrigerants imported into the countries, which has assisted the countries to identify the case of mislabelled cylinders. As part of activities under the second tranche, NOU periodically monitored the conditions of RIs. There was report of the malfunction of refrigerant identifiers. In this regard, UN Environment further collaborated with the manufacturer of the RI to fix the units for the following countries: Micronesia, Niue, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Second Tranche
	Marshall Islands (2), Nauru (1), Samoa (2), Solomon Islands (2), Tuvalu (1) and Vanuatu (1).	

2.2 Control of HCFC Demand

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Second Tranche
Control/ban the import and export of HCFC-based equipment		
All 12 PICs	<p>The following PICs had the system in place to control (license) the import and export of HCFC-based equipment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Palau, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu <p>Other PICs were in the process of liaising with concerned authority to establish the provision to control the import and export of HCFC-based equipment.</p> <p>It was noted that some countries were also in the process of establishing regulation to ban the import of HCFC-based equipment during the first tranche implementation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cook Islands, Micronesia, Palau, and Tonga and Vanuatu 	<p>The implementation regarding HCFC-based equipment during the second tranche has focused more on the possibility to ban the import of HCFC-based equipment.</p> <p>The following PICs have banned the import of HCFC-based equipment into the country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Tonga - prohibit the import of HCFCs-based products since 1 January 2016; ○ Palau - prohibit the import of HCFCs-based products since 1 January 2017; ○ Marshall Islands - through a memo issued out by RMIEPA since 2013; ○ Samoa – expected to be entered into force in 2018. <p>For Nauru, the Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 2016 has incorporated the control of Air-conditioning Units (AC) regardless of the type of refrigerant. Any AC units that have no English labels have been banned for trade and use in the country.</p> <p>The following PICs have also initiated the discussion with concerned stakeholders / in the process of putting in place the regulation to ban the import of HCFC-based equipment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cook Islands, Micronesia, Kiribati, Niue, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.
Training of RAC technicians on good practices		
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During the implementation of the first tranche, 12 PICs organized in total 32 RAC technicians training workshops with total number of participants of 778. ○ Breakdown of training delivered under the first tranche (by country) is provided in <u>Annex II</u> of this document. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The second tranche implementation is on-going. From approval of the second tranche, 12 PICs organized in total 17 RAC technician training workshops with total number of participants of 387. ○ Breakdown of training delivered under the second tranche (by country) is provided in <u>Annex II</u> of this document.
Establish/strengthen and operate the refrigeration industry association		
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ During the first tranche implementation, the following PICs has already established the RAC Association to support the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The NOOs of 6 PICs that have established the RAC Association continued to work closely with

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Second Tranche
	<p>implementation of the HCFC phase-out activities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cook Islands, Micronesia (4 States), Palau, Samoa, Tonga and Vanuatu. ○ RAC Association has played an important role in the implementation and monitoring of (i) permit system for RAC technicians, (ii) organization of RAC technicians training and (iii) distribution of RAC servicing equipment/tools. The NOUs also attended the RAC association meetings where concerns and issues towards HCFC phase out in the RAC sector has been found to solve these issues. ○ The following PICs were in the process of establishing the RAC Association during the first tranche implementation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu. ○ For Nauru and Niue, due to the fact that the countries had only few RAC technicians, there was the challenge for the government to establish the Association. 	<p>the RAC Association to support the HCFC phase-out activities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The following PICs have established the RAC Association during the implementation of the second tranche. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Solomon Islands – The Solomon Islands Refrigeration Association (SIRAC) was established in 2015 ○ Tuvalu - Tuvalu RAC Association was established in 2015 ○ The following PICs are still in the process of establishing the RAC Association <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kiribati, Marshall Islands and Nauru. ○ Due to the availability of flammable refrigerant technologies in the PICs, the NOO has been liaising closely with RAC Association to discuss on the way forward to ensure occupational safety during the service of equipment.
Provision of RAC servicing tools/equipment to RAC technicians		
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ UN Environment has already procured and distributed RAC servicing equipment/tools to 12 PICs. These RAC servicing equipment/tools comprise (i) recovery machine, (ii) recovery cylinders, (iii) servicing tools boxes, (iv) refrigerant recovery kit and (v) vacuum pump. ○ The number of RAC servicing equipment/tools procured and distributed to each PIC depended on the number of technicians and the need of each country. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 10 out of 12 PICs (except Marshall Islands and Nauru) have distributed the servicing equipment/tools to their RAC technicians through contractual agreements. ○ Distribution of RAC servicing equipment/tools was also linked with the training of RAC technicians organized under the HPMP. Only those RAC technicians certified from the training workshop are able to borrow equipment/tools for their operation. ○ In some countries, the eligibility criteria are also linked to the RAC association as the equipment/tools are given to the members of the RAC association. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ No additional RAC servicing equipment/tools procured under the second tranche. All 12 PICs continued to use RAC servicing equipment/tools procured under the first tranche. ○ The remaining two countries that have not yet distributed equipment during the first tranche; Marshall Islands and Nauru; have already distributed the servicing equipment/tools to their RAC technicians. ○ The contractual arrangement enabled the NOU/RAC association to inspect and monitor the use of these tools/equipment to ensure that they are maintained in a good condition. Depending on the countries, the contractual agreements are managed by either NOU or the RAC Association. ○ As part of activities under the second tranche, NOU periodically monitored the conditions of the RAC servicing equipment/tools. Most of equipment received under HPMP Stage I are in good working condition. There was report on the malfunction of few piece of equipment received.

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Second Tranche
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Equipment with limited numbers, e.g. recovery machines and recovery kits, are borrowed by the RAC technicians from time to time to maximize the use of the equipment. 	

2.3 Communication and Creating an Enabling Environment

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Second Tranche
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The awareness-raising activities focused different key messages on specific target audiences e.g. importers, sellers and distributors of HCFCs and RAC equipment, technicians and Customs and enforcement officers. Key messages to the target groups concerned the ODS legislation on the control of HCFC imports/exports (and HCFC-based equipment), the requirement of renewing importer and technician licenses, information on new technologies and substitutes to ODS, and the activities associated with implementation of the HPMP. The activities implemented in the 12 PICs comprised the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation workshops and meetings, e.g. the National Steering Committee and annual stakeholder meetings; Newspaper articles related to the Montreal Protocol and the HPMP; Special events such as the ODS recovery campaign, HCFC alternative and good practices in refrigeration services through a competition to install non-ODS based air conditioning units; Publication and communication materials such as newspaper articles, government press releases, pamphlets, brochures and posters. The activities / trainings/ workshops on HPMP was published in the Ministry's Newsletter; and Live and broadcasting such as television and radio talks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All PICs continued to conduct awareness-raising activities with the key stakeholder to disseminate information on HPMP implementation. The information disseminated also addressed safety aspects from the use of flammable refrigerant and the linkage of HCFC phase-out with the energy efficiency, which is also priority area of the PICs During the second tranche, there are additional stakeholders included in the awareness activities to address the emerging needs. These stakeholders are <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Firefighting office and officers involving in transportation and storage of equipment and refrigerant etc. to be aware of the potential risk in handling with flammable refrigerant will be included in the communication plan. Energy offices and a focal point of Pacific Appliance Labelling Standards (PALS) projects emphasizing the advantage of energy saving gained from the adoption of lower GWP and more energy efficient products. UN Environment worked with the PICs and experts in developing a "Good Servicing Practices for Flammable Refrigerants – A Quick Guide", which is simplified manual on good practices in a durable material and convenient for carrying on site will be developed. The quick guide has been finalized and publicized for distribution to the countries, not only the PIC region, but also at the global level (this is initiative of the PICs).

2.4 Management, Coordination and Monitoring of HPMP Implementation

Component	Progress in the implementation
	First Tranche and Second Tranche
All 12 PICs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Under the HPMP for PICs, the management, coordination, implementation and monitoring of activities under HPMP are under the responsibility of the NOU. With support from the HPMP and the Institutional Strengthening project, the NOUs in each PIC has been responsible for the day-to-day management and collaboration with all concerned stakeholders involved in the implementation of the HPMP. ○ Roles and responsibilities of the NOU under the HPMP are different from those under the IS project. The HPMP focused on the implementation of specific activities that would help the country to phase-out HCFC consumption. The IS project focused on activities that would support and strengthen capacity of the NOU to implement necessary activities to ensure compliance under the Montreal Protocol requirement. ○ The implementation of the HPMP Stage I has also been supported by the local stakeholders including the Customs Department, importers of refrigerant and equipment, RAC Association, RAC industry, Energy Department, Fisheries Department etc. The NOUs organized National Steering Committee meetings and national stakeholder meetings to ensure that the implementation of the HPMP is undertaken effectively and in accordance with the obligations of the country. ○ Apart from the local stakeholders, the implementation of HPMP Stage I also included coordination and support from experienced organization in the region e.g. the Oceania Customs Organization (OCO), the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Australia-Pacific Technical College (APTC) etc.

2.5 Lesson Learned and Experiences from Implementation of HPMP Stage I

Lessons learned and experiences from the preparation and implementation of HPMP Stage I for 12 PICs revealed that

- PICs share some common characteristics: geographical remoteness is one of the characteristics common to all PIC. These PICs all solely depend on imports from the countries that have had historical ties (e.g. Australia, New Zealand, USA and Japan) and with increasing direct import from China due to business expansion and economic growth. The innovative approach from one country in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol (including activities under HPMP Stage I) could significantly influence the other countries to consider and follow.
- Each country consumes very small amount of ODS compared with any others in other region. Given that small amount of HCFC can affect country ability to meet obligations under the Montreal Protocol, the enforcement of the licensing/quota system needs to be strictly monitored. Therefore, the HPMP Stage II should further strengthen the enforcement of licensing and quota system based on the lessons learned and experiences from HPMP Stage I implementation.
- There has been the high turn-over rate of the National Ozone Officers (NOOs) in the PICs during the implementation of HPMP Stage I. Since the approval of HPMP Stage I by the ExCom,
 - Only 5 PICs maintain the same NOO to manage HPMP Stage I implementation. Among some of them have had higher responsibilities and have started to delegate the works to their assistants.
 - The remaining 7 PICs at least changed their NOO once during the implementation. Some countries changed the NOOs twice or three times. The rotation of NOOs affected the delivery of HPMP Stage I activities due to the absence of NOO and it took time for the new NOOs to learn and capture the work.

To address the above challenges, UN Environment has continually strengthened capacity to the new NOO of the PICs as part of CAP services. In addition, UN Environment also promoted the South-South Cooperation under which the experienced senior NOOs of these PIC countries shared experiences in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol (including activities under HPMP Stage I) to new NOOs. The implementation of regional PIC HPMP Stage I has also facilitated as the fast-track capacity building program because the senior NOOs shared information and experiences of the HPMP Stage I implementation that are to be implemented in countries with new NOOs.

- During the implementation of HPMP Stage I, it was recognised that there was difficulty for the NOU to identify the use of HCFCs in fisheries sector. Fisheries sector in particular, the demand and supply of HCFC in locally flagged fishing vessels need to be further investigated especially countries with a large fleet of vessels include Republic of Marshall Island and Solomon Islands.
- It was also noted that the development and implementation of refrigerants, refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) standards were challenging as majority of the PICs have no available local expertise or in some cases, absence of a Government Department responsible for the formulation and implementation of standards. Some PICs have seen the need to redirect their focus and work instead on developing or amending RAC Codes of Good Practices and legalising the Code through legislative measures.

3. The Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy of the HPMP Stage II for 12 PICs will be built from the achievement received from HPMP Stage I e.g. strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system by improving the tracking mechanism of HCFC import, capacity of the customs authority in enforcing the licensing system based on the revised procedures and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices especially the new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies. This is to take into account the Kigali Amendment in the implementation of HPMP Stage II to the possible extend.

The regional HPMP Stage II for the 12 PICs is aiming to support them to achieve completely phase-out of HCFCs under the Montreal Protocol. However, in light of specific circumstance, the reduction target of each country under HPMP Stage II will be determined by each country during the preparation of HPMP stage II. If any PIC decides it would not be able to achieve complete phase-out of HCFC consumption under HPMP Stage II, the country would then need to prepare and submit HPMP stage III to request further support including funds from MLF as per applicable decisions of Executive Committee.

3.1. HCFC Consumption

All 12 PICs are ODS import-dependent countries and none are producing countries. Based on historical data reported to the Ozone Secretariat starting from the HCFC freeze obligations in 2013, 11 PICs have imported only HCFC-22, while only one country (Micronesia) imported HCFC-22 with either HCFC-124 or HCFC-141b in a particular year. HCFC consumption of 12 PICs during 2013-2016 by substance as per Ozone Secretariat as well as country's remaining consumption eligible for funding is shown in Table below.

COUNTRY	HCFC Baseline Consumption in the Agreement (MT)	HCFC Official Consumption (MT) ¹					Reduction from Baseline in 2016 (%)	Remaining Consumption Eligible for Funding (MT)
		2013	2014	2015	2016			
Cook Islands	0.86	0.37	0.03	0.00	0.00	100%	0.56	
Kiribati	0.97	0.60	0.00	0.51	0.44	55%	0.63	
Marshall Islands	3.99	2.21	1.45	1.49	0.00	100%	2.59	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	2.55	0.61 ²	1.56 ³	0.08	0.73	71%	1.66	
Nauru	0.18	0.09	0.00	0.30	0.15	17%	0.12	
Niue	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100%	0.10	
Palau	2.97	2.23	2.18	2.09	2.11	29%	1.93	
Samoa	4.60	1.97	1.50	1.27	1.05	77%	2.99	
Solomon Islands	35.05	3.11	4.77	3.22	4.29	88%	22.78	
Tonga	2.55	0.68	0.35	0.30	0.08	97%	1.66	
Tuvalu	1.64	0.01	0.05	0.30	0.12	93%	1.07	
Vanuatu	5.11	1.09	0.65	0.35	0.00	100%	3.32	
Total for 12 PICs (MT)	60.62	12.97	12.54	9.91	8.96	85%	39.40	

- **Overall HCFC Consumption:** Overall HCFC consumption of all 12 PICs has been declining in much faster pace than that required under the Montreal Protocol. Based on official 2016 consumption data, the total consumption of 12 PICs was 8.96 MT of HCFC-22. The total consumption represents 85% reduction from the total baseline consumption of 12 PICs and the Montreal Protocol maximum allowable consumption as indicated in the overall Agreement for the HPMP Stage I for the PICs;
- **Individual PIC Consumption:** Most of 12 PICs have experienced a declining trend of HCFC consumption. Only few PICs had fluctuated consumption from one to another year, due to business reason that is usually for LVCs. The actual consumption reported could reflect the real situation of import, but might not be the real situation of HCFC use/needs for the specific year due to the stockpile of HCFCs for the subsequent years.

However, it is noted that since the implementation of HPMP Stage I, all 12 PICs have met their national HCFC phase-out obligations and the Montreal Protocol maximum allowable consumption for all relevant years. Interventions made under the HPMP have enabled these 12 PICs to reduce their HCFC consumption well ahead of the Montreal Protocol obligations.

- In 2016, the consumption reduction of 11 countries, namely Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu surpassed the 35% reduction target from the baseline. It is noted that Niue has maintained zero ODS consumption since 2011.
- Palau reduced HCFC consumption by 29% from the baseline level, which is ahead of the agreed schedule.

¹ Consumption figures are HCFC-22 consumption except FSM consumption in 2013 and 2014 (see below).

² FSM consumption in 2013 comprised 0.59 MT of HCFC-22 and 0.02 MT of HCFC-124.

³ FSM consumption in 2014 comprised of 1.50 MT of HCFC-22 and 0.06 MT of HCFC-141b.

3.2. Information to be Collected

Although the objective of HPMP Stage I is to assist the 12 PICs to meet freeze obligation by 2013, 10% reduction target by 2015 and 35% reduction target by 2020, the recent consumption in 2016 reveals that most of these 12 PICs are in the advance stage in phasing out HCFC consumption ahead of the Montreal Protocol reduction schedule. The updated information would have to be collected, analysed and jointly determined with these 12 PICs for the following justifications:

- To enable 12 PICs to jointly determine, based on the updated circumstance, the period of the HPMP Stage II should be covered, until the completely phase-out HCFC consumption or intermedia. If the former, what should be appropriate timeline that would not jeopardize the needs of the countries;
- The emerging need to address HCFC usage in the marine and fisheries sector in some PIC countries.

Information to be collected during the preparation of HPMP Stage II for the PICs would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users including the marine and fisheries sector and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system (update of Stage I survey);
- Current regulation regarding the import of HCFC and HCFC-based equipment and other related regulatory frameworks. For countries that have already had the ban regulation in place, the challenges they are facing to enforce this regulation;
- Inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially for room air-conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment and the forecast on the future inventory to understand the demand of HCFC for servicing / installation in each country in the future;
- Analysis of the current situation of HCFC-based equipment and recent development trends of alternative technologies in the regional and domestic market taking into account the fact that all these PICs are equipment import-dependent countries;
- Feedbacks from relevant national stakeholders e.g. the Customs Department, vocational training schools, RAC Association, fisheries authority, RAC servicing sector and importers etc. on
 - Experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of HPMP Stage I that are to be taken into account the implementation of HPMP Stage II.
 - Strategies to be proposed under HPMP Stage II in the country context e.g. consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives) or possibility to set-up and enforce a robust refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions.
 - The number of technicians, servicing workshop, national standards framework, alternatives in the market and development trends,
- The reports of National Survey on Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) Alternatives of 12 PICs in line with Decision XXXVI/9 of the Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The main objective of the survey was to enable 12 PICs to better understand its consumption trends of ODS alternatives and their distribution by sectors and subsectors. Furthermore, the survey also focused on opportunities and challenges for adoption of the alternatives. The results of the survey will be incorporated into the HPMP stage 2.

3.3. Activities Proposed under Preparation Request

This document aims to request the funds for the preparation of a regional HPMP Stage II for 12 PICs including Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu. As requested by the Government of these 12 PICs, UN Environment is the sole implementing agency of the HPMP Stage II for 12 PICs. All activities proposed under this regional preparation request will be undertaken by UN Environment and with support from all 12 PICs during the data collection and analysis as well as development and finalization of overarching strategy and national implementation plan.

The total funding is being requested from the Multilateral Fund for the preparation of regional HPMP Stage II for 12 PICs to be implemented by UN Environment is 360,000 US\$ comprising of regional and national activities.

National Activities

Under the national activities, each PIC will conduct its own nation-wide survey (with support of consultant and UN Environment) and conduct national consultations, including organizing the national workshops to obtain feedback from the stakeholders. Two national workshops in each country will be organized at least: the first workshop is to be organized prior to the commence of national data collection to inform concerned stakeholders on the scope and methodology of the survey, finalization of questionnaire as well as expected data from the survey. The second national workshop is to be organized with the objective to brainstorm on components of regional HPMP Stage II project document with the national stakeholders and to obtain their feedback according to the specific country context. In between, informal national consultation with stakeholders will also be organized on the data verification, phaseout strategy, policy coordination, activities, monitoring and implementation, etc.

Funding level for national activities is determined based on the remaining eligible consumption, which is categorized into 3 groups (each group will receive the same amount of funds). Additional funding of US\$ 5,000 is proposed for countries that have multi-outer islands to cover additional travel costs during the data collection and project preparation.

Regional Activities

Regional Consultations: Given that the regional approach will be adopted for the final HPMP, it is essential for 12 PICs to have a common understanding on the planned activities and the expected outcomes. Based on past experiences, the regional workshops have been proven to be an effective tool to ensure that all 12 PICs have the same understanding on the data need to be collected as well as the timeline for the preparation and finalization of the project document. Therefore, two regional workshops are planned to be organized during the preparation of HPMP Stage II with specific objectives.

- The first regional workshop will be organized following the approval by the Executive Committee to discuss, brainstorm and agree on the approach, methodology and expected outcomes from the national data collection. As mentioned above, most of the NOOs are new to the Montreal Protocol and, consequently, the regional workshop is also used as the capacity building tool on different aspects required for the effective collection, aggregation and review (including questionnaires) of HCFCs data.
- The second regional workshop will be organized to present the draft regional HPMP Stage II project document to all 12 PICs with the goal for review and finalization. This is to allow all 12 PICs to share their feedback in the presence of other countries to ensure that all strategies and actions in the project document are acceptable to all 12 PICs (regional approach).

During the preparation of HPMP Stage II, the consultation with Australia and other potential bilateral partners, related organizations in the region such as, the Secretariat of the Pacific Regional Environment Programme (SPREP), the Secretariat of Pacific Community (SPC), the Pacific Islands Forum Fisheries Agency (FFA), the Australia-Pacific Technical College (APTC) etc. will also be conducted for their feedbacks and inputs to regional HPMP stage II.

The proposed regional workshops on HPMP stage II preparation would be taking 2-3 days for detailed and comprehensive discussion with NOOs. To save cost, it is proposed that the two regional workshops would be organized back to back with regional events. In addition to the NOO, bilateral partners and regional organizations will also be invited to join the consultation. The travel cost of resource persons for the regional consultation will be covered from this component to extended possible.

Consultant: One regional consultant will be hired to work closely with 12 PICs (individually) on data collection, data analysis, drafting and finalization of national strategy and country's action plan as input to the Regional HPMP stage II development. The consultant will also support the development of the overarching HPMP Stage II project document. The consultant needs to conduct travel to the identified PIC countries to provide specific assistance during the preparation process.

Budget breakdown for project preparation of the Regional HPMP Stage II is shown in Table 1.

3.4. Action Plan for the Preparation of Regional HPMP Stage II

The preparation of the proposed HPMP Stage II will start from approval by the Executive Committee and will be completed by June 2020. This would allow the final project proposal of HPMP Stage II to be submitted to the second meeting of the Executive Committee in 2020.

The plan of actions for the preparation of HPMP Stage II is shown in the Table 2.

Table 1: Budget Breakdown for Project Preparation of the Regional HPMP Stage II of PIC

Activity	Cost (\$US)								TOTAL FUNDS REQUESTED (US\$)
	Regional	National per Country					No. of Countries	Sub-total National	
		2 National Workshops & Travel	Data Collection Survey & Travel	Additional Cost due to Multi Islands	Drafting National Strategy	Sub-total per country			
Country activities (data collection and surveys, 2 national workshops, inventory of consumption in the land-based equipment and fisheries sector, strategy for the fisheries sector)	0						12	265,500	265,500
<i>2 countries with remaining eligible consumption less than 1 MT</i>	0	5,000	6,000	0	2,500	13,500	2	27,000	27,000
<i>2 countries with remaining eligible consumption less than 1 MT (Multi outer islands)</i>	0	5,000	6,000	5,000	2,500	18,500	2	37,000	37,000
<i>7 countries with remaining eligible consumption between 1-10 MT (Multi outer islands)</i>	0	8,000	9,000	5,000	2,500	24,500	7	171,500	171,500
<i>1 country with remaining eligible consumption more than 10 MT (Multi outer islands)</i>	0	9,500	13,000	5,000	2,500	30,000	1	30,000	30,000
Two regional consultation workshops through (i) PIC network meetings (1) and (ii) separate consultation workshop (1)	50,000	0	0	0	0	0		0	50,000
Consultant for guiding the national data collection, drafting and finalizing overarching strategy and national implementation plan of HPMP Stage II (including travel costs)	44,500	0	0	0	0	0		0	44,500
TOTAL	94,500							265,500	360,000

Table 2: Plan of actions for the preparation of the Regional HPMP Stage II for PIC

Milestone	2018		2019				2020		
	Q3 2018	Q4 2018	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020
Preparation and signing of Small-scale Funding Agreement (SSFA) with 12 PICs	X								
Development of ToR and hiring of consultant for HPMP Stage II preparation (hired by UN Environment)	X								
First Regional workshop (organized by UN Environment) on the strategy for project preparation, data collection and implementation timeline		X							
First national workshop (organized by countries) for nation-wide survey and data collection and finalization of questionnaire		X							
Conducting nation-wide survey, data collection and data analysis			X	X	X				
Development of the draft Regional PIC HPMP Stage II project proposal in consultation with countries and related partners					X	X			
Submission of 1 st draft project proposal to 12 PICs for review and comments						X			
Second national workshop (organized by countries) for feedback on national implementation plan and the draft of HPMP Stage II							X		
Second regional workshop on the draft overarching strategy and national implementation plan of HPMP Stage II							X		
Finalization of the Regional PIC HPMP Stage II project proposal								X	
Submission of the final Regional PIC HPMP Stage II project proposal for the ExCon consideration and approval									X

Annex I

Progress on Training of Customs and Enforcement Officers by Country and by Tranche

COUNTRY	First Tranche		Second Tranche	
	No. of Workshops	No. of Participants	No. of Workshops	No. of Participants
Cook Islands	3	42	1	13
Kiribati	2	33	3	42
Marshall Islands	2	24	1	11
Micronesia	4	100	1	23
Nauru ⁴	2	27	-	-
Niue	2	39	2	37
Palau	1	14	3	24
Samoa	1	25	4	139
Solomon Islands	4	41	3	44
Tonga	3	142	2	100
Tuvalu	3	56	2	33
Vanuatu	6	51	2	20
Total for 12 PICs	33	594	24	486

⁴ There was delay in the implementation of Nauru HPMP, First Tranche due to the absence of NOO. The new NOO was assigned in early 2017 and priority was given to the closure of HPMP, First Tranche. The implementation of first tranche is completed.

Annex II

Progress on Training of RAC Technicians by Country and by Tranche

COUNTRY	First Tranche		Second Tranche	
	No. of Workshops	No. of Participants	No. of Workshops	No. of Participants
Cook Islands	3	47	1	12
Kiribati	3	93	2	50
Marshall Islands	3	43	1	15
Micronesia	4	68	2	43
Nauru ⁵	3	35	-	-
Niue	2	29	2	33
Palau	1	45	1	20
Samoa	1	87	2	80
Solomon Islands	3	91	2	55
Tonga	2	65	1	21
Tuvalu	2	63	2	48
Vanuatu	5	112	1	10
Total for 12 PICs	32	778	17	387

⁵ There was delay in the implementation of Nauru HPMP, First Tranche due to the absence of NOO. The new NOO was assigned in early 2017 and priority was given to the closure of HPMP, First Tranche. The implementation of first tranche is completed.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Afghanistan

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan and UN Environment

1. Background

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan has been signatory to the Montreal Protocol since 2004 and ratified all its amendments except for the Kigali Amendment. It is an Article-5 country as national average consumption of ODS chemicals is within 300 grams per capita. Afghanistan is also non-LVC country as its consumption is in excess of 360 MT. Through its National Ozone Unit of National Environmental Protection Agency successfully implemented Stage I of HCFC phase out management plan (HPMP) and achieved 10% reduction in 2015 and aims to meet the 35 % phase-out target by 2020 from the baseline. The Baseline HCFC consumption was 428.4 MT (23.6 ODP tonnes) and the country reported consumption of 364 MT (21.24 ODP tonnes) in 2016. The implementation of the Stage I 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 fire protection services. Annual demand for HFCs has been increasing in the period 2012-2015, amounting to 203.2 Metric tonnes in 2015. There are the following ODS alternatives used in the country R227ea, R134a, R236fa, R404a, R407C and R410A, R600a and R717. Among those, R134a was the highest quantity in use in the servicing sector.

Recognizing the importance of the Kigali Amendment (KA) to achieving the climate benefits of the Montreal Protocol, the government has decided to take preparatory steps to address HFCs and promote their alternatives by fostering the creation of enabling conditions for their safe and accelerated introduction. The NOU of Afghanistan has prepared and is submitting this proposal for activities that will aim to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali amendment as well as put in place systems required for its initial implementation such as licensing and reporting system adapted for HFCs and build initial capacity of key stakeholders for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Government of Afghanistan is US\$ 150,000 excluding the agency costs. UN Environment has been selected as the implementing agency to support the Government in this process.

2. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

The Implementation of the Enabling Activities project 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 Agency on National Environmental Protection Agency (NEPA). Institutional arrangement in NEPA is such that management of ozone depleting substances and some climate change related projects are executed by the same office, which will facilitate better coordination of policies and the streamlining of activities.

The head of NOU is reporting directly to the Director the National Environmental Protecting Agency thus allowing policy coordination within the framework of national environmental and sustainable development policy. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali Amendment ratification process through the already established Inter-Agency Commission (National Ozone Committee) which has representatives from the Ministry of Economic, Ministry of Agriculture, National Customs Department, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice and other governmental bodies. Targeted engagement will be made with the RAC association, which has provided good practice training in the refrigeration sector, as well as with the National Customs Service for assisting in development of licensing and quota system for HFCs.

3. Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Facilitation of Kigali amendment ratification
Objective	- To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for its 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>1.1 Translation and distribution of the Kigali amendment into local languages;</p> <p>1.2 Analysis of existing Ozone, Climate and other relevant policy framework to identify the needs for policy change and linkages for better policy coordination and effective implementation (linked with act. 3.2);</p> <p>1.3 Organization of stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (4 stakeholders' consultations during the review process, one final endorsement and one after the finalization for launch);</p> <p>1.4 Adaptation of information sheets on Kigali amendment and its implications to the country context, drawing from the results of the analysis (undertaken in act. 1.2 of the proposal) for targeted communication, to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (printing 100 copies of each of sheet);</p> <p>1.5 Initiate the ratification process with the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment finalized and in motion</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - KA related documents in local language - Analysis report with review of policies, KA implications, recommendations for policy change - Stakeholders informed of KA and its implication. Policy stakeholders aware of policy linkages and coordination needs. Follow up actions
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better understanding of KA implications by various public sector stakeholders and 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 necessary policy linkages and coordination needs. Follow up actions identified; - Readily available information on KA and its implication; - Kigali Amendment Ratification in process

Component 2:	Capacity building for the introduction of HFC alternatives
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To understand training needs of the servicing sector - To build awareness about the technology alternatives and initial capacity for handling HFCs alternatives
Target Group:	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, RAC association and training centers in RAC sectors
Description of activities	2.1 Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing a report that identifies the market readiness for the introduction of HFC alternatives and barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards

	<p>etc. The results of the assessment 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, interviews with the technicians and other key stakeholders, and 3 consultative and information-sharing meetings with the servicing sector and industry);</p> <p>2.2 Organize 3 round table workshops on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users including public procurement;</p> <p>2.3 Conduct 2 training workshops for master trainers for handling flammable refrigerants to create an initial pool of skills in the country</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment of the training needs for RAC servicing sector including the market readiness for introduction of HFC alternatives; - 3 roundtables for end users on alternatives including public procurement; - Introduction of good and safe service practices for flammable refrigerants to create an initial pool of servicing technicians capable handling flammables and train others
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understanding the RSS needs and market capacity gaps for future planning of the KA implementation process; - Better awareness of key user sectors of KA implications and alternatives; - trained master trainers capable of handling flammable refrigerants

Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting system
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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, policy makers, local universities and data experts, standards agency, local manufacturers
Description of activities	<p>3.1 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>3.2 Drafting of regulation and policies legislation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements);</p> <p>3.3 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> <p>3.4 Review of the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use including the identification of gaps in data collection and development of measures to improve the data collection systems.</p> <p>3.5 Conduct consultation meetings to support these processes (at least 5);</p>

	3.6 Translation and dissemination of safety standards for proper handling and operation of flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards for further dissemination to relevant stakeholders
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - review report with the proposal for inclusion of HFC and related equipment into the licensing system and reporting - 5 consultation workshops conducted - proposal for HS code for HFCs at the country level - proposal with the measures to improve the data collection and reporting on HFCs - relevant international and national safety standards translated and disseminated
Expected outcomes	<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 for import/export - Gaps in data collection understood by relevant stakeholders and improvement measures available for implementation - Stakeholders aware of safety provisions for manufacturing and handling refrigerants and RAC technologies

Component 4:	Communication, Advocacy and Awareness
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To support capacity building and awareness of end-users about the importance and benefits of Kigali Amendment on the environment. - To increase awareness of the public about the harmful effects of ODS and - To advocate for policy change to influence both demand and supply for RAC products
Target Group:	Public, consumers, consumer groups, schools and colleges, trade of RAC equipment
Description of activities	<p>4.1 Develop targeted outreach materials in English, Dari and Pashto</p> <p>4.2 Organize media and communication campaigns to targeted stakeholders, e.g. Radio and television for public awareness raising, awareness workshops for the industry and end users</p> <p>4.3 Establishing partnership with NGOs for outreach and communication to schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies with the objective of strengthening the communication on KA and linking stronger with climate change, energy efficiency and broaden the outreach base</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Targeted Information Materials for general public and specific target audience - Number of outreach activities organized
Expected outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Information about KA and its implication available and accessible - Increased awareness of the stakeholders for the Kigali Amendment implementation

4. Proposed budget

No	Activities	Estimated Cost in (USD)
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment		39,000
1.1	Translation and distribution of the Kigali amendment into local languages (1 translator x 2 months x US\$ 1,000 and printing cost for 100 copies of each language)	3,000
1.2	Analysis of existing Ozone, Climate and other relevant policy framework to identify the needs for policy change and linkages, linked with act. 3.2 (1 expert x 12 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	18,000
1.3	Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (4 stakeholders' consultation x US\$ 3,000 each)	12,000
1.4	Adaption and production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment and its implications (1 translator/editor x 3 months x US\$ 1,000, printing 100 copies of each)	6,000
Component 2: Capacity-building for the introduction of HFC alternatives		40,000
2.1	Training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing a report (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1500; 3 meetings x US\$3,000)	18,000
2.2	Round table workshops on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users including public procurement (3 meetings)	12,000
2.3	Capacity Building Workshops for Master Trainers for handling Flammable Refrigerants (2 workshops x US\$ 5,000)	10,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting		43,500
3.1	Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 5months x US\$ 1,500)	7,500
3.2	Drafting of regulation and policies legislation to include provisions related to HFCs (1 expert x 5 months x US\$ 1,500)	7,500
3.3	Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (1 local staff x 12 months x US\$ 800 each)	9,600
3.4	Review of the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative (1 expert x 3 months x 1300)	3,900
3.5	Consultation meetings to support these processes (at least 5x US\$ 3,000 for each)	15,000
3.6	Translation and dissemination of safety standards for proper handling and operation of flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards	5,000
Component 4: Communication, Advocacy and Awareness		27,500
4.1	Develop outreach materials in English, Dari and Pashto (1 communication expert x 5 months*1000)	10,000
4.2	Organize media and communication campaigns to targeted stakeholders, e.g. Radio and television for public awareness raising, awareness workshops for the industry and end users	10,000

No	Activities	Estimated Cost in (USD)
4.3	Establishing partnership for distribution and outreach of such materials (MoU with a third party for distribution and outreach)	7,500
	Total direct cost in (USD)	150,000
	PSC 7%	10,500

5. 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 Kigali Amendment ratification							
1.1 Translation and distribution of the Kigali amendment into local languages	NOU	Policy makers and private sector	August 2018	October 2018	3,000	Key documents for translation identified Translations made Design and printing completed	Readily available information on KA and its implication
1.2 Analysis of existing Ozone, Climate and other relevant policy framework to identify the needs for policy change and linkages for better policy coordination and effective implementation (linked with act. 3.2)	NOU	Policy-makers, legislators, private sector representatives	August 2018	January 2019	18,000	ToR for the review Recruitment of a local/regional expert Draft review report Consultations 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
1.3 Organizations of stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (4 meetings)	NOU	Customs, ACD, RAC, MoJ, FACT, ACCI, MAIL, MoCI, MoPH, MoHE, MoIA, MoFA	November 2018	March 2019	12,000	KA related documents available for review 2 consultation meetings held for each revision Feedback collected Review document revised Endorsement meeting Launch meeting	Stakeholders informed of KA and its implication Policy stakeholders aware of policy linkages and coordination needs Follow up actions for policy identified

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
1.4 Adaptation of the information sheets on Kigali amendment and its implications to the country context, drawing from the results of the analysis (undertaken in act. 1.2 of the proposal) for targeted communication, to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	Members of the Parliament, (National Assembly) and (National Council), Policy makers and legislators, industry	September 2018	March 2019	6,000	Information sheets to translate and to adapt identified Some information translated Some information adapted All information sheets translated and printed	Readily available information on KA and its implications;
1.5 Initiate the ratification process with the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment finalized and in motion	NOU/NEPA	Members of the Parliament, (National Assembly) and (National Council), Policy makers and legislators	Nov 2018	Dec 2019	n/a	Translation of KA into two national languages available Initial consultations Results of the existing legislation analysis available Adapted information sheets available Series of consultation in the government	Kigali Amendment Ratification in process
					<u>Sub-total</u>	<u>39,000</u>	
Component 2: Capacity building for the introduction of HFC alternatives							

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
2.1 Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	Servicing Sectors and Private sector representatives, relevant line ministries and government agencies	September 2018	January 2019	18,000	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 and capacity for introduction of HFC alternatives Plan of actions developed and to be included into HFC phase-down
2.2 Organize 3 round table workshops on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives per each RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users including public procurement	NOU	Public Procurement officials, hospitals and retail industry and cold chain, building sector representatives	February 2019	December 2019	12,000	Participants and venue identified Meetings conducted Meeting summary developed	3 roundtables for end users on alternatives including public procurement
2.3 Conduct 2 training workshops for master trainers for handling flammable refrigerants to create an initial pool of skills in the country	NOU	Air Conditioner Union, RAC association, technical schools and centres	October 2018	August 2019	10,000	Training venue identified (possible to be trained in China or India) Master trainers identified Trainings held	Introduction of good and safe service practices for flammable refrigerants to create an initial pool of servicing technicians capable handling flammables and train others
Sub-total					40,000		
Component 3. Article 4B licensing and reporting system							

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
3.1 Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs	NOU	Ozone policy makers, private sector representatives, other related line ministries, Customs department	November 2018	March 2019	7,500	ToR for review Recruitment of an expert Bilateral consultation with stakeholders Draft proposal available for review Draft revised based on feedback received Proposal submitted for approval	Proposal for inclusion of HFC and related equipment into the licensing system
3.2 Drafting of regulation and policies legislation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements)	NOU	Policy makers, customs administration	February 2019	Jul 2019	7,500	ToR for review developed Expert for the review available Briefings with NOU, stakeholders and stock taking from activities under component 1 Draft proposal for amendment available for review Draft proposal revised based on the received feedback Draft package of policy documents completed	Draft regulation and policies new or amended to include HFC phase-down available for adoption
3.3. Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs	NOU and Customs Department	Customs department, Ozone policy makers	Dec 2018	May 2019	9,600	ToR for the review finalized Review of existing practices Proposal for the inclusion of HFCs in HS code Consultations held	National HS proposal for HFCs

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
						Inputs from consultations taken into account Proposal finalized	
3.4 Review of the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use including the identification of gaps in data collection and development of measures to improve the data collection systems.	NOU	Customs department, Ozone policy makers, private sector representatives, other related line ministries,	Jan 2019	March 2019	3,900	Scope of work agreed Initial draft of the proposal available for consultation Feedback collected Proposal revised and finalized for implementation	Gaps in data collection understood by relevant stakeholders and measures ready to be implemented
3.5 Conduct consultation meetings to support these processes (at least 5)	NOU	Ozone policy makers, private sector representatives, other related line ministries, Customs department	December 2018	August 2019	15,000	Venue and dates identified Participants confirmed, and meetings held Recommendations documented and fed into relevant documents	Stakeholders consultation and inputs Proposal documents that reflect stakeholders feedback and recommendations
3.6 Translation and dissemination of safety standards for proper handling and operation of flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with	NOU and Standards Bureau	Industry and RAC servicing sector, Technical and Vocation Schools	January 2019	April 2019	5,000	Standards identified and translated Effective options for dissemination identified	Relevant stakeholders aware of the standards and know how to incorporate into their work and national adoption process

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
international standards for further dissemination to relevant stakeholders							
Sub-total					43,500		
Component 4: Communication, Advocacy and Awareness							
4.1. Develop outreach materials in English, Dari and Pashto	NOU	General Public, civil society organizations, Industry and Servicing Technicians, Government Agencies	August 2018	August 2019	10,000	Communication strategy defined Communication partners identified Communication material and messages defined	Information materials for general public and specific target audience.
4.2. Use mass media e.g. Radio and television for public awareness raising	NOU	General Public, civil society organizations, Industry and Servicing Technicians, Government	Nov 2018	April 2019	10,000	Communication material developed and translated (e.g. videos) Events agreed and organized	Videos disseminated Interviews/speeches in radio, TV or gathers
4.3 Establishing partnership with NGOs for outreach and communication to schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies Layer (act. 4.1 and 4.2	NOU	General Public, civil society organizations, Industry and Servicing Technicians, Government	Sep 2018	Sep 2019	7,500	Relevant NGO focusing on environmental outreach and communication identified Workplan established Events organized	Collaboration with an organization specialized in environmental communication and outreach Broadened outreach base

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	Date of completion (M/Y)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
linked to this partnership)							
<u>Sub-total</u>					<u>27,500</u>		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of the Islamic Republic of Afghanistan through its National Ozone Unit of the National Environmental Protecting Agency 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

April 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Bahrain

Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit,
Supreme Council for Environment (SCE)



6. Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Bahrain

Background

The Kingdom of Bahrain is located in the Arabian Gulf on the southern shore of the Arabian Gulf, and it consists of an archipelago of over 40 islands, which is located between the Qatar Peninsula on the east and the coast of Saudi Arabia on the west. The total land area is approximately 780 km and a coastline of 887.79 km. Most of Bahrain, which consists of the main island, also named Bahrain makes up 85% of the land area and is linked to Muharraq Island by three causeways, where the capital city "Manama" is situated. The Kingdom was formerly split into twelve municipalities administered from the capital city of Manama. In 2014, they were superseded by four governorates. It has experienced a major improvement in the standard of living in the last decades.

The significant aspects of the general climate are hot summers, with high humidity and cool winters with sparse rainfall. Summer season from June to September with temperatures average 34°C (93°F), with daytime temperatures in excess of 44°C (106 °F) as it could reach up to 48 °C ; winter seasons from December to February with temperatures average about 17 °C (63 °F). Relative humidity is 70% to 80% for most of the year, but annual rainfall averages only about 76 mm (3 inch).

The total population of Bahrain reached over 1,423,726 according to Bahrain Central Informatics Organization CIO (2017). The population has seen rapid growth in the past fifteen years from the 2001 census to the latest 2017 numbers, the (CIO) estimates that Bahrain's total population has grown by 67%; an annual average of 7.6%, whereas Bahraini population grew by 3.9%, and Non-Bahraini population, during the same period, grew at an annual rate of 12.4%. The estimated figures for Bahrain population by 2028 could be up to 2.218 million

The Kingdom of Bahrain is listed as an Article 5 country, of the Montreal Protocol, and has ratified the following agreements on the specified dates as shown in Table 1 below.

Table 1 –Bahrain Status of Ratification

Treaty	Date of ratification	Entry into force	Type*
Vienna Convention	27 April 1990	26 July 1990	Ac
Montreal Protocol	27 April 1990	26 July 1990	Ac
London Amendment	23 December 1992	23 March 1993	At
Copenhagen Amendment	13 March 2001	11 June 2001	R
Montreal Amendment	13 March 2001	11 June 2001	R
Beijing Amendment	25 September 2013	25 September 2013	R
Kigali	Not yet	Not yet	

*: Ac:Accession At: Acceptance R: Ratification

The Sixty-eighth Meeting of the Executive Committee (Decision 68/33) approved Stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Bahrain for the period 2012 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 39 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of US \$3,033,814, consisting of US \$470,000, plus agency support costs of US \$61,100 for UNEP, and US \$2,338,985, plus agency support costs of US \$163,729 for UNIDO.

The Eightieth meeting of the Executive Committee approved the amendment of Stage-I of the HPMP of Bahrain, to defer the third tranche of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Bahrain and extend the duration of stage I from 2020 to 2023.

Bahrain also successfully completed and submitted, in 2017, a comprehensive report on ODS Alternatives which was also funded through MLF.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

The Supreme Council for Environment (SCE) in Bahrain is a government entity in charge of the development of Bahrain's future strategy for the environment and sustainable development, and following up on the implementation of this strategy with relevant ministries, agencies and institutions. The SCE's mandate also includes protecting Bahrain's natural habitat and human environment, ensuring the sustainability of its components, and preserving and developing its resources for future generations.

The National Ozone Unit "NOU" in Assessment and Control Directorate in Supreme Council for the Environment is the dedicated entity which is established to monitor the imported substances, devices and equipment for cooling and air-conditioning to the Kingdom of Bahrain, to make sure it's free of "ODS", as well as making sure prohibiting any of "HCFCs" which banned since January 1, 2010 according to the requirements of Montreal Protocol on "ODS".

Furthermore, National Ozone Unit "NOU" is the entity authorized to issue importation licenses for the alternative substances and devices, which is free of "ODS", as well as giving the right permission to the companies which owns quotas of "HCFCs" system in accordance with the standards established by the National Ozone Unit "NOU" on this matter.

Furthermore, and as significant procedural step, the Council reviewed the lists of ODS' refrigerants and its alternatives on a regular basis in line with the compliance and technical developments requirements at the international level for "ODS" alternatives.

Law No. (54) Issued on September 15, 2014, regarding the enforcement of the unified regulation on ozone depleting substances for the Gulf Cooperation Council "GCC" states. The chemical products and substances in addition to equipment subjected to the law has been divided into the following groups:

1. Banned chemical products and substances, equipment and machinery
2. Severely Restricted chemical products and substances
3. Only controlled chemical products and substances
4. Controlled equipment and products

In addition, other government agencies also play significant roles in the activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Bahrain, in particular on 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 mainly, the Customs Affairs at Ministry of Interior, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, Bahrain Chamber of Industry and Commerce.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Bahrain is US\$ 150,000 which the country intend to utilize it through the following activities and programs to accelerate the ratification of Kigali Amendment.

Components Proposed for Enabling Activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare technical and 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 support documents into Arabic 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 6. Finalizing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment and advancing the ratification process. <p><i>Note: 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 does not 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.</i></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 one stakeholder consultative meeting during the legislation drafting process. c) Kigali amendment translated documentation 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:	Needs Assessment and Capacity Building
Objective	<p>Main Objective is to facilitate development of detailed technical analysis that should support the respective consultation during ratification process. This component includes the following key objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of availability of alternatives and market trends - Policy needs assessment and policy intervention scenarios - Building the Capacity of different stakeholders to facilitate the introduction of Kigali commitments and technological trends
Target Group:	Different governmental and private stakeholders consuming HFCs or involved in the implementation of MP commitments.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends mainly for refrigeration, air-conditioning with analysis on market directions and projection of growth. 2. Conduct detailed policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions that might be needed prior or after the ratification of Kigali Amendment to allow smooth HFC phase-down 3. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs. The program will target mainly the following: procurement departments at governmental bodies, engineering departments at governmental bodies, Industrial sectors & electromechanical consulting and contracting firms/companies)
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends b) Policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions c) At least Three (3) sensitization workshops on Kigali commitments and technological trends

Proposed Component 3:	Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - Upgrading national registry and management of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) National ODS regulation revised b) Registry System and Database for HFCs and all stakeholders and users

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost to UNEP <i>(US\$ excl. PSC.)</i>
Component 1: Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
1. National Committee to undertake: a. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments b. Drafting the Law on ratification of Kigali amendment c. Production of information sheets (National Team x 6 months x US\$ 2,000)	12,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (1 stakeholders' consultation @ US\$ 3,000)	3,000
3. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents into Arabic - (Translation Services x US\$ 3,000)	3,000
4. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	2,000
Sub-Total	20,000
Component 2: Needs Assessment and Capacity Building	
1. Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends mainly for refrigeration, air-conditioning with analysis on market directions and projection of growth. (Contracting local/international Institute @ US\$ 25,000)	25,000
2. Conduct detailed policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions that might be needed prior or after the ratification of Kigali Amendment (Contracting local/international Institute @ US\$ 25,000)	25,000
3. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs. (3 sensitization workshops @ US\$ 5000)	15,000
Sub-Total	65,000
Component 3: Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System	
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (National Team x 10 months x US\$ 1,500) + support cost to the operation of the team and documentation (@ US\$ 5,000)	20,000
2. Upgrading national registry of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users including: - National taskforce for development, review and manage the registry/database system - Contracting service for development of registry/database system including the supporting S/W and H/W	45,000
Sub-Total	65,000
Total <i>(US\$ excl. PSC.)</i>	150,000

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment</i>							
1. National Committee to undertake: - Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments - Drafting the Law on ratification of Kigali - Production of information sheets	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Authority	September 2018	September 2019	12,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments + Draft law on ratification + Production of Information Sheets
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	October 2018	January 2019	3,000	Meeting minutes	At least 1 stakeholder consultative meetings
3. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents Arabic	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	September 2018	June 2019	3,000	Support documents available	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment support documents and relevant information in Arabic
4. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	Legislative Assembly	June 2019	October 2019	2,000	Ratification package prepared	Ratification documents to the Legislative Assembly prepared and submitted
<i>Component 2: Needs Assessment and Capacity Building</i>							
1. Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends mainly for refrigeration, air-conditioning with analysis on market directions and projection of growth.	NOU	RAC Sectors	September 2018	July 2019	25,000	Reports	Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends.
2. Conduct detailed policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions that might be needed prior or after the ratification of Kigali Amendment to allow smooth HFC phase-down.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, different stakeholders	November 2018	June 2019	25,000	Reports	Policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions. Report outlines regulatory interventions and the timeline for adopting them.

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
- Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs.	NOU	Governmental bodies and RAC Consulting / Contracting companies	January 2019	November 2019	15,000	Workshops Minutes and Materials	At least 3 capacity building workshops are conducted
<i>Component 3: Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System</i>							
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	October 2018	August 2019	20,000	Review Reports	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included, Report printed and disseminated
2. Upgrading national registry of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users	NOU	Customs Office	October 2018	December 2019	45,000	Reports + Database system	National registry of imports/exports of HFCs and HFCs based equipment as well as stakeholders' database is established and operational

Timeline of Implementation

Activities	July 2018 to December 2019																	
	July 2018	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	Aug. 2019	Sept. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Component (I): Facilitate Early Ratification			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Component (II): Needs Assessment and Capacity Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Component (III): Upgrading Licensing & Reporting System				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of the Kingdom of Bahrain and the UN-Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not have impact on the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in Bahrain.

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

Date

March 29th , 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **Benin**

Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of Environment**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Benin

Background

The Government of Benin 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 76th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 23.80 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 17.09 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 4,113.041 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 Benin 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 Benin 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 Environment and Climate. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director General of 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: Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Trade, Customs and Taxation Authority, Importers of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment, Refrigeration servicing entities, Association for Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Technicians; and other government agencies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel and restaurants, servicing sectors and Vocational Training Centres which are regularly involved to provide training in the refrigeration sector and with the Customs Services 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"> 7. 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). 8. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. 9. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language 10. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process 11. 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 official national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents) 12. 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"> g) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place. h) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process. i) Official National language Kigali amendment translated document in place. j) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted k) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced l) 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"> 4. 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. 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.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> d) Training Needs for RAC sector identified e) At least 4 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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"> c) National ODS regulation revised, d) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	70,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	50,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	30,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	24,000
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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	24,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	April 2019	2000	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	August 2018	February 2019	22,000	Reports	Ratification documents to the Legislative Assembly prepared and submitted

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	2,000	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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	45,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	August 2018	March 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	General Directorate of Customs	January 2019	July 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Benin 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

April 12, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Botswana

Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit;
Department of Meteorological Services; Ministry of
Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and
Tourism



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

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.

BACKGROUND

In acknowledgement that the Ozone layer plays a major role in protecting life on earth, the Government of Botswana ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer on the 4th December 1991. Botswana also ratified both the London and Copenhagen Amendments on the 13th May 1997. The Montreal and Beijing Amendments were later acceded to on the 12th February, 2013.

Botswana's National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established in 1992 and operates under the Department of Meteorological Services under the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resource Conservation and Tourism. The Government of Botswana met the CFCs phased out schedule in RAC of 1st January 2010. From the 1st January 2015, the Government met the Methyl bromide phase out target. These achievements were made possible by the implementation of the MLF supported projects such as the Refrigeration Management Plan, the CFC Terminal Phase-out Management Plan as well as the Methyl Bromide demonstration project.

Regulations controlling the imports and exports of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and ODS Dependent equipment were first promulgated in 2014 and became operational in 2015. The Regulations ban imports of CFCs, Halons and Carbon Tetrachloride and strengthen the control of imports of HCFCs and HCFC dependent appliances. The ODS regulations also ban imports of Methyl Bromide. Through the licensing system, the National Ozone Unit implements a quota system for HCFC imports and maintains records of imports and exports of ODSs and ODS Dependent equipment. Data on imports and exports of ODSs and ODS dependent equipment is captured at ports of entry by BURS Customs Officers.

Customs Officers at all major ports of entry have been trained in controlling and monitoring the ODS trade. More refrigerant identifiers will be distributed to all major ports to help curb illegal trade in ODSs and ODS dependent appliances. The training of Customs Officers and the use of refrigerant identifiers previously undertaken through the RMP and TPMP project will again be done through the HPMP. These gadgets will assist and will result in seizures of contaminated and banned ODSs especially refrigerants at major ports of entry. As Botswana imports all its ODSs as well as alternatives from abroad, customs officers form the first line of defense hence having them trained and equipped cannot be over emphasized.

The ODS Alternatives survey which was conducted in response to decision XXXVI/9 identified the following as key outcomes:

I. HCFC-22 is still the dominant refrigerant in older commercial and air conditioning appliances and most technicians are comfortable working with this refrigerant.

II. Ammonia, R-134a and R-404A are widely used in commercial refrigeration and ammonia is particularly used in the cold storage food industry

III. HFC-227ea (FM-200) is used as a fire suppressant in thermal power stations and telecommunication facilities as a replacement for Halon 1301 in flooding systems while CO2 is also used both as a refrigerant and for fire suppression.

IV. HFCs, HFC blends, Hydrocarbons, carbon dioxide and Ammonia are the major ODS alternatives in use in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.

V. For HFCs and HFC blends, R-134a, R-404A, R-407C, R410A and R-507A are the ODS alternatives that have penetrated the market.

VI. For HC refrigerants, R-600a and R-290 have penetrated the market though on a very small scale as compared to the HFCs and HFC blends.

VII. The use of HC refrigerants is steadily increasing particularly in domestic and commercial refrigeration and market penetration is expected to continue on the upward trend. Safety concerns are slowing the uptake of this technology.

VIII. There is widespread use of HFC blends such as R-404A, R-407C and R-410A in commercial refrigeration and air conditioning appliances respectively

Table 1: Botswana's HFC Consumption and future projections

ODS Alternative	Historical data				Predicted/forecast data		
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2020	2025	2030
HFC-134a	32.69	32,9	37.0	45.0	63.57	84.08	104.6
HFC-227ea	0.2	0.6	0.75	2.85	6.36	10.41	14.46
HFO-1234yf	0.07	0.1	0.25	0.45	1.17	1.89	2.61
R-404A	9.9	10.5	14.4	16.5	28.23	40.08	51.93
R-407C	2.6	4.3	8.5	5.5	13.61	20.06	26.51
R-410A	4.5	6.8	8.8	10.3	20.21	29.91	39.61
R-507A	5.06	6.5	8.3	7.3	12.33	16.59	20.85
HC-290	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.95	2.29	3.72	5.14
HC-600a	0.3	0.62	1.2	2.1	4.94	7.93	10.92
R-744	5	8.1	10.5	13.8	28.07	42.47	56.87
R-717	7.5	8.5	10.5	16.7	30.04	44.83	59.64

From the table above, the consumption of HFCs is expected to grow in Botswana as they are used as alternatives to ODSs. The country will therefore require financial assistance in order to ratify the Kigali Amendment early. This will enable the country to start activities to phase down HFCs.

Institutional Arrangement for Implementation of Enabling Activities

The National Ozone Unit operates in the Department of Meteorological Services under the Ministry of Environment, Natural Resources Conservation and Tourism. The NOU reports to the Director who is the focal person for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The Director reports to the Deputy Permanent Secretary who reports to the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry.

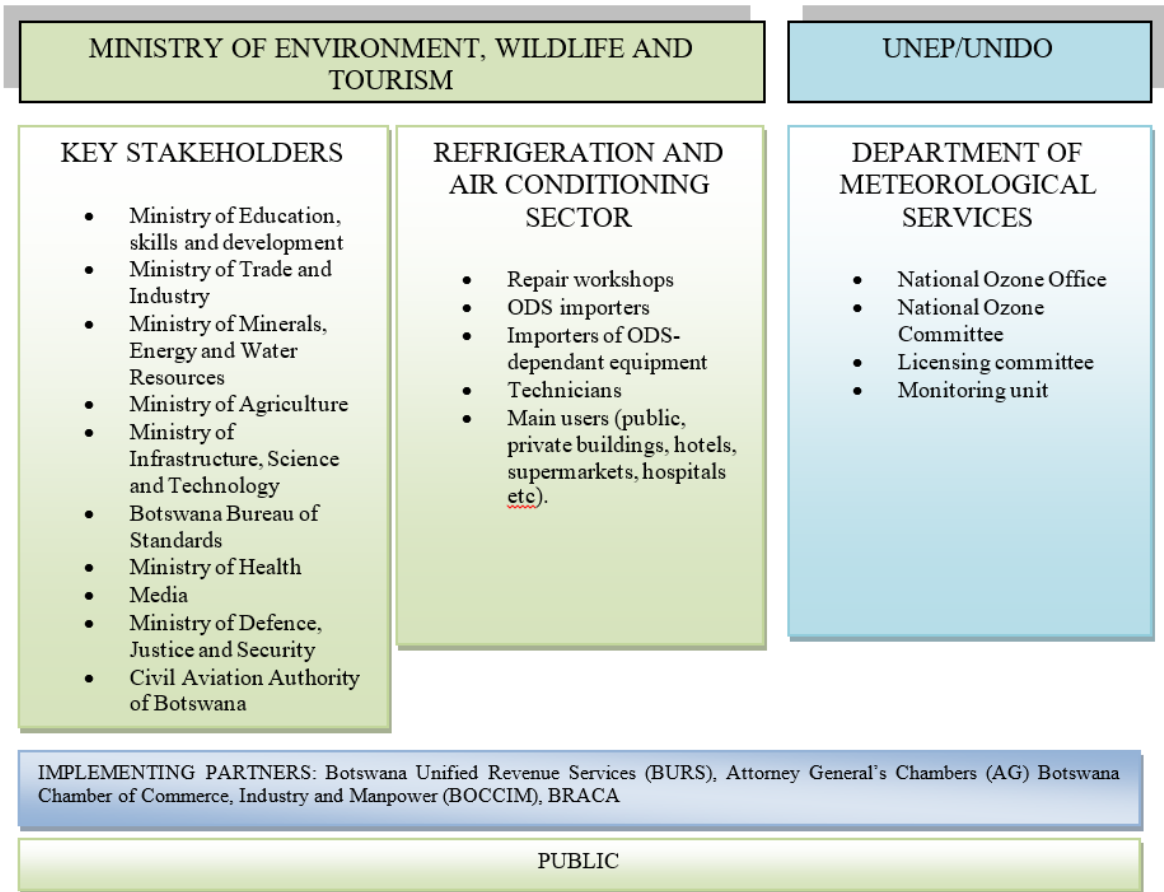
The NOU will be responsible for overall coordination and Implementation of Enabling Activities project, as well as project monitoring and evaluation.

The NOU will also work closely with the following stakeholders:

Key Stakeholder	Role
Botswana Unified Revenue Service	Control imports and exports of HFCs at border posts. Provide data on imports of HFCs and HFC blends
Statistics Botswana	Data collection and archiving
RAC Industry	Providing data on imports and consumption of ODS and alternatives
Technical Schools	Integration of ozone and climate issues into the training curricula, as well as providing regular training to technicians in conjunction with the NOU
Government Ministries	Formulation of regulations and overseeing their implementation; approving ODS and HFC licensing etc. Ministry of Foreign Affairs will facilitate ensure that the instruments of ratification are deposited.
Parliament	Supporting and recommending the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and enacting necessary legislation
Botswana Bureau of Standards	Development standards for the safe use of HFC alternatives and certification of RAC technicians
Media	Assist in disseminating information to all stakeholders

The full Organizational arrangement for Implementation of Enabling Activities is below:

Figure 1: Organization



Proposed Project Components

Component 1:	Facilitation and support for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
Objective	To provide a deeper understanding of the provisions of Kigali Amendment and its importance in order to facilitate its early ratification.
Target Group:	NOU (including the steering and licensing committees), Parliament, Policy makers, RAC sector, Technical Institutions, Custom Department (BURS) and other Law Enforcement officers, Relevant Government Departments and ministries, Media(who are responsible for dissemination of information), Main users(supermarkets, hospitals etc)
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Awareness raising to different stakeholders on the provisions of the Kigali Amendment and disseminating the results of the ODS Alternatives Survey. This includes the bulk production of awareness raising material. 2. RAC technology projection and impact analysis. There will be need to analyze current trends in terms of available technology in the RAC industry and projections for future growth and adoption.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Well informed stakeholders who are able to take decisions regarding benefits of early ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the relevant arms of Government. Awareness material on the Kigali Amendment produced. 2. Report on RAC technology and impact analysis produced and disseminated

Component 2:	Capacity-building & awareness on HFC alternatives to the technical sector
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 institutions, Customs Department, Environmental enforcement officers and the NOU.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Conduct consultative meetings with trainers, training centers and industry to identify gaps in current training courses so as to incorporate HFC phase down provisions. 2) Conduct sensitization workshops to refrigeration technicians on safe use of alternatives of HFCs.

