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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Eighty-fifth Meeting

Montreal, 25-29 May 2020

Postponed to 19-22 July 2020\*

**UNDP's WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2020**

\* Due to coronavirus disease (COVID-19)

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNDP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$700,000, plus agency support costs of US \$49,000, for its 2020 work programme listed in Table 1. The submission is attached to the present document.

**Table 1: UNDP's work programme for 2020**

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
<b>SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL</b>			
<b>A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects</b>			
Georgia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	85,000	85,000
Subtotal for A1		85,000	85,000
Agency support costs		5,950	5,950
Total for A1		90,950	90,950
<b>A2: Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs)</b>			
Colombia	Preparation of an HPMP (stage III)	60,000	60,000
Subtotal for A2		60,000	60,000
Agency support costs		4,200	4,200
Total for A2		64,200	64,200
<b>A3: Technical assistance for enabling activities</b>			
Belize*	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	55,000	55,000
Republic of Moldova	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	50,000	50,000
Subtotal for A3		105,000	105,000
Agency support costs		7,350	7,350
Total for A3		112,350	112,350
<b>SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION</b>			
<b>B1: Project preparation for HFC phase-down management plans</b>			
Costa Rica	Preparation of HFC phase-down management plan	150,000	**
Cuba	Preparation of HFC phase-down management plan	150,000	**
Uruguay	Preparation of HFC phase-down management plan	150,000	**
Subtotal for B1		450,000	**
Agency support costs		31,500	**
Total for B1		481,500	**
Grand total (A1, A2, A3, B1)		749,000	267,500

\* Canada as cooperating implementing agency

\*\* For individual consideration

### SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

#### A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

##### Project description

2. UNDP submitted a request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for the country listed in section A1 of Table 1. The description for this project is presented in Annex I to the present document.

##### Secretariat's comments

3. The Secretariat reviewed the request for the renewal of the IS project submitted by UNDP on behalf of the Government concerned against the guidelines and relevant decisions regarding eligibility and funding

levels. The request was cross-checked against the original IS work plan 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 this country has submitted its 2019 country programme data and is in compliance with the control targets under the Montreal Protocol, and its annual HCFC consumption does not exceed the annual maximum allowable consumption indicated in its HPMP Agreement with the Executive Committee. Furthermore, the request submitted included performance indicators for the planned activities for the next phase of the IS project, in accordance with decision 74/51(e).

### **Secretariat's recommendations**

4. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the IS renewal request for Georgia at the level of funding indicated in section A1 of Table 1 of the present document. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the aforementioned Government the comments presented in Annex II to this document.

### **A2: Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plans**

#### **Project description**

5. UNDP submitted a request for the preparation of stage III of the HPMP for one Article 5 country, as shown in section A2 of Table 1.

6. UNDP provided a description of the activities to support the request for project preparation. The submission included: justification for the requested project preparation funding; a progress report on the implementation of stages I and II of its HPMP; and the list of potential activities and the corresponding budgets.

#### **Secretariat's comments**

7. In reviewing the request, the Secretariat took into account the guidelines for funding the preparation of HPMPs for Article 5 countries contained in decision 71/42; stages I and II of the HPMP as approved, the status of implementation of the tranches as at the preparation of the present document; and decision 82/45(c)(i).<sup>1</sup> The Secretariat noted that the funding requested is in line with decision 71/42, and that UNDP confirmed that the remaining tranche will be submitted as scheduled in the Agreement with the Executive Committee.

8. UNDP confirmed that stage III of the HPMP for Colombia will phase-out 67.5 per cent of the HCFC baseline by 1 January 2025.

#### **Secretariat's recommendation**

9. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for project preparation for stage III of the HCFC phase-out management plan for Colombia at the level of funding indicated in section A2 of Table 1.

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<sup>1</sup> The inclusion of stage III of HPMPs in the 2020–2021 consolidated business plan only for those countries that had had stage II of an HPMP approved to meet a reduction target by 2020.

### **A3: Technical assistance for enabling activities for HFC phase-down**

#### Background

10. In line with decision 79/46,<sup>2</sup> UNDP as lead implementing agency submitted funding requests for the implementation of enabling activities for the phase-down of HFCs in Belize and the Republic of Moldova, as shown in section A3 of Table 1. Canada will be the cooperating implementing agency for Belize and is contributing US \$40,000, plus agency support costs of US \$2,800 from Canada's bilateral allocation<sup>3</sup>.

11. The enabling activities in both countries consist of:

- (a) Review of the legal framework for the ratification and implementation of the initial obligations of the Kigali Amendment including assessments of legislation and policies in place; identifying the requirements to establish the legislative and policy framework for management of HFC phase-down; and coordination among Government institutions and stakeholders on the policies and action plans required for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- (b) Review of the regulatory framework for the import/export and licensing systems for ODS and identify revisions and processes necessary to include HFC and HFC alternatives; review of national mechanisms used for ODS reporting to include HFC reporting;
- (c) Putting in place a coordination mechanism to allow technical consultations to facilitate phase-down activities and the adoption of alternatives, and conducting an assessment of training and capacity building needs; establishing a baseline of HFC consumption and its sectoral distribution, estimating climate benefits of replacing HFCs with alternatives and developing measures and action plan for the phase-down of HFCs; and
- (d) Awareness raising activities.

#### **Secretariat's comments**

12. The Secretariat reviewed the request for enabling activities and concluded that it fulfilled the requirements of decision 79/46, as noted below:

- (a) Endorsement letters from the Governments of Belize and the Republic of Moldova indicating their intent to make best efforts to ratify the Kigali Amendment as early as possible, were submitted by UNDP;
- (b) The project proposals included a description of each of the enabling activities, institutional arrangements, cost breakdown and the schedule for implementation; and
- (c) Project implementation will be 18 months.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/14.

13. The funding requested for Belize and the Republic of Moldova was consistent with decision 79/46(c) and calculated based on the country's HCFC baseline.

#### **Secretariat's recommendation**

14. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for the request for enabling activities for HFC phase-down for Belize and the Republic of Moldova, at the level of funding indicated in section A3 of Table 1.

### **SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION**

#### **B1: Project preparation for an HFC phase-down management plan**

##### **Project description**

15. UNDP submitted requests for the preparation of HFC phase-down management plans for Costa Rica, Cuba, and Uruguay as listed in section B1 of Table 1.

##### **Secretariat's comments**

16. UNDP as lead implementing agency, provided a description of the activities required for the preparation of an overarching strategy for HFC phase-down and the corresponding costs of each activity, using the format for requests for project preparation for stages of HPMPs. The submissions included, estimated imports of HFCs and HFC blends for 2017-2019; analysis of sectoral distribution and consumption of HFCs; stakeholder meetings and consultations; country assessment of training and certification needs; HFC phase-down strategy development; and development of a communication and outreach plan. The amount requested for each country was based on its HCFC baseline consumption and its eligible funding level for enabling activities contained in decision 79/46(c).

17. While noting that the Executive Committee is yet to agree on guidelines for funding the project preparation of HFC phase-down management plans, the Secretariat nevertheless reviewed the submission based on past experience analyzing similar project preparation requests for HPMPs, and taking into account guidance and policies provided by the Executive Committee for such projects.

18. Following this review, the Secretariat noted the following:

- (a) Costa Rica ratified the Kigali Amendment on 23 May 2018, Cuba on 20 June 2019 and Uruguay on 12 September 2018 and each would be eligible for project preparation funding in line with decision 79/46(b)(iii);<sup>4</sup> the countries have also provided endorsement letters indicating their intention to take early action on HFC phase-down; and
- (b) The activities included in the project preparation are similar to those required to prepare HPMPs. Some activities resembled those included under the enabling activities for HFC phase-down for which funding has already been provided to each country, and which have been completed.

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<sup>4</sup> Funding for the preparation of national implementation plans to meet initial reduction obligations for the phase-down of HFCs could be provided, at the earliest, five years prior to those obligations, after a country had ratified the Kigali Amendment and on the basis of guidelines to be approved in the future.

19. UNDP clarified that the project preparation for the overarching strategy for HFC phase-down for these countries would draw on the activities implemented under the enabling activities, as these were the first actions associated with the phase-down of HFCs and had contributed to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Approval of funding for these requests at the 85<sup>th</sup> meeting will allow implementation of HFC phase-down to begin by 2022, and achieve compliance with the Kigali Amendment.

20. The Secretariat informed UNDP that it will be unable to make a recommendation on this request as guidelines on funding these requests will be discussed at the 85<sup>th</sup> meeting.

**Secretariat's recommendation**

21. The Executive Committee may wish to consider, in line with discussions under agenda item 9(a), Overview of issues identified during project review, and agenda item 12(c), Draft guidelines for the preparation of HFC phase-down plans for Article 5 countries (decision 84/54(a)), the requests for project preparation for HFC phase-down management plans for the following countries:

- (a) Costa Rica, in the amount of US \$150,000, plus agency support costs of US \$10,500;
- (b) Cuba, in the amount of US \$150,000, plus agency support costs of US \$10,500; and
- (c) Uruguay, in the amount of US \$150,000, plus agency support costs of US \$10,500.

