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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-cinquième réunion
Montréal, 25-29 mai 2020
Reportée: 19-22 juillet 2020*

PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUD POUR 2020

* A cause du coronavirus (COVID-19)

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUD demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver la somme de 700 000 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 49 000 \$US, pour son programme de travail 2020 tel que présenté au tableau 1. La demande est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Programme de travail du PNUD pour 2020

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE			
A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions			
Géorgie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	85 000	85 000
Sous-total pour A1		85 000	85 000
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		5 950	5 950
Total pour A1		90 950	90 950
A2 : Préparation de projets relatifs aux plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH)			
Colombie	Élaboration d'un PGEH (étape III)	60 000	60 000
Sous-total pour A2		60 000	60 000
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		4 200	4 200
Total pour A2		64 200	64 200
A3 : Assistance technique pour les activités de facilitation			
Belize*	Activités de facilitation pour la réduction des HFC	55 000	55 000
République de Moldavie	Activités de facilitation pour la réduction des HFC	50 000	50 000
Sous-total pour A3		105 000	105 000
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		7 350	7 350
Total pour A3		112 350	112 350
SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL			
B1 : Préparation de projets relatifs aux plans de gestion de la réduction des HFC			
Costa Rica	Élaboration du plan de gestion de la réduction des HFC	150 000	**
Cuba	Élaboration du plan de gestion de la réduction des HFC	150 000	**
Uruguay	Élaboration du plan de gestion de la réduction des HFC	150 000	**
Sous-total pour B1		450 000	**
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		31 500	**
Total pour B1		481 500	**
Total (A1, A2, A3, B1)		749 000	267 500

* Canada en tant qu'agence de coopération pour la mise en œuvre

** Pour examen individuel

SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE

A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

Description du projet

2. Le PNUD a soumis une demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le pays indiqué à la section A1 du tableau 1. Le descriptif de ce projet figure à l'annexe I du présent document.

Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions présentée par le PNUD au nom du Gouvernement bénéficiaire, conformément aux lignes directrices et

décisions relatives à l'admissibilité et aux montants de financement. La demande a été examinée en tenant compte du plan de travail initial du projet de renforcement des institutions de la phase précédente, des données issues du programme de pays communiquées au titre de l'article 7, du dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre du PGEH, du rapport périodique de l'agence et des décisions pertinentes de la Réunion des Parties. Le pays a présenté les données relatives à son programme de pays pour 2019 et se conforme aux mesures de réglementation fixées par le Protocole de Montréal, et sa consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse pas le maximum autorisé prévu dans l'accord relatif au PGEH conclu avec le Comité exécutif. La demande présentée comportait en outre des indicateurs de résultats relatifs aux activités prévues pour la prochaine phase du projet de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 74/51(e).

Recommandation du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat recommande une approbation générale de la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions de la Géorgie au niveau de financement indiqué dans la section A1 du tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter communiquer au Gouvernement susmentionné des observations figurant à l'annexe II du présent document.

A2 : Préparation de projets relatifs aux PGEH

Description du projet

5. Le PNUD a soumis une demande concernant l'élaboration de la phase III du PGEH pour un pays visé par l'article 5, comme indiqué dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

6. Le PNUD a présenté un descriptif des activités pour appuyer la demande de préparation du projet. La présentation incluait : un argumentaire relatif au financement de la préparation du projet demandé ; un rapport périodique sur la mise en œuvre des phases I et II du PGEH ; ainsi que la liste des activités possibles et les budgets correspondants.

Observations du Secrétariat

7. En examinant la demande, le Secrétariat a tenu compte des lignes directrices relatives au financement de l'élaboration des PGEH pour les pays visés à l'article 5, figurant dans la décision 71/42 ; des phases I et II du PGEH telles qu'approuvées, de l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des tranches au moment de l'élaboration du présent document ; et de la décision 82/45(c)(i)¹. Le Secrétariat a noté que le financement demandé était conforme à la décision 71/42, et que le PNUD avait confirmé que la tranche restante serait soumise conformément à l'accord avec le Comité exécutif.

8. Le PNUD a confirmé que la phase III du PGEH de la Colombie permettrait d'éliminer 67,5 % de la valeur de référence des HCFC d'ici le 1er janvier 2025.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

9. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale de l'élaboration de la phase III du PGEH pour la Colombie au niveau de financement indiqué dans la section A2 du tableau 1.

¹ Inclusion de la phase III des PGEH dans le plan d'activités consolidé 2020-2021 uniquement pour les pays dont la phase II du PGEH a été approuvée en vue d'atteindre un objectif chiffré de réduction d'ici 2020.