	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3) Conduct sensitization workshops for customs officers on controlling and monitoring HFC trade 4) Engagement of consultants to conduct a study on the penetration of HFC alternatives in the market in order to assist in the smooth transitioning from HFCs to alternatives.
Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Updated Training curriculum with HFC phase down provisions produced 2) Technicians well informed on issues of HFC phase down and the safe use and handling of HFC alternatives, given their flammable nature. 3) Customs Officers well informed about the HFC trade control measures under the Kigali Amendment 4) Report on HFC refrigerants and their alternatives market penetration

Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	Enhancement of regulatory framework to include monitoring and control of HFCs
Target Group:	RAC sector, Botswana Refrigeration and Air conditioning Association (BRACA), BURS and other Law Enforcement Officers
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Comprehensive review of licensing and quota system for ODS and extension of the systems to HFCs 2. Support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products including HFCs. BURS has already developed and is in the process of implementing an e-registry system for all imports. Incorporation of HFC imports will be beneficial to the NOU when it comes to issues of reporting the country's consumption. 3. Provide in depth training to Customs Department on the monitoring, recording and reporting of imports/exports of HFCs. The revised licensing system will need to be rolled out to Customs also. 4. Technical assistance on development of HFC data collection and reporting tools.

Outputs	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Licensing system reviewed and HFC control measures incorporated into the licensing system. 2. Electronic registry of all controlled substances including HFCs established and operationalised. 3. Well informed and trained customs officers on issues of HFCs imports data capture, compilation and storage in line with National systems. 4. HFC data collection and reporting tools developed and disseminated to relevant stakeholders. 5. 6.
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Proposed budget

<i>Activities</i>	<i>Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC</i>
<i>Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	
1. Awareness raising to different stakeholders on the provision of the Kigali Amendment and dissemination the results of the ODS Alternatives survey. This will be done through sector specific workshops, translating the Kigali Amendment documents and ODS Alternatives survey report into the major national languages and their wide distribution. Facilitators for the workshops and translators will be hired to assist the Government. (Three workshops @USD8,000.00 per workshop=USD24,00.00; translation of Kigali Amendment and ODS Alternatives into major languages, including hire of translators, printing and distribution costs =USD6,000.00)	30,000
2. RAC technology projection and impact analysis. (Hire of two experts to carry out the projection and analysis for four months @4,000.00 total each and production of related documents for dissemination 2,000.00)	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	40,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & awareness on HFC alternatives</i>	
1. Conduct consultative meetings with trainers, training centers and industry to identify gaps in current training courses so as to incorporate HFC phase down provisions (Engage one RAC training expert to identify gaps in curriculum and incorporate HFC phase down provisions into RAC training curriculum for four months @ 6,000.00 total, convene two consultative meetings with training college lecturers & RAC experts from industry @ 7,000 each meeting (14,000).	20,000

2. Conduct sensitization workshops to refrigeration technicians on safe use of alternatives of HFCs. (To engage a RAC training expert for six months to assist the NOU on conducting sensitization workshops on safe use of HFC alternatives @ 2,000.00 total, To conduct four sensitization workshops in four major towns @7,000.00 each.	30,000
3. Conduct sensitization workshops for customs officers on controlling and monitoring HFC trade (To engage a Customs expert to assist the NOU on conducting the sensitization workshops for three months @3,000.00 total, To conduct two sensitization workshops at two major ports of entry @6,000.00 each)	15,000
4. Engagement of consultants to conduct a study on the penetration of HFC alternatives in the market (Consultancy fees for three months @3,000.00 total and printing costs (2,000) of study findings for distribution)	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	70,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting</i>	
1. Comprehensive review of licensing and quota system for ODS, and extension of the systems to HFCs (Engagement of customs expert for five months @3,000.00 total, software installation and report back sessions to the NOU, Customs and other stakeholders through one interactive workshop @7,000.00)	10,000
2. Support to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products(To engage a consultant for three months @3,000.00 total and printing costs @2,000.00)	5,000
3. Provide training to Customs Department on the monitoring, recording and reporting of imports/exports of HFCs. (To engage a customs expert to develop training materials within two months @2,000.00 total, produce training modules (1,000) and conduct three training workshops in three centres @4,000.00 each)	15,000
4. Technical assistance on development of HFC data collection and reporting tools. (Hire of two data collection and reporting experts for three months @USD2,000.00 total each =4,000.00, software installation and printing costs for the data reporting and collection tools and official launching of the tools =6,000.00)	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	40,000
<i>Total in (USD) without PSC</i>	<i>150,000</i>

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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN:

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate ratification of Kigali Amendment							
Awareness raising to different stakeholders on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	August 2018	November 2018	30,000	Workshop reports	3 consultative workshops conducted
RAC technology projection and impact analysis.	NOU, BRACA	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC – users, importers/ exporters	January 2019	June 2019	10,000	RAC technology and impact report	Report on RAC technology and impact analysis produced
Component 2: Capacity building and awareness raising on HFC alternative technologies							
Meeting and workshops with trainers, training centers and industry	NOU	RAC sector, Training Institutions	March 2019	August 2019	20,000	Minutes of the meetings and workshop reports	Training needs for RAC sector identified and new curriculum adopted
Conduct sensitization workshops to refrigeration technicians on safe use of alternatives of HFCs.	NOU	RAC sector	April 2019	June 2019	30,000	Sensitization manual, Workshop reports	Four (4) sensitization workshops on safe use of HFC alternatives conducted.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Conduct sensitization workshops for customs officers on controlling and monitoring HFC trade	NOU, BURS	Customs Officers, clearing agents, HFC importers	June 2019	August 2019	15,000	Workshop reports	Effective control measures for HFCs in place at ports of entry
Engagement of consultants to conduct a study on the penetration of HFC alternatives in the market	NOU	Importers / exporters, Consumers, Distributors	June 2019	August 2019	5,000	Survey report	Brief report is prepared
Component 3: Review of legislation for licensing system and reporting							
Comprehensive review of licensing system	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Officers, RAC sector, enforcement agencies	August 2018	December 2019	10,000	Consultancy report, Feedback workshop report	Feedback workshop conducted, HFCs and their alternatives incorporated in the draft of licensing system documents
Development of data registry and reporting tools	NOU	Importers/ exporters, customs Department	December 2018	June 2019	5,000	Consultancy report	Data registry of HFCs and their alternatives is developed

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Provide training to Customs Department on the monitoring, recording and reporting of imports/exports of HFCs	NOU	Customs Department	June 2019	December 2019	15,000	Workshop reports, Training manuals	Three (3) workshops conducted, Training manual produced
Technical assistance on development of HFC data collection and reporting tools.	NOU, BRACA	RAC technicians, Customs Officers	January 2019	March 2019	10,000	Consultancy report & data collection and reporting tools	Data collection and reporting tools developed
Total in (USD) without PSC					150,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Botswana 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
March, 2018

Services Performed For:
Country: **CHAD**
Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of Environment and Fishing**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Chad

Background

The Government of Chad 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 76th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 16.10 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 14.06 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFC-134a and R-410A, R-407C, R-404A and R-507A 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 5613.50 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 Chad 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 Chad 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 in the Ministry of Environment and Fishing. 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 General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws, Ministry of Commerce, association of Chemical Importers, Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Association of Chad Industries, Hotel and Restaurant Association of Chad and other governmental and non-governmental organizations. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel and restaurants, servicing sectors, and Technical Training Institutes which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector and with the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws 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	<p>13. 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>14. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>15. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>16. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>17. 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>18. 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>m) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>n) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>o) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>p) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>q) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>r) 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>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.</p> <p>7. 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>f) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>g) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws 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 General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives
Outputs	<p>e) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>f) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	70,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	50,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	30,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	24,000
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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	24,000	Report analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	April 2019	2000	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	August 2018	February 2019	22,000	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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General	August 2018	March 2019	2,000	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
		Directorate of Customs					
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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	45,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	March 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	General Directorate of Customs	January 2019	July 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Chad 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
April , 2018

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



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Comoros

Background

The Government of Comoros 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 77th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 0.10 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 0.09 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 7.59 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 Comoros 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 Comoros 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, Association of Chemical Importers, Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Association of Comoros Industries, Hotel and Restaurant Association of Comoros and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. 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	<p>19. 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>20. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>21. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>22. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>23. 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>24. 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>s) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>t) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>u) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>v) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>w) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>x) 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>8. 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>9. 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>h) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>i) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>g) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>h) 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>	25,000
5. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	6,000
6. Stakeholder consultative meetings to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 meetings with different stakeholders groups)	3,000
7. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
8. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process (2 national consultants x 5 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	10,000
9. 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)	4,000
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	15,000
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; Organization of a National workshop on HFCs low emission alternatives	15,000
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	10,000
3. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	3,000.00
4. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	7,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	50,000

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	August 2018	April 2019	6,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultative meetings to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 meetings with different stakeholders groups)	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	May 2019	3,000	Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	April 2019	2,000	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	August 2018	May 2019	10,000	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	August 2018	April 2019	4,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
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: Organization of several meetings with main	NOU	RAC Sector	August 2018	May 2019	12,000	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
refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; Organization of a National workshop on HFCs low emission alternatives							
Conduct workshop for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	December 2018	April 2019	3,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	April 2019	3,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	Customs Office	August 2018	April 2019	7,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Comoros 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

April, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Côte d'Ivoire

Local Executing Authority: Ministry of
Environment and Sustainable Development



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Côte d'Ivoire

Background

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire 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. Baseline HCFC consumption was 63.80 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 51.33 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFC-134a, HFC-125, HFC-32 and R-404A, R-407A, R-407C, R-410A and R-507A mixtures are the main HFC refrigerants used in the country, mostly in refrigeration, air-conditioning servicing and fire sectors. Annual demand for HFCs has been steadily increasing from the period of 2012-2015, amounting to 4720.29 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 Côte d'Ivoire 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 Côte d'Ivoire 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 Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. 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 General Customs Office, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, the National Police, Chamber of Crafts, Importers, Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Association of Côte d'Ivoire Industries and other governmental and non-government organizations. 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	<p>25. 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>26. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>27. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>28. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>29. 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>30. 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>y) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>z) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>aa) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>bb) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>cc) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>dd) 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>10. 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>11. 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>j) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>k) 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 Services and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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 General Customs Office to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives
Outputs	<p>i) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>j) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	70,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	50,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	30,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	24,000
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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	24,000	Report analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	April 2019	2000	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	August 2018	February 2019	22,000	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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General	August 2018	March 2019	2,000	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
		Directorate of Customs					
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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	45,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	March 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	General Directorate of Customs	January 2019	July 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Côte d'Ivoire 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

March 26, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **Democratic Republic of the Congo**
Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Democratic Republic of the Congo

Background

The Government of Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 66.21 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 9.35 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 2,762.29 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 Democratic Republic of the Congo 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 Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director General of 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: Ministry of Finance; Ministry of Foreign Trade; Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Transport; Ministry of Energy, Science and Research Institutions; General Directorate of Customs and Excise; National Institute of Statistics; National Institute of Professional Preparation; RAC Servicing Companies, Refrigeration Association and Technicians; Importers, Distributors and Vendors of ODS alternatives ODS and ODS alternatives dependent equipment; and other government agencies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel and restaurants, servicing sectors, and RAC Vocational Training Centres which are regularly involved to provide training in the refrigeration sector and with the Customs Services 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	<p>31. 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>32. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>33. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>34. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>35. 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 official national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)</p> <p>36. 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>ee) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>ff) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>gg) Official National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>hh) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>ii) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>jj) 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>12. 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>13. 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>l) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>m) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>k) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>l) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	70,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	50,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	30,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	24,000
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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	24,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	April 2019	2000	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	August 2018	February 2019	22,000	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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	2,000	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	January 2019	June 2019	45,000	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
Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives							
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	March 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	General Directorate of Customs	January 2019	July 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Democratic Republic of the Congo 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

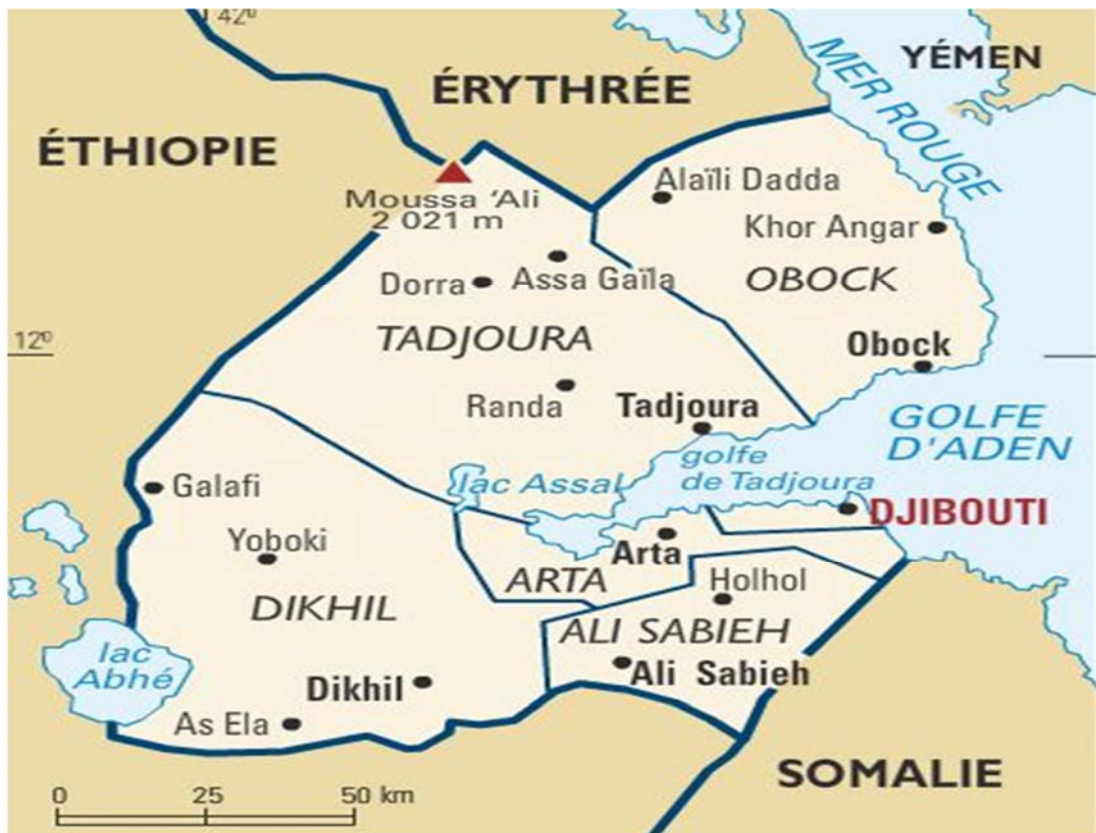
Date

March, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Djibouti

Local Executing Authority: Ministry of Housing,
Urban Planning and Environment



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Djibouti

Background

The Government of Djibouti 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 2 was approved at the 76th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 0.70 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 0.54 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 36.43 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 Djibouti 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 Djibouti 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 Directorate General of Customs and Excise of the Ministry of Budget, Ministry of Commerce, Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies, Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Importers, and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotels 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	<p>37. 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>38. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>39. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>40. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>41. 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>42. 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>kk) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>ll) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>mm) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>nn) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>oo) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>pp) 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>14. 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>15. 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>n) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>o) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revising existing National Ozone Depleting Substances Legislation and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). - 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	<p>m) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>n) 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>25,000</i>
10. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	6,000
11. Stakeholder consultative meetings to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 meetings with different stakeholders groups)	3,000
12. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
13. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process (2 national consultants x 5 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	10,000
14. 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)	4,000
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>15,000</i>
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; Organization of a National workshop on HFCs low emission alternatives	15,000
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	<i>10,000</i>
5. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	3,000.00
6. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	7,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	50,000

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	August 2018	April 2019	6,000	Report analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultative meetings to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 meetings with different stakeholders groups)	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	May 2019	3,000	Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	April 2019	2,000	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	August 2018	May 2019	10,000	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	August 2018	April 2019	4,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration	NOU	RAC Sector	August 2018	May 2019	12,000	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
Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; Organization of a National workshop on HFCs low emission alternatives							
Conduct workshop for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	December 2018	April 2019	3,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	April 2019	3,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	Customs Office	August 2018	April 2019	7,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Djibouti 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

April, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Egypt

Local Executing Authority:

National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in EGYPT

Background

Egypt is an independent republic situated in Northern Africa at Latitude 27° 00' North of the Equator and 30° 00' East of the Greenwich meridian, bordering on the Mediterranean Sea, between Libya and the Gaza Strip and the Red Sea north of Sudan, and includes the Asian Sinai Peninsula. Egypt has a coastline of 2,450 km and land boundary 2,689 km long shared with Gaza Strip (11 km), Israel (255 km), Libya (1,150 km) and Sudan (1,273 km). Egypt covers a total area of 1,001,450 km² divided into 27 governorates.

The climate of Egypt is desert of hot, dry summers with moderate winters while the terrain is a vast desert plateau interrupted by the Nile valley and delta. Five urban areas including, Cairo (the capital city), Alexandria, Giza, Subra al-Haymah and Port Said accounted for about 43 per cent of the population of Egypt in 2015, with Cairo and Alexandria accounting for 18.8 per cent and 4.8 per cent respectively.

The Government of Egypt became a Party to the Vienna Convention in September 1988 and was a signatory to both the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol, as well as a start-up member of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol representing Article 5 Parties from 1991 to 1994. It is classified as an Article 5 Party to the Montreal Protocol. The Amendments to the Montreal Protocol were further early acceded/ ratified by Egypt as follows:

Multilateral Environmental Agreement	Date of Ratification
Vienna Convention on the Protection of the Ozone Layer	9 May 1988
Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer	2 Aug 1988
London Amendment	13 Jan 1993
Copenhagen Amendment	28 Jun 1994
Montreal Amendment	20 Jul 2000
Beijing Amendment	6 Mar 2009

ExCom-65 (Decision 65/38) approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Egypt for the period 2011 to 2018 to reduce HCFC consumption by 25 per cent, at the amount of US \$6,610,148, consisting of US \$ 1,432,575, plus agency support costs of US \$107,443 for UNIDO, and US \$4,716,400, plus agency support costs of US \$353,730 for UNDP, and to note that two foam projects to phase out 17.60 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b at the amount of US \$892,840, plus agency support costs of US \$66,963 for UNIDO, as well as four foam projects to phase out 37.40 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b at the amount of US \$1,479,000, plus agency support costs of US \$115,463 for UNDP, had already been approved at the 62nd meeting and had subsequently been included in stage I of the HPMP;

ExCom-79 (Decision 79/34) approved, in principle, stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Egypt for the period from 2017 to 2025 to reduce HCFC consumption by 67.5 per cent of its baseline, in the amount of US \$11,786,341 consisting of US \$5,996,841, plus agency support costs of US \$419,779 for UNIDO, US \$3,695,722, plus agency support costs of US \$258,701 for UNDP, US \$1,055,000, plus agency support costs of US \$126,050 for UNEP, and US \$207,300, plus agency support costs of US \$26,949 for the Government of Germany;

The country didn't benefit of the ODS alternatives survey funding window offered by MLF prior to Kigali Amendment. 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 Egypt is US\$ 250,000.00.

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 Egypt 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.

Following ratification of the Montreal Protocol by Egypt, a Presidential Decree (No.239 of 1988) approving the Protocol was issued. The Decree enjoined all ministries and institutions to take the Articles of the Protocol and its amendments into consideration when formulating their policy actions and to notify EEAA of these actions.

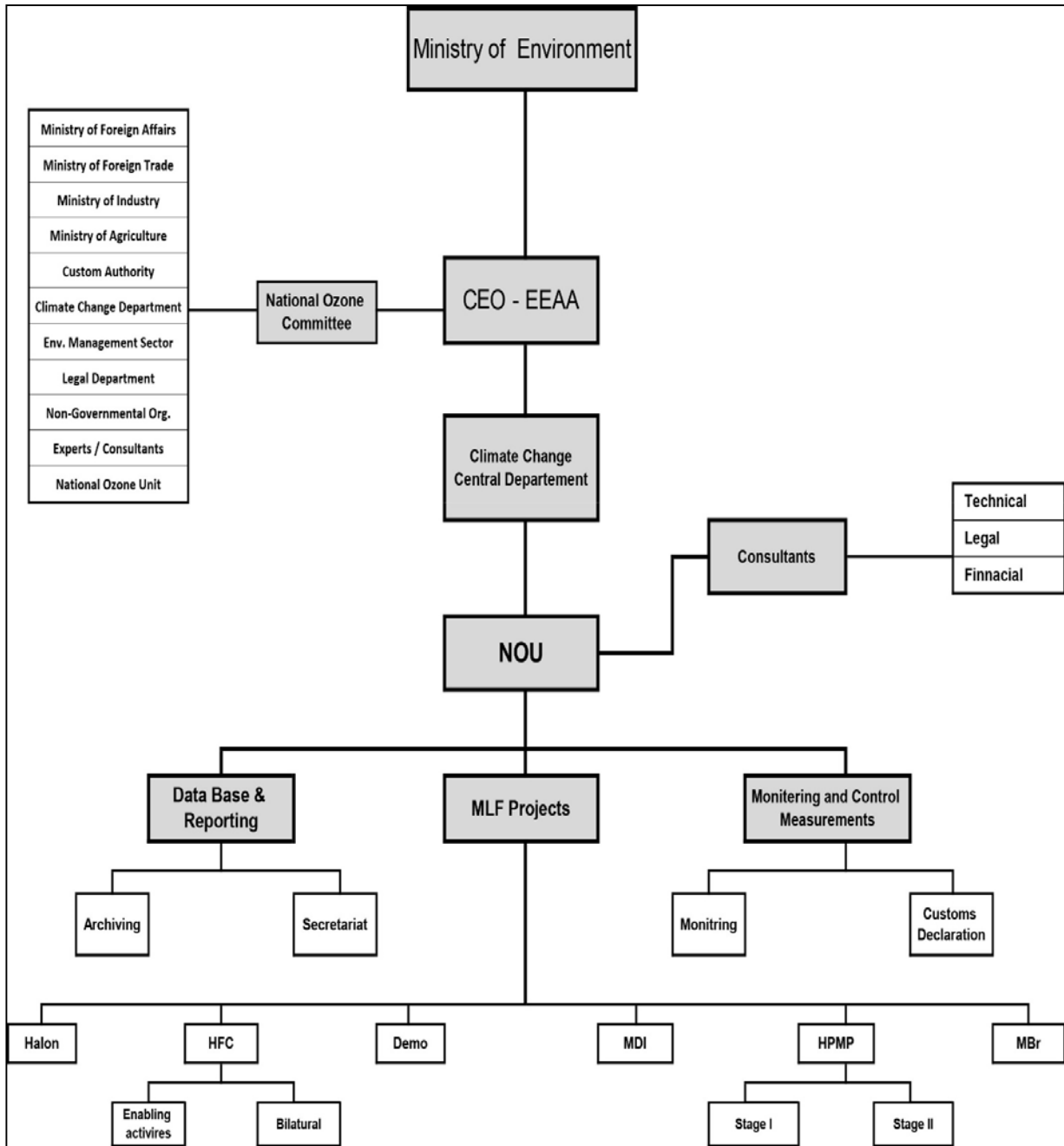
Minister of State for Environmental Affairs Decree No. 80 of 8th April, 2013 for the re-establishment of the National Ozone Committee with the mandate of assisting the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency in the implementation of Egypt's obligations, by selecting the mechanism to regulate the import and export of quantities of ozone-depleting controlled substances to achieve schedules of gradual reduction, in order to ensure verification of compliance by Egypt with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol to protect the ozone layer.

The National Ozone Committee is to convene once every three months at the time determined by the Chairman of the Committee or whenever he deems. The Committee may seek the assistance it deems of experts and advisers to attend its meetings at the invitation of the Chairman of the Committee. The Chairman of the Committee presents a summary of the results of its work to the Minister of Environmental after each committee meeting.

Members of the National Ozone committee:

1. Chief Executive Officer of the EEAA (Chairman of the committee)
2. The General Authority for Industrial Development - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry.
3. Foreign Trade Sector - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry.
4. Trade Agreements Sector - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry.
5. General Authority for the control of exports and imports - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry.
6. Union of Chambers of Commerce - Ministry of Foreign Trade and Industry.
7. Central department for customs policies in Customs Authority policies - Ministry of Finance.
8. Central department for Agricultural Quarantine - Ministry of Agriculture and Land Reclamation.
9. Department of the environment and sustainable development - Ministry of Foreign Affairs.
10. Consumer Protection Agency- Ministry of Supply & Internal Trade.
11. Egyptian Competition Authority.
12. Chamber of Engineering & Chemical Industries - Federation of Egyptian Industries.
13. Environmental Management Sector - Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency - Ministry of Environmental.
14. Directorate General for Legal Affairs – Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency - Ministry of Environmental.
15. National Ozone Unit - Environmental Affairs Agency - Ministry of Environmental Affairs (secretariat of the committee)

Below figure illustrates the organizational setup of Montreal Protocol operation in Egypt and relation to different governmental bodies and within the Environment Authority.



Components Proposed for Enabling Activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare technical and 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>43. 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>44. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>45. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents into Arabic</p> <p>46. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>47. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (translation of the Ozone Secretariat’s briefings and relevant OzonAction factsheets and other documentation into national language and printing 100 copies of each of the translated documents)</p> <p>48. Finalizing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment and advancing the ratification process.</p> <p><i>Note: 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 does not 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.</i></p>
Outputs	<p>qq) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>rr) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>ss) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>tt) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>uu) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>vv) Final package on the ratification of Kigali amendment in place.</p>

Proposed Component 2:	Needs Assessment and Capacity Building
Objective	Main Objective is to facilitate development of detailed technical analysis that should support the respective consultation during ratification process. This component includes the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To understand HFCs consumption at different sectors - Assessing the needs of special sectors i.e. MAC and Fire Frightening - Building the Capacity of different stakeholders to facilitate the introduction of Kigali commitments and technological trends
Target Group:	Different governmental and private stakeholders consuming HFCs or involved in the implementation of MP commitments.
Description of activities	<p>16. Comprehensive survey on the use and trends of HFCs at different consuming sectors mainly refrigeration, air-conditioning and foam with analysis on market directions and projection of growth. MLF guidelines for ODS alternatives survey will be used as useful reference.</p> <p>17. Assess the HFCs and other alternatives use and needs of the MAC and Fire Frightening sectors including mapping the size and stakeholders of both sectors</p> <p>18. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs. The program will target mainly the following: procurement departments at governmental bodies, engineering departments at governmental bodies, Industrial sectors & electromechanical consulting and contracting firms/companies)</p>
Outputs	<p>p) Comprehensive analysis of HFCs uses, trends and projection</p> <p>q) Detailed report and map on the MAC and Fire Frightening sectors</p> <p>r) At least Three (3) sensitization workshops on Kigali commitments and technological trends</p>

Proposed Component 3:	Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - Upgrading national registry and management of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users
Outputs	<p>o) National ODS regulation revised</p> <p>p) Registry System and Database for HFCs and all stakeholders and users</p>

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost to UNEP (US\$ excl. PSC.)	Proposed cost to UNIDO (US\$ excl. PSC.)	Total cost (US\$ excl. PSC.)
Component 1: Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment			
15. National Committee to undertake: a. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments b. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment c. Production of information sheets (National Team x 12 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	12,000		12,000
16. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultation meetings x US\$ 3,000)	9,000		9,000
17. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents into Arabic - (Translation Services x US\$ 5,000)	5,000		5,000
18. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	4,000		4,000
Sub-Total	30,000		30,000
Component 2: Needs Assessment and Capacity Building			
1. Comprehensive survey on the use and trends of HFCs at different consuming sectors mainly refrigeration, air-conditioning and foam with analysis on market directions and projection of growth. (Contracting local Institute to conduct the survey @ 70,000)	70,000		70,000
2. Assess the HFCs and other alternatives use and needs of the MAC and Fire Frightening sectors including mapping the size and stakeholders of both sectors (Contracting two local consultant @ US\$ 3,000 x 5 months for each consultant)		30,000	30,000
3. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs. (3 sensitization workshops UD\$ 5,000)	15,000		15,000
Sub-Total	85,000	30,000	115,000
Component 3: Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System			
7. Review of the national licensing system of ODS,s and prepare a proposal for how to include HFCs (National Team x 12 months x US\$ 2,000.00) + support cost to the operation of the team and documentation (@ US\$ 6,000)	30,000		30,000
8. Upgrading national registry of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users including: - (National taskforce for development, review and manage the registry/database system for 10 months @ US\$ 2,000 per month). - Contracting service for development of registry/database system including the supporting S/W and H/W (US\$ 55,000).		75,000	75,000
Sub-Total	30,000	75,000	105,000
Total (US\$ excl. PSC.)	145,000	105,000	250,000

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Component 1: Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
5. National Committee to undertake: - Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments - Drafting the Law on ratification of Kigali - Production of information sheets	NOU - EEAA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Authority	October 2018	September 2019	12,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments + Draft law on ratification + Production of Information Sheets
6. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level	NOU- EEAA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	November 2018	July 2019	9,000	Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
7. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents Arabic	NOU- EEAA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	March 2019	5,000	Reports	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment support documents and relevant information in Arabic
8. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU- EEAA	Legislative Assembly	April 2019	October 2019	4,000	Reports	Ratification documents to the Legislative Assembly prepared and submitted
Component 2: Needs Assessment and Capacity Building							
1. Comprehensive survey on the use and trends of HFCs at different consuming sectors	NOU- EEAA	RAC & Foam Sectors	September 2018	June 2019	70,000	Reports	Survey on HFCs uses in RAC and Foam in completed
2. Assess the HFCs and other alternatives use and needs of the MAC and Fire Frightening sectors including mapping relevant stakeholders of both sectors	NOU- EEAA	MAC and Fire Frightening sectors	November 2018	September 2019	30,000	Reports	Assessment of HFCs and alternatives use in MAC and Fire Frightening is completed

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
3. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs		Governmental bodies and RAC Consulting / Contracting companies	January 2019	November 2019	15,000	Workshops Minutes and Materials	At least 3 capacity building workshops are conducted
Component 3: Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System							
3. Review of the national licensing system of ODS,s and prepare a proposal for how to include HFCs (National Team x 12 months x US\$ 2,000.00) + support cost to the operation of the team and documentation (@ US\$ 6,000)	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	August 2018	July 2019	30,000	Review Reports	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included, Report printed and disseminated
4. Upgrading national registry of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users	NOU	Customs Office	October 2018	December 2019	75,000	Reports + Database system	National registry of imports/exports of HFCs and HFCs based equipment as well as stakeholders' database is established and operational

Timeline of Implementation

Activities	July 2018 to December 2019																	
	July 2018	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	Aug. 2019	Sept. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Component (I): Facilitate Early Ratification		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Component (II): Needs Assessment and Capacity Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Component (III): Upgrading Licensing & Reporting System		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agencies

The Government of Egypt and UN Environment & UNIDO 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

April 17th, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Equatorial Guinea

Local Executing Authority: Ministry of Forest and the Environment



20. Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Equatorial Guinea

Background

The Government of Equatorial Guinea 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 2 was approved at the 74th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 6.31 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 4.84 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFC-134a and R-410A, R-407C, R-404A and 507A 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 57.22 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 Equatorial Guinea 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 Equatorial Guinea 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 Department 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 Ministry of Trade and Industry, Customs Department, Centres of Excellence, Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Importers, Department of Statistics and Demographic Studies, ODS Alternative users, and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotels 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	<p>49. 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>50. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>51. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>52. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>53. 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 official national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)</p> <p>54. 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>ww) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>xx) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>yy) Official National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>zz) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>aaa) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>bbb) 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	19. 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

	<p>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>20. 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>s) Training needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>t) At least 4 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>q) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>r) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	<i>70,000</i>
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>50,000</i>
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	<i>30,000</i>
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	24,000
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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	24,000	Report analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	April 2019	2000	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	August 2018	February 2019	22,000	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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General	August 2018	March 2019	2,000	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
		Directorate of Customs					
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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	45,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	March 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	General Directorate of Customs	January 2019	July 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Equatorial Guinea 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

January 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Ethiopia

Local Executing Authority: Ministry of
Environment, Forest and Climate Change



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for the Kigali Amendment for the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

Background

The Government of the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 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, the country is implementing the approved HPMP Stage I tranche 2 to meet the reduction of HCFC consumption by 35% of the country's baseline by 2020. Ethiopia established as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption an estimated baseline of 5.5 ODP tones. The Government of Ethiopia conducted its Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) alternatives survey in 2016, and the result clearly indicated HFCs are the major refrigerants used in the servicing sector. Looking into the major findings of the survey, the major alternative substance currently used in the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning sector is HFC-134A followed by R-404A, R-407C and R-717. These alternatives are widely used for domestic refrigeration and projection in the consumption of these alternatives shows that there will be an increase in consumption of in the coming years. With regarding to the foam sector HFO 1234ze, HFO 1233zd and HFC-245fa are extensively used. The aerosol sector has also dependent on the hydrocarbon aerosol propellant (HAPs).

Therefore, the Government of Ethiopia 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 Ethiopia is US 95000.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished under the national ozone unit within the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The national ozone unit is the central national unit that functions as an integral part of the Ministry of

Environment, Forest and Climate Change. It advises the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change, government ministries and agencies and the Law making body on policy matters involving ozone depleting substances (ODS). The NOU is the coordinating office for the implementation of the Vienna Convention and its Montreal Protocol. The NOU provides logistical and enforcement mechanisms for the ODS Proclamation and is also responsible for raising awareness to the importers and the general public on ozone issues and the legal instruments in place to control such chemicals.

The National Ozone Unit closely works with various stakeholders like the Ethiopian Revenue and Customs Authority, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Industry and Ministry of Education to effectively implement Ethiopia's obligation under the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Facilitation of early 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	<p>55. Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>56. Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment.</p> <p>57. Prepare and submit ratification documents to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to facilitate the ratification process.</p> <p>58. Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and Kigali Amendment relevant information into local languages (Amharic).</p> <p>59. Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process.</p> <p>In order to achieve the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in Ethiopia, it is required to follow all stages which involve several institutions such as General Attorney office, Ministry of Foreigner Affairs, The Prime Minister office, the Cabinet and the House of people's representative. 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	ccc) At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings ddd) At least 5 sensitization meetings conducted eee) Ratification documents submitted to the Ministry of foreign affairs fff) Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into Amharic language ggg) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
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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	21. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians with new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market. 22. 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. 23. Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector, availability of tools and equipment. 24. Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies
Outputs	u) At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted. v) Training Needs for RAC sector identified w) At least 1 survey and 4 workshops to identify barriers to adoption of low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector conducted x) At least 1 consumer sensitization workshop 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 at the Ethiopian customs and revenue authority, The General Attorney office, importers/exporters of HFCs and

	HFC-containing equipment Customs Officers and Legal Service of the Ministry of Justice.
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"> 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>35,000</i>
1. Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol. (4 consultative meetings @US2,500.00)	10,000
2. Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment. (5 sensitization workshops US3,000)	15,000
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 (Amharic and Tigrigna). (1 National expert for 2 months @ US2,500.00)	5,000
5. Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process. (printing and distribution costs for 50,000 copies)	5,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>35,000</i>
1. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. (3 meetings @US3,000 and US1,000 for stationary and reporting writing)	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. (1 National expert for 3 months @US2,500 and printing costs of US2,500)	10,000

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
3. Organization of informative workshops and survey to identify barriers for introducing of low-GWP alternatives for safe general use. (1 survey to be done electronically @ US1,000 and 4 informative workshops @US2,000 with US1,000 for stationery and reports)	10,000
4. Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies (1 sensitization workshop @ US5,000 including stationery and report compilation)	5,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	25,000
9. 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
10. Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (4meetings x US\$ 3,000)	12,000
11. Draft Preparation for the Normative Instruction that establishes HFC quotas and national standards for the RAC sector. (1 national Expert for US\$ 3,000)	3,000
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	August 2018	Dec 2018	10,000	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	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	15,000	Workshop reports	At least 5 sensitization meetings conducted
Prepare and submit ratification documents to Ministry of foreign Affairs to facilitate the ratification process.	NOU	Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Sep 2018	Apr 2019	-	Reports	Ratification documents submitted to Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report, Kigali Amendment and relevant information into local languages (Amharic).	NOU	RAC sector, Consumers	August 2018	Oct 2018	5000	Reports	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment and relevant information on HFC phase down translated into the local Tigrigna and Amharic languages

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process.	NOU	Govt Ministries, RAC and Customs Office	August 2018	Oct 2018	5000	Fact sheets on Kigali Amendment	Fact sheets on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	Oct 2018	Mar 2019	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	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	10000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Organization of informative workshops and a survey to identify barriers for introduction of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector	NOU	RAC, General Public	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	10000	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	Sep 2018	Apr 2019	5000	Meeting Reports	At least 1 consumer

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
							sensitization workshop 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 (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	Oct 2018	February 2019	10,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs	NOU	Customs Office	Sept 2018	October 2018	12,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Draft Preparation for the Normative Instruction that establishes HFC quotas and national standards for the RAC sector.	NOU	RAC Sector, Customs, Standard Bureau,	Oct 2018	May 2019	3,000	Progress reports, minutes of meetings	HFC quotas, National Standard

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Ethiopia 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 HFC phase-down in Georgia

Submitted by: UN Environment

1. Background

Georgia is implementing Stage I of HCFC phase out management plan (HPMP) and has achieved more than 10% reduction in 2015. Baseline HCFC consumption was 5.3 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 1.39 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016-2017, which showed that HFCs are mainly used ODS alternatives. Refrigeration, air conditioning, and heat-pump sector is the only consumer of ODSs and ODS alternatives in Georgia. Since there is not production of RAC equipment in Georgia, the consumption of ODS alternatives completely corresponds to the use of these substances in RAC service sector. According to data of the National Statistics Office of Georgia 370 registered private companies are engaged in service of RAC equipment. An average annual consumption of HFCs in the period 2012-2015 was 126 mt of R-134a and HFC mixtures (R-404A, R-407C, R-410A and R-507A).

The survey showed that the average GWP of HFCs used in Georgia is 1793, and that without implementation of effective, coordinated actions the emission of greenhouse gases from the Georgian RAC sector can grow in the future to 0.36 million tonnes CO₂ equivalent.

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 Georgia's HCFC baseline of 5.3 ODP tonnes, the maximum eligible funding for enabling activities for HFC phase-down in Georgia is US\$ 95,000.

2. Objectives (maximum half a page):

The main objective of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down in Georgia is to achieve a broad understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and its impacts to the country and to prepare the necessary instruments in support of ratification.

The project components would be implemented taking into consideration the need to reflect national context, priorities, and national policies, thorough series of consultations with the national stakeholders to facilitate the ratification process. They will also look in the needs of the RAC servicing sector, that would allow for successful and smooth HFC phase-down, start the train the trainer process for HFC alternative refrigerants and propose needed legislative changes to be made for successful implementation of the Kigali amendment, including introduction of licensing and quota system.

3. Proposed approach and activities

3.1. Components proposed for enabling activities and verifiable targets

Component 1:	Facilitating an early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare the necessary instruments in support of ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFC
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review and analysis of existing ozone legislation and climate policy to identify linkages and gaps and propose the necessary adjustments need to be made for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. 2. Analysis of the implications and benefits in Georgia of ratification of the Kigali Amendment, including comparative assessment of impacts to Georgia of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali Amendment. 3. Prepare recommendation report on the pros/cons of ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and the other documents, as required by the national legislative process. 4. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification. 5. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. 6. The public awareness raising campaign on the importance of HFC phase-down to achieve wider support for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
Outputs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Analysis report produced and updates in the existing legislation drafted 2. Report of the implications and benefits of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali amendment in the country 3. Recommendation on pros/cons of the Kigali amendment ratification 4. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment for different stakeholders (3 information sheets) 5. At least 3 stakeholders' consultation meetings throughout the preparation and ratification process 6. At least 5 public awareness products produced (TV and radio spots, newspaper articles, web-page content)
Outcome:	The ultimate outcome of this component is ratification of the KA. With this intervention The Ministry, as the focal point for the Montreal Protocol, will be able to prepare the necessary background information (analysis reports and draft legislative instruments) to guide the stakeholders, as well as high-level decision makers to an informed decision on an early ratification of the Kigali amendment.

Component 2:	Capacity-building & training on alternatives
Objective	To understand the training needs in the servicing sector that would allow for successful and smooth HFC phase-down
Target Group:	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, RAC association, Georgian Technical University and vocational schools that train RAC technicians
Description of activities	<p>25. Training needs assessment for the RAC servicing sector on new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market (this activity will include hiring a national consultant, revision of the existing curriculum and training materials, organizing roundtable discussions, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc.).</p> <p>26. Stakeholder consultation meetings and interviews with the technicians.</p> <p>27. Training on alternative refrigerants for three national RAC expert in an internationally recognized training center.</p>
Outputs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on training needs assessment in the RAC sector 2. At least 2 stakeholders' meetings, including the interviews with the technicians 3. Three (3) national RAC expert trained on alternative refrigerants in an internationally recognized training center.
Outcome:	The main outcome of this activity is a report on training needs assessment in the RAC sector, that will guide NOU in designing future trainings for RAC technicians. Training of three national RAC experts in an international training center will initiate capacity building activities in relation to handling of HFC alternatives, and would establish a foundation for future training of trainers' programs.

Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	Review and update a required regulatory package to set up import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives.
Target Group:	Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Customs Service, and HFC's importers.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Review of the existing ODS licensing/quota system, resulting in a proposal on how to introduce HFCs into the licensing system. 2. Development of legislative changes to include HFCs in the existing licensing/quota system of ODS's (adjustments in appropriate sub-law and introduction of penalty for illegal import/export of HFCs in Code of Administrative Offenses). 3. 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 HFCs/alternatives substances and HFC blends. 4. Organization of a workshop for stakeholders to discuss updates in the licensing system and reporting obligations (customs representatives and private sector representatives).
Outputs:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Report on review of the existing ODS licensing/quota system and a proposal on how to introduce HFCs 2. Legal documents with proposed changes drafted 3. National customs codes for HFCs and HFC blends developed 4. One (1) workshop organized
Outcome:	The main outcome of this component is to introduce HFCs into existing ODS licensing system and to assist the Customs in developing the national customs code. That will fulfill the requirements of Article 4B of the Montreal protocol regarding the HFCs, as well as ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of HFCs/alternatives substances and HFC blends, to facilitate Article 7 reporting requirements.

3.2. Budget

Activities	Budget in USD without PSC
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment	
1. Review and analysis of existing ozone legislation and climate policy (1 national consultant x 1 months x US\$ 3,000.00)	3,000
2. Analysis of the implications and benefits in Georgia of ratification of the Kigali Amendment and comparative assessment of impacts of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali Amendment. (2 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 3,000.00)	6,000
3. Preparation of recommendation report on the pros/cons of ratification of the Kigali Amendment and other documents (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 3,000.00)	3,000
4. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment (3 info sheets for 3 different stakeholders' groups)	4,500
5. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultations x US\$ 4,000.00)	12,000
6. A public campaign on ratification of Kigali amendment	7,500
Sub-total:	36,000
Component 2: Training needs assessment	
4. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 3,000.00)	6,000
5. Arranging the stakeholder consultations and interviews with the technicians (2 consultative meeting x US\$ 4,000.00)	8,000
6. Training on alternative refrigerants for three national RAC experts in an international training center (3 national RAC experts x US\$ 7,500 and 1 interpreter x US\$ 9,500)	32,000
Sub-total:	46,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
12. Review of the national licensing and quota system (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 3,000.00)	3,000
13. Development of legislative changes to include HFCs in the existing licensing/quota system of ODSs (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 3,000.00)	3,000
14. Development of national custom codes for HFCs (1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 3,000.00)	3,000
15. Organization of a workshop for stakeholders (1 workshop x US\$ 4,000.00)	4,000
Sub-total:	13,000
Total	95,000

4. Institutional arrangements

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 Georgia. As such, the implementation of these activities will be managed through the Regional Environmental Center for the Caucasus on behalf of the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources Protection (National Ozone Unit - NOU). 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 Kigali amendment include, but are not limited to, other relevant Departments within the Ministry, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Economy and Sustainable Development, Customs Service, The Georgian Association of Refrigerating, Cryogenic and Air-conditioning Engineers, The Georgian Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling Centre (GRRRC), Georgian Technical University, RAC training institutions, importers of HFC substances and equipment, servicing technicians and any other relevant stakeholders identified as critical to the project by the NOU.

5. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

6. 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. Review and analysis of existing ozone legislation and climate policy to identify linkages and gaps and propose the necessary adjustments need to be made for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU / national consultant	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions	August 2018	December 2018	3,000	Consultants' report with recommendation on legislative changes	Analysis report produced and updates in the existing legislation drafted (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).
2. Analysis of the implications and benefits in Georgia of ratification of the Kigali Amendment, including comparative assessment of impacts to Georgia of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU / national consultants	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, stakeholders, general public	August 2018	December 2018	6,000	Consultants' report with the implications and benefits of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali amendment in the country	Report of the implications and benefits of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali amendment in the country. Guidance provided for the stakeholders, as well as high-level decision makers to an informed decision on an early ratification of the Kigali amendment.
3. Prepare recommendation report on the pros/cons of ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and the other documents, as required by the national legislative process	NOU / national consultant	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs	January 2019	February 2019	3,000	Recommendation on pros/cons of the Kigali amendment ratification.	Relevant stakeholders are aware of the Kigali amendment requirements and advantages or disadvantages of an early ratification. Informed decision is taken.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
4. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment	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	March 2019	April 2019	4,500	Information sheets on the Kigali amendment for different stakeholders are produced (3 information sheets)	Different stakeholders' groups are aware of Kigali amendment implications on their work.
5. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.	NOU/ national consultants	Stakeholders	1 st meeting: September 2018 2 nd meeting: May 2019 3 rd meeting: October 2019	1 st meeting: September 2018 2 nd meeting: May 2019 3 rd meeting: October 2019	12,000	At least 3 stakeholders' consultation meetings throughout the preparation and ratification process are organized.	Relevant stakeholders are involved in a ratification process.
6. The public awareness campaign	NOU	General public and public concerned	May 2019	December 2019	7,500	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
Component 2: Training needs assessment							
1. Training needs assessment for the RAC servicing sector on new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market	NOU / RAC experts	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, The Georgian Association of	September 2018	January 2019	6,000	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

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
		Refrigerating, Cryogenic and Air-conditioning Engineers, The Georgian Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling Centre (GRRRC), Georgian Technical University, RAC training institutions					the servicing side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc.
2. Stakeholder consultation meetings and interviews with the technicians	NOU / RAC experts /	Private companies and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs, The Georgian Association of Refrigerating, Cryogenic and Air-conditioning Engineers, The Georgian Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling Centre (GRRRC), Georgian Technical University, RAC training institutions	1 st meeting: September 2018 2 nd meeting: December 2019	1 st meeting: September 2018 2 nd meeting: December 2019	8,000	2 consultative meetings organized – reports from the meeting	Information and data collection for the report is facilitated and training needs are widely discussed
3. Training on alternative refrigerants for three (3) national RAC expert in an international training centre	NOU/ training institute abroad	Selected national RAC experts	March 2019	June 2019	32,000	Selected RAC experts attended the training course on alternative refrigerants and	National refrigeration experts will gain experience on proper handling of alternative refrigerants, and will serve as the first trainers

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
						received certificates.	in a future train the trainers program.
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	August 2018	December 2018	3,000	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
2. Development of legislative changes to include HFCs in the existing licensing/quota system of ODSs	NOU customs expert /	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment	January 2019	June 2019	3,000	Legislation adopted and published.	HFC are included in the licensing and quota system.
3. Development of national custom codes for HFCs	NOU customs expert /	National Customs Service and importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment	January 2019	June 2019	3,000	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.
4. Organization of a workshop for stakeholders	NOU	Importers/exporters of HFCs / Customs	1 st meeting: September 2019	1 st meeting: September 2019	4,000	One workshop organized	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

March, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Guinea Bissau

Local Executing Authority: Ministry of
Environment and Sustainable Development



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Guinea Bissau

Background

The Government of Guinea Bissau 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 77th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 2.83 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 2.31 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFC-134a and R-410A, R-407C, R-404A, 507A and R422 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 17.26 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 Guinea Bissau 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 Guinea Bissau 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 Department 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 Ministry of Commerce, General Directorate of Customs, National Statistics Office, Centres of Excellence, Association of Engineers and Refrigeration Technicians, Importers, ODS Alternative users, and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotels 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	<p>60. 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>61. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>62. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>63. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>64. 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>65. 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>hhh) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>iii) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>jjj) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>kkk) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>lll) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>mmm) 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>28. 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>29. 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>y) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>z) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Revising existing National Ozone Depleting Substances Legislation and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). - 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	<p>s) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>t) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	47,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
3. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	3,000
4. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process (2 national consultants x 4 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	12,000
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.)	3,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	24,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	24,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	24,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 4 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	18,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

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	August 2018	April 2019	9,000	Report analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Conduct Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stakeholders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	December 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	September 2019	3,000	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	August 2018	September 2019	12,000	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	August 2018	December 2018	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries,	May 2019	June 2020	3,000	Final package on ratification of the	Final package of ratification of the

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
		Customs Office				Kigali amendment	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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	August 2018	December 2019	20,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	December 2018	April 2019	4,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	October 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	Customs Office	August 2018	July 2019	18,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Guinea Bissau 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 Guyana (As per Executive Committee decision 79/46)

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of the Government of Guyana, 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, Guyana is eligible for US\$ 95,000 (without PSC).

2. Country ODS Policy and Legislative Framework

The Cooperative Republic of Guyana acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on August 12, 1993 and subsequently ratified the London Amendment, Copenhagen Amendment and Montreal Amendment on July 23, 1999. On June 3, 2008 Guyana ratified Beijing Amendment.

Guyana was identified as a low volume consumer (LVC) and as an Article 5 country. With the assistance of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) through its implementing agency – the United Nations Environment Programme and the Regional Office for Latin America and the Caribbean (UNEP/ROLAC), the approved Country Programme was formulated.

This provided the basis for the designated focal point for the Montreal Protocol – the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydrometeorological Service (HYMS) – to establish the National Ozone Action Unit (NOAU).

Guyana has been able to maintain compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol, with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and funding through the Multi-Lateral Fund (MLF), the country has achieved the phasing out of the Chloroflourocarbons (CFCs) in 2008, 2 years in advance of the Protocol's phase-out date of January 2010.

The Ministry of Agriculture is the national body responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Guyana. The Government of Guyana (GoG) passed the Trade (Restriction on import of ozone depleting substances) Order 2007 which, inter alia, controlled the import and export of all ozone-depleting substances (ODS). The regulation was amended in 2010 through the Trade Order No. 6 of 2010 to include HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment in the licensing system. The regulation stipulates that all importers of ODS and ODS equipment must obtain import permits. These two trade orders established a legal framework for supporting the monitoring and control of trade of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment in Guyana. The National Ozone Action Unit (NOAU) issues quotas based on consumption levels set under the Montreal Protocol.

The focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Guyana, the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydrometeorological Service (HYMS) through the National Ozone Action Unit has expressed its intention towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment of Montreal Protocol, as soon as possible.

3. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

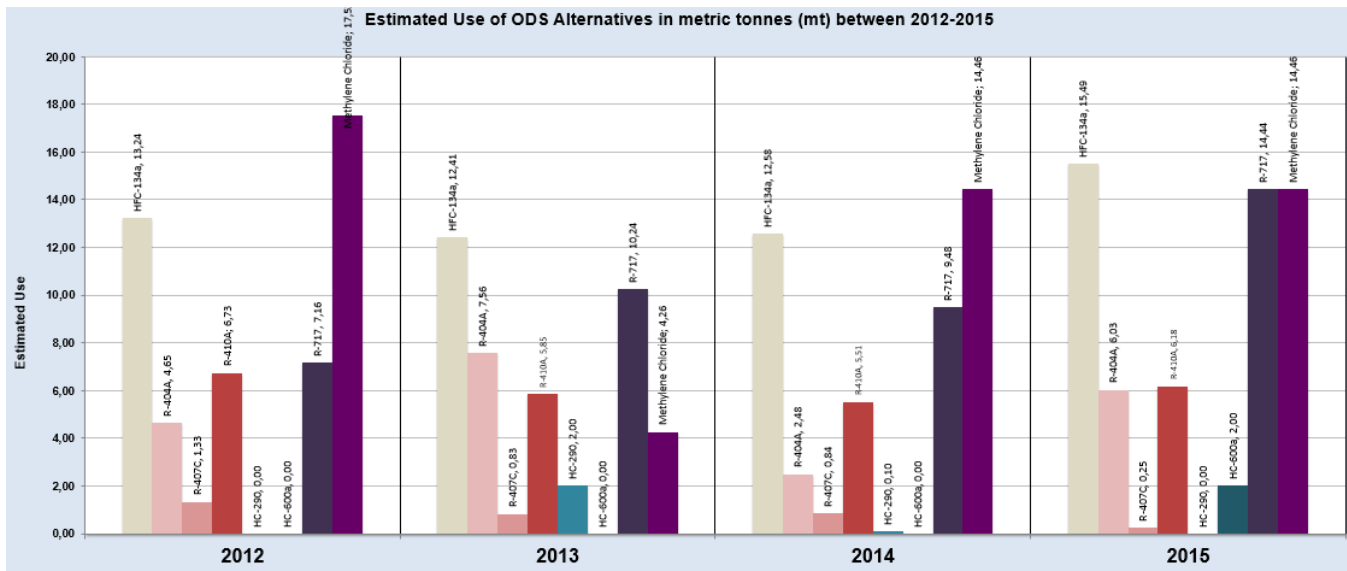
The HPMP for Guyana was approved in May 2011 at the 63rd Meeting of Executive Committee, in the same ExCom was approved Stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the period 2011 to 2015, at the amount of US \$66,000 (excluding agency support costs), The HPMP Stage I committed Guyana to achieve a 10% reduction in 2015 and focused largely on activities for the servicing sector using HCFC-22.

At the 75th ExCom was approved Stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for the period 2016 to 2030, at the amount of US \$684,000 (excluding agency support costs). The commitment of the Government of Guyana was to accelerate the reduction in HCFC consumption, to achieve a reduction of 35 per cent of the baseline in 2020 and 97.5 per cent of the baseline in 2025, with a service tail of 2.5 per cent per annum until 2030.

The Government is currently closing implementation of Phase VI and commencing implementation of Phase VII of the Institutional Strengthening Project.

Guyana conducted its ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which revealed the following levels of consumption of ODS alternatives between 2012 and 2015 (a total of 25.95 MT, 26.65 MT, 21.41 MT and 27.95 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, Guyana 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 development of national strategies and other related activities for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

4. 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 Guyana.

The NOAU/HYMS is responsible for coordinating, implementation and monitoring all activities towards the smooth phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) in Guyana.

The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), and regional and national experts/consultants will also provide support to the NOU in project implementation.

There has been continuous training of refrigeration and Air Condition technicians over the last 5 years as well as the enforcement arm of the Customs and Trade Administration to ensure that Guyana maintains its obligations to the Protocol.

5. 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"> • A cost benefit analysis of the impacts to Guyana of an early, late and no ratification of the KA; • Regulatory Impact Assessment, i.e. an analysis of existing national policy/legislation (including ODS, climate, energy, occupational) to make adjustments to support implementation of the KA. • Preparation of a policy paper on the ratification of the KA, to instruct the Government of Guyana, namely the Ministry of Agriculture 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. • Preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA. • Stakeholder consultations held.
Outcome	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 NOAU. With this intervention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Hydrometeorological Service, 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 to support early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
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:	NOAU, 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 current HPMP and other trainings 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. • Updating data and information on 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 or exchange visit for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down to meet 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, including:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National, regional and international opportunities for training; Training and certification of the RAC informal sector; Implementation of a licensing system for the RAC technicians, including institutional framework and enforcement. <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 of ODS imports
Objective:	To strengthen the existing regulatory import/export licensing system to include HFCs and HFC alternatives
Target Group:	NOAU, Guyana Revenue Authority, Customs and Trade Administration, customs brokers, ODSs alternative importers, Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Tourism, Industry & Commerce.
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 Customs and Trade Administration in the development of interim measures to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual controlled HFCs and mixtures before the development of corresponding HS codes by the WCO. Provide technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting.
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. Two training workshops held on HFC data collection and reporting.
Outcome	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 promote the change of 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 education and public awareness 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"> A KAP Report, including Strategy, identifying the Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the RSS regarding Low GWP, natural refrigerants. National education and public awareness strategy which addresses to gaps in knowledge, attitude and practice Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages promote the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Attitude of persons in the RAC servicing sector and general public towards low GWP and natural refrigerants improves. 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	23,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	26,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	28,000
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	18,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

Table 2: Proposed Budget Breakdown

Activities	Item	US\$
<u>Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment</u>	A cost benefit analysis of the impacts to Guyana of an early, late and no ratification of the KA; a Regulatory Impact Assessment, i.e. an analysis of existing national policy/legislation (including ODS, climate, energy, occupational) to make adjustments to support implementation of the KA (<i>Consultant services</i>)	12,000
	Conduct up to 3 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (<i>Consultant Services; service contracts</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 incl. printing services etc.</i>)	5,000
Subtotal 1		23,000
<u>Component 2: Capacity Building & training for alternatives</u>	Undertake an assessment of HPMP and other trainings needs for the servicing sector (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	Updating data and information on 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 services and service contracts</i>)	4,000
	Training or exchange visit for NOAU in implementing the HFC phase-down (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	4,000
Subtotal 2		26,000
<u>Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting</u>	National consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	6,000
	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 services and service contracts</i>)	10,000
	Technical assistance to Customs and Trade Administration in the development of interim measures to control HFC imports/exports (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
	Conduct 2 training sessions on HFC data collection and reporting (one for NOAU and one for Customs and Trade Administration and customs brokers) (<i>Consultant services and service contracts</i>)	6,000
Subtotal 3		28,000

Activities	Item	US\$
Component 4: Development of National Strategies	Undertake KAP study (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	6,000
	Development of a National education and public awareness strategy to change the mindset in the RSS (<i>Consultant services and service contracts</i>)	6,000
	Development of a National Strategy and Action Plan on a Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternative (<i>Consultant services and service contracts</i>)	6,000
Subtotal 4		18,000
Total (without agency support cost)		95,000

7. Enabling activities milestones and time plan

Activities	2018						2019											
	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment																		
Signature of the SSFA between UN Environment and the Government.																		
Contracting Consultants /Facilitators																		
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA																		
Stakeholder consultations																		
Awareness raising																		
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives																		
Contracting Consultants/Facilitators																		
Assessment of Training needs																		
Mapping exercise: HFC refrigerants available on local market, alternatives and uptake																		
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives in the RAC Servicing Sector																		
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA																		
Technicians Training Seminar: Management of alternatives																		
NOAU Training: implementing the HFC phase-down																		
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting																		
Contracting Consultants/Facilitators																		
Review of the existing ODS LQS																		
Consultations: revision of ODS LQS																		
Technical assistance to Customs: interim measures to control HFC imports/exports																		
Training: HFC data collection and reporting																		
Component 4: Development of National Strategies																		
KAP Study and Strategy																		
National Strategy: to change the mindset in the RSS																		
National Strategy and Action Plan: Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives																		

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 the ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Signature of the SSFA	NOAU	N/A	Aug 2018	Aug 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Contracting Consultant /Facilitator	NOAU	N/A	Sep 2018	Oct 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA	NOAU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies, companies, importers, servicing technicians	Nov 2018	Dec 2018	12,000	Report (Cost benefit analysis, Regulatory Impact assessment and legislative changes)	Analysis documents prepared and submitted to the Ministry and Cabinet
Stakeholder consultations (3 meetings)	NOAU	High-level decision makers, Gov't agencies, companies, importers, servicing technicians	Nov 2018	Jan 2019	6,000	Reports from the meetings	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Awareness raising: Production of information sheets on the KA	NOAU	Private and public sector, high level decision-makers	Sep 2018	Sep 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	NOAU	N/A	Sep 2018	Oct 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Assessment of Training needs	NOAU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions	Oct 2018	Mar 2019	5,000	RAC sector training Needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Data update on HFCs available on local market, alternatives and uptake	NOAU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions, HFCs/ alternative and equipment/products importers	Oct 2018	Apr 2019	5,000	Report on market availability of HFCs and alternatives	Clear picture of HFCs 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
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives in the RSS	NOAU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions, HFCs/ alternative and equipment/products importers	Jan 2019	Apr 2019	4,000	Seminar delivered; Report	Actions necessary to facilitate Guyana's transition away from HFCs
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA	NOAU	Ministry of Agriculture, RAC association, HFCs/ alternative and equipment/products importers	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	4,000	Symposium Report	Clear stakeholders roles and responsibilities post KA ratification
Technicians Training Seminar: Management of alternatives	NOAU	Technicians, RAC association, vocational institutions	Jan 2019	Apr 2019	4,000	Training seminar Report	Understanding of Life cycle management of alternatives
NOAU Training: implementing the HFC phase-down	NOAU	Ministry of Agriculture, NOAU	Mar 2019	Apr 2019	4,000	Training Workshop Report	NOAU enabled to implement the HFC phase down
COMPONENT 3: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Contracting Consultant/Facilitator	NOAU	N/A	Sep 2018	Sep 2018	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
National Consultations: revision of ODS LQS	NOAU	Customs Dept. Customs brokers, ODSs alternative importers, Ministry of Tourism, Industry & Commerce	Oct 2018	May 2019	6,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed
Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS	NOAU	Customs Dept. Customs brokers, ODSs alternative importers, Ministry of Tourism, Industry & Commerce	Oct 2018	May 2019	10,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed; recommendations identified
Technical assistance to Customs Department: interim measures to control HFC imports/exports before HS codes are developed by WCO	NOAU	Customs Dept., ODSs alternative importers, Ministry of Tourism,	Nov 2018	Jun 2019	6,000	List of administrative/legal options	Interim legal instrument to control HFC imports/exports

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
		Industry & Commerce					
Training: HFC data collection and reporting (2 workshops)	NOAU	NOAU, Customs and Trade Administration and customs brokers	Nov 2018	Jan 2019	6,000	Training workshop report	Strengthened capacity for HFC data collection and reporting
COMPONENT 4: Development of National Strategies							
KAP Study	NOAU	RAC servicing sector/end-users, vocational institutions; HFC/alternative, equipment importers, general public	Nov 2018	Sep 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	NOAU	RAC servicing sector/end-users, vocational institutions; HFC/alternative, equipment importers	Dec 2018	May 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	NOAU	RAC servicing sector/end-users, vocational institutions; HFC/alternative, equipment importers, general public	Dec 2018	May 2019	6,000	Strategy and Action Plan	Strategy and Action plan to transition into low GWP, EE alternatives

9. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Guyana 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 Honduras As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of Honduras, 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 Honduras is US\$ 150,000.