Annex I

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS<sup>1</sup>**

**Georgia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-97	70,000
	Phase II: Dec-00	46,700
	Phase III: Apr-03	60,667
	Phase IV: Apr-05	60,667
	Phase V: Jul-07	60,667
	Phase VI: Apr-09	60,667
	Phase VII: Apr-11	60,667
	Phase VIII: Apr-13	60,667
	Phase IX: May-15	60,667
	Phase X: Jun-18	85,000
	Total:	626,369
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		5,950
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		90,950
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)		5.3
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		13.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2018) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.89
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	1.89
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2019) (US \$):		2,876,563
Amount disbursed (as at December 2018) (US \$):		2,474,987
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		89.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		87.5

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	1,019,900
(b) Institutional strengthening:	626,369
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,230,294
	Total:
	2,876,563
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

<sup>1</sup> Data as at December 2018 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/18.

Progress report

2. In phase X of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Georgia has strengthened its licensing and quota system by enacting registration (from 2018) and reporting (from 2019) requirements for owners of more than 3 kg of refrigerants from 2018, and by adopting regulations on the certification of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing technicians. It has built the capacity and awareness of customs officers, environmental inspectors and RAC servicing technicians in the areas of HCFC import monitoring and control and handling of ODS. Cooperation with the Georgian Association of Refrigeration, Cryogenic and Air-conditioning Engineers (GARCAE) and other stakeholders has continued. ODS consumption and phase-out levels have been regularly monitored and reported. The awareness of decision-makers, youth, and the general public regarding the protection of the ozone layer and ODS phase-out has been raised. The country has actively participated in regional network, Meeting of the Parties (MOP) and Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) meetings. Georgia has fully achieved 23 performance indicators for this phase, while three have been partially achieved and two have not been achieved.

Plan of action

3. In phase XI, Georgia will continue working to ensure its compliance with the HCFC phase-out targets under the Montreal Protocol. It will continue enforcing ODS control measures and monitoring illegal ODS trade through the training of customs officers and environmental inspectors; prepare for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment; regularly report ODS consumption data and country programme data; coordinate the implementation of activities under stage I of the HPMP; raise stakeholder awareness of the linkages between the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Montreal Protocol, as well as decision-maker awareness of green procurement; continue cooperation with the Waste and Chemicals Management Service, relevant line ministries and various donor programmes in the management of ODS-containing electrical and electronic equipment waste; and continue its participation in regional network, OEWG and MOP meetings.



## Annex II

### **DRAFT VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 85<sup>th</sup> MEETING**

#### **Georgia**

1. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Georgia (phase X) and noted with appreciation that Georgia had reported 2017 and 2018 ODS consumption data under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol to the Ozone Secretariat and country programme data to the Fund Secretariat, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures. The Executive Committee acknowledged that Georgia has demonstrated its commitment to the gradual phase-out of HCFC consumption by meeting the 2015 target of 10 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption and further gradual reduction of import and use of HCFCs. The Executive Committee is therefore hopeful that Georgia will achieve compliance with the control measure to reduce its HCFC consumption by 35 per cent in 2020, based on the implementation of stage I of its HPMP.

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**85<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund  
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

*(25 – 29 May 2020)*

**UNDP  
2020 WORK PROGRAMME**

## 2020 WORK PROGRAMME

### I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present document constitutes UNDP's 2020 Work Programme and is being submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 85<sup>th</sup> Meeting. The list of submissions for all funding requests (including investment projects) that will be submitted by UNDP to the 85<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting in Annex 1 to this document is provided for information. Project documentation such as multi-year agreements (MYA) tranche requests, investment and demonstration project proposals and other individual/investment proposals are not included in this document and are submitted separately as per normal practice. Only the following (non-investment) submissions are part of this document.

### II. FUNDING REQUESTS PART OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

#### Institutional Strengthening Extensions

UNDP is submitting one request for funding the extension of institutional strengthening project to the 85<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting as tabulated below. The document with the terminal report and the request for extension of IS funding is being submitted separately.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XI)	24	85,000	5,950	90,950
<b>Total (1 requests)</b>				<b>85,000</b>	<b>5,950</b>	<b>90,950</b>

#### Preparation funding requests for HPMP stage III

UNDP is submitting the following funding request for the preparation of stage III of HPMPs to the 85<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting. The Annex 2 contains the PRP submission.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Colombia	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	60,000	4,200	64,200
<b>Total (1 requests)</b>				<b>60,000</b>	<b>4,200</b>	<b>64,200</b>

#### Requests for funding for the preparation of HFC phase down plans

UNDP is submitting the requests for the preparation of HFC phase down plans as per the table below.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Costa Rica	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	12	150,000	10,500	160,500
Cuba	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	12	150,000	10,500	160,500
Uruguay	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	12	150,000	10,500	160,500
<b>Total (3 requests)</b>				<b>450,000</b>	<b>31,500</b>	<b>481,500</b>

## Requests for enabling activities to support the phase-down of HFCs for Article 5 countries

UNDP is submitting requests for enabling activities as per the table below. The associated requests are included in Annex 4.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Belize	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	24	55,000	3,850	58,850
Moldova	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	24	50,000	3,500	53,500
<b>Total (2 requests)</b>				<b>105,000</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>112,350</b>

### III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals being submitted to the 85<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme for 2020:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Belize	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	24	55,000	3,850	58,850
Colombia	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	60,000	4,200	64,200
Costa Rica	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	12	150,000	10,500	160,500
Cuba	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	12	150,000	10,500	160,500
Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XI)	24	85,000	5,950	90,950
Moldova	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	24	50,000	3,500	53,500
Uruguay	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	12	150,000	10,500	160,500
<b>Total (7 requests)</b>				<b>700,000</b>	<b>49,000</b>	<b>749,000</b>

**ANNEX 1**

**List of all UNDP submissions for funding to the 85<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting**

No	Country	Type	Description	Funding Request to the 85th ExCom (US\$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	Belize	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	55,000	3,850	58,850
2	Brunei Darussalam	INV	Stage I HPMP - 4th tranche	6,600	594	7,194
3	Chile	INV	Stage II HPMP - 3rd tranche	42,181	2,953	45,134
4	China	INV	Stage II HPMP - 2020 tranche (ICR)	2,095,775	146,704	2,242,479
5	China	INV	Stage II HPMP - 2020 tranche (Solvents)	12,946,782	906,275	13,853,057
6	Colombia	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	60,000	4,200	64,200
7	Costa Rica	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	150,000	10,500	160,500
8	Cuba	INV	Stage I HPMP - 5th tranche	56,000	4,200	60,200
9	Cuba	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	150,000	10,500	160,500
10	Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XI)	85,000	5,950	90,950
11	Georgia	INV	Stage I HPMP - 4th tranche	31,500	2,363	33,863
12	Jamaica	INV	Stage I HPMP - 4th tranche	58,000	4,350	62,350
13	Kyrgyzstan	INV	Stage II HPMP - 3rd tranche	55,000	3,850	58,850
14	Moldova	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	50,000	3,500	53,500
15	Panama	INV	Stage II HPMP - 3rd tranche	72,754	5,093	77,847
16	Peru	INV	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	233,400	16,338	249,738
17	Sri Lanka	INV	Stage I HPMP - 4th tranche	31,100	2,333	33,433
18	Uruguay	INV	Stage I HPMP - 3rd tranche	111,268	7,789	119,057
19	Uruguay	PRP	PRP for HFC phase-down plan	150,000	10,500	160,500
<b>Total (19 requests)</b>				<b>16,440,360</b>	<b>1,151,840</b>	<b>17,592,200</b>

**Notes:**

- a. All amounts in are in US dollars.
- b. Special reports due (delays, balances, status reports, etc.) as well as other projects not part of the WPA will be submitted separately.

ANNEX 2

Preparation funding requests for HPMP stages in:

**1. Colombia (Stage III HPMP Preparation)**

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	COLOMBIA HPMP STAGE III PREPARATION	
<b>Country:</b>	COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNDP	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2022-2025	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNDP	Overarching	60,000

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	UNDP returned balance to ExCom 80 <sup>th</sup> .	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	67.5	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2025
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul> <p>At the 75th Executive Committee (EXCOM) meeting of the Multilateral Fund held in Montreal, Canada, from 16 to 20 November 2015, Colombia's HPMP Stage II was approved, in principle, for the period 2015 to 2021 to reduce HCFC consumption by 65 per cent of the baseline, in the amount of US \$5,629,205, consisting of US \$4,503,481, plus agency support costs of US \$315,244 for UNDP, US \$175,000, plus agency support costs of US \$22,750 for UNEP, and US \$543,000, plus agency support costs of US \$69,730 for the Government of Germany. Colombia is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol provisions and the Agreement with the Executive Committee. Colombia has an enforceable import/export licensing and quota system for HCFCs in place, which is operational, effective and capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out provisions for HCFCs. Balances from the preparatory funding for HPMP stage II were returned by UNDP by the 80th ExCom meeting. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNDP as lead agency and UNEP as cooperating agency to prepare HPMP stage III has been received.</p>			
<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Implementing agency</b>
Manufacturing-Foam PU	Elimination of HCFCs consumption as blowing agents in the production of polyurethane rigid insulation foam panels. 2 of 3 individual projects completed. 3 of 4 groups projects under implementation.		UNDP
Refrigeration servicing sector	<b>Project for training, technical standards and online logbook in the RAC servicing sector:</b> Training in the safe and adequate use of natural refrigerants and other low environmental impact refrigerants:		Other (Bilateral)

