





United Nations Development Programme

Project title: Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of Zero ODS Low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies	
Country: Uzbekistan	Implementing Partner: State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environment Protection
Management Arrangements : National Implementation Modality (NIM)	
UNDAF/Country Programme Outcome: By 2020, rural population benefits from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change	
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Brief project description: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and prepare national capacity to sustainably reduce the servicing tail by 2030. Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public; completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone-related issues with a wide cross-section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.	
FINANCING PLAN	
GEF Trust Fund	USD 1,998,040
UNDP TRAC resources	USD 50,000
(1) Total Budget administered by UNDP	USD 2,048,040
PARALLEL CO-FINANCING	
Government	USD 1,887,006

Public and private sector enterprises (cash and in-kind)	USD 4,711,654
(2) Total co-financing	USD 6,598,660
(3) Grand-Total Project Financing (1)+(2)	USD 8,646,700

SIGNATURES

<p>Signature: </p> <p>Mr. Bakhrom Kuchkorov Chairman State Committee for Ecology and Environment Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Agreed by Government/ Implementing Partner</p>	<p>Date/Month/Year: "3" 05 2019</p>
<p>Signature: </p> <p>Ms. Matilda Dimovska Resident Representative UNDP Uzbekistan</p>	<p>Agreed by UNDP</p>	<p>Date/Month/Year: "2" May 2019</p>

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List of Abbreviations and Acronyms

CEIT	Countries with Economies in Transition
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
ESMP	Environment & Social Management Plan
EU	European Union
FSP	Full Sized Project
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GEFSEC	Global Environment Facility Secretariat
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HCFC	Hydrochlorofluorocarbon
HFC	Hydrofluorocarbon
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MEA	Multilateral Environmental Agreement
MLF	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol UN Environment
MSP	Medium Sized Project
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NOU	National Ozone Unit
ODP	Ozone Depleting Potential
ODS	Ozone Depleting Substance
OEWG	Open-Ended Working Group Meeting of the UNEP Ozone Secretariat.
PIC	Prior Informed Consent
PIF	Project Identification Form
PIR	GEF Project Implementation Report
POPP	Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures
PPG	Project Preparation Grant
RAC	Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning
RTA	Regional Technical Adviser
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SCEEP	State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection; also referred to as Goscomecology
SCNP	State Committee on Nature Protection
SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SESP	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
STAP	GEF Scientific Technical Advisory Panel
TE	Terminal Evaluation
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP-GEF	UNDP Global Environmental Finance Unit
UNDP-NIM	UNDP Nationally Implemented Project
UNDP POPP	UNDP Program & Operations Policies and Procedures
UNDP TRAC	UNDP targets for resource assignment from the core
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme (UN Environment)

II. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Problem to be addressed

Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are used for cooling, refrigeration and other manufacturing processes such as foam manufacturing or solvent washing. Because of their ozone depleting potential, they are listed amongst the substances that are being phased out under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The Copenhagen Amendment of the Montreal Protocol originally stipulated that non-Article 5 countries need to reduce their HCFC consumption to 65% of their baseline in 2004 and later, under Decision XIX/6, they had to accelerate the phase-out in accordance with a reduction of 75% of that level in 2010, to 90% by 2015, to 99.5% in 2020 and finally achieve full phase out in 2030 by addressing the remaining servicing tail.

Uzbekistan only uses HCFC-22, which is applied in comfort cooling, and commercial and industrial cooling and they import their entire requirement, as the country does not manufacture this refrigerant. The proposed project builds on the [current GEF regional HCFC project](#), in its final implementation year, which assists the four non-article 5 CEITs in the CIS (Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) meet the accelerated Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out requirements through stabilization and progressive reduction of HCFC consumption. With help of the new proposed project, Uzbekistan will be able to comply with its Montreal Protocol's commitment of achieving 99.5% phase-out by January 1, 2020, and further strengthen the capacity to phase out the service tail of 0.5% by 2030 or earlier. This project will be the final project for achieving a comprehensive HCFC phase-out.

Root Causes and Barriers

HCFC-22 continues to be used for domestic, commercial and industrial cooling in Uzbekistan. It has been the refrigerant of choice and has been used for decades. With more and more comfort cooling being used in the country, in both commercial establishments and domestic applications, the use of HCFC-22 has increased substantially. In addition, the country has intensified harvesting and export of fruits and vegetables recently by initiating and piloting agro-clusters that increased a need in cold storage of fruits and vegetables. The business has immediately reacted to the demand for cold rooms which added more HCFC-22 based refrigeration equipment used locally. Uses of other HCFCs were discontinued through support from earlier GEF-funded projects.

Globally, countries are seeking for low-cost ways for replacing RAC equipment to ozone-friendly, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies to reduce the impact on climate change. Available technologies with no or negligible impact on the environment in most applications are running on natural refrigerants (ammonia, CO₂, hydrocarbons). There are a number of emerging technologies, too, such as HFOs and non-in-kind solutions (free cooling, absorbent cooling, etc.) which are likewise applicable to the HCFC phase-out.

With the ban on import of HCFC based equipment in Uzbekistan, a lot of HCFC based equipment by the end of their life cycle are expected to be replaced with relatively inexpensive technologies on HFCs with high GWP. Also, each transition cycle of technology in the RAC sector may lay an additional burden on the developing economy, thus, it is expedient to understand approaches for minimization of the use of zero-ODS and high-GWP, i.e. HFC based, technologies to zero-ODS and low-GWP options, and promotion of natural refrigerant-based and other known or emerging technologies as discussed above, where economically and technically possible.

Due to different ambient temperatures, not all natural refrigerants and not-in-kind alternatives are efficient and can be used in climatic conditions of Uzbekistan where the temperature in summer can reach 45 °C in some regions of the country. Additionally, potential buyers and users of RAC equipment are not fully aware of modern technologies on natural refrigerants, which can replace HCFC based equipment.

From this perspective, in order to demonstrate zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies in different sectors utilizing RAC equipment, it would be crucial to practically implement testing and acceptance of new equipment in the hot ambient climatic conditions of the country and to ensure broader awareness raising of

potential buyers and users on innovative technological developments. For these purposes, demonstration projects will be piloted in different sectors and regions of Uzbekistan where RAC equipment is used.

The baseline for CEIT countries, or non-Article 5 countries, is calculated based on a cumulative figure resulting from adding up 1989 HCFC consumption levels and 2.8% of 1989 CFC consumption (in ODP weighted terms). Using this formula, Uzbekistan’s baseline was calculated to be 74.7 ODP tonnes or 1,358 MT approx. of HCFC-22. To this date, the country has successfully met the phase-out requirements of the Montreal Protocol as shown below, with remaining critical HCFC reduction milestones being attributed to 2020 and a servicing tail in the period of 10 years following that year:

- 1996: freeze
- 2004: – 35%
- 2010: – 65%
- 2015: – 90%

The HCFC consumption data reported to the Ozone Secretariat, in ODP tonnes, is as follows:

2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017*	Baseline
0.9	4.14	2.14	4.58	9.86	7.23	4.68	2.50	74.7

* Estimated

As can be seen from the above data, Uzbekistan launched the initial HCFC phase-out capacity building which allowed slowing down the growing HCFC consumption and establishing grounds for step-by-step phase-out of HCFCs from 2014 onwards as a result of the continuous capacity building support from the GEF and UNDP. In order to sustain this positive created trend, the current last round of proposed GEF assistance aims to address remaining gaps in HCFC policy framework and national technical capability on HCFC re-use and the introduction of HCFC-free and low GWP substitutes. As an indirect effect, this may also provide a stronger degree of preparedness for the future management of the Kigali amendment on HFCs.