2. Country ODS policy and Compliance Status

The Republic of Honduras ratified the Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 14 October 1993, London and Copenhagen Amendments on 24 January 2002; and Montreal and Beijing Amendments on 14 September 2007. The Parliament has recently approved the law of ratification for the Kigali Amendment, while its promulgation and deposit of the instrument in UN to complete the ratification process is pending.

Honduras is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. Furthermore, the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Mines of Honduras has initiated the coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Honduras in order to ratify the Kigali Amendment of Montreal Protocol. The Government of Honduras intention is to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible.

Honduras has successfully fulfilled the implementation of Montreal Protocol. The regulatory framework has been strengthened for effective control of HCFCs, import licensing and quota systems are operational and will allow the phase out of HCFC consumption in line with the phase-out schedule of Montreal Protocol. The ODS legislation amended by the Government requires, among other things, the mandatory certification of all refrigeration and air conditioning technicians, the obligation to hire only certified technicians and prohibits selling refrigerants to non-certified technicians.

3. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Honduras was approved in April 2011 at the 63rd 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.

Honduras is successfully executing the Stage I of HPMP and the Institutional Strengthening Project (phase VIII). Country successfully achieved more than 10% of HCFCs reduction in 2015 (11,19 ODP). The country baseline was 19,9 ODP tonnes and 13.44 ODP tonnes are reported as consumption in 2016. Currently, the third tranche of Honduras 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 HPMP has been developed and is being executed with the active participation of main country stakeholders, approach that is kept in the current proposal.

With respect to the foam sector, 7.0 metric tonnes (0.8 ODP tonnes) of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-mixed polyol systems were used by six small foam enterprises in 2010.

The country has also successfully concluded an ODS alternatives survey in 2017, which showed that almost 300 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.

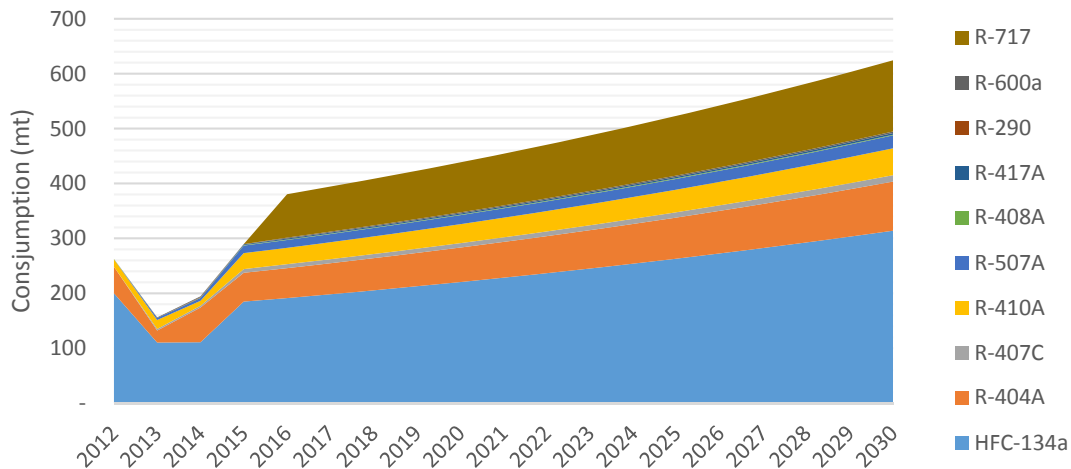
Table 1: Estimated consumption by ODS alternative in Honduras

Alternatives	Metric tones			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
HFCs				
HFC-134a	200.1	110.2	110.85	184.74
HFC-152a			1.43	
HFC-227ea/HFC-365mfc				0.16
HFC-125			0.3	0.25
HFC blends				
R-404A	48.35	21.87	63.22	52.6
R-407C		2.9	3.1	6.8
R-410A	13.5	16.4	9.1	28.9
R-507A		3.5	5.4	13.8
R-407A	0.21	0.27		
Other alternatives				
R-417A				1.68
R-408A (HFC/HCFC blend)	0.43		0.6	0.82
R-290			0.64	0.145
R-600a		1.3	1.6	

SOURCE: ODS alternatives survey in Honduras, Ozone Technical Unit of Honduras (UTOH)

As shown in the table above, among the main refrigerants used is HFC-134a, which is mainly used in domestic refrigeration and mobile air conditioning service. The R-404A is used in commercial refrigerators and air-conditioning chillers and R-410A is exclusively used for service of air conditioning units.

Graphic 1: Total consumption of ODS alternatives in Honduras (in metric tons). Real data 2012-2015 / forecast 2016-2030



SOURCE: ODS alternatives survey in Honduras, Ozone Technical Unit of Honduras (UTOH)

Because of the expected increasing in the 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 quota system, as well as capacity building and other technical assistance activities for adopting HFCs alternatives.

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 Honduras is such that Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment and Mines of Honduras execute management of ozone depleting substance projects, through the Ozone Technical Unit (UTOH). The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme staff members, regional and national experts / consultants will provide support to the Ozone Technical Unit in this project implementation.

Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on Kigali amendment ratification process through Ministries of Natural Resources, Environment and Mines of Honduras, Foreign Affairs, Industry and Commerce. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC technicians, Universities, and RAC training centers, which are the institutions that have traditionally provided training in the refrigeration sector, and with the National Customs Service for assisting in development of HFCs quota system.

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 and high energy efficiency. Furthermore, training of technicians, as well as, update standards for the handling of flammable alternatives, and awareness raising on expected changes in service sector/end-users are key elements to assure a smooth transition to adopt climate friendly alternatives by the country.

5. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	Development and enforcement of national laws and regulations to allow ratification of the Kigali Amendment and implementation of its corresponding principles.
Target Group:	High level authorities of the Executive Power, competent governmental institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carry out the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters • Draft a new regulation to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP, zero ODP, and high energy efficiency alternative technology. • Revise the ODSs licensing system for the inclusion of HFCs quotas. • Review and update national safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants. • Draft specific regulations to handle a) NH3, b) CO2, c) HFO, d) Hydrocarbons, and, e) Blends. • Open Customs' Codes (up to twelve digits) for main ODSs alternative substances imported in the country. • Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations issued. • Training of Customs trainers on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blends). • 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"> • Kigali Amendment Ratification Law and HFCs phase-down Decree enacted • HFCs' quotas included in the ODSs licensing system. • Report containing a summary of current status, a gap analysis and the desirable scenario with a fully integrated regulation to manage flammable refrigerants in the country ambient conditions.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Overcome legal barriers for adopting alternatives with risks of toxicity, corrosion, or flammability through technical standards. • Customs Codes revised to identify ODSs alternative substances. • At least 1,000 units of outreach materials on new standards and regulation printed and distributed to country stakeholders. • At least 10 Customs and Enforcement Officers (trainers) trained to control the import and export of HFCs (pure and blends) • 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.
Outcome	The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the subsequent adaptation of the regulatory framework for its implementation. Whereas the advances in the approval of the ratification law and this intervention, Honduras competent authorities and main private stakeholders will be well prepared for the Kigali amendment early implementation and the revision of the ODSs laws by the Parliament/President.

Proposed Component 2:	Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning, the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing, MAC and refrigerated transport
Objective:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the national capabilities and gaps that exist for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment of the servicing sector, end-users, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders. • Develop a consultative process for addressing the problem of inefficient MAC and refrigerated transport sector, which is an endemic problem in Honduras due to the transboundary transit of second-hand units coming from other countries. • Identify the existing barriers (technical, economic and political) for the adoption of alternative to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning and polyurethane foam sectors.
Target Group:	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, polyurethane foam manufacturing companies, end users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the RAC, polyurethane foam, firefighting sector, MAC and refrigerated transport. • 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. • Carry out technical workshops targeting at: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ staff of Ministry of Environment - including the UTOH - and their counterparts in the public and private sectors on HFCs regulations and controls and main responsibilities coming from the Kigali Amendment. ○ RAC trainers focused on the safe handling of refrigerants and available alternative technologies with zero/low PCA, zero ODP and high energy efficiency (CO₂, hydrocarbons, NH₃ and HFOs). ○ Different sector and sub-sectors, for instance: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i) Refrigeration and air conditioning service technicians ii) Industry (Refrigerators, milk chambers, industry food),

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> iii) End users (shopping malls, hotels, supermarkets), iv) Mobile Air Conditioning and refrigerated transport; v) Polyurethane foam (distributors and manufacturers), vi) Firefighting sector <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the available alternatives (zero/low GWP, zero ODP and high energy efficiency) and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one • Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology in the main sectors to facilitate consultations by country stakeholders. • Carry out outreach workshops and distribute publications to present results and findings to stakeholders.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on national capabilities, training needs and existing gaps for the adoption of HFC alternatives in the HFC consuming sectors. • 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 transport. • An analysis report on zero/low GWP available alternatives for the RAC, PU foams, firefighting sector, MAC and refrigerated transport. • At least 2000 units of technical publications distributed among main stakeholders. • At least 100 relevant stakeholders attended the workshops on alternative technology
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Main actors from government and HFC consuming sectors (RAC, PU foams, firefighting) are prepared for the challenges given by the new context associated with the Kigali Amendment. • Knowledge and experiences are acquired for using and management HFC alternatives.

Proposed Component 3:	Develop a comprehensive modelling tool for forecasting HFC consumption and compliance scenarios under the Kigali Amendment
Objective:	Planning policy actions to meet HCFCs phaseout targets while country envisages the HFCs phase-down strategy.
Target Group:	High level authorities of the Executive Power, competent governmental institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Carry out the preparatory work for developing an HFC Outlook: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Signing the agreement with the European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE) • Develop questionnaires, collecting basic background data from countries reports, discussions between UTOH and EPEE • Carry out meetings to define inputs/expected outputs and forecast scenarios. b) Detailed Data collection and drafting model: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Data collection by countries and analysis by the experts • Building the market models and tuning to historic data • Working meetings to discuss the final stage of modelling and validation. c) Review, Validate and Finalize modeling: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and validate data by country and experts • Adjust the HFC Outlook model • Final presentation, handover and training on the use of the model. d) Dissemination of results and further measures:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduction of HFCs scenarios and potential policy measures to Honduras high level authorities. • Consultation rounds with main country stakeholders on policy measure to meet Kigali amendment goals.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Agreement on required model outputs, on required data inputs and type of forecast scenarios b) Draft HFC Outlook model c) Forecasts for HCFCs and ODS alternatives' consumption. d) Country analysis to achieve the HFCs phase-down through a cost/effective approach
Outcome	A tool that can be used to model future country ODS alternatives consumption scenarios and develop national policy measures as result of the HCFC/HFC phase-out, considering economic growth and other relevant parameters.

6. Budget

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	45,000
Component 2: Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning, polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing, MAC and refrigerated transport.	80,000
Component 3: Develop a comprehensive modelling tool for forecasting HFC consumption and compliance scenarios under the Kigali Amendment	25,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Table 2. Budget per item

Activities	Item	US \$
<u>Component 1:</u> Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Carry out the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters once the Parliament approves the Amendment. (♦)	0
	Draft a new regulation to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP, zero ODP, and high energy efficiency alternative technology. (♦)	0
	Review the licensing system procedures for the inclusion of HFCs quotas.	4,000
	Review national and international safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants.	8,000
	Design regulations for handling alternative technology: NH3, CO2, HFOs, Hydrocarbons, and, Mixtures.	10,000
	Open Customs' Codes (up to 12 digits) for main zero/low GWP alternative substances imported in the country. (♦)	0
	Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations.	9,000
	Training of Customs trainers on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blends).	10,000
	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.	4,000
Subtotal 1		45,000
<u>Component 2:</u> Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning, the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing, MAC and refrigerated transport.	Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning, polyurethane foam, firefighting sector, MAC and refrigerated transport.	10,000
	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.	5,000
	Technical workshops targeting at different sectors and stakeholders (government, refrigeration, air conditioning, PU foam, firefighting sector, MAC/Refrigerated Transport).	15,000
	Identify the available alternatives (zero/low GWP, zero ODP and high energy efficiency) and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one.	30,000
	Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology application to facilitate consultations by country stakeholders.	15,000
	Outreach results and findings among stakeholders through sectorial targeted publications and workshops	5,000
	Subtotal 2	
<u>Component 3:</u> Develop a comprehensive modelling tool for forecasting HFC consumption and compliance scenarios under the Kigali Amendment	Carry out the preparatory work for developing an "HFC Outlook": signing the agreement with EPEE; develop questionnaires, collecting basic background data from countries reports, discussions between UTOH and EPEE; and, carry out meetings to define inputs/expected outputs and forecast scenarios.	4,000
	Detailed data collection and drafting the "HFC Outlook model": data collection by countries and analysis by the experts; building the market models and tuning to historic data; and, working meetings to discuss the final stage of modelling and validation.	17,000

Activities	Item	US \$
	Review, validate and finalize modeling: review and validate data by country and experts; adjust the HFC Outlook model; final presentation, handover and training on the use of the model	4,000
	Dissemination of results and further introduction of HFCs scenarios and potential policy measures to Honduras high level authorities; and, consultation rounds with main country stakeholders on policy measure to meet Kigali amendment goals. (♦)	0
Subtotal 3		25,000
Total (US \$)		150,000

(♦) Government's in-kind contribution

7. Enabling activities milestones and time plan

Activities	2018				2019												2020	
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment																		
Signature of the SSFA between UN Environment and the Government.																		
Carry out the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters once the Parliament approves the Amendment.																		
Draft a new regulation to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP, zero ODP, and high energy efficiency alternative technology.																		
Revise the ODSs licensing system for the inclusion of HFCs quotas.																		
Review and update national safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants.																		
Draft specific regulations to handle a) NH3, b) CO2, c) HFO, d) Hydrocarbons, and, e) Blends.																		
Open Customs' Codes (up to ten digits) for main zero/low GWP alternative substances imported in the country.																		
Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations issued.																		
Training of Customs/Enforcement Officers (trainers) on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blends).																		
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.																		
Component 2: Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning, the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing, MAC and refrigerated transport																		
Carry out the relevant procedures for hiring Consultants for providing technical support to the training and capacity building of RAC sector																		
Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning, polyurethane foam, firefighting sector, MAC and refrigerated transport.																		
Conducting consultations with stakeholders and government agencies in order to revise the rules, criteria																		

Activities	2018				2019												2020	
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
and procedures to import second-hand units of refrigerated transport and MAC.																		
Technical workshops targeting at different sectors and stakeholders (government, refrigeration, air conditioning, PU foam, firefighting sector, MAC/Refrigerated Transport).																		
Identify the available alternatives (zero/low GWP, zero ODP and high energy efficiency) and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one.																		
Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology application to facilitate consultations by country stakeholders.																		
Outreach results and findings among stakeholders through sectorial targeted publications and workshops.																		
Component 3: Develop a comprehensive modelling tool for forecasting the HFC consumption and compliance scenarios under the Kigali Amendment																		
Carry out the preparatory work for developing an “HFC Outlook”: signing the agreement with EPEE; develop questionnaires, collecting basic background data from countries reports, discussions between UTOH and EPEE; and, carry out meetings to define inputs/expected outputs and forecast scenarios.																		
Detailed data collection and drafting the “HFC Outlook model”: data collection by countries and analysis by the experts; building the market models and tuning to historic data; and, working meetings to discuss the final stage of modelling and validation.																		
Review, validate and finalize modeling: review and validate data by country and experts; adjust the HFC Outlook model; final presentation, handover and training on the use of the model																		
Dissemination of results and further introduction of HFCs scenarios and potential policy measures to Honduras high level authorities; and, consultation rounds with main country stakeholders on policy measure to meet Kigali amendment goals.																		

8. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Carry out the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters once the Parliament approves the Amendment. (★)	UTOH	High level authorities of the Executive Power, relevant government institutions	September 2018	February 2020	0	Deposit of the ratification instrument	Country ratified the Kigali Amendment.
Draft a new regulation to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP, zero ODP, and high energy efficiency alternative technology. (★)	UTOH	High level authorities of the Executive Power, relevant government institutions, refrigeration service sector and end-users.	March 2019	June 2019	0	Draft Decree	HFCs phase-down Draft Decree submitted to the Presidency of the Republic for its promulgation.
Revise the ODSs licensing system for the inclusion of HFCs quotas.	UTOH	Relevant government institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), refrigeration service sector and end-users.	March 2019	June 2019	4,000	Report	HFCs' quotas included in the ODSs licensing system.
Review and update national safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants.	UTOH	Relevant government institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), refrigeration service sector and end-users, National Certification Body of Honduras, RAC Training Centers.	March 2019	June 2019	8,000	Report	A summary of current state, a gap analysis and the desired state with a fully integrated regulation to manage flammable refrigerants in the country ambient conditions.
Draft specific regulations to handle a) NH3, b) CO2, c) HFO, d) Hydrocarbons, and, e) Blends	UTOH	Competent governmental institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.	March 2019	June 2019	10,000	Standards	Legal barriers overcome for adopting alternatives with risks of toxicity, corrosion, or flammability through technical standards

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Open Customs' Codes (up to ten digits) for main ODSs alternative substances imported in the country. (★)	UTOH	Relevant government institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA)	March 2019	June 2019	0	Draft Custom's Code	ODSs alternative substances precisely identified in the Customs Code.
Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations issued.	UTOH	Competent, governmental institutions, end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.	July 2019	August 2019	9,000	Publication	At least 1,000 units of outreach materials on new standards and regulation printed and distributed to country stakeholders.
Training of Customs/Enforcement Officers (trainers) on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blends).	UTOH, DARA	Competent governmental institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DNA)	September 2019	February 2020	10,000	Training workshop report	At least 10 Customs trainers trained to the import/ export controls of HFCs (pure and blended)
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.	UTOH	Government officers	November 2018	December 2018	4,000	Training workshop report	NOU skilled to implement the HFC phase down and article 7 data reporting
Component 2: Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning, the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing, MAC and refrigerated transport							
Carry out the relevant procedures for hiring Consultants for providing technical support to the training and capacity building of RAC sector	UTOH and UN Environment	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, polyurethane foam manufacturing companies, end users, HFCs/alternative substances importers, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders.	September 2018	October 2018	0	Contract Signed	Consultant recruited
Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the refrigeration, air	UTOH and Consultant	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, polyurethane foam	November 2018	February 2019	10,000	Report on national capabilities,	Technical barriers and gaps identified.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
conditioning, polyurethane foam, firefighting sector, MAC and refrigerated transport.		manufacturing companies, end users, HFCs/alternative substances importers, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders.				training needs and existing gaps.	
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.	UTOH and Consultant	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, polyurethane foam manufacturing companies, end users, HFCs/alternative substances importers, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders.	March 2019	May 2019	5,000	Report of consultation rounds	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.
Technical workshops targeting at different sectors and stakeholders (government, refrigeration, air conditioning, PU foam, firefighting sector, MAC/Refrigerated Transport).	UTOH, Universities, RAC training centers	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, polyurethane foam manufacturing companies, end users, HFCs/alternative substances importers, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders.	November 2018	September 2019	15,000	Reports of workshops.	Stakeholders enabled in the selection of HFCs alternatives with zero/low-GWP and high energy efficiency.
Identify the available alternatives (zero/low GWP, zero ODP and high energy efficiency) and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one.	UTOH, Universities, RAC training centers	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, PUR foam manufacturing companies, end users, HFCs/alternative substances importers, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders.	January 2019	October 2019	30,000	Report on alternative technology available in the country market	An analysis report on zero/low GWP available alternatives for the RAC sector.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology application to facilitate consultations by country stakeholders.	UTOH	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, PUR foam manufacturing companies, end users, HFCs/alternative substances importers, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholders.	September 2019	December 2019	15,000	Reports prepared.	Stakeholder knowledge, on the technical implication of the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, updated
Outreach results and findings among stakeholders through sectorial targeted publications and workshops.	UTOH	Universities, RAC training centers, RAC service technicians, PUR foam manufacturing companies, end- users, HFCs/alternative substances importers, MAC/refrigerated transport, and other main stakeholdes.	January 2020	February 2020	5,000	Publications distributed	Stakeholders are aware of project conclusions.
Component 3: Develop a comprehensive modelling tool for forecasting the HFC consumption and compliance scenarios under the Kigali Amendment							
Carry out the preparatory work for developing an “HFC Outlook”: signing the agreement with EPEE; develop questionnaires, collecting basic background data from countries reports, discussions between UTOH and EPEE; and, carry out meetings to define inputs/expected outputs and forecast scenarios.	UTOH, UN Environment, and model developers	High level authorities of the Executive Power, competent governmental institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.	September 2018	October 2018	4,000	Agreement signed Report	Agreement on required model outputs, on required data inputs and type of forecast scenarios
Detailed data collection and drafting the “HFC Outlook model”: data collection by countries and analysis by the experts; building the market models and tuning to historic	UTOH, UN Environment, and model developers	High level authorities of the Executive Power, competent governmental institutions, Honduran	November 2018	December 2018	17,000	Report	Draft HFC Outlook model

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
data; and, working meetings to discuss the final stage of modelling and validation.		Customs Authority (DARA), end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.					
Review, validate and finalize modeling: review and validate data by country and experts; adjust the HFC Outlook model; final presentation, handover and training on the use of the model	UTOH, UN Environment, and model developers	High level authorities of the Executive Power, competent governmental institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.	January 2019	February 2019	4,000	HFC Outlook model	Forecasting HCFCs and ODS alternatives' consumption.
Dissemination of results and further introduction of HFCs scenarios and potential policy measures to Honduras high level authorities; and, consultation rounds with main country stakeholders on policy measure to meet Kigali amendment goals. (♦)	UTOH, UN Environment, and model developers	High level authorities of the Executive Power, competent governmental institutions, Honduran Customs Authority (DARA), end-users, service technicians of the RAC sector, and polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing.	March 2019	June 2019	0	Meetings' reports	Country analysis to achieve the HFCs phase-down through a cost/effective approach

(♦) In kind contribution of the Government

9. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Honduras 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

April 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **Iraq**

Local Executing Authority:

National Ozone Unit

Ministry of Health and Environment



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Iraq

Background

Iraq is located in the Middle East and it has borders with the Islamic Republic of Iran, Jordan, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, the Syrian Arab Republic and Turkey. The country covers a land area of 438,317 square kilometers water area of 924 square kilometers with land Border countries (Iran 1300 km, Jordan 178 km, Kuwait 195 km, Saudi Arabia 812 km, Syria 600 km and Turkey 377 km). Iraq's population was estimated at 36,9 million in (2015). Iraq contains of 18 governorates and 1 region*; Baghdad, Al-Anbar, Al-Basrah, Al-Muthanna, Al-Qadisiyah, Al-Najaf, Salah Al-Deen, Maysan, Diala, Babil, Kerbela, Wasit, Nineveh, Kirkuk , Thi-Qar. *Kurdistan Region: Duhok, Sulaimaniya, Arbil.

The weather in Iraq is mostly desert; mild to cool winters with dry, hot, cloudless summers; northern mountainous regions along Iranian and Turkish borders experience cold winters with occasionally heavy snows that melt in early spring, sometimes causing extensive flooding in central and southern Iraq. However and in particular in many parts of Iraq (most populated) temperature during summer season can reach over 50 °C, because of high ambient temperature most of the year AC systems is operating 9 months of the year. Languages: Arabic, Kurdish (official in Kurdish regions), Turkoman (a Turkish dialect), Assyrian (Neo-Aramaic), Armenian.

In 25th June 2008; Iraq deposited the accession document for joining the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol and its 4 Amendments where 3 months later it became the 193 party to the Montreal Protocol. Status of ratification of amendments to the Montreal Protocol Iraq is classified as an Article 5 country of the Montreal Protocol and has ratified the following agreements on the specified dates below:

Treaty	Date of ratification	Type
Vienna Convention	25 Jun 2008	Accession
Montreal Protocol	25 Jun 2008	Accession
London Amendment	25 Jun 2008	Accession
Copenhagen Amendment	25 Jun 2008	Accession
Montreal Amendment	25 Jun 2008	Accession
Beijing Amendment	25 Jun 2008	Accession

The NPP project offered a strategic plan, for Iraq, to phase out ODS listed in Annexes A & B in both industrial and servicing consuming sectors. The plan introduced comprehensive financial

and technical package to the local industries using CFC-11 & CFC-12 in the manufacturing of foam and commercial refrigeration appliances in shifting completely to non-CFC options and to, as feasible, low GWP alternative substances/technologies.

The Sixty-fifth meeting of the Executive approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Iraq for the period 2011 to 2015 to reduce HCFC consumption by 13.82 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of US \$1,305,450, consisting of US \$770,000, plus agency support costs of US \$94,700 for UNEP, and US \$410,000, plus agency support costs of US \$30,750 for UNIDO.

The Seventy-fourth meeting of the Executive Committee approved the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Iraq, and the corresponding 2015-2017 tranche implementation plans, in the amount of US \$613,072, consisting of US \$325,000, plus agency support costs of US \$40,822 for UNEP, and US \$230,000, plus agency support costs of US \$17,250 for UNIDO.

Iraq successfully completed and submitted, in 2017, a comprehensive report on ODS Alternatives that was also funded through MLF.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Iraqi Ministry of Health and Environment / National Ozone Unit is the lead implementing institution for the data collection and analysis in corporation with governmental and private sectors involved in the ODS alternative survey teams and with the data and statistics information send by different ministries and importers such as:

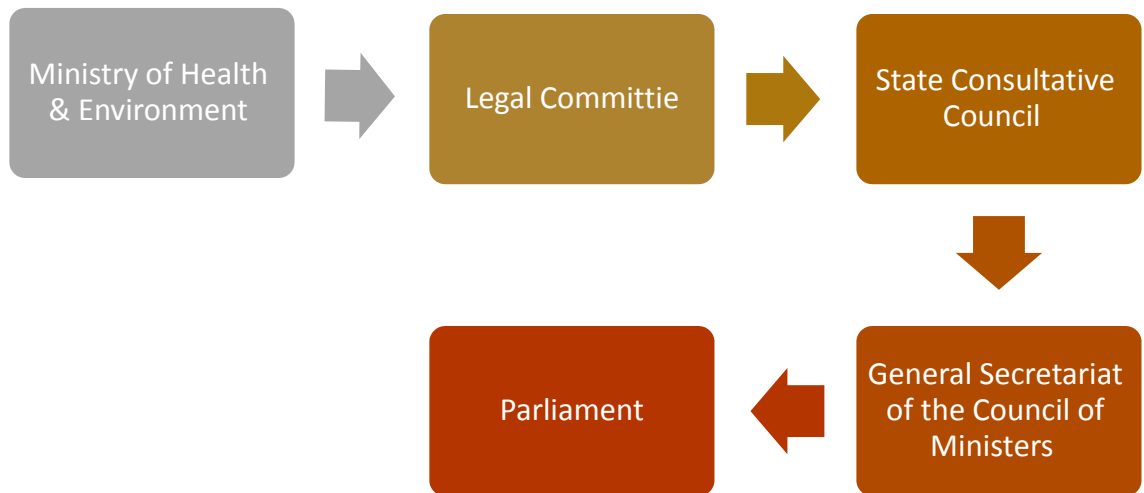
Key Stakeholder	Role/ Institutional Arrangements
Ministry of Health and Environment.	Giving approvals for the importation of refrigerants and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment and following up the implementation of the ozone legislation. The focal point to the Montreal Protocol and other multilateral environment agreements.
Ministry of Trade	Issuing import licenses for refrigerants and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment importers.
Ministry of Planning - Central Organization for Standardization and Quality Control	Checking the refrigerants and refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment before entraining to the country.
Ministry of Industry	Responsible for cooling and air conditioning plants in Iraq.
Ministry of Electricity	Responsible for producing electricity and energy efficiency programs in Iraq.

Ministry of Labour	Responsible for the technicians of the refrigeration and air conditioning maintenance workshops and responsible for granting the license to practice license.
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Iraq published ozone legislations to control ODSs that issued by the General Secretariat of the Council of Ministers, which the importation of ozone-depleting substances is controlled by the Ministry of Environment / National Ozone Centre. One of the items of the legislative system is forming a committee of relevant ministries to review the import of ozone-depleting substances, this Committee headed by the highest authority in the Ministry of Health and Environment represented by the technical Deputy of the minister and a representative from:

- The Ministry of Health & Environment
- The General Authority for Customs
- Standardization and Quality Control
- Ministry of Trade
- The Ministry of Industry.

Ratifying Kigali amendment require to form a legal committee from the relevant ministries (Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Justice, Legal Department of the Council of Ministers and State Consultative Council. Below illustrates the process of ratifying conventions and amendment in Iraq.



Components Proposed for Enabling Activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	Finding the best methods to submerge Kigali amendment and HFCs framework into the Iraqi ozone and environmental legislations and raising awareness between relevant sectors to improve HFCs data collection and encourage recruitments new alternative technologies.
Target Group:	government and non-governmental institutions, decision makers, HFC importers& distributors, RAC associations, RAC servicing sector, etc.
Description of activities	<p>(a) Review the current Iraqi ozone legislations and environmental legislation and study the possibility of merging the new legislations inspired from Kigali amendment with the legislation of ozone legislations in cooperation with the decision makers and with the consultations from experts in the legal field and update the framework for licensing system for import of ozone-depleting substances and the addition of HFCs substances.</p> <p>(b) Collecting data and information from Stakeholders, importers of ozone depleting substances and from all sectors about present and future needs of HFCs and RAC alternative technologies (update of the ODS alternatives survey) to be considered in policy and regulatory Formation.</p> <p>(c) National and international Consultation meetings and workshops with international experts including decision makers, Local legal experts, air conditioning and refrigeration specialists and stakeholders to discuss new updates to the Iraqi Ozone legislations and to come up with a final draft to be submitted to the Iraqi legislation authorities.</p> <p>(d) Starting awareness programme to sensitize the public and the stockholders to the updated legislations, phasing down HFCs and possible alternatives and about the ratification process at the national level.</p>
Outputs:	<p>(a) Prepare and Draft the Iraqi ozone Legislations to include HFC phase-down.</p> <p>(b) Data and information about local market collected to assist the legislation formation process and to clear a better view to the local HFCs substances and technologies.</p>

	<p>(c) At least 5 local and international consultation meetings organized and final legislation update is drafted.</p> <p>(d) At least 4 workshops held to sensitize the relevant sectors to the new legislations, phasing down HFCs and the ratification to Kigali amendment.</p>
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Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives
Objective	Assistance should be provided to the servicing sector, importers of HFCs and end-users that will help to manage and find the best Low-GWP alternatives.
Target Group:	Importers of HFCs, manufactures, RAC technicians and servicing sectors and all relevant associations.
Description of activities	<p>(a) Initial train the trainers programme for Iraqi RAC experts, specialists and with NOC (Iraqi National Ozone Centre) and other environmental monitoring divisions with the relevant institutions to the safe handling of HFC alternatives, HFCs phase down and HFC alternatives technologies available in the region so they can train a wide range of technicians and RAC relevant associations. (10 trainers trained)</p> <p>(b) Initial training of RAC technicians of the servicing sector on safe handling of HFC alternatives (at least 100 technicians trained)</p> <p>(c) Initial training of customs and standardization and quality control division and RAC relevant associations on monitoring of HFCs and HFCs alternatives incoming shipments (at least 30 officers trained)</p>
Outputs:	<p>(a) At least 1 meeting/workshops with international experts (the international experts will be involved in the train the trainers programme and monitoring the initial trainings of RAC technicians and customs officers)</p> <p>(b) A Survey and at least 4 workshops trainings the servicing sector to the best handling of HFC alternatives.</p> <p>(c) At least 3 workshops with local experts and NOC trainers with the customs, standardization and quality control and RAC relevant associations</p>

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	To update Iraqi ODS licensing system and include the HFCs import to the local licensing system, start a framework to monitor importation of HFCs and encourage HFCs alternatives import.
Target Group:	Ministry of health and environment, National ozone Centre, ministry of trade, Ministry of trade, Iraqi Customs, standardization and quality control, local Importers of HFCs and other relevant authorities.
Description of activities	<p>(a) Review of National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and based-products and include HFCs in the licensing process, operate and manage the other activities of Iraq enabling activities.</p> <p>(b) Provide assistance to Customs, ministry of trade, standardization and quality control departments to insure a delicate reporting and monitoring to the import of HFCs.</p> <p>(c) Developing Mobile awareness campaign to sensitize ODSs and ODSs based-products importers, distributors, companies, RAC maintenance workshops and retailers in their shops and headquarters and sensitize them of the new HFCs import licenses policy, future regulations and Kigali amendment using different awareness materials and on sight lectures all over the country.</p>
Outputs:	<p>(a) National licensing system is reviewed and full understanding how to put HFCs, HFC blends and HFC containing products and equipment into the local licensing system including approving HFCs shipments release, required documentation for importing HFCs, collecting data, preserving hard and electronic documentation for each shipment in the NOC system.</p> <p>(b) At least 4 meetings and seminars organized to assist Customs, ministry of trade, standardization and quality control departments to understand and work side by side with the NOC to implement the new licensing system for importing HFCs, HFC blends and HFC containing products and equipment</p> <p>(c) Formation of awareness teams, printing, producing awareness materials to keep public and institutions acknowledged with new regulations and HFCs licensing and about Kigali amendments.</p>

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in USD
Component 1: Facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
(a) Review the current Iraqi ozone legislations	15,000
(b) Collecting data and information from Stakeholders	22,500
(c) Consultation meetings and workshops (around 10-12 consultation meetings and workshops in all governorates)	35,000
(d) Starting legislation awareness programme	20,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	92,500
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives	
(a) Initial train the trainers programme for the safe handling of HFC alternatives, HFCs phase down and HFC alternatives technologies available in the region (Including consultancy services, logistical and organizational costs)	40,000
(b) Initial training of RAC technicians of the servicing sector on safe handling of HFC alternatives (Including logistical and organizational costs for around 10 sessions in different governorates)	40,000
(c) Initial training of customs and standardization and quality control division and RAC relevant associations on monitoring of HFCs and HFCs alternatives incoming shipments. (Including logistical and organizational costs for around 5 sessions in different governorates)	20,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	100,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	
(a) Review of National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and based-products and include HFCs in the licensing process, operate and manage the other activities of Iraq enabling activities.	33,300
(b) Provide an assistance to Customs, ministry of trade, standardization and quality control departments to insure a delicate reporting and monitoring to the import of HFCs.	11,400
(c) Developing Mobile awareness campaign	12,800
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	57,500
Grand Total in (US\$)	250,000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Time Frame (Months) from July 2018 to December 2019	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment						
Review the current Iraqi ozone legislations and environmental legislation	NOC	Policy Makers, decision makers, Enforcement Agencies	12 months	15,000	Review and final drafting Report	Prepare and Draft the Iraqi ozone Legislations to include HFC phase down control measures.
Collecting data and information from Stakeholders, importers of ozone depleting substances alternatives	NOC	Stockholders, importers and RAC companies	16 months	22,500	Data and information collected Report	ODS alternatives survey updated. Present and future needs of HFCs and RAC alternative technologies to be considered in policy and regulatory Formation.
National and international Consultation meetings and workshops with international experts inside and outside Iraq	NOC	decision makers, Local legal experts, air conditioning and refrigeration specialists and stakeholders with NOC members	18 months	35,000	Meetings reports	At least 5 International and local workshops organized, final draft of legislations to be submitted to the Iraqi legislation authorities
Starting awareness programme to sensitize the public and the stockholders to the updated legislations	NOC	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC –users and importers	12 months	20,000	Workshop reports	At least 4 workshops organized to the relevant sectors
Component 2: Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives						

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Time Frame (Months) from July 2018 to December 2019	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Initial train the trainers programme for the safe handling of HFC alternatives, HFCs phase down and HFC alternatives technologies available in the region.	NOC	Iraqi RAC experts, specialists and with NOC (Iraqi National Ozone Centre) and other environmental monitoring divisions with the relevant institutions	12 months	40,000	Training report	At least 1 meeting/workshop with international experts
Initial training of RAC technicians of the servicing sector on safe handling of HFC alternatives.	NOC	RAC technicians	12 months	40,000	Training report	A Survey and workshops training servicing sector; best handling of HFC alternatives (at least 4 workshops, 100 technicians trained)
Initial training of customs and standardization and quality control division and RAC relevant associations on monitoring of HFCs and HFCs alternatives incoming shipments	NOC	customs and standardization and quality control division and RAC relevant associations	12 months	20,000	Training report	At least 3 workshops with local experts and NOC trainers with the customs, standardization and quality control and RAC relevant associations (30 officers trained)
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing and Reporting						
Review of National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and based-products and include HFCs in the licensing process	NOC	Ministry of health and environment, National ozone Centre (NOC)	18 months	33,300	Review Report	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Time Frame (Months) from July 2018 to December 2019	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Provide assistance to Customs, ministry of trade, standardization and quality control departments	NOC	Customs Officers, ministry of trade, standardization and quality control departments	12 months	11,400	Progress Report	At least 4 consultative meetings organized. Support and work side by side with the NOC to implement the new licensing system for importing HFCs, HFC blends and HFC containing products and equipment.
Developing Mobile awareness campaign	NOC	All public and relevant stockholders	12 months	12,800	Awareness Report	Keeping public and institutions acknowledged with the new regulations and new licensing system of HFCs and about Kigali amendments.

Timeline of Implementation

Activities	July 2018 to December 2019																	
	July 2018	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	Apr. 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	Aug. 2019	Sept. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Component 2: Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing and Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Iraq and the UN-Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not have impact on the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in Iraq.

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

Date

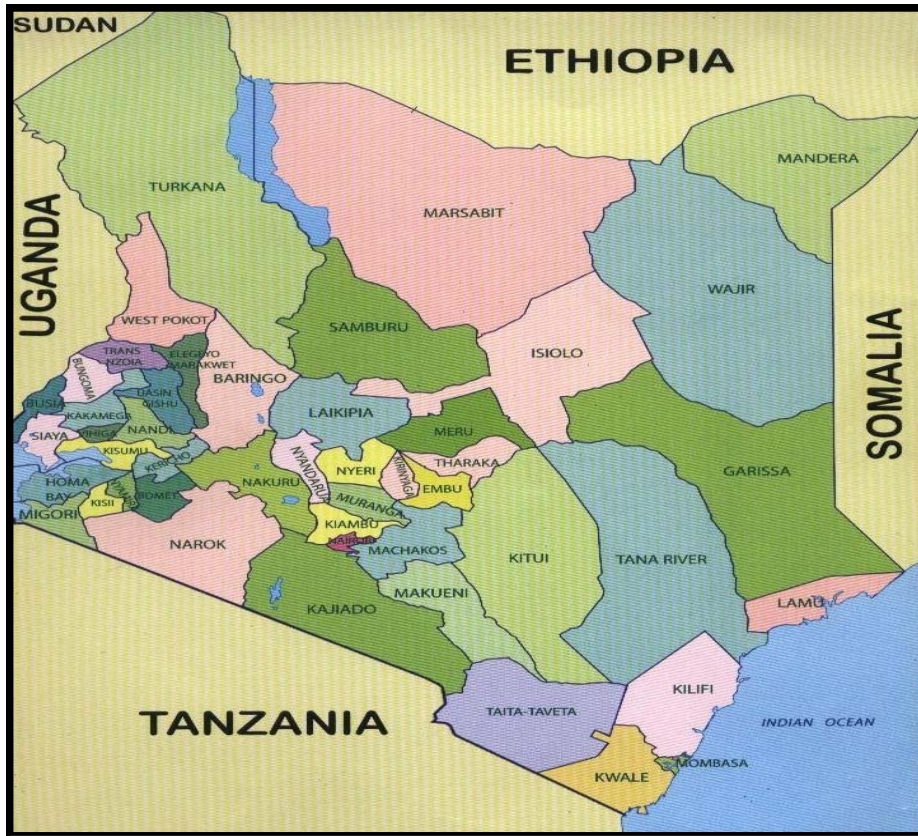
5th March 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Kenya

Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit
(NOU), Ministry of Environment and Natural
Resources (MENR)

Administrative map of Kenya showing 47 Counties



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

Background

The Government of Kenya is currently at 5th tranche and final tranche of stage I of its HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP) and has now started implementing Stage II of its HPMP which was approved at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. Kenya achieved the 10% HCFC reduction target in 2015 in compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase out schedules. The HPMP Stage II implementation will greatly help the country to meet the 35% HCFC reduction from the baseline by 2020 and achieve the complete phase out of HCFC by 2030. The established baseline level consumption of HCFCs for Kenya is 948.51 metric tonnes. However, after taking into consideration verification reports for HCFC in various years, the baseline has been proposed to be revised to 607.45 metric tons. The Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) alternatives survey conducted in 2016 revealed that HFC refrigerants are the predominant alternatives in the refrigeration servicing sector. HFC-134a is used in servicing domestic refrigerators and freezers in the commercial sector, while R-404A is the predominant ODS alternative refrigerant, particularly in medium- to large-size appliances. R-410A use is mainly for replacing R-22 in domestic and commercial air conditioning.

As a response to the above trends, the Government of the Kenya has 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, most of which pose challenges related to their flammability and toxicity. Based on the Executive Committee decision 79/46, the eligible funding for enabling activities for Kenya is US\$ 150,000

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 Kenya is such that the National Ozone Unit (NOU) under the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources is the National Focal Point for the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is the authority that issues import licenses/permits whereas the NOU is the custodian of the HCFC calendar year quota. All proposed enabling activity project components will be implemented through the National Ozone Unit (NOU), which reports directly to the Director of Multilateral Environmental Agreements and the Principal Secretary, Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. Relevant stakeholders include the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), Customs Services Department of the Kenya Revenue Authority (KRA), Kenya Bureau of Standards (KEBS), RAC Training Institutions, RAC Association, HFC importers and distributors, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Members of Parliament, the Ministry of Trade and Industry,

the Legal Services of the Ministry of Justice, and County Government Representatives. These stakeholders will play important roles leading to early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and initial activities towards the phase down of HFCs in Kenya.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Facilitation of early 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, Parliamentarians, relevant government institutions, public and private companies and RAC servicing technicians.
Description of activities	<p>66. Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings/workshops on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>67. Conduct one-day sensitization workshop for decision makers on Kigali Amendment</p> <p>68. Sensitize the stakeholders on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment provisions.</p> <p>69. Prepare and submit ratification documents to Cabinet to facilitate the early ratification process.</p> <p>70. Hire of live TV slots to discuss the Kigali Amendment and its implication to the nation, engaging the newspapers for articles about Kigali Amendment and organizing one meeting with relevant Parliamentary committee to lobby for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process. Consultations will be made with all stakeholders to get a “buy in” and support the ratification throughout the whole process. Key arms of Government will be sensitized to speed up the process.</p>
Outputs	<p>nnn) At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings/workshops</p> <p>ooo) At least 5 sensitization meetings conducted</p> <p>ppp) Decision makers sensitization workshop report</p> <p>qqq) Ratification documents prepared and submitted to Cabinet and Parliament.</p> <p>rrr) Information on HFC phase down compiled and disseminated</p> <p>sss) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced and distributed to stakeholders</p>
Component 2:	Capacity-building on HFCs 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 RAC servicing technicians, training centers in RAC sectors, Customs Officers, HFC importers and distributors
Description of activities	<p>30. Conduct sensitization meetings for RAC technicians on safe handling of HFCs and their alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians with new technologies and refrigerants gases into the market. These awareness meetings will be only for HFCs and not covered under HPMP</p> <p>31. 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 key stakeholders including the technicians should be done.</p> <p>32. Organization of informative workshops and surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector, availability of tools and equipment.</p> <p>33. Sensitize HFC importers and consumers on low GWP technologies</p>
Outputs	<p>aa) At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted.</p> <p>bb) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>cc) 4 workshops to identify barriers to adoption of low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector conducted</p> <p>dd) At least 2 consumer sensitization campaign on low GWP technologies conducted</p>

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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, National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) Officers, Attorney General, Ministry of Justice, Enforcement officers from enforcement agencies such as Environment Police Unit, and importers/exporters including clearing agencies of HFCs and HFC-containing equipment
Description of activities	- Revise the existing National Ozone Depleting Substances legislation and regulations and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements as well as HFC reporting requirements).

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review the current licensing system to incorporate Kigali Amendment controlled substances and products. - Conducting of relevant stakeholders' workshop to validate draft revised ODS regulations incorporating HFC licensing and reporting requirements - Assisting the Kenya Revenue Authority to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) National ODS regulations revised, e) ODS quota licensing system reviewed f) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed g) National Tariff Handbook reviewed

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of early ratification of the Kigali Amendment</i>	<i>55,000</i>
6. Conduct 4 stakeholder consultative meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the HFC phase down under Montreal Protocol. (Hire of meeting venue (\$5,000 x2), stationery, transport, report compilation and facilitators fees (\$5000))	15,000
7. Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali Amendment. (6 public gathering in different towns @\$2,500.00 each)	15,000
8. Prepare and submit ratification documents to Cabinet to facilitate the ratification process. (purchase of consumables such as bond paper, toner cartridges, staplers, paper clips, etc)	5,000
9. Hire of live TV slots to discuss the Kigali Amendment and its implication to the nation, engaging the newspapers for articles about Kigali Amendment and organizing one meeting with relevant Parliamentary committee to lobby for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment	10,000
10. Production of information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process. (printing 100 000 copies and distribution costs throughout the country)	10,000
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>60,000</i>
5. Conduct 4 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its alternatives. (@\$5,000/workshop)	20,000

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
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. (Consultancy fees @ 10,000.00, printing costs @\$5,000)	15,000
7. Organization of 4 workshops to identify barriers for introducing of low-GWP alternatives for safe general use. (@\$5,000/workshop)	20,000
8. Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies (printing and distribution of 50 000 leaflets to different parts of the country)	5,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	35,000
16. Revision of existing National ODS legislation and drafting the HFCs and law GWP alternatives (1 Legal Expert x 3 months x US\$ 2,500.00)	7,500
17. Draft revised ODS Regulations and 2 validation workshops	10,000
18. Assisting the Kenya Revenue Authority in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (1 Tariff experts 3 months x US\$ 2,500)	7,500
19. Assistance to the National Ozone Unit to establish HFC quotas and national standards for the RAC sector. (1 Expert x 4 months x US\$ 2,500)	10,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

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 Sector, Parliament, Govt Ministries, Customs Office NEMA and other relevant Government Institutions	Sept 2018	Dec 2018	15000	Meeting minutes	At least 5 stakeholder consultative meetings
Sensitize the public on the phase down of HFCs and the Kigali amendment.	NOU	RAC, General Public	Oct 2018	Jun 2019	15,000	Workshop reports	At least 5 sensitization meetings conducted
Prepare, submit and follow up on ratification documents to Cabinet to facilitate the ratification process.	NOU	Cabinet	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	5000	Reports	Ratification documents to Cabinet prepared and submitted

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Hire of live TV slots to discuss the Kigali Amendment and its implication to the nation, engaging the newspapers for articles about Kigali Amendment and organizing one meeting with relevant Parliamentary committee to lobby for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	RAC sector, Consumers, Relevant Learning Institutions	August 2018	Dec 2018	10000	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/flyers on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process.	NOU	Government Ministries, NEMA RAC and Customs Office	October 2018	March 2019	10000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Conduct sensitization meetings/workshops for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	Jan 2019	September 2019	20000	Meeting Reports	At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	RAC sector RAC Training Institutions	August 2018	Sept 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 Enforcement Institutions	Jan 2019	June 2019	20000	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	Jan2019	April 2019	5000	Meeting Reports	At least 2 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	August 2018	December 2018	7,500	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Draft revised ODS Regulations and 2 validation workshops	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Department	August 2018	December 2018	10000		ODS regulations revised and discussed with the stakeholders
Assisting the Kenya Revenue Authority in establishing national custom codes for HFCs	NOU	Customs Office	Sep 2018	Dec 2018	7,500	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assistance to the National Ozone Unit to establish HFC quotas and national standards for the RAC sector.	NOU	NEMA, Customs Office, Statistical Dept	Jan 2019	April 2019	10,000	Article 7 data report	HCF quotas established. Article 7 data submitted

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Kenya and UN Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not delay the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the country and that approval of the proposed enabling activities will assist to fasten the need for adoption of new technologies in the country.

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Kiribati

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

27 March 2018

Prepared by: National Ozone Unit, Environment and Conservation Division, Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD) & UN Environment OzonAction Branch.

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

I. Background

Kiribati became Party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (MP) in 1993 and had acceded to the Protocol's 4 Amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and the Beijing Amendments in 2004. Kiribati operates under Article V of the Montreal Protocol (MP).

Like other developing countries in the Pacific, the Kiribati National Ozone Unit (NOU) is a very small unit and is placed within the Environment and Conservation Division of Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD). The Kiribati NOU has been working closely with the UN Environment's OzonAction to fulfill its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The UN Environment has provided instrumental support to Kiribati for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the country's ODS phase-out.

At present the Government of Kiribati through its NOU is undertaking activities that would maintain compliance of the HCFC phase-out targets for 2015 and 2020 under HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I. The country has put in place the required regulations, import controls, monitoring systems, reporting mechanism, institutional framework and awareness as per its HPMP.

The Kiribati NOU and the UN Environment is submitting this Project request, aimed to fulfil the initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down and also undertake specific capacity building and stakeholder activities in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on ExCom decision 79/46, the eligible funding for enabling activities in Kiribati is US\$ 50,000 (without PSC).

II. Institutional arrangements for implementation of Kiribati Enabling Activity

(a) National Stakeholders

During the implementation of HPMP Stage I, the main national stakeholders include the Customs Department, the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing workshop and technicians, importers and dealers of refrigerant and RAC equipment, RAC Association, Office of Attorney

General, Fisheries Department, Marine Division, Trade Department, Kiribati Port Authority, and Kiribati Police Service. The NOU has worked closely with these stakeholders in the implementation of HPMP as follows.

- Organizing refresher training for Customs and enforcement officers on Montreal Protocol related enforcement mechanisms e.g. training on the use of HS Codes, new refrigerants, illegal trade in ODSs etc.
- Conducting good practices training for RAC service sector.
- Conducting national outreach communication, education and public awareness campaigns for a larger stakeholder support.

The above national stakeholders would remain the key partners in the implementation of the Enabling Activities. The NOU would also seek the guidance and inputs of additional relevant government stakeholders that would be important for Kigali Amendment compliance in the future. Private sector that has not been involved during the HCFC phase-out e.g. the mobile air-conditioning industry is included in the project component activities as well as stakeholder workshops. The list of stakeholders that would be involved in the project is given in Table I below.

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

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development	Government	- Environment and Conservation Division - NOU/Main Focal Agency - Agriculture and Livestock Division
Ministry of Justice	Government	- Kiribati Customs Service
Kiribati Police Services	Government	- Maritime Unit - Traffic and Fire Unit - Prosecution Unit - Training Unit
Ministry of Finance and Economic Development	Government	- Kiribati National Statistic Office - National Economic Planning Office (NEPO)
Ministry of Employment and Human Resource	Government	- Occupational Health and Safety
Ministry of Information, Communication, Transport and Tourism Development	Government	- Marine Division - Highway Authority - Tourism Division - Kiribati Port Authority - Kiribati Shipping Services Limited
Ministry of Infrastructure and Sustainable Energy	Government	- Energy Unit - Plant and Vehicle Unit
Office of te Beretitenti	Government	- Climate Change Office
Office of Attorney General	Government	- Legislations & Regulations
Ministry of Fisheries, Marine Resources Development	Government	- Fisheries Division
Ministry of Commerce, Industry and	Government	- Trade Department

Cooperatives		
Private Companies(Importers)	Private Sector/Industry	- Refrigerant, RAC and MAC Importers
RAC Association and RAC/MAC service workshops	Public/Private	- MAC and RAC Service Sector

The national focal agency for implementing the Enabling Activities in Kiribati would be the Ministry of Environment, Lands and Agricultural Development (MELAD), where NOU will be housed at the Environment and Conservation Division (ECD). The NOU and the UN Environment would be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment would provide the necessary support to the NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

(b) ODS and HFCs Policies and Regulations

Importers and exporters of ODS refrigerants are licensed under the Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation under the Environment (Amendment) Act 2007. However, there are no exports of ODS or alternatives from Kiribati. The ODS regulation has been endorsed by the Cabinet and is being enforced by the NOU. There was a negotiation on the proposal to consider the HCFC-based equipment to the revised Ozone Depleting Regulation between the NOU and the Trade department. However, the conclusion on this proposal was long pending due to the essential issues identified during the substantial discussion that are needed to be well considered. Therefore, there is a need to plan for the inclusion of HCFCs based appliances along with HFCs refrigerants and based appliances when the regulation is amended in the future.

Kiribati has two licensing systems distinguishing between import and handling/usage of ODS. Some companies may apply for either license or both depending on their operations. Imports licenses of HCFCs are governed by a quota system described below, whilst handling licenses are governed by technician skills and qualifications. The application for import license is made to the National Ozone Unit under the Environment and Conservation Division. The quota system is in place in late 2012 to help control the import of HCFC into the country and to ensure Kiribati compliance towards the Montreal Protocol phase out schedule on HCFCs. The national limit for HCFC import for each year has been set in accordance with the Agreement between the ExCom and the Government of Kiribati.

Under the current Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation, HFCs and HFC-based mixtures, hydrocarbons (HC-290 and HC-600A) are not regulated and the control of HFCs will need to be addressed under the Enabling Activities. Through the Enabling Activities, the Government of Kiribati will explore the approach to regulate the control of HFCs and HFC-based mixtures whether it would be part of the existing Ozone Depleting Substances Regulation or there is need to establish a new legal framework for controlling HFCs and HFC-based mixtures,

III. Requirement for Enabling Activity Project proposal

The Government of Kiribati actively supports the HFC Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as decided during the 28th Meeting of Parties. It is the objective of the Government that through the Enabling Activity funds approved by the MLF, the country would undertake the necessary steps for meeting the initial obligations of the HFC phase-down, which are the establishment of

the licensing system to control the import and export of HFCs as well as strengthening local capacity regarding the HFC phase-down.

Kiribati NOU recently conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment, which was an important exercise to understand the import and servicing use trends of ODS alternatives. Furthermore, the survey was important to understand the technology end-use trends and capacity building needed to ensure the success in its compliance with the Montreal Protocol 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 MLF ExCom decision 79/46 related to enabling activities 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, Kiribati had sent a request letter to the UN Environment, OzonAction to partner and support the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment.

The Kiribati Cabinet had approved the ratification of Kigali amendment. The Foreign Affairs Department is consulting the Attorney General Office for legal advice prior to submission of ratification instrument to UN. Therefore, the NOU would need to undertake activities that are essential to be prepared for the early stages of HFC phase-down as follow under the Enabling Activities:

- Review & update the Environmental Act, Kiribati Integrated Environmental Plan (KIEP), regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs and other ODS alternatives, which is currently not covered under the existing licensing system.
- Identify the feasibility of introducing the e-platform/registry to be used among concerned partners to facilitate the import and export control of HFCs in an effective manner.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there would be additional stakeholders from those collaborating during HPMP implementation, there is need to assess the broader stakeholder network and develop new partnership 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, state owned enterprises (SOE), service sector, industry and private sector representatives etc. who are important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Country Assessment Report based on the above-mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include a national roadmap/action that would provide the framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment.
- Communication, Education & Public awareness raising strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

The NOU has only one officer, who is mostly engaged with the IS and HPMP activities. The funds requested for the enabling activities would allow the NOU to hire the requisite consultants/experts for the implementation of the project. To implement this project, the NOU would provide the

necessary national level administrative, logistical and personnel support for the project implementation in close coordination with the UN Environment.

IV. Components proposed for Kiribati Enabling Activity Project

As stated above, Kiribati enabling activity project would have components that would support the Kigali Amendment readiness and fulfill the initial obligations of the Kigali Amendment as set out under decision XXVIII/2 para 20 of the Meeting of Parties. The main project components proposed are as follows

- I. Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Implementing the Kigali Amendment
- II. Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- III. Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
- IV. Communication, Education & Public Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Implementing the Kigali Amendment
Objective	<p>The Government of Kiribati will undertake stakeholder consultation workshops related to the Kigali Amendment across various stakeholders in order to get a greater commitment from them. 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.</p> <p>The stakeholder workshops would identify, sensitize and participate the relevant government agencies, importers and service technicians on the aspects of the Kigali Amendment and their respective roles. This would allow the NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders that are important for Montreal Protocol implementation in the future. For instance, the stakeholder workshop would sensitize traditional partners such as customs and service technicians on issues related to the HFC phase down and also further involve agencies such as marine department, transport authority etc. that are not as engaged at 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 NOU to develop a country assessment report that encompasses the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. Furthermore, this country assessment report would clarify the inter-governmental framework and also delineate the various agencies and their roles that have linkages with HFC phase-down in Kiribati. The country assessment report would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan</p>

	on promoting technology and policy related to energy efficiency, ozone & climate friendly perspectives.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – I is given below: <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, Church Groups and local NGOs. • Importers & retailers. • RAC and MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-I	The proposed activities under the project component-I are development and finalization of Country Assessment Report & organizing National Stakeholders Workshops. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify wide range of stakeholders that would be involved with the Kigali Amendment preparatory and implementation phase. • Sensitize stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Develop a draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment Implementation in Kiribati. • Feedback on the draft country assessment report with relevant stakeholders.
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation. • Two (2) consultation workshops for feedback on the Country Assessment Report.

Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-II supports MoP decision XXVIII/1 & XXVIII/2 with regards to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. As per the Kigali Amendment, parties shall 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 Kiribati 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. Kiribati has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS and the government is now in the process of putting in place the import ban of HCFC-based equipment. This mechanism now is required to include HFC based refrigerants and systems. Kiribati would need to further review 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.</p> <p>For establishing such a system, the Kiribati NOU would need technical assistance in reviewing the present system as well as legislation</p>

	(Environment Act and ODS Regulation) 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 Kiribati.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – II is the NOU, Customs Department, seaport/airport authorities and importers of ODS alternatives refrigerant and equipment, Office of Attorney General, Development Control Unit (DCU) and Compliance & Enforcement Unit (CEU) house within the ECD and other relevant ODS stakeholders.
Description of activities of Project Component-II	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II are to conduct comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present ODS licensing & HCFC quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Kiribati. • 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. • Identify the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of Kiribati Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-III is to strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow 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 Kiribati the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies, in particular the need for specific training on R-600A based refrigeration systems, which is not covered and addressed under the HPMP. The Kiribati 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 significant import of domestic</p>

	refrigerators and chest freezers 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 Kiribati are not comfortable to provide servicing to such systems because of lack of confidence, capacity and training to handle flammable refrigerants. Hence, this enabling activity project component would strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practice for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators in Kiribati through a capacity building workshop delivered by a service sector expert. Local industry will have an understanding of the necessary servicing equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems. 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 Kiribati 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, and other stakeholders.
Description of activities of Project Component-III	The proposed activities under the project component-II are to organize capacity building workshop for best practice in installation & servicing (on-site) of refrigerators & chest freezers with flammable refrigerants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshop. • Conduct the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from the participants.
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 capacity building workshop on installation & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants and workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication, Education & Public 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 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 equipment

	related to environmental safeguards is very important towards fulfilling the obligations as set out under the Kigali 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 bilingual flyers and information brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. • Develop bilingual quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • Design, development and printing of the information products. • Partner with schools, local NGOs, local communities, church groups, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials. • Use of social media, television, radio and internet to broadcast and disseminate information to the audiences
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bilingual Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language) • Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language) • Other bilingual information and outreach materials.

V. Proposed budget for Kiribati Enabling Activity Project

The 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 and technical support received under the enabling activity framework would be crucial for successful implementation of the project, and the appropriate absorption of relevant Montreal Protocol activities into the overall ECD Programmes and Services Delivery.

The 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. Please note that the travel costs in Kiribati is expensive given the large inter island distances and the remote context of pacific islands in general. The local travel costs are also very high for outreach and stakeholder consultation meetings. 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: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	<p>At least 1 National Stakeholders/Sensitization Workshop for the Kigali Amendment</p> <p><u>Consultants, Workshop/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <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
	<p>Country Assessment & Consultation/feedback workshops</p> <p><u>Consultants, Workshop/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 13,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of the Country Assessment paper (including national roadmap) for Kigali Amendment through review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. - Two feedback/consultation workshops from the relevant stakeholders on the country assessment report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o One workshop in Tawara; and o Another workshop in Kiritimati Island. 	13,000
Project Component - II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products</p> <p><u>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. <p><u>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	15,000
Project Component - III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p>At least 1 capacity building workshop for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers</p> <p><u>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 6,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives. <p><u>Workshops & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 4,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of at least 1 capacity building workshops for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers 	10,000
Project Component - IV: Communication,	Communication, Education, and Public Awareness	7,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Education & Public Awareness	<i>Design and production of bilingual materials & workshops estimated USD 7,000</i> <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 - Social media, television, radio and internet to broadcast and disseminate information to the audiences - Outreach & awareness workshops & activity 	
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

VI. Kiribati Enabling Activity Project Milestones and Timeline

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	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	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication, Education & Public Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I

VII. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Implementing Kigali Amendment							
National Stakeholders/ 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, Church Groups and local NGOs etc. • Importers & Retailers. 	August 2018	April 2019	5,000	Desk Research Consultation Meeting Reports .	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali implementation in Kiribati. Workshop Report
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users. 	August 2018	April 2019	13,000	Country Assessment Report Consultation / workshop reports Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Report Two stakeholders Workshop Reports with recommendations
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"> • NOU, Customs Department, seaport/airport authorities • importers of ODS alternatives refrigerant and equipment, • Office of Attorney General, Development Control Unit (DCU) and Compliance & Enforcement Unit (CEU) house within the ECD and other relevant ODS stakeholders. 	August 2018	July 2019	15,000	Licensing & Reporting System Assessment & Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of Kiribati Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.

