

EP

الأمم المتحدة

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برنامج
الأمم المتحدة
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ARABIC

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اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
الاجتماع الحادي والثمانون
مونتريال، من 18 إلى 22 يونيو/ حزيران 2018

برنامج عمل برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لعام 2018

إن وثائق ما قبل دورات اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
قد تصدر دون إخلال بأي قرار تتخذه اللجنة التنفيذية بعد صدورها.

تعليقات وتوصيات أمانة الصندوق

1. يطلب برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي) موافقة اللجنة التنفيذية على مبلغ قدره 589,000 دولار أمريكي بالإضافة إلى تكاليف دعم الوكالة وقدها 41,230 دولار أمريكي لبرنامج عمله لعام 2018 الوارد في الجدول 1. وهذا الطلب مرفق بهذه الوثيقة.

الجدول 1: برنامج عمل برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي) لعام 2018

المبلغ الموصى به (دولار أمريكي)	المبلغ المطلوب (دولار أمريكي)	النشاط/ المشروع	البلد
القسم ألف: الأنشطة الموصى لها بالموافقة الشاملة			
ألف 1: تجديد مشروعات التعزيز المؤسسي			
85,000	85,000	تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة العشرة)	جورجيا
85,000	85,000	المجموع الفرعي لألف 1	
5,950	5,950	تكاليف دعم الوكالة (7 في المائة للتعزيز المؤسسي)	
90,950	90,950	المجموع لألف 1	
ألف 2: إعداد المشروع			
40,000	40,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	كوستاريكا
60,000	60,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	غانا
40,000	40,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	جامايكا
140,000	140,000	المجموع الفرعي لألف 2	
9,800	9,800	تكاليف دعم الوكالة (7 في المائة لإعداد المشروع)	
149,800	149,800	المجموع لألف 2	
ألف 3: المساعدة الفنية للأنشطة التمكينية (القرار 46/79)			
14,000	14,000	الأنشطة التمكينية للخفض التدريجي للهيدروفلوروكربون	بنغلاديش*
75,000	75,000	الأنشطة التمكينية للخفض التدريجي للهيدروفلوروكربون	كوبا**
100,000	100,000	الأنشطة التمكينية للخفض التدريجي للهيدروفلوروكربون	السلفادور**
100,000	100,000	الأنشطة التمكينية للخفض التدريجي للهيدروفلوروكربون	بنما**
75,000	75,000	الأنشطة التمكينية للخفض التدريجي للهيدروفلوروكربون	باراغواي***
364,000	364,000	المجموع الفرعي لألف 3	
25,480	25,480	تكاليف دعم الوكالة (7 في المائة للأنشطة التمكينية)	
389,480	389,480	المجموع لألف 3	
630,230	630,230	المجموع الكلي (لألف 1 وألف 2 وألف 3)	

* كندا وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب) بصفتها وكالتين متعاونتين
 ** كندا بصفتها وكالة متعاونة
 *** برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب) بصفته وكالة رئيسية

القسم ألف: الأنشطة الموصى لها بالموافقة الشاملة

ألف 1: التعزيز المؤسسي

وصف المشروع

2- قدم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي) طلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي للبلد المذكور في القسم ألف 1 من الجدول 1. ويرد وصف هذا المشروع في المرفق الأول بهذه الوثيقة.

تعليقات الأمانة

3- استعرضت الأمانة طلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي المقدم من برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي نيابة عن حكومة جورجيا في ضوء المبادئ التوجيهية والقرارات ذات الصلة فيما يتعلق بالأهلية ومستويات التمويل. وتمت مراجعة الطلب في ضوء خطة العمل للتعزيز المؤسسي الأصلية ومؤشرات الأداء للمرحلة السابقة وبيانات البرنامج القطري وبيانات المادة 7 وأحدث تقرير عن تنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والتقرير المرحلي للوكالة، وأي قرارات ذات صلة صادرة من اجتماع الأطراف.

4- لوحظ أن جورجيا ممثلة لأهداف إزالة المواد المستنفدة للأوزون في إطار بروتوكول مونتريال وأن استهلاكها السنوي من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لا يتجاوز الحد الأقصى المسموح به للاستهلاك السنوي المذكور في اتفاقها مع اللجنة التنفيذية. وعلاوة على ذلك، تضمن الطلب المقدم مؤشرات أداء للأنشطة المقررة للمرحلة التالية من مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي وفقاً للمقرر 51/74 (هـ).

توصيات الأمانة

5- توصي الأمانة بالموافقة الشاملة على طلب تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي لجورجيا عند مستوى التمويل المذكور في القسم ألف 1 من الجدول 1 بهذه الوثيقة. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تعرب للحكومة المذكورة آنفاً عن التعليقات الواردة في المرفق الثاني بهذه الوثيقة.

ألف 2: إعداد المشروع لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)

وصف المشروع

6- قدم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي طلبات لثلاثة بلدان لإعداد المرحلة الثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بصفته الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسة، حسبما ورد في القسم ألف 2 من الجدول 1.

7- قدم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي أوصاف الأنشطة لدعم طلبات إعداد المشروعات لكل بلد من البلدان المذكورة أعلاه. وشملت الطلبات المقدمة لكل بلد ما يلي: تبرير تمويل إعداد المشروع المطلوب وتقرير مرحلي عن تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خططهم لإدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وقائمة الأنشطة المحتملة والميزانيات الموازية.

تعليقات الأمانة

8- عند استعراض الطلبات الثلاثة، أخذت الأمانة بعين الاعتبار المبادئ التوجيهية لتمويل المرحلة الثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لبلدان المادة 5 المذكورين في المقرر 42/71، والمرحلة الأولى من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية حسبما تمت الموافقة عليها، وحالة تنفيذ الشرائح حسبما وردت في إعداد هذه الوثيقة. وسيتم تقديم الشريحة المتبقية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

لكوستاريكا وغانا في عام 2019، ولجامايكا في عام 2020. ولاحظت الأمانة أن التمويل المطلوب لكل بلد يتوافق مع المقرر 42/71.

9- أكد برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي أن المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ستحقق حد أدنى مستهدف قدره 67,5 في المائة في عام 2025 لهؤلاء البلدان الثلاثة، ومع ذلك، سيقم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي مع الحكومات المعنية جدوى تقديم المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للإزالة العاجلة للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وفقاً للمقرر 50/74.

توصية الأمانة

10- توصي الأمانة بالموافقة الشاملة على طلبات برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي لإعداد المشروعات للمرحلة الثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لكوستاريكا وغانا وجامايكا عند مستوى التمويل الوارد في القسم ألف 2 من الجدول 1.

ألف 3: المساعدة الفنية للأنشطة التمكينية (المقرر 46/79)

خلفية

11- وفقاً للمقرر 46/79¹، قدم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي طلبات تمويل لتنفيذ الأنشطة التمكينية بصفته الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية أو المتعاونة في بلدان المادة 5 الخمسة المدرجين في القسم ألف 3 من الجدول 1. وبرنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي) هو الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية لجميع هذه البلدان باستثناء باراغواي (برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب)). وترد المقترحات المفصلة في المرفق 3 بطلب برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي)، ما عدا باراغواي، المدرجة في برنامج عمل برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب) لعام 2018.²

12- تتألف الأنشطة التمكينية المقدمة من البلدان الخمسة من مجموعات متنوعة من العناصر التالية:

- (أ) استعراض الإطار القانوني من أجل التصديق على الالتزامات الأولية لتعديل كيغالي وتنفيذها بما في ذلك تقييمات للتشريعات الحالية والسياسات الموضوعية، وتحديد المتطلبات اللازمة لوضع التشريعات وإطار السياسات لإدارة التخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية.
- (ب) والتنسيق بين المؤسسات الحكومية وأصحاب المصلحة بشأن السياسات وخطط العمل اللازمة للتصديق على تعديل كيغالي وتنفيذه؛
- (ج) وتطوير الإطار التنظيمي لإنشاء نظم ترخيص استيراد/ تصدير الهيدروفلوروكربون وبدائل الهيدروفلوروكربون؛

¹ قررت اللجنة التنفيذية، ضمن جملة أمور، الموافقة على الأنشطة التمكينية على أساس أنه سيسمح للبلدان بالمرونة في تنفيذ مجموعة من الأنشطة للوفاء بالتزاماتهم الأولية بما يتماشى مع تعديل كيغالي؛ ويمكن أن تتألف الأنشطة التمكينية من، على سبيل المثال لا الحصر، أنشطة من أجل: تبسيط ودعم التصديق المبكر على تعديل كيغالي والشروع في دعم الترتيبات المؤسسية واستعراض نظم الترخيص وإبلاغ البيانات عن المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية وإيضاح الأنشطة غير الاستثمارية.

- (د) وإعداد استراتيجية وطنية لتنفيذ تعديل كيغالي، ضمن جملة أمور، السياسة والإطار المؤسسي والإداري من أجل السيطرة على المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية والامتثال لتعديل كيغالي، وتصنيف وتحليل القطاع وتقدير مستوى خط الأساس لاستهلاك المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية وتوقعات نمو استهلاك المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية عبر القطاعات ذات الصلة، وارتباطه بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية، وتقييم القدرات والمتطلبات التقنية بما في ذلك احتياجات قطاع خدمة التبريد، وتحديد المجالات ذات الأولوية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية؛
- (هـ) وتنفيذ أنشطة التوعية الإعلامية.

تعليقات الأمانة

- 13- من أجل تيسير إعداد وتقديم طلبات للأنشطة التمكينية، أعادت الأمانة إصدار دليل تقديم الأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية³ وقدمته إلى الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة في اجتماع التنسيق المشترك بين الوكالات⁴ ولاحظت الأمانة أن الطلبات المقدمة للأنشطة التمكينية اتبعت هذا الدليل.
- 14- قدمت حكومة كندا (بصفتها وكالة ثنائية) والوكالات المنفذة الأربع، نيابة عن 60 بلداً من بلدان المادة 5، طلبات تمويل الأنشطة التمكينية، وفقاً للمقرر 46/79. وقررت اللجنة في الفقرة الفرعية (هـ) من المقرر، أن يتم تمويل طلبات الأنشطة التمكينية المقدمة من الاجتماع الثمانين من المساهمات الطوعية الإضافية المقدمة من أطراف غير بلدان المادة 5 قدر الإمكان. وفي ضوء طريقة التمويل المتفق عليها في المقرر 46/79 (هـ)، أدرجت الأمانة قائمة بجميع طلبات الأنشطة التمكينية المقدمة إلى الاجتماع الحادي والثمانين، مع الإشارة إلى مستويات التمويل والوكالات المعنية، في الوثيقة المعنية بنظرة عامة على القضايا التي تم تبينها خلال استعراض المشروعات⁵.
- 15- استعرضت الأمانة طلبات الأنشطة التمكينية وخلصت إلى أنها استوفت جميع شروط المقرر 46/79، على النحو الموضح أدناه:

- (أ) قدم برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي) بصفته الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية، ولباراغواي قدم برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب) خطابات تأييد من حكومات بلدان المادة 5 الخمسة تبين عزمهم على بذل قصارى جهودهم للتصديق على تعديل كيغالي في أقرب وقت ممكن،
- (ب) تضمنت مقترحات المشروعات الخمس وصفاً لكل من الأنشطة التمكينية والترتيبات المؤسسية وتفاصيل التكلفة والجدول الزمني للتنفيذ؛
- (ج) سيتم تنفيذ المقترحات خلال 18 شهراً.