Uzbekistan is committed to the promotion of zero ODS and low GWP energy-efficient technologies in its quest to reduce dependence on HCFCs and in this case the sole HCFC-22 refrigerant. However, the main barrier to achieving the full phase-out, till recently, has been the non-availability of commercially available, cost-effective alternate low GWP technologies. HFC-based technologies, which are zero ODS, but high GWP technologies, have been introduced since they became commercially available in the global market. In that sense, Uzbekistan has been following such trends. However, the initial regional GEF-UNDP HCFC phase-out project has been instrumental in understanding such trends and assisted in introducing R-290 (propane) as a refrigerant for room air-conditioners and small cold rooms through small-scale demonstration projects, by addressing initial market preparedness barriers. And this will provide a good impetus for this technology to be adopted faster in the future, as well as open the RAC equipment assembly and servicing sector for other newer technologies, too.

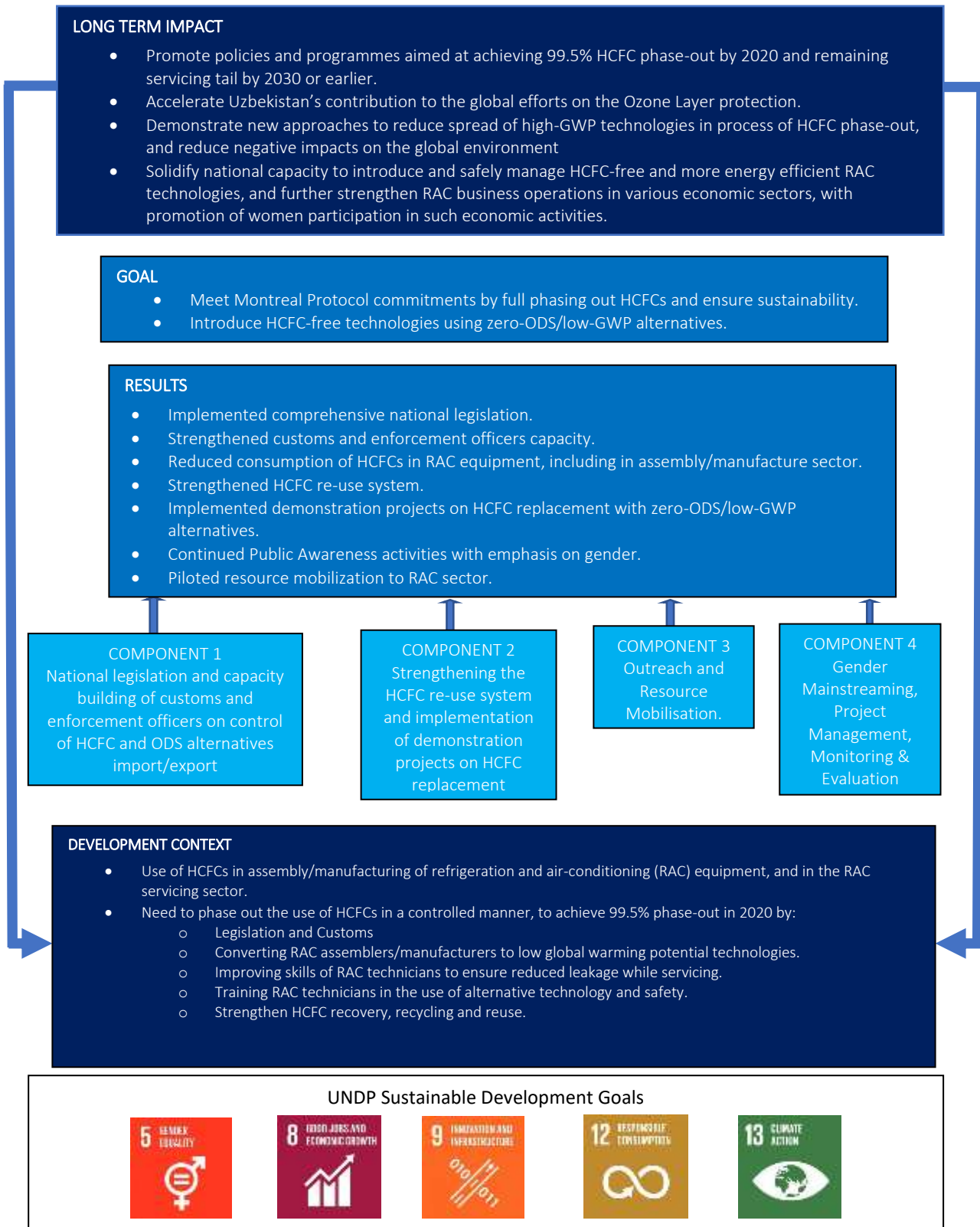
The initial regional (GEF-4 cycle) project identified that the principal issue in achieving and sustaining compliance with accelerated HCFC phase-out in Uzbekistan was the curtailment of the continued rapid growth in HCFC consumption particularly that associated with refrigeration servicing, and to start a long-term process of it reversing. This realization required a fast-track action in developing an institutional and regulatory framework and formalizing national commitments and HCFC phase-out action plans, building institutional and technical capacity for HCFC re-use, and undertaking targeted investment in converting direct sources of HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing and initial strengthening of the refrigerants management infrastructure.

Imports of HCFC based equipment were increasing rapidly, thereby deepening the dependence of the country on HCFCs for servicing needs, just in correlation with the expansion of the HCFC banks, consisting of fairly new RAC equipment. Through the support of the initial GEF-UNDP project, the Government has instituted a ban on imports of any equipment, which operates on HCFCs, and this will assist in minimizing pressure on the national HCFC re-use

system over longer time and also further encourage the import and use of HCFC-free alternate technologies with special attention attributed to low GWP features of such technologies.

Given the initial technical assistance status of the previous regional programme, it helped built previous largely limited national capacity for HCFC importation control and re-use in the country. It was required to start addressing the HCFC phase-out process to stay in tune with global developments and set policy and technical preparedness groundwork. Now, in order to achieve the most immediate 2020 commitment of 99.5% phase-out and sustain it after 2020 as the servicing tail will continue to require the government's attention, several actions are needed which are described in Section III – Strategy below.

THEORY OF CHANGE



III. STRATEGY

The proposed project will build on the experience and knowledge gained from the initial GEF-UNDP full-sized (FSP) regional project and will aim to assist Uzbekistan in achieving the principal 2020 compliance requirement of phasing out 99.5% of the national HCFC consumption and the rest of the servicing tail to fully complete the HCFC phase-out process. It will consist of the four (4) interrelated and mutually reinforcing components. These have been specifically designed to address remaining barriers and improve sustainability prospects on the path towards HCFC-free future in Uzbekistan.

Component 1 will facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening of capacity of Customs and enforcement officers on controlling illegal trade in HCFCs when approaching the final phase-out milestones and improving understanding of HCFC alternatives import/export, while Component 2 will continue to strengthen the national HCFC re-use system and implement demonstration projects on HCFC replacement with zero-ODS/low-GWP alternatives as part of the national plan to remove barriers to introduction of such into the national market. Component 3 will focus on outreach and resource mobilization in support of Components 1 and 2, while Component 4, consisting of 2 sub-components, will address gender issues and monitoring and evaluation activities. Gender-related aspects will be integrated, whenever possible, into the activities that are planned to be implemented under all main technical assistance components.

The following describes activities envisioned under each component of the project, with expected Outcomes and Outputs to be achieved by the project:

COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export

During the initial capacity building initiative implemented by UNDP and financed by the GEF, foundational HCFC policy control principles and HCFC sound management technical capability were introduced to enable the start of national HCFC phase-out efforts. The regional GEF-UNDP FSP project supported the Government in the implementation of activities on the accelerated HCFC phase-out, which is in line with the previous ODS Phase-out National Strategy and Action Plan adopted in Uzbekistan. However, this previously launched process in Uzbekistan, as a non-Article 5 country, should be completed by 2020, in connection with which further complementary assistance from the GEF is needed to cement the current progress and build sustainability around the HCFC phase-out efforts to prepare the country for a longer term sustained compliance regime vis-à-vis the Montreal Protocol's requirements. This is especially important in these last stages of the phase-out when excessive stockpiling of HCFCs may be expected and/or illegal trade in HCFCs may intensify, given the previous situation with continuous and high-volume importation of HCFC-dependent RAC equipment into the country.