A3 : Assistance technique pour les activités de facilitation de la réduction des HFC

Contexte

10. Conformément à la décision 79/46², le PNUD, en sa qualité d'organisme chef de file de la mise en œuvre, a soumis des demandes de financement pour des activités de facilitation de l'élimination des HFC au Belize et en République de Moldova, comme indiqué dans la section A3 du tableau 1. Le Canada sera l'entité de coopération pour la mise en œuvre au Belize et contribuera à hauteur de 40 000 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 2 800 \$US au titre de l'allocation bilatérale du Canada³.

11. Les activités de facilitation dans les deux pays comprennent :

- (a) Un examen du cadre juridique en vue de la ratification et de la mise en œuvre des obligations initiales de l'Amendement de Kigali, y compris l'évaluation de la législation et des mesures en place ; le recensement des exigences relatives à l'établissement du cadre législatif et politique pour la gestion de la réduction des HFC ; et la coordination entre les institutions gouvernementales et les parties prenantes quant aux mesures et aux plans d'action nécessaires à la ratification et à la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali ;
- (b) Un examen du cadre réglementaire des systèmes relatifs aux importations/exportations et à l'octroi de licences pour les SAO et le recensement des modifications et des processus devant permettre d'y inclure les HFC et les substituts aux HFC ; un examen des mécanismes nationaux de notification des SAO en vue d'y inclure les HFC ;
- (c) La mise en place d'un mécanisme de coordination pour assurer des consultations techniques et faciliter les activités de réduction et l'adoption de solutions de remplacement, et une évaluation des besoins en matière de formation et de renforcement des capacités ; la détermination d'une valeur de référence pour la consommation de HFC et sa répartition sectorielle, une évaluation des bénéfices climatiques du remplacement des HFC par des substituts et l'élaboration de mesures et d'un plan d'action pour la réduction des HFC.
- (d) Activités de sensibilisation.

Observations du Secrétariat

12. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande relative aux activités de facilitation et a jugé qu'elle était conforme à la décision 79/46, comme indiqué ci-dessous :

- (a) Les gouvernements du Belize et de la République de Moldova ont présenté des lettres d'approbation indiquant leur intention de faire tout leur possible pour ratifier l'Amendement de Kigali dans les meilleurs délais, lesquelles ont été soumises par le PNUD ;

² Le Comité exécutif a décidé, entre autres, d'approuver les activités de facilitation en partant du principe que les pays auraient la possibilité de mener un éventail d'activités en vue de remplir leurs obligations initiales prévues par l'Amendement de Kigali ; les activités de facilitation pourraient consister notamment à promouvoir et à soutenir la ratification rapide de l'Amendement de Kigali, à mettre en place des dispositifs institutionnels de soutien, à examiner les systèmes d'octroi de licences, à communiquer des données sur les HFC et à promouvoir des activités pilotes non liées à des investissements.

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/14.

- (b) Les propositions de projet comprenaient une description de chacune des activités de facilitation, les dispositions institutionnelles, le détail des coûts et le calendrier de mise en œuvre ;
- (c) La mise en œuvre du projet durera 18 mois.

13. Le financement demandé pour le Belize et la République de Moldavie était conforme à la décision 79/46(c) et a été calculé selon le niveau de référence des HCFC dans le pays.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

14. Le Secrétariat recommande une approbation générale de la demande relative aux activités de facilitation de la réduction des HFC pour le Belize et la République de Moldavie, au niveau de financement indiqué dans la section A3 du tableau 1.

SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL

B1 : Préparation de projets relatifs aux plans de gestion de la réduction des HFC

Description du projet

15. Le PNUD a soumis des demandes relatives à l'élaboration des plans de gestion de la réduction des HFC pour le Costa Rica, Cuba et l'Uruguay, comme indiqué dans la section B1 du tableau 1.

Observations du Secrétariat

16. Le PNUD, en qualité d'organisme chef de file de mise en œuvre, a décrit les activités nécessaires à l'élaboration d'une stratégie globale de réduction des HFC et les coûts y afférents, conformément au modèle de demande d'élaboration de projets relatifs aux différentes phases des PGEH. Les demandes incluait une estimation des importations de HFC et de mélanges de HFC pour 2017-2019, une analyse de la répartition sectorielle et de la consommation de HFC, des réunions et des consultations avec les parties prenantes, une évaluation des besoins des pays en matière de formation et de certification, l'élaboration d'une stratégie de réduction des HFC et d'un plan de communication et de sensibilisation. Le montant demandé pour chaque pays a été calculé en fonction du niveau de référence de consommation de HCFC et du niveau de financement admissible pour les activités de facilitation (décision 79/46(c)).