	One natural refrigerants training centre was installed; One training of SENA1 trainers' workshops, it included training in the safe use of HCs as refrigerants. 44 trainers participated. Development of technical standards and/or codes of practices: International standard ISO 5149:2014 "Refrigerating systems and heat pumps — Safety and environmental requirements", Part 1 "Definitions, classification and selection criteria" was adapted as Colombian Technical Standard (NTC, by Spanish acronym) NTC 6228:2019 Part 1. Part 2 to 4 are under consideration.	
Refrigeration servicing sector	<b>Project for the certification and provision of tools for technicians in RAC servicing sector:</b> 58 awareness rising meetings carried out in 24 cities for technicians and companies of the refrigeration and air conditioning sector. 3,094 RAC technicians certified in GRP.	UNDP
Refrigeration servicing sector	<b>Project to articulate refrigerant gas recovery, recycling and reclaim within the R&amp;R&amp;R network:</b> 263 recovery equipment and 520 (13.6 lb) cylinders have been distributed among technicians and companies in the RAC service sector	UNDP
Others, specify.	<b>Project for technical assistance for the fire protection sector:</b> 13 workshops for promotion of good practices in the maintenance and recharge of portable extinguishers using HCFC-123 as extinguisher agent and the non- use of HCFC-141b. A guideline with focus on good practices in the maintenance and recharge of portable extinguishers using HCFC-123 was developed.	UNDP
Legal/regulatory framework	<b>Technical assistance for strengthening the regulatory framework for HCFCs phase out:</b> Establishment of measures related to the control and monitoring on HCFCs trade and that equipment/products that could contain them. Conceptual model adjustment for the implementation of the PRTR, applied to ODS, in Colombia and the guide for the completion and reporting of the PRTR, based on the revision of the OECD recommendation.	UNEP
Legal/regulatory framework	<b>Technical assistance for enhance control of trade of HCFC-based substances and equipment:</b> Yearly collection and analysis of information reported by eighteen (18) ODS importers; 260 customs officials trained on 12 workshops.	UNEP
Others, specify.	<b>Project for environmental education, dissemination and awareness-raising for HCFCs phase out:</b> Seven (7) printed bulletins and three (3) digital bulletins (ten (10) in total) issued; One (1) alliance established for the strengthening of environmental education with emphasis on the depletion of the ozone layer; One (1) finalized document of the pedagogical process construction guide focusing on the problem of ozone depletion; One (1) pedagogical kit designed to be used as a teaching tool for understanding the thematic axis of ozone depletion.	UNDP
Others, specify.	<b>Monitoring HPMP implementation:</b> Four (4) annual reports per project; 15 meetings to follow-up the implementation of the projects. Two (2) audits to the implementation of the projects.	UNDP

<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
HCFC-22	Other, specify.		3.38*	
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	877.33	791.37	755.05
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-REF	70.11	11.46	14.24
HCFC-141b	Other, specify.	1.08*	2.62*	
HCFC-141b	Manufacturing-Foam PU	669.51	863.42	254.61
HCFC-141b	Other, specify.	47.07**	56.88**	16.58**
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	33.26	21.83	
HCFC-141b	Other, specify.	2.72***		
HCFC-123	Other, specify.	75.6**	6.36**	28.90**
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	3.26	1.95	3.60
*Aerosol	** Fire fighting	*** Solvents		

**5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)**

<sup>1</sup> SENA: Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (National Apprenticeship Service)



<p>In the case of Colombia, the substances in Annex C, Group I, are currently the focus of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; The consumption of these substances has showed a constant decrease in consumption, due to compliance with the freezing measures, the first reduction (10%) in 2015 and the successful implementation of projects in RAC, foam and fire protection sectors, according to the HPMP commitments for Colombia. At the present, the reduction of consumption of HCFC reached 59.37%.</p> <p>Another factor that causes the strong decrease in the consumption of HCFC-22 is the entry into the market of HFCs, especially HFC-410A in the RAC. The reduction of HFCF-141b consumption in foam sector is due to the reconversion processes in manufacture of rigid foam panels and integral skin polyurethane foam, both nationally as in in other countries that are commercial clients of Colombia, financed both by the MLF and companies' own resources.</p>		
<p><b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b></p>		
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Colombia will only have HCFC consumption in its servicing sector after the Stage 2, and HCFC-22 is the main HCFC consumed. The national survey for Stage 3 will thus focus on further analyzing the consumption and trends in the servicing sector and the main actors involved.	UNDP
New information on ODS regulations	It will review the status of ODS regulations and the need to adapt them.	UNDP
Others, specify.	An analysis of the specific phase-out targets by substance and/or subsector will be conducted, in order to meet upcoming obligations.	UNDP
Others, specify.	Assessment of the HPMP strategy and amend it based on the outcome of Stage 2.	UNDP
<p><b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b></p>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Assessment of current situation and needs of stakeholders (Survey update, Data analysis, Institutional coordination, etc.)	30,000	UNDP
Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage 2, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector (International Consultant).	15,000	UNDP
Stakeholders' meetings (2)	10,000	UNDP
Reporting and monitoring	5,000	UNDP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,000</b>	
<p><b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation HPMP stage III?</b></p>		
<p>The overarching strategy will focus on the HCFC phaseout while promoting ozone-friendly, climate-friendly and energy-efficient technologies to the extent that this is possible without significant additional costs. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations and the relationship with the reduction of HCFC.</p>		
<p><b>9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b></p>		

During the project preparation, gender considerations and actions on gender mainstreaming will be included, monitored and reported:

- To collect data to produce gender-disaggregated indicators.
- To present reports that show the disaggregated figures (e.g. number of women in each activity).
- Introduction of gender considerations when designing components and activities o (presentation of sex-disaggregated data and visuals of women and men where applicable);
- To establish a baseline of women technicians in R&AC sector and compare it with the number of women involved in NOU R&AC activities.
- To introduce gender-sensitive language in your communications.
- To incorporate gender aspects in the recruitment of staff for the PRP (emphasizing that female candidates are welcome and encouraged to apply)
- Consider adding a gender-related element in each job description and TOR, like undertaking gender training, including gender aspects in training sessions.
- Assurance that consultants and project personnel have the required gender competence to reflect on progress and challenges related to gender.

**ANNEX 3**

**Preparation funding requests for HFC phase-down in:**

- 1. Costa Rica**
- 2. Cuba**
- 3. Uruguay**

PROJECT CONCEPT – Costa Rica

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HFC PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<u>Project title:</u>	<u>HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation</u>	
<u>Country:</u>	<u>Costa Rica</u>	
<u>Lead Implementing agency:</u>	<u>UNDP</u>	
<u>Cooperating Agency</u>		
<u>Implementation period:</u>	<u>October 2020 – May 2022</u>	
<u>Funding requested:</u>		
<u>Agency</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Funding requested (US \$)*</u>
<u>UNDP</u>	<u>Overarching</u>	<u>150,000</u>

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government for choice of agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Letter of intent to ratify the KA – Costa Rica ratified the KA.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<p><b>1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down</b></p> <p>Following the outcomes of the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and subsequently Decision 80/50(e), funding was approved for Costa Rica for <i>Enabling Activities to prepare for the HFC phase-down</i> and to assure the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA) which happened on May 23, 2018.</p> <p>Taking into consideration that the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol came into force on the 1st of January 2019, and Costa Rica has updated its reporting mechanism to include HFC, the country will be able to follow up on the standard reporting obligation under the Kigali Amendment. Costa Rica has already created an enabling environment for the phasedown of HFCs.</p>
<p><b>2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: 150,000 USD</b></p> <p>Costa Rica is in the process of completing the implementation of the Enabling activity in the country. The country has ratified the Kigali Amendment and a functioning HFC licensing system is in place. The licensing system was thoroughly evaluated during the implementation of the Enabling activity and it was concluded that it captures well the imports and exports of HFCs in the country.</p> <p>There has been a strong public awareness campaign in Costa Rica around the Kigali Amendment. The main activity was the celebration of an international refrigeration and AC fair in Costa Rica that focused on natural refrigerants. The event was attended by high level government officers and with participation of Ozone Officers from several other Latin American Countries.</p> <p>Costa Rica has made an initial analysis about the use of HFCs in the country, but additional work will be needed.</p>
<p><b>3. Overview of estimated use of ODS alternatives 2017 – 2019 in Mt</b></p> <p>Current use of HFCs in Costa Rica</p> <p>The table below lists the estimated consumption and use for ODS alternatives (HFCs) There is no production of ODS alternatives in Costa Rica and there is no export of HFCs. In accordance with the consumption estimation under Montreal Protocol, table 3 reports the difference</p>

between imports and exports.

Substance	2017	2018	2019
R-134a	190.13	252.476	244.818
R-152a	13.551	14.587	32.764
R-404A	112.078	104.785	73.512
R-407C	0.961	2.316	14.24
R-407F	0	1.356	2.712
R-410A	71.997	65.267	108.666
R-417A	7.006	4.192	0.802
R-507A	52.399	81.922	47.912

**4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)**

Costa Rica has made an analysis of the HFC consumption when the ODS alternative survey was developed and additional work was done during the Enabling Activity. The overall consumption numbers are known and have been verified. However, the sectoral distribution of the use has not been analyzed to the same degree.