Under the project, Component 1 activities will be aimed to further strengthen the capacity of environmental and Customs officers through enforcement of national legislation on phase-out of HCFCs and import/export control of HCFCs and ODS alternatives. The situation analysis has demonstrated that the environment and Customs officers, who significantly improved their capacities during previous UNDP/GEF interventions, still need a practical assistance/hands-on experience in improvement of Customs monitoring processes, better data management, management of confiscated HCFCs and other chemicals and clarification on WCO (World Customs Organization) codes related to HCFCs and RAC equipment containing them. Specific activities aimed at strengthening of the legislative framework and capacity building will mostly focus on practical implementation of upgraded legislation, fine-tuning Customs and environmental monitoring processes. The capacities of specialists of the State Customs Committee on controlling import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives and equipment containing them also need to be strengthened through exposure to best practices implemented in other countries and by strengthening the capacity of the Central Customs Laboratory. In addition, the project will support the government in the application of new legislative measures regarding the licensing RAC business and certification of RAC technicians, which has not been introduced yet into the national legislation. In order to explore best solutions for legislation improvement and to generate proposals to update the legislation, the project will study current legislation, the experience of environmental protection and customs control institutions of the EU and other countries.

As proven effective during the previous project, activities under this Component will facilitate a networking, experience exchange and training workshops for the key line ministries and their relevant staff and will increase understanding of HCFC phase-out process, its final milestones, and importance of increasing effectiveness of HCFC consumption monitoring in the country. Information on existing HCFC alternatives and their financial availability and practical introduction into the national market will be part of the national level consultations in this regard. The project will also support the Government in understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol by conducting a comprehensive ODS alternatives survey. It will help in improving understanding the economic, social and environmental implications of the Kigali Amendment and will be useful in initial stakeholder talks on future planning of HFC phase-out processes.

On the national level, the GEF's financing will be channeled to (1) updating of the HCFC strategy to include the latest HCFC consumption trends; (2) inputs on final legislative options to control HCFC import and its use (i.e. HCFC equipment import quotas; improvement of inter-departmental cooperation on HCFC control between NOU and customs; (3) updating codes of commodity classification applied to the external economic activities etc.); (4) enhanced regional cooperation (on illegal trade, mislabeling of gas cylinders, etc.); (5) supporting key stakeholder discussions on adoption of draft resolution with identified legislative amendments to be further formally approved by the Government.

National co-financing will be based on the Governmental support to the incremental upgrading process of the HCFC Phase-out strategy through: allocation of experts and legal personnel to draft required resolution; involvement of relevant line ministries in the consultations; development of corresponding justifications to defend the draft resolution at the decision-making level (i.e. the Cabinet of Ministers). The overall role of institutional coordination will be provided by the government to support achieving this output.

Outcome 1.1: ODS alternatives determined through a survey conducted

Output 1.1.1: ODS alternatives survey completed

The project will conduct a national survey of imports/market availability of ODS alternatives and their usage rates to assess the effectiveness of the HCFC phase-out in the last stages of implementation and analyze possible technological replacements, which are currently in use globally, with regional and national level accessibility opening for Uzbekistan's market. By providing data on the amount, types, and application categories of low and high GWP options, including natural refrigerants, non-in-kind technologies, HFOs and HFCs in the country, it will offer the Government important information on practical implementation parameters of the Kigali amendment once it is adopted by the Government and the HFC phase-out process is activated.

Outcome 1.2: National legislation on HCFC phase-out and HCFC/ODS alternatives import/export control upgraded by adapting advanced legislation experience of the EU and other countries.

Output 1.2.1: Proposals to upgrade legislation prepared and provided for consideration of the National Partners.

The Government of Uzbekistan is implementing a number of initiatives to improve the current legislation in the field of the Ozone layer protection, to ensure the complete phase-out of HCFCs by 2020. To increase the effectiveness of those efforts of the country, additional support is needed, namely information resources and the necessary level of decision-makers' awareness to undertake an effective national level update of HCFC control legislation, technical regulations, licensing and reporting systems, economic instruments and qualification requirements necessary to ensure control of HCFC import and use are consistent with phase-out obligations. At this stage, the project will review current national legislation related to HCFC phase-out and HCFC/ODS alternatives import/export control, including the earlier adopted Country ODS phase-out Strategy and Action Plan. This will support in identifying possible gaps in national legislation, based on what will be developed as legislation improvement recommendations. The experience of the EU and other countries on ODS phase-out, import/export control, licensing for RAC business and certification of RAC technicians will be also reviewed. It is expected that specific activities aimed at the strengthening of the legislative framework and capacity building will mostly focus on the practical implementation of upgraded legislation, fine-tuning Customs and environmental monitoring processes. Cooperation with the OzonAction Programme and Ozone Secretariat of UN Environment will be further maintained to develop networking and information exchange and bilateral cooperation with Article 2 and Article 5 countries.

Outcome 1.3: Capacity of specialists of the State Customs Committee strengthened to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives and equipment containing them

Output 1.3.1: Customs laboratory capable of analyzing refrigerants and blends in an accurate manner and acceptable by the legal system.

During this proposed project's formulation, several meetings and discussions with officials of the State Customs Committee were organized. The previous cooperation within UNDP-GEF on the initial HCFC phase-out preparedness helped to improve import/export control capacity of Customs and its specialists, and assisted in upgrading the material-technical base of the Central Customs Laboratory by providing HCFC gas analyzing equipment and necessary tools, which resulted in increasing effectiveness of illegal trade monitoring (the number of cases of smuggled ODS seizure have increased since that time). However, the following gaps were also revealed, which need to be addressed, to further improve the capacity of Customs:

- Current positive developments in the basic HCFC importation controls require a knowledge upgrade on ensuring more accurate information on the composition of refrigerants. This is due to the judicial system of the country that can deploy the information as an evidence base in case of conflicting positions of law enforcers and HCFC importers. Customs laboratory's analytical capacity will be improved by providing refrigerant standards to be used for calibrating existing gas chromatograph equipment and updating software etc.
- Customs specialist capacities require regular best experience exchange on HCFC controls and prevention of illegal trade. They also need to be strengthened through exposure to such best practices in other countries in the region which also approach completion of the national HCFC phase-out processes by 2020. This will be reached through identification of and participation in network meetings and other bilateral visits on import/export control of ODS and ODS alternatives.

Output 1.3.2 Importers/exporters of HCFCs and environmental officers trained in the use of the national system of import/export electronic declaration.

Another activity that will support the implementation of the National HCFC Phase-out Strategy and Action Plan is the application of advanced mechanisms for controlling ODS/ODS alternatives import/export. The State Customs Committee of Uzbekistan in 2017 piloted a national import/export electronic declaration system, and previous UNDP-GEF FSP Regional Project supported the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection with computer equipment to connect their HCFC import/export licensing system to the national system of import/export electronic declaration. This system of e-declaration of import/export involves at least three key stakeholders into the process: (1) a license issuing organization - the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection, (2) an organization that controls factual import/export of ozone-depleting substances – the State Customs Committee, and (3) importers and exporters of ODS, as well as those (commercial agents) who provide services to importers/exporters in the formulation of imports/exports. While the two governmental stakeholders mentioned above have been trained in the application of the new national electronic declaration system, there is still a gap in capacity development of the third party – importers/exporters of HCFCs. Therefore, this national import/export electronic declaration system may effectively operate only when all these three parties have proper capacities and it starts functioning in a coordinated manner. In order to eliminate this gap, the project will provide training activities for the importers/exporters and environmental officers, to ensure effective usage of the national system of electronic declaration and accelerate complete HCFC phase-out.