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							
Capacity Building Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers. Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & Retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users. 	May 2019	January 2020	10,000	At least 1 capacity building workshop report Service Sector Assessment Report	Capacity Building 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 bilingual Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. •Develop quick bilingual information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. •Design, Development and Printing of the information products. •Partner with schools, NGOs, local 	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	7,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language) Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
<p>communities, church groups, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.</p> <p>Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences</p>							
Total in (USD) without PSC					50,000		

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

April 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **Kuwait**

Local Executing Authority:

National Ozone Unit

Environment Public Authority (EPA)



-Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Kuwait

Background

Kuwait is located in West-Asia and has a land area of 17,820 square kilometres (figure #1). International borders are shared with Saudi Arabia on the Southwest and South, Iraq on the North and Northwest, and the Arabian Gulf on the East. Majority of the land in Kuwait is flat, sandy desert. The capital city is Kuwait.

Kuwait lies between latitudes 28° and 31° N, and longitudes 46° and 49° E. The climate is arid with a huge difference temperature between winter and summer.

Kuwait has an arid climate with a huge temperature difference between winter and summer. Summers are quite long with average daily temperatures range from 42 to 48 °C (108 to 118 °F); the highest ever temperature recorded in Kuwait was 54.0 °C (129.2 °F). Kuwait has colder winters than other GCC countries because of its location in a northern position near Iraq and Iran. The daytime temperature is between 10–17 °C (50–63 °F).

As of 31 December 2016, the population of Kuwait was estimated to be 4,411,112 people. This is an increase of 4.06% (172,106 people) compared to population of 4,239,006 the year before. In 2015 the natural increase was positive, as the number of births exceeded the number of deaths by 281,709. Due to external migration the population declined by 30,906. The gender ratio of the total population was 0.959 (959 males per 1000 females) which is lower than global gender ratio. The global gender ratio in the world was approximately 1,016 males to 1,000 females as of 2015.

Kuwait is a Party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments as shown as below:

Table 1: Status of Ratifications of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments

OZONE TREATY	DATE OF RATIFICATION
Vienna Convention	23 November 1992
Montreal Protocol	23 November 1992
London Amendment	22 July 1994
Copenhagen Amendment	22 July 1994
Montreal Amendment	13 June 2003
Beijing Amendment	30 July 2007

The Sixty-sixth Meeting of the Executive approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Kuwait for the period 2012 to 2018 to reduce HCFC consumption by 39.2 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of US \$9,904,677, consisting of US \$1,043,000, plus agency support costs of US \$124,730 for UNEP, and US \$8,861,677, plus agency support costs of US \$664,626 for UNIDO

The Seventy-fourth meeting of the Executive approved the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Kuwait and the corresponding 2015-2016 tranche implementation plans, in the amount of US \$3,961,140, consisting of US \$337,000, plus agency support costs of US \$40,301 for UNEP, and US \$3,349,382, plus agency support costs of US \$234,457 for UNIDO

Kuwait also successfully completed and submitted, in 2017, a comprehensive report on ODS Alternatives which was also funded through MLF.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Key stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the ozone depleting substances (ODS) phase-out activities comprising of not only the Kuwait Environment Public Authority as a focal point to the Montreal Protocol, but also the National Ozone & Climate Change Committee, which comprises of concerned ministries to supplement the Ministry of Environment in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Due to similar characteristics of certain multilateral environmental agreements with regards to the management of chemicals, the Kuwait Environment Public Authority has established a high-level National Steering Committee for the Basel Convention, Stockholm Convention, Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol in 2000 to facilitate the implementation of these chemicals-related agreements. The Steering Committee is chaired by the director general of Kuwait Environment Public Authority (KEPA)

The mandates of the steering committee are:

- Guide and coordinate the formulation and implementation of activities in the Action Plan contained in the Country Programme (CP)/ HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), including investment projects, and to co-ordinate the formulation of projects for the refrigeration and air conditioning servicing sector;
- Conduct inter-ministerial and inter-departmental coordination for implementing administrative measures;
- Gather and disseminate information on Montreal Protocol issues, monitoring and reporting of ODS consumption;
- Formulate policies to control the import of ODS with the co-operation of Ministry of Commerce in collaboration with the Customs Department;
- Formulate policies to regulate the use of ODS in the manufacturing and servicing sectors with the cooperation of the Ministry of Industry.

Coordination with other stakeholders

The implementation of Montreal Protocol requires close coordination with various government Authorities and other stakeholders. KEPA established the National Ozone & Climate Change Committee comprise of relevant ministries in order to coordinate at a High policy level. At the operation level, the NOU works closely with General Department of Customs and on the Management and enforcement of the ODSs. Capacity building of enforcement officers has also played an important role in enhancing close relationship with the Customs officers. This relationship has resulted in strong enforcement of the licensing system by the enforcement officers. This in turn has encouraged the importers to comply with the licensing system and ban of illegal trade of ODSs.

The NOU would need to continue and strengthen the coordination efforts with stakeholders in order to implement various measures under the Montreal Protocol implementation. Furthermore, there are new stakeholders especially in the energy and climate change sector that the NOU will need to involve during the implementation of the new Adjustment to Montreal Protocol implementation. Below is the institutional arrangement for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Kuwait.

Key Stakeholder	Role/ Institutional Arrangements
National Ozone & Climate Change Committee	The National Steering Committee is the high-level committee in Country comprising of government Authorities. The roles of the National Steering Committee are to guide the planning, formulation and implementation of the Montreal Protocol related activities including the establishment of the regulations to support the ODS phase-out activities.
KEPA	Focal point to the Montreal Protocol and other multilateral environment agreements in the Country. Main role of Environment Public Authority is to coordinate and monitor implementation of Montreal Protocol activities in as well as issue license for the import and export of ODSs through the Sub-decree on ODS Management.
General Department of Customs	The General Department of Customs and Excise is an important partner of the Environment Public Authority in controlling the import and export of ODS and ODS-dependent equipment.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Kuwait is US\$ 250,000 which the country intend to utilize it through the following activities and programs to accelerate the ratification of Kigali Amendment.

Components Proposed for Enabling Activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare technical and 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>71. 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>72. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>73. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents into Arabic</p> <p>74. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>75. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification</p> <p>76. Finalizing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment and advancing the ratification process.</p> <p><i>Note: 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 does not 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.</i></p>
Outputs	<p>ttt) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>uuu) At least three (3) stakeholder consultative meeting during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>vvv) Kigali amendment translated documentation in place.</p> <p>www) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>xxx) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>yyy) Final package on the ratification of Kigali amendment in place.</p>

Proposed Component 2: Needs Assessment and Capacity Building	
Objective	Main Objective is to facilitate development of detailed technical analysis that should support the respective consultation during ratification process. This component includes the following key objectives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Analysis of availability of alternatives and market trends - Analysis about economic implications of different HFCs alternatives and technologies to local consuming sectors - Policy needs assessment and policy intervention scenarios - Building the Capacity of different stakeholders to facilitate the introduction of Kigali commitments and technological trends
Target Group:	Different governmental and private stakeholders consuming HFCs or involved in the implementation of MP commitments.
Description of activities	<p>34. Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends mainly for refrigeration, air-conditioning with analysis on market directions and projection of growth.</p> <p>35. Detailed analysis about economic implications of different HFCs alternatives and technologies to local consuming sectors</p> <p>36. Conduct detailed policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions that might be needed prior or after the ratification of Kigali Amendment to allow smooth HFC phase-down</p> <p>37. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs. The program will target mainly the following: procurement departments at governmental bodies, engineering departments at governmental bodies, Industrial sectors & electromechanical consulting and contracting firms/companies)</p>
Outputs	<p>ee) Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends</p> <p>ff) Analysis about economic implications of different HFCs alternatives and technologies to local consuming sectors</p> <p>gg) Policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions</p> <p>hh) At least four (4) sensitization workshops on Kigali commitments and technological trends</p>

Proposed Component 3: Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - Upgrading national registry and management of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users
Outputs	<p>u) National ODS regulation revised</p> <p>v) Registry System and Database for HFCs and all stakeholders and users</p>

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost to UNEP <i>(US\$ excl. PSC.)</i>
Component 1: Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
22. National Committee to undertake: a. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments b. Drafting the Law on ratification of c. Production of information sheets (National Team x 12 months x US\$ 2,000)	24,000
23. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultation meeting x US\$ 3,000)	9,000
24. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents into Arabic - (Translation Services x US\$ 3,000)	3,000
25. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	4,000
Sub-Total	40,000
Component 2: Needs Assessment and Capacity Building	
26. Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends mainly for refrigeration, air-conditioning and foam sectors with analysis on market directions, projection of growth.(Contracting local/international Institute @ US\$ 20,000)	20,000
27. Detailed analysis about economic implications of different HFCs alternatives and technologies to local consuming sectors .	40,000
28. (Contracting local/international Institute @ US\$ 40,000)	40,000
29. Conduct detailed policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions that might be needed prior or after the ratification of Kigali Amendment to allow smooth HFC phase-down	40,000
30. (Contracting local/international Institute @ US\$ 40,000)	40,000
31. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs. (4 sensitization workshops US\$ 5000)	20,000
Sub-Total	120,000
Component 3: Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System	
20. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (National Team x 12 months x US\$ 2,000) + support cost to the operation of the team and documentation (@ US\$ 6,000)	30,000
21. Upgrading national registry of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users including: - National taskforce for development, review and manage the registry/database system - Contracting service for development of registry/database system including the supporting S/W and H/W	60,000
Sub-Total	90,000
Total (US\$ excl. PSC.)	250,000

Implementation Plan

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Component 1: Facilitation of Early Ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
9. National Committee to undertake: - Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments - Drafting the Law on ratification of Kigali - Production of information sheets	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Authority	September 2018	September 2019	24,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments + Draft law on ratification + Production of Information Sheets
10. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	October 2018	October 2019	9,000	Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
11. Translation of the Kigali amendment support documents Arabic	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	September 2018	June 2019	3,000	Support documents available	Provisions of the Kigali Amendment support documents and relevant information in Arabic
12. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	Legislative Assembly	June 2019	October 2019	4,000	Ratification package prepared	Ratification documents to the Legislative Assembly prepared and submitted
Component 2: Needs Assessment and Capacity Building							
1. Comprehensive Analysis of availability of HFCs alternatives and market trends mainly for refrigeration, air-conditioning and foam sectors with analysis on market directions, projection of growth and economic implications.	NOU	All Consuming Sectors	September 2018	July 2019	20,000	Reports	Analysis on alternatives availability and trends in all consuming sectors completed
2. Detailed analysis about economic implications of different HFCs alternatives and technologies to local consuming sectors	NOU	Govt. Ministries and different stakeholders	September 2018	July 2019	40,000	Reports	Analysis on economic implications of different HFCs alternatives and technologies completed

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
3. Conduct detailed policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions that might be needed prior or after the ratification of Kigali Amendment to allow smooth HFC phase-down	NOU	Govt. Ministries and different stakeholders	November 2018	June 2019	40,000	Reports	Policy needs assessment in relation to regulatory interventions. Report outlines regulatory interventions and the timeline for adopting them.
4. Design and carryout capacity building program for different key groups (stakeholders) to introduce the Kigali commitments and technological trends in conjunction with within the ongoing HCFCs phase-out programs.	NOU	Governmental bodies and RAC Consulting / Contracting companies	January 2019	November 2019	20,000	Workshops Minutes and Materials	At least 4 capacity building workshops are conducted
Component 3: Upgrade the local Licensing and Reporting System							
5. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	October 2018	October 2019	30,000	Review Reports	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included, Report printed and disseminated
6. Upgrading national registry of imports/exports to accommodate HFCs and HFCs based equipment and include database system for all stakeholders and users	NOU	Customs Office	October 2018	December 2019	60,000	Reports + Database system	National registry of imports/exports of HFCs and HFCs based equipment as well as stakeholders' database is established and operational

Timeline of Implementation

Activities	July 2018 to December 2019																	
	July 2018	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	Aug. 2019	Sept. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Component (I): Facilitate Early Ratification			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X		
Component (II): Needs Assessment and Capacity Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Component (III): Upgrading Licensing & Reporting System				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Kuwait and the UN-Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not have impact on the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in Kuwait.

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Lao People's Democratic Republic

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by UN Environment OzonAction on behalf of the National Ozone Unit, Pollution Control Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment

10. Background

Lao PDR ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 21 August 1998 and acceded the London Amendment, the Copenhagen Amendment, the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment on 28 June 2006. Lao PDR also undertook early ratification of Kigali Amendment on 16 November 2017.

Lao PDR is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) has been designated as the focal point for coordinating with concerned government agencies and stakeholders regarding planning, implementation and monitoring of the Montreal Protocol related activities in Lao PDR. The NOU of Lao PDR is housed under the Pollution Control Department (PCD) of the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MoNRE).

The National Ozone Unit, Lao PDR is requesting UN Environment to submit this Project request, aimed to fulfil the initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down, which include to undertake specific capacity building of stakeholder and other activities in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on ExCom decision 79/46, the eligible funding for enabling activities in Lao PDR is US\$ 95,000 (without PSC).

11. Country ODS policy and Compliance Status

2.1 Current ODS Policy

Lao PDR has the operational licensing and quota system for the control of ODS import and export under the following national regulations/rules:

- the Decree on the Control of Import, Export and Use of ODS, which was promulgated on October 13, 200.
- the Regulation on the Control of Imports, Exports and Consumption of ODS was promulgated in November 16, 2004.
- the Ministerial Decision on ODS Management No. 7858/MONRE dated 9 November 2012.

After promulgation of the Minister Decision on ODS Control, PCD, as a sole authority to register and issue import/export license has fully enforced its licensing system to control the import and export of HCFC and HCFC-based equipment. The importers and exporters of HCFC and HCFC-based equipment must first register with PCD to avail for the annual quota (HCFCs) and annual allowable quantity of RAC equipment. For each shipment, a registered importer/exporter needs to apply for import/export license from PCD.

Since 2014, the NOU has implemented and enforced the mandatory inspection and labelling requirement for HCFC cylinders before being released to the domestic market (sampling check) for HCFC-22 refrigerant only.

2.2 Current HFC Policy

Although the Minister Decision does not have provision to control the import, export and transit of HFCs, HFC-based mixtures and HFC-based RAC equipment, the NOU had made agreement with known importers to voluntarily apply the import, export or transit license from the NOU. However, the mandatory labelling requirement has not yet been applied for HFC cylinders.

12. Requirement for Enabling Activity Project proposal

At present the Lao PDR is implementing the tranche 2 of the HPMP. The country has successfully implemented and met its Stage-I Tranche 1 obligations. HPMP Stage I for Lao PDR comprised of phase-out activities in the foam manufacturing sector and in the refrigeration servicing sector. For the foam sector, following the approval of the HPMP Tranche 2, the Government of Lao PDR subsequently informed the Multilateral Fund Secretariat that the enterprises have converted to the production to HCFC-free alternatives and no further funding for the foam sector plan is requested. With this, the Lao PDR HPMP would focus on phase-out activities in the refrigeration servicing sector.

The Lao PDR NOU recently conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment in 2017. Based on the results of survey, ODS alternatives being used in Lao PDR are HFC-134a, HFC-32, R-404A, R-410A, HC-600a, R-717, and HC-290. Lao PDR's consumption of HFC has been steadily increased during the past several years, and the trend would be continued in the next decades.

As the Government of Lao PDR has already ratified the Kigali Amendment, which indicates its high commitment towards the Montreal Protocol. The Lao PDR enabling activities would focus on meeting the initial requirements/systems and capacity building related to Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down. Such enabling activities would be country assessments, capacity building & outreach to stakeholders and developing licensing and reporting systems that capture HFCs.

- Review the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs to cover the HFCs under the established licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism, which is currently implemented on a voluntary basis.
- Review the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there would be additional stakeholders from those collaborated during HPMP implementation, there is need to develop new partnerships that would be pertinent to HFC phase-down obligations under Kigali Amendment. For instance, mapping of institutions, functions and proposed partnerships to promote energy efficiency and safety knowledge/skills along with the promotion of low GWP technologies.
- Stakeholder meetings with other relevant government agencies, service sector, industry etc. to sensitize them on the importance of Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Country Assessment Report based on the above mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include a national

roadmap/action that provides the framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment in the next few years.

- Outreach with focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

13. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1	Country Assessment & Stakeholders Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment Implementation
Objective:	Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali Amendment amongst key stakeholders and develop a Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment Implementation.
Target Group:	Governments such as customs, statistics, renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change, green public procurement, end-users, technicians, industries, importers and academia etc.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify wide range of stakeholders that would be involved with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment; • Sensitize the stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Develop draft Country Assessment Report. The scopes include existing ozone and climate policy/legislation & technologies and needs for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. It would also have a national action plan/roadmap that details the framework for the initial implementation of the Kigali Amendment • Consultation workshops & feedback/inputs in the Country Assessment Report. • Outreach & capacity building on specific topics related to energy efficiency, standards and public procurement.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 national sensitization/awareness workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • At least 1 consultation workshop for feedback on Country Assessment Report. • At least 1 capacity building workshop/outreach on energy efficiency and standards. • Specific stakeholder meeting with concern stakeholders, • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation.
Outcome	The main outcome expected from this component is to assist country in fast tracking post ratification activities for sensitization, awareness in accordance with the Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment.

Proposed Component 2	Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic training, and/or conduct training needs assessment to/of 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 MAC and RAC sector especially the growth in installation of large air-conditioning and refrigeration system, which is the challenge in Lao PDR. This also include capacity building on energy efficiency of RAC equipment. • Capacity building and awareness of end-users.

Target Group:	NOU, vocational training schools for RAC and MAC, RAC and MAC servicing workshops/technicians, end users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances and 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 for RAC/MAC 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 for RAC and MAC sector.
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 benefits of low-GWP and energy efficient 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:	To include HFC and its equipment under the control of the national import/export licensing system.
Target Group:	NOU, Customs 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 ways to incorporate HFCs, and HFCs based equipment regulation into the licensing system. • Coordinate with Customs Department to explore the possibility of assigning specific and, it possible 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Go through the national process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. • Assess the 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 inspection, code import/export as well as the risk profiling system, in order to avoid HFCs (pure substances or blends) imported by skipping the licensing system requirement. • Recommendations for further policy measures, technical assistance activities and investment projects for phasing down HFCs cost effectively.
Outcome	The HFCs is effectively control under national license and quota system.

Proposed Component-4	Communication & Awareness
Objective	<p>The objective of component-4 is to raise general awareness of the public about the importance and benefits of Kigali 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 alternatives. Furthermore, in order to increase the demand of energy efficient and low GWP refrigerants based RAC equipment, the general public has to be made aware of energy efficiency ratings and guide on how to interpret the energy efficiency rating labels on RAC appliance. As Lao PDR is with a price-oriented market, the general public needs to be aware of the cost benefits of buying energy efficient appliances in term of potential saving and return to investment to promote the adoption of energy efficient equipment.</p> <p>The communication and awareness component would focus towards developing information materials in local language for outreach to general public and targeted to major stakeholders. The understanding, support and commitment of end-users of refrigeration, air-conditioning and mobile air-conditioning equipment related to environmental safeguards is very important towards fulfilling the obligations as set out under the Kigali Amendment.</p>
Target Group:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public, government agencies, schools & colleges, private sector e.g. importers, trader of refrigerant and equipment, servicing workshops and technicians
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop flyers and information brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. • Develop quick tool /guide on energy efficiency ratings, labels and cost benefits for general public • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling for major stakeholders • Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organize two consultation meetings with importers and traders of room air-conditioners on the challenges and strategies to promote energy efficient room air-conditioners in the country. Launch public event jointly with the energy office to promote benefits of energy efficient and low GWP room air-conditioners and educate the public on the technique to select room air-conditioners - with exhibition of energy efficient air-conditioner to show to the public.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC Amendment (English and Local Language) Quick Guide to general public on benefits of Energy Efficient appliances. (English and Local Language) Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language) Increase in awareness of the general public on benefits of energy efficient and low GWP room air-conditioners and educate the public on the technique to select room air-conditioners
Outcome	Better understanding of the Kigali Amendment of the public and major stakeholders and raised awareness on ODS free, low GWP and higher energy efficiency products.

14. Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

The NOU would be responsible for the project implementation, monitoring and progress reporting. UN Environment would provide the necessary support to the NOU with regards to project implementation, as well as progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

The NOU would also seek the guidance and supports from the relevant government stakeholders that would be involving the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, especially, the government agencies that are in charge of energy efficiency, standards and climate change to promote energy efficient and climate friendly technologies in line with obligations of the Kigali Amendment. In addition the private sector, equipment importers, industry and RAC service sector will also be engaged positively to the project activities and stakeholder workshops.

15. Budget

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Country Assessment & Stakeholders Consultation/Awareness Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	20,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	25,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	25,000
Component 4: Communication & Awareness	25,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

Activities	Budget in USD without PSC
Component 1: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	
32. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (1 consultant@3 months x US\$ 2,000)	6,000
33. Preparation of Country Assessment Report (1 consultant@3 months x US\$ 2,000)	6,000
34. Organization of (i) National Sensitization Workshop for the Kigali Amendment, (ii) Consultation Workshop for Feedback on Country Assessment Report, (ii) Capacity Building Workshop/outreach on Energy Efficiency and standards and others special stakeholder meetings with concerned stakeholders (3 workshops x US\$2,500 and consultation meeting – US\$ 500)	8,000
Sub-total:	20,000
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 consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	10,000
2. Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives for RAC/MAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.). (2 national round table x US\$ 2,500)	5,000
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. (3 national training workshops x US\$ 2,000, one international consultant US\$ 4,000)	10,000
Sub-total:	25,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
1. Comprehensive review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, identify ways to incorporate HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system. (3 consultation meeting x US\$ 1,000, 1 national consultant x 2 month x US\$ 2,000)	7,000
2. Coordinate with Customs Department to explore the possibility of assigning specific and, it possible 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\$ 1,000, 1 national consultant x 2.5 month 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 2.5 months x US\$ 2,000)	5,000
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\$ 1,000)	2,000
5. Assessment of legislation and policy options where HFC consumption could be controlled/reduced, such as: Issuing bans on the import of	3,000

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\$ 1,000, 1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 2,000)	
Sub-total:	25,000
Component 4: Communication & Awareness	
1. Development of specific knowledge products e.g. quick guides, brochures and flyers on Kigali Amendment, Energy Efficiency and Safe-Handling of Low GWP technologies in consultation with energy office and importers and traders of equipment (Consultants for 2 month x US\$ 2,500 per month)	5,000
2. Design, publication and distribution of awareness material obtained from activities above	15,000
3. Consultation meetings with importers and traders of room air-conditioners on the challenges and strategies to promote energy efficient room air-conditioners in the country (2 consultation meetings x US\$ 1,000)	2,000
4. Launching public event jointly with the energy office to promote benefits of energy efficient and low GWP room air-conditioners and educate the public on the technique to select room air-conditioners - with exhibition of energy efficient air-conditioner to show to the public (1 public event x US\$ 3,000)	3,000
Sub-total:	25,000
Total Cost without PSC	95,000

16. Enabling activities milestones and time plan

Activities	August 2018 – January 2020																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Component 1:																		
Activity 1.1	X	X	X	X														
Activity 1.2			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Component 2:																		
Activity 2.1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 2.2							X	X	X	X								
Activity 2.3									X	X	X	X	X	X				
Component 3:																		
Activity 3.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.2				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 3.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 3.5	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Component 4:																		
Activity 4.1	X	X	X	X	X	X												

Activity 4.2						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.3	X	X	X	X	X	X											
Activity 4.4										X	X	X					

17. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment							
Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, renewable energy, energy efficiency, climate change, green public procurement, etc. • End-users, technicians, industries, importers academia etc. 	August 2018	November 2018	6,000	Regulation to support Kigali Amendment implementation	Understanding on sets of regulation essential for the Kigali Amendment
Preparation of Country Assessment Report	NOU		October 2018	July 2019	6,000	Country Assessment Report	Country Assessment Report for the implementation of Kigali Amendment with contribution of stakeholders.
Organization of (i) National Sensitization Workshop for the Kigali Amendment, (ii) Consultation Workshop for Feedback on Country Assessment Report, (ii) Capacity Building Workshop/outreach on Energy Efficiency and standards and others special stakeholder meetings with concerned stakeholders	NOU		August 2018	September 2019	8,000	Workshop reports	Contribution and feedback of stakeholders in the development of the Country Assessment Report. Capacity on energy efficiency and standards of concerned stakeholders is strengthened.
Project Component -II: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
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	NOU	RAC and MAC service firms and technicians and training institutes in the country	October 2018	May 2019	10,000	Servicing Sector Assessment Report	Understanding on intervention required for servicing sector for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment

Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives.	NOU	Importers & retailers of refrigerants and equipment, private sector & large end-users	February 2019	May 2019	5,000	Workshop report	More understanding on low GWP and zero GWP technologies
Training of NOU and other partners with respect the Kigali amendment, including data reporting in CO2 eq.tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc.	NOU	Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department.	April 2019	September 2019	10,000	Capacity building modules Workshop Report	Understanding on data reporting in CO2 eq.tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards.
Project Component -III: Article 4B licensing and reporting							
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system for HFCs	NOU	Pollution Control Department, Customs Department, Importers /Exporters	August 2018	July 2019	7,000	Draft amendment / new regulation to include HFC control.	Understanding on procedures to put in place HFC licensing and quota system (as part of the existing regulation or there is need for new regulation).
Adoption of HS codes for Customs for HFCs imports	NOU	Customs Department	November 2018	January 2020	8,000	HS code of HFCs import	Recommendations Report
Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use.	NOU	Customs Department, statistics office, importers, traders, retailers and workshops	August 2018	July 2019	5,000	Methodology for HFC data collection and verification	Strengthen the data collection and verification of import statistics
National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment	NOU	Pollution Control Department, Customs Department, Importers /Exporters	August 2018	July 2019	2,000	Draft amendment / new regulation to include HFC control.	Understanding on procedures to put in place HFC licensing and quota system (as part of the existing regulation or there is need for new regulation).
Assessment of legislation and policy options for controlling/reducing HFC consumption.	NOU	Legal Officer, NOU, Customs, Department of Domestic Trade etc.	August 2018	July 2019	3,000	Desk research on policy and regulations	Legislation and policy options for controlling/reducing HFC consumption.

Project Component -IV: Communication & Awareness							
Development of specific knowledge products, awareness materials.	NOU	General public, government agencies, schools & colleges, private sector e.g. importers, trader of refrigerant and equipment, servicing workshops and technicians	August 2018	January 2019	5,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language) Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)
Design, publication and distribution of awareness material	NOU		January 2019	January 2020	15,000		
Consultation meetings with the importers and traders of room air-conditioners	NOU and Energy Office	Importers and traders of room air-conditioners	August 2018	January 2019	2,000	Current challenges obtained from importers and traders	Awareness and participation of importers and traders of room air-conditioner in the awareness programme
Public event to promote benefits of energy efficient and low GWP room air-conditioners and educate the public on the technique to select room air-conditioner	NOU and Energy Office	General public, government authorities and end users (e.g. building owners etc.)	May 2019	July 2019	3,000	The public event is launched with participation of energy office and importers and traders	Increase in awareness of the general public on benefits of energy efficient room air-conditioners and educate the public on the technique to select room air-conditioners
					95,000		

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

Date
March 29th , 2018

Services Performed For:
Country: **MADAGASCAR**
Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of Environment and Forests**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Madagascar

Background

The Government of Madagascar 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 76th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 24.9 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 11.83 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 116 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 Madagascar 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 Madagascar 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 Ministry of the Environment; Ministry of Trade; Customs Department; Association of Madagascar Industries; Restaurant Association of Madagascar; Union of Refrigeration Technicians in Madagascar; Importers; Non-Governmental Organizations; 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	<p>77. 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>78. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>79. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>80. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>81. 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>82. 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>zzz) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>aaaa) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>bbbb) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>cccc) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>dddd) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>eeee) 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>38. 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>39. 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>ii) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>jj) At least 4 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>w) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>x) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	70,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	50,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	30,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	24,000
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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	24,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stakeholders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	April 2019	2000	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	August 2018	February 2019	22,000	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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	2,000	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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	45,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	March 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs:	NOU	General Directorate of Customs	January 2019	July 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.							

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Madagascar 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

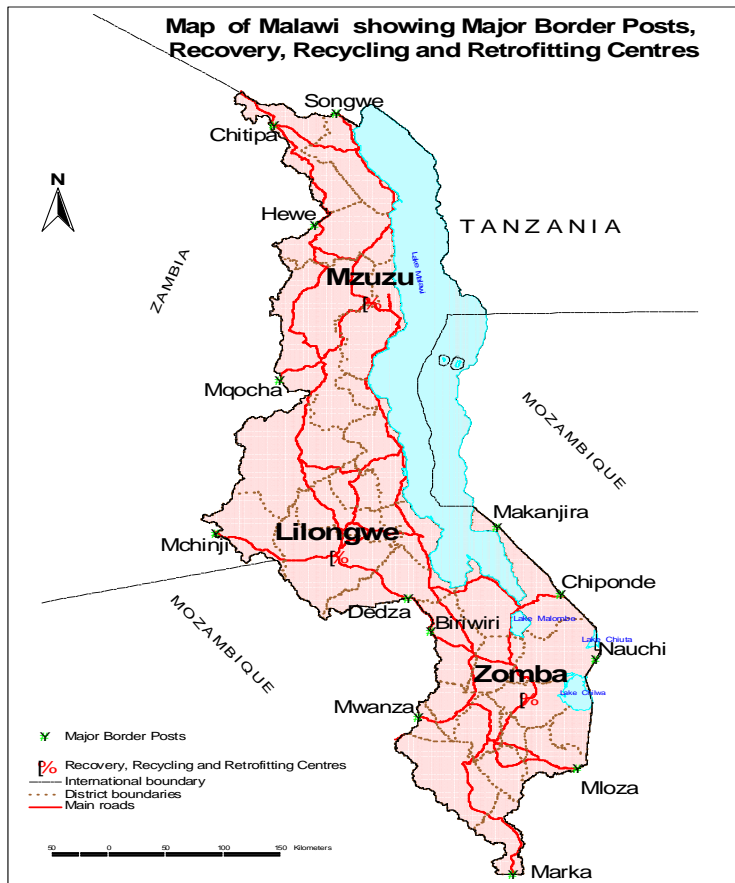
Date

February 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Malawi

Local Executing Authority: Environmental Affairs
Department (EAD) in the Ministry of Natural
Resources, Energy and Mining



FUNDING REQUEST FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI AMENDMENT IN MALAWI

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 Malawi is currently implementing various programmes on the phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) including the Hydrochloroflourocarbon Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) which is aimed at phasing out use of Hydrochloroflourocarbons (HCFCs) in the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) sector. Malawi has an HCFC baseline consumption of 10.8 ODP tonnes and it recorded a significant reduced consumption of 8.23 ODP tones in 2016. Malawi has made tremendous progress in the implementation of stage 1 of its HPMP. Notable achievements include meeting the 2013 HCFC freeze and 10 percent reduction targets in 2015. Furthermore, under the HPMP, Malawi has built the capacity of refrigeration technicians on good refrigeration practices and has trained enforcement officers from various public and private agencies on monitoring trade in ODS.

The ODS alternatives survey conducted in 2016 revealed that Malawi has adopted various non-ODS alternatives including HFCs, HFC-blends and natural refrigerants. However, it was established that HFCs and their blends are the most commonly used refrigerants. The dominant HFCs are R134a, R404A, R407C and R410A. According to survey results, consumption of HFC-134a was comparatively more than any type of refrigerant over the period 2012 – 2015. For example, consumption of R134a increased from 129 Mt in 2012 to 148 Mt in 2015. Similarly, the consumption of HFC blends has also increased over the years. However, it is expected that this growth will decrease in future as the country has embarked on promoting the adoption of high energy efficiency technologies with low GWP. Furthermore, the domestication of the Kigali Amendment will enable the country to align its policies towards controlling consumption of HFCs and their blends.

Consumption of natural refrigerants such as HCs, R744 and R717 is relatively low but its trend is increasing over the years. For example, consumption of R600a almost tripled from 1 Mt in 2012 to 3 Mt in 2016. It is anticipated that consumption of natural refrigerants will continue to increase as the country has started domesticating the provisions of the Kigali Amendment on phase-down of HFCs. The low uptake of natural refrigerant technologies especially ammonia and hydrocarbons have been attributed to its flammability and safety concerns, hence the need to build human capacity on handling these technologies.

The government of Malawi continues to affirm its commitment to the protection of the ozone layer. Malawi ratified both the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and all its amendments. Recognizing the increased consumption of HFCs and their impacts to climate change, the Malawi Government took bold steps and ratified the Kigali Amendment on 21st November 2017. The Kigali Amendment is anticipated to bring forth more challenges related to the use of low GWP and high energy efficiency technologies, control of imports of HFCs among others. Although the government of Malawi has already ratified the amendment, there is still need to domesticate and enforce the provisions of the Amendment for the country to comply with its provisions. It is in line with this understanding that the Government of Malawi is submitting this proposal on enabling activities for implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs in the country.

Institutional Arrangements for the implementation of Enabling Activities.

The government of Malawi will use the existing institutional arrangements on the phase-out of ODS to implement the proposed enabling activities. The Environmental Affairs Department (EAD) in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Energy and Mining is a focal point for the Montreal Protocol and coordinates all activities under the Protocol. A national ozone unit was established within the EAD and it coordinates the implementation of all activities under the Montreal Protocol on the protection of the ozone layer.

In order to effectively monitor the phase-out programmes of ODS and the adoption of ODS-alternative technologies, a national ozone committee was established to provide guidance and policy direction on the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. Membership for the

national ozone committee include; the EAD, the Malawi Bureau of Standards, Malawi Consumers Association, the Refrigeration Association, the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Trade and the Ministry of Agriculture, Malawi Confederation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Capacity of human resources to implement and enforce measures on protection of the ozone layer has been strengthened over the years through trainings and provision of toolkits. For instance, officers from Customs Department, Police, Malawi Bureau of Standards and District Councils were trained in identification and monitoring imports of ODS and their alternatives. The NOU will work closely with these institutions to successfully phase down use of HFCs in the country.

COMPONENTS PROPOSED FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES

The table below provides the proposed enabling activities for Malawi to initiate the phase-down process of HFCs in the country.

Proposed Component 1:	Development of National strategies for quick adoption of HFC alternative technologies
Objective	To develop strategies to enable speedy adoption of Low GWP HFC alternative technologies in Malawi
Target Group:	Parliamentarians, Decision makers, RAC sector, Policy makers, and public.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on enabling policies and strategies for quick adoption of low GWP HFC alternative technologies and the phase down process of HFCs (b) Develop a National Strategy for staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market (c) Develop a National Strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternatives into the local market (d) Conduct sensitization campaigns on the adoption of Low GWP HFC alternative technologies to key stakeholders
Outputs:	(a) At least 3 consultative workshops/meetings on enabling policies and strategies for quick adoption of Low GWP HFC alternative technologies conducted

	<p>(b) National Strategy for staged-approach policies on placing alternative technologies into local market prepared and implemented</p> <p>(c) National Strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternatives into the local market prepared</p> <p>(d) At least 3 sensitization meetings conducted</p>
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Component 2:	Capacity-building and Awareness for the adoption of HFC alternatives
Objective	To build capacity of key stakeholders for the adoption of HFC alternatives and also to understand the training needs of servicing and enforcement sectors that would allow for a successful HFC phase-down
Target Group:	RAC technicians, Customs and other enforcement Officers, NOU, and District Councils.
Description of activities	<p>40. Undertake training needs assessment for the servicing sector on safe use of HFC alternatives.</p> <p>41. Undertake training needs assessment of customs and other enforcement agencies on effective monitoring and control of HFC importation.</p> <p>42. Conduct informative meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and their alternatives. It is important to keep on updating technicians on new technologies available on the market.</p> <p>43. Conduct surveys to identify barriers for introducing of low-GDP alternatives in the servicing sector.</p> <p>44. Conduct consumer sensitization meetings on low GWP technologies</p>
Outputs	kk) Training needs for RAC sector identified and report prepared.

	ll) Training needs for enforcement officers for effective monitoring and control imports of HFCs identified. mm) At least 2 informative meetings on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives conducted. nn) At least 1 survey and 2 workshops to identify barriers to adoption of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector conducted oo) At least 1 consumer sensitization campaign on low GWP technologies conducted
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Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop and update regulatory frameworks to incorporate control measures for HFCs
Target Group:	Customs Officers, relevant government agencies, importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC-containing equipment
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conduct a comprehensive review of existing National licensing system for ODS and based-products to incorporate control measures for HFCs. - Support the development of electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products. - 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. - Conduct informative meetings with Customs and other enforcement agencies on the revised licensing system.
Outputs	h) Current licensing system reviewed and control measures for HFCs included. i) Electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products developed and operational. j) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

	k) At least 3 informative meetings on monitoring and controlling HFC imports conducted.
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Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Development of Strategies and Policies for quick adoption of Low GWP HFC alternative technologies.	
(a) Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on enabling policies and strategies for quick adoption of low GWP HFC alternative technologies and the phase down process of HFCs	10,000
(b) Develop a National Strategy for staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market	10,000
(c) Develop a National Strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternatives into the local market	10,000
(d) Conduct sensitization campaigns on the adoption of Low GWP HFC alternative technologies	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1.	40,000
Component 2: Capacity Building and Awareness for the adoption of HFC alternatives	
(a) Conduct an assessment to determine training needs and other requirements for the RAC servicing sector to facilitate smooth HFC phase down process – A National consultant will be engaged.	15,000
(b) Conduct an assessment to determine training needs and other requirements for enforcement officers for effective monitoring imports of HFCs- A consultant will be engaged.	15,000

(c) Conduct informative meetings with RAC technicians on safe handling of HFCs and their alternatives.	15,000
(d) Conduct surveys to identify barriers for introduction of low-GWP technologies	10,000
(e) Conduct consumer sensitization meetings on low-GWP technologies	5,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	60,000
Component 3: Article 4B Licensing	
(a) -Review of existing licensing system to incorporate control measures for HFCs and their products	15,000
(b) Development of electronic data base for HFCs, their alternatives and products and their reporting tools	10,000
(c) Development of country-specific HS codes for HFCs to ensure proper monitoring of HFCs and their products tools	15,000
(d) Conduct informative meetings with enforcement agencies on monitoring and control imports of HFCs and HFC based products	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3.	50,000
GRAND TOTLA	150,000

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Development of Strategies and Policies for quick adoption of Low GWP HFC alternative technologies							
Conduct stakeholder consultative meetings on enabling policies and strategies for quick adoption of low GWP HFC alternative technologies and the phase down process of HFCs	NOU	RAC sector, Chemical suppliers, Decision Makers, Public	July 2018	Dec 2018	10,000	Meeting Reports	At least 3 consultative meetings conducted
Develop a National Strategy for staged-approach policies on placing technologies into local market	NOU	RAC sector, Chemical suppliers, Decision Makers.	July 2018	Feb 2020	10,000	Meeting Reports and draft policies	Enabling policies for placing alternative technologies on local

							market developed
Develop a National Strategy for quick adoption of HFC alternatives into the local market	NOU	RAC sector, Chemical suppliers, Decision Makers,	Jan 2019	Feb 2020	10,000	Meeting Reports and a National Strategy	A national strategy for quick adoption of Low GWP alternative technologies developed
Conduct sensitization campaigns on the adoption of Low GWP HFC alternative technologies	NOU	RAC sector, Chemical suppliers, Decision Makers,	July 2018	Feb 2020	10,000	Meeting Reports	At least 3 sensitization meetings on Low GWP technologies conducted
COMPONENT 2: Capacity building and awareness on HFCs and alternatives management							
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the Customs and other law enforcement agencies	NOU	Customs, Enforcement agencies, NOU	Aug 2018	Dec. 2018	15,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified

Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report	NOU	RAC sector	Aug 2018	April 2019	15,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization/informative meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	15,000	Meeting Reports	At least 3 sensitization meetings on identification of HFCs and its Alternatives conducted
Conduct surveys to identify barriers for introduction of low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector	NOU	RAC, General Public	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	10,000	Workshop Reports	At least 1 survey and 1 workshop to identify barriers to adoption of low-GDP alternatives on the

							servicing sector conducted
Conduct consumer sensitization workshops on low GWP technologies	NOU	General Public	August 2018	Sept 2018	5,000	Meeting Reports	At least 1 consumer sensitization campaign on low GWP technologies conducted
COMPONENT 2: Article 4B licensing system and reporting							
Review the current licensing system to regulate controlled substances and products.	NOU	Policy Makers, Customs Department	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	15,000	Reports	Current licensing system reviewed
Develop electronic registry for HFCs, their alternatives and products	NOU	Importers /exporters, customs, NOU	Aug 2018	Aug 2019	10,000	Reports	Electronic data registry developed
Assisting Customs Office in developing national	NOU	Customs Office	Sept 2018	Dec 2018	15,000	Reports	Country-specific

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.								national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Conduct informative meetings with enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports and exports of HFCs and HFC based products	NOU	Enforcement agencies	Jan 2019	Dec 2019	10,000	Meeting reports		At least 2 informative workshops conducted

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Malawi 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
March, 2018

Services Performed For:
Country: MALI
Local Executing Authority: Ministry of Equipment, Territory Development, Environment and Urban Planning (MEATEU-SG)



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Mali

Background

The Government of Mali 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 76th meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 15.0 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 10.18 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 440 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 Mali 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 Mali 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 General Directorate of Environment in Ministry of Ministry of Equipment, Territory Development, Environment and Urban Planning (MEATEU-SG). 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 Authority, Department of Commerce, National Ozone Unit (NOU), Association of Importers and Distributors of ODS and Alternatives, National Statistics and Demographic Agency, Association of Mali Industries, Hotel and Restaurant Association of Mali, and Association of Refrigeration Technicians. 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	<p>83. 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>84. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>85. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>86. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>87. 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>88. 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>ffff) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>gggg) At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>hhhh) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>iiii) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>jjjj) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>kkkk) 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>45. 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>46. 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>pp) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>qq) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>y) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>z) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	70,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	50,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	30,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	24,000
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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	24,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	February 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	April 2019	2000	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	August 2018	February 2019	22,000	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, General Directorate of Customs	August 2018	March 2019	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, General	August 2018	March 2019	2,000	Final package on ratification of the	Final package of ratification of the

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
		Directorate of Customs				Kigali amendment	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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	45,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	March 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	General Directorate of Customs	January 2019	July 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Mali 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 Republic of the Marshall Islands

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

28 March 2018

Prepared by:

**National Ozone Unit, Waste and Pollutants Division,
Environmental Protection Authority & UN Environment
OzonAction**

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

Submitted by: UN Environment

1. 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 Republic of the Marshall Islands (RMI) is currently implementing Stage I of HCFC phase out management plan (HPMP). HCFC baseline consumption is 0.2 ODP tones in RMI. In 2016, RMI's HCFC consumption was zero, which has demonstrated the achievements attributed to intervention from the Multilateral Funds-financed projects.

The country conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016-2017, which showed that HFCs are commonly used ODS alternatives. There are four main sectors that uses ODS Alternatives in the RMI, which is mainly the service sector consumption of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning equipment (RAC) in the Domestic/Household sector; the Commercial Sector (supermarkets, office buildings etc.); the Land Transportation/Mobile Air Conditioning (MAC) sector; and the Fisheries Sector (ice making machines, cold storage etc.).

The survey also revealed that R-410A and R-407C are the most common ODS alternatives found in split and window air-conditioners used primarily in household and commercial buildings. HFC-134A is the only ODS alternative used in the Mobile Air-Conditioning sector. It should be highlighted that significant number of the household refrigerators and chest freezer are now based on R-600A which have been coming into the RMI market for almost two years now. The refrigerant imports of R-600A have been coming into the RMI from February 2017. This alternative in the household refrigerators and chest freezer is rapidly penetrating in the market and it has been identified as the possible replacement for the HFC-134a refrigerants in the future. However, most technicians are uncomfortable working with this refrigerant for safety reason. There is a need to significantly improve the capacity of service technicians to handle flammable refrigerant in the RMI.

Regarding fishing sector - there is a need to have detailed assessment of the sector as RMI is one of the largest vessel registry country in the world and the fisheries sector is a big part of the RMI's economy. Therefore, the ODS & ODS alternatives sustainable management in fishing sector is very important for the Government of RMI.

RMI 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 including Kigali Amendment. Despite the fact that RMI 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 and blends, use of low GWP and energy efficiency alternative technologies to HFCs. This has necessitated the government of RMI to submit a proposal for funding to implement enabling activities for the phase down of HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, and taking into account RMI's HCFC baseline of 0.2 ODP tonnes, the eligible funding for enabling activities for RMI is US\$ 50,000 (without PSC).

2. Objectives

The main objective of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down in RMI is to initiate actions which support implementation of Kigali Amendment.

The project components would be implemented taking into consideration the need to reflect national context, priorities, and national policies, thorough series of consultations with the national stakeholders to facilitate the initial implementation process. They will also look in the needs of the RAC servicing sector, that would allow for successful and smooth HFC phase-down, start the training process for HFC alternative refrigerants and propose needed legislative changes to be made for successful implementation of the Kigali amendment, including introduction of licensing and quota system.

3. Institutional arrangements for implementation of RMI Enabling Activity Project

Implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for CFC/HCFC phase-out activities. The national focal agency for implementing the Enabling Activities in RMI would be the NOU which is located and housed within the Environmental Protection Authority (EPA). The existing ODS National TASKFORCE comprises of senior representatives from governmental agencies and private organizations and are influential policy makers in the RMI. The EPA General Manager is the Chairperson and has with them access to the EPA- Board of Directors, Minister responsible for Environment and to the Office of the President or other government secretaries/heads of departments. All action relating to the National Implementation Plan is taken up by the General Manager and subsequently to higher Authority as required. This operational structure has lent to the success of the RMI in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and more recently on the deposit of the instrument of ratification on the Kigali Amendment.

List of National Stakeholders for RMI Enabling Activity Project is summarized in the table 1.

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

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Republic of Marshall Island's Environmental Protection Authority (RMIEPA)	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency
		Licensing Authority
Customs Department	Government	Customs
EPESSO	Government	Statistics
Public Work	Government	Standards
Ports Authority	Government	Marine Vessels & Land Transport/Vehicles
Private Companies(Importers)	Private Sector/Industry	Refrigerant, RAC and MAC Importers
Energy Office	Government	Energy Efficiency
OEPPC	Government	Climate Change
EPA/OEPPC	Government	Legislations & Regulations
MIMRA	Government	Fisheries /Ports Authority
RAC/MAC service workshops	Public/Private	MAC and RAC Service Sector
Ministry of Finance	Government	Public Procurement Finance Ministry
Public Work	Government	Construction & Urban Development
MIVA	Government	Tourism

The NOU and the UN Environment will be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment will provide the necessary support to the NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Consultation Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment
Objective	<p>The Government of RMI has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in May 2017. RMI is one of the first few countries to early ratify the Kigali Amendment. The Government of RMI would need to undertake stakeholder consultation 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.</p> <p>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 is 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 Amendment and their respective roles. This would allow the RMI NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders who are important for Montreal Protocol implementation in the future. For instance, the stakeholder workshop would engage traditional partners, such as customs and service technicians, on issues related to the HFC phase down and also further involve agencies such as marine department, transportation etc. that are not as engaged at present. In addition, these workshops would also provide a platform for exchange of ideas and feedback on improving the present policies, trade</p>

	<p>controls, monitoring and reporting mechanisms for controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol including HFCs.</p> <p>The project component-I would also assist the RMI NOU to develop a country assessment report that would encompass the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. Furthermore, this country assessment report would clarify the inter-governmental framework and delineate the various agencies that have linkages with HFC phase-down and their respective roles in implementing the Amendment. The country assessment report would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy related to energy efficiency and ozone & climate friendly perspectives.</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/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-I	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-I include a Country Assessment Report & National Stakeholders Workshop, which will:</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 stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Develop a draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation in RMI taking into account feedback/inputs from the stakeholders
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one (1) National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation. • At least two (2) consultation workshops for feedback on the Country Assessment Report

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 RMI 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. RMI has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS and the government has ban the import of HCFC-based equipment through a memo issued by RMIEPA. This mechanism now is required to include HFC based refrigerants and systems. RMI would need to further review 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.</p>

	For establishing such a system, the RMI 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 RMI.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – II is given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries • Importers & Retailers of refrigerant and equipment. • Private Sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-II	The proposed activities under the project component-II is to conduct comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in RMI. • 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. • Identify the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of RMI Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-III is to strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow 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 RMI the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies, in particular the need for specific training on R-600A based refrigeration systems, which is not covered and addressed under the HPMP. The survey indicated significant import of domestic refrigerators and chest freezers 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 RMI are not comfortable to provide servicing to such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. Hence, this enabling activity project component would strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practice for servicing of R-600A</p>

	<p>based refrigerators in RMI through a capacity building workshop delivered a service sector expert. Local industry will have an understanding of the necessary servicing equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems. 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 RMI and also provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives.</p> <p>In addition to capacity workshop for R-600a refrigerators and chest freezer, this project component also includes assessment of the fisheries and marine sector to identify feasible options for alternatives to HFCs in this sector as well as to assess capacity and assistance need for technicians in the vessel servicing on land/boarder and on sea in the HFC phase-down.</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 • Port authority, Fisheries Department as well as service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector • Importers & retailers. • Private sector & large end-users
Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is are:</p> <p>a) Organizing capacity building workshop for best practice in installation & servicing (on-site) of refrigerators & chest freezers with flammable refrigerants. (Note: No equipment will be procured. The Workshop will be conducted through refrigerators & chest freezer available in the country. This would be carried out with the logistic support & coordination from NOU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshop. • Prepare the items required to organize the capacity building workshop. • Conduct the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from the participants <p>b) Conducting assessment on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment.</p>
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 capacity building workshop on installation & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants and workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs. • Information on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication & Awareness
Objective	<p>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 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.</p>

	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 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 Amendment. • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials. • Production radio spots on benefits of Kigali Amendment, Information on ODS Alternatives.
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language). • Posters & bill boards for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language). • Other information and outreach materials

VIII. Proposed budget for RMI Enabling Activity Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	At least 1 National Stakeholders/Sensitization Workshops for the Kigali Amendment <u>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u> <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
	Draft Country Assessment Report & at least 2 consultation/feedback workshop <u>Consultant, Workshops/Meetings & travel cost estimated to be USD 10,000</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of the Country Assessment paper (including national roadmap) for Kigali Amendment through review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. - Two feedback/consultation workshops from the relevant stakeholders on the country assessment report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o One workshop in Majuro; and o Another workshop in Ebeye Island 	10,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products</p> <p><i>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. <p><i>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 3,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	13,000
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p>At least 1 capacity building workshop for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers</p> <p><i>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 6,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives. <p><i>Workshops & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 4,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers <p><i>Consultant estimated to be USD 5,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment 	15,000
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness	<p>Communication and Awareness</p> <p><i>Design and production of materials & workshops estimated USD 7,000</i></p> <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 - Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences 	7,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

IX. RMI Enabling Activity Project milestones and time plan

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The implementation plan of the project is given in Annex-I

X. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment							
National Stakeholders/ 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/MAC service firms and technicians. Private Sector & large end-users 	August 2018	April 2019	5,000	Desk Research Consultation Meeting Report	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali implementation in RMI. Workshop Reports
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	NOU		August 2018	April 2019	10,000	Country Assessment Reports Two consultation / workshop and reports Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Reports Stakeholders Workshop report with recommendations
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting							
Comprehensive review & strengthening of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products. Organizing the consultation/ feedback workshops and draft	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries 	August 2018	July 2019	13,000	Assessment Report ; Licensing & Reporting System Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of the RMI Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importers & Retailers. • RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users. 					
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
<p>Identify the expert to deliver the capacity building workshops for - 600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers</p> <p>Organizing one Capacity Building Workshops for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers</p> <p>Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives</p>	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & Retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users. 	May 2019	January 2020	10,000	<p>At least 1 capacity building workshop report</p> <p>Service Sector Assessment Report</p>	Capacity Building Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.
Assessment on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Department • Port Authority • Customs Department • Fisheries industry sector e.g. 	October 2019	January 2020	5,000	Information report	Information on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
implementation of Kigali Amendment		servicing technicians, owners of vessels					implementation of Kigali Amendment
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. •Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. <p>Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.</p> <p>Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Production radio spots on benefits of Kigali 	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	7,000	<p>Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution</p> <p>Television programs</p>	<p>Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language)</p> <p>Documentary develop for awareness on national television</p>

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Amendment, Information on ODS Alternatives							
Total in (USD) without PSC					50,000		

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

Date

March, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **Mauritania**

Local Executing Authority: National Environment
Development Council (CNED)



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Mauritania

Background

The Government of Mauritania is implementing Stage I of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), approved to achieve 67.5% reduction of HCFC consumption by 2025. HPMP Stage I tranche I was approved at the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 20.50 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 18.15 ODP tonnes in 2016.

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

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities

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

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, which is operating under the National Environment Development Council (CNED), and its subsidiary body the Environment Development Technical Committee (EDTC).. The CNED acts as the supreme authority in the field of the environment at the national level and brings together all the ministries concerned with environmental issues. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director of Environment and Rural 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 Ministries of: environment, agriculture, health, trade and finance; Representatives of importers, retailers, refrigeration technicians and civil society.; Association for Refrigeration Technicians; and other government agencies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotel and restaurants, servicing sectors and RAC Vocational Training Centres which are involved to provide 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	<p>89. 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>90. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>91. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>92. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>93. 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 official national language and printing 50 copies of each of the translated documents)</p> <p>94. 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>llll) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>mmmm) At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>nnnn) Official National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>oooo) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>pppp) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>qqqq) 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	47. 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. Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes. 48. Organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.
Outputs	rr) Training Needs for RAC sector identified ss) A workshop on low emission alternatives organized

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	- 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). - Assisting Customs Department in developing national custom codes for different HFCs. Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production of awareness materials.
Outputs	aa) National ODS regulation revised, bb) 4 workshops organized

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	<i>70,000</i>
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	24,000
2. Stakeholder consultation to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stakeholders.	10,000
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 (2 national consultants x 5.5 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	22,000
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.)	2,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	<i>50,000</i>
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	50,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	<i>30,000</i>
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the Customs Department in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production of awareness materials.	24,000
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	August 2018	January 2019	24,000	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	August 2018	July 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	December 2018	2,000	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	August 2018	November 2018	22,000	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	August 2018	October 2018	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	July 2019	December 2019	2,000	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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	August 2018	December 2019	50,000	Training needs Reports. Workshop report.	Training Needs for RAC sector identified. A workshop on low emission alternatives organized.
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	August 2018	December 2018	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the Customs Department in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of four workshops of 25 participants each and production of awareness materials.	NOU	Customs Office	January 2019	December 2019	24,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed. 4 workshops organized

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Mauritania 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 Federated States of Micronesia

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

21 March 2018

Prepared by:

Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECCEM), Government of Federated States of Micronesia & UN Environment, OzonAction

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

Background

The Federated States of Micronesia (FSM) became Party of the Vienna Convention (1994) and the Montreal Protocol (1995) and had acceded to the Protocol's five amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal, Beijing in 2001 and Kigali Amendments and 2017. The FSM National Ozone Unit is placed in the newly created Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECCEM) of the Government of the FSM. The DECCEM 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 FSM to receive technical and financial assistance for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the FSM HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). At present, the Government of FSM through its National Ozone Unit (NOU) is undertaking activities that maintain compliance of the HCFC phase-out target for 2015 at 10% level and enable the country to meet its 35% reduction target by 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, FSM has recently undertaken steps to:

- Advance the banning of all ODS based equipment.
- Develop and implement regulation that ensures strict quota issuance of HCFCs and ensures that service sector is only using pre-approved ODS.
- Strengthen iPIC information sharing and monitoring.
- Host a refresher training for customs officers on Montreal Protocol-related enforcement mechanisms (e.g. 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 FSM.
- Create national outreach and awareness campaigns for a larger stakeholder support.

In addition to being the first proponent of the proposal to phase down HFCs under the Montreal Protocol, the Government of FSM actively supported the negotiation process up to the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, as decided during the 28th Meeting of Parties, and continues to support negotiations for effective implementation of the HFC phase-down. Demonstrating its commitment to combating climate change and ozone layer protection, FSM ratified the Kigali HFC Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 12 May 2017.

The MLF ExCom decision 79/46 related to enabling activities invites Article 5 countries to propose projects to facilitate and support the implementation of Kigali Amendment by undertaking specific initial national level systems that help them fulfil their initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down. Following ExCom decision 79/46, FSM sent a request letter to the UN Environment OzonAction to partner and support enabling activities for Kigali Amendment. The FSM NOU requires technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund to undertake the following activities and enable early implementation of the Kigali Amendment:

- Review & update the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs and other ODS alternatives, which is currently not covered under the existing licensing system.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there will be additional stakeholders to those collaborating during HPMP implementation, there is need to assess the broader stakeholder network and develop new partnerships that are pertinent to HFC phase-down obligations under the Kigali Amendment. For instance, mapping institutions, functions and potential partnerships to promote energy efficiency and safety, in alignment with the promotion of low-GWP technologies.
- Stakeholder meetings with other relevant government agencies, service sector actors, industry, and private sector representatives, etc. who are important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Country Assessment Report based on the above-mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include a national roadmap/action that will clarify a framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment.
- Communication & awareness-raising strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

The FSM NOU recently conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment. It was a crucial exercise to understand the import and servicing use trends for ODS alternatives, as well as the market trends & data for ODS alternative technologies, including

HFCs. Furthermore, the survey was important to understand the technology trends and capacity building needed to ensure the FSM's success in its compliance with the Montreal Protocol in the future. The ODS alternative survey is a useful reference point to understand the market trends & data for ODS alternative technologies, which also includes HFCs.

Montreal Protocol member states must fulfil certain prerequisites prior to the entry into force of the Kigali Amendment, including to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs. Given the longstanding partnership between the Government of FSM and UN Environment for HPMP, FSM requests UN Environment to assist the country to develop these systems, as well as to the establishment of HFC based licensing and control systems, including:

- Review & assessment of present ODS licensing, permit & quota systems, data recording and monitoring mechanism and the additional requirements to include ODS alternatives.
- Review of the 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 FSM.
- Regulations and legislation that enforce HFC trade control, licensing, monitoring and reporting in FSM.
- Awareness raising amongst enforcement stakeholders and the general public.

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

XI. Institutional arrangements for implementation of FSM Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project.

To undertake these enabling activities, the Government of FSM has requested the UN Environment to support the development of 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 FSM is the DECEM. This project proposal is developed by the DECEM with the support of UN Environment, OzonAction. The NOU also seeks the support of UN Environment when implementing the components of the enabling activities project UN Environment and the FSM NOU will be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. UN Environment will provide the necessary support to the FSM NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

The National Ozone Unit will also seek the guidance and inputs from relevant government stakeholders that are key to the future compliance of the Kigali Amendment compliance. Furthermore, the NOU will also consult government agencies in charge of energy efficiency, standards and climate change to promote energy efficient and climate friendly technologies in line with obligations of the Kigali Amendment. In addition to broad government agency involvement, it is important to consult and include private sector actors, equipment importers from industry and the RAC service sector in the project component activities and stakeholder workshops. Table 1 details the stakeholders that would be involved in the project.

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

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECHEM)	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency
Department of Finance and Administration (DoFA)	Government	Customs
Department of Resources and Development (R&D)	Government	Statistics
Department of Resources and Development (R&D)	Government	Standards
Department of Transportation, Communications and Infrastructure (TC&I)	Government	Marine Vessels & Land Transport/Vehicles
National Oceanic Resource Management Authority	Government	Fisheries
RAC importers	Private Sector/Industry	RAC Importers
Division of Energy, Department of Resources and Development (R&D)	Government	Energy Efficiency
Department of Environment, Climate Change and Emergency Management (DECHEM)	Government	Climate Change
Department of Justice	Government	Legislations & Regulations
Port Authorities	Government	Fisheries /Ports Authority
Service Sector	Public/Private	Service Sector
Department of Finance and Administration	Government	Public Procurement Finance Ministry
Department of Transportation, Communications and Infrastructure (TC&I)	Government	Construction & Urban Development
Department of Resources and Development	Government	Tourism
Environment Protection Agencies	Government	Environment Protection
College of Micronesia-FSM	Government	Training and capacity building for the RAC Sector
Non-government Organization (NGO) and Civil Society Actors	Private Sector	Kigali Amendment Context e.g. energy / safety-related research

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

XII. Components proposed for FSM Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project:

As stated earlier, the FSM Kigali amendment enabling activity project would have components that would support the Kigali Amendment readiness in FSM 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. Country Assessment & Stakeholder Consultation Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment

VI. Article 4B Licensing & Reporting

VII. Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives

VIII. Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Consultation Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment
Objective	<p>The Government of FSM has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and has deposited the instrument of ratification with the UN. FSM is one of the first few countries to ratify the Kigali Amendment and this landmark political action undertaken by FSM shows its commitment towards climate protection. The Government of FSM would need to undertake stakeholder consultation 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 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 Amendment and their respective roles. This would allow the FSM NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders who are important for Montreal Protocol implementation in the future. For instance, the stakeholder workshop would engage traditional partners, such as customs and service technicians, on issues related to the HFC phase down and also further involve agencies such as marine department, transportation etc. that are not as engaged at 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>

	The project component-I would also assist the FSM NOU to develop a country assessment report that would encompass the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. Furthermore, this country assessment report would clarify the inter-governmental framework and delineate the various agencies that have linkages with HFC phase-down and their respective roles in implementing the Amendment. The country assessment report would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy related to energy efficiency and ozone & climate friendly perspectives.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component-I includes: <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
Description of activities of Project Component-I	The proposed activities under the project component-I include a Country Assessment Report & National Stakeholders Workshop, which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify wide range of stakeholders that would be involved with the Kigali Amendment preparatory and implementation phase. • Sensitize stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Develop a draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation in FSM taking into account feedback/inputs from the stakeholders
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one (1) National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation. • At least one (1) consultation workshop for feedback on the Country Assessment Report.

Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	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 FSM 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. FSM has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS, in

	<p>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. FSM 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 FSM 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 FSM.</p>
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – II includes the NOU, Customs, Department of Justice and importers of ODS alternative refrigerants and equipment.
Description of activities of Project Component-II	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is to conduct comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in FSM. • 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. • Identify the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of the FSM Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	The objective of this project component-III is to strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practices for installation & servicing of ACs/Refrigerators having flammable and /or toxic alternative refrigerants that are ozone and climate friendly. This would provide the RAC service sector in FSM the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies. They will have an understanding of the necessary servicing equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems. This enabling activity would help the country to prepare for technology transition under the HFC phase-down schedule. The FSM ODS alternative survey indicated the HFC alternatives for ACs have still not been imported into the country but is expected in the

	<p>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 FSM are not servicing such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. Hence, this enabling activity project component would strengthen the capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practice for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators in FSM through a capacity building workshop with 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 FSM and also provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives.</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
Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is are:</p> <p>c) Capacity building workshop for best practice in installation & servicing (on-site) refrigerators & chest freezers with flammable refrigerants. (Note: No equipment will be procured. The Workshop will be conducted using refrigerators & chest freezers available in the country. This would be carried out with the logistic support & coordination from NOU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshop. • Prepare the items required to organize the capacity building workshop. • Conduct the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from the participants
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 capacity building workshop on installation & 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	<p>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 alternatives.</p>

	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 equipment 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. • Design, development and printing of the information products. • Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences. • 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) • Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences

XIII. Proposed budget for FSM Enabling Activity Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	<p>At least 1 National Stakeholders/Sensitization Workshops for the Kigali Amendment:</p> <p><i>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</i></p> <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

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	<p><u>Draft Country Assessment Report & at least 1 consultation/feedback workshop:</u></p> <p><i>Consultant, Workshops/Meetings & travel cost estimated to be USD 10,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. - Consultation Meetings with key stakeholders. - Drafting of the Country Assessment Paper. - Getting Feedback & Inputs from the relevant government stakeholders. - Consultation/feedback workshop for feedback on Country Assessment paper 	10,000
Project Component - II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p><u>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products.</u></p> <p><i>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. <p><i>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	15,000
Project Component - III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p><u>At least 1 capacity building workshop for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers.</u></p> <p><i>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 6,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives. 	10,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	<u>Workshops & Travel Costs</u> estimated to be USD 4,000 - Organization of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers	
Project Component - IV: Communication and Awareness	<u>Communication and Awareness</u> <u>Design and production of materials & workshops</u> estimated USD 10,000 - 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

XIV. FSM Enabling Activity Project milestones and time plan

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	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	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months.

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment							
National Stakeholders/ 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. 	August 2018	April 2019	5,000	Desk Research Consultation Meeting Reports	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali implementation in FSM. Workshop Reports
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	NOU		August 2018	April 2019	10,000	Country Assessment Report Consultation / workshop report Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Report Stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendations
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 	August 2018	July 2019	15,000	Licensing & Reporting System Assessment & Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of the FSM Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
		department, vessel registration and fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importers & Retailers. • RAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users. 					
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
Capacity Building Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers. Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & Retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users. 	May 2019	January 2020	10,000	At least 1 capacity building workshop report Service Sector Assessment Report	Capacity Building 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 	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	10,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language)

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
<p>posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Development of these information products in local language for larger outreach. •Design, Development and Printing of the information products. •Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences •Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials. 							<p>Poster (Do's and Don'ts) for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)</p>
Total in (USD)					50,000		

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

Date
March 19, 2018

Services Performed For:
Country: **Mozambique**
Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of Lands,
Environment and Rural Development (MITADER)**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Mozambique

Background

The Government of Mozambique 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 expected to be submitted to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee for approval. Baseline HCFC consumption was 8.69 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 7.04 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 55.57 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 Mozambique 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 Mozambique 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 Environmental Impact Assessment. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director of 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: Ministries responsible for agriculture, industry and commerce, finance, education, trade and health; private sectors; non-governmental organizations; Mozambican Association for Refrigeration and Air conditioning; and other government agencies. 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	<p>95. 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>96. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>97. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language. Portuguese is the working language in Mozambique</p> <p>98. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>99. Organization of sensitization workshop for Parliamentary committee on Environment to lobby for early ratification</p> <p>100. 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 OzonAction factsheets into official national language and printing copies of each of the translated documents)</p> <p>101. 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>rrrr) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>ssss) At least 10 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>tttt) Official National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>uuuu) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>vvvv) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>wwww) 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>49. 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>50. 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>tt) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>uu) At least 10 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>cc) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>dd) 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>	64,000
35. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (1 consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
36. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (10 stakeholders' consultation meetings x US\$ 3,000)	30,000
37. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national/local languages (1 consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)- Portuguese is the working language in Mozambique	4,500
38. Drafting The Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process(1consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
Organization of sensitization workshop for Parliamentary committee on Environment to lobby for early ratification	5,000
39. Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification, OzonAction factsheets and other relevant information materials) (1,000 packages x US\$ 5 per package)	5,000
40. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,500
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	48,000
7. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (2 consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	18,000
8. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. (10 consultative meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	30,000
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	38,000
22. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000.00
23. Assisting national customs authority to domesticate HS codes for HFCs into national customs laws (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
(5 Consultative meetings x US\$ 4,000.00)	20,000
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	August 2018	January 2019	9,000	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	October 2018	August 2019	30,000	Meeting minutes	At least 10 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2019	March 2019	4,500	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	August 2018	January 2019	14,000	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	March 2019	June 2019	5,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2019	January 2020	1,500	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	August 2018	January 2019	18,000	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	January 2019	June 2019	30,000	Meeting Reports	At least 10 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	August 2018	January 2018	9,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assist the Customs Department to develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate	NOU	Customs Office	January 2018	March 2018	29,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives.							

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Mozambique 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 Republic of the Union of Myanmar

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

22 March 2018

Prepared by:

Environmental Conservation Department, Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC), Republic of the Union of Myanmar & UN Environment OzonAction

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

XV. Background

The Republic of the Union of Myanmar (Myanmar) became party to the Vienna Convention and acceded to the Montreal Protocol and London Amendment in 24 November 1993. The Copenhagen Amendment was acceded in 22 May 2009, and the Montreal Amendment and Beijing Amendment in 30 January 2012. Myanmar is in its internal process for the ratification of Kigali Amendment.

Myanmar is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. The Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) assigned an ozone team to be responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in close collaboration with UN Environment OzonAction to fulfill its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The UN Environment has provided instrumental support to Myanmar for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the country's ODS phase-out.

At present the ozone team is undertaking activities that would maintain compliance of the HCFC phase-out target for 2015 and support to meet 2020 target under HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I with the assistance from UN Environment as the lead implementing agency and UNIDO as the cooperating agency. The country has implemented the required measures including regulations, import control, monitoring system, institutional framework, capacity building and awareness as per its HPMP.

The Government of Myanmar is requesting UN Environment to submit this Project request, aimed to facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to fulfil the initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down, which include to undertake specific capacity building of stakeholder and other activities in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on ExCom decision 79/46, the eligible funding for enabling activities in Myanmar is US\$ 95,000 (without PSC).

XVI. Institutional arrangements for implementation of Myanmar Enabling Activity Project

a) National Stakeholders

During the implementation of HPMP Stage-I, the main national stakeholders include the Customs Department, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, Myanmar Engineering Society, refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing workshop and technicians, importers and dealers of refrigerant and RAC equipment, etc. The ECD has worked closely with these stakeholders in the implementation of HPMP as follows.

- Enforcing licensing and quota system for HCFC control.
- Organizing train-the-trainer and refresher training for Customs and enforcement officers on Montreal Protocol related enforcement mechanisms e.g. country's licensing and quota system, risk profiling, training on the use of HS Codes, new refrigerants, illegal trade in ODSs etc.
- Organizing good practices training for RAC good practices trainers and technicians.
- National outreach and awareness campaigns for a larger stakeholder support.

The above national stakeholders would remain the key partners in the implementation of the Enabling Activities, the ECD would also seek the guidance and inputs of additional relevant government stakeholders that would be important for Kigali Amendment compliance in the future. For example, the 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 private sector, equipment importers, industry and RAC service sector will also be engaged positively to the project activities and stakeholder workshops.

The national focal agency for implementing the Enabling Activities in Myanmar would be ECD. ECD and the UN Environment would be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment would provide the necessary support to ECD regarding project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

b) ODS and HFCs Policies and Regulations

At the moment, the current ODS licensing system in Myanmar is implemented through the Ozone Order 2014. The Ozone Order 2014 has been effective since April 2014 and promulgated under the Environmental Conservation Rule, which is regulated under the Environmental Conservation Law. Substances covered under the Ozone Order 2014 are all ODS whether they are virgin, recovered/reclaimed or in mixture, etc, and the import and export of these substances are subject to the license issued by the Ministry of Commerce (recommended by ECD). The import/export license of ODS is issued to any importers/exporters on a shipment basis. The import/export license specifies the quantity of ODS to be allowed for that shipment with validity for three months after issuance.

The quota system of HCFCs has been implemented since 2013. The quota is allocated to the importers before the beginning of new calendar year through the importer meeting. Prior to issue the recommendation to issue the import license, ECD will also cross-check aggregate import quantity to ensure that total import after new approval would not exceed the quota assigned to each importer.

The Ozone Order 2014 does not cover HFC, HFC-based equipment, hydrocarbons and other refrigerants that are not ODS. However, these substances are being monitored by the Ministry of Commerce as part of the license requirement of commodities to import into Myanmar (no recommendation from ECD required for Ministry of Commerce to issue the import/export license).

XVII. Requirement for Enabling Activity Project proposal

The Government of Myanmar actively supports the HFC Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as decided during the 28th Meeting of Parties. It is the objective of the Government that through the Enabling Activity funds approved by the MLF, the country would undertake the necessary steps for early ratification and meeting the initial obligations of the HFC phase-down.

At the moment, commercially available ODS alternatives in Myanmar are HFC-134a, R-404A, R-407C and R-410A, R-600a and R-717 (ammonia). Among these ODS alternatives, HFC-134a is the predominated substance being used in the MAC, chiller, commercial refrigerator in supermarkets, restaurants, convenient store etc. As these substances are connected with the construction, Myanmar will be facing challenge to control the growth of HFCs due to its rapid economic development in the last five years.

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, Myanmar had sent a request letter to the UN Environment, OzonAction as the implementing agency to support the implementation of Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment.

At present, ECD is considering the required information and consultation for ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Also, ECD would need to undertake essential activities for the initial stages of HFC phase-down. These are a country assessment report, capacity building & outreach to stakeholders and developing licensing and reporting systems that captures HFCs. In this regard, the ECD would need support for undertaking the following activities under the Enabling Activities:

- Technical information / background papers & multi-stakeholder consultation for Kigali Amendment Ratification.
- Review & update of the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs, which is currently not covered under the existing licensing system.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there would be additional stakeholders from those collaborating during HPMP implementation, there is need to assess the broader stakeholder network and develop new partnership 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 and private sector representatives etc. who are important to Kigali Amendment implementation.

- Country Assessment Report based on the above-mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include a national roadmap/action that would provide the framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment.
- Communication & awareness raising strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

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

XVIII. Components proposed Myanmar Enabling Activity Project

As stated above, Myanmar enabling activity project would have components that would support the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in Myanmar 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

- IX.** Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment
- X.** Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- XI.** Capacity Building and Training for Alternatives
- XII.** Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-1	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-1 supports the preparation of the necessary background documents that would be required by ECD for the initiating the process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment by Myanmar. The Government of Myanmar 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 for developing requisite country assessments. Furthermore, the project component would facilitate the organization of stakeholder workshops that is required for building a consensus amongst government agencies that is crucial for Kigali Amendment ratification and implementation.</p> <p>The stakeholder workshops would identify, sensitize and ensure participation of the relevant government agencies, importers and service technicians on the aspects of the Kigali Amendments and their respective roles. This would allow the ECD to bring together traditional and new stakeholders that are 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 Transport Department etc. that are not as engaged at 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 ECD to develop a country assessment report that encompasses the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Furthermore, this country assessment for Kigali HFC Amendment would clarify the inter-governmental framework and also delineate the various agencies and their roles that have linkages with HFC phase-down in Myanmar. The country assessment would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy that are energy efficiency, ozone & climate friendly perspectives.</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, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, energy efficiency office, climate change office, green public procurement and ports authority etc. • Importers & retailers of refrigerants and RAC/MAC equipment. • MAC/RAC service workshops and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users
Description of activities	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-I are development and finalization of Country Assessment Report & organizing National Stakeholders Workshops.</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. • Develop draft Country Assessment Report for ratification of Kigali Amendment. • Organizing consultation/sensitizing workshops & meetings with the stakeholders • Feedback on the country assessment report with relevant stakeholders.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least 1 national sensitization/awareness workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • At least 1 consultation workshop for feedback on Country Assessment Report. • At least 1 capacity building workshop/outreach on energy efficiency and standards. • Specific stakeholder meeting with concern stakeholders. • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation.
Outcome	<p>Background paper for the country to process the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. 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.</p>

Proposed Component - 2	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	<p>The objective of this project component-2 supports MOP decision XVIII/1 & XVIII/2 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. This component will support Myanmar to put in place the licensing system to control import/export of HFCs.</p>
Target Group:	ECD, Customs Department, Ministry of Commerce and ODSs alternative and equipment 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 import and export control into the licensing system. This also includes the implementation of quota system for HFCs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordinate with Customs and Excises General Department and explore the possibility 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. • Review the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use and determine the approach to strengthen the data collection and monitoring mechanism. • Assess the 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"> • Understanding on the mechanisms and agreement with key stakeholders on to put in place HFC licensing/quota system 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 inspection, code import/export as well as the risk profiling system, in order to avoid HFCs (pure substances or blends) imported by skipping the licensing system requirement. • Recommendations for further policy measures, technical assistance activities and investment projects for phasing down HFCs cost effectively.
Outcome	Taking into consideration of the long process of the country to amend/establish the regulations, the expected outcome of this component is to have a clear understanding and agreement among concerned stakeholders to include HFCs into the licensing and quota system.

Proposed Project Component -3	Capacity-building & training for alternatives
Objectives:	<p>The objective of this project component-3 is to assess capacity of local stakeholders to follow the best practices for installation & servicing of ACs/Refrigerators having flammable and/or toxic alternative refrigerants that are ozone and climate friendly. This enabling activity would help the country to prepare for technology transition under the HFC phase-down schedule. Some application e.g. domestic refrigerator</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide basic training, and/or conduct training needs assessment to/of 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 MAC and RAC sector especially the expected continued growth in installation of large refrigeration system in the factory. This also include capacity building on energy efficiency of RAC equipment. • Capacity building and awareness of end-users.
Target Group:	ECD, vocational training schools for RAC and MAC, RAC and MAC servicing workshops/technicians, end users, importers of HFCs/alternative substances and 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 for RAC/MAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarket, food processing factories etc.). • Training of ECD 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 for RAC and MAC sector.
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. • ECD 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 benefits of low-GWP and energy efficient equipment.
Outcome	<p>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.</p>

Proposed Project Component-4	Communication & Awareness
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-4 is to raise general awareness of the public and implementing partners about the importance and benefits of Kigali 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. Furthermore, in order to increase the demand of energy efficient and low GWP refrigerants based RAC equipment, the general public has to be made aware of energy efficiency ratings and guide on how to interpret the energy efficiency rating labels on RAC appliance. The general public needs to be aware of the cost benefits of buying energy efficient appliances in term of potential saving and return to investment to promote the adoption of energy efficient equipment.</p> <p>The communication and awareness component would focus towards developing information materials in local language for outreach to general public and targeted to major stakeholders. The understanding, support and commitment of end-users of refrigeration, air-conditioning and mobile air-conditioning equipment related to environmental safeguards is very important towards fulfilling the obligations as set out under the Kigali Amendment.</p>
Target Group:	<p>General public, government agencies, schools & colleges, private sector e.g. importers, trader of refrigerant and equipment, servicing workshops and technicians</p>

Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop flyers and information brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. • Develop quick tool /guide on energy efficiency ratings, labels and cost benefits for general public • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling for major stakeholders • Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC Amendment (English and Local Language) • Quick Guide to general public on benefits of Energy Efficient appliances. (English and Local Language) • Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)
Outcome	Better understanding of the Kigali Amendment of the public and major stakeholders and raised awareness on ODS free, low GWP and higher energy efficiency products.

XIX. Proposed budget for Myanmar Enabling Activity Project

The financial assistance received under the enabling activity framework would be crucial for successful implementation of the project. ECD 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. The budget would also be used for costs associated with workshop/meeting logistics, development of HFC licensing and reporting, development & printing of knowledge products and outreach materials/activities.

XX. Budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment	20,000
Component 2: Article 4B licensing & Reporting	23,000
Component 3: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	27,000
Component 4: Communication & Awareness	25,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

Activities	Budget in USD without PSC
Component 1: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for Ratification of Kigali Amendment	
41. Technical Assistance for background papers for ratification of the Kigali Amendment (1 consultant@3 months x US\$ 2,000)	6,000
42. Preparation of Country Assessment Report (1 consultant@3 months x US\$ 2,000)	6,000
43. Organization of (i) National Sensitization Workshop for the Kigali Amendment, (ii) Consultation Workshop for Feedback on Country Assessment Report, (ii) Capacity Building Workshop/outreach on Energy Efficiency and standards and others special stakeholder meetings with concerned stakeholders (3 workshops x US\$2,500 and consultation meeting – US\$ 500)	8,000
Sub-total:	20,000

Component 2: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
6. Comprehensive review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, identify ways to incorporate HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system. (3 consultation meeting x US\$ 1,000, 1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	7,000
7. Coordinate with Customs Department and explore the possibility 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\$ 1,000, 1 national consultant x 2.5 months x US\$ 2,000)	8,000
8. Review the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use and determine the approach to strengthen the data collection and monitoring mechanism. (1 national consultant x 2.5 months x US\$ 2,000)	5,000
9. 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\$ 1,000, 1 national consultant x 1 month x US\$ 2,000)	3,000
Sub-total:	23,000
Component 3: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	
4. 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 consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	10,000
5. Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives for RAC/MAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, etc.). (2 national round table x US\$ 2,500)	7,000
6. Training of ECD 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. (3 national training workshops x US\$ 2,000, one international consultant US\$ 4,000)	10,000
Sub-total:	27,000
Component 4: Communication & Awareness	
5. Development of specific knowledge products e.g. quick guides, brochures and flyers on Kigali Amendment, Energy Efficiency and Safe-Handling of Low GWP technologies (Consultants for 4 months * 2,500 USD per month)	10,000
6. Design and publication of awareness material obtained from activities above	15,000
Sub-total:	25,000
Total Cost without PSC	95,000

XXI. Myanmar Enabling Activity Project Milestones and Timeline

Activities	August 2018 – January 2020																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Component 1:																		
Activity 1.1	X	X	X	X														
Activity 1.2			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 1.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X				
Component 2:																		
Activity 2.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.2				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 2.3	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Activity 2.4	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X						
Component 3:																		
Activity 3.1			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X								
Activity 3.2							X	X	X	X								
Activity 3.3									X	X	X	X	X	X				
Component 4:																		
Activity 4.1	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Activity 4.2	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I

XXII. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for Ratification of Kigali Amendment							
Technical Assistance for background papers for ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	ECD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies such as Customs, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Industry, energy efficiency office, climate change office, green public procurement and ports authority etc. End-users, technicians, industries, importers academia etc. 	August 2018	November 2018	6,000	Document to facilitate the ratification process	Document to facilitate the ratification process
Preparation of Country Assessment Report	ECD		October 2018	July 2019	6,000	Country Assessment Report	Country Assessment Report for the implementation of Kigali Amendment with contribution of stakeholders.
Organization of (i) National Sensitization Workshop for the Kigali Amendment, (ii) Consultation Workshop for Feedback on Country Assessment Report, (ii) Capacity Building Workshop/outreach on Energy Efficiency and standards and others special stakeholder meetings with concerned stakeholders	ECD		August 2018	September 2019	8,000	Workshop reports	Contribution and feedback of stakeholders in the development of the Country Assessment Report. Capacity on energy efficiency and standards of concerned stakeholders is strengthened.
Project Component -II: Article 4B licensing and reporting							
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system for HFCs	ECD	ECD, Customs Department, Ministry of Commerce,	August 2018	July 2019	7,000	Draft amendment / new regulation to	Understanding on procedures to put in place HFC licensing and quota system (as part of the existing

		Importers /Exporters				include HFC control.	regulation or there is need for new regulation).
Explore the possibility of adopting HS codes for Customs for HFCs imports	ECD	Customs Department	November 2018	January 2020	8,000	HS code of HFCs import	Recommendations Report
Review the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use.	ECD	Customs Department, Ministry of Commerce, importers, traders, retailers and workshops	August 2018	July 2019	5,000	Methodology for HFC data collection and verification	Strengthen the data collection and verification of import statistics
Assessment of legislation and policy options for controlling/reducing HFC consumption.	ECD	Legal Officer, ECD, Customs, Ministry of Commerce etc.	August 2018	July 2019	3,000	Desk research on policy and regulations	Legislation and policy options for controlling/reducing HFC consumption.
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
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	ECD	RAC and MAC service firms and technicians and training institutes in the country Importers & retailers of refrigerants and equipment, private sector & large end-users	October 2018	May 2019	10,000	Servicing Sector Assessment Report	Understanding on intervention required for servicing sector for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment
Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives.	ECD		February 2019	May 2019	7,000	Workshop report	More understanding on low GWP and zero GWP technologies
Training of ECD and other partners with respect the Kigali amendment, including data reporting in CO2 eq.tonnes, energy	ECD	Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department.	April 2019	September 2019	10,000	Capacity building modules Workshop Report	Understanding on data reporting in CO2 e.q. tonnes, energy efficiency, safety standards.

efficiency, safety standards, etc.							
Project Component -IV: Communication & Awareness							
Development & Design of specific knowledge products, awareness materials.	ECD	General public, government agencies, schools & colleges, private sector e.g. importers, trader of refrigerant and equipment, servicing workshops and technicians	August 2018	January 2020	25,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language) Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)
					95,000		

Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Nauru

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

28 March 2018

Prepared by: National Ozone Unit, Department of Commerce, Industry, and Environment (DCIE), Nauru & UN Environment OzonAction Branch.

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

XXIII. Background

Nauru became a party to the Montreal Protocol in November 2001 and ratified 4 Amendments namely London, Copenhagen, Montreal and Beijing in September 2004. The Kigali Amendment is currently in the process of ratification by the country. The Nauru National Ozone Unit (NOU) is housed within the Department of Commerce, Industry, and Environment (DCIE), Nauru.

At present the Government of Nauru through its NOU is undertaking activities that would maintain compliance of the HCFC phase-out targets for 2015 and 2020 under HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I. The country has put in place the required regulations, import controls, monitoring systems, reporting mechanism, institutional framework and awareness as per its HPMP.

XXIV. Institutional arrangements for implementation of Nauru Enabling Activity

(a) National Stakeholders

During the implementation of HPMP Stage I, the main national stakeholders include the Customs Department, the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing workshop and technicians, importers and dealers of refrigerant and RAC equipment, etc.

The above national stakeholders would remain the key partners in the implementation of the Enabling Activities. The NOU would also seek the guidance and inputs of additional relevant government stakeholders that would be important for future Kigali Amendment compliance. The list of stakeholders that would be involved in the project is given in Table I below.

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

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Department of Commerce, Industry, and Environment (DCIE)	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency Licensing Authority Climate Change and Energy

Department of Finance	Government	Customs & Revenue Statistics Bureau
Department of Transport	Government	Transport Port Authority
Chief Secretary's Department	Government	Procurement & Warehouse Division
Department of Tourism	Government	Tourism Industry
Department of Justice & Border Control	Government	Legislations & Regulations
Nauru Fisheries & Marine Resource Authority (NFMRA)	Government	Fisheries
Private Companies (Importers)	Private Sector/Industry	Refrigerant, RAC and MAC Importers
Nauru Utilities Corporation	State Owned Enterprise	Energy Efficiency Division
RAC/MAC service workshops	Public/Private	MAC and RAC Service Sector
Eigigu Holdings Corporation	State Owned Enterprise	Meneng Hotel & Eigigu Supermarket
Od 'n' Aiwo Hotel	Private Sector	Hotel
Large end users	Private Sector	Other supermarkets and Ice making companies

(b) ODS and HFCs Policies and Regulations

The Customs Act was amended in 2008 to include the control of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and made effect the Ozone Layer Protection Regulation (OLPR) which was enacted by the Ministers on the 10th September 2008. The Ozone Layer Protection Regulation stipulates that if a person or organization is granted a Permit by the Director of Environment, they are able to import the controlled substance specified in the Permit. The quota system has been in place and being enforced by the NOU.

After the enactment of the Ozone Layer Protection Regulation, the licensing system is put in place recently with the mutual agreement between Environment and Customs / Revenue and the Health Department are as follows:

- Importer's register for an importing license to the Department of Commerce, Industry and Environment. Depending on the business type and commodity to be imported, CIE will first check with the competent authorities of any restrictions before issuing a license.
- In order to clear customs, an import license must be presented to a customs officer with a list of approved imported goods.

The Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 2016 further incorporated the control of air-conditioning units regardless of the type of refrigerant that any air-conditioning units that have no English labels have been banned for trade and use in Nauru.

It is noted that the Ozone Layer Protection Regulation (OLPR) does not include the control of ODS alternatives including HFCs.

XXV. Requirement for Enabling Activity Project proposal

The Government of Nauru supports the HFC Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as decided during the 28th Meeting of Parties. At present the NOU is collecting the required information and conducting consultation for ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Also, the NOU would need to undertake activities that are essential to be prepared for the initial stages of HFC phase-down. Therefore, it would be critical to conduct country assessment, sensitize and build capacity of stakeholders and upgrade the licensing and reporting system for HFCs import/export. In this regard, the NOU would need the Enabling Activities project:

The funds requested for the enabling activities would allow the NOU to hire requisite consultants/experts for the conducting of the necessary activities. The NOU would, with support of the UN Environment would manage the project implementation.

XXVI. Components proposed for Nauru Enabling Activity Project

The main project components proposed are as follows

- XIII.** Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment
- XIV.** Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- XV.** Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
- XVI.** Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment
Objective	To build consensus amongst government agencies that is crucial for Kigali Amendment ratification and implementation. To develop a country assessment report on the pros/cons on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment as well as the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy that are energy efficiency, ozone & climate friendly perspectives under the Kigali Amendment.
Target Group:	The target group under the project Component – I is given below: <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 and MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-I	The proposed activities under the project Component-I are development and finalization of Country Assessment Report & organizing National Stakeholders Workshops. <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. • Develop country Assessment Report to enable the early ratification of Kigali Amendment. • Feedback on the country assessment report with relevant stakeholders

Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Background papers and country assessment report for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment • One (1) consultation workshop for feedback on the Country Assessment Report
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Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	<p>To further review its present licensing system towards a stronger and more holistic licensing and reporting mechanism to ensure that the HFC data is controlled under the licensing system, correctly captured and reported.</p> <p>To explore the possibility and steps for introduction of an electronic platform for HFC data recording, monitoring and reporting linking to the licensing system.</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 and procurement department etc. • Importers & retailers of refrigerant and equipment. • Private Sector & large end-users
Description of activities of Project Component-II	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is to conduct comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Nauru. • 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. • Identify the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of Nauru Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>To identify the needs of the capacity building of the servicing technician for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment;</p> <p>To strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practices for installation & servicing of ACs/refrigerators having flammable and/or toxic alternative refrigerants that are ozone and climate friendly.</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

Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is to organize capacity building workshops for best practice in installation & servicing (on-site) of refrigerators & chest freezers and of air-conditioners with flammable refrigerants. (Note: No equipment will be procured. The Workshop will be conducted through refrigerators & chest freezer available in the country. This would be carried out with the logistic support & coordination from NOU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshops. • Prepare the items required to organize the capacity building workshops. • Conduct the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from the participants
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) capacity building workshops on installation & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One workshop for refrigerators & chest freezers • One workshop for air-conditioners • Workshop report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication & Awareness
Objective	To raise general awareness of the public and implementing partners about the importance and benefits of Kigali Amendment on the environment. To increase demand for best practices in the service sector and better national understanding of the country for HFC phase-down.
Target Group:	<p>The target group under the project component – IV is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • RAC and MAC service technicians • Government agencies
Description of activities of Project Component-IV	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-IV are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop flyers and information brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • 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. • Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language) • Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language) • Other information and outreach materials.

XXVII. Proposed budget for Nauru Enabling Activity Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment	<p>Technical Assistance for background papers for ratification of the Kigali Amendment:</p> <p><u>Consultants, Workshop/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national policies, legislations & systems and background papers for supporting the ratification process of Kigali Amendment at national level. - One stakeholder consultation workshop for the Kigali Amendment. - Specific Government Stakeholder Capacity Building Workshops on Energy Efficiency, Standards, Building Codes, Public Procurement etc. 	5,000
	<p>Country Assessment & Consultation/feedback workshops</p> <p><u>Consultants, Workshop/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of the Country Assessment paper (including national roadmap) for Kigali Amendment through review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. - One feedback/consultation workshop from the relevant stakeholders on the country assessment report. 	10,000
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products</p> <p><u>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. <p><u>Workshops/Meetings estimated to be USD 3,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	13,000
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p>Two capacity building workshops for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and air-conditioners</p> <p><u>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 2 capacity building workshops for refrigerators & Chest Freezers and for air-conditioners - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needed to safely handle ODS alternatives <p><u>Workshops estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p>	15,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	- Organization of at least 2 capacity building workshops for safe servicing of ODS alternative in refrigerators & chest freezers and for air-conditioners	
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness	Communication and Awareness <u>Design and production of materials & workshops estimated USD 7,000</u> <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 - Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences - Outreach & awareness workshops & activity 	7,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

XXVIII. Nauru Enabling Activity Project Milestones and Timeline

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I.

XXIX. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment							
Technical Assistance for background papers for 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. 	August 2018	April 2019	5,000	Background papers for early ratification Consultation Meeting Reports Specific Workshop on Energy Efficiency, Standards, Building Codes, Public Procurement etc. with relevant government agencies.	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali Ratification in Nauru. Workshop Reports
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. Private Sector & large end-users. 	August 2018	April 2019	10,000	Country Assessment Report Consultation / workshop reports Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Report One stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendations
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting							
Comprehensive review & strengthening of local licensing system of ODS	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road 	August 2018	July 2019	13,000	Licensing & Reporting System Assessment & Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of Nauru Article 4b Licensing & Reporting

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
alternatives and based-products. Organizing the consultation/ feedback workshops and draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment		transport authority, procurement department <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importers & retailers. • RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users. 					mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
Identify the expert to deliver the capacity building workshops for - 600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and HFC-32/R-290 air-conditionings. Organizing two Capacity Building Workshops for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and HFC-32/R-290 air-conditionings Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users. 	January 2019	January 2020	15,000	At least 2 capacity building workshop report Service Sector Assessment Reports	Capacity Building Workshop Reports with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali 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. <p>Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences</p>	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	7,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	<p>Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language)</p> <p>Poster 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 Nepal

Submitted by the Government of Nepal and UN Environment

Background

Since the ratification of Montreal Protocol on the 6th July 1994, Nepal has been successfully implementing its provision and amendments. Nepal has implemented Stage I of HCFC phase out management plan (HPMP) having achieved the 10% reduction in 2015 and on the way to achieve 50 % HCFC phase-out by 2020. The baseline HCFC consumption was 1.267 ODP tones, and the country reported consumption of 0.796 ODP tones in 2016. The implementation of the Stage I 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 and air conditioning sector. 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 detail study of ODS Alternative Survey covering the years 2012 to 2015 has shown that among various alternatives very limited number of ODS alternatives, HFC-134a, R-404A, R-407C, R-410A, R-600a and R717 are being used in refrigeration and air-conditioning sectors. For domestic refrigeration the range was about 98% for HFC-134a, 0.44 % for R-600a and 0.1% for other substances. In commercial sector refrigeration, the ranges used were around 60% for HFC134a and 40% for HFC blends of 404A and 507C. It is reported that 97.4% of R-717, and 2.6 % of R-404A were used in large refrigeration system. In transport refrigeration, the main refrigerant was HFC-134a. In air-conditioning, HFC-134a was used in mobile air conditioning. R-744 was mostly used in beverage processing and fire extinguishers. For 2012-2015, eight types of ODS alternatives had been imported and amount of import has been increasing gradually each year. There is no manufacturing capacity of foam and aerosols products in Nepal. The industries that consume solvents are garment, textile and footwear sole. They did not use ODS in their cleaning processes.

The Government of Nepal is committed to yield the climate benefits while implementing the Montreal Protocol and is pursuing the ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA) to enable the switch to more climate friendly cooling technologies in the country. The following challenges will need to be addressed in Nepal for phasing-down of HFCs and shifting to low-GWP alternatives for various applications:

- Transition to low-GWP alternatives demands high technologies as well as more skilled technicians and engineers for servicing and refrigeration sector.
- Illegal trade due to weak monitoring at open boarder may have the possibilities of flow of HFC based equipment and well as refrigerants.
- No provision of licensing for import of HFCs and HFC-based equipment further challenges the control and monitoring HFC consumption.
- Currently there are no legal limitation and ban on use of HFCs.
- Users might avoid choosing the low-GWP alternative due to its flammability, and it might cause negative impact towards phasing-out of HFCs.
- Transition to low-GWP alternatives might take longer due their higher market price.
- Lack of coordination between government agencies and policy frameworks may create conflicting messages and direction for the market and impede the phase-down activities of HFCs.

In view of these, the Government has decided to take steps to address HFCs, herewith submitting a proposal to the ExCom of the Multilateral Funds to the Montreal Protocol for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment and implementation of early obligations such as a licensing system as well as building initial capacity for adopting alternatives to HFCs.

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

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities

The enabling activities project will be implemented by the National Ozone Unit hosted in the Nepal Bureau of Standards & Metrology (NBSM) as the designated authority for the Montreal Protocol in Nepal. NBSM is operating under Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Supply (MoICS). The project will be implemented with the support of UNEP. Activities will be delivered using the existing national setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. The Ministry of Forest and Environment (MoFE), Government of Nepal develops legislation and monitors the implementation of Montreal Protocol. The Ministry also issue license for ODS import.

NBSM has a role of operational implementation of the projects including developing voluntary standards, product and system certification, identification/ testing of ODS and ODS alternatives and conducting trainings activities for customs and servicing technicians. The National Ozone Unit works through National Ozone Officer (who is a civil servant and Director of NBSM) as per guidelines received from the Ministry of Industry, Commerce & Supply and Ministry of Forest and Environment.

The import aspects of ODS and ODS alternatives has been closely controlled and monitored by the Department of Custom under the Ministry of Finance through its branch offices located at border points in various parts of the country. The Department of Commerce (DOC) is to administer and manage the domestic and international trade. It monitors all products and services of market for the protection of consumers.

The associations of the technical professionals involved in servicing sectors, NREMA are working in different fields such as repair and maintenance, installation of household appliances, vehicles, chillers, and vehicles and so on.

Thus, the project will take advantage of this extensive institutional set-up involving the key ministries and stakeholders with the objective of promoting the positive linkages and coherent policy coordination and implementation.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1:	Policy coordination and facilitation of KA
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative bases for its ratification and coordinated national implementation
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>1.1 Translation and distribution of the Kigali amendment into Nepali language</p> <p>1.2 Analysis of existing national policies to understand the Kigali Amendment implications and define a strategy for its implementation</p> <p>1.3 Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (policy briefs and information sheets adapted for various stakeholder groups drawing from results of the analysis of act 1.2)</p> <p>1.4 Drafting the justification document for KA, as required by the national legislative process.</p> <p>1.5 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 meetings: at the inception of the project, to review the analysis draft and launch the results using the information of 1.3)</p> <p>1.6 Setting the ratification process in motion</p>
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ The information sheet and justification of Kigali amendment in Nepali language prepared ➤ Policy linkages, implications of KA defined and implementation strategy defined ➤ Legislation for ratification ➤ 3 stakeholder consultation meetings

Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ All necessary changes documented and justification and the law on ratification of the Kigali amendment in process moving forward to the parliament for approval ➤ Information about KA easily available and targeted ➤ Stakeholders aware of KA and its implications as concerned their mandate and work
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Component 2:	Putting in place Article 4B licensing and reporting system
Objective	To develop a required regulatory package to set up import licensing system for HFC's and HFC's Alternatives.
Target Group:	NOU, Customs Service and importers of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<p>2.1 Review of the national licensing system of ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment and developing a proposal to include HFCs and HFC based equipment into a licensing system.</p> <p>2.2 Drafting of relevant policy amendments in the existing legislation for HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements etc as per the recommendations of act. 1.1 and 2.1</p> <p>2.3 Development of national custom codes for different HFCs in close collaboration with the Department of Customs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports of individual HFCs</p>
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. ➤ Draft policy amendments to implement KA ➤ Proposal for HS code for HFCs
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ A required regulatory package to set up import licensing system for HFCs and trade control available for adoption and implementation ➤ Policy linkages reinforced through necessary policy changes proposals

Component 3:	Capacity-building for introduction of HFC alternatives
Objective	➤ To enhance the understanding and build initial capacity of various stakeholders for the introduction of HFC alternatives through capacity building and adoption of standards
Target Group:	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 Ministry of Forest and Environment Protection, Customs and others as appropriate
Description of activities	<p>3.1 Training needs assessment for the servicing sector, identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side (interviews of technicians and informative workshops)</p> <p>3.2 Supporting the work of Technical committee on RAC standards to promote the adoption of the necessary safety and energy efficiency standards for the RAC sector</p> <p>3.3 Training of NOU staff for the increased responsibilities of the implementation of the Kigali amendment, including data reporting, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc.</p> <p>3.4 Support to the process of the technician certification scheme development</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Report of the training needs ➤ Meetings and documents for the identification of relevant standards and their adoption and technician certification scheme ➤ 1 training for NOU conducted
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Training needs understood, and measures developed accordingly ➤ Better understanding of NOU on implementation of Kigali Amendment

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ At least 5 standards related to safety national standards considered for adoption ➤ Proposal scheme for certification of technician and Guidelines for handling of refrigerants developed
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Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD)
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment	30,000
1.1 Translation and distribution of the Kigali amendment into Nepali language	2,000
1.2 Analysis of existing national policies to understand the Kigali Amendment implications and define a strategy for its implementation: <i>(1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 2,000)</i>	12,000
1.3 Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification <i>(consultant 2 months x US\$ 1,500 and design and printing)</i>	8,000
1.4 Drafting the justification document for KA, as required by the national legislative process <i>(legal expert 1month x US\$ 2,000)</i>	2,000
1.5 Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level <i>(3 stakeholders' consultation x US\$ 2,000)</i>	6,000
Component 2: Putting in place Article 4B licensing and reporting system	22,500
2.1 Review of the national licensing system of ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment and developing a proposal <i>(1 national consultant 3 months x US\$ 2,000.00, 2 meetings x US\$1,500)</i>	9,000
2.2 Drafting of relevant policy amendments in the existing legislation for HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements etc as per the recommendations of act. 1.1 and 2.1 <i>(1 national consultant x 5 months x US\$ 1,000 and 1 meeting x US\$ 1,500)</i>	6,500
2.3 Development of national custom codes for different HFCs in close collaboration with the Department of Customs to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports of individual HFCs <i>(1 national consultant 2 months x US\$ 2,000 and 2 meetings x US\$ 1,500)</i>	7,000
Component 3: Capacity-building for introduction of HFC alternatives	42,500
3.1 Training needs assessment for the servicing sector, identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side <i>(1 lead expert 2 months x US\$ 1,200 and 2 data collection support staff x 3 months x US\$800 and 2 meetings x USD\$ 1,500)</i>	10,200
3.2 Supporting the work of Technical committee on RAC standards to promote the adoption of the necessary safety and energy efficiency standards for the RAC sector <i>(3 meetings x US\$ 2,000, and 2 review studies for safety and EE)</i>	12,000
3.3 Training of NOU staff for the responsibilities of the implementation of the Kigali amendment, including data reporting, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc. <i>(1 meetings x US\$ 10,000)</i>	10,000
3.4 Support to the process of the technician certification scheme development <i>(3 meeting x US\$ 2,000 and one study)</i>	10,300
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000
Including PSC	101,650

Enabling activities milestones and time plan

No	Activities	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Policy coordination and facilitation of KA								
1.1	Translation and distribution of the Kigali amendment into Nepali language	NOU	Policy-makers, parliamentarians	August 2018	September 2018	2,000	Key documents for translation identified Translations made Design and printing completed	The Kigali amendment text in Nepali
1.2	Analysis of existing national policies to understand the Kigali Amendment implications and define a strategy for its implementation	NOU	Policy-makers, parliamentarians, industry	August 2018	January 2019	12,000	ToR for work defined Expert recruited Draft available for comments Consultation conducted Feedback incorporated Report finalized	Policy linkages, implications of KA defined and implementation strategy defined
1.3	Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (policy briefs and information sheets adapted for various	NOU	Policy-makers: Customs, Standards, Public Procurement office, Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Building, industry, NREMA, RAC	November 2018	December 2018	8,000	Information sheets to translate and to adapt identified Some information translated Some information adapted All information sheets translated and printed	Readily available information on KA and its implications;

No	Activities	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
	stakeholder groups drawing from results of the analysis of act 1.2)		institutional users					
1.4	Drafting the justification document for KA	NOU	Parliamentarians, policy-makers	December 2018	January 2019	2,000	Basis information available Draft for review Document finalized Document submitted through the approval legislative process	Justification document
1.5	Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 meetings: at the inception of the project, to review the analysis draft and launch the results using the information of 1.3)	NOU	Policy-makers: Customs, Standards, Public Procurement office, Energy Efficiency, Climate Change, Building, industry, NREMA, RAC institutional users	October 2018	February 2019	6,000	Inception meeting held Draft analysis for review Review held Comments incorporated and report finalized Final dissemination meeting held	3 stakeholder consultation meetings
1.5	Setting the ratification process in motion	NOU, MoFE and MoICS	Parliamentarians, policy-makers	February 2018	December 2019	n/a	Ratification milestones	Ratification process ongoing or complete

No	Activities	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 2: Putting in place Article 4B licensing and reporting system								
2.1	Review of the national licensing system for ODS and developing a proposal to include HFCs and HFC based equipment into a licensing system	NOU	Ozone policy makers, private sector representatives, other related line ministries, Customs department	October 2019	March 2019	9,000	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
2.2	Drafting of relevant policy amendments in the existing legislation for HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements etc. as per the recommendations of act. 1.1 and 2.1	NOU	Policy makers, customs administration	February 2019	July 2019	6,500	ToR for review developed Expert for the review available Draft package of policy documents completed	Draft regulation and policies new or amended to include HFC phase-down available for adoption
2.3	Development of national custom codes for different HFCs in close collaboration with the Department of Customs to ensure proper monitoring	NOU and Customs Department	Customs department, Ozone policy makers	March 2019	June 2019	7,000	ToR for the review finalized Review of existing practices Proposal for the inclusion of HFCs in HS code Consultations held	proposal for HS for HFCs

No	Activities	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
	and recording of imports of individual HFCs						Inputs from consultations taken into account Proposal finalized	
Component 3: Capacity-building & training on alternatives								
3.1	Training needs assessment for the servicing sector, identifying barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side (interviews of technicians and informative workshops)	NOU	Servicing Sectors and Private sector representatives, relevant line ministries and government agencies	September 2018	January 2019	10,200	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 and capacity for introduction of HFC alternatives Plan of actions developed and to be included into HFC phase-down
3.2	Supporting the work of Technical committee on RAC standards to promote the adoption of the necessary safety and energy efficiency standards for the RAC sector	NOU	Technical committee composed of relevant stakeholders of RAC sector	August 2018	December 2019	12,000	Meeting held Standards proposal reviewed Resource person provided Consultations held Draft standards available for public consultation	Meetings and documents for the identification of relevant standards and their adoption and technician certification scheme
3.3	Training of NOU for the new	UNEP	NOU	November 2018	December 2018	10,000	Agenda and programme set	1 training for NOU conducted

No	Activities	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
	responsibilities under KA, including data reporting, energy efficiency, safety standards, etc.						Meeting organized	
3.4	Support to the process of the technician certification scheme development	NOU, National Technical education and vocational training board	RAC technicians, industry and consumers	August 2018	December 2019	10,300	Background analysis conducted Consultation Meetings held Proposal developed	Scheme for certification of technician and Guidelines for handling of refrigerants developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Nepal 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 Niue

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

27 March 2018

Prepared by:

**National Ozone Unit, Department of Environment
Niue & UN Environment, OzonAction**

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

Background

The Government of Niue acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer with all Amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and the Beijing Amendments on 22 December 2003. Niue, like other Article 5 country, receives financial and technical assistance through the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The Niue National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established under the Department of Environment.

Niue falls under the “Very Low Volume Consuming” countries. The Government of Niue has been closely working with the UN Environment on the implementation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP), which aims to assist Niue to meet the 2013, 2015 and 2020 HCFC reduction targets. The assistance of UN Environment OzonAction has been instrumental for Niue to receive technical and financial assistance for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies. It is noted that Niue has sustained zero consumption of ODSs including HCFCs since 2011. This has been attributed to the fact that Niue imports refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment from New Zealand, which has adopted non-ODS technologies

Niue 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 Government of Niue had sent a request letter to the UN Environment, OzonAction to partner and support the enabling activities for Kigali Amendment.

Niue is initiating the internal process required for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. In this regard, the Niue NOU would need technical assistance from the Multilateral fund for undertaking the following activities to enable early Kigali Amendment ratification:

- Technical information / background papers & multi-stakeholder consultation for Kigali Amendment Ratification.
- Review & update of the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs and other ODS alternatives, which is currently not covered under the existing licensing system.
- Identify the feasibility of introducing the e-platform/registry to be used among concerned partners to facilitate the import and export control of HFCs in an effective manner.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there would be additional stakeholders from those collaborating during HPMP implementation, there is need to assess the broader stakeholder network and develop new partnership 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 and private sector representatives etc. who are important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Country Assessment Report based on the above-mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include a national roadmap/action that would provide the framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment.
- Communication & awareness raising strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

Niue NOU conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment, which was an important exercise to understand the import and servicing use trends of ODS alternatives. Furthermore, the survey was important to understand the end-use trends of the RAC equipments in the country and capacity building that could be crucial to the success of the Montreal Protocol in Niue. 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 Niue 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 Niue 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 & assessment of present ODS licensing, permit & quota systems, data recording and monitoring mechanism and the additional requirements to include ODS alternatives.
- Review of the 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 Niue.
- Regulations and legislation that enforce HFC trade control, licensing, monitoring and reporting in Niue.

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

Institutional arrangements for implementation of Niue Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project.

To undertake these enabling activities, the Government of Niue 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 Niue would be the National Ozone Unit (NOU) under the Department of Environment. This project proposal is developed by the Niue Government with the support of UN Environment, OzonAction. The NOU also seeks the support of UN Environment for implementing the components of the enabling activities project. The UN Environment and the Niue NOU will be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment will provide the necessary support to the Niue NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

The enabling activities project is very important to Niue in order to be prepared for the HFC phase-down period. At present the Niue NOU is a single person office and is occupied with implementing activities related to the institutional strengthening and 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. Niue 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 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 Niue NOU.

The NOU would also seek the guidance and inputs of the relevant government stakeholders that would be important for early ratification of the Kigali Amendments. Furthermore, the NOU will also consult government agencies in charge of energy efficiency, standards and climate change to promote energy efficient and climate friendly technologies in line with obligations of the Kigali Amendment. In addition to broad government agency involvement, it is important to consult and include private sector actors, equipment importers from industry and the RAC service sector in the project component activities and stakeholder workshops. The list of stakeholders that would be involved in the project is given in Table I below.

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

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Department of Environment	Government	Environment Department /Ministry of Natural Resources
Customs Department	Government	Customs
Premier	Government	Statistics
Premier	Government	Treasury
Infrastructure	Government	Marine Vessels
Refrigerant and RAC importers	Service Sector/Industry	Refrigerant and RAC Importers
Niue Power	Government	Energy Efficiency
Environment Department	Government	Climate Change
Premier Department	Government	Legislations & Crown Law
Ministry and Natural Resources	Government	Fisheries
RAC service workshop	Service Sector	Chamber of Commerce/Service Sector
Chamber of Commerce	Government	Construction & Urban Development
Chamber of Commerce `	Government	Tourism

The funds requested for the enabling activities would enable the Niue NOU to hire the requisite consultants/experts for the implementation of the project. The Niue 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 Niue NOU would provide the necessary national level administrative, logistical and personnel support for the project implementation in close coordination with the UN Environment.

Components proposed for Niue Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project:

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

As aforementioned, Niue NOU is responsible by one officer. The availability of technology in refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment depends on the technology being in New Zealand, the main exporter to Niue. Therefore, the enabling activities project will be important for Niue to address the challenges to be faced in the country especially the capacity of the local stakeholder in dealing with alternatives to HFCs. As a result, it is essential for UN Environment to provide hand-to-hand support to the Government of Niue to deliver this project.

The main project components proposed are as follows:

Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment

Article 4B Licensing & Reporting

Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives

Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment
Objective	<p>The objective of this project Component-I supports the preparation of the necessary background documents that would be required by the NOU for the initiating the process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the Government of Niue. The Government of Niue 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 for developing requisite country assessments. Furthermore, the project component would facilitate the organization of stakeholder workshops that are required for building a consensus amongst government agencies that is crucial for Kigali Amendment ratification and implementation.</p> <p>The stakeholder workshops would identify, sensitize and ensure participation of the relevant government agencies, importers and service technicians on the aspects of the Kigali Amendments and their respective roles. This would allow the NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders that are 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, transport authority etc. that are not as engaged at 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 NOU to develop a country assessment report that encompasses the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Furthermore, this country assessment for Kigali Amendment would clarify the inter-governmental framework and also delineate the various agencies and their roles that have linkages with HFC phase-down in Niue. The country assessment would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy that are energy efficiency, ozone & climate friendly perspectives.</p>
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – I is given below:

	<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 and MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-I	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-I are development and finalization of Country Assessment Report & organizing National Stakeholders Workshops.</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. • Develop country Assessment Report for early ratification of Kigali Amendment. • Feedback on the country assessment report with relevant stakeholders.
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One (1) National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Background papers and country assessment report for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment • One (1) consultation workshop for feedback on the Country Assessment Report.

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 Niue 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. Niue has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS and there has been no import of ODSs since 2011. All RAC equipment imported into the country are non-ODS technology as per the standard adopted in New Zealand, the exporter of equipment to Niue. The control mechanism now is required to include HFC based refrigerants and systems. Niue would need to further review 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.</p> <p>For establishing such a system, the Niue 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</p>

	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 Niue.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – II is given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority and procurement department etc. • Importers & retailers of refrigerant and equipment. • Private Sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-II	The proposed activities under the project component-II is to conduct comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Niue. • 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. • Identify the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of Niue Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>The Niue 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 Amendment. The objective of this project component-III is to strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow 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 Niue the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies, in particular the need for specific training on R-600A based refrigeration systems, which is not covered and addressed under the HPMP. The Niue ODS alternative 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</p>

	<p>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 Niue are not servicing such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. Hence, this enabling activity project component would strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practice for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators in Niue through a capacity building workshop delivered a service sector expert. Local industry will have an understanding of the necessary servicing equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems. 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 Niue and also provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives.</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
Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is to organize capacity building workshop for best practice in installation & servicing (on-site) of refrigerators & chest freezers with flammable refrigerants. (Note: No equipment will be procured. The Workshop will be conducted through refrigerators & chest freezer available in the country. This would be carried out with the logistic support & coordination from NOU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshop. • Prepare the items required to organize the capacity building workshop. • Conduct the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from the participants
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 capacity building workshop on installation & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants and workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication & Awareness
Objective	<p>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 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</p>

	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 Amendment.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – IV is given below: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • RAC and MAC 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 Amendment. • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • 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. • Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language) • Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language) • Other information and outreach materials.

XXX. Proposed budget for Niue Enabling Activity Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment	Technical Assistance for background papers for ratification of the Kigali Amendment: <u>Consultants, Workshop/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 7,000</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national policies, legislations & systems and background papers for supporting the ratification process of Kigali Amendment at national level. - One stakeholder consultation workshop for the Kigali Amendment. - Specific Government Stakeholder Capacity Building Workshops on Energy Efficiency, Standards, Building Codes, Public Procurement etc. 	7,000
	Country Assessment & Consultation/feedback workshops <u>Consultants, Workshop/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of the Country Assessment paper (including national roadmap) for Kigali Amendment through review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. - One feedback/consultation workshop from the relevant stakeholders on the country assessment report. 	10,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products</p> <p><i>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 12,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. <p><i>Workshops/Meetings estimated to be USD 3,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	15,000
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p>At least 1 capacity building workshop for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers</p> <p><i>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 8,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives. <p><i>Workshops estimated to be USD 3,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers 	11,000
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness	<p>Communication and Awareness</p> <p><i>Design and production of materials & workshops estimated USD 7,000</i></p> <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 - Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences - Outreach & awareness workshops & activity 	7,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

XXXI. Niue Enabling Activity Project milestones and time plan

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	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	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I

XXXII. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Niue 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

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Early Kigali Amendment							
Technical Assistance for background papers for 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. 	August 2018	April 2019	7,000	Background papers for early ratification Consultation Meeting Reports Specific Workshop on Energy Efficiency, Standards, Building Codes, Public Procurement etc. with relevant government agencies.	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali Ratification in Niue. Workshop Reports
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users. 	August 2018	April 2019	10,000	Country Assessment Report Consultation / workshop reports Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Report One stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendations
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting							

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
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 Importers & retailers. RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. Private sector & large end-users. 	August 2018	July 2019	15,000	Licensing & Reporting System Assessment & Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of Niue Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
Capacity Building Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers. Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC service firms and technicians. Importers & retailers. Private Sector & large end-users. 	May 2019	January 2020	11,000	At least 1 capacity building workshop report Service Sector Assessment Report	Capacity Building Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali 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. <p>Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate</p>	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	7,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	<p>Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. (English and Local Language)</p> <p>Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)</p>

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
information to the audiences							
Total in (USD)					50,000		

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

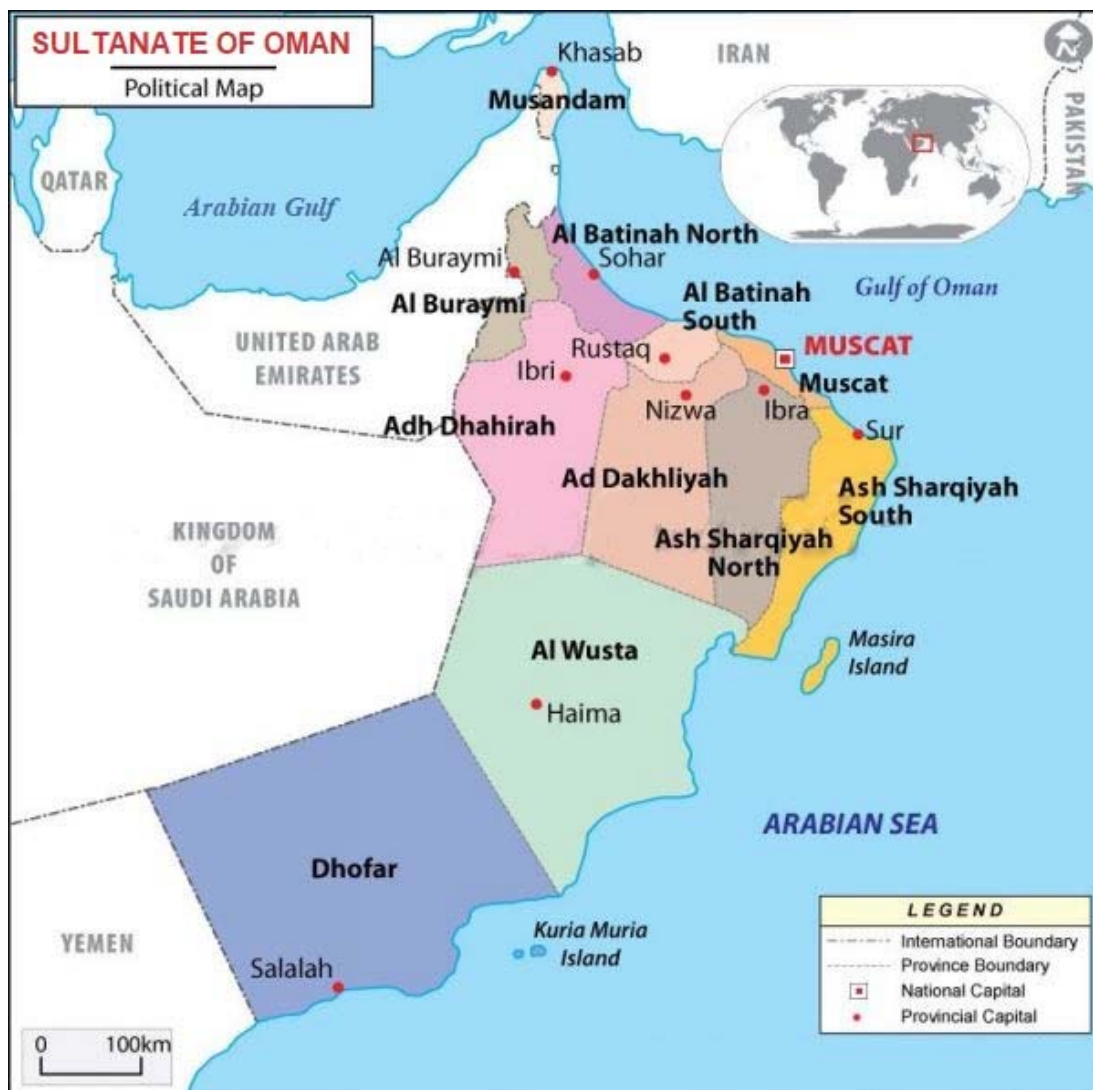
Date

March 8, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **OMAN**

Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit (NOU),
the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs (MECA).



(d) Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in OMAN

Background

The Sultanate of Oman has been in full compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and all amendments following a national strategy on honouring commitments under MEAs. Oman is concerned about its technology choices and technology future in the context of MP implementation especially post to the adoption of Kigali amendment.

With this aim, the Sultanate of Oman submits the funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment to prepare the ground necessary for ratifying the KA including the development of a ‘technology roadmap’ under the MP implementation compliance target to understand the current and future role of HFCs and other existing and emerging ODS alternatives (e.g., hydrocarbons, HFOs) in the economy. Oman will build on the outcomes of the ODSs alternatives survey that was implemented during 2017 to provide better understanding their historical and predicted consumption trends for ODS alternatives, including medium, low- and high-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives, and their distribution by sector and subsector.

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.

OMAN has started the internal discussions 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 activates.

Oman as a party to the Vienna convention for the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol (MP) on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer have taken a commitment to implement necessary measures to protect the stratospheric ozone layer and achieve phase-out schedules of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) set out in the protocol and its amendments.

Oman, as a party to MP and as an Article 5 country has implemented the HPMP Stage-I, which included freeze of HCFC consumption level to baseline level in 2013 followed by 10 per cent reduction in consumption below the baseline by 2015. In addition, Oman has started implementing Stage-II of its HPMP, which will contribute towards 35 per cent reduction of its baseline consumption by 2020. The Sultanate of Oman also played key role in the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the MP. OMAN is regularly reviewing its Institutional and Regulatory Frameworks for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and also plans to establish a base for the KA.

The Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs (MECA) is the national body to implement MP in the country. The Ozone Protection Section, which acts as National Ozone Unit (NOU) for Oman, has been established within the Ministry to allocate quotas, operate the permit system and supervise

the implementation of all MLF approved projects. The Ozone Protection Section is also responsible for monitoring and reporting of actual consumption of ODS and alternatives.

MECA, the Royal Omani Police, and Directorate General of Customs are together responsible to register and review ODS and alternatives consumed quantities. The officials of the MECA and Customs communicate with each other through meetings. The Omani Police, Customs and MECA keep records of all ODS and alternatives consumption in the country.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) also interacted with the following Key stakeholders:

- a) The Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs (**MECA**) is the national body to implement MP in the Sultanate. The Omani Police, Customs and MECA keep records of all ODS and alternatives consumption in the country.
- b) Distributors and importers of ODS.
- c) Manufacturers, importers, distributors of equipment using these substances.
- d) Servicing companies.
- e) Facility management companies.
- f) Consumers such as Auto industry etc.
- g) The Ozone Protection Section in MECA, acts as **National Ozone Unit (NOU)** for Oman.
- h) Royal Oman Police, **Directorate General of Customs (DGC)**: MECA, the Royal Omani Police, and Directorate General of Customs are together responsible to register and review ODS and alternatives consumed quantities.