The HFC consumption in MT has increased by 17 % from 2017 to 2019. It is estimated that the consumption is divided in three main categories. HFC 134a is used in MAC and Domestic Refrigeration and it is the main use of HFCs in MT in Costa Rica. It represents more than 40 % of HFC consumption in the country. HFC 134a is also used in Chillers.

There is also an important estimated use of HFCs in Commercial Refrigeration (mainly R404A, R407C and R507C). It seems like the consumption of these very high GWP refrigerants has been reduced in recent years as lower GWP alternatives are starting to enter the country.

Finally, the consumption of HFC 410A for AC and Chillers has increased by more than 50 % in the past two years and represents the highest growing sector in the country. It will be important to further analyze the trend in the use of HFC 410A.

Finally, Chillers in Costa Rica could potentially use HFC 134a, HFC 410A and HFC 407C

The MAC sector in Costa Rica played an important role during CFC phase-out but there has been no activities in this sector in the past 10 years as HCFCs are not used in MAC. It will be important to better understand the dynamics of this sector as it is a key sector in the country.

**5. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding**

The main objective of this funding request is to prepare the HFC Phase Down Overarching strategy and to prepare Costa Rica for the implementation of the first stage HFCs phase-down activities, considering already the legislative framework in place in Costa Rica and the requirements for additional policies and national regulations for enforcement.

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Lead Agency
Conducting interviews, organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control	25,000	UNDP

Assessment of country level needs for trainings and certification in use of flammable refrigerants, developing training plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions; including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction	25,000	UNDP
Communication and outreach plan preparation and development of awareness raising activities	30,000	UNDP
Analysis of the sectorial distribution and consumption trends of HFCs (pure and blends).	30,000	UNDP
Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching HFC phase down strategy	40,000	UNDP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000</b>	
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Co IA Agency</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>		
<p><b>6. How will activities related to the stage II of the HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?</b></p> <p>Costa Rica is well on its way to phase-out of use the HCFCs. The stage II HPMP was approved at the 84<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom and the implementation will start shortly. The main use of HCFCs in Costa Rica is HCFC 22 which is used to service equipment in the RAC sector. The Stage II HPMP for Costa Rica will phased-out 97.5 % of HCFCs by 2030. The activities in the stage II HPMP will focus on the sustainable elimination in the use of HCFCs and, to the extend possible, promote the safe use of low GWP alternatives. The stage II HPMP for Costa Rica is being implemented via the National Implementation Modality (NIM) by DIGECA in the Ministry of Environment and Energy (MINAE) in Costa Rica. DIGECA will also be in charge of the preparation of the overarching strategy for the HFC phase down in Costa Rica and subsequent implementation.</p> <p>It is expected that there will be synergies among the HPMP and the HFC phase-down. However, it is important to note that HCFC phase-down can be achieved by applying currently available non-flammable /non-toxic technologies mainly the HFCs. The HFC phase down is a much more complex task as it requires inevitably the full scale introduction of flammable and/or toxic refrigerants in Costa Rica. The safe handling of these substances by ALL technicians in the country is a task of a completely different magnitude compared to what has been seen before. This includes not only the training of technicians, but an associated update / introduction of standards, safety guidelines, regulation, etc. for the safe handling of refrigerants. UNDP sees the main synergy are being achieved by coordinating all the activities by the same governmental entity – DIGECA in this case – for both the HPMPs and the HFC phase down.</p> <p>The funding request has been based on existing HCFC PRP funding guidelines. The government of Costa Rica and UNDP believes that additional resources would be needed to fully conduct the preparation work that is needed for all the tasks listed in this document.</p>		

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HFC PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<u>Project title:</u>	<u>HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation</u>	
<u>Country:</u>	<u>Cuba</u>	
<u>Lead Implementing agency:</u>	<u>UNDP</u>	
<u>Cooperating Agency</u>		
<u>Implementation period:</u>	<u>October 2020 – May 2022</u>	
<u>Funding requested:</u>		
<u>Agency</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Funding requested (US \$)*</u>
<u>UNDP</u>	<u>Overarching</u>	<u>150,000</u>

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government for choice of agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Letter of intent to ratify the KA – Cuba ratified the KA.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**B. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down</b>
<p>Following the outcomes of the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and subsequently Decision 81/31, funding was approved for Cuba for <i>Enabling Activities to prepare for the HFC phase-down</i> and to assure the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA) which happened on June 20, 2019.</p> <p>Taking into consideration that the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol came into force on the 1st of January 2019, and Cuba has updated its reporting mechanism to include HFC, the country will be able to follow up on the standard reporting obligation under the Kigali Amendment. Cuba has already created an enabling environment for the phasedown of HFCs.</p>
<b>2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: 150,000 USD</b>
<p>Cuba is in the process of completing the implementation of the Enabling activity in the country. The country has ratified the Kigali Amendment.</p> <p>The project prepared a roadmap for the implementation of its activities which was discussed with the OTOZ, Cubanergía and AENTA authorities, UNDP regional and local offices and UNDP's international expert for the implementation of the enabling activities projects in the region. In the discussion, preliminary requirements and needs for the development of the National strategy for phasing down HFCs were identified and a detailed budget prepared.</p> <p>There has been a strong public awareness campaign in Cuba around the Kigali Amendment. meetings with stakeholders have been conducted through the country.</p> <p>Cuba has made an initial analysis about the use of HFCs in the country, but additional work will be needed.</p>
<b>3. Overview of estimated use of HFC in Mt</b>

## Current use of HFCs in Cuba

The table below lists the estimated consumption and use for ODS alternatives (HFCs) There is no production of ODS alternatives in Cuba and there is no export of HFCs. In accordance with the consumption estimation under Montreal Protocol, table 3 reports the difference between imports and exports.

Alternative	Estimated use (mt)			
	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>HFC*</b>				
HFC-134a	262.16	338.48	271.48	396.61
HFC-227ea/HFC-365mfc	0	0.113	0	0.4
<b>HFC blends</b>				
R-404A	44.97	49.01	89.02	167
R-407C	4.72	12.23	43.14	42.67
R-410A	12.9	16.85	65.7	39.63

#### 4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

In 2016, Cuba carried out its Market Study of Alternatives to Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), obtaining data on alternatives, such as HFCs, used in service and installation of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, showing an increase in the country's HFC consumption trend. The main HFCs found were HFC-134a (396 MT in 2015) and HFC mixtures like R-404A and R-410A (167 MT and 40 MT respectively).

Although no official information is available, the HFC consumption has increased in the last years. It is estimated that the consumption is divided in three main categories: HFC 134a is used in MAC and Domestic Refrigeration and it is the main use of HFCs in Cuba. HFC 134a is also used in the manufacture and services of Chillers.

There is also an important estimated use of HFCs in Commercial Refrigeration (mainly R404A and R407C). It seems like the consumption of these very high GWP refrigerants has been growing as they are the main alternative provided by the distributors that supply Cuba.

Finally, the consumption of HFC 410A for AC has increased as imports of AC equipment with HCFC-22 has been banned in the country as part of the activities conducted in the implementation of the HPMP Stage I. It will be important to further analyze the trend in the use of HFC 410A.

The MAC sector in Cuba needs to be analyzed as there has been no activities in this sector in the past 10 years as HCFCs are not used in MAC and there is a growing fleet of vehicles. It will be important to better understand the dynamics of this sector.

#### 5. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

The main objective of this funding request is to prepare the HFC Phase Down Overarching strategy and to prepare Cuba for the implementation of the first stage HFCs phase-down activities, considering already the legislative framework in place in Cuba and the requirements for additional policies and national regulations for enforcement.

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Lead Agency
Conducting interviews, organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures	25,000	UNDP



for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control		
Assessment of country level needs for trainings and certification in use of flammable refrigerants, developing training plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions; including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction	25,000	UNDP
Communication and outreach plan preparation and development of awareness raising activities	30,000	UNDP
Detailed analysis of the sectorial distribution and consumption trends of HFCs (pure and blends).	30,000	UNDP
Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching HFC phase down strategy	40,000	UNDP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000</b>	
<b>6. How will activities related to the stage II of the HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?</b>		
<p>Cuba is well on its way to phase-out of use the HCFCs. The stage I HPMP was approved at the 65<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom and its final tranche is being requested at the 85<sup>th</sup> ExCom. The stage II HPMP is under preparation. The Stage II HPMP for Cuba will phased-out 97.5 % of HCFCs by 2030. The activities in the stage II HPMP will focus on the sustainable elimination in the use of HCFCs and, to the extend possible, promote the safe use of low GWP alternatives. The stage II HPMP for Cuba is being implemented via the National Implementation Modality (NIM) by OTOZ in Cubaenergía, part of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA) in Cuba. OTOZ will also be in charge of the preparation of the overarching strategy for the HFC phase down in Cuba and subsequent implementation.</p> <p>It is expected that there will be synergies among the HPMP and the HFC phase-down. However, it is important to note that HCFC phase-down can be achieved by applying currently available non-flammable /non-toxic technologies mainly the HFCs. The HFC phase down is a much more complex task as it requires inevitably the full-scale introduction of flammable and/or toxic refrigerants in Cuba. The safe handling of these substances by ALL technicians in the country is a task of a completely different magnitude compared to what has been seen before. This includes not only the training of technicians, but an associated update / introduction of standards, safety guidelines, regulation, etc. for the safe handling of refrigerants. UNDP sees the main synergy are being achieved by coordinating all the activities by the same governmental entity – OTOZ in this case – for both the HPMPs and the HFC phase down.</p> <p>The funding request has been based on existing HCFC PRP funding guidelines. The government of Cuba and UNDP believe that additional resources would be needed to fully conduct the preparation work that is needed for all the tasks listed in this document.</p>		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Uruguay