Output 1.3.3: Capacity of the State Customs Committee on temporary storage of seized ODS/ODS alternatives strengthened

The geographical location of Uzbekistan, featured by its land-locked character, adds additional barriers in ODS waste management. Uzbekistan has no technology for destruction of ODS waste, which is mainly generated due to the illegal import of ozone-depleting substances seized at Customs posts. Re-export of ODS waste is not feasible at the moment, as transportation by road and railway may require lengthy agreement procedures with transit countries

(through Kazakhstan, Russia and EU countries), and may also face transit limitations depending on national legislative barriers in neighboring countries.

In terms of practical evidence, in 2015, fifteen (15) cases of illegal imports of such substances were seized and then reported by Customs' inspectors. All of these substances were kept in temporary storage with no means existing for sound disposal. While ideally, these substances should be destroyed by using technologies recommended by the Montreal Protocol, in the absence of any proven technology for destruction of ODS in Uzbekistan, and with re-export (mandatory return) of ODS waste to another country for destruction is seen as currently practically impossible, the only solution is the temporary storage of ODS waste until qualified disposal solutions can be found in the future, including with potentially opening transit routes to the EU. In order to address this situation, the project will support the State Customs Committee in enhancing the capacity on the temporary storage of seized ODS/ODS alternatives. The State Customs Committee will provide a building for that purpose, and the project will support the upgrade of the building for storage of seized ODS/ODS alternatives on a longer-term basis.

COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement

According to the adopted resolution of Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan # 17 dated January 9, 2018, on the export/import of ODS-containing and ODS depending equipment, starting from April 9, 2018, the import of HCFC based equipment is completely banned. Replacement of CFCs by HCFCs, that had taken place in previous years, has dramatically increased the quantities of imported HCFC based equipment with life cycle reaching several more years and requiring more frequent servicing with time. However, the national HCFC re-use system is not properly established in all regions of the country to support the smooth operation of HCFC equipment throughout its useful life.

On the other hand, a transition to climate-friendly technologies is inevitable due to global technological developments and policy discussions under the Montreal Protocol. From the business perspective, available and acceptable replacements for HCFCs are the next group - HFC based technologies - due to their relatively low price in comparison with other technologies, for instance, compared to natural refrigerants. Indeed, a general lack of zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient RAC technologies in the country leads potential buyers/users of equipment to choose a better-known technology such as HFCs. Therefore, demonstration of the new technological solutions in different applications and sectors of the economy is expected to result in real-life testing and ready acceptance of the new technology for further use across the country.

Moreover, further support in establishing relevant RAC training structure is crucial in this process. The envisaged support in the organization of specialized trainings can be described as the following:

- On-site training by training institutions such as the Tashkent State Technical University providing bachelor level education for engineering degrees in the RAC business;
- On-site training by vocational colleges/centers in the country for lower level technical education (technicians, mechanics, etc.); and
- Continuous study opportunity by online means for refreshing current knowledge on modern RAC practices.

Additionally, training for exploitation of introduced zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies will be conducted, and related safety standards will be implemented. This is an important support element to the ability to introduce and sustain the use of newer technologies in the country. Without due level of technical knowledge and skills in the sector, the project will only have a site-specific and time-limited effect without laying the stronger groundwork for future technology replication.

In connection to this, Component 2 will support the pilot introduction of preventive RAC technology maintenance techniques. This will improve control of the unintentional release of HCFCs with the deployment of specially designed monitoring and performance optimization equipment at a large RAC facility or facilities. It is planned that with this pilot, the RAC servicing sector will generate valuable experience in regard to sustained technology operation not only at the installation time but throughout its useful lifetime after commissioning of the equipment. The prevention of accidental equipment failures and HCFC leakages, as a direct objective of this intervention, and

achievement of optimal performance, as a secondary target, are the expected results which will be reported and prepared for replication in future GEF-funded programmes in Uzbekistan, for instance, under the Kigali Amendment.

Finally, for quality training purposes, the project plans to supply training rigs for new RAC technology. This will render practical support to the process of introducing modern RAC technology with low GWP features into Uzbekistan's market which otherwise sees still a limited scale penetration rate.

Outcome 2.1: HCFC re-use system strengthened

Output 2.1.1: New HCFC recycling and reclaim centers established for HCFC re-use expansion

Under previous GEF assistance, the national HCFC re-use system was launched in principle regions of Uzbekistan by establishing one (1) reclaim and five (5) recycling centers in the total of five regions of Uzbekistan. The reclaim center was supported with HCFC recovery, recycling and reclaim equipment, and basic tools, whereas the recycling centers were equipped with less sophisticated HCFC recovery and recycling equipment. In order to operationalize these centers, dedicated capacity building is needed for the existing centers. It will help maximize the HCFC re-use rates and support the ban on importation of HCFC-based RAC equipment.

In order to complete a comprehensive coverage of the country with the functional HCFC re-use network, two (2) new reclaim¹ and four (4) new recycling centers² will be established. New reclaim and recycling centers will be supplied with modern HCFC recovery, recycling and reclaim equipment, and basic tools such as leak detectors, pincer pliers, flaring instruments, etc. In addition, as the newly established centers launch their operations, and, based on lessons learned from that previous project, it would be expedient to support existing reclaim and recycling centers with additional equipment, i.e. advanced gas identifiers to make composite tests on refrigerants and storage cylinders used for temporary accumulation of obsolete and mixed ODSs. With supplied basic gas identifiers within the last project, the centers are unable to identify all refrigerants for identification type and purity of gases.

Starting from 2020, Uzbekistan will further reduce import of HCFCs, leaving only 0.5% of the baseline consumption up to 2030, with reinforced requirements that the RAC sector may re-use only internally available HCFCs. Within the project activities, the government will support to ensure the re-use of HCFCs as much as possible, until the moment they turn obsolete, therefore maximizing the cost-effectiveness of the process.

Output 2.1.2: Technical and business plans developed, and the capacity of all recycling and reclaim centers strengthened and sustainable

In order to ensure sustainability of the operation of the reclaim and recycle centers as a part of the national HCFC re-use system, the project will support the development of technical and business plans for these centers and will conduct training for centers' technicians on the handling of supplied HCFC recovery and recycling equipment. In addition, the project will explore a possibility of international experience exchange with other countries active with HCFC phase-out processes in the region, both GEF and MLF supported, where HCFC re-use systems have been introduced and are successfully running. Consequently, the expertise will be considered for the development of such business plans.

National co-financing will be channeled towards the allocation of operational facilities by each of participating service centers to place HCFC recovery, recycling and reclaiming equipment, cover utility charges and equipment maintenance expenses, and staff costs to operate it. Additionally, the centers have committed to regular training of their staff on professional use of these a sophisticated equipment. They will ensure that reports on HCFC recycling and reclaim rates are compiled regularly by their staff and presented to the Government through an online reporting system at www.report.o3.uz.

Finally, in order to support initiatives of companies transferring from using HCFC based equipment to equipment running on zero-ODS and low GWP technologies such natural refrigerants and others, the project will support those companies with at least ten (10) sets of special servicing equipment and provide for technical consultations on the installation and maintenance of such technologies for their better rate uptake in the market.

¹ Two reclaim centers: PE "Texno Servis BRA" (Republic of Karakalpakstan) and PE "FERGANA KONSTANTIN" (Fergana region)

² Four recycling centers: MPE "OHU" (Namangan region), LLC "INJINIRING KLIMAT KONTROL" (Bukhara region), IE "Tkachenko Nikolay Sergeevich" (Samarkand region) and PE "FAYS NUR BARAKA"(Surkhandarya region)

Outcome 2.2: Zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient refrigerant technologies, including natural refrigerants demonstrated

Output 2.2.1: Support demonstration of innovative conversion projects to introduce zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies for RAC in various sectors

The transition from HCFC based RAC technology to zero-ODS and low-GWP technologies may bear the significant economic burden to the economy of the country due to the initial high capital costs of such technology. On the other hand, the technology transfer is inevitable under the Montreal Protocol given global level discussions and action towards low GWP technology choice. Therefore, an analysis of available technologies, and their acceptance on the local market through testing of their performance in the current hot ambient climatic conditions of Uzbekistan is crucial to further their larger scale introduction countrywide.