17. Notant que le Comité exécutif devait encore convenir de lignes directrices sur le financement de la préparation de projets relatifs aux plans de gestion de la réduction des HFC, le Secrétariat a toutefois examiné la demande en se fondant sur son analyse des demandes antérieures de préparation de projets relatifs aux PGEH, et en tenant compte des orientations et des directives applicables du Comité exécutif.

18. À la suite de cet examen, le Secrétariat a formulé les observations suivantes :

- (a) Le Costa Rica a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali le 23 mai 2018, Cuba le 20 juin 2019 et l'Uruguay le 12 septembre 2018 ; chacun de ces pays serait admissible à un financement pour la préparation de projets conformément à la décision 79/46(b)(iii)⁴ ; les pays ont en outre soumis des lettres d'approbation indiquant leur intention de prendre des mesures rapides pour réduire la consommation de HFC ;
- (b) Les activités de préparation des projets sont les mêmes que celles de la préparation des

⁴ Le financement de l'élaboration de plans nationaux de mise en œuvre visant à satisfaire aux obligations initiales de réduction des HFC pourrait être octroyé, au plus tôt, cinq ans avant ces obligations, après la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali et en se fondant sur des lignes directrices qui seront approuvées ultérieurement.

PGEH. Certaines activités sont semblables à celles relevant des activités de facilitation de la réduction des HFC pour lesquelles un financement a déjà été accordé à chaque pays et qui ont été menées à bien.

19. Le PNUD a précisé que l'élaboration du projet de stratégie globale de réduction des HFC pour ces pays s'appuierait sur les activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités de facilitation, étant donné qu'il s'agissait des premières mesures prises dans le cadre de la réduction des HFC et qu'elles avaient contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali. L'approbation du financement de ces demandes lors de la 85^e réunion permettrait de lancer la mise en œuvre du projet de réduction des HFC d'ici à 2022 et de respecter l'Amendement de Kigali.

20. Le Secrétariat a fait savoir au PNUD qu'il ne serait pas en mesure de formuler une recommandation concernant cette demande étant donné que les lignes directrices relatives au financement de ce type de demande seraient examinées à la 85^e réunion.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

21. Le Comité exécutif souhaitera peut-être examiner, conformément aux discussions menées au titre du point 9 a) de l'ordre du jour, (Aperçu des questions soulevées pendant l'examen des projets), et du point 12 c) de l'ordre du jour (Élaboration des lignes directrices sur les coûts de la réduction progressive des HFC dans les pays visés à l'article 5, décision 84/54(a)), les demandes de préparation de projets relatifs aux plans de gestion de la réduction des HFC pour les pays suivants :

- (a) Costa Rica, pour un montant de 150 000 \$US, plus coûts d'appui à l'agence de 10 500 \$US ;
- (b) Cuba, pour un montant de 150 000 \$US, plus coûts d'appui à l'agence de 10 500 \$US ;
- (c) Uruguay, pour un montant de 150 000 \$US, plus coûts d'appui à l'agence de 10 500 \$US.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Georgia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
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:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(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

¹ 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.

Annexe II

PROJET D'OBSERVATIONS DU COMITE EXECUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 85^e REUNION

Géorgie

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport soumis au moment de la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Géorgie (phase X) et a noté avec satisfaction que celle-ci avait communiqué les données de consommation de SAO pour 2017 et 2018, au titre de l'article 7 du Protocole de Montréal, au Secrétariat de l'ozone et les données du programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds, et que le pays respectait les mesures de réglementation conformément au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a noté que la Géorgie avait démontré son engagement en faveur de l'élimination des HCFC en atteignant l'objectif de réduction de 10 % de la consommation de HCFC en 2015 et en continuant à réduire les importations et l'utilisation de HCFC. Le Comité exécutif a donc bon espoir que la Géorgie respecte la mesure de réglementation visant à réduire sa consommation de HCFC de 35 % en 2020, grâce à la mise en œuvre de la phase I de son PGEH.