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HFC PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<u>Project title:</u>	<u>HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation</u>	
<u>Country:</u>	<u>Uruguay</u>	
<u>Lead Implementing agency:</u>	<u>UNDP</u>	
<u>Cooperating Agency</u>		
<u>Implementation period:</u>	<u>October 2020 – May 2022</u>	
<u>Funding requested:</u>		
<u>Agency</u>	<u>Sector</u>	<u>Funding requested (US \$)*</u>
<u>UNDP</u>	<u>Overarching</u>	<u>150,000</u>

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government for choice of agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Letter of intent to ratify the KA – Uruguay ratified the KA.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

**C. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<p><b>1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down</b></p> <p>Following the outcomes of the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and subsequently Decision 80/50(e), funding was approved for Uruguay for <i>Enabling Activities to prepare for the HFC phase-down</i> and to assure the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA) which happened on September 12, 2018.</p> <p>Taking into consideration that the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol came into force on the 1st of January 2019, and Uruguay has updated its reporting mechanism to include HFC, the country will be able to follow up on the standard reporting obligation under the Kigali Amendment. Uruguay has already created an enabling environment for the phasedown of HFCs.</p>
<p><b>2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down</b> <b>Budget: 150,000 USD</b></p> <p>Uruguay is in the process of completing the implementation of the Enabling activity in the country. The country has ratified the Kigali Amendment and a functioning HFC licensing system is in place. The licensing system was thoroughly evaluated during the implementation of the Enabling activity and it was concluded that it captures well the imports and exports of HFCs in the country.</p> <p>The project prepared a roadmap for the implementation of its activities which was discussed with the Ozone Unit, local authorities, UNDP regional and local offices and UNDP’s international expert for the implementation of the enabling activities projects in the region.</p> <p>Also, in the framework of the enabling activities project, an international expert has reviewed the current import, export and transit framework to propose improvement in the control of HFC.</p> <p>There has been a strong public awareness campaign in Uruguay around the Kigali Amendment through meetings with stakeholders have been conducted around the country.</p>

It is important to note that Uruguay has a new government since beginning of March 2020 and the NOU has been working with the new authorities to increase the awareness on the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the roadmap already prepared.

Although Uruguay has made an initial analysis about the use of HFCs in the country, additional work will be needed to detail the sectorial consumption and trends.

### 3. Overview of estimated use of HFC in Mt

Current use of HFCs in Uruguay

The table below lists the estimated consumption and use for ODS alternatives (HFCs) There is no production of ODS alternatives in Uruguay and there is no export of HFCs. In accordance with the consumption estimation under Montreal Protocol, table 3 reports the difference between imports and exports, figures in metric tonnes.

Substance	2017	2018	2019
<b>Pure</b>			
HFC-134a	80.7	89.9	86.5
HFC-32			0.3
HFC-227ea			0.9
<b>Blends</b>			
R-404A	27.2	35.8	23.3
R-407C	4.1	1.8	5.4
R-410A	27.8	50.5	50.0
R-413A		0.3	
R-422D	1.8	1.5	
R-507	15.8	30.9	28.8
R-513A			0.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	157.4	210.7	195.4

### 4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

Consumption of HFC has been growing in the last years, due to the phase out of HCFC in commercial refrigeration and air conditioning systems. Uruguayan market does not differ from other Article 5 countries without local manufacture that depend on importation of manufactured RAC equipment. The main HFC consumed are HFC-134a and R-410A.

HFC-134a is used in domestic refrigeration units and MAC; R-404A, R-407C and 507 are used in the commercial refrigeration sector, being used by supermarket chains and convenience stores around the country; R-410A is used in domestic and commercial air conditioning unit.

It is important to note that in the last years, the domestic AC sector has been growing, with an increasing number of households acquiring AC units, which has pull up the consumption of R-410A.

Since 2019, small quantities of R-32 and R-513A are being imported for AC units and commercial refrigeration systems.

### 5. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

The main objective of this funding request is to prepare the HFC Phase Down Overarching strategy and to prepare Uruguay for the implementation of the first stage HFCs phase-down activities, considering already the legislative framework in place in Uruguay and the requirements for additional policies and national regulations for enforcement.		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Lead Agency
Conducting interviews, organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control.	25,000	UNDP
Assessment of country level needs for trainings and certification in use of flammable refrigerants, developing training plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions; including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction.	25,000	UNDP
Communication and outreach plan preparation and development of awareness raising activities.	30,000	UNDP
Detailed analysis of the sectorial distribution and consumption trends of HFCs (pure and blends).	30,000	UNDP
Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching HFC phase down strategy	40,000	UNDP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>150,000</b>	
<b>6. How will activities related to the stage II of the HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?</b>		
<p>Uruguay is well on its way to phase-out of use the HCFCs. The stage II HPMP was approved at the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom and its final tranche is being requested at the 85<sup>th</sup> ExCom. The stage III HPMP is under preparation. The Stage II HPMP for Uruguay will phased-out 67.5 % of HCFCs by 2025. The activities in the stage III HPMP will focus on the sustainable elimination in the use of HCFCs and, to the extent possible, promote the safe use of low GWP alternatives. The stage III HPMP for Uruguay is being implemented via the National Implementation Modality (NIM) by Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Housing, Land Development and Environment (MVOTMA) in Uruguay. The Ozone Unit will also oversee the preparation of the overarching strategy for the HFC phase down in Uruguay and subsequent implementation.</p> <p>It is expected that there will be synergies among the HPMP and the HFC phase-down. However, it is important to note that HCFC phase-down can be achieved by applying currently available non-flammable /non-toxic technologies mainly the HFCs. The HFC phase down is a much more complex task as it requires inevitably the full-scale introduction of flammable and/or toxic refrigerants in Uruguay. Additionally, some e other technologies are not even available in the country and the technical knowledge needs to be created from the ground.</p> <p>The safe handling of these substances by ALL technicians, designers and end-users in the country is a task of a completely different magnitude compared to what has been seen before. This includes not only the training of technicians, but an associated update / introduction of standards, safety guidelines, regulation, etc. for the safe handling of refrigerants.</p> <p>UNDP sees the main synergy are being achieved by coordinating all the activities by the same governmental entity – the Ozone Unit in this case – for both the HPMPs and the HFC phase down.</p>		

The funding request has been based on existing HCFC PRP funding guidelines. The government of Uruguay and UNDP believe that additional resources would be needed to fully conduct the preparation work that is needed for all the tasks listed in this document.

## ANNEX 4

### **Requests for enabling activities to support the phase-down of HFCs for following Article 5 countries:**

- 1. Belize**
- 2. Moldova (Republic of)**

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

**COUNTRY: BELIZE**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Implementing Enabling Activities for the ratification of the Kigali  
Amendment

**LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** UNDP

**COOPERATING AGENCY:** Canada

**NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY:** The Planning Institute of Belize

**PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSSINESS PLAN:** Yes (2020-2022)

**ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION:** n/a (HFCs)

<b>PROJECT DURATION</b>	24 months
<b>PROJECT COST</b>	USD 95,000
<b>UNDP</b>	USD 55,000
<b>SUPPORT COST (UNDP) (7 %)</b>	USD 3,850
<b>CANADA (FROM BILATERAL ALLOCATION)</b>	USD 40,000
<b>SUPPORT COSTS (CANADA) (7%)</b>	USD 2,800
<b>TOTAL COST FOR THE MLF:</b>	USD 101,650.00

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**Project Summary**

On behalf of the Government of Belize, UNDP, as the lead implementing agency, is submitting to the 85<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee the Enabling Activities project for Belize at a total cost for the MLF of USD 101,650, consisting of USD 55,000, plus agency support costs of USD 3,850 for UNDP and USD 40,000, plus agency support costs of USD 2,800 from Canada's bilateral allocation. This document describes the proposed arrangements, implementation strategy and budgets for the enabling activities project that will support the Government of Belize to undertake the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Such arrangements would be implemented taking into consideration:

- a) The need to reflect national context and priorities, national policies and country-drivenness and consequently the consultations with the national stakeholders to the ratification process;
- b) To facilitate the seamless early ratification of the Kigali Amendment;
- c) To draw upon the lessons learnt from the ratification process;
- d) To be dynamic and evolving, and to be open for revisions and adaptation as necessary in response to evolving situations during the ratification process.