For this purpose, different sectors of the economy where larger commercial and industrial size RAC technology is used will be chosen and where significant use of HCFCs has been observed as further outlined. This will help in accurately defining the technology replicability potential in such sectors for further resource mobilization support and technology scale-up opportunities.

HEALTHCARE SECTOR: Replacement of a centralized air conditioning system in a hospital

The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan is the central body of public health management and is subordinated to the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Regional health authorities, and their subdivisions in cities and districts, including private medical institutions, form a unified system of public health administration of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

In hospital settings, currently used and aging HCFC-22 systems which rely on a centralized air-conditioning design, experience frequent breakdowns and malfunctioning. In the recent years, there is a trend observed on shutting down such centralized systems due to the need for more frequent and expensive maintenance, and the deployment of room-based R22 split and tower air-conditioners is a common response. By recognizing these trends, the Ministry of Health, using its previous experience with GEF support, attaches great importance to the gradual improvement of the quality of medical services provided across the country, and considers co-investment into a demonstration of newer, HCFC-free and low GWP RAC technologies of central cool air supply type. Therefore, such activities will have not only environmental objectives, but also social importance, and are on a priority list of the Government.

Selection of qualified recipient sites (hospitals) will be organized under the guidance of the Ministry of Health and with technical support from the project, based on co-finance and other eligibility requirements to be defined during programme's implementation.

AGRICULTURE SECTOR/ STORAGE FACILITIES: Replacement of HCFC based refrigeration system for storage/warehouse/cold-rooms

Uzbekistan has an extensive agricultural economy, and it uses over 1.3 thousand specialized storage facilities with a total capacity of temporary and longer-term post-harvest storage of over 800 thousand tons of vegetables, fruits, dairy products and meat. It is now planned to bring the total storage capacity of fruit and vegetable products to one million tons by the end of 2020 as part of further economic development of the country.

"O'zbekoziqovqatzaxira" is a non-governmental and non-commercial organization serving as an umbrella association for fruit and vegetable cold storage business in the country. The association has more than 70 members, both under private and public ownership, with the total cold storage capacity of 60 thousand tonnes. About 60% of refrigeration technology used in warehouses/storages is HCFC (R22) based.

The project will plan for technical and initial capital support in the replacement of HCFC based cooling systems to zero-ODS, low GWP and energy efficient technologies in agriculture products warehouse/storage/cold-rooms. Co-finance into the technology related infrastructure and other eligibility requirements such as stable operation, financial performance and project's commitment will be applied when selecting suitable recipients in this sector.

RETAIL SECTOR/ GROCERY MARKET: Replacement of HCFC based refrigeration system in a grocery store

Traditionally, in Uzbekistan food products were marketed in bazaars (local markets), and this tradition continues to this day. However, in modern Uzbekistan, more and more supermarkets and convenience stores are being built in proximity to peoples' homes, which makes it convenient for consumers to shop quickly. There is no doubt that demographic trends in Uzbekistan, specifically in urban areas, can be considered as one of the strongest driving forces for the development of the retail sector. Another strong factor, which supports retail sales, is the growing purchasing power of the population.³

In this sector, there are two main active players: Anglesey Food and Macro Supermarket chains of food stores. Macro Supermarket was established in 2010 and is considered as the biggest retail network with 53 stores open in Uzbekistan. Anglesey Food, under the name brand "korzinka.uz", was established in 1996, and, as one of the pioneers in this area, it had ventured into the large-format supermarket chain. Its 32 stores constantly serve tens of thousands of customers daily with a large variety of food and non-food merchandise countrywide. RAC equipment used in the supermarkets is featured by HCFC-22 based systems as well as new equipment on HFCs which slowly replace HCFCs.

The project proposes to demonstrate HCFC-free and low GWP RAC technologies in this sector, being a sector of importance in HCFC phase-out process, and allow to take more informed decisions on RAC technology choice in future investments in this area.

Outcome 2.3: Pilot performance monitoring project for the reduction of HCFC leakage at large facilities

Output 2.3.1: Provide basic performance monitoring equipment and software to enhance the capacity of RAC technicians and engineers to monitor, diagnose and improve RAC system performance (including preventive maintenance) to reduce HCFC leakages.

During the previous CFC phase-out process last decade, CFC-based RAC technologies were to a large extent replaced by affordable and abundant HCFCs. In this process, the situation in Uzbekistan was very similar to other countries in the world.

Now, while the HCFC transition process to zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technology takes place, there will be some RAC equipment installed at large facilities which will use HCFCs until the end of their technical life cycle. It's a common practice that when new RAC equipment is commissioned, the equipment is set up to match manufacturer's operating parameters, though that gradually loses accuracy during equipment's operation in the years to come. The equipment is then subject to more frequent maintenance episodes when it fails, and more HCFC charging is needed in each case.

On the contrary, more regular controlling/monitoring of the equipment performance and optimization of its work ahead of the breakdown episodes will be essential in the prevention of unintentional release of HCFCs. Additionally, addressing leakages in the RAC equipment in a timely manner would decrease maintenance costs related to recharging of HCFCs and re-starting of cooling systems. Such a new culture of servicing will be piloted on a limited initial scale to demonstrate its potential, as practiced in the EU countries, for future replication. The project intends to test a performance monitoring tool by its installation in one (or a few, if budget allows) of the large facilities deploying RAC equipment.

Outcome 2.4: RAC sector technicians regularly improve their knowledge

Output 2.4.1: Capacity building of refrigeration technicians on low GWP technologies in Uzbekistan extended and strengthened

The most important actors in the RAC business, who deal in everyday lives with maintenance and servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, are a group of specially trained service technicians and engineers. The burden related to the reduction of the HCFC consumption by 2020 and sustaining the servicing tail up until 2030 is placed on the private sector and these RAC technicians as their ability to reduce dependence on HCFCs is tested by

³ <http://www.euromonitor.com/retailing-in-uzbekistan/report>

the ever stricter HCFC import controls. The better they are informed and trained, the more effective the results in terms of sound HCFC re-use and management can be expected.

At present, only one (1) training center operates in Uzbekistan, and it was established in the previous programme at the Tashkent State Technical University. This institution deals with the undergraduate and graduate level training and further capacity building for RAC sector engineers and technicians and is the only university that offers bachelor's programmes for RAC sector's professionals. Starting from September 2017, with the support of the previous UNDP/GEF project, it also covers vocational level trainings for technicians working in the RAC sector and delivers practical sessions with trainers on servicing and maintenance of RAC systems as well as introduces best practices and state-of-the-art equipment necessary for sound maintenance and servicing of such equipment.

This situation requires additional support to extend the training programme and capacity building on low GWP technologies to other provinces of the country where such knowledge is needed too, as there are financial barriers for technicians working in other provinces or rural areas to reach this center and stay for prolonged periods of time to attend training programmes on-offer. Therefore, in order to ensure that a wider number of technicians are equipped with adequate knowledge on the HCFC re-use process and are aware of the latest trends in the RAC sector and new HCFC-free and low GWP technologies, the project plans to establish a network of training centers operating under the umbrella of vocational level colleges in various regions of Uzbekistan.

These new training centers will be established in close cooperation and coordination with the Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan to allow for formal certification and recognition of work access based on acquired qualifications. The training centers will serve as important hubs of up-to-date knowledge on HCFC management and control and allow their participants to acquire and improve relevant technical skills. The practical modules of the trainings in new training centers will be supported in assembling and commissioning of training stands to demonstrate using zero-ODS and low-GWP refrigerants for training and educational purposes. With respect to trainers, the project will support their upgrade in qualification through specialized trainings and regular participation in networking activities on this subject matter as supported by UN Environment's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) initiative or on a bilateral basis with GEF-funded countries implementing HCFC phase-out process.