**85th 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 85th Meeting. The list of submissions for all funding requests (including investment projects) that will be submitted by UNDP to the 85th 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 85th 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
Total (1 requests)				85,000	5,950	90,950

Preparation funding requests for HPMP stage III

UNDP is submitting the following funding request for the preparation of stage III of HPMPs to the 85th 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
Total (1 requests)				60,000	4,200	64,200

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
Total (3 requests)				450,000	31,500	481,500

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
Total (2 requests)				105,000	7,350	112,350

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals being submitted to the 85th 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
Total (7 requests)				700,000	49,000	749,000

ANNEX 1

List of all UNDP submissions for funding to the 85th 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
Total (19 requests)				16,440,360	1,151,840	17,592,200

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

Project title:	COLOMBIA HPMP STAGE III PREPARATION	
Country:	COLOMBIA (REPUBLIC OF)	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period:	2022-2025	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
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 (Decision 71/42(i))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned 	UNDP returned balance to ExCom 80 th .	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	67.5	Year of commitment	2025
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. <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>			
3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP			
Activity	Description		Implementing agency
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	Project for training, technical standards and online logbook in the RAC servicing sector: 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	Project for the certification and provision of tools for technicians in RAC servicing sector: 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	Project to articulate refrigerant gas recovery, recycling and reclaim within the R&R&R network: 263 recovery equipment and 520 (13.6 lb) cylinders have been distributed among technicians and companies in the RAC service sector	UNDP
Others, specify.	Project for technical assistance for the fire protection sector: 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	Technical assistance for strengthening the regulatory framework for HCFCs phase out: 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	Technical assistance for enhance control of trade of HCFC-based substances and equipment: Yearly collection and analysis of information reported by eighteen (18) ODS importers; 260 customs officials trained on 12 workshops.	UNEP
Others, specify.	Project for environmental education, dissemination and awareness-raising for HCFCs phase out: 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.	Monitoring HPMP implementation: 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

4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2016	2017	2018
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)

¹ 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>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.</p>		
Information needed	Description	Agency
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>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</p>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
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
TOTAL	60,000	
<p>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation HPMP stage III?</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>9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</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

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 – Costa Rica ratified the KA.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

<p>1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down</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>2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: 150,000 USD</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>3. Overview of estimated use of ODS alternatives 2017 – 2019 in Mt</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
TOTAL	150,000	
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Co IA Agency
TOTAL		
<p>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?</p> <p>Costa Rica is well on its way to phase-out of use the HCFCs. The stage II HPMP was approved at the 84th 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)

1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down
<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>
2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: 150,000 USD
<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>
3. Overview of estimated use of HFC in Mt

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
HFC*				
HFC-134a	262.16	338.48	271.48	396.61
HFC-227ea/HFC-365mfc	0	0.113	0	0.4
HFC blends				
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
TOTAL	150,000	
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?		
<p>Cuba is well on its way to phase-out of use the HCFCs. The stage I HPMP was approved at the 65th meeting of the ExCom and its final tranche is being requested at the 85th 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

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 – Uruguay ratified the KA.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

<p>1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down</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>2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: 150,000 USD</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
Pure			
HFC-134a	80.7	89.9	86.5
HFC-32			0.3
HFC-227ea			0.9
Blends			
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
TOTAL	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
TOTAL	150,000	
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?		
<p>Uruguay is well on its way to phase-out of use the HCFCs. The stage II HPMP was approved at the 77th meeting of the ExCom and its final tranche is being requested at the 85th 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)

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

Project Summary

On behalf of the Government of Belize, UNDP, as the lead implementing agency, is submitting to the 85th 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 85th 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:

Component no. 1: Policy/Legal Strengthening for ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment (Canada)		
No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)
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
Subtotal Component		20,000.00
Component no. 2: National strategy for phasing down HFCs (UNDP)		
No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)
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
Subtotal Component		35,000.00

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
Subtotal Component		20,000.00

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
Subtotal Component		20,000.00
Total		95,000.00

Distribution by budget item		
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
Total		95,000.00

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
<i>Project Start-up</i>																									
1	ExCom Project Approval	█																							
2	Receipt of Funds		█																						
3	Project Document Signature		█																						
4	Consultants Recruitment		█	█	█																				
<i>Project Implementation</i>																									
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
Project Implementation							
Component no. 1: Policy/Legal Strengthening for ratification							
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.

Component no. 2: National strategy for phasing down HFCs							
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.
Component no. 3: Enhancing technical capabilities for the successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment							
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
Component no. 4: Awareness-raising on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment							
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)

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

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:

AGREEMENT	RATIFICATION	ENTRY INTO FORCE
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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 1st 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 75th 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
	Total	50,000.00

G. Implementation Timeframe

Activities		Months																	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Project Start-up</i>																			
1	ExCom Project Approval	■																	
2	Receipt of Funds		■																
3	Project Document Signature		■																
4	Consultants Recruitment		■	■	■	■													
<i>Project Implementation</i>																			
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					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■