- 16- كان التمويل المطلوب لكل بلد متوافقاً مع المقرر 46/79 (ج)، وحُسب على أساس خط الأساس للمواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية لكل بلد.

³ الصندوق المتعدد الأطراف/ الاجتماع التنسيقي المشترك بين الوكالات (MLF/IACM) 2018/1/19.

⁴ مونتريال 6 - 8 مارس/ آذار 2018.

⁵ الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14.

توصية الأمانة

17- توصي الأمانة بالموافقة الشاملة على الطلبات الخاصة بالأنشطة التمكينية للتخفيض التدريجي للمواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية لبلدان المادة 5 الخمسة عند مستوى التمويل المذكور في الفرع ألف 3 من الجدول 1 أعلاه، وفي سياق مناقشتها لطريقة تمويل الأنشطة التمكينية الموضحة في الوثيقة المعنية باستعراض القضايا التي تم تبينها أثناء استعراض المشروع (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/81/14).

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSAL

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. 1997	70,000
	Phase II: Dec. 2000	46,700
	Phase III: Apr. 2003	60,667
	Phase IV: Apr. 2005	60,667
	Phase V: Jul. 2007	60,667
	Phase VI: Apr. 2009	60,667
	Phase VII: Apr. 2011	60,667
	Phase VIII: Apr. 2013	60,667
	Phase IX: May 2015	60,667
	Total:	541,369
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		5,950
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		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 (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.1
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		2.1
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2017) (US \$):		2,605,730
Amount disbursed (as at December 2016) (US \$):		2,358,966
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		87.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		87.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	900,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	541,369
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,103,194
Total:	2,545,063
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions:	0

Progress report

19. Under phase IX, the country strengthened its licensing and quota system by enacting registration requirements and reporting requirements for companies that import three or more kilograms of refrigerants

effective from 2018 and 2019, respectively, and adopted regulations for the certification of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing technicians. The national ozone unit (NOU) built capacity and awareness of customs officers and RAC servicing technicians in HCFC import-export monitoring and control, and ODS handling; cooperated with the Georgian Association of Refrigeration, Cryogenic and Air-conditioning Engineers and other stakeholders; monitored phase-out levels and regularly reported ODS consumption; raised awareness of decision-makers, youth, and the public on ozone layer protection and ODS phase-out; and participated in regional networks, and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

20. During phase X the NOU will continue to ensure compliance with the HCFC phase-out targets set out in its Agreement with the Executive Committee and implement other activities as follows: further improve the regulatory framework by amending exemptions to ODS uses, mandatory certification of RAC technicians, and regulating import-export of ODS-containing equipment; continue enforcing ODS control measures and monitoring illegal ODS trade through training of customs officers and environmental inspectors; prepare for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment; regularly report ODS consumption data; assist in implementing stage I of the HPMP; raise awareness of stakeholders on the linkages between UNFCCC and Montreal Protocol, as well as awareness of decision-makers in green procurement; cooperate with Georgia's Waste and Chemicals Management Service, relevant line ministries and various donor programmes to manage ODS-based waste electrical and electronic equipment; and participate in regional networks and Montreal Protocol meetings.

المرفق الثاني

مشروع وجهات نظر اللجنة التنفيذية بشأن تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي المقدم إلى الاجتماع الحادي والثمانين

1- استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مع طلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لجورجيا (المرحلة العاشرة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن جورجيا أبلغت الصندوق وأمانات الأوزون ببيانات تنفيذ البرامج القطرية لعامي 2016 و 2017 وبيانات المادة 7، على التوالي، وأنها تمتلك لبروتوكول مونتريال. وأقرت اللجنة التنفيذية مع التقدير بأن جورجيا أثبتت التزامها بإزالة استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية من خلال التخفيضات التدريجية في استيراد واستخدام المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، ووصلت إلى استهلاك قدره 2,1 طن من قدرات استنفاد الأوزون في 2017، أي أقل بنسبة 49 في المائة من المستوى المسموح به لها في هذا العام. وفي هذا الصدد، أقرت اللجنة التنفيذية بجهود حكومة جورجيا في تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، ومن ثم تأمل أن تستمر جورجيا في مسارها لتحقيق التخفيض في استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بنسبة 35 في المائة المطلوب بموجب بروتوكول مونتريال بحلول فاتح يناير/ كانون الثاني 2020.

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

(18 – 22 June 2018)

**UNDP
2018 WORK PROGRAMME**

2018 WORK PROGRAMME

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present document constitutes UNDP's 2018 Work Programme and is being submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 81st Meeting. The list of submissions for all funding requests (including investment projects) that will be submitted by UNDP to the 81st 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 projects 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

Requests for funding of extensions of institutional strengthening projects included in this document for submission at the 81st ExCom Meeting are tabulated below. The documents with terminal reports and requests for extension of IS funding are being submitted separately.

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

Preparation funding requests for stage II HPMP

UNDP is submitting 3 funding requests for the preparation of stage II of HPMPs to the 81st ExCom meeting. The Annex 2 contains PRP submissions.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Costa Rica	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	40,000	2,800	42,800
Ghana	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	60,000	4,200	64,200
Jamaica	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	40,000	2,800	42,800
Total (3 requests)				140,000	9,800	149,800

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

UNDP is submitting 5 requests for enabling activities as per the table below. The associated requests, except the one for Paraguay, are included in Annex 3. The request for Panama will be included in the Work Programme submitted by UNEP which is a Lead Agency.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Bangladesh	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	14,000	980	14,980

**81st ExCom Meeting
UNDP - 2018 Work Programme**

Cuba	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	75,000	5,250	80,250
El Salvador	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	100,000	7,000	107,000
Panama	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	100,000	7,000	107,000
Paraguay	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	75,000	5,250	80,250
Total (5 requests)				364,000	25,480	389,480

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals being submitted to the 81st ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme for 2018:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Bangladesh	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	14,000	980	14,980
Costa Rica	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	40,000	2,800	42,800
Cuba	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	75,000	5,250	80,250
El Salvador	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	100,000	7,000	107,000
Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase X)	24	85,000	5,950	90,950
Ghana	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	60,000	4,200	64,200
Jamaica	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	40,000	2,800	42,800
Panama	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	100,000	7,000	107,000
Paraguay	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	18	75,000	5,250	80,250
Total (9 requests)				589,000	41,230	630,230

ANNEX 1

List of all UNDP submissions for funding to the 81st ExCom Meeting

No	Country	Type	Description	Funding Request for the 81st ExCom (US\$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	Bangladesh	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 1st tranche	2,640,000	184,800	2,824,800
2	Bangladesh	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	14,000	980	14,980
3	Chile	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	1,401,911	98,134	1,500,045
4	China	INV	Investment project for converting from C5+HFC-245fa to C5+HFOs in a domestic refrigerator manufacturer (Hisense-Kenlon) in China	3,877,300	271,411	4,148,711
5	Colombia	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	1,268,007	88,760	1,356,767
6	Colombia	INV	Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Mabe Colombia	1,114,350	78,005	1,192,355
7	Costa Rica	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	40,000	2,800	42,800
8	Cuba	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	75,000	5,250	80,250
9	Dominican Republic	INV	Phase out of HFC-134a in commercial refrigeration	263,498	18,445	281,943
10	Egypt	INV	Technology conversion from HFC-134a to HFOs in a PU panel manufacturer in Egypt	1,007,400	70,518	1,077,918
11	El Salvador	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	100,000	7,000	107,000
12	Georgia	PHA	Stage I HPMP - 3rd tranche	119,400	8,955	128,355
13	Georgia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase X)	85,000	5,950	90,950
14	Ghana	PHA	Stage I HPMP - 5th tranche	125,000	9,375	134,375
15	Ghana	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	60,000	4,200	64,200
16	Indonesia	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	753,500	52,745	806,245
17	Jamaica	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	40,000	2,800	42,800
18	Kyrgyzstan	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	175,000	12,250	187,250
19	Lebanon	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	1,114,000	77,980	1,191,980
20	Mexico	INV	Hydrofluorocarbon-134a Phase-out in the Domestic Refrigeration at the Mexican Company Mabe	2,266,620	158,663	2,425,283
21	Nigeria	PHA	Stage II HPMP - 1st tranche	3,703,495	259,245	3,962,740
22	Panama	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	100,000	7,000	107,000
23	Paraguay	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	75,000	5,250	80,250
24	Trinidad & Tobago	PHA	Stage I HPMP - 4th tranche	145,000	10,875	155,875
25	Zimbabwe	INV	Conversion from HFC-134a to Isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri. (SME Harare)	1,038,689	72,708	1,111,397
Total (25 requests)				21,602,170	1,514,099	23,116,269

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 stage II HPMP in:

Costa Rica
Ghana
Jamaica

COSTA RICA

HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

REQUEST FOR PRP FOR

THE SECOND STAGE

23 April 2018

The Stage I HPMP for Costa Rica was approved at the 64th meeting of the ExCom in July 2011 with a total value of 1,153,523 US\$ plus support. 4 out of 5 tranches with a total value of 1,097,523 US\$ have been approved as of today (90 % of funding). About 1 million US\$ has been disbursed as of today which represents more than 86 % of the total stage I HPMP funding for Costa Rica. The 4th tranche request that was approved at ExCom 80 demonstrated substantive progress and the implementation has continued since then. The 5th and final tranche for Costa Rica HPMP will be submitted according to the schedule in the agreement.

The Implementation of the Stage I HPMP is going according to the plan and disbursement figures are high. All funds from tranche 1-3 have been fully disbursed, and funding from the 4th tranche is currently being implemented in the following activities:

- Strengthening of engineering schools in the use of natural refrigerants.
- Transfer of successful experiences of RAC technical associations operating in the regions.
- Training sessions for university professors in the use of natural technologies (CO₂, HC, NH₃).
- Working on the development of a proposal for a new model of RAC technician’s certification system.
- Promotion of actions for the adoption of cold districts in institutions and companies with potential to realize the conceptual change (with co-finance).
- In the process of Identifying other options for possible pilot projects with natural refrigerants.
- Technology outreach workshops to reduce the use of chemical refrigerants and low energy efficiency RAC systems.
- In the process of Increasing the national capacity to collect non-reusable refrigerant gases.
- Trainings to collection center personnel.
- Define and implement logistics for the collection of unwanted gases.
- In the process of commissioning of the system for the destruction of waste refrigerant gases.

The implementation of the 4th tranche is already well advanced and it will not have any problems in complying with the conditions to request the 5th tranche on time in 2019.

For the preparation of the stage II, the following activities would be undertaken:

Activity	Distribution (USD)
(International Consultant) Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage 2, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector	15,000
National consultants (Survey update, Data analysis, Institutional coordination, etc.)	15,000
Stakeholders’ meetings (2)	10,000
Total	40,000

All the activities listed in the table above are standard preparatory activities, and are normally not included in the implementation phase of a project.

Costa Rica has a remaining eligible consumption of 6.9 ODP tons HCFC and Costa Rica can therefore request up to 40,000 US\$ for the preparation of their stage II HPMP. The preparation process will determine if the project will only address the 2025 target or go all the way to 2030. This is an important

part of the discussion with the stakeholders and government officers. The Government is aware of its new obligations under the Kigali amendment and it is undertaking related Enabling Activities. The country is also cognizant that the strategies that will be developed for the stage II HPMP will be in line with the interest of the country in complying with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

15,000 US\$ has been allocated for local consultant which includes the work of updating information about the HCFC use in the servicing sector and see what the tendencies are. This includes and understanding about the alternatives that are being used in different sub-sectors. The updated information will be analyzed and be the basis for the development of the strategy for the phase out of HCFCs in the country in the smoothest possible way. The national consultant will play an important role in meeting with all the local stakeholders and discuss the potential ideas for the activities in the stage II. This includes in-depth discussion with key stakeholders (private and public sector) about how they can play a key role in the stage II HPMP.