## **A. Introduction**

1. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol have adopted the Decision XXVIII/2 related to the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs. The Decision requests, in its paragraph 20, the Executive Committee to include the enabling activities to be funded in order to support the Article 5 countries in the process of ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
2. Therefore, at its 79th Meeting, the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (ExCom), under the Decision 79/46, further specified the types of enabling activities to be funded, and the level of funding to be provided from the Multilateral Fund.
3. Moreover, Decision 79/46 provides Article 5 countries with the flexibility to undertake a range of enabling activities to help their national ozone units to fulfil their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

## **B. Country Background**

4. The Government of Belize acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and has ratified all the previous Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. Currently, the country is taking significant steps towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
5. For several years already, Belize has implemented HFC control through its licensing system. Moreover, efforts to strengthen technicians' capacities to work with HFC alternatives (such as hydrocarbons) have been undertaken with the support of the NOU, as well as that of Montreal Protocol implementing agencies.
6. The Government of Belize has successfully phased out CFCs in the RAC sector and has established a licensing and quotas system for HCFC imports and exports. The system is capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol.
7. The Government of Belize is implementing Stage I of its HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) with a total phase-out target of 0.99 ODPt. Belize is currently undergoing the preparation of Stage II.
8. Although the Government of Belize has a well-established Legal and Institutional Framework to implement the Montreal Protocol and amendments ratified so far, the new Kigali Amendment will bring additional challenges with respect to determining the national requirements and needs for the implementation of this Amendment, once it is ratified.

## **C. Objective**

9. The objective of this document is to request funding for the implementation of the enabling activities to allow the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to help the National Ozone Unit to fulfil Belize's initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment, in line with the ExCom Decision 79/46.

## **D. Activities to be Implemented:**

Component no. 1: Policy/Legal Strengthening for ratification: the component will provide technical support to the National Ozone Unit to review the legal framework and to liaise with the national institutions involved in the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment in order to speed up the process and assure that the correct information and legal support



is delivered to the decision makers. Moreover, the licensing and quota systems applied to ODS and pure and mixed HFCs will be reviewed and adjustments will be proposed.

Component no. 2: National strategy for phasing down HFCs: This component will support the preparation of a national strategy for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the phase-down of HFCs. The development of the strategy will include the collection, analysis and synthesizing of data and information on HFC consumption and sector profiles (taking into consideration information already available through performed surveys on ODS & HFCs alternatives), the development of an estimated HFC baseline, and projections of HFC consumption growth across the relevant sectors. The strategy will provide the information needed for the future development of the policy, institutional and management framework for controlling HFCs and complying with the Kigali Amendment, outline the approach to be taken to address HFCs in the relevant sectors, identify alternative technologies when possible, outline potential linkages with the HCFC phase-out, and identify potential priority areas for phasing down HFCs.

Component no. 3: Enhancing technical capabilities for the successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. This component seeks to identify existing barriers to the adoption of alternative technologies to HFCs (such as local availability, standards, security codes, etc.), promote technical activities to eliminate these barriers and generate the necessary conditions for the promotion of alternative substances that are friendly to the environment to increase the technical knowledge of the NOU, the control entities and the consumer sectors of HFCs for the gradual adoption of alternative substances (in the sectors of refrigeration, firefighting, MDI, among others). The component will also include an assessment of the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector to determine the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support required for technicians and end users to safely use the range of alternative refrigerants to high-GWP HFCs available in the country and expected to become available in the future.

Component no. 4: Awareness-raising on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment. Information awareness activities will be supported, targeting groups and stakeholders involved in the ratification and future implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment. In addition, mechanisms of the NOU and other governmental institutions and stakeholders (private and public sectors) will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, and propose interventions to raise awareness and better integrate these stakeholders, undertake sound consultation processes and strengthen the ratification process.

## **E. Outputs**

### **Component no. 1: Policy/Legal Strengthening for ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment**

#### Outputs:

- Roadmap prepared on the legal and policy framework that contains the needs and actions required to allow the proper ratification and/or implementation of the Kigali Amendment; and
- Development of an updated licensing & quota system for HFC control;

Target Group: High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, customs

Description of activities:

- a. Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process.
- b. Undertake an analysis of existing ozone and climate policy/legislation to support ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
- c. Legislative Roadmap for the Ratification of the Kigali Amendment
- d. Assist Customs in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances.
- e. Design an updated import/export licensing system that meets all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFC phase-down schedule.

**Component No. 2: National strategy for phasing down HFCs**

Outputs:

- Preliminary national strategy for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the phase-down of HFCs developed; and
- Updated HFC consumption report including growth trends and energy consumption per sector

Target Group: National Ozone Unit, Customs, importers & users of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the general public

Description of activities:

- f. Production of fact sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speedy ratification.
- g. ODS alternative survey updated with the participation of all relevant stakeholders at national level
- h. Drafting of a national strategy and an action plan on a staged approach to introducing low GWP and EE into the RAC sector, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.

**Component No. 3: Enhancing technical capabilities for the successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment.**

Outputs:

- Coordination Mechanism put in place to allow technical consultations to facilitate the HFC phasedown, including by identifying and addressing barriers to the adoption of alternatives to HFCs
- Assessment of the needs of the servicing sector

Target Group: National Ozone Unit, relevant governmental institutions such as Bureau of Standards, companies/end users, importers and servicing technicians in the sectors

Description of activities:

- i. Research on alternatives' use and estimated growth patterns in consumption of ODS alternatives by substance/sector
- j. Review the historical use data of the substances and forecast growth for various applications by substance/sector

- k. Assess the feasibility of various low-GWP alternatives and ways to promote their gradual adoption
- l. Assess the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector to determine the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support required for technicians and end users to safely use the range of alternative refrigerants to high-GWP HFCs
- m. Explore the possibility of controls on HFC-based products and equipment and supporting policy interventions such as setting MEPS for equipment and developing and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling and operating with natural/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards.

**Component no. 4: Awareness-raising on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment**

Output: Comprehensive Awareness Campaign on the Kigali Amendment.

Target Group: National Ozone Unit, Customs, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and general public

Description of activities:

- Awareness-raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down, energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options.
- Analysis and dissemination of the impacts of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali Amendment;
- Undertake a Research study is to explore changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the servicing sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants.

**F. Institutional Arrangements**

- (a) National Ozone Unit: The NOU resides within the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Agriculture in Belize. The NOU will act as Implementation Partner of the project, being the main beneficiary of the projects activities. Its roles are: (i) undertake the implementation of the projects activities in the field, with assistance from Implementing Agencies; (ii) collect and organize information generated by the project; (iii) facilitate all legal and policy procedures required for the successful implementation; (iv) coordinate activities with the stakeholders; and (v) carry out necessary awareness for the Project's implementation.
- (b) United Nations Development Programme: UNDP is the Lead Agency in the implementation of the project being responsible for: (i) Deliver technical and administrative support to the NOU; (ii) Facilitate disbursement of funds and verify the implementation performance; (iii) Undertake the oversight and monitor the implementation; (iv) Prepare guidelines and templates required for the implementation of the activities; (v) Guide the Government in procurement processes, recruit experts and service providers required to assure the good implementation of the Project; (vi) Participate in the Project Steering Committee and coordinate all work on behalf of other IAs; (vii) Assure that the funding guidelines are effectively implemented; (viii) Deliver training to the implementation team (when required); and (ix) Recollect project information, organize findings and report back to the donors.
- (c) Canada: Canada, represented by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC),

will be the Cooperating Agency responsible for the implementation of this project. In particular, Canada will be responsible for funding (from its Multilateral Fund bilateral allocation) and implementing Component no.1: Policy/Legal Strengthening for ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment and Component No. 3: Enhancing technical capabilities for the successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Canada will provide an additional contribution to complement these activities by undertaking targeted activities in the refrigeration servicing sector to be identified upon a further assessment of the needs for this sector (this contribution is not included in the funding requested from the MLF from Canada's bilateral allocation). At the operation level, the components under Canada's responsibility will be implemented by UNDP, with Canada providing advice, support and guidance as required.

- (d) Other Stakeholders include: The Customs & Excise Department, and the Association of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Technicians and Technical and Vocational Schools (ITVETS). These stakeholders will interact with the NOU in the collection of information, review of existing legal and institutional framework, assessment of training needs and gaps, raise awareness, among other activities needed for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

## G. Budget Description

10. Following the Paragraph 152(c) of the Decision 79/46, based on the HCFCs baseline level of 2.80 ODP t., the Government of Belize requests to the 85<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee the amount of USD 95,000 for the implementation of the above-mentioned enabling activities, per the budget tables below:

<b>Component no. 1: Policy/Legal Strengthening for ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment (Canada)</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Budget description</b>	<b>Budget (US \$)</b>
1	International Expert	6,000.00
2	National Consultants	7,000.00
3	Legal Advisor	4,000.00
4	Consultation meetings	2,500.00
5	Sundry	500.00
<b>Subtotal Component</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>
<b>Component no. 2: National strategy for phasing down HFCs (UNDP)</b>		
<b>No.</b>	<b>Budget description</b>	<b>Budget (US \$)</b>
1	International Expert	7,000.00
2	National Consultants	10,000.00
3	Information collection, consolidation and analysis	5,500.00
4	Consultation meetings	7,000.00
5	Missions	5,000.00

6	Sundry	500.00
<b>Subtotal Component</b>		<b>35,000.00</b>

**Component no. 3: Enhancing technical capabilities for the successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment (Canada)**

No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)
1	International Expert	6,000.00
2	National Consultants	8,000.00
3	Consultation meetings	4,000.00
4	Missions	1,500.00
5	Sundry	500.00
<b>Subtotal Component</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>

**Component no. 4: Awareness-raising on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment (UNDP)**

No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)
1	National Consultants	3,000.00
2	Information collection, consolidation and analysis	4,000.00
3	Printed material (awareness, technical)	5,000.00
4	Consultation meetings	5,000.00
5	Missions	2,500.00
6	Sundry	500.00
<b>Subtotal Component</b>		<b>20,000.00</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,000.00</b>

<b>Distribution by budget item</b>		
1	International Expert	19,000.00
2	National Consultants	28,000.00
3	Legal Advisor	4,000.00
4	Information collection, consolidation and analysis	9,500.00
5	Consultation meetings	18,500.00
6	Missions	9,000.00
7	Printed material (awareness, technical)	5,000.00
8	Sundry	2,000.00
<b>Total</b>		<b>95,000.00</b>

## **H. Gender considerations**

In line with the new Operational Policy on Gender Mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects and UNDP's Gender Mainstreaming Policy, and in order to ensure equal benefit from our interventions, this project proposes the following actions in the implementation of the Enabling Activity:

- Produced material reflects the consideration of the differential roles of women and men in the RAC sector and with respect to access to and use of HFC alternatives
- Produced campaign/promotion materials and events reach women and men equally
- Technical assistance / training involves a gender component
- All recruitment procedures under the project consider a gender competence requirement.