Onsite knowledge and capacity upgrades are effective if they are conducted constantly. With the development of new information technologies, now technicians are able to get access to a wealth of resources, they might need in their day-to-day activities. This will be in line with the Government agenda since Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is promoted on the national level in Uzbekistan. The government implements various programmes on digitalization of the country. At present, a Programme of Development of National Information and Communication system of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2020 is being implemented, which was approved in 2013⁴. In 2015, the Ministry of Development of Information Technologies and Communications was formed, which has been implementing a unified state policy on information technologies and communications, and associated "e-government" initiative, as well as developing integrated programs for the introduction of the national information and communication system⁵. The process of digitalization is considered as a key to effective administrative reforms in the country.

To support the planned onsite trainings, the project will develop an online learning system, with the support of the abovementioned national digitalization programme, and make it available for the training centers. The system will be accessible across Uzbekistan, and it will allow its users to upgrade their knowledge and skills from any location and without excessive absence from work.

Particular attention will be given to the organization of vocational training for unemployed women, as well as girls that recently graduated from colleges, especially from RAC sector related technical disciplines. The training will combine technical matters and business start-up aspects in the area of the Montreal Protocol and HCFC management. This activity will be connected with those initiatives which will be implemented under *Component 4 - Gender mainstreaming in refrigeration and air conditioning sector*.

⁴ <https://www.un.int/uzbekistan/news/ict-important-factor-national-progress>

⁵ http://mitc.uz/en/pages/about_ministry

COMPONENT 3: Outreach and Resource Mobilization

According to the current HCFC phase-out schedule, Uzbekistan needs to reduce HCFC consumption to 0.5% of its baseline by 2020 and phase it out completely by 2030 with the remaining servicing tail addressed. This requirement, especially in its final stage, necessitates the introduction of modern HCFC-free technologies into the country. This can be achieved by addressing a number of barriers related to initial high capital expenses, which may create disadvantages as compared to cheaper and easier to manage HFC-based choices, low awareness about benefits that such technologies bring, including more energy efficient operation, and availability of qualified technical support to operationalize such technology in the country and provide on-demand servicing.

Previously implemented UNDP/GEF interventions in Uzbekistan have demonstrated that well-organized efforts related to increasing awareness of stakeholders (government, HCFC users and general population) on the importance of the preservation of the ozone layer facilitate the implementation of the national HCFC phase-out process. The population at large plays a specifically important role in the ozone layer protection, and in transition to more sustainable economy, since it, as a consumer, has a great potential to demonstrate social and environmental responsibility when making choice of products which do not contain ozone-depleting substances and are more energy efficient at the same time.

Certain measures also need to be implemented specifically in the RAC sector. Due to the lack of a National RAC Association in Uzbekistan, there is only irregular and fragmented information exchange process that takes between the companies of the sector, not even speaking about establishing contacts with their counterparts from abroad. This, in turn, results in a situation when companies working in the sector are not familiar with the latest developments in the RAC sector with respect to ozone-safe, energy efficient cooling technologies.

Finally, the project will seek mobilization of additional sources to promote the application of advanced technologies in the sector. Although within the project the application of advanced, ozone-friendly technologies in RAC sector is planned in terms of its design, its activities, due to the GEF budget's related constraints, are nevertheless limited to a small number of demonstration projects which will be conducted with various partners from public and private sectors. These projects are meant to serve as role models, which could be then replicated by interested parties, be it the government (state) or private enterprises.

This specific Component plays a strong supporting role in facilitating the complete HCFC phase-out by implementing resource mobilization efforts with the public and private sector, and external funding sources such as lending mechanisms along with extensive outreach activities to support national HCFC phase-out efforts, and is constructed of the following essential outcomes and outputs:

Outcome 3.1: Awareness of the public and consumers about ozone-related issues increased

Output 3.1.1: Ozone layer protection related issues broadly covered through outreach activities.

On the background of global efforts to reduce and phase out ozone-depleting substances, and specifically, those belonging to the HCFCs group, a diverse set of outreach activities will continue to be implemented. One of the essential ones is the awareness-raising to inform the population about root causes and consequences of the ozone layer depletion.

Within the previously completed project which had aimed at initiating the HCFC phase-out process in the country, certain public awareness activities were implemented, which represented a completely new experience. In particular, thirteen (13) infographics were prepared/published/disseminated, which were dedicated to the Montreal Protocol, i.e. environmental and technical aspects of the ozone layer protection, management of ozone-depleting substances and their phase-out benefits, three (3) handbooks for technicians of RAC sector and customs officers were published, with five (5) large-scale awareness-raising events were conducted on the occasion of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, and the first-ever International Photo Contest dedicated to the Ozone Layer Protection organized, etc. Nevertheless, they set the important foundation in place related to understanding the process of the ozone layer depletion on the global level, global and national level control over ozone-depleting substances as stipulated in the Montreal Protocol, and impact of the ozone depletion process on people's health, etc.

In order to continue to cover these subjects in the time before the complete HCFC phase-out is due in Uzbekistan, the proposed project will put a bigger emphasis on the outreach to support the state and private sector level efforts in tackling the last round of the HCFC phase-out, as well as continuing with the celebration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer as an important tool for further promotion of the Ozone Layer Protection initiatives in the country. The project also seeks to explore experience exchange on existing best practices with respect to outreach by other countries, with a specific focus on building partnerships, increasing the uptake of new HCFC-free and low GWP RAC technologies, and improving general awareness about the Montreal Protocol, with a special focus placed on raising awareness on technology choice at a customer level.

Implementation of the previous project made it clear that consumers, in most cases, do not take into consideration the potential environmental impacts of selected cooling equipment. For example, they do not know where to go to receive quality service, if the equipment is not providing required cooling strength, and that old cooling equipment can be refilled with appropriate refrigerant to bring equipment back to work and that leaked HCFC refrigerants can damage the ozone layer.

These observations are demonstrating that in most cases, even retailers of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment are not aware enough about environmental aspects of the products they sell. This causes deterioration in the quality of services that they provide to consumers, which is further challenged by the lack of effective dialogue between producers, sellers and consumers on the development of newer RAC technologies globally and their uptake nationally.

All these issues directly or indirectly deal with consumer rights. The better is the awareness of consumers on their rights and responsibilities with regard to the cooling equipment they use, the more effective could be the phase-out process of HCFCs, and the more popular can become those cooling technologies which are environmentally friendly. The project seeks to transform the situation on consumer rights with regard to the cooling equipment and, in order to do so, plans to undertake several activities such as:

- Development of at least twenty (20) information materials (i.e. infographics, posters, leaflets, flyers, articles, videos) to visualize these issues;
- Organization of at least two (2) studies of best practices on outreaching regarding the ozone-related issues from two countries in the EU and Central Asia or Asia-Pacific regions, and analyze key factors of success achieved for replication at the national level;
- The arrangement of at least four (4) celebrations of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer and seven (7) awareness-raising campaigns to continue to attract the attention of producers, retailers, consumers and public to the ozone protection activities implemented at the national scale.

Output 3.1.2: Networking and exchange of experience in the RAC sector strengthened

All previous attempts to establish a National RAC Association in Uzbekistan have not succeeded and this process is still ongoing. The RAC sector and all companies involved in it are not unified as compared to other countries in the region, where such associations exist (for example Armenia, Belarus or Tajikistan). As a direct result of this, there is only a fragmented information exchange in this sector with regard to new developments in the Montreal Protocol and the area of HCFC-free RAC technologies. There is also no exchange of information between National RAC associations in the Central Asian region and beyond it. Although some individual enterprises attempted to send their representatives to related events abroad (i.e. conferences, technology exhibitions, fairs, etc.), this does not happen regularly due to financial or other constraints and this limits the exposure of the RAC sector in Uzbekistan to the global forums where the latest information and important knowledge on technological developments are shared.