Decision 71/42 states the following:

(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting a request for project preparation for stage II of an HPMP, to demonstrate that substantial progress in the implementation of stage I of the HPMP had been achieved, and to provide:

(i) For the overall stage II strategy:

- a. An indication of the activities that needed to be undertaken for project preparation, with specific costs clearly identified (i.e. surveys, consultation meetings, etc.);
- b. A description of the information that needed to be gathered and updated and an explanation of why it had not been included in stage I.

GHANA

HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

**REQUEST FOR PRP FOR
THE SECOND STAGE**

23 April 2018

**PREPARED JOINTLY BY
UNDP & NOO (WITH INPUTS BY ITALY)**

1. Description of the current progress in implementation of the overall stage I of the HPMP

As part of stage 1, the following main achievements have been reached:

- Legislation is in place allowing for effective HCFC phase-out programme. It is complemented by guidelines, such as the one on Hydrocarbons which has been published by Ghana EPA and emphasizes the requirements for a secure use of flammable refrigerants.
- Refrigeration centres of excellence have been established, with the necessary training equipment, in 3 cities of Ghana – Accra, Kumasi and Takoradi, located at training institutes – covering the main geographic regions of Ghana. Coupled with the training that was provided to the master trainers with the support of the government of Italy, this offers a solid basis for the training of refrigeration technicians that have been conducted under Stage 1.
- As part of the Refrigerant Recovery Recycling (RRR) Project, eleven centres have been specifically inspected, trained and certified to be allowed to safely convert AC equipment from HCFCs to Hydrocarbon alternatives, as part of the overall strategic priority of the country in favor of natural refrigerants. These centres have documented these retrofit operations and ensured appropriate labelling of equipment - they received financial support for these operations under the RRR programme of the HPMP. A total of 4,441 A/C units containing 7,878 kg of R22 were retrofitted in 2017, as an example.
- End users such as food storage companies (equipped with cold storage) have received incentives for safe retrofits of their facilities to HCFC alternatives. 4 companies were identified and supported with their conversion in 2017.
- Customs Division of the Ghana Revenue Authority has received new identifier equipment and training has been initiated to upgrade the customs' capacity to deal with HCFC imports and ensure border controls as per Ghanaian law and the Montreal Protocol obligations. 224 customs officers were trained in 2017.

In addition to the successful phase-out achieved by the Ghanaian HPMP team, the conditions have been assembled to act quickly on new Montreal Protocol obligations – related both to HFC phase-down as per the Kigali amendment and energy efficiency. Ghana completed an HFC survey with the support of the Climate and Clean Air Coalition and UNDP – the first such survey in Africa. It also recently received approval for support by the KCEP and will continue complementing the HPMP funding to achieve its obligations under the Protocol.

2. Overall Strategy

2.1 Brief overview of the current HCFC consumption by substance and distribution by sector/subsector, with a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trend

Annex Group Name	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 est.	Baseline
Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs)	37.2	30.71	27.19	25.39	23.34	20.41	18.54	19.52	57.3

Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes)	30.71	27.19	25.39	23.34	20.41	18.54	19.52
Baseline (ODP tonnes)	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3	57.3
Reduction from Baseline (ODP tonnes)	26.59	30.11	31.91	33.96	36.89	38.76	37.78
Per cent Reduction (%)	46	53	56	59	64	68	66
Required Per Cent Reduction by MP Schedule*	N/A	N/A	0	0	10	10	10

(*): N/A - not applicable

As can be seen in the table above, Ghana's consumption of HCFCs has experienced a progressive and regular decrease since 2010, which has allowed the country to easily remain in compliance with its Montreal Protocol obligations as regards HCFCs. However, it has to be noted that preliminary estimates of HCFC consumption indicate a rebound of consumption in 2017, or more precisely a stabilization around 19 ODP tonnes (which still represents a 2 third reduction of consumption as compared to the baseline, thus leaving some margin in terms of compliance). This rebound seems to be mostly due to an increase in HCFC142b between 2016 and 2017. This will thus require specific monitoring during the preparatory phase and full implementation of Stage 2. The preparation process will determine if the project will only address the 2025 target or go all the way to 2030. The 5th tranche for Stage I HPMP is being presented at this ExCom for a one-year duration and the 6th tranche is expected to be submitted be in 2019 allowing for a smooth transition from stage I and stage II of the HPMP.

2.2 Description of the information that needs to be gathered and updated

Ghana only has HCFC consumption in its servicing sector, of HCFC 22 and HCFC142b as part of mixtures. The national survey for stage 2 will thus focus on further analyzing the consumption and trends in the servicing sector and the main actors involved. It will review the status of ODS regulations and the need to adapt them. It will review the initial HPMP strategy and amend it based on the outcome of Stage 1. It will analyses the necessary support to be brought in order to implement a functional certification system for refrigeration technicians in Ghana. An analysis of the specific phase-out targets by substance will be conducted, in order to meet upcoming obligations. As feasible, the information of HFC use will be collected , considering that other projects (Enabling activity project for example) will actually fully focus on HFCs, while for the HPMP it is obviously only a supplement to the core survey activity.

2.3 Indication of the activities that need to be undertaken for PRP

The planned activities in this PRP are included in the table below, indicating the estimated costs.

The following activities will need to be conducted under this PRP:

Activity	Indicative funding (in USD)
Survey work (National consultants) - update	30,000
Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage 2, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector (International Consultant).	15,000
Stakeholders' meetings (2)	10,000
Reporting and monitoring	5,000
Total	USD 60,000

As per Decision 71/42(d), Ghana is eligible to USD 60,000 for PRP of the overall strategy for Stage II, as remaining eligible HCFC consumption is comprised between 10.1 and 50 ODP tonnes.

JAMAICA

HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

**REQUEST FOR PRP FOR
THE SECOND STAGE**

23 April 2018

The Stage I HPMP for Jamaica was approved at the 64th meeting of the ExCom in July 2011 with a total value of USD\$ 655,450 plus support. 3 out of 4 tranches with a total value of USD\$ 589,450 have been approved as of today (90 % of funding). USD\$ 510,942 has been disbursed as of today which represents more than 86 % of the total stage I HPMP funding for Jamaica. The 3rd tranche request that was approved at ExCom 76 demonstrated substantive progress and the implementation has continued since then. The 4th and final tranche for Jamaica Rica HPMP will be submitted according to the schedule in the agreement.

As part of stage 1, the following main achievements have been reached:

- All planned activities under the legal and institutional framework were completed including the finalization of a ministerial order for the restriction on importation of HCFCs (quota system); guidelines for the prohibition of importation of equipment containing HCFCs, and guidelines on the procedures for export of HCFCs.
- The “Jamaican Standard Specification for the Labelling of Products and Equipment Containing, or Manufactured with ODS and/or their Substitutes” was also revised to include HCFCs, and was published in the National Gazette in 2015.
- The country has converted all foam production to HCFC free technology and has banned the import of HCFC-141b in bulk and contained in imported pre-blended polyols since January 2016.

In addition to the successful phase-out achieved by the National Environment and Planning, the conditions have been assembled to act quickly on new Montreal Protocol obligations – related both to HFC phase-down as per the Kigali amendment and energy efficiency. In 2017, Jamaica begun the implementation of the Kigali Enabling Activity.

For the preparation of the stage II, the following activities would be undertaken:

Activity	Distribution (USD)
(International Consultant) Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage 2, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector	15,000
National consultants (Survey update, Data analysis, Institutional coordination, etc.)	15,000
Stakeholders’ meetings (2)	10,000
Total	40,000

All the activities listed in the table above are standard preparatory activities and are normally not included in the implementation phase of a project.

Jamaica has a remaining eligible consumption of 8.2 ODP tonnes⁶ HCFC and can therefore request up to 40,000 US\$ for the preparation of their stage II HPMP⁷. The preparation process will determine if the project will only address the 2025 target or go all the way to 2030. This is an important part of the discussion with the stakeholders and government officers. The Government is aware of its new obligations under the Kigali amendment and it is undertaking related Enabling Activities. The country is also cognizant that the strategies that will be developed for the stage II HPMP will be in line with the interest of the country in complying with its obligations under the Montreal Protocol.

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/64/53

⁷ As per Decision 71/42(d)

15,000 US\$ has been allocated for local consultant which includes the work of updating information about the HCFC use in the servicing sector and see what the tendencies are. This includes and understanding about the alternatives that are being used in different sub-sectors. The updated information will be analyzed and be the basis for the development of the strategy for the phase out of HCFCs in the country in the smoothest possible way. The national consultant will play an important role in meeting with all the local stakeholders and discuss the potential ideas for the activities in the stage II. This includes in-depth discussion with key stakeholders (private and public sector) about how they can play a key role in the stage II HPMP.

Decision 71/42 states the following:

(c) To request bilateral and implementing agencies, when submitting a request for project preparation for stage II of an HPMP, to demonstrate that substantial progress in the implementation of stage I of the HPMP had been achieved, and to provide:

(i) For the overall stage II strategy:

a. An indication of the activities that needed to be undertaken for project preparation, with specific costs clearly identified (i.e. surveys, consultation meetings, etc.);

b. A description of the information that needed to be gathered and updated and an explanation of why it had not been included in stage I.

ANNEX 3

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

**Bangladesh
Cuba
El Salvador
Panama**

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

COUNTRY: Bangladesh

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

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNDP

COOPERATING AGENCIES: UN Environment, Government of Canada

NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY: Ministry of Environment & Forest, Department of Environment

PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSINESS PLAN: Yes

ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION: n/a (HFCs)

PROJECT DURATION: 18 months

PROJECT COST: USD 150,000

CANADA (FROM BILATERAL ALLOCATION): USD 75,000

SUPPORT COSTS (CANADA) USD 5,250

UNDP: USD 14,000

SUPPORT COST (UNDP): USD 980

UN Environment : USD 61,000

SUPPORT COST (UN Environment): USD 4,270

TOTAL COST (INCLUDING SUPPORT COSTS): USD 160,500

Project Summary

The Government of Bangladesh UNDP, as the lead implementing agency, is submitting the Enabling Activities Project for Bangladesh to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee at a total cost of for the MLF of US \$160,500, consisting of US \$ 14,000, plus agency support costs of US \$ 980 for UNDP; US \$ 61,000, plus agency support costs of US \$ 4,270 for UN Environment; and US \$75,000, plus agency support costs of US \$5,250 from Canada’s bilateral allocation.

The project is in line with the Paragraph 20 of MOP Decision XXVIII/2 (potential activities under the Enabling Activities framework); ExCom Decision 79/46 (funding guidelines for EAs); and Document IACM.2018/1/19 (that established the format for submission of the EA project). It describes the proposed arrangements, implementation strategy and budgets for the implementation of the enabling activities that will support the Government of Bangladesh to undertake the early ratification and implementation of the initial commitments of Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

The Government of Bangladesh will implement the enabling activities under 6 components: (1) Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification and implementation; (2) Facilitate the coordination mechanism among stakeholders; (3) Establish the licensing systems on HFCs import/export; (4) National action plan for Kigali implementation (5) Awareness Raising and Stakeholders Capacity Building. The Government of 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 additional contribution is not included in the budget indicated above.