The flow diagram of the institutional arrangement is shown in figure 1 below

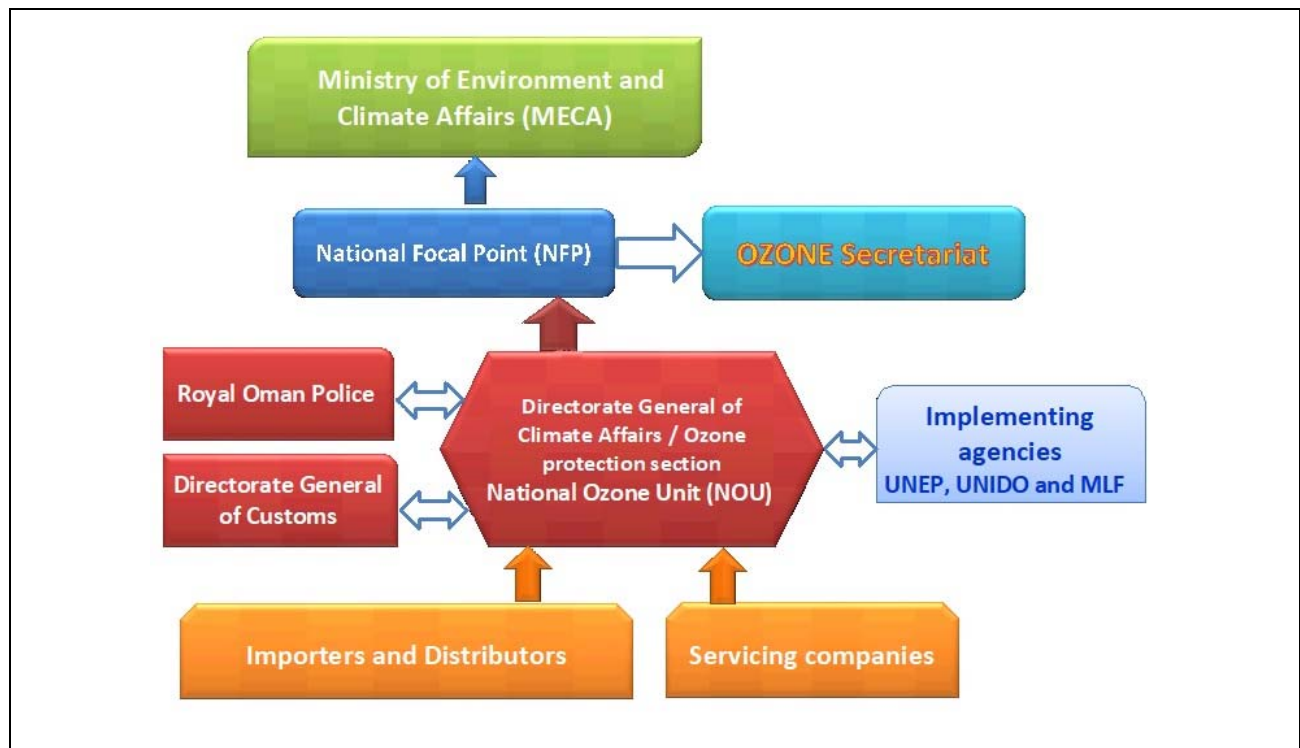


Figure 1: Institutional arrangements of the ODS phase out programme.

In addition, other government agencies also play significant roles in the activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Oman, 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 Royal Oman Police / Directorate General of Customs (DGC).

Oman 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 Ozone Protection Section which has been established within the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs (MECA) and acts as National Ozone Unit (NOU).

Components proposed for enabling activities:

Proposed Component (I):	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:	High-level decision makers, Relevant government institutions, HFC importers & distributors, relevant NGOs associations and RAC technicians, etc.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policy and regulatory framework of HFCs with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification. (f) Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in OMAN on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process). (g) Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information of Kigali Amendment into Arabic. (h) Assisting in the preparation of Kigali ratification documents and the follow-up of documents submitted to the concerned national authorities to facilitate the ratification process at national level. (i) Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA). (j) Outreach the Kigali Amendment to the public including the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options.
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Desk study completed; Legislative acts drafted/amended to include HFC phase-down control measures. b) Workshop reports of the Consultative workshop/seminar to the decision makers and legislators in Oman on benefits of ratification of the Kigali Amendment. c) Kigali ratification document drafted.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d) At least 2 stakeholders' consultation meetings are organized. e) A modelling tool for RIA is developed and used to facilitate decision making. f) Report on the framework for data collection and analysis
Outcome:	The goal of this component is assisting the Government of Oman to ratify the Kigali Amendment. However, the ratification process could be long, and complicated.

Proposed Component (II):	Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives adoption and management
Objective	To build capacity of HFC stakeholders and decision makers for adoption of HFC refrigerants
Target Group:	Directorate General of Customs (DGC), National Ozone Unit (NOU), Civil Defense, Oman Occupational Standards and Testing Center (OSTC), Distributors and importers of ODS, RAC Servicing companies, related NGOs associations.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Training needs assessment of Omani customs and enforcement officers for effective monitoring of HFCs imports 2) Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives. 3) Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down. 4) Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies. 5) Developing Training Requirement Reports and HFC Alternative Market Reports. 6) 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:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for the Omani's Directorate General of Customs (DGC) and other enforcement 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 2 meetings/ consultations workshops are organized. (d) Report on Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the Sultanate. (e) All above reports produced, printed and disseminated. (f) Safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants available in Arabic
Outcome:	Key stakeholders can function as per the new expected roles due to better understanding of the shifting context under the Kigali Amendment

	implementation. The capacities of beneficiaries for critical analysis, debate and decision taking on alternative technology are thereby improved.
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Proposed Component (III):	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	To develop and update ODS legislation, incorporate Customs Codes for HFCs and Licensing Quota System to facilitate monitoring import/export of HFCs and HFC's alternatives and its equipment, and to develop ODS Alternatives Data Hub.
Target Group	National Ozone Unit (NOU), Directorate General of Customs (DGC), Distributors and importers of ODS alternative, General Directorate of Standardization and Metrology-Oman.
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives included ODS based equipment, and drafting the ODS alternative regulations to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. 2) Review the current licensing system and incorporate new the HS Customs Codes with additional digits for HFCs substances into the new regulations. 3) Supporting the Directorate General of Customs (DGC) in developing national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances). 4) Consultative meetings with the Directorate General of Customs (DGC) and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products.
Outputs	<ol 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; 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 on monitoring and controlling HFC imports.
Outcome	The Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs (MECA) is empowered to an effective implementation of HFCs license and quota system once the Kigali Amendment is ratified.

Proposed budget:

Activities	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
Component (I): Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
(e) One stakeholders' workshop/seminar and two consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali including preparation of the desk study (4 national consultants x 1 months x 2500 USD; Logistics for one WS and two consultation meetings 5000 USD)	15,000.00
(f) Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in Oman on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of 10 information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process).	10,000.00
(g) Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information of Kigali Amendment into the official national language (Arabic) – 1 translator x 2 months x 2,500 USD	5,000.00
(h) Assisting in the preparation of Kigali ratification documents and the follow-up of documents submitted to the concerned national authorities to facilitate the ratification process at national level. – 2 national consultants x 2 months x 2,500 USD	10,000.00
(k) Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA). – one international consultant X 2 months X 8000; two national consultants x 1 months x 2000 USD	20,000.00
(i) Outreach the Kigali Amendment to the public including the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options. – public campaign	10,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (I)	70,000.00

Component (II): Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives adoption and management	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
1) Training needs assessment of Omani customs and enforcement officers for effective monitoring of HFCs importation. Two national consultants x one month x 3000 USD	6,000.00
2) Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives. Two national consultants x 2 months x 2500 USD	10,000.00
3) Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down. 1 international expert x 1/2-month x 8000 USD 2 meetings x 3000 USD	10,000.00
4) Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies. Two national consultants x 1 month x 2500 USD	5,000.00
5) Printing and dissemination services for all above reports.	5,000.00
6) Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards to the stakeholders.	4,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (II)	40,000.00

Component (III): Article 4B licensing & Reporting	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
1) Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives including ODS based equipment, and drafting the ODS alternative regulations to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Two national experts x 2 months x 2500 USD	10,000.00
2) Review the current licensing system and incorporate new HS Customs Codes into the new regulations. 2 national consultants x 2 months x 2500 USD	10,000.00
3) Supporting the Directorate General of Customs (DGC) in developing national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances). 2 national consultants x 2.5 months x 2500 USD	12,500.00
4) Two consultative meetings with the Directorate General of Customs (DGC) and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products. 2 meetings x 3,750 USD	7,500.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (III)	40,000.00
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000.00

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component (I): Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policy and regulatory framework of HFCs with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification.	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC Servicing companies , relevant NGOs associations and RAC technicians	Aug. 2018	Jun. 2019	15,000	Consultancy Report	Existing legislative Acts amended to include HFC phase down control measures (Report printed and submitted).
Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in OMAN on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process).	NOU	Decision makers and legislators, Members of National Ozone Committee (NOC).	Aug. 2018	Mar. 2019	10,000	Workshop Report	Decision makers and legislators in OMAN recognize the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment and are supportive of the process.
Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information of Kigali Amendment into the official national language (Arabic)	NOU	All relevant stakeholders (individuals and government agencies)	Aug. 2018	Sep. 2018	5,000	Documents available in Arabic	ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information in Arabic language prepared and disseminated.
Assisting in the preparation of Kigali ratification documents and the follow-up of documents submitted to the concerned national authorities to facilitate the ratification process at national level.	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC sector.	Dec. 2018	May 2019	10,000	Kigali Amendment ratification documents	Kigali ratification document drafted (Statement printed and submitted).

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA).	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC manufacturers, relevant NGOs associations and RAC technicians	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2019	20,000	Modeling tool available	RIA performed using the modeling tool developed
Outreach the Kigali Amendment to the public including the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency improvement options.	NOU	RAC sector	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2019	10,000	Data collection tools	Report on the framework for data collection and analysis (Report submitted).
TOTAL PUDGET FOR COMPONENT (I)					70,000		

Component (II): Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives

Training needs assessment of Omani customs officers and RAC Technicians on new technologies for effective monitoring of HFCs importation.	NOU	Omani Customs Officers and other enforcement Officers	Sept 2018	March 2019	6,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for customs and other regulatory agencies, (reports printed and submitted).
Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	April 2019	Nov. 2019	10,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment of RAC on safe use of HFC alternatives

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down.	NOU	NOU and relevant legislators	Sept. 2018	Nov. 2019	10,000	Training report/consultation reports	Report on training needs assessment for NOU and at least 2 meetings/consultations conducted (reports printed and submitted).
Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the country; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies.	NOU	Importers/exporters, Distributors and Consumers	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2019	5,000	Consultancy report	Report on identification of HFC refrigerants and their alternative markets produced (Report printed and submitted).
Printing and dissemination of all above reports.	NOU	Training Centres, Colleges, Universities and relevant RAC associations.	Sept. 2018	Apr. 2019	5,000	All reports prepared	Reports printed and disseminated
Translate and disseminate the safety standards for the properly handling and operating with flammable/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards to the stakeholders.	NOU	All related stakeholders	Oct. 2018	Dec. 2018	4,000	Safety standards in Arabic prepared	Wide dissemination of Safety standards
TOTAL PUDGET FOR COMPONENT (II)					40,000		

Component 3: Article 4B Licensing and Reporting

Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives included ODS based equipment,	NOU	Decision makers, Directorate General of Customs (DGC), RAC sector,	Nov. 2018	Sept. 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC
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IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
and drafting the ODS alternative regulation to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.		Concerned Chemical Regulatory Authorities, Directorate General for Standards and Metrology (DGSM).					blends are included, Report printed and disseminated
Review the current licensing system and Extracting new Customs Codes from WTO/WCO and incorporating them into the new regulations.	NOU	Omani Customs Officers	Oct. 2018	May 2019	10,000	National Customs codes	New regulations have updated customs codes based on WTO/WCO system.
Supporting the Directorate General of Customs (DGC) in developing national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports or re-export of individual HFCs (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances).	NOU	Omani Directorate General of Customs (DGC), Concerned Chemical Regulatory Authorities, Importers/exporters	Oct. 2018	Oct. 2019	12,500	Consultancy report	Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances established and operational, Reports printed and disseminated
Two consultative meetings with the Directorate General of Customs (DGC) and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products.	NOU	Directorate General of Customs (DGC), Concerned Chemical Regulatory Authorities, Directorate General for Standards and Metrology (DGSM).	Aug. 2019	Dec.2019	7,500	Workshop reports	Consultative meetings on monitoring and control of HFCs conducted. Reports printed and submitted
TOTAL PUDGET FOR COMPONENT (III)					40,000		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	August 2018 to December 2019																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	July 2018	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	Aug. 2019	Sept. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Component (I): Early Ratification		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Component (II): Capacity Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Component (III): Article 4B Licensing				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Islamic Republic of Pakistan

Submitted by National Ozone Unit, Ministry of Climate Change & UN Environment

- Background

Pakistan ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1992 and acceded the London Amendment in the same year. The Copenhagen Amendment was acceded in 1995, and subsequently the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment in 2005. Pakistan is listed as an Article-5 country under the Montreal Protocol with a national average consumption of ODS chemicals is within 300 grams per capita. Pakistan is also non-LVC country with the current consumption of ODS at 216 ODPT as per the 2016 Article 7 data.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) within the Ministry of Climate Change, Pakistan (MoCC) has been designated as the focal point for coordination, implementation, monitoring and reporting of the Montreal Protocol related activities in Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan supports the Kigali HFC amendment to the Montreal Protocol and has decided to take necessary steps to address HFCs. It thereby is submitting this proposal for activities to facilitate ratification of the Kigali amendment and related initial activities for its implementation namely. Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Pakistan is US\$ 250,000.

- Current ODS Policy and Compliance Status

The Government of Pakistan has implemented the HCFC Phase out Management Plan Stage-I to achieve 10% reduction of HCFC from the baseline by 2015. The baseline HCFC consumption for Pakistan was 247.4 ODP ton. Out of this, 71.7 ODPT was replaced by cyclopentane in manufacturing sector whereas 7.4 ODPT was reduced in servicing sector under HPMP Stage-I. HCFCs in Pakistan are mainly used in manufacturing, foam and servicing sector. At present, the Government of Pakistan is undertaking project activities for HPMP Stage-II in collaboration with UNIDO as lead implementing agency for investment component, and UN Environment as the cooperating agency for non-investment component. The strategic objectives of this stage-II plan are to ensure Pakistan's compliance with the Montreal Protocol's control measures for the phasing out of HCFC consumption in manufacturing & servicing sectors to meet the 2020 targets of 35% reduction of ODS from the baseline. The overall target for HCFC phase-out under Stage-II is 71.59 ODPT.

The NOU in close coordination with Ministry of Commerce formulated a National ODS Phase out Policy in November 2000. The policy was approved by the Economic Coordination Committee (ECC) of the Cabinet. This policy provided disincentives for the continued use of ODS in the form of higher tariff on ODS and components used for the manufacture of products using ODS. Moreover, restrictions were placed on the products using CFC with effect from December 31, 2003.

The current legal framework has adequately addressed the import controls of ODSs. This has been confirmed through the auditor's report from HCFC consumption in 2013 & 2015 as reported in the Article 7 data. To further strengthen the policy measures for control on ODS in the country, the following additional legal framework is being examined for implementation during Stage II as appropriate:

- Ban on import of products and equipment using or containing HCFC and HCFC blends;
- Duty relaxation on non-HCFC based products and higher duties on HCFC based products and raw material;
- Ban of new enterprises producing refrigerators, air conditioning equipment and foam manufacturing material using HCFC and/ or HCFC blends;
- Ban on investment in building new plants using HCFC and/or HCFC blends;
- Ban on uncontrolled release of HCFC and HCFC blends during servicing; and
- Strict control of investment in new, enlarged or technical reformed enterprises consuming HCFC and HCFC blends.

- Requirement for Enabling Activity Project proposal

Pakistan has significant demand for Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration (R/AC) systems with a growing economy and increase in consumer purchase power. The reduction in global and local use of HCFCs has driven the growth of the HFC (mainly high GWP) based R/AC system in the country. In addition to import of such systems, Pakistan also has a significant indigenous manufacturing sector. Pakistan in partnership with UN Environment conducted an ODS alternative survey in 2017 to understand the trends of ODS alternatives, in particular HFCs in the country. The survey 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. There are six ODS alternatives used in the country: R-600a, R-410a, R-407C, R-407A, R-404a and R-134a, and Pakistan has significant demand for HFCs.

The Government of Pakistan has already undertaken the initial steps towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment such consultative workshops with policy and industry stakeholders to raise their awareness and understanding of the opportunities that the Kigali Amendment represents. The enabling activities proposal will help to complete the necessary national processes as well as prepare the institutional structure and capacity for its entry into force and implementation. The proposed activities will:

- Technical information and background papers & multi-stakeholder consultation for Kigali Amendment Ratification.
- Country Assessment Report based on the above-mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include an initial strategy for HFC phase-down and national roadmap that would provide the framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment in coordination with the national policy on Sustainable Development, Climate Change, Energy Efficiency and industrial development and others as relevant.
- Review & update of the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs and other ODS alternatives, which is currently not covered under the existing licensing system.
- Review and assess on extending reporting of HFCs in line with the data reporting requirement of A7 and country program,
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there would be additional stakeholders from those collaborating during HPMP implementation, there is need to assess the broader stakeholder network and develop new partnership 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 and private sector representatives etc., important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Communication & awareness raising strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

1. Institutional arrangements for implementation of Enabling Activities Project

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 Pakistan is such that management of ozone depleting substances is executed by the NOU, part of MoCC, which will facilitate the streamlining of activities. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Joint Secretary (International Cooperation) of the MOCC. Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment ratification process through the MOCC as per the practice for the amendment ratification adopted earlier in Pakistan. The NOU and UN Environment will be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. UN Environment will provide the necessary strategic and practical support to the NOU with regards to project implementation, progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

- Components proposed for Enabling Activities project in Pakistan

Component 1:	Facilitation of Kigali Amendment ratification
Objective	To achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and to prepare legislative basis for the ratification
Target Group:	High-level decision makers, relevant federal and provincial governmental ministries and departments, public and private institutions, chamber of commerce and industries, refrigeration and air conditioning industry, automobile manufacturers/assemblers, HFC importers, Pakistan HVACR Society, academia and relevant associations and servicing sectors that are using HFCs
Description of activities	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 1 Translation of the Kigali amendment and other supporting document into Urdu and printing of the Kigali Amendment in English & Urdu to the members National Assembly and Senate. 1. 2 Country Assessment Report for the Kigali Amendment including (1) the review of policies related to Ozone Depleting Substances in terms of the KA implications and required changes and (2) analysis of the Kigali Amendment implications and (3) suggesting an initial strategy for HFC phase-down and national roadmap/action plan, making linkages with Sustainable Development, Climate change, Energy Efficiency and other relevant policy agendas for better coordination and effective implementation of HFC phase-down; 1. 3 Stakeholder consultation workshops to present the results of 1.1 activity especially the strategy for the HFC phase-down and to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: 3 sectoral (Industry, Service Sector, Customs etc) in major cities and 2 consultations with the policy makers; 1. 4 Drafting of regulation and policies legislation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements), ensuring the relevant policy linkages with relevant policy agendas for better policy coordination and implementation; 1. 5 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"> - KA related documents translated - Country Assessment Report with review of policies, KA implications, recommendations for policy change and national strategy for HFC phase-down; - Four consultation meetings organized - Draft regulation and policies new or amended to include HFC phase-down - Ratification process on track and documented
Expected outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Readily available information on KA and its implication - 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 - Kigali Amendment Ratification in process
Component 2:	Market and servicing sector preparedness for HFC introduction
Objective	To build capacity of the industry, market and service sector on ODS alternatives and outreach on low GWP technologies and energy efficiency. To understand the capacity needs of the service sector for low GWP alternatives.
Target Group:	Industry, importers, dealers and servicing technicians in the sectors that are using HFCs.
Description of activities	2.1 Awareness and capacity building workshop on Low GWP technologies for Pakistan Industry and relevant private sector.

	<p>2.2 Awareness and capacity building workshop on low GWP alternative technologies to ODS for large end-users in Pakistan such as supermarkets, retails & malls, government offices, public buildings etc</p> <p>2.3 Undertaking the training needs expert assessment for the servicing sector with production of an assessment report identifying the market readiness for the introduction of HFC alternatives and barriers for introducing low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc. This activity will include hiring service sector expert, consultative meetings and interviews with the technicians, consultation workshops.</p> <p>2.4 Capacity Building Workshops for Master Trainers & Leading Service Workshops on Servicing best practices for Flammable Refrigerants.</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Six capacity building workshops on alternative technologies and two trainings for master trainers conducted; - Outreach on low GWP technologies to major industry and end-users - Assessment of the training needs for RAC servicing sector including the market readiness for introduction of HFC alternatives - Introduction of best service practices and safe-use of flammable refrigerants to initial pool of service technicians.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - establishing an initial capacity for the introduction HFC alternatives to the industry, large end-users and service sector - understanding the market capacity gaps for future planning of the KA implementation process - better understanding by market players of the available technology options - trained master trainers capable of handling flammable refrigerants
Component 3:	Article 4B licensing and reporting
Objective	To develop a proposal to establish a new or modify the present ODS import/export licensing system to include HFC and HFC reporting
Target Group:	Federal Bureau of Revenue, National Customs Service, importers/exporters of HFCs and HFC containing equipment
Description of activities	<p>3.1 Review of the national licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment and developing a proposal on how to include HFCs and HFC based equipment</p> <p>3.2 Proposal to review the WeBOC (web based one customs) to include HFCs and for mechanism for the reporting of HFCs between the relevant government agencies Assisting the National Customs Department of 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.</p> <p>3.3 Review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use including the identification of gaps in data collection and development of measures to improve the data collection systems</p> <p>3.4 Consultation workshops with Customs Authority, Federal Bureau of Revenue, Importers, Retailers and Industry</p>
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - review report with the proposal for inclusion of HFC and related equipment into the licensing system and reporting - Four consultation workshops conducted - proposal for HS code for HFCs at the country level - proposal for WeBOC review to extend to HFCs - proposal with the measures to improve the data collection and reporting on HFCs
Expected Outcomes	- Proposal for the review of the current licensing/quota system to meet all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule discussed and agreed with stakeholders

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Modification of the customs code for import/export and 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. - Gaps in data collection understood by relevant stakeholders and measures ready to be implemented
Component 4:	Awareness & Outreach
Objective	To raise general awareness of the public and implementing partners about the importance and benefits of Kigali HFC Amendment on the environment. In addition, develop sector specific awareness and outreach programmes and knowledge materials
Target Group:	General public including consumers, Retailers, RAC dealers, Service Technicians and Government Agencies
Description of activities	<p>4.1 Development and distribution of information brochures on benefits of efficient cooling and HFC alternatives under KA to general public including consumers (English & Urdu)</p> <p>4.2 Two awareness Workshops for Retailers, RAC dealers and importers on KA implications and upcoming regulations for them</p> <p>4.4 Two awareness Workshops for building sector and architecture schools on KA implications and upcoming regulations for them in the need to reduce the need of cooling load through better building design</p> <p>4.5 Two awareness Workshops for Energy Efficiency, Climate Change and Public Procurement focal points and other relevant stakeholders.</p>
Output	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Awareness workshops for general public, schools, government agencies, and importers and service technicians. - Information Materials for general public and specific target audience.
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Increased general awareness and capacity of the stakeholders for the Kigali Amendment implementation

- 6. Budget for Pakistan Enabling Activities Project

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD)
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment	
1.1 Translation and printing of the Kigali amendment and other supporting document into Urdu (translation fee and printing cost)	5,000
1.2 Country Assessment Report for the Kigali Amendment (consultant fee) 1 national consultant x 4 months @US\$3,000	12,000
1.3 Stakeholder consultation workshops (4 meetings US\$ 7,500 per consultative meeting x 4)	30,000
1.4 Drafting of regulation and policies legislation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs (1 national consultant x 6 months @ US\$ 3,000)	18,000
Sub-total for Component 1	65,000
Component 2: Market and servicing sector preparedness for HFC introduction	
2.1 Capacity building workshops on Low GWP technologies for Industry and relevant private sector (2 meetings in different cities x US\$ 7,500)	15,000
2.2 Capacity Building workshops on low GWP alternative technologies to ODS for large end-users such as supermarkets, retails & malls, government offices, public buildings etc (4 meetings – two in Karachi and two in Lahore @US\$7,500)	30,000
2.3 Training needs expert assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (1 consultant x 3 months @ \$3,000)	9,000

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD)
2.4 Capacity Building Workshops for Master Trainers & Leading Service Workshops on Servicing best practices for Flammable Refrigerants (2 trainings x US\$ 6,000)	12,000
Sub-total for Component 2	66,000
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
3.1 Review of the national licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment and a proposal on how to include HFCs and HFC based equipment (1 consultant x 4 months @ US\$ 3,000)	12,000
3.2 Proposal to review the WeBOC (web based one customs) to include HFCs and mechanism for the reporting of HFCs between the relevant government agencies (1 software development interface x 1.5 month @US\$ 3000)	5,000
3.3 Revision of the national Custom Harmonize Codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances (one consultative meeting on the development of HS Codes @ US\$7,500 + consultant fee x 1month @2,500)	10,000
3.4 Review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use (consultant fee about 2.7 months @US\$ 3000)	8,000
3.4 Consultation workshops with Customs Authority, Federal Bureau of Revenue, Importers Retailers and Industry (4 meetings @US\$ 7,500).	30,000
Sub-total for Component 3	65,000
Component 4: Awareness and Outreach	
4.1 Development and distribution information brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment for General Public (English & Urdu).	9,000
4.2 Awareness Workshops for Retailers, RAC dealers and importers (2 meetings @ US\$7,500)	15,000
4.4 Awareness Workshop for building sector and architecture schools (2 meetings @ US\$7,500)	15,000
4.5 Awareness Workshop for Energy Efficiency, Climate Change and Public Procurement stakeholders (2 meetings @ US\$7,500)	15,000
Sub-total for Component 4	54,000
GRAND TOTAL in (USD)	250,000

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I

- Project Implementation Plan

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	End Date (M/Y)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
1.1 Translation of the Kigali amendment and other supporting document into Urdu and printing of the Kigali Amendment in English & Urdu to the members National Assembly and Senate.	NOU	Members of the Parliament, (National Assembly) and (National Council), Policy makers and legislators	Aug 2018	Oct 2018	5,000	Key documents for translation identified Translations made and distributed	Information about KA readily available and understood Ratification process on track and documented
1.2 Country Assessment Report for the Kigali Amendment including (1) the review of policies related to Ozone Depleting Substances in terms of the KA implications and required changes and (2) analysis of the Kigali Amendment implications and (3) suggesting an initial strategy for HFC phase-down and national roadmap/action plan, making linkages with Sustainable Development, Climate change, Energy Efficiency and other relevant policy agendas for better coordination and effective implementation of HFC phase-down;	NOU and technical expert	Policy makers, RAC and automobile Manufacturers, Relevant associations and National Energy Efficiency and Conservation Authority	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	12,000	ToR developed Expert recruited Draft review completed Consultation summaries Report with assessment finalized	Recommendations for the policy changes and strategy and roadmap for HCFC phase-down available Linkages with other policy areas clearly established and reinforced for better coordination and effective implementation of KA
1.3 Stakeholder consultation workshops to present the results of 1.1 activity especially the strategy for the HFC phase-down and to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: 2 sectoral meetings (Industry,	NOU	Policy makers, private sector and public at large and members of the National Assembly and (National	Nov 2018	Feb 2019	30,000	Venue and dates confirmed Meetings conducted Meeting summaries with	Stakeholders informed of KA and its implications and garner support for ratification.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	End Date (M/Y)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Service Sector, Customs etc) in major cities and 2 consultations with the policy makers;		Council)				recommendations available	
1.4 Drafting of regulation and policies legislation on the Control of Ozone Depleting Substances to include provisions related to HFCs (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements), ensuring the relevant policy linkages with relevant policy agendas for better policy coordination and implementation	NOU and technical expert	Policy makers and RAC and Automobile industry and , customs authorities.	Feb 2019	Jul 2019	18,000	ToR for review developed Expert for the review available Draft discussed with relevant stakeholders and feedback received Draft package of policy documents completed	Draft regulation and policies new or amended to include HFC phase-down available for adoption
1.5 Initiate the ratification process with the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment finalized and out in motion.	NOU and MOCC	Members of the Parliament, (National Assembly) and (National Council), Policy makers and legislators	Dec 2018	Dec 2019	n/a	Package information ready Ratification proposal submitted through the legislative process	Ratification in process
Sub-total					65,000		
Component 2: Market and servicing sector preparedness for HFC introduction							
2.1 Awareness and capacity building workshop on Low GWP technologies for Pakistan Industry and relevant private sector	NOU	NOU, RAC and Automobile Industry, relevant Associations and servicing sector.	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	15,000	Participants, venue identified Workshop agenda ready Meeting conducted Meeting Summary	Pakistan Industry with increased understanding on low GWP technologies

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	End Date (M/Y)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
						available	
2.2 Awareness and capacity building workshop on low GWP alternative technologies to ODS for large end-users in Pakistan such as supermarkets, retails & malls, government offices, public buildings etc	NOU	End-users such as supermarkets, government officers, railways authorities and hospitals etc.	Jan 2019	January 2020	30,000	Participants, venue identified Workshop agenda ready Meeting conducted Meeting Summary available	Large end-users with increased understanding on low GWP technologies and the benefits of Kigali Amendment
2.3 Undertaking the training needs expert assessment for the servicing sector with production of an assessment report identifying the market readiness for the introduction of HFC alternatives and barriers for introducing low-GDP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc.	NOU	Servicing Workshops, Service Technicians and Technical Training Institutes, Technical Training institutes and servicing workshops	Aug 2018	Feb 2019	9,000	ToR for the assessment available Expert in place Assessment Survey and interviews completed Consultation Meetings conducted Draft reports	Understanding the capacity needs of the service sector to handle ODS Alternatives Better understanding by market players of the available technology options
2.4 Capacity Building Workshop for Trainers & Leading Service Workshops on Servicing best practices for Flammable Refrigerants	NOU	Service Workshops & technicians, Training Institutes and OEMs servicing networks	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	12,000	Programme for the training developed and expert/master trainer. 2 Workshops conducted 2 Training Workshops finalized Workshop Summary	Initial pool of technicians with increased capacity to handle flammable refrigerants

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	End Date (M/Y)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Sub-total					66,000		
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting							
3.1 Review of the national licensing system for ODS, ODS alternatives and equipment and developing a proposal on how to include HFCs and HFC based equipment	NOU	NOU, Customs, FBR, Ministry of Commerce.	Aug 2018	Dec 2018	12,000	ToR for the review developed Expert recruited Draft review available Comments collected Review finalized	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
3.2 Proposal to review the WeBOC (web based one customs) to include HFCs and also propose mechanism for the reporting of HFCs between the relevant government agencies	NOU and Customs Administration	Customs Authorities and relevant government agencies	Nov 2018	Feb 2019	5,000	Scope of work agreed Initial draft of the proposal available for consultation Feedback collected Proposal revised and finalized for implementation	Proposal to include HFCs into the online system available and ready for implementation
3.3 Assisting the National Customs Department in revising the national Custom Harmonize Codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances.	NOU and Customs Administration	WCO and Customs Authorities	Sep 2018	Jan 2019	10,000	Scope of work agreed Initial draft of the proposal available for consultation Feedback collected Proposal revised and finalized for implementation	HS code for HFC available to assist with KA implementation and HFC trade control

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	End Date (M/Y)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
3.4 Review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use including the identification of gaps in data collection and development of measures to improve the data collection systems	NOU	Custom Authorities, industry and traders, customs brokers	Sep 2018	Mar 2019	8,000	Scope of work agreed Initial draft of the proposal available for consultation Feedback collected Proposal revised and finalized for implementation	Gaps in data collection understood by relevant stakeholders and measures ready to be implemented
3.4 Consultation workshops with Customs Authority, Federal Bureau of Revenue, Importers, Retailers and Industry.	NOU	Customs, FBR, Ministry of Commerce, Importers and Retailers.	Oct 2018	Feb 2019	30,000	Venue and dates identified Agenda finalized Meetings conducted Meeting Summary available	Key stakeholders consulted and provided necessary inputs to the licensing and reporting systems modification and aware of the implication of these changes
Sub-total					65,000		
Component 4: Awareness & Outreach							
4.1 Development and distribution of information brochures on benefits of efficient cooling and HFC alternatives under KA to general public including consumers (English & Urdu)	NOU	General Public, Academia, Consumers, RAC Industry and Electronic and print, media.	Nov 2018	Dec 2019	9,000	Communication strategy defined Communication partners identified Communication material and messages defined 80% of material distributed	Awareness workshops for general public, schools, government agencies, and importers and service technicians. Information materials for general public and specific target audience.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (M/Y)	End Date (M/Y)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
4.2 Awareness Workshop for Retailers, RAC dealers and importers on KA implications and upcoming regulations for them	NOU	Retailers, RAC equipment dealers and importers	Jan 2019	Dec 2019	15,000	Communication material developed Venue and dates defined Meetings conducted	Increased awareness on KA with retailers and importers.
4.3 Awareness Workshop for building sector and architecture schools on KA implications and upcoming regulations for them in the need to reduce the need of cooling load through better building design	NOU	Engineering universities – Civil, and architects and Developers and consultants	Jan 2019	Dec 2019	15,000	Communication material developed Venue and dates defined Meetings conducted	Increased awareness among building and architecture sector
4.6 Awareness Workshop for Energy Efficiency, Climate Change and Public Procurement focal points and other relevant stakeholders.	NOU	Government focal points on Energy Efficiency, Climate Change and Public Procurement	Jan 2019	Dec 2019	15,000	Communication material developed Venue and dates defined Meetings conducted	Increased awareness and capacity of the stakeholders for the Kigali Amendment implementation
Sub-total					54,000		
GRAND TOTAL					250,000		

- Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Pakistan through its National Ozone Unit 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 Paraguay As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

1. Background

On behalf of Paraguay, 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 Paraguay would be US\$ 150,000. The project will be jointly implemented by the UN Environment (Components 1 and 3) and the UNDP (Component 2), and UN Environment is the Lead Agency.

2. Country ODS policy and Compliance Status

The Republic of Paraguay ratified Vienna Convention, Montreal Protocol and the London Amendment on November 3, 1992, and Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments on April 27, 2001. The last amendment ratified was Beijing in July 18, 2006.

The Republic of Paraguay is classified as a party operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 of the Protocol. Furthermore, the Secretariat of Environment of Paraguay has initiated the coordination with the Government of Paraguay to ratify the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol as early as possible.

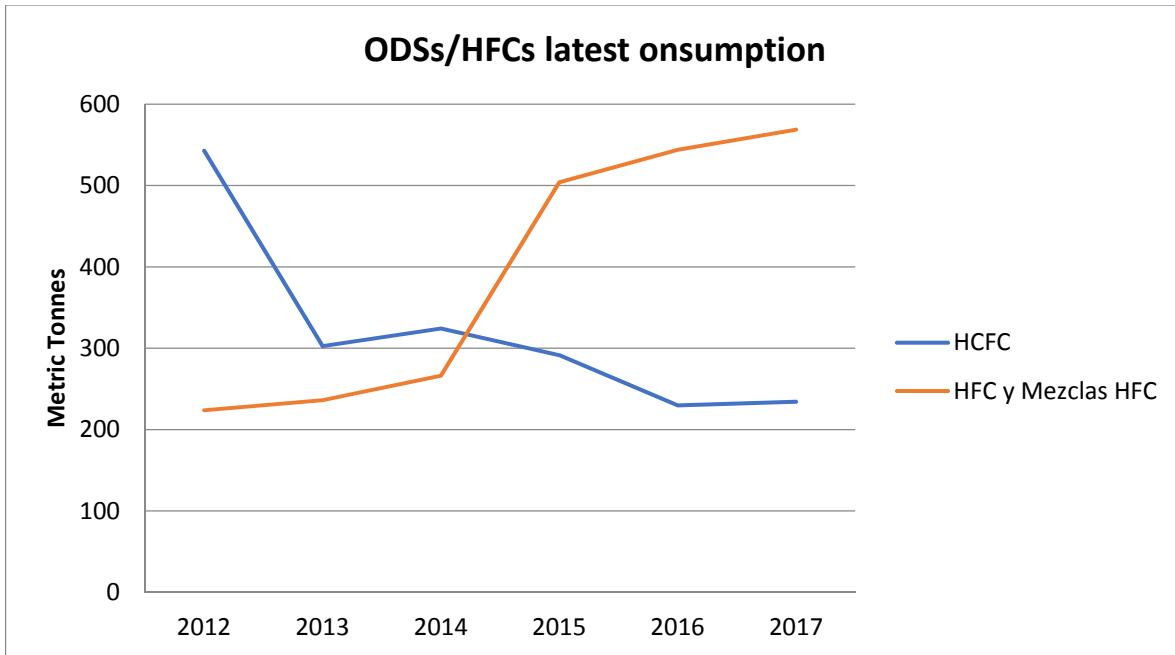
In 2012, a quota system for HCFC import was established in the country and follows the ODS reduction scheduled to assure the country compliance with the Montreal Protocol

3. Projects funded by the Multilateral Fund

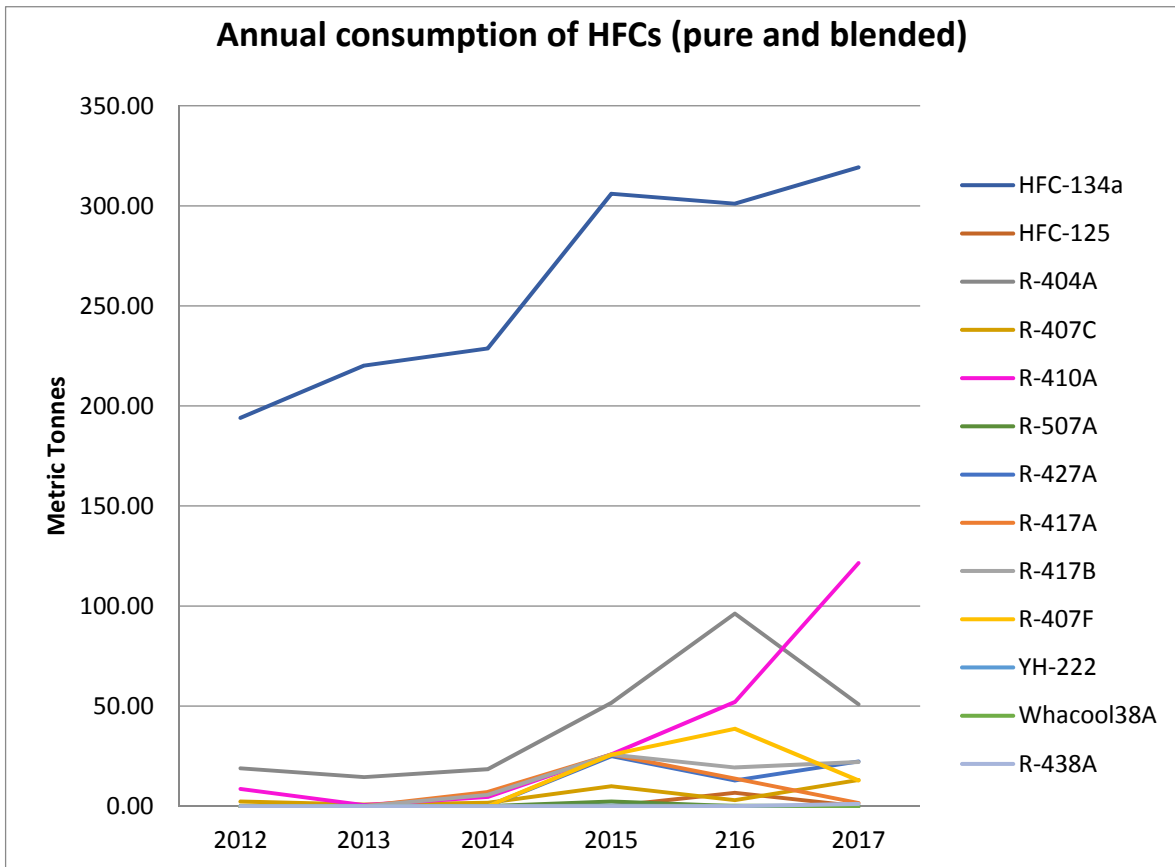
The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Paraguay was approved in April 2011 at the 63rd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The project was approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee 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.

Paraguay is successfully executing Stage I of HPMP and the Institutional Strengthening Project (phase VIII). Country successfully achieved more than 10% of HCFCs reduction in 2015. The country baseline was 17.95 ODP tonnes and 12.95 ODP tonnes were reported as consumption in 2016. Currently, the second tranche of Paraguay HPMP (stage I) is under implementation and some actions are being taken in order to limit the HFC growth such as the training of technicians in natural refrigerants applications. The HPMP I third tranche and the HPMP II 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 550 metric tonnes of ODSs alternatives are imported annually. In Paraguay, there are not production facilities of HFCs or other ODSs' alternatives.

With respect to the foam sector, 876.6 metric tons of products associated with pre-mixed polyols were imported in 2017. 24% of these imports are formulated with HCFC-141b polyols and 76% corresponds to HCFC-free products (polyols with HFC, polyurethane foams, diphenylmethane diisocyanate, etc). This sector needs training to main users and decision makers are aware of HCFCs/HFCs-free alternative technologies to adapt their manufacturing processes.



This Chart compiles data from “Single Import Window” (VUI for its acronym in Spanish) of the National Customs Directorate on the consumption of HCFC and alternative substances in the period 2012-2017. In 2014, the take-off of HFCs can be seen, which responds to the regulations established by the SEAM regarding imports of HCFCs and HCFCs-based technologies.



Among the main alternative substances used as substitutes for HCFCs, the HFCs (pure and blended) and natural refrigerants can be mentioned. The graph only shows imports of HFCs and their mixtures because the lack of specific Customs Codes for natural refrigerants makes its counting process inviable. It's must consider that till the date there have been no cases of imports of HFO substances.

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 Paraguay is such that management of ozone depleting substances projects are executed by the Secretariat of Environment of Paraguay (SEAM), through the National Ozone Unit (NOU). The UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme staff members, UNDP 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 National Directorate of Customs (DNA), the National Institute of Technology, Normalization and Metrology (INTN), and other governmental bodies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the RAC associations, and, vocational institutes, (which traditionally provided training in the refrigeration service sector).

This Project drafts an action plan to support the ratification of the Kigali amendment and enable country for identifying and addressing the 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, updating standards for flammable alternatives are key elements in order to assure a smooth transition to low/zero-GWP alternatives. The approach also includes awareness raising on expected changes in service sector/end-users.

5. Components proposed for enabling activities

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Implementing agency	United Nations Environment Programme
Objective:	Development and enforcement of national laws and regulations to allow ratification of the Kigali Amendment or implementation of its corresponding principles.
Target Group:	High level authorities of the Executive Power, relevant government institutions, National Directorate of Customs (DNA), Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, private companies, and service technicians of the RAC sector, extinguishers and foams that are using HFC.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up on the parliamentary process for the sanction and promulgation of the Kigali Amendment Ratification Law. • Follow up on the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters once the Parliament approves the Amendment. • Draft a new Decree, framed in Law 5211/14 "On air quality", to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP and energy efficient alternative technology. • Revise the ODSs licensing system procedures for the inclusion of HFCs quotas. • Review national and international safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants. • Draft specific regulations to handle a) NH3, b) CO2, c) HFO, d) Hydrocarbons, and, e) Mixtures. • Open Customs' Codes (up to ten digits) for main zero/low GWP alternative substances imported in the country.

Proposed Component 1:	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations issued. • Training of trainers on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blends).
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All necessary legal changes submitted and approval well advanced (Kigali Amendment Ratification Law and HFCs phase-down Decree). • HFCs' quotas included in the ODSs licensing system. • A summary of current status, a gap analysis and the desirable scenario with a fully integrated regulation to manage flammable refrigerants in the country ambient conditions. • Overcome legal barriers for adopting alternatives with risks of toxicity, corrosion, or flammability through technical standards. • Customs Codes revised to identify zero/low GWP alternative refrigerants. • At least 3,000 units of outreach materials on new standards and regulation printed and distributed to country stakeholders. • At least 10 Customs trainers trained to control the import and export of HFCs and mixtures of HFCs
Outcomes	The ultimate target of this component is ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the subsequent adaptation of the regulatory framework for its implementation. 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 Paraguay competent authorities and main private stakeholders will be well prepared to advocate for the Kigali amendment ratification and the revision of the ODSs laws by the Parliament.

Proposed Component 2:	Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning and the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing sectors.
Implementing agency	United Nations Development Programme
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the national capabilities and gaps that exist for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment of the NOU, the servicing sector, end-users, and other main stakeholders. • Evaluate the training needs of trainers and technicians about low/zero GWP alternative technologies for mobile air conditioning and refrigerated transport alternatives. • Identify the existing barriers (technical, economic and political) for the adoption of alternative to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning and polyurethane foam sectors.
Target Group:	Staff of: Ministry of Environment, National Institute of Technology, Normalization and Metrology (INTN), and RAC training centers, as well as RAC service technicians, polyurethane foam manufacturing companies, end users, firefighters, and other main stakeholders.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning, polyurethane foam, and firefighting sectors. • For characterize technical capabilities and training needs for the adoption of HFC alternatives, to carry out technical workshops targeting at:

Proposed Component 2:	Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning and the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing sectors.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ staff of General Directorate of Air – including the Ozone Department - and their counterparts in the public and private sectors on HFCs regulations and controls and main responsibilities coming from the Kigali Amendment. ○ RAC trainers focused on the safe handling of refrigerants and available alternative technologies with zero/low PCA, zero ODP and high energy efficiency (CO₂, hydrocarbons, and HFOs). ○ Different sector and sub-sectors, for instance: a) Refrigeration and air conditioning - i) Industry (Refrigerators, milk chambers, industry food), ii) End users (shopping malls, hotels, supermarkets), iii) Mobile Air Conditioning and refrigerated transport; b) Polyurethane foam – i) distributors, ii) PU foam manufactures, iii) End-users; c) Firefighting. ○ Firefighters and officers of the National Center of Toxicology on Emergency Management related to accidents with alternative substances. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the available alternatives (zero/low GWP, zero ODP and high energy efficiency) and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one ● Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology in the main sectors to facilitate consultations by country stakeholders. ● Carry out dissemination workshops to present results and findings to stakeholders.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Report on national capabilities, training needs and existing gaps for the adoption of HFC alternatives in the HFC consuming sectors. ● An analysis report on zero/low GWP available alternatives for the RAC, PU foams and firefighting sectors. ● At least 2000 units of technical publications distributed among main stakeholders.
Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Main actors from government and HFC consuming sectors (RAC, PU foams, firefighting) are prepared for the challenges given by the new context associated with the Kigali Amendment. ● Knowledge and experiences are acquired for using and management HFC alternatives.

Proposed Component 3:	Revise the national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.
Implementing agency	United Nations Environment Programme
Objective:	Review and expand the existing standards in the current certification system for labor competencies in the RAC service sector of Paraguay considering the alternative substances and technologies with zero/low Global Warming Potential.
Target Group:	Ministry of Environment (SEAM), National Institute of Technology, Normalization and Metrology (INTN), Ministry of Labor, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Importers / manufacturers, Universities, Engineers, end users, and RAC service technicians.
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Carry out the relevant procedures for hiring an expert to support the revision of the national labor competency standards. ● Provide technical advices, and preparation/implementation of workplan for an overall revision of national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.

Proposed Component 3:	Revise the national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Analyze the existing national labor competency standards to define further steps (revision and/or expansion) towards fulfill the Kigali Amendment provisions. Evaluate changes to be adopted in the national labor competency standards, with emphasis on the safe handling/good practices in the manipulation of substances/technologies with zero/low Global Warming Potential Coordinate with INTN the announcements to the Committees of specific rules for the relevant revisions or extensions. Write the national labor competency standards according to the Technical Committee agreement. Evaluate and approve the corresponding documents for upgrading the national labor competency standards. Carry out, (together with the INTN), actions to disseminate the changes made to the national labor competency standards, targeting at technicians from all over the country. Develop and implement an outreach mass/social media campaign aimed to end users on the importance of hiring certified technicians in the different labor competency standards,
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The certification system for labor competencies of the RAC sector of Paraguay is adapted and new standards for certification are enacted. RAC service sector and end-users are aware of the advantages offered by technicians certified in labor competencies under the revised framework to include the inherent innovations of the Kigali Amendment.
Outcomes	Main country stakeholders can accept the new expected roles due to their understanding of the shifting context and acquiring confidence by using the opportunities associated to the revised RAC certification system.

6. Budget

Table 1. Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	50,000
Component 2: Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning and the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing	75,000
Component 3: Revise the national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.	25,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	150,000

Table 2. Budget per item

Activities	Item	US \$
<u>Component 1:</u> Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	Follow up on the parliamentary process for the sanction and promulgation of the Kigali Amendment Ratification Law (♦)	0
	Follow up on the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters once the Amendment is approved by the Parliament (♦)	0
	Draft a new Decree, framed in Law 5211/14 "On air quality", to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP alternative technology (♦)	0
	Review the licensing system procedures for the inclusion of HFCs quotas.	4,000
	Review national and international safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants.	8,000
	Design regulations for handling alternative technology: NH3, CO2, HFOs, Hydrocarbons, and, Mixtures.	15,000
	Open Customs' Codes (up to ten digits) for main zero/low GWP alternative substances imported in the country. (♦)	0
	Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations.	9,000
	Training of Customs trainers on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blends).	14,000
	Subtotal 1	50,000
<u>Component 2:</u> Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning and the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing sectors.	Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning, polyurethane foam, and firefighting sectors.	10,000
	Technical workshops targeting at different sectors and stakeholders (government, refrigeration, air conditioning, PU foam, firefighting).	15,000
	Identify the available alternatives (zero/low GWP, zero ODP and high energy efficiency) and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one.	30,000
	Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology application to facilitate consultations by country stakeholders.	15,000
	Disseminate results and findings among stakeholders.	5,000
	Subtotal 2	75,000
<u>Component 3:</u> Revise the national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians	Carry out the relevant procedures for hiring an expert in labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.	0
	Provide technical advices, and preparation/implementation of workplan for an overall revision of national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.	4,000
	Analyze the existing national labor competency standards to define further steps (revision and/or expansion) towards fulfill the Kigali Amendment provisions.	4,000
	Evaluate changes to be adopted in the national labor competency standards, with emphasis on the safe handling/good practices in the manipulation of substances/technologies with zero/low Global Warming Potential.	1,000
	Coordinate with INTN the announcements to the Committees of specific rules for the relevant revisions or extensions. (♦)	0
	Write the national labor competency standards according to the Technical Committees' agreement.	2,000
	Evaluate and approve the corresponding documents for upgrading the national labor competency standards	2,000
	Carry out, (together with the INTN), actions to disseminate the changes made to the national labor competency standards, targeting at technicians from all over the country.	6,000

Activities	Item	US \$
	Develop and implement an outreach mass/social media campaign aimed to end users on the importance of hiring certified technicians in the different labor competency standards.	6,000
Subtotal 3		25,000
Total (US \$)		150,000

(♦) In kind contribution of the government.

7. Enabling activities milestones and time plan

Activities	2018				2019												2020		
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment																			
Signature of the SSFA between UN Environment and the Government.																			
Follow up on the parliamentary process for the sanction and promulgation of the Kigali Amendment Ratification Law. (♦)																			
Follow up on the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters once the Amendment is approved by the Parliament. (♦)																			
Draft a new Decree, framed in Law 5211/14 "On air quality", to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP and energy efficient alternatives. (♦)																			
Revise the licensing system for the inclusion of HFCs quotas.																			
Review national and international safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants																			
Design regulations for handling alternative technology: NH3, CO2, HFOs, Hydrocarbons, and, Mixtures.																			
Open Customs' Codes (up to ten digits) for main zero/low GWP alternative substances imported in the country.																			
Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations.																			
Training of Customs trainers on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blends).																			
Component 2: Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning and the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing sectors.																			
Project start-up																			
Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning, polyurethane foam, and firefighting sectors.																			
Technical workshops targeting at different sectors and stakeholders (government, refrigeration, air conditioning, PU foam, firefighting).																			
Identify the available alternatives (zero/low GWP, zero ODP and high energy efficiency) and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one.																			

Activities	2018				2019												2020	
	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2
Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology application to facilitate consultations by country stakeholders.																		
Disseminate the results and findings among stakeholders.																		
Component 3: Revise the national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians																		
Carry out the relevant procedures for hiring an expert in labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.																		
Provide technical advices, and preparation/implementation of workplan for an overall revision of national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.																		
Analyze the existing national labor competency standards to define further steps (revision and/or expansion) towards fulfill the Kigali Amendment provisions.																		
Evaluate changes to be adopted in the national labor competency standards, with emphasis on the safe handling/good practices in the manipulation of substances/technologies with zero/low Global Warming Potential.																		
Coordinate with INTN the announcements to the Committees of specific rules for the relevant revisions or extensions. (♦)																		
Write the national labor competency standards according to Technical Committee agreement.																		
Evaluate and approve the corresponding documents for upgrading the national labor competency standards																		
Carry out, (together with the INTN), actions to disseminate the changes made to the national labor competency standards, targeting at technicians from all over the country.																		
Develop and implement an outreach mass/social media campaign aimed to end users on the importance of hiring certified technicians in the different labor competency standards.																		

8. Implementation Plan

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
COMPONENT 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.							
Follow up on the parliamentary process for the sanction and promulgation of the Kigali Amendment Ratification Law.	NOU	High level authorities of the Executive Power, relevant government institutions.	September 2018	February 2020	0	Report	All necessary documents are submitted to the Parliament and the process of Kigali Amendment approval is advanced.
Follow up on the necessary procedures to deposit the instrument of ratification in UN Headquarters once the Parliament approves the Amendment.	NOU	High level authorities of the Executive Power, relevant government institutions	September 2018	February 2020	0	Report	Country ratified the Kigali Amendment, if the Parliament approves the law of ratification.
Draft a new Decree, framed in Law 5211/14 "On air quality", to reflect the HFC's phase-down and promote the Zero/Low GWP alternative technology	NOU	High level authorities of the Executive Power, relevant government institutions. Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.	December 2018	February 2019	0	Draft Decree	HFCs phase-down Draft Decree submitted to the Presidency of the Republic for its promulgation.
Revise the licensing system procedure for the inclusion of HFCs quotas.	NOU	Relevant government institutions, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.	March 2019	May 2019	4,000	Report	HFCs' quotas included in the ODSs licensing system.
Review the national and international safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants.	NOU	Relevant government institutions, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.	March 2019	May 2019	8,000	Reports	A summary of current state, a gap analysis and the desired state with a fully integrated regulation to manage flammable refrigerants in the country ambient conditions.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Design regulations for handling alternative technology: NH3, CO2, HFOs, Hydrocarbons, and, Mixtures.	NOU	Relevant government institutions, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.	March 2019	May 2019	15,000	Standards designed	Legal barriers overcame for adopting alternatives with risks of toxicity, corrosion or flammability through technical standards
Open Customs' Codes (up to ten digits) for main zero/low GWP alternative substances imported in the country. (♦)	NOU	Relevant government institutions, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning.	March 2019	May 2019	0	The specific national Custom's Code is drafted	Customs Codes revised to identify zero/low GWP alternative refrigerants.
Prepare and print outreach information on new standards and regulations.	NOU	Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, private companies, and service technicians of the RAC sector, extinguishers and foams that are using HFC.	June 2019	July 2019	9,000	Stakeholders are aware of new standards and regulation	At least 3,000 units of outreach materials on new standards and regulation printed and distributed to country stakeholders.
Training of Customs trainers on import and export controls for HFCs (pure and blended).	NOU, DNA	Relevant government institutions, National Directorate of Customs (DNA)	August 2019	February 2020	14,000	Customs trainers are aware of updated procedures for HFCs controls	At least 10 Customs trainers trained to the import/ export controls of HFCs (pure and blended)
COMPONENT 2: Assessing training and capacity building needs in alternatives to the refrigeration and air conditioning and the polyurethane rigid foam manufacturing sectors.							
Assess the existing technical barriers and gaps for the adoption of alternatives to the HFC in the refrigeration, air conditioning, polyurethane	NOU	SEAM, HFC consuming companies, Importers of substances, RAC training	November 2018	February 2020	10,000	Assessment report	Technical barriers and gaps identified.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
foam, and firefighting sectors.		centers, Firefighting					
Technical workshops targeting at different sectors and stakeholders (government, refrigeration, air conditioning, PU foam, firefighting).	NOU, RAC training centers, INTN	Ozone Department, INTN, RAC training centers, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Good Practice Committee, RAC sector technicians, RAC end users, refrigerant gas importers and RAC teams, companies of the foam sector, Firemen, Toxicologists	December 2018	November 2019	15,000	Reports of workshops. Report on national capabilities, training needs and existing gaps.	National capabilities, training needs and existing gaps for the adoption of HFC alternatives in the HFC consuming sectors identified.
Identify the available alternatives with zero/low GWP and analyze the environmental/socio-economic impacts of each one.	NOU, INTN	RAC and PU foam Industry, End-users.	January 2019	December 2019	30,000	Report on alternative technology available in the country market	An analysis report on zero/low GWP available alternatives for the RAC sector.
Prepare technical reports on the specificities and requirements of each alternative technology in the main sectors to facilitate the consultations by country stakeholders.	NOU	RAC and PU foam Industry, End-users.	October 2019	January 2020	15,000	Reports prepared.	Stakeholder knowledge on the technical implication of the implementation of the Kigali Amendment increased.
Disseminate the results and findings among stakeholders.	NOU	SEAM, INTN, RAC and PU foam Industry, End-users.	December 2019	February 2020	5,000	Dissemination workshops conducted.	Conclusions presented to the sector.
COMPONENT 3: Revise the labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.							
Carry out the relevant procedures for hiring an expert in labor competency standards for the	NOU	SEAM, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration	December 2018	January 2019	0	Contracts Signed	Consultants recruited.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.		and Air Conditioning					
Provide technical advices, and preparation/implementation of workplan for an overall revision of national labor competency standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning technicians.	NOU	SEAM, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	February 2019	February 2020	4,000	Report	Activities timely implemented.
Analyze the existing national labor competency standards to define further steps (revision and/or expansion) towards fulfill the Kigali Amendment provisions.	NOU	SEAM, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	January 2019	April 2019	4,000	Reports	A summary of current state, a gap analysis and the desired state to include safe handling/good practices in the manipulation of substances/technologies with zero/low Global Warming Potential.
Evaluate changes to be adopted in the national labor competency standards, with emphasis on the safe handling/good practices in the manipulation of substances/technologies with zero/low Global Warming Potential.		SEAM, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Ministry of Labor	April 2019	May 2019	1,000	Report	Approach agreed to include the safe handling/good practices in the manipulation of substances/technologies with zero/low Global Warming Potential as part of the national labor competency standards.
Coordinate with INTN the announcements to the Committees of specific rules for the relevant revisions or extensions. (•)	NOU	SEAM, Ministry of Labor	June 2019	October 2019	0	Report	Technical Committees decided on specific rules for the relevant revisions and/or extensions of the national labor competency standards currently in place for RAC.
Write the national labor competency standards according to the Technical Committee agreement.	NOU	SEAM, INTN, Ministry of Labor, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	November 2019	December 2019	2,000	Report	Documents to upgrade the national labor competency standards drafted.

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Year)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
Evaluate and approve the corresponding documents for upgrading the national labor competency standards	NOU	SEAM, INTN, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	December 2019	January 2020	2,000	Report	The certification system for labor competencies of the RAC sector of Paraguay is adapted to the of the Kigali Amendment requirements.
Carry out, (together with the INTN), actions to disseminate the changes made to the national labor competency standards, targeting at technicians from all over the country.	NOU	SEAM, INTN, Ministry of Labor Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Importers / manufacturers, Universities, Engineers, technical service sector workers of RAC.	February 2020	February 2020	6,000	Technicians know the revised labor competences	RAC service technicians are aware of the advantages offered by technicians certified in labor competencies under the revised framework to include the inherent innovations of the Kigali Amendment.
Develop and implement an outreach mass/social media campaign aimed to end users on the importance of hiring certified technicians in the different labor competency standards.	NOU	SEAM, INTN, Committee on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning, Importers / manufacturers, Universities, Engineers, technical service sector workers of RAC.	February 2020	February 2020	6,000	Knowledge requirement established for hiring technicians	End-users are aware of the advantages offered by technicians certified in labor competencies under the revised framework to include the inherent innovations of the Kigali Amendment.

1. Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Paraguay, the UN Environment and the UNDP 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. Kitts and Nevis
(As per Executive Committee decision 79/46)

Submitted by United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

Background

On behalf of the Government of St. Kitts and Nevis, 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. Kitts and Nevis is eligible for US\$ 50,000.

a. Country ODS Policy and Legislative Framework

St. Kitts and Nevis, 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 10th August 1992, the London and the Copenhagen on 8th July 1998 and Montreal Amendment on 25th February 1999 and the Beijing Amendment on 8th January 2009.

St. Kitts and Nevis has been successfully operating its import/export licensing and quota system (LQS) since its establishment in 2004. The LQS system was established based on the Montreal Protocol's accelerated HCFC Phase out schedule. To this end, St. Kitts and Nevis'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 ODSs alternatives. The focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol in St. Kitts and Nevis, is the National Ozone Unit (NOU), within the Ministry of Agriculture, Marine Resources, Cooperatives, Environment and Human Settlement (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. Kitts and Nevis was approved in July 2011 at the 64th 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 48% reduction in HCFC consumption, from a base line of 0.50 ODP tonnes (9.09 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 St. Kitts and Nevis 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, St. Kitts and Nevis 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.

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. Kitts and Nevis. As such the implementation of these activities will be managed by the NOU which is situated within the Ministry and which has the responsibility for management of the climate change portfolio as well. 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 with responsibility for Energy, Customs and Excise Department, the St. Kitts and Nevis Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Association, the Clarence Fitzroy Bryant College and other relevant agencies identified by the NOU, as critical to the project.