Moreover, legislation assessments should indicate whether impacts can be differentiated between men and women in order to shed light around the adequate path that should be followed to assure gender-responsive legislative proposals.

These activities not only seek to provide concrete efforts to tackle the most pressing gender inequalities but also increase women's roles in decision-making and promote gender-responsive approaches.

## I. Implementation timeframe

Activities		Months																							
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
<b><i>Project Start-up</i></b>																									
1	ExCom Project Approval	█																							
2	Receipt of Funds		█																						
3	Project Document Signature		█																						
4	Consultants Recruitment		█	█	█																				
<b><i>Project Implementation</i></b>																									
5	Data Collection				█	█	█	█																	
6	Consultation Meetings				█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█											
7	Support to the Ratification Process					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
8	Legal and Policy Framework review					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
9	Licensing and Report assessment					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
10	Awareness Programme					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

## J. Implementation Plan

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
ExCom Project Approval	Agency / NOU	Agency / NOU	May-20	May-20	0	Project approved	Approved document
Receipt of Funds	Agency / NOU	Agency / NOU	Jul-20	Jul-20	0	Funds received	Funds received
Project Document Signature	Agency / NOU	Agency / NOU	Jul-20	Jul-20	0	PRODOC signed	PRODOC signed
Consultants Recruitment	Agency / NOU	Agency / NOU	Aug-20	Sep-20	0	TOR Developed / TOR published / Evaluation performed / Consultants recruited.	Consultants Recruited
<b>Project Implementation</b>							
<b>Component no. 1: Policy/Legal Strengthening for ratification</b>							
Stakeholder consultations to facilitate the ratification process.	Agency / NOU	High-level decision makers, relevant governmental institutions, customs	Sep-20	Dec-21	20,000.00	2 Consultation meetings	Ratification process roadmap
Undertake an analysis of existing ozone and climate policy/legislation to support ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.	Agency / NOU		Sep-20	Dec-21		Draft Paper.	Policy paper finalized
Legislative Roadmap for the Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Agency / NOU		Sep-20	Dec-21		Ratification instrument drafted by the relevant Government agency.	Ratification instrument finalized
Assist Customs in developing country-specific national HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to ensure proper monitoring and recording of imports/exports of individual HFCs/alternatives substances.	Agency / NOU		May-21	Sep-21		Roadmap for Codes development	Comprehensive country-specific HS Codes for HFCs and HFC alternatives, in order to improve data for improved capture and data reporting.
Design an updated import/export licensing system that meets all requirements of the Article 4B as well as to facilitate the country compliance with the HFC phase-down schedule.	Agency / NOU		Sep-20	Sep-21		Draft needs assessment for licensing system	Recommendations for policy interventions to support the Article 4B licensing and reporting system.



<b>Component no. 2: National strategy for phasing down HFCs</b>							
Production of fact sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speedy ratification.	Agency / NOU	NOU, Customs, importers & users of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and the general public	Apr-20	Apr-20	35,000.00	Draft factsheets produced	Factsheets produced
ODS alternative survey updated with the participation of all relevant stakeholders at national level	Agency / NOU		Oct-20	Jun-21		Survey draft	Survey finalized
Drafting of a national strategy and an action plan on a staged approach to introducing low GWP and EE into the RAC sector, in consultation with the relevant stakeholders.	Agency / NOU		Oct-20	Jun-21		Draft National Strategy	Finalized and approved National Strategy including Report on Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the servicing sector regarding Low GWP, natural refrigerants and energy efficiency.
<b>Component no. 3: Enhancing technical capabilities for the successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment</b>							
Research on alternatives' use and estimated growth patterns in consumption of ODS alternatives by substance/sector	Agency / NOU	NOU, relevant governmental institutions such as Bureau of Standards, companies, importers and servicing technicians in the sectors that use HFCs	Aug-20	Apr-20	20,000.00	Establishment of coordination mechanism	Consumption analysis
Review the historical use data of the substances and forecast growth for various applications by substance/sector	Agency / NOU		Jan-21	Jun-21		Roadmap on consumption analysis	Data consumption and forecast finalized
Assess the feasibility of various low-GWP alternatives and ways to promote their gradual adoption	Agency / NOU		Aug-20	Apr-20		Draft paper prepared by technical consultant	Roadmap document
Assess the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector to determine the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support required for technicians and end users to safely use the range of alternative refrigerants to high-GWP HFCs	Agency / NOU		Aug-20	Apr-20		Draft paper prepared by technical consultant	Roadmap document

Explore the possibility of controls on HFC-based products and equipment and supporting policy interventions such as setting MEPS for equipment and developing and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling and operating with natural/toxic refrigerants in line with international standards.	Agency / NOU		Jan-21	Jun-21		Needs assessment	Analysis report prepared including cost analysis of different mechanisms evaluated for HFC control
<b>Component no. 4: Awareness-raising on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment</b>							
Awareness raising of relevant stakeholders on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency and climate friendly refrigerant options.	Agency / NOU	NOU, Customs, importers of HFCs/alternative substances/RAC equipment, and public	Sep-20	Apr-22	20,000.00	Draft campaign approved	Radio spots, newspaper ads, and messages promote the low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies.
Analysis and dissemination of the impacts of an early, late and no ratification of the Kigali Amendment;	Agency / NOU		Sep-20	Apr-22		Roadmap established	Analysis report prepared and distributed to relevant agencies.
Undertake a Research study is to explore changes in Knowledge, Attitude and Practices of the servicing sector regarding Low GWP and natural refrigerants.	Agency / NOU		Sep-20	Apr-22		Report outline approved	Report including review of barriers for using of ODS alternatives were identified.

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

**COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA**

**PROJECT TITLE:** Implementing Enabling Activities for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment

**LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY:** UNDP

**COOPERATING AGENCY:** n/a

**NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY:** Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment

**PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSSINESS PLAN:** No – Transmittal Letter from the Government is enclosed

**ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION:** n/a (HFCs)

<b>PROJECT DURATION:</b>	18 months
<b>PROJECT COST:</b>	USD 50,000.00
<b>SUPPORT COST (7%):</b>	USD 3,500.00
<b>TOTAL COST FOR THE MLF:</b>	<b>USD 53,500.00</b>

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***Project Summary***

This document describes the proposed arrangements, implementation strategy and budgets for the enabling activities project that will support the Government of Moldova to undertake the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Such arrangements would be implemented taking into consideration:

- d) The need to reflect national context and priorities, national policies and country-drivenness and consequently the consultations with the national stakeholders to the ratification process;
- e) To facilitate the seamless early ratification of the Kigali Amendment;
- f) To draw upon the lessons learnt from the ratification process;
- d) To be dynamic and evolving, and to be open for revisions and adaptation as necessary in response to evolving situations during the ratification process.

## **A. Introduction**

1. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol had adopted the Decision XXVIII/2 related to the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs, and had requested, in its paragraph 20, the Executive Committee to include the enabling activities to be funded in order to support the Article 5 countries in the process of ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
2. Therefore, in its 79th Meeting, the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (ExCom), under the Decision 79/46, decided to provide funding for the implementation of the enabling activities required to support these Parties in ratification process for the early implementation of the Kigali, based on the country's HCFC baseline consumption.
3. Moreover, the Countries would be allowed the flexibility to undertake a range of enabling activities to help their national ozone units to fulfil their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

## **B. Country Background**

4. Strategically located at the crossroads between Central, Southeast and Eastern Europe the Republic of Moldova occupies a territory of 33,843 sq. km, 350 km from North to South and 150 km from East to West. It borders Romania in the West and Ukraine in the East and South. It has rich agricultural land and a temperate climate, and agriculture and agro-processing represent about 60 percent of GDP. Over half of its ethnically diverse population lives in the rural areas. Moldova is almost wholly dependent on the import of energy and raw materials for its manufacturing industries.
5. Moldova has actively taken part in international efforts to protect the environment. It signed the UN Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in 1992 and later, in 2002, participated in the Johannesburg World Summit on Sustainable Development and signed the document adopted in the meeting.
6. Currently, the Republic of Moldova is part to the majority of the conventions on environment protection and it promotes a consequent policy in the framework of multilateral international cooperation, including the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, and the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete the ozone layer (with all amendments).
7. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are classified as controlled substances under Annex-C Group-I of the Montreal Protocol and are subject to the adjusted control schedule for Article-5 countries; to freeze the consumption at baseline levels from 2013 and reduction of 10% from baseline levels from 2015.
8. In Moldova, HCFCs are used in the servicing sector as it generally imports RAC equipment from other countries with some assembly of the equipment present. Major consumption of HCFC-22 takes place in household and larger air-conditioning equipment, commercial (supermarkets) and mobile (transport) applications.