In line with the ExCom Decision 79/46(b)(i), the Government of Bangladesh reiterates its intention to use the flexibility granted to adapt the implementation of these enabling activities, taking into account any implementation challenges that may be associated with the ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment in Bangladesh.

Introduction

1. At their 28th Meeting, the Parties to the Montreal Protocol adopted Decision XXVIII/2 related to the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs, which requests (in its paragraph 20) the Executive Committee to include the following enabling activities to be funded in relation to the HFC phase-down under the Amendment:
 - (1) Capacity-building and training for the handling of hydrofluorocarbon alternatives in the servicing, manufacturing and production sectors;
 - (2) Institutional strengthening;
 - (3) Article 4B licensing;
 - (4) Reporting;
 - (5) Demonstration projects; and
 - (6) Development of national strategies;
2. 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 flexibility to undertake a range of enabling activities to help their national ozone units to fulfill their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

A. Country Background

4. The Government of Bangladesh signed the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in August 1990, the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and its London Amendment in March 1994. Since then, Bangladesh has been committed to phase out ODS in accordance with its designation as an Article 5 (A5) country. Subsequently, the Government of Bangladesh ratified the Copenhagen Amendment in November 2000, and the Montreal Amendment and the Beijing Amendment in July 2001 and August 2010, respectively. The Government of Bangladesh approved “the Country Programme on the Gradual Phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances” in September 1994 and established a phase-out strategy for major sectors of ODS consumption. The Country Programme was revised in 2005.
5. The Government of Bangladesh attaches great importance to ozone layer protection. Since Bangladesh joined the Montreal Protocol in 1994, the Ozone Cell has planned and coordinated all activities related to fulfilling Bangladesh's obligations under the Protocol. The government has been in compliance with all its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. This National Ozone Cell operates directly under the Department of Environment, the Ministry of Environment and Forest, and has been operational since 1995. The Director General of the Department of Environment is the chairman of the Ozone Cell. To supervise the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities, a National Technical Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances (NTCODS) was constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forest. The composition of the NTCODS helps the Ozone Cell in its access to senior decision-makers of the government, and also the trade associations. The NTCODS is composed of the following 17 members: Secretary of

Ministry of Environment and Forest, Joint Secretary (Dev.) of Ministry of Environment and Forest, Director General of Department of Environment, Representative of Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Commerce, Ministry of Home, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock, National Board of Revenue, Fire Service and Civil Defense, Bangladesh Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Bangladesh Cold Storage Association, National Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Merchant Association, Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs, Bangladesh Association of Pharmaceutical Industries, Project Director of Ozone Cell, Deputy Secretary (Environment) of Ministry of Environment and Forest.

6. With the support of Multilateral Fund (MLF) and international institutions, Bangladesh has phased out the consumption of CFCs, Methyl Chloroform, and CTC and is currently implementing its HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP).
7. The implementation of HPMP in Bangladesh is governed by relevant ODS legislation and rules. The Ozone Depleting Substances (Control) Rules, adopted in 2004, were amended in September 2014 to align it with the Montreal Protocol Adjustment. The import of HCFC-141b and use of virgin HCFC-141b for production of foam are banned in the amended regulation. The Government of Bangladesh is considering prohibiting the import of HCFC-based equipment by December 2018.
8. The government of Bangladesh has achieved the target of 10% reduction of HCFCs in 2015 through the successful implementation of the stage I HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and is on track for a 30% reduction of HCFCs by 2018.
9. Although the government of Bangladesh has a well-established legal and institutional framework to implement the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments ratified so far, the Kigali Amendment brings immediate and additional challenges. It is crucial for Bangladesh to implement enabling activities for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, with a view to establishing a sound foundation for undertaking future work towards its implementation.
10. Bangladesh has taken a proactive approach to meet future obligations under the Kigali amendment. At the 80th ExCom meeting, held in November 2017 in Montreal, Canada, the ExCom approved in principle US\$3,131,610 for the investment project: *Conversion of a Domestic Refrigerator Manufacturing Facility, Walton Hitech Industries Ltd., from HFC-134a to Isobutane (R-600a) as a Refrigerant*, which includes the conversion of Walton's compressor manufacturing facility from HFC-134a-based compressors to Isobutane (R600a)-based compressors. To complement this pilot project, a further US\$180,000 was secured under K-CEP Window 2 for boosting energy efficiency during HFC phase-out in the Domestic Refrigeration Manufacturing Sector in Bangladesh and Promotion of Installation of new efficient technologies. It is expected that the pilot project will result in a phase-out of 197.3 metric tonnes (217,030 Tons CO₂ equivalent) of refrigerant charge related HCF-134a consumption by converting domestic refrigerator manufacture to R600a technology, with an addition 33.33 metric tonnes (36,663 Tons CO₂ equivalent) phased out at Walton-owned service centres. The conversion of the compressor manufacturing facility from HFC-134a-based compressors to isobutane-based compressors will support in-house manufactured compressors for Bangladesh. The project under K-CEP will be implemented in partnership with Walton Hi Tech Industries Ltd, to increase the energy efficiency performance of

domestic refrigerators produced by this company during the process of conversion of its plant to R600a funded by the MLF. Overall, implementation of HFC phase-out activities will be achieved through a combination of interventions for technology transfer, training and capacity building, awareness, monitoring and management.

B. Objective

11. The objective of this document is to request funding for the implementation of the enabling activities to facilitate the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to help the National Ozone Cell to set up the foundation for fulfilling their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment, in line with the ExCom Decision 79/46.

C. Activities to be Implemented

12. Component 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification and implementation (UNDP)

13. A legal consultant will be employed to provide technical support to the National Ozone Cell 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. The legal consultancy will assess and identify the legislation and policies needed to fulfill the initial obligation of the Kigali Amendment, development of technical papers for ratification, inter parliament note, and provide suggestions/ recommendations on the establishment of the legislation and policy framework for HFC management.

14. Component 2: Facilitate the coordination mechanisms (UNDP)

The project will support the identification of new partners for the Kigali Amendment, coordination activities between relevant government institutions, inter-government meetings and stakeholders during the ratification process, and review/upgrade the established coordination mechanisms at the national level to provide guidance on the policies and action plans for ratification and initial implementation of the Kigali Amendment. A coordination meeting including Implementing Agencies of Multilateral Fund working in Bangladesh is to be organized.

15. Component 3: Establish the licensing systems on HFCs import/export (UN Environment)

The project will support the National Ozone Cell to review the current ODS import/export licensing/quota system for potential inclusion of HFC import/export controls, and to coordinate with stakeholders and national institutions to ensure adoption of the licensing system on HFC import/export once Bangladesh ratifies the Kigali Amendment.

16. Component 4: National action plan for Kigali implementation (Canada)

The project will assess the current ODS consumption data reporting system, examine reporting needs under the Kigali Amendment, and consider modifications to the current reporting system to extend it to HFCs in line with the data reporting requirements of the Montreal Protocol and the MLF.

This could include a review of current data collection systems of import/export/HS codes, trade and import, industry analysis, integrity, licensing/quota/import /export, the role of Custom authorities in identifying and reporting on ODS imports, and the application of custom codes.

The Project will support the preparation of a national action plan for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the phase-down of HFCs. The development of the action plan will include the collection, analysis and synthesizing of data and information on HFC consumption and sector growth profiles (taking into account information already available through CCAC and MLF surveys), the development of an estimated HFC baseline, and projections of HFC consumption growth across the relevant sectors.

It 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. This activity will be conducted in close coordination with UNEP which has been leading the activities in this sector under HPMP.

The action plan 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, including the refrigeration servicing sector, identify alternative technologies when possible, outline potential linkages with the HCFC phase-out, and identify potential priority areas for phasing down HFCs.

A proposal of new system will be prepared and submitted to the government.

17. Component 5: Awareness raising and training (UN Environment)

The outreach/awareness activities will be conducted to targeted groups and stakeholders involved in the ratification processes of the Kigali Amendment and in its future implementation. A training workshop to the key national stakeholders especially national ozone cell, Department of Environment colleagues for the new skills/knowledge will be organized for better implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

D. Outputs

- (a) 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;
- (b) Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- (c) Harmonized Customs Codes at National level assessed in line with the new series of pure and blended HFCs and proposal for the revision of the licensing system for HFCs import/export developed and available for adoption;
- (d) New data reporting system (for Article 7 and Country Programme) on HFCs established;
- (e) National strategy for phasing down HFCs developed;

- (f) Assessment of the needs of the servicing sector to determine the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support needed to enable the safe use of alternative refrigerants to high-GWP HFCs.
- (g) Comprehensive Awareness Campaign on the Kigali Amendment delivered, and the capacity building workshop for key stakeholders for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment conducted.

E. Institutional Arrangements

- (a) **National Ozone Unit:** The NOU is housed by the Department of Environment (DoE) of the Ministry of Environment & Forest and 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 IA's; (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) **United Nations Environment Programme:** UN Environment is of the two Cooperating Agencies in the implementation of the project being responsible for the delivery of component 3 and 6 in cooperation with National Ozone Cell, UNDP and Government of Canada: (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 as needed; (vi) Assure that the funding guidelines are effectively implemented; (vii) Deliver training to the implementation team (when required); and (ix) Recollect project information, organize findings and report to MLF in coordination with the Lead IA, (x) Participate in the Project Steering Committee
- (d) **Canada:** the Government of Canada, represented by Environment and Climate Change Canada (ECCC), will be the other Cooperating Agency responsible for the implementation of this project. In particular, Canada will be responsible for the implementation of the components related to the development of a National Strategy, including the assessment of the needs of

the servicing sector, and establishing an HFC data reporting system. 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.

(e) Other Stakeholders

The National Technical Committee on Ozone Depleting Substances (NTCODS) is Steering Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forest to supervise the Ozone Cell. The NTCODS assists the Ozone Cell in accessing senior decision-makers from the Government as well as trade associations. The NTCODS is composed of 17 members: the Secretary of the Ministry of Environment and Forest; the Joint Secretary (Dev.) of the Ministry of Environment and Forest; the Director General of DoE; a representative from each of the Ministry of Industry, the Ministry of Commerce, the Ministry of Home, the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Fisheries and Livestock; the NBR; the Fire Service and Civil Defense; the Bangladesh Federation of Chambers of Commerce and Industry; the Bangladesh Cold Storage Association; BRAMA; the Bangladesh Institute of Law and International Affairs; the Bangladesh Association of Pharmaceutical Industries; the Project Director of Ozone Cell; and the Deputy Secretary (Environment) of the Ministry of Environment and Forest.