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. Kitts and Nevis of an early, late and no ratification of the KA; Preparation of a Policy Paper on the Ratification of the KA, 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 Up to three stakeholders consultations to facilitate the ratification process 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	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 Foreign Affairs on the commencement of the ratification process (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:	NOU, technicians, Association, National College, 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 RSS and management of their life cycle (use, storage, transportation and disposal) 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 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 and management of their life cycle One national symposium on national responsibilities stemming from ratification of the KA and a National Policy on transitioning to low GWP, EE alternatives 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
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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.
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	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 change the mindset of the RSS towards low GWP and natural refrigerants and to increase the uptake of their technologies
Target Group:	RSS/End-users, National College, 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 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 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 RSS 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	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

Proposed Budget

Table 1. Proposed Budget per component

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
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 \$
<u>Component 1:</u> 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
<u>Component 2:</u> Capacity building & training for alternatives	Assessment of training (and other) needs for the RSS (<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 and Management of their life cycle in the RSS (<i>Consult Services; Service Contracts</i>)	3,500
	National symposium on national responsibility and ratification of the KA (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	1,500
	Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down (<i>Service Contracts</i>)	2,000
Subtotal 2		16,000
<u>Component 3:</u> Article 4B licensing & Reporting	National consultations on the revision of the ODS LQS	3,000
	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; 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
<u>Component 4:</u> Development of National Strategies	Undertake KAP study (<i>Consultant Services</i>)	5,000
	National Strategy to change the mindset in the RSS (<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

Enabling activities milestones and time plan

Activities	2018			2019											
	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment															
Signature of the SSFA between UN Environment and the Government.															
Contracting Consultants /Facilitators															
Analysis of existing Ozone and Climate policy/legislation for KA															
Stakeholder consultations															
Training: HFC data collection and reporting															
Awareness raising															
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives															
Contracting Consultants/Facilitators															
Assessment of Training needs															
Mapping exercise: HFC refrigerants available on local market, alternatives and uptake															
Technical assistance on HFC data collection and reporting															
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives and their management in the RSS															
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA															
Training for NOU in implementing the HFC phase-down															
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting															
Contracting Consultants/Facilitators															
Review of the existing ODS LQS															
Consultations: revision of ODS LQS															
Develop Country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and alternatives; Red-flagging in ASUCYDA															
Component 5: Development of National Strategies															
KAP Study															
National Strategy: to change the mindset in the RSS															
National Strategy and Action: Staged approach to introducing low GWP, EE alternatives															

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	Oct 2018	Nov 2018	-	Signed SSFA	1 st payment issued; commencement of work
Contracting Consultant /Facilitator	NOU	N/A	Nov 2018	Dec 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	Jan 2019	May 2019	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	Feb 2018	May 2019	2,000	Reports	Preparation of Instrument of Ratification
Training: HFC data collection and reporting	NOU	NOU, Customs Dept, Customs Brokers	Jun 2019	Jun 2019	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	May 2019	Sept 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	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
Assessment of Training needs	NOU	Technicians, Association, College	Feb 2019	Apr 2019	3,000	Training Needs Report	Training needs for RAC sector identified
Mapping exercise: HFC refrigerants available on local market, alternatives and uptake	NOU	Technicians, Association, importers of HFCs/HFC alternatives and their equipment	May 2019	Jul 2019	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, Association, importers of	Jun 2019	Jul 2019	2,000	Training Workshop Report	HFC data collection and reporting improved

ACTIVITY	RESP ENTITY	TARGET GROUP	START DATE (Month/Yr)	DATE OF COMPLETION (Month/Year)	BUDGET (US\$)	MILESTONES	EXPECTED OUTPUTS
		HFCs/HFC alternative					
National Seminar: Transitioning to low GWP, EE Alternatives and their management in the RSS	NOU	technicians, Association, College, importers	Aug 2019	Aug 2019	3,500	Seminar delivered; Report	Understanding of Life cycle management of alternatives
National Symposium: Responsibility from ratification of the KA	NOU	NOU, Technicians, Association, College, importers	Aug 2019	Aug 2019	1,500	Symposium Report	Clear stakeholder roles and responsibilities post KA ratification
NOU Training: implementing the HFC phase-down	NOU	NOU	Aug 2019	Aug 2019	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	Jan 2019	Feb 2019	-	Signed contract	Consultant on board
National Consultations: revision of ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers, Legal Dept, ECU	Mar 2019	Jun 2019	3,000	Reports	Current LQS reviewed
Comprehensive review of the existing ODS LQS	NOU	Customs Dept, Customs Brokers, ODS alternative importers, Legal Dept, ECU	Mar 2019	Jun 2019	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	May 2019	Aug 2019	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	RSS and end-users, College, HFCs/alternatives importers, General Public	Jul 2019	Sep 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 RSS	NOU	RSS, End-users,	Jul 2018	Nov 2019	2,500	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	RSS, End-users, College, HFCs/alternatives importers, General Public	Jul 2018	Nov 2019	2,500	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 St. Kitts and Nevis 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 Samoa

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

26 March 2018

Prepared by:

National Ozone Unit, Samoa & UN Environment,
OzonAction

For Submission of :

81st ExCom

Background

Samoa became Party of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (MP) in 1992 and had acceded to the Protocol's four amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and the Beijing Amendments in 2001. With the support of the UN Environment the Government of Samoa has set up the National Ozone Unit (NOU) with the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment & Meteorology. The Samoa NOU is the nodal agency in the country to implement the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) with the support of UN Environment. In this regard, UN Environment has been instrumental for Samoa to receive technical and financial assistance for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the Samoa HPMP. Additionally, the UN Environment has supported the Samoan NOU to implement the other core project which is the Institutional Strengthening (IS). The UN Environment supported the NOU to undertake the national level ozone depleting substances (ODS) alternative survey and the final report was successfully submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, which was an important exercise to understand the current import and market trends of ODS alternative technologies in the countries and also understand the estimated growth in specific end-use sectors in the future.

The Government of Samoa 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, Samoa has recently undertaken steps to:

- Strengthen iPIC information sharing and monitoring.
- Organizing the refresher training for Customs and enforcement officers on Montreal Protocol related enforcement mechanisms e.g. training on updated HS Codes, new refrigerants, illegal trade etc.
- Organizing best practices training for RAC service sector, with a particular focus on the safe handling of alternatives to HCFCs.

- Conducting national outreach and awareness campaigns for a larger stakeholder support and also engaging with new stakeholders that could be pertinent to HPMP and the Kigali Amendment.

Samoa 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 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 Samoa had sent a request letter to the UN Environment, OzonAction to partner and support the enabling activities for Kigali Amendment.

At present, Samoa has signed the ratification instrument on the 1st of March 2018, which has been submitted to the United Nations Office of Legal Affairs for depositary. In this regard, the Samoa NOU would need technical assistance from the Multilateral fund for undertaking the following activities to enable the country to fulfil their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down:

- Review & update the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs and other ODS alternatives, which is currently not covered under the existing licensing system.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there will be additional stakeholders to those collaborating during HPMP implementation, there is need to assess the broader stakeholder network and develop new partnerships that are pertinent to HFC phase-down obligations under the Kigali Amendment. For instance, mapping institutions, functions and potential partnerships to promote energy efficiency and safety, in alignment with the promotion of low-GWP technologies.
- Regarding the use of HFCs in the fisheries sector, to conduct technical assessment to identify feasible options for alternatives to HFCs and capacity of technicians in the vessel servicing on land/boarder and on sea. Stakeholder meetings with other relevant government agencies, service sector actors, industry and private sector representatives etc. who are important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Country Assessment Report based on the above-mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include a national roadmap/action that will clarify a framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment.
- Communication & awareness strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment among all stakeholders.

As mentioned before the Samoa NOU had conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment and it could be a useful reference point to understand the market trend & data for ODS alternative technologies and policy barriers in regulating them.

The Government of Samoa 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 Samoa 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 of institutional framework including present ODS licensing, permit & quota systems, data recording and monitoring mechanism.
- Develop regulations and policies to enforce the management of HFC licensing system to control trade, monitoring and reporting.
- Conduct policy and technical assessment in the fisheries sector to identify ways to improve monitoring of alternatives and HFCs in this sector.
- Awareness raising amongst enforcement stakeholders.

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

Institutional arrangements for implementation of Samoa Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project.

To undertake these enabling activities, the Government of Samoa 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 Samoa would be the National Ozone Unit (NOU) under the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (Meteorology Division). This project proposal is developed by Samoa Government with the support of UN Environment, OzonAction. The NOU also seeks the support of UN Environment for implementing the components of the enabling activities project. The UN Environment and the Samoa NOU will be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment will provide the necessary support to the Samoa NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

The NOU would also seek the guidance and inputs of the relevant government stakeholders that would be important for the implementation of the Kigali Amendments. Furthermore, government agencies that are in charge of energy efficiency, standards and climate change will be consulted to promote energy efficient and climate friendly technologies in line with obligations of the Kigali Amendment. In addition to the board government agency involvement, it is important to consult and include private sector actors, equipment importers from industry and the RAC service sector in the project component activities and stakeholder workshops. Table 1 details the stakeholders that would be involved in the project.

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

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency
Ministry for Revenue	Government	Customs
Bureau of Statistics	Government	Statistics

Ministry of Commerce Industry and Labour	Government	Standards
Ministry of Works Transport and Infrastructure	Government	Marine Vessels & Land Transport/Vehicles/Aviation
Samoa Refrigeration Engineers Association	Private Sector/Service Sector/Industry	RAC Importers
Ministry of Finance	Government	Public Procurement & Energy Efficiency
Office of the Attorney General	Government	Legislations & Regulations
Samoa Ports Authority	Government	Fisheries/Ports Authority
National University of Samoa – RAC trade	Government	Training of RAC technicians
Ministry of Police and Prisons	Government	Enforcement
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries	Government	Fisheries/Quarantine
Samoa Qualification Authority	Government	Certification/RAC trade curriculum development

The Samoa 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 Samoa NOU to hire the requisite consultants/experts for the implementation of the project. The Samoa NOU would rely on the support of UN Environment for the identification, procurement and management of the allocated personnel and resources for the project. The Samoa NOU would provide the necessary national level administrative, logistical and personnel support for the project implementation in close coordination with the UN Environment.

Components proposed for Samoa Kigali Amendment Enabling Activity Project:

As stated earlier, the Samoa Kigali Amendment enabling activity project would have components that would support the Kigali Amendment readiness in Samoa 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:

- XVII.** Country Assessment & Stakeholder Consultation Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment
- XVIII.** Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- XIX.** Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
- XX.** Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Consultation Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment
Objective	The Government of Samoa has obtained internal approval for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and has already deposited the instrument of ratification with the UN. The Government of Samoa would need to undertake stakeholder consultation workshops related to the Kigali Amendment across various stakeholders in order to get a greater commitment towards the compliance era. These stakeholders would need

	<p>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.</p> <p>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 service technicians on the aspects of the Kigali Amendment and their respective roles. This allow the Samoa NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders who are important for Montreal Protocol implementation in the future. For instance, the stakeholder workshop would engage traditional partners, such as customs and service technicians, on issues related to the HFC phase down and also further involve agencies such as marine department, transportation etc. that are not as engaged at 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 Samoa NOU to develop a country assessment report that would encompass the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. Furthermore, this country assessment report would clarify the inter-governmental framework and delineate the various agencies that have linkages with HFC phase-down and their respective roles in implementing the Amendment. The country assessment report would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy related to energy efficiency and ozone & climate friendly perspectives.</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/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users
<p>Description of activities of Project Component-I</p>	<p>The proposed activities under the project Component-I include a Country Assessment Report & National Stakeholders Workshop, which will:</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 stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Develop a draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation in Samoa taking into account feedback/inputs from the stakeholders

Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one (1) National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation. • At least one (1) consultation workshop for feedback on the Country Assessment Report
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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 Samoa 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. Samoa has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS and the government is now in the process of putting in place the import ban of HCFC-based equipment. This mechanism now is required to include HFC based refrigerants and systems. Samoa would need to further review 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. This project component also includes the review of HFC trade on ports to identify ways to improve monitoring of alternatives and HFCs in this sector.</p> <p>For establishing such a system, the Samoa 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 Samoa.</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
Description of activities of	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is to conduct comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and</p>

Project Component-II	<p>based-products to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Samoa. • 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. • Identify the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of Samoa Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>The Samoa 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 Amendment. The objective of this project component-III is to strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow 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 Samoa the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies, in particular the need for specific training on R-600A based refrigeration systems, which is not covered and addressed under the HPMP. The Samoa 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 significant import of domestic refrigerators and chest freezers 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 Samoa are not comfortable to provide servicing to such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. Hence, this enabling activity project component would strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practice for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators in Samoa through a capacity building workshop delivered by a service sector expert. Local industry will have an understanding of the</p>

	<p>necessary servicing equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems. 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 Samoa and also provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives.</p> <p>In addition to capacity workshop for R-600a refrigerators and chest freezer, this project component also includes assessment of the fisheries and marine sector to identify feasible options for alternatives to HFCs in this sector as well as to assess capacity and assistance need for technicians in the vessel servicing on land/boarder and on sea in the HFC phase-down.</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 • Port authority, Fisheries Department as well as service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector • Importers & retailers. • Private sector & large end-users
Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is are:</p> <p>d) Organizing capacity building workshop for best practice in installation & servicing (on-site) of refrigerators & chest freezers with flammable refrigerants. (Note: No equipment will be procured. The Workshop will be conducted through refrigerators & chest freezer available in the country. This would be carried out with the logistic support & coordination from NOU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshop. • Prepare the items required to organize the capacity building workshop. • Conduct the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from the participants <p>e) Conducting assessment on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment.</p>
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 capacity building workshop on installation & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants and workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs. • Information on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment

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 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 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 amendment. • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences.
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali amendment. (English and Local Language) • Television program/documentary

Proposed budget for Samoa Enabling Activity Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	<p><u>At least 1 National Stakeholders/Sensitization Workshops for the Kigali Amendment:</u></p> <p><u>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <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

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	<p><u>Draft Country Assessment Report & at least 1 consultation/feedback workshop:</u></p> <p><u>Consultant, Workshops/Meetings & travel cost estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national policies, legislations & systems & desk research. - Consultation meetings with key stakeholders. - Drafting of the Country Assessment Paper. - Getting feedback & inputs from the relevant government stakeholders. - Consultation/feedback workshop for feedback on Country Assessment paper 	10,000
Project Component - II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p><u>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products.</u></p> <p><u>Consultants, Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	10,000
Project Component - III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p><u>At least 1 capacity building workshop for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers.</u></p> <p><u>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 6,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives. <p><u>Workshops & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 4,000</u></p>	15,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers <p><u>Consultant estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessment on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment 	
Project Component - IV: Communication and Awareness	<p><u>Communication and Awareness</u></p> <p><u>Design and production of materials & workshops estimated USD 10,000</u></p> <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 - Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences 	10,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

Samoa Enabling Activity Project milestones and time plan

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months.

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Samoa 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 (Tentative)

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment							
National Stakeholders/ 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/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users 	August 2018	April 2019	5,000	Desk Research Consultation Meeting Reports	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali implementation in Samoa. Workshop Reports
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	NOU		August 2018	April 2019	10,000	Country Assessment Report Consultation / workshop report Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Report Stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendations
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 	August 2018	July 2019	10,000	Assessment Report ; Licensing & Reporting System Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of the Samoa Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importers & Retailers. • RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users. 					for Kigali Amendment.
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
Capacity building 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. 	May 2019	January 2020	10,000	At least 1 capacity building workshop report Service Sector Assessment Report	Capacity Building Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.
Assessment on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marine Department • Port Authority • Customs Department • Fisheries industry sector e.g. servicing technicians, owners of vessels 	October 2019	January 2020	5,000	Information report	Information on feasible technology option and capacity of service technicians in the fisheries and marine sector for the implementation of Kigali Amendment
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. •Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences 	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	10,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution Television programs	Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language) Documentary develop for awareness on national television
Total in (USD) without PSC					50,000		

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

Date

March 29th , 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **Sao Tome & Principe**

Local Executing Authority: **Ministry of
Infrastructure and Environmental Resources
(MIER)**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in SAO TOME & PRINCIPE

Background

The Government of Sao Tome & Principe 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 76th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 2.20 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 0.08 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 3.35 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 Sao Tome & Principe 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 Sao Tome & Principe 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, National Ozone Team, Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Association of Sao Tome & Principe Industries, Hotel and Restaurant Association of Sao Tome & Principe 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	<p>102. 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>103. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>104. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>105. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process</p> <p>106. 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>107. 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>xxxx) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>yyyy) At least 2 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>zzzz) National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>aaaaa) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>bbbbbb) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>ccccc) 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>51. 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>52. 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>vv) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>ww) 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>ee) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>ff) Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed</p>

Proposed Budget

Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC	
<i>Component 1: Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	47,000
1. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
2. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	10,000
3. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	3,000
4. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process (2 national consultants x 4 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	12,000
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.)	3,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	24,000
1. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	24,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	24,000
1. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 4 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	6,000.00
2. Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	18,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

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	August 2018	April 2019	9,000	Report on analyzed legislations	Provision of the document on analyzed legislations and draft amendments
Conduct Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level: Organization of four consultative meetings with stake holders.	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	December 2019	10,000	Meeting minutes	At least 4 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	August 2019	3,000	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	August 2018	August 2019	12,000	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	August 2018	December 2018	10,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries,	May 2019	June 2020	3,000	Final package on ratification of the	Final package of ratification of the

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
		Customs Office				Kigali amendment	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: Organization of several meetings with main refrigeration Associations and visits of several refrigeration workshops and refrigeration institutes; organization of a workshop on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	August 2018	December 2019	20,000	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on low emission alternatives.	NOU	RAC Sector	December 2018	April 2019	4,000	Meeting Reports	Workshop on low emission 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	August 2018	October 2019	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting the General Directorate of Customs and Indirect Laws in establishing national custom codes for HFCs: Organization of three workshops of 25 participants each and production awareness materials.	NOU	Customs Office	August 2018	July 2019	18,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Sao Tome & Principe 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

April 5, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Saudi Arabia

Local Executing Authority: National Ozone Unit,
General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental
Protection / Ministry of Environment, Water and
Agriculture.



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Saudi Arabia

Background

Saudi Arabia, as an Article 5 party has been implementing the HPMP since 2013, which included a freeze on HCFC consumption level to baseline level in 2013 followed by 10 per cent reduction in consumption below the baseline by 2015. Saudi Arabia is concerned about its technology choices and technology future in the context of MP implementation especially post to the adoption of Kigali amendment to phase down HFCs. With this aim, the Kingdom concluded recently a national wide survey that improved the understanding on the current and future role of HFCs and other existing and emerging ODS alternatives (e.g., hydrocarbons, HFOs) in the economy and this would facilitate the efforts to prepare a ‘technology roadmap’ under the MP implementation compliance target.

The objectives of the funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Saudi Arabia are to Assist Saudi Arabia to better prepare the Kingdom for ratifying the Kigali amendment and set the ground for its full implementation without any socio-economic adverse impacts. The project will provide the Kingdom with a comprehensive overview/analysis of its related national regulatory and institutional framework, market where ODS alternatives have been and will be phased in, taking into consideration other existing technologies and the consumption and emission patterns of HFCs and other existing and emerging ODS alternatives in the hot climate conditions. In addition to that, the project will support the government to adopt appropriate policies and measures including establishing an updated quota and licensing and monitoring/reporting system as required under KA.

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 about hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

Saudi Arabia has initiated the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment and hopes to be amongst the countries that will early ratify the amendment.

Institutional arrangements for implementation of enabling activities.

Saudi Arabia is a party to the Vienna Convention for the protection of the ozone layer and the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer. Both the London Amendment and the Copenhagen Amendment were ratified on 1st March 1993 and it is also a party to both Beijing amendment and Montreal amendment were ratified on 14th March 2014.

The Kingdom also played key role in the adoption of the Kigali Amendment to the MP. All of these made Saudi Arabia 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 Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture is the body responsible for formulating environmental policies in Saudi Arabia. The General Authority of Meteorology and Environment Protection (GAMEP) has the National Ozone Unit (NOU), the coordinating agency for all policy and actions on controlling of ozone depleting substances.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is the official national body to implement the Montreal Protocol (MP) at the national level in Saudi Arabia, to allocate quotas, operate the permit system and

supervise the implementation of all MLF approved projects. It is also responsible for monitoring and reporting of actual consumption of ODS and alternatives. The GAMEP and Saudi Customs Authority are together responsible to register, and review imported quantities of ODS and alternatives. The officials of the GAMEP and Customs communicate with each other through regular meetings. The Saudi Customs Authority (SCA) and GAMEP keep records of consumption of all ODS and alternatives in the Kingdom.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) also interacts with the following Key stakeholders:

- i) The General Authority of Meteorology and Environment Protection (**GAMEP**), an agency of the **Ministry of Environment, Water and Agriculture**, is responsible for all environmental issues in the Kingdom.
- j) **National Ozone Committee (NOC) and the National Ozone Unit (NOU)** have been established within the General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection (GAMEP). The NOC is the national advisory body composed of relevant governmental authorities responsible of providing the necessary supervision and advice to the NOU with regards to all ODSs phase-out activities. Dedicated NOU has been established within the GAMEP to carry out day to day business such as policy development, data collection and reporting, and implementing public awareness programs.
- k) **Ministry of Municipality and Rural Affairs** is responsible for licensing and registering all servicing workshops and the distribution of Refrigeration servicing equipment and recovery and recycling equipment to ensure that beneficiary workshops meet the criteria of having trained technicians.
- l) **Ministry of Energy, Industry and Mineral Resources** is responsible for licensing and registering all industrial activities in the Kingdom. In addition, the Saudi Standards, Quality and Metrology Organization (SASO) is part of the ministry.
- m) **Ministry of Education** is responsible for implementing all activities related to raising public awareness.
- n) **General Corporation of Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVTC)** is the authority responsible for technical schools, colleges and vocational training centres. GCTEVT plays a key role in upgrading the skills of local technicians with regards to refrigeration good practices.
- o) **Saudi Customs Authority (SCA)** plays an important role in implementing import/export regulations. It also provides import and export data for use by the NOU. SCA staff are trained in enforcement of the ODS licensing system and curbing illegal trade.
- p) **Civil Defence** is responsible for registering and licensing all firefighting installations, including Halons. They play a key role in the management of Halons components and other control agents for firefighting. It will also play a key role in developing and enforcing control measures related to the use of hazardous ODSs alternatives such as HC and Ammonia.
- q) **Chambers of Commerce and Industry** represent the organized commercial and industrial sector. They assist in the implementation of the Technical Assistance component through active participation of the private sector.
- r) **Importers and Distributors.**
- s) **End users:** Report on purchased or imported ODS alternatives and ODS alternative-based equipment (where and when they are purchased or imported, quantities of substances, intended use, reasons why the substance was chosen).

The flow diagram of the institutional arrangement is shown in figure 1 below

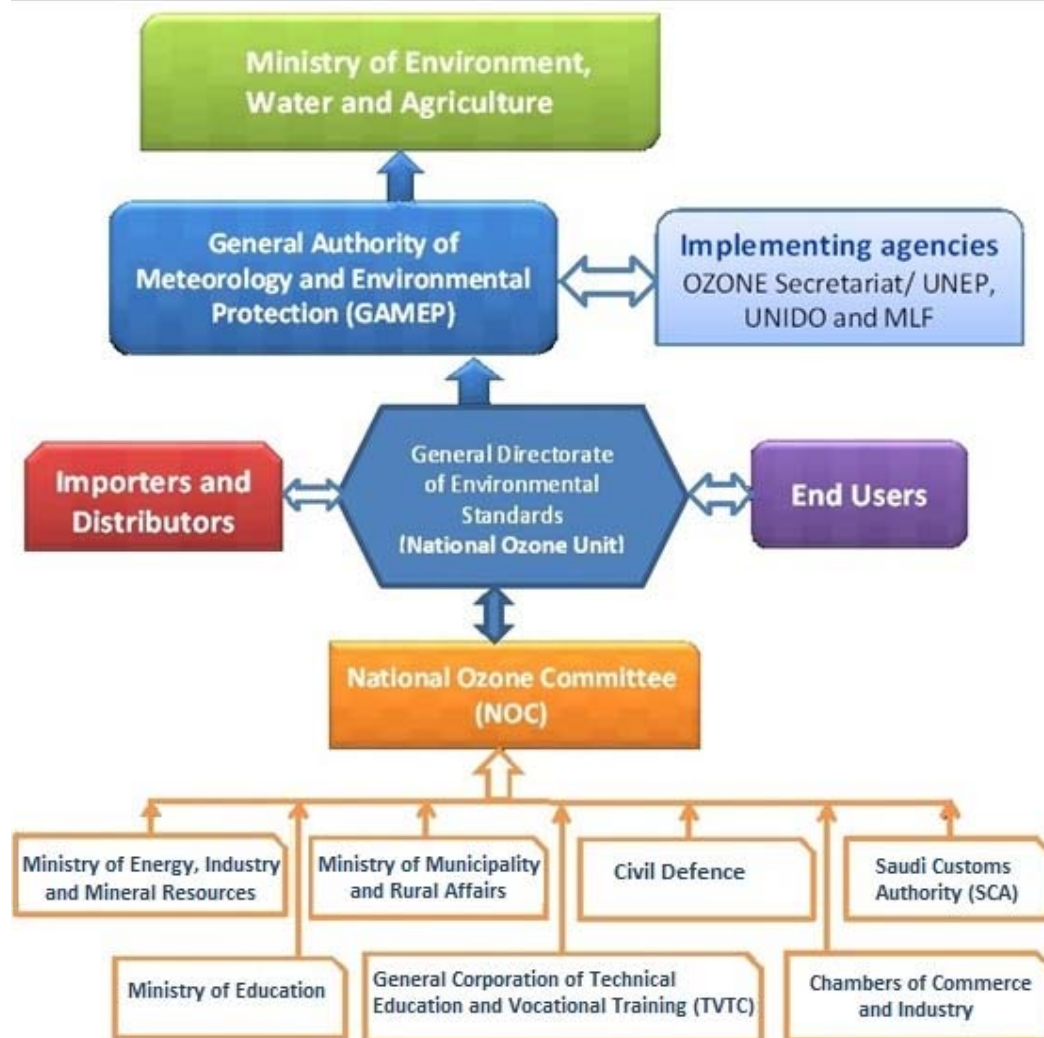


Figure 1: Institutional arrangements of the ODS phase out programme.

In addition, other government agencies also play significant roles in the activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Saudi Arabia, in particular on 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 mainly, the Saudi Customs Authority (SCA), Saudi Standards Organization SASO and Civil Defense.

Saudi Arabia will try to meet its obligations 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 Unit (NOU)/ General Authority of Meteorology and Environmental Protection (GAMEP).

Components proposed for enabling activities:

Proposed Component (I):	Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment
Objective	To raise awareness amongst all stakeholders on the need to ratify the Kigali Amendment at the earliest.
Target Group:	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC manufacturers, relevant NGOs associations and RAC technicians, etc...
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (l) Consultation meetings with key stakeholders on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policy and regulatory framework of HFCs with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification. (m) Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in Saudi Arabia to facilitate the ratification process. Focusing on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process). (n) Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information of Kigali Amendment into Arabic. (o) Assisting in the preparation of Kigali ratification documents and the follow-up of documents submitted to the concerned national authorities to facilitate the ratification process at national level. (p) Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis. (q) Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA) (r) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Technology projection and analysis.
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Desk study completed on the requirements/impacts of the Kigali amendment; control measures drafted or amended to include HFC phase-down control measures as required for KA. b) One Consultative workshop/seminar to the decision makers and legislators in Saudi Arabia on benefits of ratification of the Kigali Amendment. c) Kigali ratification documents drafted. d) At least 5 stakeholders' consultation meetings (in several key regions of the Kingdom) are organized. e) Report on the framework for data collection, analysis, monitoring and reporting. f) A modelling tool for RIA is developed and used to facilitate decision making. g) RAC technology roadmap developed and disseminated among stakeholders.

Proposed Component (II):	Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives
Objective	To build capacity of HFC stakeholders and decision makers for adopting of alternative refrigerants
Target Group:	Saudi Customs Authority (SCA), National Ozone Unit (NOU), National Ozone Committee (NOC) Officers, General Corporation of Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVTC), Saudi Standards Organization (SASSO), RAC technicians, Civil Defense, related NGOs associations.
Description of activities	<p>7) Training needs assessment of Saudi customs and other enforcement officers on new technologies for effective monitoring of HFCs imports.</p> <p>8) Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on new technologies and safe use of HFC alternatives.</p> <p>9) Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down.</p> <p>10) Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the Kingdom; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies.</p> <p>11) Printing and disseminating Training Requirement Reports and HFC Alternative Market Reports.</p>
Outputs:	<p>(a) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for Saudi Customs and other regulatory agencies</p> <p>(b) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for RAC technicians on new technologies and safe use of HFC alternatives.</p> <p>(c) Report on Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down, at least 3 meetings / consultations workshops are organized</p> <p>(d) Report on Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the Kingdom</p> <p>(e) All above reports produced, printed and disseminated</p>

Proposed Component (III):	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	To develop and update ODS legislation, incorporate Customs HS Codes for HFCs. and Licensing Quota System to facilitate monitoring of HFCs imports and Develop ODS Alternatives Data Hub
Target Group:	General Authority of Meteorology and Environment Protection (GAMEP), Saudi Customs Authority (SCA), Saudi Standards Organization (SASO).
Description of activities	<p>5) Comprehensive review and revision of the existing National licensing and quota system for ODS, ODS alternatives including ODS based equipment, and drafting the ODS alternative regulations to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.</p> <p>6) Development of new Customs HS Codes to facilitate the monitoring of HFCs and incorporate them into the new regulations and L/Q system.</p> <p>7) Assisting the Saudi Customs Authority in adopting an updated national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances).</p> <p>8) Consultative meetings with Saudi Customs officers and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products.</p>
Outputs:	<p>(e) National licensing and Quota system is reviewed and recommendations are made on how to integrate HFC, HFC blends and HFC containing products and equipment (report prepared)</p> <p>(f) Updated national HS customs codes are developed and adoption initiated.</p> <p>(g) Electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products is developed and operational</p> <p>(h) At least 2 consultative meetings and 3 workshops/seminars on monitoring and controlling HFC imports</p>

Proposed budget:

Activities	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
Component (I): Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
(j) Consultation meetings with key stakeholders and desk study on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policy and regulatory framework of HFCs. – (One international consultant to undertake a desk study x 1 month x 7,000 USD; Logistics for one workshop/seminar for decision makers and five consultation meetings for stakeholders at 3,000 USD/workshop)	25,000.00
(k) Raising awareness to decision makers and legislators in Saudi Arabia to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. Focusing on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process).	20,000.00
(l) Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information sheets of Kigali Amendment into Arabic.	
(m) Assisting in the preparation of Kigali ratification documents and the follow-up of documents submitted to the concerned national authorities to facilitate the ratification process at national level. – The NOU with advice from a legal drafting experts. – 2 national consultants x 2.5 months x 3,000 USD	15,000.00
(n) Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis – assistance of 2 national consultants x 2 months x 2,500 USD	10,000.00
(o) Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA) – one international consultant X 2 months X 8000; two national consultants x 1.5 months x 3000 USD	25,000.00
(p) Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Technology projection and analysis – assistance of a National Consultant x 2 months x 2,500 USD	5,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (I)	100,000.00

Component (II): Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives	
7) Training needs assessment of Saudi customs and other enforcement officers on new technologies for effective monitoring of HFCs imports- International Expert x 1 month x 9,000 USD Two national consultants x 2 months x 4000 USD	25,000.00
8) Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on new technologies and safe use of HFC alternatives- 2 national consultants x 2.5 months x 4,000 USD	20,000.00
9) Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down – With assistance of an International Expert x 1 month x 8,000 USD Two national consultants x 1 months x 3,500 USD	15,000.00
10) Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the Kingdom; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies –International Expert x 1 month x 8,000 USD Two national consultants x 2 months x 3000 USD.	20,000.00
11) Drafting Training Requirement Reports and HFC Alternative Market Reports – Design, lay out and printing costs for the documents.	10,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (II)	90,000.00
Component (III): Article 4B licensing & Reporting	
1. Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing and quota system for ODS, ODS alternatives including ODS based equipment, and drafting the ODS alternative regulations to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment– Engagement of Two national consultants x one month x 5000 USD.	10,000.00
2. Development of new Customs HS Codes to facilitate the monitoring of HFCs and incorporate them into the new regulations and L/Q system – Engagement of 2 national Tariff Experts x 2.5 months x 3,000 USD.	15,000.00
3. Assisting the Saudi Customs Authority in adopting an updated national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances) – Engagement of an IT expert x 2 months x 5,000 USD.	10,000.00
4. Consultative meetings with Saudi Customs officers and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products - Conducting workshops and seminars. – 2 meetings and 3 workshops x 5,000 USD	25,000.00
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT (III)	60,000.00
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	250,000.00

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Component (I): Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment							
Consultation meetings with key stakeholders and desk study on relevant aspects of the Kigali Amendment to compare the existing national policy and regulatory framework of HFCs with the view to facilitating smoother and faster path to adoption of the relevant instrument of ratification.	NOU/ International consultant	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC manufacturers, relevant NGOs associations and RAC technicians	August 2018	Dec. 2018	25,000	Consultancy Report, Workshop reports	Existing regulations/measures amended to include HFC phase down control measures (Report printed and submitted).
Raising awareness programs to decision makers and legislators in Saudi Arabia to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. Focusing on the merits of ratifying the Kigali Amendment (Production of information sheets in Arabic on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification process).	NOU	Decision makers and legislators, Members of the National Ozone Committee (NOC) and other line ministries,	August 2018	June 2019	20,000	Workshop Report	Instrument of ratification
Translation of the approved ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information of Kigali Amendment into the official national language (Arabic).	NOU	All relevant stakeholders (individuals and government agencies)	August 2018	Sep. 2018		Translation of reports and docs	ODS Alternatives Survey report and the relevant information in Arabic language prepared and disseminated.
Assisting in the preparation of Kigali ratification documents and the follow-up of documents submitted to the concerned national authorities to facilitate the ratification process at national level. – The NOU with advice from a legal drafting expert.	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC sector.	Dec. 2018	May 2019	15,000	Kigali Amendment ratification documents	Kigali ratification document drafted (Statement printed and submitted).

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Modelling the framework for data collection and analysis.	NOU	RAC sector	August 2018	Spt. 2019	10,000	Data collection tools	Report on the framework for data collection and analysis (Report submitted).
Development of a modelling tool for the analysis of the Regulatory/policy Impacts assessment (RIA) – This will be done with assistance of international consultant and through engaging key stakeholders	NOU	Decision makers, Relevant government agencies, HFC importers & distributors, RAC manufacturers, relevant NGOs associations and RAC technicians	August 2018	Spt. 2019	25,000	Workshop reports	A tool to assist in analyzing the impacts of the suggested regulations and policies.
Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Technology projection and analysis.	NOU	RAC sector	Oct. 2018	Jun. 2019	5,000	Report	RAC technology projection and analysis, (Report prepared and disseminated).

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
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Component (II): Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives

Training needs assessment of Saudi customs and other enforcement officers on new technologies for effective monitoring of HFCs imports.	NOU	Saudi Customs Officers and other enforcement Officers	Nov. 2018	Jun. 2019	25,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for customs and other regulatory agencies, (reports printed and submitted).
Undertaking the training needs assessment of RAC technicians on new technologies and safe use of HFC alternatives.	NOU	RAC sector	August 2019	Nov. 2019	20,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment of RAC on safe use of HFC alternatives
Training needs assessment of the NOU and other regulatory agencies to manage HFC phase down.	NOU	NOU and relevant legislators	Nov. 2018	Jun. 2019	15,000	Training report/consultation reports	Report on training needs assessment for NOU and at least 3 meetings/consultations conducted (reports printed and submitted).
Identification of HFC alternatives markets within and outside the Kingdom; Sensitize consumers on low GWP technologies.	NOU	Importers/exporters, Distributors and Consumers	Sep. 2018	Nov. 2019	20,000	Consultancy report	Report on identification of HFC refrigerants and their

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
							alternative markets produced (Report printed and submitted).
Drafting Training Requirement Reports and HFC Alternative Market Reports – Design, lay out and printing costs for the documents.	NOU	General Corporation of Technical Education and Vocational Training (TVTC), Training Centres, Colleges, Universities and relevant RAC associations.	Sept. 2018	Apr. 2019	10,000	All reports prepared	Reports printed and disseminated

Component 3: Article 4B Licensing and Reporting

Comprehensive review and revise the existing National licensing and quota system for ODS, ODS alternatives including ODS based equipment, and drafting the ODS alternative regulations to allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	NOU	Decision makers, Saudi Customs Officers, RAC sector, Concerned Chemical Regulatory Authorities, Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO).	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included, Report printed and disseminated
Development of new Customs HS Codes to facilitate the monitoring of HFCs and incorporate them into the new regulations and L/Q system.	NOU	Saudi Customs Officers	Oct. 2018	May 2019	15,000	National Customs codes in place	Updated customs HS codes have been developed as required under KA

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Activities	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month/Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Assisting the Saudi Customs Authority in adopting an updated national custom codes (HS) for different HFCs and HFC based products, and include them into the Customs Tariff (to develop electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances).	NOU	Saudi Customs Authority, GAMEP, and Importers/exporters	Oct. 2018	Oct. 2019	10,000	Consultancy report	Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances established and operational, Reports printed and disseminated
Consultative meetings with Saudi Customs officers and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling imports of HFCs and HFC based products.	NOU	Saudi Customs Authority, GAMEP, Saudi Standards, Metrology and Quality Organization (SASO).	Jun. 2019	Dec.2019	25,000	Workshop reports	At least 2 consultative meetings and 3 workshops/seminars on monitoring and control of HFCs conducted. Reports printed and submitted
Total in (USD) without PSC					250,000		

IMPLEMENTATION PLAN / Timetable

Activities	July 2018 to December 2019																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	July 2018	Aug. 2018	Sept. 2018	Oct. 2018	Nov. 2018	Dec. 2018	Jan. 2019	Feb. 2019	Mar. 2019	April 2019	May 2019	June 2019	July 2019	Aug. 2019	Sept. 2019	Oct. 2019	Nov. 2019	Dec. 2019
Component (I): Early Ratification		X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X			
Component (II): Capacity Building			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Component (III): Article 4B Licensing				X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the UN-Environment confirm that the proposed enabling activities will not have impact on the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities in the Kingdom.

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

Date
March 17, 2018

Services Performed For:
Country: Sierra Leone
Local Executing Authority: Environmental Protection Agency



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Sierra Leone

Background

The Government of Sierra Leone 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 76th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 1.70 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 0.61 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 36.43 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 Sierra Leone 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 Sierra Leone 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 Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Executive Chairperson of EPA. 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 Government Ministries Departments and Agencies (MDAs), Association of Refrigeration Technicians, Importers, and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotels 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. • Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language • Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process • 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 of the translated documents) • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place. • At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process. • National language Kigali amendment translated document in place. • Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted • Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs for RAC sector identified • At least 4 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • Review the current licensing system to regulate controlled substances and products. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ODS regulation revised, • Current licensing system reviewed • 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>	55,000
Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 4 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	16,000
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultation meetings x US\$ 4,000)	12,000
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process (2 national consultant x 4 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	16,000
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 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing of the translated documents)	8,000
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	20,000
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (national consultant x 4 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	8,000
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. (4 sensitization meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	12,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	20,000
Revision of existing National ODS legislation and drafting the HFCs and law GWP alternatives (1 national Expert x 4 months x US\$ 2,000.00)	8,000
Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs (4 meetings x US\$ 2,000)	8,000
Draft Preparation for the Normative Instruction that establishes HFC quotas and national standards for the RAC sector. (1 national Expert x 2 months x US\$ 2,000)	4,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

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	August 2018	May 2019	16,000	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	August 2018	August 2019	12,000	Meeting minutes	At least 3 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into official national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	October 2018	2,000	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	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	September 2018	March 2019	16,000	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	September 2018	January 2019	8,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries,	October 2019	December 2019	1,000	Final package on ratification	Final package of ratification of the Kigali

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
		Customs Office				of the Kigali amendment	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	September 2018	March 2019	8,000	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	April 2019	December 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 (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements).	NOU	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	October 2018	March 2019	8,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting national customs authorities in establishing national custom codes for HFCs	NOU	Customs Office	October 2018	March 2019	8,000	Reports	4 meetings organized

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Draft Preparation for the Normative Instruction that establishes HFC quotas and national standards for the RAC sector	NOU	Customs Office	August 2018	November 2018	4,000	Reports	Normative instruction for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Sierra Leone 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 Solomon Islands

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date: 21 March 2018

Prepared by:

National Ozone Unit, Energy Division, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification & UN Environment, OzonAction

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

Background

The Solomon Islands became Party of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (MP) in 1993 and had acceded to the Protocol's four amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen, Montreal and the Beijing Amendments. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is currently situated with the Energy Division, Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification. The NOU has been working closely with the UN Environment's OzonAction to fulfill its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The UN Environment has provided instrumental support to the Solomon Islands for developing institutional frameworks, policy & legislation, capacity building and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the country's ODS phase-out.

At present the Government of Solomon Island through its NOU is undertaking activities that would achieve the HCFC phase-out of 35% reduction of targets for 2020 under HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I. The country has put in place the required regulations, import controls, monitoring systems, reporting mechanism, institutional framework and awareness as per its HPMP. The Solomon Islands is one of the largest consumer of HCFCs after Fiji in the Pacific Islands Region.

The National Ozone Unit, Solomon Islands and the UN Environment is submitting this Project request, aimed to fulfil the initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down and also undertake specific capacity building and stakeholder activities in line with the Kigali Amendment, according to Executive Committee decision 79/46. Based on ExCom decision 79/46, the eligible funding for enabling activities in Solomon Islands is US\$ 95,000 (without PSC).

Institutional arrangements for implementation of Solomon Islands Enabling Activity

(a) National Stakeholders

During the implementation of HPMP Stage I, the main national stakeholders include the Customs Department, the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing workshop and technicians, importers and dealers of refrigerant and RAC equipment, vocation training schools etc. The NOU has worked closely with these stakeholders in the implementation of HPMP as follows.

- Refresher training for Customs and enforcement officers on Montreal Protocol related enforcement mechanisms e.g. training on the use of HS Codes, new refrigerants, illegal trade in ODSs etc.
- Good practices training for RAC service sector and support the establishment of a formal RAC service sector association in Solomon Islands.
- National outreach and awareness campaigns for a larger stakeholder support.

The above national stakeholders would remain the key partners in the implementation of the Enabling Activities, the NOU would also seek the guidance and inputs of additional relevant government stakeholders that would be important for Kigali Amendment compliance in the future. For example, the 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 that has not been involved during the HCFC phase-out e.g. the mobile air-conditioning industry is included in the project component activities as well as stakeholder workshops. The list of stakeholders that would be involved in the project is given in Table I below.

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

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Ministry of Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency
Ministry of Treasury & Finance	Government	Customs
Ministry of Treasury & Finance	Government	Statistics
Ministry of Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification	Government	Standards
Solomon Islands Maritime Safety Administration (SIMSA) and Ministry of Infrastructure & Development	Government	Marine Vessels & Land Transport/Vehicles
Private Companies(Importers)	Private Sector/Industry	Refrigerant, RAC and MAC Importers
Ministry of Mines, Energy & Rural Electrification	Government	Energy Efficiency
Ministry of Climate Change & Conservation	Government	Climate Change
Attorney General Chambers	Government	Legislations & Regulations
Ministry of Fisheries & Marine Resources	Government	Fisheries
RAC Association	Public/Private	MAC and RAC Service Sector
Ministry of Treasury & Finance	Government	Public Procurement Finance Ministry
Ministry of Infrastructure & Development	Government	Construction & Urban Development
Ministry of Culture & Tourism	Government	Tourism
Solomon Islands Ports Authority	SOE	Ports Authority
Solomon Islands National University (SINU)	Government	Training and capacity building for the RAC Sector

The national focal agency for implementing the Enabling Activities in the Solomon Islands would be the NOU. The NOU and the UN Environment would be responsible for the project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment would provide the necessary support to the NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

(b) ODS and HFCs Policies and Regulations

Solomon Islands had established a license system to control and monitor the import, export and movement of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) through the Ozone Layer Protection Regulation 2008 under the Customs and Excise Acts (CAP 121). The regulation stipulates that the import and export of CFCs is prohibited and the import and export HCFCs is restricted.

- The license system is administered by the NOU, who issues import and export license to importers/exporters. The Government of Solomon Islands also introduced the quota system to control the import amount of HCFC into the country.
- The government of Solomon Islands has introduced per kilogram charge of HCFC imported into the country. Currently, the charge for HCFC is SBD\$3.00 (approximately US\$ 0.4)/kilogram of HCFC imported in the Solomon Islands.
- Solomon Islands has also control the import of RAC equipment including HCFC-based equipment. Each importer of RAC systems must obtain a license from the Energy Division as controlled under the Pacific Appliance and Labelling System (PALS). This applies to any type of RAC system using any refrigerant.

At the moment, the licensing system does not include the import of HFCs in bulk. Solomon Islands is planning to extend its licensing and quota systems to include HFCs, to design national policies for the adoption to longer term technologies that are non-ODS, climate friendly and energy efficient and safe servicing practices in particular for use of natural refrigerants as hydrocarbons and ammonia.

XXXIII. Requirement for Enabling Activity Project proposal

The Government of Solomon Islands actively supports the HFC Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol as decided during the 28th Meeting of Parties. It is the objective of the Government that through the Enabling Activity funds approved by the MLF, the country would undertake the necessary steps for early ratification and meeting the initial obligations of the HFC phase-down.

The Solomon Islands NOU recently conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey with the support of UN Environment, which was an important 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 needed to ensure the success in its compliance with Montreal Protocol 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. Therefore, the enabling activities are an important step towards preparing Solomon Islands for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the necessary national processes to be establish before its entry into force.

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, Solomon Islands had sent a request letter to the UN Environment, OzonAction to partner and support the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment.

At present the NOU is considering the required information and consultation for ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Also, the NOU would need to undertake activities that essential for the early stages of HFC phase-down. These would be a country assessment, capacity building & outreach to stakeholders and developing licensing and reporting systems that captures HFCs. In this regard, the NOU would need support for undertaking the following activities under the Enabling Activities:

- Technical information / background papers & multi-stakeholder consultation for Kigali Amendment Ratification.
- Review & update of the national policies, regulations and legislations with regards to HFCs and other ODS alternatives to establish licensing, permit & other trade control systems, data recording, monitoring and reporting mechanism for HFCs and other ODS alternatives, which is currently not covered under the existing licensing system.
- Development of e-platform to be used among concerned partners to facilitate the import and export control of HFCs in an effective manner.
- Review & update the present institutional frameworks established for HCFC phase-out plans for sustainable transition into HFC phase-down. As there would be additional stakeholders from those collaborating during HPMP implementation, there is need to assess the broader stakeholder network and develop new partnership 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 and private sector representatives etc. who are important to Kigali Amendment implementation.
- Country Assessment Report based on the above-mentioned review of national policies and technology transition. The country assessment would also include a national roadmap/action that would provide the framework for the country to implement the Kigali Amendment.
- Communication & awareness raising strategy focused on ODS alternatives and benefits of the Kigali Amendment.

The NOU has limited number of staff and are mostly involved with the IS and HPMP activities. The funds requested for the enabling activities would allow the NOU to hire the requisite consultants/experts for the implementation of the project. Also, under the project the NOU envisages to develop and e-platform for import license issue, monitoring and reporting of HFCs. Such an activity would require specialized expertise from consultants to be hired through the enabling activity project funds. The 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 NOU would provide the necessary national level administrative, logistical and personnel support for the project implementation in close coordination with the UN Environment.

Components proposed for Solomon Islands Enabling Activity

As stated above, the Solomon Islands enabling activity project would have components that support the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in Solomon Islands 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

- Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshop for Ratification of Kigali Amendment
- Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
- Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment
Objective	<p>The objective of this project Component-I supports the preparation of the necessary background documents that would be required by the NOU for the initiating the process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the Government of Solomon Islands. The Government of Solomon Islands 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 for developing requisite country assessments. Furthermore, the project component would facilitate the organization of stakeholder workshops that would be required for building a consensus amongst government agencies that is crucial for Kigali Amendment ratification and implementation.</p> <p>The stakeholder workshops would identify, sensitize and ensure participation of the relevant government agencies, importers and service technicians on the aspects of the Kigali Amendments and their respective roles. This would allow the NOU to bring together traditional and new stakeholders that are 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, transport authority etc. that are not as engaged at 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 NOU to develop a country assessment report that encompasses the linkages of HFC phased-down with promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Furthermore, this country assessment for Kigali HFC Amendment would clarify the inter-governmental framework and also delineate the various agencies and their roles that have linkages with HFC phase-down in Solomon Islands. The country assessment would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy that are energy efficiency, ozone & climate friendly perspectives.</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
Description of activities of Project Component-I	<p>The proposed activities under the project Component-I are development and finalization of Country Assessment Report & organizing National Stakeholders Workshops.</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. • Develop country Assessment Report for early ratification of Kigali Amendment. • Organizing consultation/sensitizing workshops & meetings with the stakeholders • Feedback on the country assessment report with relevant stakeholders.
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one (1) national stakeholder consultation workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • At least one (1) sensitization workshop for the Kigali Amendment • <u>Background papers and country assessment report for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment</u> • At least One (1) consultation workshop for feedback on the <u>background papers and Country Assessment Report</u>.

Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-II supports MOP decision XVIII/1 & XVIII/2 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 Solomon Islands 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.</p> <p>Moreover, as the NOU currently uses manual approach to capture ODS import data (mainly paper based), the Government is proposing to further strengthen its existing system towards an e-platform which is more holistic to ensure that the data is correctly captured and reported. For establishing such a system, the NOU would need technical assistance in reviewing the present system and potential mechanism of broadening scope of the system to include ODS alternatives, in particular HFCs. The enabling activity project component-II would be an essential step towards a successful HFC phase-down in Solomon Islands.</p>

Target Group:	The target group under the project component – II is the NOU, Customs Department and importers of ODS alternatives refrigerant and equipment.
Description of activities of Project Component-II	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II are:</p> <p>a) Comprehensive review of the existing ODS licensing/quota system to identify how to include ODS alternatives and based-products.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. • Coordinate with Customs Department to seek the possibility of revising 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. • Go through the national process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. • 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 <p>b) Support to development of software and electronic platform 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 to develop software and an electronic platform for import data capturing, licensing, monitoring and reporting. • Training for NOU and Customs Officers on how to use the online application, including the approval and process. Provide the necessary training the NOU staff to maintain the electronic registry.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment Report of the Solomon Islands on Article 4b licensing & reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Electronic Registry system developed for ODS & ODS alternative (refrigerants & equipment data capture) and reporting in Solomon Islands NOU. • Training to NOU staff for good use of the electronic registry for data collection and reporting.
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Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>The objective of this project component-III is to strengthen the capacity of local stakeholders to follow the best practices for installation & servicing of ACs/Refrigerators having flammable and/or toxic alternative refrigerants that are ozone and climate friendly. This would provide the RAC service sector in Solomon Islands the field experience on installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies. They will have an understanding of the necessary equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems. This enabling activity would help the country to prepare for technology transition under the HFC phase-down schedule. The Solomon Islands ODS alternative survey indicated the HFC alternatives for ACs have still not been imported into the country but is expected in coming years.</p> <p>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 Solomon Islands are not servicing such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. As Solomon Islands is import-dependent country, it is also anticipated there will be the introduction of flammable alternative to replace R-410A technology in the air-conditioning sector soon. Therefore, the readiness of the industry to understand the good practices in dealing with the flammable refrigerant especially the room size and charge size limitation would be critical to prior to the introduction of these new technologies.</p> <p>Hence, this enabling activity project component would build capacity of the local technicians to follow best practice for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators and HFC-32/R290 air-conditioners in Solomon Islands. This would address the pressing need in the country on capacity building for service sector related to flammable refrigerant-based systems. Furthermore, this workshop would map the long-term personnel and institutional capacity needs of the service sector in Solomon Islands and also provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives.</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.

Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is are:</p> <p>Capacity building workshops for best practice in installation/servicing of refrigerators & chest freezers and of air-conditioners with flammable refrigerants. The activities would comprise of</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshops. • Prepare the equipment/tools and logistics required to organize the capacity building workshops. • Conduct the capacity building workshops & document the feedback on capacity needs as received from the participants
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least two (2) capacity building workshops on installation & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One workshop for refrigerators & chest freezers • One workshop for air-conditioners • Workshop report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication & Awareness
Objective	<p>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 and major stakeholders. 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.</p>
Target Group:	<p>The target group under the project component – IV is given below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies
Description of activities of Project Component-IV	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-IV are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Develop information brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment. • Develop posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. • 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 for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language) • Other information and outreach materials.

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Proposed budget for Solomon Islands Enabling Activity Project

The 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.

The 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. Please note that the travel costs in Solomon Islands is expensive given the large inter island distances and the remote context of pacific islands in general. The local travel costs are also very high for outreach and stakeholder consultation meetings. The rest of budget would be used for costs associated with workshop/meeting logistics, development of e-platform for licensing and reporting, 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: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Ratification of Kigali Amendment	<u>Technical Assistance for background papers for ratification of the Kigali Amendment:</u> <u>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u> - Review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems and background papers for supporting the early ratification process of Kigali Amendment at national level. <u>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u> - One stakeholder consultation workshop for the Kigali Amendment and one sensitization workshop for the Kigali Amendment - Specific Government Stakeholder Capacity Building Workshops on Energy Efficiency, Standards, Building Codes, Public Procurement etc.	15,000
	<u>Country Assessment & National Stakeholders Workshop for Kigali Amendment</u> <u>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u> - Drafting of the Country Assessment paper (including national roadmap) for Kigali Amendment through review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research.	15,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	<p><u>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback/Consultation Workshop from the relevant stakeholders on the country assessment paper - Specific consultation meetings with end-users such as MAC sector, fisheries, vessels etc. 	
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p><u>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products.</u></p> <p><u>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. <p><u>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	15,000
	<p><u>Support to develop Electronic platform for licensing and reporting tools for all controlled substances and products, including ODS alternatives</u></p> <p><u>Consultants, Software Development & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 20,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Develop e-import licensing with regards to ODS alternatives. Develop data capturing mechanism and consultations. - Develop an e-data reporting system - Training to NOU & Customs for keeping electronic registry for ODS alternatives. 	20,000
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p><u>At least 2 Capacity Building Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A and/or any other refrigerant based Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and air-conditioners.</u></p> <p><u>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p>	15,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 2 capacity building workshops for refrigerators & Chest Freezers and for air-conditioners - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needed to safely handle ODS alternatives. <p><i>Workshops & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of at least 2 capacity building workshops for safe servicing of ODS alternative in refrigerators & chest freezers and for air-conditioners. 	
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness	<p><u>Communication and Awareness</u></p> <p><i>Design and production of materials estimated USD 15,000</i></p> <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 	15,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		95,000

Solomon Islands Enabling Activity Project Milestones and Timeline

Activities	August 2018- January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Early Ratification of Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness						X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for Early Kigali Amendment							
Technical Assistance for background papers for 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. 	August 2018	April 2019	15,000	Background papers for early ratification Consultation Meeting Reports Specific Workshop on Energy Efficiency, Standards, Building Codes, Public Procurement etc. with relevant government agencies.	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali Ratification in Solomon Islands. Workshop Reports
Country Assessment Paper & National Stakeholders Workshop for Kigali Amendment.	NOU		August 2018	April 2019	15,000	Country Assessment Report Consultation / workshop report Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Report Stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendations
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting							
Comprehensive review & strengthening of local licensing system of	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, 	August 2018	July 2019	15,000	Licensing & Reporting System Assessment & Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of the Solomon Islands Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
ODS alternatives and based-products.		procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importers & Retailers. 					Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Support to develop e-platform for import licensing, data monitoring and reporting.	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC service firms and technicians. Private Sector & large end-users. 	January 2019	January 2020	20,000	E-platform for ODS Alternatives & based-products import, monitoring and reporting.	Electronic system for ODS & ODS alternative import licensing, monitoring, and reporting. Training to NOU staff on e-platform.
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
Two Capacity Building Workshops for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and HFC-32/R-290 air-conditionings Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC service firms and technicians. Importers & Retailers. Private Sector & large end-users. 	January 2019	January 2020	15,000	At least 2 Capacity Building workshop report Service Sector Assessment Report	Capacity Building Workshop Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							
•Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Public Service Technicians 	January 2019	January 2020	15,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
<p>benefits of Kigali HFC amendment.</p> <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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government Agencies 					<p>(English and Local Language)</p> <p>Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)</p>
Total in (USD)					95,000		

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

Date
March 26, 2018

Services Performed For:
Country: South Sudan
Local Executing Authority: Ministry of Environment



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in South Sudan

Background

The Government of South Sudan 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 I was approved at the 77th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 4.10 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 3.24 ODP tonnes in 2016.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for South Sudan 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 South Sudan 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 Environmental Pollution and Waste Management. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director of Environment and Waste Management. 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: Ministries responsible for Agriculture; Trade, Industry and Investment; Education, and Health; South Sudan Customs Administration; South Sudan Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Agriculture; South Sudan Central Bureau of Standards; Vocational Training Centres; private sectors; non-governmental organizations; South Sudan Association for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning; and other government agencies. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including servicing sectors and Vocational Training Centres which provide 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. • Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language to facilitate communication as most people use local languages • Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process • 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 OzonAction factsheets into official national language and printing copies of each of the translated documents) • 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	<p>Draft document for analyzed/ revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>At least 2 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>Official National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs for RAC sector identified • At least 4 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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). • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ODS regulation revised, • 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>	52,000
44. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (2 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	12,000
45. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (4 stakeholders' consultation meetings x US\$ 3,000)	12,000
46. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
47. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process (2 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	12,000
48. Workshop for Environment Parliamentary committee to lobby for fast approval of the ratification	6,000
49. 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 OzonAction factsheets into national language and printing copies of each of the translated documents)	7,000
50. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,000
<i>Component 2: Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	22,000
9. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (1 national consultants x 7 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	7,000
10. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. (5 sensitization meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	15,000
<i>Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	21,000
24. Revision of existing National ODS legislation and drafting the HFCs and law GWP alternatives (1 national Expert x 4 months x US\$ 2,500.00)	10,000
25. develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives (4meetings x US\$ 1,500) (1 national consultants x 5 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	6,000 5,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

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	August 2018	December 2018	12,000	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	August 2018	July 2019	12,000	Meeting minutes	At least 2 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into official national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	October 2018	December 2018	2,000	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 and sensitization of Parliamentary Committee on Environment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	December 2018	18,000	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	August 2018	December 2018	7,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2019	July 2019	1,000	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	August 2018	February 2019	7,000	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	December 2018	April 2019	15,000	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	August 2018	October 2018	10,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting Customs Office in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of	NOU	Customs Office	August 2018	October 2018	11,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives							

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of South 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 Sri Lanka

Submitted by the Government of Sri Lanka and UN Environment

April 2018

Background

The Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka (Sri Lanka) ratified the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1989 and acceded the London Amendment in 1993. The Copenhagen Amendment, Montreal Amendment and Beijing Amendment were acceded in 1993, 1997 and 1999 respectively.

With respect to Kigali Amendment, the Government of Sri Lanka is in the final stage of ratification after obtaining legal clearance from the respective authorities and it is referred to the Parliament for the notification of the Members of Parliament. Once the Parliament process is completed, the Permanent Representative to the United Nations for Sri Lanka will deposit the instrument of Ratification to the UN.

Sri Lanka recognizes the importance of HFC phase down to achieve climate benefits. However, Sri Lanka has concerns on safety, cost and commercial access to low GWP alternative technologies to replace HFCs. Therefore, the government has decided to take measures to address these issues with the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down. In this context, this Enabling Activity project proposal is to access funding for activities to facilitate the finalization of the ratification process and enable implementation of the initial obligations of the Kigali amendment and related development of a Article 4B licensing and reporting system, as well as initial capacity building related to promote the adoption of low GWP alternatives to HFCs.

Based on the decision of the Executive Committee 79/46, eligible funding for enabling activities for Sri Lanka is US\$ 150,000 (without PSC).

Current ODS Policy and Compliance Status

Sri Lanka is well in progress of implementing the HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP), which was approved to achieve complete HCFC phase-out by 2030. The baseline HCFC consumption was 13.09 ODP tones, and the country reported consumption of HCFC well above the 10% reduction target in 2015 and is well on the way to meet its 2020 HCFC reduction targets. The HCFC phase-out strategy has been to control HCFC supply and demand through policy interventions, as well as capacity building for the government officers, servicing technicians and end-users. In Sri Lanka, HCFCs are mainly used in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) manufacturing, foam applications, solvents and servicing sector.

Some of the ODS policies for HCFC phase-out are described below:

- HCFC import and export control is administered by Import & Export Controller's Department through the Import Control Act. The licensing system has been put in place with the tripartite agreement between Ministry of Environment, Import & Export Controller's Department and Customs Department.
- Existing legislation prohibits the import of any kind of CFC-based equipment and import of HCFC based second-hand equipment into Sri Lanka. The proposal for legislation to control the import of HCFC based brand new equipment from 1st January 2018 has been placed in the Parliament.
- The import of HCFC-141b was banned from 1st January 2015, and the import of pre-blended polyol has been suspended from December 2015.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in 2016, which showed that HFCs are widely used in the RAC servicing sector. Cyclo-pentane has been introduced in foam sector through conversion project funded by the Multilateral Fund (MLF). The survey also shows that the total consumption of ODS alternatives in Sri Lanka in the period 2012 -2015 was 2,461 metric tons. There

are six ODS alternatives used in the country R-134a, R-152a, R-32, R-410a, R-407c, R404a, R-507A, R-290, R-600a, Ammonia (R-717) and CO₂ (R-718). Among those, R134a was the highest quantity in use followed by R-410a, R-407c and Ammonia.

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. Institutional arrangement in Sri Lanka is such that management of ozone depleting substances related projects are executed by the National Ozone Unit of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment under which also includes the Climate Change Division. This will facilitate better streamlining of enabling activities into related national policies.

The proposed project components will be implemented through the NOU, whose Director is directly reporting to the Secretary of the Ministry of Mahaweli Development & Environment. The NOU and UN Environment would be responsible for the project implementation, monitoring and progress reporting. UN Environment will provide necessary support to the NOU with regards to project progress, reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

Other relevant stakeholders will be involved in the discussion on the Kigali amendment implementation process through the already established Coordinating Committee on implementation of Montreal Protocol in Sri Lanka which has representatives from the Department of Customs, Import & Export Control Department (IMED), Ministry of Industries (MI), Ministry of Labour (ML), Consumer Affairs Authority (CAA), Central Environment Authority (CEA), Board of Investment (BOI), National Budget Department (NBD) of Ministry of Finance, Sri Lanka Standard Institute (SLSI) and UNDP.