In order to address this, the previous HCFC project sought to promote regional networking activities and supported technicians and specialist's attendance in the events hosted abroad (for example, to regional project meetings for four GEF countries, and regional network meetings of Ozone Officers organized by UN Environment CAP assistance programme, etc.). This allowed not only bringing the latest know-how to Uzbekistan but also forming long-lasting contacts with colleagues from abroad.

Following the success of the previous project, this project plans to continue to ensure participation of selected RAC specialists and technicians in the networking meetings and related technology conferences and will support at least

three (3) of such activities. Bilateral, South-South cooperation and the organization of dedicated trainings in reputable training facilities abroad on HCFC management and new RAC technologies will be considered by the project, too.

Outcome 3.2: Resource mobilization to increase the application of advanced technologies in the RAC sector ensured

Output 3.2.1: A comprehensive resource mobilization strategy developed

During the preparatory phase, UNDP organized meetings with some of the international financial institutions (IFIs), and preliminary cooperation was established with EBRD office in Uzbekistan in respect to this specific component on demonstration of newer HCFC-free and low GWP technologies. Such partnership may result in piloting scale-up opportunities for the new projects in the private sector, especially in relation to energy savings during technology change which can result in higher return on investment.

Additional resources can be mobilized to promote the application of advanced technologies in the RAC sector by finding points of convergence with other than GEF donors/key stakeholders interested in the sustainable development of the country. In order to achieve this, the project will conduct a special investment resource survey and, on its basis, will develop a resource mobilization strategy for the RAC sector with immediate and longer-term targets aiming at giving essential information to business developers and investors in the area of HCFC-free alternatives, and, what is also important, energy efficiency gains related to such technological transition.

Output 3.2.2: Engagement of donors to increase the application of advanced technologies in the RAC sector improved

The resource mobilization strategy prepared in the Output 3.2.1 will serve not only as a roadmap for establishing cooperation with key donors and other sources of further resource mobilization such as the private sector itself, but also in better understanding their strategic plans and requirements for the implementation of co-investment plans during the GEF project's duration and beyond it, on a bilateral basis.

The project will cooperate with donors/other stakeholders/private sector and identify their resources and co-investment opportunities, which could be directed towards the adoption of advanced HCFC-free and low GWP RAC technologies in Uzbekistan. This consultation process will also include progressive companies/organizations active in the RAC sector, which are ready to move ahead with leapfrogging high-GWP RAC technology and installation and replication of more advanced and environmentally sound technologies, and which require support in finding investors.

In this output, it is planned to implement pilot investment project/s in cooperation with private sector capital and also international development organizations such as the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Union's Delegation in Uzbekistan, European Investment Bank (EIB) and other similar partners working in Uzbekistan.

COMPONENT 4: Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Outcome 4.1: Women's role in the RAC sector strengthened and visible

Refrigeration and air conditioning play an important role in promoting people's health and wellbeing. From storage of food to preservation of vaccines, people increasingly rely on technological advances that refrigeration has to offer. These technologies may help countries in achieving the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goals by contributing to the achievement of food security and improved nutrition (Goal 2), ensuring healthy lives and promoting well-being (Goal 3). As a matter of fact, refusal to use ozone-depleting substances which have high global warming potential has already made a significant contribution to combatting climate change on a global scale (Goal 13). And, like in other sectors, encouraging women to do careers in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector can contribute to achieving greater gender equality and empower women and girls (Goal 5).

The refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector is crucial to all countries in the successful phase-out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. However, all around the world, including in Uzbekistan, the sector has been a largely man-dominated one, and women have been underrepresented in it for many years.

According to the initial small-scale study conducted during the PPG, among a hundred (100) public and private enterprises, from 749 employees engaged in the sector, only 15 (2%) were women. The total number of women engineers and women technicians was equal to 2, from which only 1 (0.16%) was an engineer and 1 (0.16%) was a technician. The total number of women working as supporting staff members in those servicing companies (as secretaries, office managers, accountants) was 9 (25%) out of 36. And, only in four (4) enterprises women occupy higher level management positions⁶.

However, it does not mean that the RAC sector cannot achieve a greater gender balance. In fact, it is the most fast-growing sector in Uzbekistan, given the nature of high ambient temperature climate and constant demand for cooling and refrigeration equipment, and may offer a variety of interesting and fulfilling careers for women. Seeing the RAC sector from a different perspective and becoming aware of women's experiences and the opportunities available can encourage and inspire other women to consider working in this sector.

This component of the project was specifically designed to meet current challenges associated with women's participation and their visibility in the RAC sector and consists of two (2) outcomes and two (2) outputs.

Output 4.1.1: Comprehensive survey on women's role in the RAC sector and Ozone Layer Protection conducted and Road Map developed on gender mainstreaming in the RAC sector

Various researches have been conducted in Uzbekistan to provide statistical and analytical data⁷. In addition, a Gender Statistics Portal was established under the State Statistical Committee⁸. Although they provide an overall analysis of gender situation in Uzbekistan, they do not specifically refer to the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

In an attempt to generate the first-ever comprehensive quantitative and qualitative gender-disaggregated data in this sector, the project will conduct a survey in close collaboration with the Women's Committee of Uzbekistan, a leading organization dealing with gender-related issues. The survey will review two (2) interrelated subjects as described below:

- 1) What is the role of women in the RAC sector of Uzbekistan? – The answer to this question will help understand the actual role of women in this sector, which has so far been considered as too technical and uncommon as a place of professional work for women. Results of the survey will be used in planning specialized activities within the project to attract women into the RAC sector's business activities.
- 2) What position do women occupy in the Ozone layer protection's efforts? – The position of women in the Ozone Layer protection's efforts is important and can be strengthened. The survey will plan to clarify the current position of women of Uzbekistan in such national activities, and plan further action to advance and broaden their involvement.

In order to conduct the survey, relevant tools, methods and gender equality indicators will be identified and used jointly with the Women's Committee. A special representative sample will be defined (i.e. based on sex, age and socio-economic group) for such study and appropriate time and resources will be allocated.

The survey will not only provide important information for undertaking relevant measures to improve women's role in the RAC sector and in joint efforts to tackle the process of ozone layer depletion, but also offer baseline data for future actions such as gender-oriented projects and programmes to be implemented by Government or other organization in this area. As such, its results will be widely disseminated among partners to enable a national dialogue on introducing a positive transformation into the previous situation.

Various stakeholders can be unaware of the need to mainstream gender, and only have limited skills to do so. Therefore, based on the survey's results, a roadmap on gender mainstreaming will be developed. The road map will

⁶ See: <http://report.o3.uz>

⁷ See: ADBs Country Gender Assessment, 2014 - <https://www.adb.org/sites/default/files/institutional-document/42767/files/uzbekistan-country-gender-assessment.pdf>; Gender related data of Human Development Reports in Uzbekistan - <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries/profiles/UZB>, etc.

⁸ <https://gender.stat.uz/en/>

be developed in close collaboration with women's organizations and the RAC sector's servicing companies, and it will incorporate the strategy and recommendations for mainstreaming gender in the RAC sector.

To contribute to greater visibility in this area, the project will develop a range of information materials, which will be used in the outreach process. In particular, such materials will be developed to explain the opportunities for women in the RAC sector and how they contribute to the ozone layer protection's efforts in Uzbekistan and internationally. In addition to the information materials, the project will involve current women-technicians of the RAC sector into its outreach activities. This will ensure that women's expertise and unique perspectives are well incorporated into outreach efforts implemented by the project.