F. Budget Description

19. Following the Paragraph 152(c) of the Decision 79/46, based on the HCFCs baseline level of 72.65 ODP tonnes, the government of Bangladesh requests to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee the amount of USD 150,000 (excluding agency fees) for the implementation of the above mentioned enabling activities, per the detailed budget below:

G. Detailed Budget (US \$)

No.	Budget description	Implementing/Bilateral Agency	MLF Funding
Component 1	Enable the Legal Framework	UNDP	9,000
Component 2	Facilitating the coordination	UNDP	5,000
Component 3	Establish the licensing systems	UN Environment	24,000
Component 4	National action plan for Kigali implementation	Canada	75,000
Component 5	Awareness raising and training	UN Environment	37,000
	Subtotal	UNDP	14,000
	Subtotal	Canada	75,000
	Subtotal	UN Environment	61,000
Total project cost			150,000
	Support costs	UNDP	980
	Support costs	UN Environment	4,270
	Support costs	Canada	5,250

No.	Budget description	Implementing/Bilateral Agency	MLF Funding
Total support costs			10,500
Total Cost			160,500

H. Implementation Plan

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Document Signed	UNDP/NOU	NOU	Aug/18	Sep/18	0	Document Signed	Implementation Started
SSFA/Funding Agreement Signed	UN Environment / NOU	NOU	Aug/18	Sep/18	0	Document Signed	Implementation Started
Component 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification and implementation							
Recruitment of Consultant, identify the legislation and policies required to fulfil the Kigali Amendment (KA)	NOU/UNDP	NOU	Oct 2018	Dec 2019	9,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued. Report submitted to establish the legislation and policy framework for HFC management	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;
Component 2: Facilitate the coordination mechanisms							
Identification of new partners	NOU/UNDP	NOU	Oct 2018	Dec 2019	5,000	Identified new partners for KA	Coordination Mechanism/ Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
1 co-ordination meeting						1 co-ordination meeting organized	
Component 3: Establish the licensing systems on HFCs import/export (UN Environment)							
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	NOU/UN Environment	NTCODS Importers /Exporters, Customs, large procurers	Nov 2018	Sep 2019	24,000	Scope of work identified Initial consultation conducted Desk Research conducted Draft reviewed by relevant stakeholders Draft finalized and Recommendations developed	Proposal to revise current licensing and quota system to meet requirements of Article 4B for country compliance with the HFCs phase-down schedule

Component 4: National action plan for Kigali implementation (Canada)							
Evaluate the data reporting system	NOU/ Government of Canada	NOU, NTCODS, Importers / Exporters, Customs, BRAMA	Oct 2019	Dec 2019	75,000	Desk study/review on the current ODS consumption system completed New data reporting system developed and submitted	New data reporting system (for Article 7 and Country Programme) on HFCs established;
Recruitment of Consultant, for preparation of National Strategy for the implementation of KA	NOU/ Government of Canada	NOU	Oct 2018	Dec 2019		Consultant recruited and contract issued. Report submitted on National Action Plan on HFC Phase-out	National strategy for phasing down HFCs developed; and published
Update the ODS alternatives survey and develop a baseline scenarios for HFCs	NOU/ Government of Canada	NOU	Oct 2018	Dec 2019		3 Consultative workshops completed, HFC consumption data collected sector wise	
An assessment to 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	NOU/ Government of Canada	NOU	Oct 2018	Dec 2019		Assessment completed for RAC service sector 6 RAC SS workshops completed Report submitted	

Component 5: Awareness raising and training (UN Environment)							
6.1 Training of NOU for the new responsibilities under KA	NOU/UN Environment	NOU and other key stakeholders	Jan 2019	Jan 2020	37,000	Agenda and programme set Meeting organized	1 training for NOU conducted
6.2 Organize round table discussions on low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives for RAC sub-sector targeting larger end-users (chain of hotels, supermarkets, shopping malls, hospitals)	NOU/UN Environment	Importers & Retailers, Private Sector & large end-users/purchasers	Jan 2019	Jan 2020		Meetings Agenda Workshops Organized	5 Awareness workshops providing better understanding among market players of the available technology options
6.3 Development of specific knowledge products e.g. quick guides, brochures and flyers on Kigali Amendment, Energy Efficiency and Safe-Handling of Low GWP technologies, including specific information for consumers on energy efficiency aspects and cost benefits of buying energy efficient appliances	NOU	Society Organizations, General Public, Service Technicians, Government Agencies	Jan 2019	Jan 2020		Designer identified Theme and messages finalized Information materials printed.	Specific Information and Materials available for promoting better understanding of the Kigali Amendment among the public
National consultation workshop	Agency/NOU	Industry/legislators	December 2018	June 2019		1 Workshop conducted – workshop report	

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

COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF CUBA

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

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNDP.

COOPERATING AGENCY: Canada.

NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY: Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment /

Cubaenergia / Ozone Technical Office (OTOZ)

PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSSINESS PLAN: Yes (2018-2020)

ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION: n/a (HFCs)

PROJECT DURATION:	18 months
PROJECT COST:	USD \$ 150,000
UNDP:	USD \$ 75,000
SUPPORT COST (UNDP):	USD \$ 5,250
CANADA (FROM BILATERAL ALLOCATION):	USD \$ 75,000
SUPPORT COSTS (CANADA)	USD \$ 5,250
TOTAL COST FOR THE MLF:	USD \$ 160,500

Project Summary

On behalf of the Government of Cuba, UNDP, as the lead implementing agency, is submitting to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee the Enabling Activities Project for Cuba at a total cost of for the MLF of US \$160,500, consisting of US \$75,000, plus agency support costs of US \$5,250 for UNDP and US \$75,000, plus agency support costs of US \$5,250 from Canada's bilateral allocation. This document describes the proposed arrangements, implementation strategy and budgets for the enabling activities project that will support Cuba to undertake the early ratification and prepare the country for the implementation 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.

I. Introduction

17. 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.
18. 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.
19. 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.

J. Country Background

20. The Government of Republic of Cuba 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.
21. The Government of the Republic of Cuba has successfully eliminated CFCs in the RAC, foam and MDI sectors and has established applicable quotas and licenses regulations to control the consumption of HCFCs. The Ozone Technical Office is currently working on the phase-out of HCFCs.
22. The Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA by its acronym in Spanish) implements the licenses, permits and quota for the import of HCFC in coordination with the General Customs which covers all ODS and registers the import of HFC; OTOZ has also conducted the survey of alternatives substances to HCFCs.
23. The Government of Republic of Cuba is implementing the Stage 1 of its HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has achieved the results such as:
 - Reduction of 26% of the consumption of HCFCs in 2017 compared to the baseline; the country is now preparing to comply with the 35% reduction in 2020.
 - Strengthening of the legal framework to control and supervise the elimination of HCFCs, including the system of licenses and permits for the import and export of substances, equipment, products and technologies.
 - 16 training classrooms were set up covering the 15 provinces of the country and 2,527 technicians were certified in 140 courses of good refrigeration practices for the elimination of ODS; In addition, 2 train-the-trainers seminars for instructors of these classrooms were conducted.
 - 1 seminar for national instructors of the General Customs of the Republic, which is replicated in the ordinary courses of training of customs officers in the National School of Customs Training (ENFA) in a period between January 2015 and December 2017.

- Support for the system of collection, recovery and destruction of refrigerants in conjunction with the Ministry of Internal Trade, Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment. 2.5 Tons of CFCs and HCFCs have been destroyed
 - Conversion of its manufacturing industry of rigid polyurethane foam in 2015, with Non-ODS, Low- GWP alternative blowing agents, such as Cyclopentane in the main applications.
 - Prohibition to import HCFC-141b, in pure or pre-mixed substance, which was used as a solvent agent in RAC servicing and as a foaming agent to manufacture rigid foams, starting in 2016.
24. In 2016, the Republic of 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).
25. Currently, the importation of HFCs into the country is registered by the General Customs of the Republic and is reported annually. This procedure must be updated in accordance with the actions needed for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Although the Government of the Republic of Cuba 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 to establish a sound foundation for undertaking future work towards its the implementation.

K. Objective

26. 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 Cuba's initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment, in line with the ExCom Decision 79/46.

L. Activities to be Implemented:

27. Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification (UNDP).

The project will provide technical support to OTOZ to review the legal framework and to liaise with the national institutions involved in the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment (Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment - CITMA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MINREX, Ministry of Interior Commerce - MINCINT, Ministry of International Commerce and Foreign Investment - MINCEX, Ministry of Industries - MINDUS, Ministry of Government - MININT) in order to speed up the process and assure that the correct information and legal support is delivered to the decision makers;

28. Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment (UNDP).

This policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on related to identification, management and control of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol as well as to identify gaps in this framework that can prevent the future implementation of the Kigali Amendment; Assessments of the HCFC quota system, environmental licenses, refrigeration certification scheme, manufacture-related bans, energy efficiency norms, etc. will be conducted.

29. Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment (Canada).

Mechanisms used for coordination among the Ozone Unit and other governmental institutions and stakeholders (such as CITMA, MINREX, Cubaenergía, MINCINT, MINDUS, General customs) will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, and propose interventions to better integrate these stakeholders;

30. Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC (UNDP).

Assess the current licensing and quota systems applied to pure and mixed HFCs (nationwide) and other low-GWP alternatives; analyze the requirements to establish a solid consumption report that reflects the reality of the HFC consumer sector with a view to establishing the baseline 2020-2022 and the freeze in 2024.

31. Component No. 5: Assessment of technical capabilities and requirements for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment (UNDP).

These activities seek 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 spaces to promote alternative substances that are friendly to the environment to increase the technical knowledge of OTOZ, 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).

It 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.

32. Component No. 6: National strategy for phasing down HFCs (Canada).

The Project will support the preparation of a national strategy for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the phase-down of HFCs. Development of the strategy will include the collection, analysis and synthesizing of data and information on HFC consumption and sector profiles (taking into account information already available through MLF survey), the development of an estimated HFC baseline, and projections of HFC consumption growth across the relevant sectors.

The strategy itself 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, including the refrigeration servicing sector, identify alternative technologies when possible, outline potential linkages with the HCFC phase-out, and identify potential priority areas for phasing down HFCs.

33. Component No. 7: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment (Canada).

Information awareness activities will be supported targeting groups and stakeholders involved in the ratification and future implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment. This may include (but are not limited to) awareness for critical sectors (through associations for example), involvement of different government officials (such as climate change officers), business owners and SMEs, related to the national obligations under the Kigali Amendment.

E. Outputs

- (h) 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;
- (i) Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- (j) 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);
- (k) New data reporting system (for Article 7 and Country Programme) on HFCs established;
- (l) License and quota system expanded to include HFC and HFC-based equipment.
- (m) Assessment of the needs of the servicing sector to determine the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support needed to enable the safe use of alternative refrigerants to high-GWP HFCs.
- (n) Preliminary National Strategy for phasing down HFCs developed;
- (o) Comprehensive Awareness Campaign on the Kigali Amendment ratification process delivered.

F. Institutional Arrangements

- (a) Ozone Technical Office: The OTOZ is housed by the Center for Information Management and Development of Energy (CUBAENERGÍA), belonging to the Agency for Nuclear Energy and Advanced Technologies (AENTA) and assigned to the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (CITMA); it 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 IA’s; (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 the implementation of the components related to the development of a National Strategy, including the assessment of the needs of the servicing sector, assessing the relevant coordination mechanisms related to ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and raising awareness. 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: Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment - CITMA, Ministry of Foreign Affairs - MINREX, Ministry of Interior Commerce - MINCINT, Ministry of International Commerce and Foreign Investment - MINCEX, Ministry of Industries - MINDUS, Ministry of Government – MININT, General Customs of the Republic. 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 others activities needed for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

G. Budget Description

34. Following the Paragraph 152(c) of the Decision 79/46, based on the HCFCs baseline level of 16.90 ODP t., the Government of the Republic of Cuba requests to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee the amount of USD\$ 150,000 for the implementation of the above mentioned enabling activities, per the detailed budget below:

Table 1. Budget description.