Components proposed for enabling activities

Component 1	Country Assessment & Strategy for the implementation of Kigali Amendment
Objective	Achieve broader understanding of the Kigali Amendment amongst key stakeholders and develop a country specific implementation strategy and plan
Target Group	Relevant governmental institutions, non-government environment agencies, industries, importers, academia, end-users and service sector etc.
Description of activities	<p>1.1. Develop Country Assessment Report and national implementation strategy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forecast the use of HFCs in conjunction with the phase-out of HCFCs, primarily over the next decade, for different types of uses and applications. - Identify market areas for potential adoption of low/zero GWP technologies. - Collect historical data of import of HFCs and HFC based equipment. - Understand the integration of policy aspects such as energy efficiency, green building codes etc. for the RAC sector to maximize climate benefits. - Model the future growth of HFCs in Sri Lanka and develop scenarios for achieving HFC phase-down targets of Kigali Amendment and the resultant policies required to achieve the scenarios. - Include capacity needs for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. - Develop a national action plan/roadmap that details the framework for the implementation of Kigali Amendment <p>1.2 Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy targeting a wide range of stakeholders that would be involved with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and developing engagement approaches and communication messages for each group, drawing from the results of country assessment report</p>

	1.3 Sensitize the stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment through the series of consultation workshops & Feedback/Inputs in the Country Assessment Reports
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment including HFC forecasting and stakeholder engagement strategy - National strategy for KA implementation and action plan - At least 2 government consultation workshops for country assessment report feedback - 3 National Sensitization/Awareness Workshops for the Kigali Amendment for concerned policy stakeholders
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Future policies for HFC phase down and its impact forecast. Better understanding of the HFC consumption and market behaviour. • Linkages with other policy areas clearly established and reinforced for better coordination and effective implementation of KA. Capacity building needs of different policy stakeholders well understood. Sectors and policy options for HFC phase-down identified • Stakeholders informed of KA and its implications and implementation process. Policy stakeholders aware of policy linkages and coordination needs. Follow up actions

Component 2	Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives
Objectives:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build initial capacity and awareness of government stakeholders on low GWP technologies with Energy Efficiency and Procurement government agencies. • Inform and build initial capacity industry and large end-users on ODS alternatives • Build servicing sector capacity for ODS alternatives.
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	<p>2.1 Undertake training needs assessment for the servicing sector with production of an assessment report identifying the market readiness for the introduction of HFC alternatives and barriers for introducing low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc. Organize a consultation workshop on training needs and market assessment</p> <p>2.2 Organize 3 round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives for RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, hospitals, etc).</p> <p>2.3 Organize 3 trainings of NOU in cooperation with UNEP, and 2 for other relevant national agencies such as Energy, Customs, Standards, Public Procurement etc with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali Amendment</p> <p>2.4 Conduct 2 consultations with stakeholders and concerned government agencies for MAC & RAC sector. Specifically, on increasing installation of large air-conditioning and refrigeration system, which is the challenge in Sri Lanka. This also include capacity building on energy efficiency of RAC equipment.</p> <p>2.5 Conduct 2 trainings of trainers on handling flammable refrigerants for developing capacity building programme for RAC servicing sector</p>

Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment of the training needs for RAC servicing sector including the market readiness for introduction of HFC alternatives • 3 Outreach on low GWP technologies to major industry and end-users • 3 training workshops for NOU, and for other relevant agencies such as Energy, Customs, Public Procurement, Standards with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali Amendment • 2 awareness workshops amongst national stakeholders on the control of the second-hand vehicles with MAC equipment. • 2 training workshops on flammable refrigerants
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • understanding servicing sector needs and the market capacity gaps for future planning of the KA implementation process • establishing an initial understanding and capacity for the introduction HFC alternatives to the industry, large end-users and service sector, and • better understanding by market players of the available technology options

Component 3	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective:	To include HFC and HFC's alternatives and its equipment under the control of the national import/export licensing system.
Target Group:	NOU, Customs and Import & Export Control Department, and ODSs alternative importers.
Description of activities	<p>3.1 Conduct review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system and identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system</p> <p>3.2 Coordinate with Customs and Import & Export Control Department to revise the national HS codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances</p> <p>3.3 Draft as necessary new or revise policies to integrate KA amendment provisions and go through the national process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment (drawing from the results of act 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1)</p>
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proposal to revise current licensing and quota system to meet requirements of Article 4B for country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. • Proposal for HS code for HCFs • Draft policies for inclusion of KA provisions and HFC issues • Consultation meetings with relevant stakeholders.
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current licensing/quota system updated to meet all requirements of Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule. • Modification of the customs code for import/export • Policy changes under legislative review to promote KA implementation

Component 4	Communication & Awareness
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise general awareness of the public about the importance and benefits of Kigali Amendment on the environment. • Sensitize the general public about the importance of safe handling of ODS alternative refrigerant technologies, in particular low GWP alternatives • Increase the demand of energy efficient and low GWP refrigerants based RAC equipment through the general public increased understanding of energy

	efficiency ratings and guidance on how to interpret the energy efficiency rating labels on RAC appliance.
Target Group:	Society Organizations, Consumer organizations, General Public and consumers, Schools & Colleges and Traders of RAC equipment
Description of activities	4.1 Development of specific knowledge products e.g. quick guides, brochures and flyers on Kigali Amendment, Energy Efficiency and Safe-Handling of Low GWP technologies, including specific information for consumers on energy efficiency aspects and cost benefits of buying energy efficient appliances 4.2 Partner with NGOs, schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach campaigns of such materials.
Outputs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment (English and Local Languages), consumer targeted information on energy efficiency aspects of RAC products, information video clips, Media Outreach Messages, Poster (Do's and Don'ts) for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Languages) MoU and partnership documents with NGOs, schools and consumer organizations for information dissemination and campaigns
Outcome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Better understanding of the Kigali Amendment of the public and raised awareness on ODS free, low GWP and higher energy efficiency products for specific government stakeholders engaged partners capable of promoting information about KA to public broader base for outreach

Budget

Activities	Estimated cost in (USD)
Component 1: Country Assessment & Strategy for the implementation of Kigali Amendment	51,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives	44,500
Component 3: Article 4B licensing & Reporting system	27,000
Component 4: Communication & Awareness	27,500
Total Direct Cost in (USD)	150,000

Activities	Estimated Cost, USD
Component 1: Country Assessment & Strategy for the implementation of Kigali Amendment	
1.1 Develop Country Assessment Report and national implementation strategy: 1 lead expert 6 months x US\$ 2000, 2 support staff for research and data collection for 12 months x 1000, 2 consultation workshops x US\$1,000	38,000
1.2 Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy targeting a wide range of stakeholders (1 expert for 2 months x 2,000)	4,000
1.3 Organize at least 3 sensitization workshops: 3 meetings x US\$ 3,000	9,000
Sub-total:	51,000

Activities	Estimated Cost, USD
Component 2: Capacity-building & training for alternatives	
2.1 Undertake training needs assessment for the servicing sector with production of an assessment report: 1 consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000 and 2 consultations workshops x US\$ 1,500	9,000
2.2 Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives for RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users: 3 national round table discussion x US\$2,500	7,500
2.3 Organize the training of NOU in cooperation with UNEP, and other relevant national agencies such as Energy, Customs, Standards, Public Procurement: 3 national training workshops x US\$ 3,000, resource person travel	13,000
2.4 Conduct consultations with stakeholders and concerned government agencies for MAC & RAC sector: 2 meetings x US\$2,500	5,000
2.5 Conduct 2 trainings of trainers on handling flammable refrigerants for developing capacity building programme for RAC servicing sector: 2 meetings x US\$ 3,000 and 1 resource person x US\$ 4,000	10,000
Sub-total:	44,500
Component 3: Article 4B licensing and reporting	
3.1 Conduct review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, and identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system: 3 consultation meeting x US\$ 1,000, 1 consultant x 3 months x US\$ 2,000	9,000
3.2 Coordinate with Customs and Import & Export Control Department to revise the national HS codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances: 3 consultation meetings x US\$ 1,000, 1 consultant x 2 months x US\$ 2,000	7,000
3.3 Draft as necessary new or revise policies to integrate KA amendment provisions and initiate the national process for policy adoption, giving priority to quota system: 3 consultations workshops x US\$ 1,000 and 1 expert 4 months x US\$ 2,000	11,000
Sub-total:	27,000
Component 4: Communication & Awareness	
4.1 Development of specific knowledge products e.g. quick guides, brochures and flyers on Kigali Amendment, Energy Efficiency and Safe-Handling of Low GWP technologies, videos: communication consultant for 4 months * US\$ 2,000 and design and production cost	20,500
4.4 Partner with NGOs, schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach campaigns of such materials.	7,000
Sub-total:	27,500
Total Direct Cost	150,000
PSC	10,500
GRAND TOTAL	160,500

Project Implementation Plan Annex-I

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -1: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment							
1.1 Develop Country Assessment Report and national implementation strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Forecast the use of HFCs for different types of uses and applications. - Collect historical data of import of HFCs and HFC based equipment. - Identify market areas for potential adoption of low/zero GWP technologies. - Understand the integration of policy aspects - Model the future growth of HFCs and develop scenarios for achieving HFC phase-down targets of Kigali Amendment and the resultant policies required to achieve the scenarios. - Include capacity needs for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. - Develop a national action plan/roadmap implementation of Kigali Amendment 	NOU	Government agencies, policy makers, industry and RAC service firms and technicians	August 2018	February 2019	38,000	ToR for the study Personnel recruited Data for forecasting collected Forecasting and interviews with relevant stakeholders conducted Report draft available for consultation Consultation meeting held Draft revised taken into account the feedback from the consultation Consultation held Report finalized	Country Assessment Report and national implementation strategy for Kigali Amendment

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
1.2 Develop a stakeholder engagement strategy targeting a wide range of stakeholders that would be involved with the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and developing engagement approaches and communication messages for each group, drawing from the results of country assessment report	NOU		September 2018	November 2018	4,000	ToR developed Interviews with stakeholders conducted Report finalized	Stakeholder engagement strategy
1.3 Sensitize the stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment through the series of consultation workshops	NOU	Government agencies, policy makers, industry and RAC service firms and technicians	January 2019	December 2019	9,000	Workshop material developed Meetings held Follow up actions identified Meeting reports prepared	Stakeholders informed of KA and its implications and implementation process. Follow up actions
Project Component -2: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
2.1 Undertake training needs assessment for the servicing sector with production of an assessment report identifying the market readiness for the introduction of HFC alternatives and barriers for introducing low-GWP alternatives on the servicing sector side, availability of tools and equipment, availability of standards etc. Organize a consultation workshop on training needs and market assessment	NOU	RAC service firms and technicians.	August 2018	December 2019	9,000	ToR for the assessment developed Expert recruited Data collected Draft prepared and discussed in consultation meeting Service Sector Survey, Assessment & Recommendation Report available	Assessment of the training needs for RAC servicing sector including the market readiness for introduction of HFC alternatives
2.2 Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives for RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of	NOU	Importers & Retailers. Private Sector & large end-users/procurers.	February 2019	December 2019	7,500	Meeting participants identified and invitation sent out	Awareness workshops providing better understanding by

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, hospitals)						Meeting Agenda Workshop Organized	market players of the available technology options
2.3 Organize the training of NOU in cooperation with UNEP, and other relevant national agencies such as Energy, Customs, Standards, Public Procurement etc with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali Amendment	NOU/UNEP	NOU, customs, procurement department, energy etc.	January 2019	December 2019	13,000	Capacity building module Meeting Agenda Workshop Organized	Training workshop for NOU, and for other relevant agencies with respect to the increased responsibilities of the application of the Kigali Amendment
2.4 Conduct consultations with stakeholders and concerned government agencies for MAC & RAC sector.	NOU	Road transport authority	January 2019	December 2019	5,000	Meeting Agenda Workshop organized Follow-up actions identified in the meeting report	awareness workshops amongst national stakeholders on the control of the second-hand vehicles with MAC equipment
2.5 Conduct trainings of trainers on handling flammable refrigerants for developing capacity building programme for RAC servicing sector	NOU	RAC technicians, technical education and vocational school, polytechnic universities	January 2019	December 2019	10,000	Training venue identified (possible to be trained in China or India) Master trainers identified Trainings held	Introduction of good and safe service practices for flammable refrigerants to create an initial pool of master trainers
Project Component -3: Article 4B licensing and reporting							
3.1 Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	NOU	Importers /Exporters, Customs, large procurers	November 2018	February 2019	9,000	Scope of work identified Desk Research conducted	Proposal to revise current licensing and quota system to meet requirements of

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
						Recommendations developed	Article 4B for country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule
3.2 Coordinate with Customs and Import & Export Control Department to revise the national HS codes for commonly imported HFCs and its alternative substances, (mainly to differentiate individual HFCs and key HFC blends) to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances	NOU	Customs, Importers, Retailers, Broker Agencies etc	December 2018	March 2019	7,000	ToR for review developed Expert for the review available Draft package of policy documents completed	National HS proposal for HFCs
3.3 Draft as necessary new or revise policies to integrate KA amendment provisions and initiate the national process for policy adoption, giving priority to quota system (drawing from the results of act 1.1, 2.1 and 3.1)	NOU	Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement, Customs, Importers, Retailers, Broker Agencies etc	November 2018	December 2019	11,000	Scope of work defined Draft policies available for review Consultation meetings held as necessary Policy proposals submitted for considerations Adoption in process	Draft policies for inclusion of KA provisions and HFC issues
Project Component 4: Communication & Awareness							
4.1 Development of specific knowledge products e.g. quick guides, brochures and flyers on Kigali Amendment, Energy Efficiency and Safe-Handling of Low GWP technologies, including specific information for consumers on energy efficiency aspects and cost benefits of buying energy efficient appliances	NOU	Society Organizations, General Public, Service Technicians Government Agencies	January 2019	May 2019	20,500	Designer identified, Theme and messages finalized Information materials printed.	Specific Information Materials available for better understanding of the Kigali Amendment of the public and raised awareness on ODS free

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date M/Y	End Date M/Y	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
4.2 Partner with NGOs, schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach campaigns of such materials.	NOU	Society Organizations, General Public, Service Technicians Government Agencies	January 2019	December 2019	7,000	Relevant NGO focusing on environmental outreach and communication identified Workplan established and MoU signed Events organized	Collaboration with an organization specialized in environmental communication and outreach Broadened outreach base

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Sri Lanka through its National Ozone Unit 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

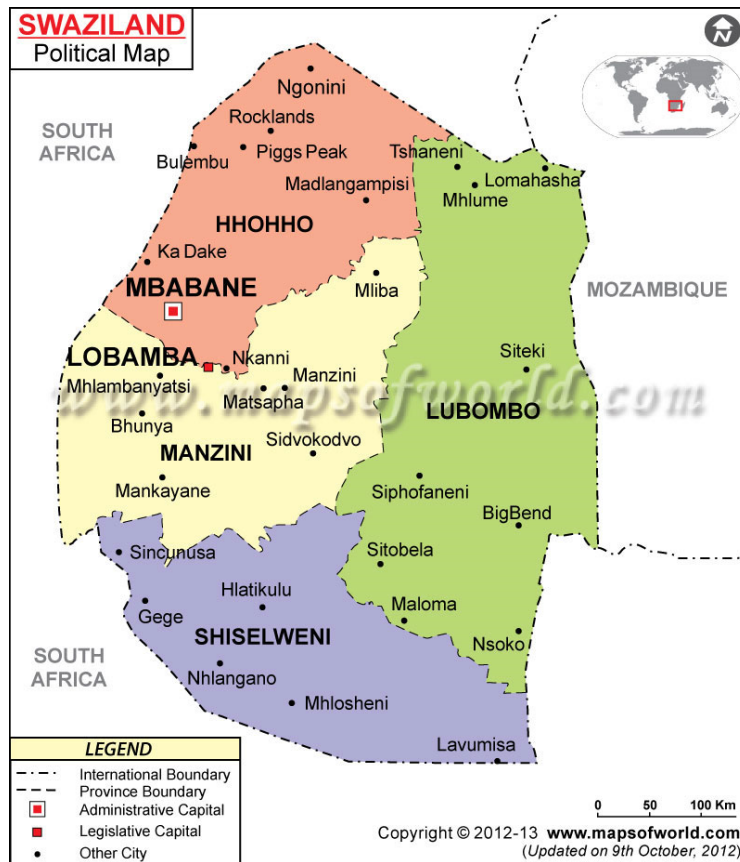
Date

January 20, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: Swaziland

Local Executing Authority: Swaziland Environment
Authority



**FUNDING REQUEST FOR ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI
AMENDMENT IN SWAZILAND**

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 the Kingdom of Swaziland is currently implementing Stage I of its Hydrochloroflourocarbon Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has made significant strides in reducing the consumption of HCFCs in the country. One of the major activities in the implementation of the HPMP involved the conversion of HCFC141b use in foam making to cyclopentane; and this resulted in over 60% reduction in HFCF consumption. Additionally, Swaziland is continuing to strengthen the capacity of the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector and enforcement agencies through training and the provision of the necessary equipment for ODS monitoring purposes. Some of the achievements made under the implementation of HPMP are as follows;

- (a) Compliance with the 2013 HCFC freeze;
- (b) Compliance with the 2015 10% HCFC reduction in consumption by reducing over 6-%;
- (c) Timely reporting of Article 7 and Country Programme data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, respectively;
- (d) Enhanced understanding on the ozone layer and its protection (ODS) through public awareness and the involvement of all stakeholders during commemoration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.

As established during the HFCF survey in 2010, the baseline consumption for Swaziland was 1.8 ODP tonnes; and has registered a reduction in consumption of 1.17 ODP tonnes in 2016 and the country is committed to achieve total phase-out before the Montreal Protocol target. The Government of Swaziland has promoted the adoption of low-GWP alternatives under the HPMP, and this has been demonstrated by the replacement of HCFCF141b with cyclopentane, which has zero ODP and zero GWP. The use of alternatives such as HFCs has seen a steady increase in both the RAC and manufacturing sectors.

The ODS alternative survey conducted in 2016 shows that HCFCs are mostly substituted by HFCs and HFC blends in the RAC sector. 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 Swaziland, the majority of the medium and large installations are commonly using HFC blends which include R-410. In general, consumption of HFCs has increased over the years. This has

prompted the Government of Swaziland to prepare and submit this proposal for enabling activities to facilitate the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and incorporate it into the national regulations and policies. The country 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.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities.

The issues of ozone layer protection and climate change are implemented and coordinated under the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (MTEA). The National Ozone Unit (NOU) is housed in the Swaziland Environment Authority (SEA), a parastatal under the Ministry. The NOU works in collaboration with different stakeholders including NGOs, Standards Authority, Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Trade (MCIT), Customs (Swaziland Revenue Authority), Technical Colleges, Ministry of Economic Planning and Development, other Law enforcement agencies, Department of Meteorology, and the Swaziland Refrigeration Association. The list and roles of each institution are outlined in Table1.

Table 1: Project Stakeholders

Key Stakeholder	Role
National Ozone Unit	Overall implementation and coordination of ozone activities in the country.
Swaziland Revenue Authority	Monitor and control imports and exports of ODSs at border posts. Provide data on imports.
Importers	Providing data on imports of ODS and alternatives
Manufacturing/ Servicing companies	Providing data on use of ODS and alternatives
Technical Training Colleges	Integration of ozone issues in school curricula Training of refrigeration technicians
Swaziland Refrigeration Association	Provides import data Participation in training workshops
Government Ministries	Involved in the formulation of regulations and overseeing their implementation; approving ODS licensing etc.
Parliament	Review Kigali Amendment Approval of ratification instrument

Swaziland will implement the enabling activities under the Kigali Amendment through institutional arrangements as provided above. The NOU will coordinate the implementation of the activities to phase-down use of HFCs in the country.

Components proposed for enabling activities:

The table below provides a list of proposed enabling activities in Swaziland.

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, Policy Makers, HFC importers & distributors, RAC associations, RAC technicians, etc
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (s) Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA) – Sensitize Parliamentarians, Public, Cabinet, Importers / Suppliers on HFC phase-down and the KA. (t) Review existing policy and regulatory frameworks to incorporate the phase-down of HFCs (u) Facilitate the development and submission of Kigali ratification documents to relevant institutions. (v) Assess markets profile for alternative technologies and develop strategies that promote availability of low GWP technologies on the market – consultant to conduct an assessment of market profile of alternatives and developing the enabling strategies that will promote availability of low GWP alternatives in the country.
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) At least 4 stakeholder consultation meetings conducted (f) Desk study completed; policies and legal frameworks drafted/amended to include HFC phase-down control measures (g) Kigali ratification document developed and submitted to relevant authorities for ratification (h) Strategies for promoting availability of low GWP technologies developed

Proposed Component 2:	Capacity-building & training for ODS alternatives
Objective	To build capacity of key stakeholders and policy makers for adoption of HFC refrigerants
Target Group:	Swaziland Customs, RAC technicians and associations, Ozone Officers, Enforcement agents
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (e) Conduct training needs assessment of customs on effective monitoring of HFCs imports and exports. A consultant will be engaged to establish the needs of customs related to enforcement of the licensing system and monitoring trade on HFCs. (f) Training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives. (g) Conduct sensitization and public awareness meetings to consumers and RAC sector on low GWP technologies and safe use of technologies especially hydrocarbon and ammonia technologies.
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for Customs and other regulatory agencies developed. (e) Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for RAC technicians on safe use of HFC alternatives developed. (f) At least 4 sensitization and awareness meetings conducted.

Proposed Component 3:	Article 4B licensing & Reporting
Objective	To develop a regulatory framework for establishing import / export licensing system for HFCs.
Target Group:	Customs Department, Importers/ Exporters, Regulatory Agencies
Description of activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) Comprehensive review of the existing National licensing system to include control measures for HFCs. (e) Support Customs Department in the development of national HS Codes for HFCs.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (f) Support the development of electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products (g) Consultative meetings with Customs and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling HFC imports
Outputs:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (d) National licensing system is reviewed and control measures for HFCs, HFC blends and HFC containing products and equipment included. (e) National specific customs codes on HFCs developed to ensure proper monitoring. (f) Electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products is developed and operational (g) At least 3 workshops/seminars on monitoring and controlling HFC imports / exports conducted

Proposed budget

Activities	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
Component 1: Facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (q) Stakeholder consultation meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and its benefits (r) Facilitate review of existing policy and regulatory framework to include control measures for HFCs- Engagement of a National Consultant to undertake a desk study (s) Facilitate the drafting and submission of Kigali ratification documents – The NOU with advice from a legal drafting expert (t) Assess market profile of alternatives to facilitate the development of strategies that promote availability and adoption of low GWP alternative technologies. 	<p>10,000</p> <p>10,000</p> <p>5,000</p> <p>10,000</p>
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 1	35,000
Component 2: Capacity-building & training on ODS alternatives	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Conduct training needs assessment of customs officers on effective monitoring of HFCs imports and exports – Engagement of an Expert to do the assessment. 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 3. Conduct sensitization and public awareness meetings to consumers and RAC sector on low GWP technologies 	<p>8,000</p> <p>8,000</p>

Activities	Proposed cost in USD (without PSC)
	14,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 2	30,000
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	8,000
(b) Support Customs Department in the development of national HS codes for HFCs for proper monitoring purposes.	5,000
(c) Develop electronic registry and reporting tools for HFCs and HFC based products –IT expert to work with the NOU	7,000
(d) Consultative meetings with Customs and other enforcement agencies on monitoring and controlling HFC imports- Conducting workshops and seminars	10,000
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT 3	30,000
Grand Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

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							
Conduct stakeholder consultation meetings on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	August 2018	Dec 2018	10,000	Workshop reports	At least 4 consultation meetings conducted
Review existing policy and legal frameworks to incorporate the phase-down of HFCs	NOU	Policy Makers, RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies	January 2019	July 2019	10,000	Meeting reports and reviewed frameworks	Existing policies reviewed and control measures for HFCs included
Facilitate the drafting and submission of the Kigali Amendment	NOU	Policy Makers, Government Ministries, HFC-users	August 2018	September 2018	5,000	Instrument of ratification	Kigali Amendment ratified.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
ratification documents							
Assess market profile of alternative technologies and development of strategies to promote availability and quick adoption of low GWP technologies	NOU	RAC sector	January 2019	August 2019	10,000	Assessment report and a strategy for quick adoption of low GWP in place	Assessment report on alternatives market profile prepared and strategies for promoting low GWP alternative technologies developed.
Component 2: Capacity building and training for ODS alternatives							
Conduct training needs assessment of customs on effective monitoring of HFCs importation	NOU	Customs Officers and other enforcement Officers	June 2018	December 2018	8,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment for customs and other regulatory agencies
Training needs assessment of RAC technicians on safe	NOU	RAC sector	January 2019	June 2019	8,000	Training needs report	Report with recommendations on training needs assessment of RAC

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
use of HFC alternatives.							on safe use of HFC alternatives
Conduct sensitization and public awareness meetings to consumers and RAC sector on safe use of low GWP technologies	NOU	General public, RAC sector	August 2018	December 2018	14,000	Meeting reports	at least 4 meetings / consultations conducted
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	8,000	Consultancy report	National Licensing system is reviewed and HFCs and HFC blends are included in the draft
Support Customs Department in the development of national HS codes for HFCs	NOU	Customs and other enforcement agencies	January 2019	June 2019	5,000	National HS Customs codes in place	National specific HS codes for HFCs developed

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Support the development of electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances	NOU	Importers/ exporters, customs Department	August 2018	Nov.2019	7,000	Consultancy report	Electronic registry and reporting tools for all controlled substances established
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	Dec. 2019	10,000	Workshop reports	At least 3 workshops/seminars on monitoring and control of HFCs conducted.
Total in (USD) without PSC					95,000		

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of the Kingdom of Swaziland 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
April 14, 2018

Services Performed For:
Country: Tanzania (United Republic of)
Local Executing Authority: Vice President's Office
– Division of Environment



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Tanzania

Background

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 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 2 was approved at the 76th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 1.70 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 1.15 ODP tonnes in 2016.

The country also conducted an ODS alternatives survey in September, 2016, which showed that HFC-134a and R-410A, R-407C, R-404AR-507A and R-508B 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 37.50 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 Tanzania 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 Tanzania 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 Division of the Environment. The head of NOU is directly reporting to the Director 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: Tanzania Revenue Authority – Customs Department; Tanzania Bureau of Standards; Ministry of Agriculture; Ministry of Livestock and Fisheries; Ministry of Constitution and Legal Affairs; Ministry of Home Affairs; Ministry of Education, Science, Technology and Vocational Training - Vocational Education Training and Service Centres; Ministry of Health, Community Development, Gender, Elders and Children; and Government Chemist Laboratory Agency; Association of Engineers and Refrigeration Technicians; Servicing Companies; Importers, ODS Alternative Users, and other governmental and non-governmental institutions. Several targeted meetings will be organized with the private sectors including hotels 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 base 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"> • Analysis and review of existing Ozone and Climate legal framework to allow for ratification of the Kigali amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). • Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level. • Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language • Drafting ratification dossiers of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process • 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) • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft document for analyzed existing Ozone and Climate legal framework in place. • Updated Environmental Management (Control of Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulations. • At least 8 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process. • National language Kigali amendment translated document in place. • Ratification dossier to National Legislation prepared and submitted • Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training Needs for RAC sector identified. • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revising existing Environmental Management (Control of Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulationsto allow early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (HFC phase-down schedule, licensing requirements, HFC reporting requirements). • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National ODS regulation revised, • Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed • One meeting and one workshop organized

Proposed Budget

Activities	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
<i>Component 1:Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali amendment</i>	53,000
Analysis of existing legal framework and drafting amendments (1 consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (8 stakeholders' consultation meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	24,000
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	4,500
Drafting ratification dossiers of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process(1 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
Production of information sheets on the Kigali amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification (Ozone Secretariat's briefing note on ratification, OzonAction factsheets and other relevant information materials) (1,000 packages x US\$ 5 per package)	5,000
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,500
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	21,000
Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (1 national consultants x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00) (4 consultative meetings x US\$ 3,000.00)	9,000 12,000
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	21,000
Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultant x 4 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	6,000.00
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 (1 national consultant x 6 months x US\$ 1,500.00) (2 workshops x US\$ 3,000)	9,000 6,000
Total in (USD) without PSC	95,000

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	August 2018	January 2019	9,000	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	October 2018	July 2019	24,000	Meeting minutes	At least 8 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	January 2019	March 2019	4,500	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	August 2018	January 2019	9,000	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	March 2019	June 2019	5,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	July 2019	January 2020	1,500	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	August 2018	November 2019	9,000	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	January 2019	June 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	August 2018	January 2018	6,000	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
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	NOU	Customs Office	January 2018	March 2018	15,000	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of the United Republic of Tanzania 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 Tuvalu

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

30 March 2018

Prepared by:

**National Ozone Unit, Department of Environment,
Tuvalu with assistance of UN Environment,
OzonAction**

For Submission of:

81st Executive Committee Meeting

Background

Tuvalu ratified the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer in July 1993. The London, Copenhagen and Montreal Amendments were acceded in August 2000, and the Beijing Amendment in October 2004. Following the Decision of the 28th Meeting of the Parties held in Rwanda, Tuvalu has ratified the Kigali Amendment since 21 September 2017. Tuvalu is one of the first few countries that early ratified the Kigali Amendment.

The implementation of the Montreal Protocol related activities in the country is being responsible by the National Ozone Unit (NOU), which has been established since 2010 and housed under the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour. As the implementing agency of the Multilateral Fund Projects and as part of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), UN Environment OzonAction has provided continued support to the Government of Tuvalu in meeting its ODS phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Currently, UN Environment is supporting the NOU on the implementation of the Institutional Strengthening (IS) Project and the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I. UN Environment also supported the Tuvalu on the nation-wide survey and preparation of the report under the ODS Alternatives Survey for which the final report has been submitted to the Multilateral Fund in 2017.

The Executive Committee (ExCom) Decision 79/46 invited Article 5 countries to propose project 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. Through this project proposal, the Government of Tuvalu is seeking financial support for the implementation of the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment with UN Environment as implementing agency. In accordance with the ExCom Decision, the funding level being requested for Tuvalu Enabling Activities is 50,000 USD (without PSC).

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities in Tuvalu

Having been empowered by the Government of Tuvalu as a national focal point to the Montreal Protocol, the NOU of Tuvalu will play the leading roles in the implementation of the approved Enabling Activities. As there is need for the NOU to seek the guidance and inputs of the relevant stakeholders that would be important for implementation of the Kigali Amendments, it is essential for the NOU to work closely with all concerned national stakeholders both public and private sector during the implementation of the project. Tuvalu NOU will provide the necessary national level administrative, logistical and personnel support for the project implementation in close coordination with the UN Environment and other national stakeholders.

The key stakeholders from the implementation of the IS Project and HPMP Stage I will play the vital role in the project implementation e.g. the Customs Department, the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and workshops, importers and retailers of refrigerant and equipment, RAC Association etc. the NOU would have to establish new connection with the stakeholders that have never been engaged in the past e.g. the government in charge of construction and tourism etc. Moreover, the NOU would need to reestablish the communication with other sectors during CFC phase-out, but not during HCFC phase-out e.g. the mobile air-conditioning sector, the domestic refrigerator section etc. Table 1 details the stakeholders that would be involved in the project. NOU also recognizes the need to involve policy decision makers to support the implementation.

Table-I: List of National Stakeholders for the Tuvalu Enabling Activities Project

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Trade, Tourism, Environment and Labour	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency Licensing Authority
Ministry of Finance	Government	Customs Monitoring of imports at the port of entry & trainings of Custom and Enforcement officers
Ministry of Foreign Affairs Trade Tourism Environment and Labour	Government	National Certification of technicians
Ministry of Finance	Government	Statistics
Ministry of Public Utilities and Infrastructure	Government	Standards
Ministry of Transport	Government	Marine Vessels &/Ports Authority
Ministry of Natural Resources	Government	Fisheries Department
Private Sector	Service Sector/Shop owners	RAC Importers
	Government	Energy Efficiency
Office of the Prime Minister	Government	Climate Change
Office of the Prime Minister	Government	Legislations & Regulations
Private Sector	Service Sector	Service Sector
Ministry of Finance	Government	Government Procurement
Ministry of Public Utilities and Infrastructure	Government	Construction & Urban Development
Kaupule (Town Councils)	Local Government	Registration of Land Transport/Vehicles
Ministry of Education, Youth and Sports	Government	Education in Tuvalu Develop the school curriculum merge with Climate Change curriculum
Tuvalu RAC Association	Non Profit Organisation	Training of TRAC technicians

At present, the day-to-day management of the Montreal Protocol related activities are handled by only NOO. While a number of activities are to be implemented under the Enabling Activities, it would not be

possible with the present limited resources and capacity constraint of the Tuvalu NOU to carry out all activities. The NOU would require the support of the experts/consultants and UN Environment to expedite project implementation. For planning and monitoring of project activities, UN Environment will work closely with Tuvalu NOU to ensure timely implementation of the project activities and to maximize the benefits from the Enabling Activities toward the implementation of Kigali Amendment. UN Environment will also provide the support to the Tuvalu NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

Components proposed for Tuvalu Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities Project:

The Government of Tuvalu is proposing to implement 4 inter-related activities under this project. As Tuvalu has already ratified the Kigali Amendment, the Enabling Activities will be important instrument for the Government to set up necessary infrastructure toward the initial obligations under the Kigali Amendment. The implementation of HPMP Stage I and ODS Alternatives Survey revealed that the country is experiencing the rising trend of ODS alternatives use, which is attributed to the government intervention to phase-out HCFCs.

Based on the ODS Alternatives Survey, ODS alternatives being used in Tuvalu are classified into 2 main groups; (i) HFCs and blends and (ii) natural refrigerants. For HFCs and blends, these substances have direct linkage with the future HFC phase-down and there is need for the country to regulate the import and use of these substances. For natural refrigerants, the industry voiced their concerns that they are not comfortable to handle flammable refrigerant due to the lack of proper training and equipment/tools. Tuvalu 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. Therefore, the following activities are proposed under Tuvalu Enabling Activities:

- I. Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment
- II. Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- III. Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
- IV. Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To conduct country assessment and prepare a Country Assessment Report that would encompass the linkages of HFC phased-down with different aspects e.g. promoting energy efficiency and climate change mitigation. o Understand the current situation and context with regard to technology and policy related to energy efficiency and ozone & climate friendly perspectives. o Clarify the inter-governmental framework and delineate the various agencies that have linkages with HFC phase-down and their respective roles in implementing the Amendment. o Envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy related to energy efficiency and ozone & climate friendly perspectives. o To undertake stakeholder consultation workshops related to the Kigali Amendment across various stakeholders with objectives to <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Inform key stakeholders on the importance and benefit of the Kigali Amendment and o Change and discuss role and responsibilities of stakeholders during the preparatory phase and implementation phase of the obligations of the Kigali Amendment to obtain a greater commitment from the stakeholders.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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.
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/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-I	<p>The proposed activities under the project Component-I include a Country Assessment Report & National Stakeholders Workshop, which will:</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 stakeholders on their role for successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. • Develop a draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation in Tuvalu taking into account feedback/inputs from the stakeholders
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At least one (1) National Stakeholder Consultation Workshop for the Kigali Amendment. • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation. • At least one (1) consultation workshop for feedback on the Country Assessment Report

Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To support Tuvalu to implement Decision of the Meeting of the Parties 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. ○ To conduct review and assessment of the present licensing and quota system and potential mechanism of broadening scope of the system to include ODS alternatives in particular HFCs. ○ To review the existing data recording, monitoring, reconciliation and reporting of the import statistic to identify the mechanism to strengthen the database keeping given that there is no specific HS code assigned to HFCs.
Target Group:	The target group under the project component – II is the NOU, Customs Department and importers of ODS alternatives refrigerant and equipment.
Description of activities of Project Component-II	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is to conduct comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the present licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Tuvalu. • 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessment report with proposed strengthening and update of licensing & reporting system for ODS alternatives, in particular HFCs. • Identify the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of Tuvalu Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To strengthen capacity of the local stakeholders to follow the best practices for installation & servicing of R-600A based refrigerators and HFC-32/R290 air-conditioners in Tuvalu through separate capacity building workshops. Local industry will have an understanding of the necessary servicing equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems (safe use of ozone and climate friendly alternatives to ODS is one of the major barriers faced by the service sector in the country). ○ At the moment, HFC-32 air-conditioners have been installed in Tuvalu and therefore, the readiness of the industry to understand the good practices in dealing with the flammable refrigerant especially the room size and charge size limitation would be critical to prior to the introduction of these new technologies. ○ There is an increased demand for servicing of R-600A based refrigerators but the technicians in Tuvalu are not servicing such systems because of lack of confidence and training to handle flammable refrigerants. ○ To seek feedback from the servicing sector (technicians, workshops and RAC Association) on the long-term personnel and institutional capacity needs for the safe introduction of ODS alternatives.
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
Description of activities of Project Component-III	<p>The proposed activities under the project component-II is to organize capacity building workshops for best practice in installation & servicing (on-site) of refrigerators & chest freezers and of air-conditioners with flammable refrigerants. (Note: No equipment will be procured. The Workshop will be conducted through refrigerators & chest freezer available in the country. This would be carried out with the logistic support & coordination from NOU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshops. • Prepare the items required to organize the capacity building workshops. • Conduct the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from the participants
Outputs of the Project Component-III	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two (2) capacity building workshops on installation & servicing of RAC system having flammable refrigerants. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • One workshop for refrigerators & chest freezers • One workshop for air-conditioners • 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 in local language. • Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling in local language. • Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials. • Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language) • Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language) • Other information and outreach materials.

Proposed budget for Tuvalu Enabling Activities Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	At least 1 National Stakeholders/Sensitization Workshops for the Kigali Amendment <i>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 3,000</i> <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 	3,000
	Draft Country Assessment Report & organization of 2 consultation/feedback workshops	10,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity and described	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
	<p><u>Consultant, Workshops/Meetings & travel cost estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national policies, legislations & systems & desk research. - Consultation meetings with key stakeholders. - Drafting of the Country Assessment Paper. - Getting feedback & inputs from the relevant government stakeholders. - Two consultation/feedback workshops for feedback on Country Assessment paper 	
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products</p> <p><u>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 8,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. <p><u>Workshops/Meetings estimated to be USD 3,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Consultation/feedback workshops with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs etc. 	11,000
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives	<p>Two capacity building workshops for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and air-conditioners</p> <p><u>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 2 capacity building workshops for refrigerators & Chest Freezers and for air-conditioners - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needed to safely handle ODS alternatives <p><u>Workshops estimated to be USD 5,000</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of at least 2 capacity building workshops for safe servicing of ODS alternative in refrigerators & chest freezers and for air-conditioners 	15,000
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness	<p>Communication and Awareness</p> <p><u>Design and production of materials & workshops estimated USD 11,000</u></p> <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 - Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences - Outreach & awareness workshops & activity 	11,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

Tuvalu Enabling Activities Project milestones and time plan

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	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	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I.

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment							
National Stakeholders/ 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/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users 	August 2018	April 2019	3,000	Desk Research Consultation Meeting Reports	Background papers that is necessary for Kigali implementation in Tuvalu. Workshop Reports
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	NOU		August 2018	April 2019	10,000	Country Assessment Report Consultation / workshop report Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Report Stakeholders Workshop Report with recommendations
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting							
Comprehensive review & strengthening of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products. Organizing the consultation/ feedback	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department 	August 2018	July 2019	11,000	Licensing & Reporting System Assessment & Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of Tuvalu Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
workshops and draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Importers & retailers. • RAC/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private sector & large end-users. 					recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
<p>Identify the expert to deliver the capacity building workshops for - 600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and HFC-32/R-290 air-conditionings.</p> <p>Organizing two Capacity Building Workshops for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers and HFC-32/R-290 air-conditionings</p> <p>Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives</p>	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service firms and technicians. • Importers & retailers. • Private Sector & large end-users. 	January 2019	January 2020	15,000	<p>At least 2 capacity building workshop report</p> <p>Service Sector Assessment Reports</p>	Capacity Building Workshop Reports with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness							
•Develop Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment.	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General Public • Service Technicians • Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	11,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali HFC amendment.

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. •Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials. <p>Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences</p>							Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives.
Total in (USD) without PSC					50,000		

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

Date

April 14, 2018

Services Performed For:

Country: **Uganda**

Local Executing Authority: **National Environment
Management Authority (NEMA)**



Funding Request for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in Uganda

Background

The Government of Uganda 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 2 was approved at the 77th Meeting of the Executive Committee. Baseline HCFC consumption was 0.20 ODP tonnes and the country reported consumption of 0.00 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 55.57 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 Uganda is US\$ 50,000.

Institutional Arrangements for Implementation of Enabling Activities

The implementation of the enabling activities will be accomplished using the existing national institutional framework already established for ODS phase-out activities. The institutional arrangement in Uganda is thus operational, with the Ministry of Water and Environment which has under its auspices the Uganda National Meteorological Authority (UNMA) and the Climate Change Unit (CCU) that handle climate change-related matters and projects. The National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) is a semi-autonomous institution charged with the responsibility of coordinating, monitoring, regulating and supervising environmental management in the country. NEMA is the focal point for the Vienna Convention on Ozone Layer Protection and the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer.

All proposed project components will be implemented through the NEMA/National Ozone Unit (NOU), which reports directly to Government through the Minister for Water and Environment. Other relevant government ministries and agencies, and stakeholders, will be involved in the Kigali Amendment ratification process-related matters, among which include: Ministry of Finance Planning and Economic Development (MFPED) and its Agency the Customs Department of the Uganda Revenue Authority (URA); Ministry of Trade, Industry and Cooperatives (MTIC) and its Agency the Uganda National Bureau of Standards (UNBS); Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Criminal Investigations Department (CID) and Interpol unit; and Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Industry and Fisheries (MAAIF) and its Crop Protection/Resources Department. Other stakeholders include the Uganda National Association for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning (UNARA) which has been operational since the year 1999.

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	<p>108. 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>109. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level.</p> <p>110. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language</p> <p>111. Drafting the Law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process.</p> <p>112. 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 OzonAction factsheets into official national language and printing copies of each of the translated documents).</p> <p>113. 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>ddddd) Draft document for analyzed/revised existing Ozone and Climate Policy and Legislation in place.</p> <p>eeeeee) At least 2 stakeholder consultative meetings during the legislation drafting process.</p> <p>fffff) Official National language Kigali amendment translated document in place.</p> <p>ggggg) Ratification documents to National Legislation prepared and submitted</p> <p>hhhhh) Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced</p> <p>iiiiii) 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>53. 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 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>54. 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>xx) Training Needs for RAC sector identified</p> <p>yy) At least 2 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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). - 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	<p>gg) National ODS regulation revised,</p> <p>hh) 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>	29,000
51. Analysis of existing legislation and drafting amendments (1 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	4,500
52. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process at the national level (3 stakeholders' consultation meetings x US\$ 2,500)	7,500
53. Translation of the Kigali amendment into national language (1 national consultant x 2 months x US\$ 1,000.00)	2,000
54. Drafting The law on ratification of the Kigali amendment with the justification document, as required by the national legislative process(2 national consultant x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	9,000
55. 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)	5,000
56. Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment (miscellaneous expenses – printing, copying, editing etc.)	1,000
<i>Component 2:Capacity-building & training on alternatives</i>	12,000
11. Undertaking the training needs assessment for the servicing sector and preparing an assessment report (1 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	4,500
12. Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives. (3 sensitization meetings x US\$ 2,500.00)	7,500
<i>Component 3:Article 4B licensing and reporting</i>	9,000
26. Review of the national licensing system of and a proposal for how to include HFCs (1 national consultants x 3 months x US\$ 1,500.00)	4,500
27. develop country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives (1 national consultants x 2 months x US\$ 1,500.00) (1 consultation meetings x US\$ 1,500.00)	3,000 1,500
Total in (USD) without PSC	50,000

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/NEMA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	December 2018	4,500	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/NEMA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	August 2018	September 2019	7,500	Meeting minutes	At least 2 stakeholder consultative meetings
Translation of the Kigali amendment into official national language	NOU/NEMA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	September 2018	November 2018	2,000	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/NEMA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	October 2018	February 2019	9,000	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/NEMA	RAC, Govt. Ministries, Customs Office	September 2018	September 2019	5,000	Awareness materials	Awareness materials on HFC phase down produced
Preparing the package on the ratification of Kigali amendment	NOU/NEMA	RAC, Govt. Ministries,	June 2019	December 2019	1,000	Final package on ratification of the	Final package of ratification of the

Activity	Responsible Entity	Target Group	Start Date (Month/Yr.)	Date Of Completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected Outputs
		Customs Office				Kigali amendment	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/NEMA	RAC Sector	October 2018	February 2019	4,500	Training needs Reports	Training Needs for RAC sector identified
Conduct sensitization meetings for technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives.	NOU/NEMA	RAC Sector	December 2018	April 2019	7,500	Meeting Reports	At least 2 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/NEMA	RAC sector, Enforcement Agencies, Importers	August 2018	December 2018	4,500	Review Reports	National ODS regulation revised, Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed
Assisting Customs Office in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs to facilitate proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives	NOU/NEMA	Customs Office	September 2018	December 2018	4,500	Reports	Country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs developed; one meeting organized

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

The Government of Uganda 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 Vanuatu

As per Executive Committee decision 79/46

Date

28 March 2018

Prepared by:

National Ozone Unit, Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation, Vanuatu & UN Environment OzonAction Branch

For Submission of:

81st ExCom

Background

Vanuatu became Party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol (MP) in 1994 and had acceded to the Protocol's Amendments, namely the London, Copenhagen in the same year. The Montreal and the Beijing Amendments were acceded in 2011. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol related activities in Vanuatu are responsible by the Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC), which houses the National Ozone Unit (NOU).

UN Environment has been working closely with the Government of Vanuatu in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities through the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) and the projects approved under the Multilateral Funds. These interventions supported Vanuatu to set up the institutional framework within the country to phase-out consumption of ozone depleting substances (OSD). These activities are policy and legislation, capacity building of both National Ozone Officer (NOO) and local stakeholders and outreach strategies for successful implementation of the country's ODS phase-out.

Based on ExCom decision 79/46, the Vanuatu NOU and the UN Environment is submitting this project proposal to seek financial support for the Enabling Activities Project. The overall objective of this project is to support Vanuatu to fulfil the initial obligations with regard to hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) phase-down and also undertake specific capacity building and stakeholder activities in line with the Kigali Amendment. Based on ExCom decision, the eligible funding for enabling activities in Vanuatu is US\$ 50,000 (without PSC).

Institutional arrangements for implementation of Vanuatu Enabling Activities

(a) Existing Policy and Legislation Frameworks for ODS Phase-out

The Ozone Layer Protection Act No.27 of 2010 provides the basis to implement the obligations of the Montreal Protocol in Vanuatu. It makes the set-up of the Licensing and Quota System mandatory. The licensing and quota systems control and monitor the movement of ODS. The importing companies and the general public have been informed that there are measures in place should anyone want to import ODS or equipment containing ODS. Vanuatu has introduced a per

kilogram charge of 100 Vanuatu Dollar of HCFC and HCFC blends containing shipment into the country. The aim of this strategy is that revenue collected from the charge will support the licensing system for handling, storage and disposal of refrigerant.

Since its set-up in 2011, the licensing systems have been quite effective in monitoring the entry of such substances and/or equipment into Vanuatu (although the licensing and quota system has provisions in place for export, Vanuatu does not export ODS or equipment containing ODS). This has been largely due to the good collaborative efforts of the country's Border Control (Department of Customs) Unit. However, the Ozone Layer Protection Act does not cover non-ODS and HFCs.

(b) Identification of National Stakeholders under Enabling Activities

The Government of Vanuatu through its NOU has undertaken activities built upon the specific needs of the country through which has significantly assisted Vanuatu to freeze HCFC consumption by 2013, met 10% reduction by 2015 and to meet 35% reduction by 2020 under the multi-year project namely HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I and the Institutional Strengthening (IS) Project. Under the IS and HPMP Stage I, the main national stakeholders include the Customs Department, the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing workshop and technicians, importers and dealers of refrigerant and RAC equipment, RAC Association, vocation training schools and general public etc. For the HPMP implementation, the two targeted priorities included continuous awareness and strengthening the capacity of stakeholders. This included the Customs and Enforcement Officers in effective border control measures and the RAC technicians through provision of trainings and equipment/tools to assist in daily operations and in complying with the good practices methods.

Under the Enabling Activities, the national stakeholders coordinated under the IS project and HPMP would remain the key partners in the implementation. In addition, there is need to include other stakeholders that were not involved in the implementation of HPMP e.g. stakeholders in mobile air-conditioning (MAC). The NOU needs to seek the guidance and inputs of additional relevant government stakeholders that would be important for the future Kigali Amendment compliance. The list of stakeholders that would be involved in the project is given in Table I below.

Table-I: List of National Stakeholders for Vanuatu Enabling Activities Project

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Department of Environmental Protection and Conservation (DEPC)	Government	NOU/Main Focal Agency Licensing Authority
Vanuatu Customs Department	Government	Customs
Department of Statistics	Government	Statistics
Office of the Maritime Regulator and SHEFA Province (Public Works)	Government	Marine Vessels & Land Transport/Vehicles
Private Companies (Importers)	Private Sector/Industry	Refrigerant, RAC and MAC Importers
Department of Energy	Government	Energy Efficiency
Department of Climate Change	Government	Climate Change
Department of Fisheries	Government	Fisheries /Ports Authority
RAC Association and RAC/MAC service workshops	Public/Private	MAC and RAC Service Sector

Name of Agency	Type of Organization	Focus Area
Department of Finance	Government	Public Procurement Finance Ministry
Municipal Councils	Government	Construction & Urban Development
Department of Tourism	Government	Tourism

The NOU will be the national focal agency for implementing the Enabling Activities in Vanuatu and would be alongside the UN Environment be responsible for project monitoring and progress reporting. The UN Environment would provide the necessary support to the NOU with regards to project progress reporting and administrative closure of the project to the MLF.

Requirement for Enabling Activities Project proposal

Vanuatu NOU conducted a detailed ODS alternative survey during 2016-2017 with the support of UN Environment. The findings from ODS Alternatives Survey allowed Vanuatu to gain more understanding on the import and servicing use trends of ODS alternatives, technology end-use trends and challenges in the data collection of HFC import and export. Therefore, the enabling activities are an important step towards preparing Vanuatu for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the necessary national processes to be established before its entry into force.

At present, Kigali Amendment was endorsed by the Vanuatu Government on the 12th of December 2017 and has been gazette since February 2018. DEPC has submitted a request letter to the Department of Foreign Affairs to carry out procedures for its delivery of depository to the UN for Vanuatu to ratify the Kigali Amendment. As part of the ratification process, the Government of Vanuatu has already organized 2 national stakeholder consultation workshops regarding the Kigali Amendment. All national stakeholders including new stakeholders that were not engaged during HCFC phase-out were informed of the Kigali Amendment and discussed their roles and responsibilities toward the Kigali Amendment implementation.

The NOU has limited number of staff and are mostly involved with the IS and HPMP activities. The funds requested for the enabling activities would allow the NOU to gauge a substantive national plan of action that will enable Vanuatu to fulfil their initial obligations under the Kigali Amendment.

Components proposed for Vanuatu Enabling Activities Project

As stated above, Vanuatu Enabling Activities project would have components that would support the Kigali Amendment readiness in Vanuatu 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:

- Country Assessment & Stakeholders Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment
- Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
- Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
- Communication & Awareness

Proposed Project Component-I	Country Assessment & Stakeholder Consultation Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment
Objective	Vanuatu is now in the process of submitting the depository to the UN for Vanuatu to ratify the Kigali Amendment. After ratification, the Government of Vanuatu would need to undertake country assessment in the context of the Kigali Amendment. The project Component-I would also assist the Vanuatu NOU to develop a country assessment report that will clarify the inter-governmental framework and delineate the various agencies that have linkages with HFC phase-down and their respective roles in implementing the Amendment. It would also envisage the national roadmap/action plan on promoting technology and policy related to energy efficiency and ozone & climate friendly perspectives.
Target Group:	Target groups are as follows: <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/MAC service firms and technicians; and • Private sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-I	Proposed activities include a Country Assessment Report & National Stakeholders Workshop, which will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify wide range of stakeholders that would be involved in implementation phase; • Develop a draft Country Assessment Report taking into account feedback/inputs from the stakeholders.
Outputs of the Project Component-I	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Country Assessment Report for Kigali Amendment implementation. • At least two (2) consultation workshops for feedback on the Country Assessment Report

Proposed Project Component-II	Article 4B Licensing & Reporting
Objective	Objective of this project component-II is to support MoP decision XVIII/1 & XVIII/2 with regards to Article 4B of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. The Vanuatu ODS alternative survey was critical and drew conclusions on the need to strengthen trade control, licensing system, data recording, monitoring and reporting of non-ODS based refrigerants and appliances. Vanuatu has established a good licensing and reporting mechanism for ODS which is now required to include HFC based refrigerants and systems. For establishing such a system, the Vanuatu NOU would need technical assistance in reviewing the present system towards a stronger and more holistic licensing and reporting mechanism to ensure that data is accurately captured and reported.
Target Group:	Targeted groups are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government agencies such as customs, statistics, finance, road transport authority, procurement department, vessel registration and fisheries; • Importers & Retailers of refrigerant and equipment; and • Private Sector & large end-users.

Description of activities of Project Component-II	Proposed activities include conducting comprehensive review of licensing system to incorporate ODS alternatives, HFCs, and HFCs based equipment. Activities includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reviewing the current licensing & quota system and related trade control national regulation for ODS alternatives in Vanuatu. • Reviewing the capacity needs for the national implementing agencies for an effective licensing, monitoring and reporting system. • Consultation and feedback from all relevant stakeholders • Assessment report with proposed strengthening and update of licensing & reporting system for ODS alternatives, in particular HFCs; and • Identifying the feasibility of introducing electronic registry for all controlled substances and products in the country.
Outputs of the Project Component-II	Assessment Report of Vanuatu Article 4B Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment

Proposed Project Component-III	Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives
Objective	<p>Objective of this project component-III is to strengthen capacity of local stakeholders to follow best practices and attain skills in installing & servicing ACs/refrigerators that contain flammable and/or toxic refrigerants. Safety handling and storage of these refrigerants have been identified as a confined skill for the service technicians in Vanuatu.</p> <p>RAC service sector will be provided with hands on training on the installation and handling of flammable RAC technologies. The need for specific training on R-600A based refrigeration systems has been identified. This specified skilled set training is not addressed under the HPMP.</p> <p>The ODS Alternative survey indicated significant number of hydrocarbon based (e.g. R600) domestic refrigerators and chest freezers imported in the recent years. It also highlighted the urgent need for capacity building of the service sector to handle such flammable refrigerants. Survey results also indicated an increased demand for servicing R-600A based refrigerators, however, the service technicians lack confidence to provide servicing due to the deficient and absence of training to handle flammable refrigerants.</p> <p>The component III would provide an introduction to the safe handling of ODS alternatives, strengthen capacity of local service technicians to follow best practices for servicing R-600A based refrigerators and map the long-term personnel and institutional capacity needs of the service sector. Local industry will have an understanding of the necessary servicing equipment/tools required and the best practice to follow safe handling of such systems.</p>
Target Group:	Targeted groups are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RAC service companies and technicians; • Importers & retailers; and • Private sector & large end-users.
Description of activities of Project Component-III	Proposed activities include, through the logistic support & coordination from NOU, organizing capacity building workshops for best practice in installing & servicing (on-site) locally available refrigerators & chest freezers that contain flammable refrigerants. (.). Activities include:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of expert trainer/technician to conduct the capacity building workshop; • Preparation of items required for the workshop; and • Conducting the capacity building workshop & document the feedback on capacity needed as received from participants.
Outputs of the Project Component-III	1 capacity building workshop on installation & servicing of RAC system containing flammable refrigerants and workshop report along with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity needs.

Proposed Project Component-IV	Communication & Awareness
Objective	<p>Objective of this project component-IV is to apprehend knowledge and understanding of the general public and implementing partners through effective and strategic awareness measures on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The importance and benefits of Kigali Amendment on the environment; and • The importance of safe handling of ODS alternative refrigerant technologies, in particular low GWP. <p>Component IV would focus towards developing information materials in local language for outreach to general public. It would also assist towards increasing the demand for best practices in the service sector and better national understanding of the country for HFC phase-down. RAC equipment end-users understanding, support and commitment related to environmental safeguard is crucial in fulfilling the obligations of the Kigali Amendment.</p>
Target Group:	<p>Targeted groups are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • General public; • Service technicians; and • Government agencies.
Description of activities of Project Component-IV	<p>Proposed activities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Developing Flyers and Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment; • Developing quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling; • Partnering with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials; and • Maximizing the use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences.
Outputs of the Project Component-IV	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language). • Posters & bill boards for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language). • Other information and outreach materials

Proposed budget for Vanuatu Enabling Activities Project

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholders/Consultation Workshop for implementing Kigali Amendment	<p>Draft Country Assessment Report & at least 2 consultation/feedback workshop</p> <p><i>Consultant, Workshops/Meetings & travel cost estimated to be USD 12,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting of the Country Assessment paper (including national roadmap) for Kigali Amendment through review of National Policies, Legislations & Systems & Desk Research. - Two feedback/consultation workshops from the relevant stakeholders on the country assessment report <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o One workshop in Port Vila; and o Another workshop in Santo 	12,000
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	<p>Comprehensive review of local licensing system of ODS alternatives and based-products</p> <p><i>Consultants & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 10,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Review of national licensing systems. Draft paper for strengthening the licensing, permit and monitoring system. - Support to review and improve the current approach and methodologies related to the collection, verification and country reporting of HFCs/alternative use. - National process to integrate the HFC into the national quota system to ensure HFC phase-down as per the Kigali Amendment. - Draft recommendation report for Article 4b licensing & reporting under Kigali Amendment. <p><u>Legal processing to include HFC licensing and quota system</u> - Meetings with concerned government stakeholders e.g. the State Law Office (SLO) <i>estimated to be USD 3,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Finalizing the approach to control HFC licensing and quota system (amendment / new regulation) - Drafting and finalizing the Amendment to Ozone Layer Protection Act / New Regulation. <p><i>Workshops/Meetings & Travel Costs estimated to be USD 5,000</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National consultation/feedback workshops on the proposed HFC licensing and quota system and draft regulation with key stakeholders e.g. importers, port authorities, customs and State Law Office (SLO) etc. 	18,000
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for	<p>At least 1 capacity building workshop for best practices in installation & servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers</p>	10,000

Project Component	Main Project Activity	Proposed cost in (USD) without PSC
safe use of ODS alternatives	<p><u>Consultants, Trainer & Travel Costs</u> estimated to be USD 6,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Delivery of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers - Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives. <p><u>Workshops & Travel Costs</u> estimated to be USD 4,000</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organization of at least 1 capacity building workshop for R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers 	
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness	<p>Communication and Awareness</p> <p><u>Design and production of materials & workshops</u> estimated USD 10,000</p> <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 - Use of social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences 	10,000
Total in (USD) without PSC		50,000

Vanuatu Enabling Activities Project Milestones and Timeline

Activities	August 2018-January 2020 (tentative)																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X									
Project Component -II: Article 4B Licensing & Reporting	X	X	X	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	X	X
Project Component -IV: Communication and Awareness									X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

The duration of a project should be no more than 18 months. The detailed implementation plan and budget is placed in Annex-I

Statement by the Government and Implementing Agency

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

Project Implementation Plan

Annex-I

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Component -I: Country Assessment & Stakeholder Workshops for implementing Kigali Amendment							
Draft Country Assessment Report & consultation/feedback workshop:	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/MAC service firms and technicians. • Private Sector & large end-users 	August 2018	April 2019	12,000	Country Assessment Reports Two consultation / workshop and reports Sector Specific Consultations & Assessment such as MAC sector, Cold Storages, Fisheries etc.	Country Assessment Reports Stakeholders Workshop report with recommendations

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
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/MAC service firms and technicians. Private sector & large end-users. 	August 2018	July 2019	10,000	Licensing & Reporting System Assessment & Recommendation Report	Assessment Report of Vanuatu Article 4b Licensing & Reporting mechanism for Montreal Protocol, including recommendations for Kigali Amendment.
Legal processing to include HFC licensing and quota system - Meetings with concerned government stakeholders e.g. the State Law Office (SLO)	NOU, SLO	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NOU State Law Office (SLO) 	August 2018	July 2019	3,000	Draft Amendment / New regulation to include HFC licensing and quota system	Vanuatu has the Draft Amendment / New regulation to include HFC licensing and quota system
National consultation/feedback workshops on the proposed HFC licensing and quota system and draft	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Importers, port authorities, customs 	March 2019	May 2018	5,000	At least 1 national consultation/feedback workshop organized	Inputs from the national stakeholder to finalize the regulation

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
regulation with key stakeholders		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State Law Office (SLO) 					
Project Component -III: Capacity Building for safe use of ODS alternatives							
<p>Capacity Building Workshop for best practices in servicing (on- site) of R-600A Refrigerators & Chest Freezers.</p> <p>Report with feedback from the RAC service sector on capacity to safely handle ODS alternatives</p>	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAC service firms and technicians. Importers & Retailers. Private Sector & large end-users. 	May 2019	January 2020	10,000	<p>At least 1 capacity building workshop report</p> <p>Service Sector Assessment Report</p>	Capacity Building 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 Amendment. Develop quick information flyers and posters on ODS alternatives and their safe handling. 	NOU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General Public Service Technicians Government Agencies 	April 2019	January 2020	10,000	Brochures & Quick Guide for awareness and distribution	<p>Information Brochures on benefits of Kigali Amendment. (English and Local Language)</p> <p>Poster for safe handling of ODS alternatives. (English and Local Language)</p>

Activity	Responsible entity	Target Group	Start Date Month / Year	Date of Completion	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
<p>•Partner with schools, importers, service technicians and other relevant agencies for distribution and outreach of such materials.</p> <p>Social media, television, radio and internet to disseminate information to the audiences</p>							
Total in (USD) without PSC					50,000		