**Table 1 - Dates of ratification by Moldova of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments were:**

<b>AGREEMENT</b>	<b>RATIFICATION</b>	<b>ENTRY INTO FORCE</b>
------------------	---------------------	-------------------------

Vienna Convention	March 30, 1993	June 28, 1993
Montreal Protocol	March 30, 1993	June 28, 1993
London Amendment	March 31, 1993	June 29, 1993
Copenhagen Amendment	July 31, 2000	July 31, 2000
Montreal Amendment	July 31, 2000	July 31, 2000
Beijing Amendment	November 21, 2008	November 21, 2008

9. All chlorofluorocarbons (CFC) consumption was phased out in Moldova in the past and stopped in January 2010. CFC and Terminal Phase-out Management Plans were successfully implemented.
10. HCFCs are currently in the focus of the phase-out with the national HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (Stage II) and are subject to gradual restrictions in importation and subsequent consumption. For developing countries such as Moldova the scheduled phase-out date for HCFCs is January 2035.
11. Recognizing the environmental benefits of reducing HCFC production and consumption earlier than the previous control schedule, the 20th Meeting of the Parties (MOP) to the Montreal Protocol, held in September 2007, through its Decision XIX/6 accelerated the phase-out schedule for HCFCs by 10 years. For Article 5 countries, the first control was the freeze on production and consumption of HCFCs from 01 January 2013, at the Baseline Level (average of 2009 and 2010 consumption levels). The second control step was the reduction of 10% from the Baseline Levels on January 1, 2015. Subsequent control steps are 35% reduction by 2020, 67.5% by 2025, 97.5% by 2030 and complete phase out from January 1<sup>st</sup> 2040. The decision confirmed stable and sufficient funding for Article-5 countries to meet these new obligations.
12. In relation to the overall strategy for achieving the accelerated HCFC phase-out targets, Moldova prepared its HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP Stage - I) during the period 2009-2011 with UNDP as a lead agency. This Project defined an overall strategy and an action plan that would address the initial targets for compliance with HCFC phase-out i.e., 2013 and 2015 targets. HPMP Stage-I had a series of interventions including the project level support to the legislative revisions on better HCFC controls, capacity building for Customs on importation procedures and identification of HCFCs at the border, improving operations of the national refrigeration association and introduction of technician's certification schemes, re-tooling of the servicing sector to ensure quality HCFC management, and associated information outreach measures. As result of this, Moldova stayed in compliance with 2013 (freeze) and 2015 (10% reduction) commitments under the Montreal Protocol.
13. The following step in the HPMP implementation was HPMP Stage-II which was designed jointly with UNDP and UNEP for compliance with 2020 HCFC consumption objectives. This HPMP-II is under implementation now, and its first tranche is progressing with further legislative improvements, training of Customs officers, procurement of complementary tools for the servicing sector, and organization of demonstration projects in the sector of small commercial RAC equipment which would avoid the use of high GWP gases and focus on alternative natural refrigerant technologies (carbon dioxide etc).
14. The Government of Moldova also implemented an ODS alternative survey programme supported by the MLF, approved at the 75<sup>th</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee. The main conclusions were that the country did not produce or export ODS alternatives, and that the annual demand in these substances in 2012-2015 time-series was in the range of 1,667.5 thousand tonnes to 2,011.9 thousand tons.
15. The study showed that the foam sector accounted for the largest share of use (45.6%) in the 2015 year. The second highest demand is observed in the fire suppression sector (19.1%), MAC sector accounts for 11.6%, industrial refrigeration sector for 10.6%, transport refrigeration for 10.0%, commercial refrigeration sector for 1.9%, stationary air conditioning for 1.1% and aerosols for 0.01% of the total estimated use. The actual distribution of the use was as follows, covering the HFC group and their alternatives:

- a. The foam sector consumption is driven mostly by the R-744 (41.7% from sectoral total), HFC-152A (21.0%), HFC-134A (19.4%) and Pentane (C,I,N) (13.5%).
  - b. The fire suppression sector estimated use is driven exclusively by the R-744, while the mobile air conditioning and transport refrigeration sectors exclusively by HFC-134A, respectively by HFC-404A.
  - c. The highest demand from the industrial refrigeration sector is associated with the use of R-717 (46.9% from the sectoral total), R-22 (39.3%), HFC-404A (6.9%), R-134A (3.7%), HFC-507A (2.7%), and HFC-407C (0.6%).
  - d. The demand from commercial refrigeration sector is driven mostly by R-600A (44.7% from the sectoral total), HFC-404A (29.5%), HFC-134A (11.3%), HFC-407C (6.5%), R-22 (4.7%), HFC-507A (2.0%) and HFC-507C (1.2%).
  - e. The highest demand from stationary air conditioning sector is associated with the use of HFC-410A (44.7% from sectoral total), R-22 (33.3%) and HFC-407C (22.0%).
16. A number of conclusions were presented in the report and related to the lack of legislation requiring more accurate reporting on the importation and use of ODS alternatives, aggregated record-keeping at Customs which made it difficult to recognize such substances in the summary importation documentation, and low response rate from importers, distributors and users. Future capacity building and investments in the area of the HFC phase-down will improve preparedness of the country in implementing the provisions of the Kigali amendment. Although the Government of Moldova has a well-established legal and institutional framework to implement the Montreal Protocol commitments ratified so far, the new Kigali Amendment will bring additional challenges to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of this Amendment and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards its implementation.

### **C. Objective**

17. The objective of this document is to request funding for the implementation of the enabling activities to allow the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to help the Government of Moldova to fulfil its initial obligations to phase-down HFCs in line with the Kigali Amendment and the ExCom Decision 79/46.

### **D. Activities to be Implemented:**

- a. Facilitate and support the ratification of the Kigali Amendment: the project will provide technical support and capacity building to the Government of Moldova (Ministry of Agriculture, Regional Development and Environment) to review the legal framework and to liaise with the national institutions involved in the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment. Ultimately, this should speed up the process and assure that the correct information and legal support is delivered to decision makers;
- b. Overall national policy framework for addressing HFCs phase-down plan: this policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation related to the processes of identification, management and control of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, as well as to identify gaps in this framework that may prevent the future implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- c. Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment: existing mechanisms of the NOU and other governmental institutions and stakeholders (private and public sectors) will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Improved interventions will be proposed to better integrate these stakeholders, undertake sound consultation processes and strengthen the ratification process;

- d. Provide technical assistance for safe adoption of alternatives: assess, from technical and economic points of view, the current available HFCs alternative technologies and the capacity needs in the local market to adapt and optimize low-GWP or zero-GWP alternatives to HFCs;
- e. Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFCs: assess the current Licensing and Quota Systems applied to ODS to determine the actions that will be required to expand the control over the HFCs. Development of roadmaps to include new customs codes and tariff numbers for HFCs and their alternatives, in coordination with the Customs Authority, and develop for new methodologies for collecting, analyzing, verifying, and reporting consumption and production of HFCs at different levels of importers, distributors, service centers/servicing technicians and users;
- f. Conduct a study with the aim to: establish a baseline of existing HFCs banks in the RAC sector including relevant legislations, estimate GWP benefits of replacing HFCs with alternatives and develop measures and action plan for the future phasing down of HFCs in Moldova;
- g. Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment: information awareness activities will be supported targeting groups and stakeholders involved in the ratification and future implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment;

## E. Outputs

- i. Roadmap prepared on the Legal and Policy framework that contains the needs and actions required to allow the proper ratification and/or implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- ii. Coordination Mechanism/Committee established to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- iii. Harmonized Customs Codes assessed in line with the new series of pure and blended HFCs for future action (dependent on the review to be undertaken by the World Customs Organization);
- iv. New data reporting system (for Article 7 and Country Programme) on HFCs established;
- v. Montreal Protocol's Controlled Substances Licensing System for Moldova expanded to allow control of HFCs;
- vi. Comprehensive Awareness Campaign on the Kigali Amendment ratification process delivered.

## F. Budget Description

1. Following the Paragraph 152(c) of the Decision 79/46, based on the HCFCs baseline level of 1 ODP tons, the Government of Moldova requests the amount of USD 50,000.00 for the implementation of the above mentioned enabling activities, per the detailed budget below:

No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)
1.	National Consultants for data collection	30,000.00
2.	Legal Advisor	10,000.00
3.	Consultation meetings	5,000.00
4.	Awareness	5,000.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50,000.00</b>

## G. Implementation Timeframe

Activities		Months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<b><i>Project Start-up</i></b>																			
1	ExCom Project Approval	■																	
2	Receipt of Funds		■																
3	Project Document Signature		■																
4	Consultants Recruitment		■	■	■	■													
<b><i>Project Implementation</i></b>																			
5	Data Collection and Analysis of data				■	■	■	■	■										
6	Consultation Meetings				■	■	■	■	■	■									
7	Support to the Ratification Process					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
8	Legal and Policy Fram. review					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	Licensing and Report assessment					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
10	Awareness Programme					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■