No.	Budget description	Budget (USD \$)	Comments
1.	International Expert	15,000	To support NOU on activities such as: Internalize Best Practices and Strategies for the initial implementation of the Kigali Amendment, strengthen the A-5 knowledge on potential alternatives to HFCs, deliver high-level technical guidance and advisory on the preparation of the technological roadmaps.
2.	Legal Advisor	10,000	The Legal Advisor is expected to provide support for one or both activities “A” (<u>Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification</u>) and “B” (<u>Assess</u>

No.	Budget description	Budget (USD \$)	Comments
			<u>legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment).</u>
3.	Information collection, consolidation and analysis	25,000	This specific budget line will serve the contract specialized companies (legal entities) that may be required to perform specific one-time tasks as: statisticians and specialists on data collection, consolidation and analysis, as well as formatting and publishing of reports required as inputs to parliaments in the decision-making process of ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment
4.	Consultation meetings, workshops and seminars	60,000	This budget line will cover the local costs of logistics that will allow the Ozone Officers, Consultants and UNDP to carry on all relevant consultation, awareness and technical training meetings in order to obtain the “buy in” of stakeholders that will be impacted by the Kigali Amendment. Also, these funds will cover the participation of technical expert in workshops and training sessions on alternative technologies to HFC.
5.	Missions	20,000	Fund shall be used to cover the costs (air tickets and DSAs) of the travel to participate in meetings, visit stakeholder, companies, etc.
6.	Awareness material	20,000	This budget line is focused on the design, production and distribution of awareness material for the different activities involved in the implementation of the project.
	Total	150,000	

Table 2- Budget description per component.

No.	Budget description	Implementing/Bilateral Agency	MLF Funding (USD \$)
Component 1	Enable the Legal Framework for the Ratification	UNDP	10,000
Component 2	Assess Policy Framework for the implementation of the Amendment	UNDP	10,000
Component 3	Assess coordination mechanism needed to implement the Amendment	Canada	25,000
Component 4	Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC	UNDP	25,000
Component 5	Assess technical capabilities and requirements to implement the Amendment	UNDP	30,000
Component 6	National Strategy on HFCs phase-down	Canada	30,000

Component 7	Raise Awareness on the Kigali Amendment	Canada	20,000
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35. The budget distribution by implementing and bilateral agencies is presented in the following table.

Table 3. Budget distribution per agency.

Agency	Fund (US \$)
UNDP	75,000
Canada	75,000
Total	150,000

H. Implementation Timeframe

Table 4. Implementation timeframe.

Activities	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Months																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Project Start-up																					
ExCom Project Approval	Jul-18	Jul-18																			
Receipt of Funds	Aug-18	Aug-18	■																		
Project Document Signature	Aug-18	Sep-18	■	■																	
Consultants Recruitment	Aug-18	Oct-18	■	■	■																
Project Implementation																					
<u>Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification</u>																					
Recruitment of Consultant, identify the legislation and policies required to fulfil the Kigali Amendment (KA)	Oct-18	Apr-18			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
<u>Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment</u>																					
Recruitment of Consultant	Oct-18	Apr-18			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Identify the legislation and policies.					■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<u>Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment</u>																					
Identification of new partners	Dec-18	Apr-18							■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	
Co-ordination meeting											■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
<u>Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC</u>																					
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	Jan-19	Jan-20																			
Evaluate the data reporting system																					
<u>Component No. 5: Assessment of technical capabilities and requirements for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment</u>																					
Data collection on local availability of alternatives, standards and codes.	Nov-18	Jan-20																			
Assessment of service sector needs.																					
Technical workshops, seminars and capacity building at national level.																					
<u>Component No. 6: National strategy for phasing down HFCs</u>																					

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Activities	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Months																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Recruitment of Consultant, for preparation of National Strategy for the implementation of KA	Nov-18	Jan-20																			
Update the ODS alternatives survey and develop a baseline scenarios for HFCs																					
An assessment to the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector																					
Component No. 7: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment																					
Recruitment of Consultant for the design of the awareness campaign.	Nov-18	Jan-18																			
Awareness raising campaign to facilitate the ratification(/implementation) of the Kigali Amendment																					

H. Implementation plan
Table 5. Implementation plan.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Start-up							
ExCom Project Approval	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Jul-18	Jul-18	-	Project approved.	Project approved.
Receipt of Funds	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Aug-18	-	Funds received.	Funds received.
Project Document Signature	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Sep-18	-	Document signed.	Document signed.
Consultants Recruitment	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Oct-18	-	TOR Developed / TOR published / Evaluation performed / Consultants recruited.	Consultants recruited.
Project Implementation							
<u>Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant, identify the legislation and policies required to fulfil the Kigali Amendment (KA)	NOU/UNDP	Ministry / Legislators	Nov-18	Apr-19	10,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	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;
						Legal notes prepared.	
						3 Meetings with high-level representatives for ratification process.	
<u>Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant	NOU/UNDP	Ministry / Legislators	Nov-18	Apr-19	10,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Roadmap prepared on the Legal and Policy framework that

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Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Identify the legislation and policies.						Report submitted to establish the legislation and policy framework for HFC management	contains the needs and actions required to allow the proper implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
<u>Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment</u>							
Identification of new partners	NOU/UNDP/ Canada	Industry / Stakeholders	Nov-18	Apr-19	25,000	Identified new partners for KA	Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
Co-ordination meeting						3 co-ordination meeting organized	
<u>Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC</u>							
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	NOU/UNDP	Customs / NOU/importers/ Industry	Nov-18	Jan-20	25,000	Initial consultation conducted	Proposal to revise current licensing and quota system.
Evaluate the data reporting system						Desk Research conducted	
						Draft reviewed by relevant stakeholders	
						Draft finalized and Recommendations developed	
						Desk study/review on the current ODS consumption system completed	Data report process assessed and revised.
						New data reporting system proposal developed and submitted.	
<u>Component No. 5: Assessment of technical capabilities and requirements for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment</u>							

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Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US \$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Data collection on local availability of alternatives, standards and codes.	NOU/UNDP	Ministry/Industry/ Stakeholders/ OTOZ	Nov-18	Jan-20	30,000	Collection of information	Report on technical capabilities and requirements for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment prepared.
Assessment of service sector needs.						Assessment of barriers and needs conducted.	
Technical workshops, seminars and capacity building at national level.						3 national workshops conducted with stakeholders	
Component No. 6: National strategy for phasing down HFCs							
Recruitment of Consultant, for preparation of National Strategy for the implementation of KA	NOU/UNDP/ Canada	Ministry/Industry/ Stakeholders/NOU	Nov-18	Jan-20	30,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Preliminary National strategy for phasing down HFCs developed; and published
Update the ODS alternatives survey and develop a baseline scenarios for HFCs						Top-down analysis on HFC use.	Report on assessment of the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support required for technicians and end users to safely use the range of alternative refrigerant.
An assessment to the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector						Draft reviewed by relevant stakeholders	
Component No. 7: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment							
Recruitment of Consultant for the design of the awareness campaign.	NOU/UNDP/ Canada	Government/ Industry / General public	Nov-18	Jan-20	20,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Report on awareness activities carried out.
Awareness raising campaign to facilitate the ratification/(implementation of the Kigali Amendment						1 Awareness campaign designed	
						Awareness campaign developed.	

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

COUNTRY: REPUBLIC OF EL SALVADOR

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

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNDP.

COOPERATING AGENCY: Canada.

NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY: Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSSINESS PLAN: Yes (2018-2020)

ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION: n/a (HFCs)

PROJECT DURATION:	18 months
PROJECT COST:	USD \$ 150,000
UNDP:	USD \$ 100,000
SUPPORT COST (UNDP):	USD \$ 7,000
CANADA (FROM BILATERAL ALLOCATION):	USD \$ 50,000
SUPPORT COSTS (CANADA)	USD \$ 3,500
TOTAL COST FOR THE MLF:	USD \$ 160,500

Project Summary

On behalf of the Government of El Salvador, UNDP, as the lead implementing agency, is submitting to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee the Enabling Activities Project for El Salvador at a total cost of for the MLF of US \$160,500, consisting of US \$ 100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$7,000 for UNDP and US \$50,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,500 from Canada's bilateral allocation. This document describes the proposed arrangements, implementation strategy and budgets for the enabling activities project that will support El Salvador to undertake the early ratification and prepare the country for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Such arrangements would be implemented taking into consideration:

- e) 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;
- f) To facilitate the seamless early ratification of the Kigali Amendment;
- g) To draw upon the lessons learnt from the ratification process;
- h) To be dynamic and evolving, and to be open for revisions and adaptation as necessary in response to evolving situations during the ratification process.

M. Introduction

36. 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.
37. 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.
38. 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.
39. During its 80th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved enabling activities projects for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment for 59 countries.

N. Country Background

40. The Government of Republic of El Salvador 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.
41. The Government of the Republic of El Salvador has successfully eliminated CFCs in the RAC and has established applicable quotas and licenses regulations to control the consumption of HCFCs; other SAOs do not have import authorizations, except for Methyl Bromide for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) uses, authorizing its importation only for the Regional International Organism of Agricultural Health with its headquarters in El Salvador. The National Ozone Unit applies the quota and import control system in coordination with its Import Single Window of the Import and Export Procedures Center (CIEX El Salvador) and the Customs Office.
42. The Government of Republic of El Salvador is implementing the Stage 1 of its HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has achieved the results such as:
 - Strengthening of the legal framework by including through ministerial executive agreement the system of quotas and registration of authorized importers of HCFCs.
 - Compliance with the HCFC consumption reduction schedules established in its first phase of the HPMP and submission of HCFC data in accordance with Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and its country program.
 - 45 customs officers trained between December 2015 and December 2017, in the prevention of Illegal Trade of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS).

- 1,000 RAC service technicians trained between September 2016 and December 2017, in alternatives to the ODS that included the use of the natural refrigerants, such as Isobutane (R-600a), and high energy efficiency technologies.
 - Conversion of its manufacturing industry of rigid polyurethane foam in 2015, with non-ODS, Low-GWP alternative blowing agents, such as Cyclopentane, Methyl Formate and CO₂, with a reduction of the emissions greenhouse gases, estimated at 54,000 tons of carbon dioxide equivalent per annum.
 - Prohibition to import HCFC-141b, in pure or pre-mixed substance, which was used as a solvent agent in RAC servicing and as a foaming agent to manufacture rigid foams, starting in 2015.
 - In 2017, establishment and strengthening of 10 RAC service workshops as partners for the recovery and reuse of HCFCs.
43. In 2016, the Republic of El Salvador carried out its Market Study of Alternatives to Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS), obtaining data on alternatives such as HFCs used in the service and installation of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, and showing an increase in its HFC consumption trend. The main HFCs found were HFC-134a and HFC mixtures like R-404A, R-410A and R-507.
44. Although the Government of the Republic of El Salvador 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 to establish a sound foundation for undertaking future work towards its the implementation.

O. Objective

45. 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 El Salvador's initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment, in line with the ExCom Decision 79/46.

P. Activities to be Implemented:

46. Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification (UNDP).

The project will provide technical support to the Ozone Unit to review the legal framework and to liaise with the national institutions involved in the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment (Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Tourism, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing and Urban Development, among others public and private organizations) in order to speed up the process and assure that the correct information and legal support is delivered to the decision makers;

47. Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment (UNDP).

This policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on related to identification, management and control of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol (such as the HCFC quota system, environmental licenses, refrigeration certification scheme, manufacture-related bans, energy efficiency norms, etc.), as well as to identify gaps in this framework that can prevent the future implementation of the Kigali Amendment;

48. Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment (Canada).

Mechanisms used for coordination among the Ozone Unit, 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 better integrate and coordinate these stakeholders, undertake sound consultation processes and strengthen the ratification process;

49. Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC (UNDP).

Assess the current Licensing and Quota Systems applied to ODS in order to determine the actions that will be required to expand the control over the HFC and develop roadmaps for new methodologies for collecting, analyzing, verifying, and reporting consumption of HFC; NOU will work with the Customs Authority and importers to review the system.

50. Component No. 5: National strategy for phasing down HFCs (Canada).

The Project will support the preparation of a national strategy for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the phase-down of HFCs. Development of the strategy will include the collection, analysis and synthesizing of data and information on HFC consumption and sector profiles (taking into account information already available through MLF survey), the development of an estimated HFC baseline, and projections of HFC consumption growth across the relevant sectors.

It 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.

The strategy itself 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, including the refrigeration servicing sector, identify alternative technologies when possible, outline potential linkages with the HCFC phase-out, and identify potential priority areas for phasing down HFCs.

51. Component No. 6: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment (Canada).

Information awareness activities will be supported targeting groups and stakeholders involved in the ratification and future implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment. This may include (but are not limited to) awareness for critical industry sectors (through associations for example), involvement of different government officials (such as climate change officers), business owners and SMEs, being related to the national obligations under the Kigali Amendment. Moreover, it will “re-engage” sectors not targeted in the HPMPs, such as the MAC and aerosol/MDI sectors.

I. Outputs

- (p) 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;
- (q) Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- (r) 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);
- (s) New data reporting system (for Article 7 and Country Programme) on HFCs established;
- (t) Preliminary National strategy for phasing down HFCs developed;
- (u) Assessment of the needs of the servicing sector to determine the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support needed to enable the safe use of alternative refrigerants to high-GWP HFCs.
- (v) Comprehensive Awareness Campaign on the Kigali Amendment ratification process delivered.

J. Institutional Arrangements

- (e) National Ozone Unit: The NOU is housed by the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources and 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.
- (f) 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 IA's; (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.
- (g) 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 the implementation of the components related to the development of a National Strategy, including the assessment of the needs of the servicing sector, assessing the relevant coordination mechanisms related to ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and raising awareness. 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.

- (h) Other Stakeholders include: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Public Works, Transport, Housing and Development, Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Government and Land Development, Ministry of Finance, General Directorate of Customs, General Directorate of Statistics and Censuses, Salvadoran Association of Industrialists, University of El Salvador, National Institute of Vocational Training (INSAFORP), Civil society organizations. 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 others activities needed for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

K. Budget Description

52. Following the Paragraph 152(c) of the Decision 79/46, based on the HCFCs baseline level of 11.70 ODP t., the Government of the Republic of El Salvador requests to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee the amount of USD\$ 150,000 for the implementation of the above mentioned enabling activities, per the detailed budget below:

Table 6. Budget description.

No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)	Comments
1.	International Expert	30,000	To support NOU on activities such as: Internalize Best Practices and Strategies for the initial implementation of the Kigali Amendment, strengthen the A-5 knowledge on potential alternatives to HFCs, deliver high-level technical guidance and advisory on the preparation of the technological roadmaps.
2.	National Consultants	52,000	To support NOU in the field implementation of the EAs.
3.	Legal Advisor	18,000	The Legal Advisor is expected to provide support for one or both activities “A” (<u>Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification</u>) and “B” (<u>Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment</u>).
4.	Information collection, consolidation and analysis	25,000	This specific budget line will serve the contract specialized companies (legal entities) that may be required to perform specific one-time tasks as: statisticians and specialists on data collection, consolidation and analysis, as well as formatting and publishing of reports required as inputs to parliaments in the decision-making process of

No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)	Comments
			ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment
5.	Consultation meetings	10,000	This budget line will cover the local costs of logistics that will allow the Ozone Officers, Consultants and UNDP to carry on all relevant consultation meetings in order to obtain the “buy in” of stakeholders that will be impacted by the Kigali Amendment
6.	Missions	15,000	Fund shall be used to cover the costs (air tickets and DSAs) of the travel to participate in meetings, visit stakeholder, companies, etc.
	Total	150,000	

Table 7- Budget description per component.

No.	Budget description	Implementing/Bilateral Agency	MLF Funding (USD \$)
Component 1	Enable the Legal Framework for the Ratification	UNDP	30,000
Component 2	Assess Policy Framework for the implementation of the Amendment	UNDP	20,000
Component 3	Assess coordination mechanism needed to implement the Amendment	Canada	15,000
Component 4	Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC	UNDP	50,000
Component 5	National Strategy on HFCs phase-down	Canada	20,000
Component 6	Raise Awareness on the Kigali Amendment	Canada	15,000

53. The budget distribution by implementing and bilateral agencies is presented in the following table.

Table 8. Budget distribution per agency.

Agency	Fund (US \$)
UNDP	100,000
Canada	50,000
Total	150,000

L. Implementation Timeframe

Table 9. Impementation timeframe.

Activities	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Months																		
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
Project Start-up																					
ExCom Project Approval	Jul-18	Jul-18																			
Receipt of Funds	Aug-18	Aug-18																			
Project Document Signature	Aug-18	Sep-18																			
Consultants Recruitment	Aug-18	Oct-18																			
Project Implementation																					
Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification																					
Recruitment of Consultant, identify the legislation and policies required to fulfil the Kigali Amendment (KA)	Oct-18	Apr-19																			
Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment																					
Recruitment of Consultant	Oct-18	Apr-19																			
Identify the legislation and policies.																					
Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment																					
Identification of new partners	Dec-18	Apr-19																			
Co-ordination meeting																					
Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC																					
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	Jan-19	Jan-20																			
Evaluate the data reporting system																					
Component No. 5: National strategy for phasing down HFCs																					
Recruitment of Consultant, for preparation of National Strategy for the implementation of KA	Oct-18	Jan-20																			
Update the ODS alternatives survey and develop a baseline scenarios for HFCs																					
An assessment to the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector																					
Component No. 6: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment																					
Recruitment of Consultant for the design of the awareness campaign.	Oct-18	Jan-20																			
Awareness raising campaign to facilitate the ratification(/implementation of the Kigali Amendment																					

H. Implementation plan
Table 10. Implementation plan.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
					(US \$)		
Project Start-up							
ExCom Project Approval	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Jul-18	Jul-18	-	Project approved.	Project approved.
Receipt of Funds	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Aug-18	-	Funds received.	Funds received.
Project Document Signature	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Sep-18	-	Document signed.	Document signed.
Consultants Recruitment	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Oct-18	-	TOR Developed / TOR published / Evaluation performed / Consultants recruited.	Consultants recruited.
Project Implementation							
<u>Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant, identify the legislation and policies required to fulfil the Kigali Amendment (KA)	NOU/UNDP/Canada	Ministry / Legislators	Oct-18	Apr-19	30,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued. Legal notes prepared. 3 Meetings with high-level representatives for ratification process.	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;
<u>Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant	NOU/UNDP	Ministry / Legislators	Oct-18	Apr-19	20,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Roadmap prepared on the Legal and Policy framework that contains the needs and actions required to allow the proper
Identify the legislation and policies.						Report submitted to establish the legislation and policy framework for HFC management	

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
					(US \$)		
							implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
<u>Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment</u>							
Identification of new partners	NOU/UNDP	Industry / Stakeholders	Nov-18	Apr-19	15,000	Identified new partners for KA	Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
Co-ordination meeting						3 co-ordination meeting organized	
<u>Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC</u>							
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	NOU/UNDP	Customs / NOU/importers/Industry	Jan-19	Jan-20	50,000	Initial consultation conducted	Proposal to revise current licensing and quota system.
Evaluate the data reporting system						Desk study/review on the current ODS consumption system completed	
						Draft Research conducted	
						Draft reviewed by relevant stakeholders	
						Draft finalized and Recommendations developed	
						New data reporting system proposal developed and submitted	
<u>Component No. 5: National strategy for phasing down HFCs</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant, for preparation of National Strategy for the implementation of KA	NOU/UNDP/Canada	Ministry/Industry/	Oct-18	Jan-20	20,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Preliminary National strategy for phasing down

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget	Milestones	Expected outputs
					(US \$)		
Update the ODS alternatives survey and develop a baseline scenarios for HFCs		Stakeholders/NOU				Top-down analysis on HFC use.	HFCs developed; and published Report on assessment of the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support required for technicians and end users to safely use the range of alternative refrigerant.
An assessment to the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector						Draft reviewed by relevant stakeholders	
<u>Component No. 6: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant for the design of the awareness campaign.	NOU/UNDP/Canada	Government/ Industry / General public	Sep-18	Jan-20	15,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Report on awareness activities carried out.
Awareness raising campaign to facilitate the ratification(/implementation of the Kigali Amendment						Awareness campaign designed	
						Awareness campaign developed.	

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

COUNTRY: Panama

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

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNDP

COOPERATING AGENCY: Canada

NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY: Ministry of Health of Panama

PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSSINESS PLAN: Yes (2018-2020)

ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION: n/a (HFCs)

PROJECT DURATION:	18 months
PROJECT COST:	USD \$ 150,000
UNDP:	USD \$ 100,000
SUPPORT COST (UNDP):	USD \$ 7,000
CANADA (FROM BILATERAL ALLOCATION):	USD \$ 50,000
SUPPORT COSTS (CANADA)	USD \$ 3,500
TOTAL COST FOR THE MLF:	USD \$ 160,500

Project Summary

On behalf of the Government of Panama, UNDP, as the lead implementing agency, is submitting to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee the Enabling Activities Project for Panama at a total cost of for the MLF of US \$160,500, consisting of US \$ 100,000, plus agency support costs of US \$ 7,000 for UNDP and US \$50,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,500 from Canada's bilateral allocation. This document describes the proposed arrangements, implementation strategy and budgets for the enabling activities project that will support Panama to undertake the early ratification and prepare the country for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Such arrangements would be implemented taking into consideration:

- i) 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;
- j) To identify the challenges and opportunities that present the implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- k) To draw upon the lessons learnt from the ratification process;
- l) To be dynamic and evolving, and to be open for revisions and adaptation as necessary in response to evolving situations during the ratification process.

Q. Introduction

54. 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.
55. 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.
56. 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.
57. During its 80th Meeting, the Executive Committee approved enabling activities projects for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment for 59 countries.

R. Country Background

58. The Government of Panama 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, and the country is taking significant steps towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
59. Panama has successfully phased out CFCs in RAC and has established enforceable Quota and Licensing regulations to control consumption of Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloroform and the HCFCs. The National Ozone Unit implements the quota system in coordination with the Customs Office.
60. Panama is implementing the Stage II of its HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has achieved the following activities:
 - Inception workshop to discuss with stakeholders the scope and outcomes of the project. 40 stakeholders from key public and private entities participated in the meeting.
 - Update of consumption and status of the beneficiary companies in the polyurethane foam sector. Visits were made by the project team to each company.
 - Workshop on alternatives to HCFC in the foam sector conducted by UNDP's international expert.
 - Meeting with the Ministry of Education, INADEH and the Technological University of Panama to review training and refrigeration classrooms needs. Train-the-trainer workshops designed and scheduled.
 - Draft ToR prepared for a consultancy for review and support the certification programme of refrigeration technicians.
 - 87 refrigeration technicians trained on good refrigeration practices.

61. Although Panama 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 fulfilment of this amendment, with a view to establishing a sound foundation for undertaking future work towards its implementation.
62. The Government of Panama has issued the Law 87 of December 19, 2017, which approves the Kigali amendment.

S. Objective

63. The objective of this document is to request funding for the implementation of the enabling activities to bring to light the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, assess the challenges and opportunities involved, while helping the National Ozone Unit to fulfil Panama's initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment, in line with the ExCom Decision 79/46.

D. Activities to be Implemented:

64. Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification/implementation (UNDP).

The project 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/implementation process of the Kigali Amendment (Ministry of External Affairs, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Environment, Ministry of Economy and Finance, among others public and private organizations) in order to speed up the process and assure that the correct information and legal support is delivered to the decision makers.

65. Component No.2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment (UNDP).

This policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on related to identification, management and control of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol (such as the HCFC quota system, environmental licenses, refrigeration certification scheme, manufacture-related bans, energy efficiency norms, etc.), as well as to identify gaps in this framework that can prevent the future implementation of the Kigali Amendment;

66. Component No.3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment (Canada).

Mechanisms used to coordinate among the NOU, 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 too better integrate these stakeholders, undertake sound consultation processes and strengthen the ratification process.

67. Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC (UNDP).

Assess the current Licensing and Quota Systems applied to ODS in order to determine the actions that will be required to expand the control over the HFCs and develop roadmaps for new

methodologies for collecting, analyzing, verifying, and reporting consumption and production of HFCs;

68. Component No.5: Assess technical capabilities and requirements to implement the Amendment (UNDP): this activity will analyze the current local capabilities and expertise for the introduction of HFC-free technologies, the existing barriers and needs for their removal. It will evaluate the consumption of HFC in the different sectors and improve the information of those non-sufficiently characterized; To review the required alliances with the energy sector to reduce GHG in the HFC user sectors;

It 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, analyze the certification process of technicians in the services sector in RAC, in order to identify the options to include the technologies based on HFCs and its alternatives.

69. Component No.6: National strategy for phasing down HFCs (Canada).

The Project will support the preparation of a national strategy for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the phase-down of HFCs. Development of the strategy will include the collection, analysis and synthesizing of data and information on HFC consumption and sector profiles (taking into account information already available through MLF survey), the development of an estimated HFC baseline, and projections of HFC consumption growth across the relevant sectors.

The strategy itself 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, including the refrigeration servicing sector, identify alternative technologies when possible, outline potential linkages with the HCFC phase-out, and identify potential priority areas for phasing down HFCs.

70. Componente No.7: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment (Canada).

Information awareness activities will be supported targeting groups and stakeholders involved in the ratification and future implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment. This may include (but are not limited to) awareness for critical industry sectors (through associations for example), involvement of different government officials (such as climate change officers), business owners and SMEs, being related to the national obligations under the Kigali Amendment. Moreover, it will “re-engage” sectors not targeted in the HPMPs, such as the MAC and aerosol/MDI sectors.

M. Outputs

- (w) 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;
- (x) Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;

- (y) 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);
- (z) New data reporting system (for Article 7 and Country Programme) on HFCs established;
- (aa) Montreal Protocol's Controlled Substances Licensing System expanded to allow control of HFCs;
- (bb) Preliminary National strategy for phasing down HFCs developed;
- (cc) Assessment of the needs of the servicing sector to determine the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support needed to enable the safe use of alternative refrigerants to high-GWP HFCs;
- (dd) Comprehensive Awareness Campaign on the Kigali Amendment ratification process delivered.

N. Institutional Arrangements

- (i) National Ozone Unit: The NOU is housed by the Ministry of Health and will act as Implementation Partner of the project, being the main beneficiary of the project's activities. Its roles are: (i) Undertake the implementation of the project's 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.
- (j) 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 IA's; (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.
- (k) 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 the implementation of the components related to the development of a National Strategy, including the assessment of the needs of the servicing sector, assessing the relevant coordination mechanisms related to ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and raising awareness. 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.

- (l) Other Stakeholders include: Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Environment , Ministry of Economy and Finance, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Ministry of Social Development, General Directorate of Customs, Technological University of Panama, National Institute of Vocational Training and Human Development (INADEH), Panamanina Society of Engineers and Architechts (SPIA), Civil society organizations. 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 others activities needed for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

O. Budget Description

71. Following the Paragraph 152(c) of the Decision 79/46, based on the HCFCs baseline level of 24.77 ODP t., Panama requests to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee the amount of USD\$ 150.000 for the implementation of the above mentioned enabling activities, per the detailed budget below.

Table 11. Budget description.

Budget description	Budget (USD \$)	Comments
International Experts	35,000	To support NOU on activities such as: Internalize Best Practices and Strategies for the initial implementation of the Kigali Amendment, strengthen the A-5 knowledge on potential alternatives to HFCs, deliver high-level technical guidance and advisory on the preparation of the technological roadmaps.
National Consultants	55,000	To support NOU in the field implementation of the EAs.
Legal Advisor	15,000	The Legal Advisor is expected to provide support for one or both activities “A” (<u>Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification</u>) and “B” (<u>Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment</u>).
Information collection, consolidation and analysis	15,000	This specific budget line will serve the contract specialized companies (legal entities) that may be required to perform specific one-time tasks as: statisticians and specialists on data collection, consolidation and analysis, as well as formatting and publishing of reports required as inputs to parliaments in the decision-making process of ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment
Consultation meetings, workshops	10,000	This budget line will cover the local costs of logistics that will allow the Ozone Officers, Consultants and UNDP to carry on all relevant consultation meetings in order to obtain the “buy in” of stakeholders that will be impacted by the Kigali Amendment
Travel	5,000	Fund shall be used to cover the costs (air tickets and DSAs) of the travel to participate in meetings, visit stakeholder, companies, etc.
Awareness Campaign	15,000	Fund shall be used to cover the cost of awareness material, printing, media releases and any other activity to spread the national efforts related to the Kigali Amendment.
Total	150,000	

Table 12- Budget description per component.

No.	Budget description	Implementing/Bilateral Agency	MLF Funding (USD \$)
Component 1	Enable the Legal Framework for the Ratification	UNDP	10,000
Component 2	Assess Policy Framework for the implementation of the Amendment	UNDP	20,000
Component 3	Assess coordination mechanism needed to implement the Amendment	Canada	10,000
Component 4	Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC	UNDP	50,000
Component 5	Assess technical capabilities and requirements to implement the Amendment	UNDP	20,000
Component 6	National strategy for phasing down HFCs	Canada	20,000
Component 7	Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment	Canada	20,000

72. The budget distribution by implementing and bilateral agencies is presented in the following table.

Table 13. Budget distribution per agency.

Agency	Fund (USD \$)
UNDP	100,000
Canada	50,000
Total	150,000

P. Implementation Timeframe

Table 14. Implementation timeframe.

Activities	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Months																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Project Start-up																				
ExCom Project Approval	Jul-18	Jul-18																		
Receipt of Funds	Aug-18	Aug-18	■																	
Project Document Signature	Aug-18	Sep-18	■	■																
Consultants Recruitment	Aug-18	Oct-18	■	■	■															
Project Implementation																				
<u>Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification/implementation</u>																				
Recruitment of Consultant, identify the legislation and	Oct-18	Apr-18			■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■

Activities	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Months																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
policies required to fulfil the Kigali Amendment (KA)																				
Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment																				
Recruitment of Consultant	Oct-18	Apr-18																		
Identify the legislation and policies.																				
Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment																				
Identification of new partners	Dec-18	Apr-18																		
Co-ordination meeting																				
Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC																				
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	Jan-19	Jan-20																		
Evaluate the data reporting system																				
Component No.5: Assess technical capabilities and requirements to implement the Amendment			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Data collection on local availability of alternatives, standards and codes.	Nov-18	Jan-20																		
Needs assessment prepared on education and training, technical capabilities.																				
Component No. 6: National strategy for phasing down HFCs																				
Recruitment of Consultant, for preparation of National Strategy for the implementation of KA	Nov-18	Jan-20																		
Update the ODS alternatives survey and develop a baseline scenarios for HFCs																				
An assessment to the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector																				
Component No. 7: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment																				
Recruitment of Consultant for the design of the awareness campaign.	Nov-18	Jan-18																		
Awareness raising campaign to facilitate the																				

Activities	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Months																	
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
ratification(/implementation of the Kigali Amendment																				

H. Implementation plan

Table 15. Implementation plan.

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Project Start-up							
ExCom Project Approval	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Jul-18	Jul-18	-	Project approved.	Project approved.
Receipt of Funds	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Aug-18	-	Funds received.	Funds received.
Project Document Signature	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Sep-18	-	Document signed.	Document signed.
Consultants Recruitment	NOU/UNDP	NOU / UNDP	Aug-18	Oct-18	-	TOR Developed / TOR published / Evaluation performed / Consultants recruited.	Consultants recruited.
Project Implementation							
<u>Component No. 1: Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification/implementation</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant, identify the legislation and policies required to fulfil the Kigali Amendment (KA)	NOU/UNDP	Ministry / Legislators	Nov-18	Apr-19	10,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued. Legal notes prepared. 3 Meetings with high-level representatives for ratification process.	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;
<u>Component No. 2: Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment</u>							
Recruitment of Consultant	NOU/UNDP	Ministry / Legislators	Nov-18	Apr-19	20,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Roadmap prepared on the Legal and Policy framework that contains the needs and

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Identify the legislation and policies.						Report submitted to establish the legislation and policy framework for HFC management	actions required to allow the proper implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
<u>Component No. 3: Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment</u>							
Identification of new partners	NOU/UNDP/Canada	Industry / Stakeholders	Nov-18	Apr-19	10,000	Identified new partners for KA	Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
Co-ordination meeting						3 co-ordination meeting organized	
<u>Component No.4: Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC</u>							
Review of ODS import/export licensing/quota system, to identify how to include HFCs, and HFCs based equipment into the licensing system.	NOU/UNDP	Customs / NOU/importers/Industry	Nov-18	Jan-20	50,000	Initial consultation conducted	Proposal to revise current licensing and quota system.
Evaluate the data reporting system						Desk Research conducted	
		Draft reviewed by relevant stakeholders					
		Draft finalized and Recommendations developed					
						Desk study/review on the current ODS consumption system completed	Data report process assessed and revised.

**81st ExCom Meeting
UNDP - 2018 Work Programme**

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
						New data reporting system proposal developed and submitted	
Component No.5: Assess technical capabilities and requirements to implement the Amendment.							
Data collection on local availability of alternatives, standards and codes.	NOU/UNDP	Ministry/Industry/ Stakeholders/ NOU	Nov-18	Jan-20	20,000	Collection of information	Report on technical capabilities and requirements for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment prepared.
Needs assessment prepared on education and training, technical capabilities.						Meetings with Inadeh and refrigeration technicians guild.	
						Assessment of barriers and needs conducted.	
Component No. 6: National strategy for phasing down HFCs							
Recruitment of Consultant, for preparation of National Strategy for the implementation of KA	NOU/UNDP/Canada	Ministry/Industry/ Stakeholders/NOU	Nov-18	Jan-20	20,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Preliminary National strategy for phasing down HFCs developed; and published
Update the ODS alternatives survey and develop a baseline scenarios for HFCs						Top-down analysis on HFC use.	Report on assessment of the training, capacity-building, standards and regulatory support required for technicians and end users to safely use the range of alternative refrigerant.
An assessment to the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector						Draft reviewed by relevant stakeholders	
Component No. 7: Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment							
Recruitment of Consultant for the design of the awareness campaign.	NOU/UNDP/Canada	Government/ Industry / General public	Nov-18	Jan-20	20,000	Consultant recruited and contract issued.	Report on awareness activities carried out.

**81st ExCom Meeting
UNDP - 2018 Work Programme**

Activities	Responsible entity	Target group	Start date (Month/Year)	Date of completion (Month/Year)	Budget (US\$)	Milestones	Expected outputs
Awareness raising campaign to facilitate the ratification(/implementation of the Kigali Amendment						1 Awareness campaign designed Awareness campaing developed.	