Output 4.1.2: Close partnerships with women's organizations established for promotion women's involvement in the RAC sector small business

Achieving gender equality and promotion of women's increased participation in the RAC sector necessitates establishing partnerships with relevant organizations - women's committees - which empower women in their rights and are essential to achieve a greater gender equality. As such, strong connections exist in Uzbekistan between women's committees and governmental/non-governmental organizations in small business development, IT, etc. However, there is no such partnership in the RAC sector which requires addressing and the current project represents a good opportunity to implement a number of gender initiatives.

Within this sub-component the project seeks to establish partnerships at least with two (2) public and non-profit organizations, dealing with women's issues. The partnerships will serve as the basis for implementation of joint events and activities, in particular, in relation to support establishment or extension of at least 2 women start-ups/businesses in the RAC sector to demonstrate women's leadership role and benefits associated with that; arrangement of at least 2 information campaigns in the existing RAC enterprises to better understand gender related barriers; organization of at least 3 trainings on gender mainstreaming in the RAC sector, particularly with participation of women-trainees; and provision of support and promotion of at least 1 innovation, and technical solutions proposed by women-scientists specialized in the RAC sector area etc.

Outcome 4.2: Project Monitoring and Evaluation.

In addition to the activities mentioned in specific project components, the project will carry out continuous monitoring and periodic evaluation as described in **Management Arrangements** under the sub-section entitled "Monitoring Framework and Evaluation." This sub-section describes the M&E framework and timeline for M&E activities.

The proposed project intends to share the results and knowledge both nationally as well as with other project partners. The knowledge and lessons learned will also be disseminated through participation in regional meeting arranged by UNEP and other regional forums as found appropriate.

The current MSP project will undergo a final term evaluation in line with GEF requirements.

Output 4.2.1: Adaptive management and M&E is applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on project needs

Apply the adaptive approach to project management. Undertake continuous monitoring and periodic progress reviews on development and operation of the overall project management system and associated effectiveness evaluation.

Output 4.2.2: Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level

Share the results and knowledge both nationally and sub-nationally. Disseminate knowledge and lessons learned through participation in regional meeting arranged by UNEP and in other regional forums as found appropriate.

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

The project team will be responsible for overseeing monitoring at the project objective level and at the component level.

It will monitor progress in three areas: 1) GEF objectives and targets, which are recorded in the GEF Chemicals and Waste Tracking Tool; 2) UNDP outputs, which link to the UNDAF/Country Programme Document; and 3) project-specific outputs and targets that capture the progress of the project towards its outputs and objectives. These three areas are presented in a single logical framework in **Project Results Framework**.

IV. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results:

The goal of the GEF 6 Chemicals and Waste Results Framework for Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) is to promote the sound management of chemicals throughout their lifecycle in order to minimize adverse effects on the global environment and health of women, children and men through the phase-out and reduction of ODSs with a global indicator of 303.44 ODP tons of HCFC phased out.

The principle global environmental benefit from the project will be to reduce consumption of HCFCs by 99.5% to 0.37 ODP tonnes of their baseline of 74.70 ODP tonnes on January 1, 2020 and sustaining reductions in the servicing tail from that date till 2030 which requires solid national capacity in place to do so.

The State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP) that has been recently transformed into the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology) has already developed amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Atmosphere Air Protection. In particular, the following was developed and is under consideration for approval:

- Article 12. Rights and responsibilities of business entities for protection of atmospheric air
 - ✓ Maintain a strict control over the ozone-depleting substances, prevent their release into the atmosphere, exercise recycling (primary treatment in order to re-use);
- Article 27. Requirements for the prevention of harmful effects on the ozone layer
 - ✓ Enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in installation, repairing and maintenance of products containing ozone-depleting substances are required to:
 - maintain strict control of ozone-depleting substances, their recovery and recycling (primary treatment in order to re-use) and, if necessary, exercise regeneration in the places of maintenance, repairing and technical service of equipment containing ozone-depleting substances;
 - provide for a replacement of ozone-depleting substances to ozone-safe substances with zero or low global warming potential;
 - submit reports on handling of ozone-depleting substances (statistics on HCFC turnover);
 - comply with the established procedure for import and export of ozone-depleting substances and products containing them, as well as ozone-friendly substances and products containing them, which have impact on climate change;
 - ensure actual destruction of ozone-depleting substances and other hazardous waste prohibited for importation.
 - enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in installation, repairing and maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning systems are required to have an appropriate equipment and professionals, specially trained, that provides the right to perform certain types of works.
 - the procedure handling of the ozone-depleting substances (accounting, reporting and destruction of ozone-depleting substances, other hazardous waste) is established by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology).
- In addition, the Goscomecology has developed (under consideration by the Government) a comprehensive action plan that aims at further improvement of activities in the field of ecology and environmental protection for 2016-2020.

The document envisages the following:

- ✓ Adaptation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amendments and additions to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated November 11, 2005 #247 «About improvement of regulation of import into the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan of the ozone-depleting substances and products containing them";

- ✓ Implementation of project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies”.

It is expected, these amendments will be adopted during implementation of the current project. The project will also support the government in application of new legislative measures regarding the licensing RAC business and certification of RAC technicians, which has not been introduced yet into the national legislation.

The activities proposed in this project, as described in Section III – Strategy above, are incremental to the activities implemented under the previous regional FSP project without duplication, and only complement it in order to address existing legislative gaps in order to reinforce the provisions in the last and critical HCFC phase-out stages – therefore, they will not be duplicating what is already being done and will meet the requirements of GEF-6 and the Montreal Protocol. It will further build on the infrastructure that has been developed for policies and controls on HCFCs and HCFC-dependent RAC equipment, as well as ensuring a smooth transition to non-ODS/low-GWP substances through recovery/recycling/reclaim of HCFCs and demonstration projects using non-ODS/low-GWP technologies. Successful demonstration of such alternative technologies in combination with establishment and testing of non-GEF resource mobilization efforts to allow for scale up and reproduction of these technologies across the country is another key element of the current programme.

Partnerships:

The key stakeholders and their functions are described below.

1. State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection: The State Committee is responsible for implementation of the governmental control over environment protection, utilization and reproduction of natural resources; and of integrated and coordinated inter-agency management of environment protection activities; development and implementation of the unified environment protection and resources saving policy; provision of support to ensure positive and improved status of environment, improving environment, Implementation of activities aimed at fulfillment of a number of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) such as the Vienna convention and the Montreal Protocol and governmental regulation over import/export of particular goods and commodities, including substances and products containing ODS.
2. State Customs Committee: Customs implements the unified Customs policy that is an integral part of the foreign and national policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan in this regard. The main objectives of the national customs policy are ensuring efficient Customs control over and regulating of import/export operations implemented at the customs zone of the Republic of Uzbekistan, promoting development of national economy, and protecting of domestic markets. The department has been a traditional Governmental partner in previous CFC phase-out programmes and currently for the HCFC phase-out.
3. Agency “Uzstandart”: It issues standards and implements monitoring of requirements set up by the standards. The importance of the stakeholder will be associated with the development and introduction of safety standards for the use of HCFCs and alternative technologies as currently only old former Soviet Union’s standards for CFCs, HCFC-22 and ammonia are available which are long-time obsolete and require updates in line with current global developments in this area.
4. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: The Ministry implements training of highly qualified professionals, who are able to think critically and creatively, ensure and contribute to scientific and technical, social and economic, and cultural progress of the society. It ensures development of sciences, techniques and technologies through scientific researches and creative activities by the scientists and educational professionals as well as students and trainees. This corresponds to the project objectives and capacity building to achieve the more effective control over HCFCs in the RAC sector.

5. Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations: The Ministry is the main state institution responsible for labour, employment, and social protection policy making in Uzbekistan. It is tasked with the development and regulation of labour market and ensuring employment of population, regulation of labour relations and labour protection, provision of social services for population and medical-social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities. The Ministry will support the project in establishment of training centers and identification of the groups of potential trainees, including women, who have technical education background, to re-train and involve them in the RAC sector.
6. Ministry of Health: The Ministry develops, forecasts and implements programs in the health care system of the country in collaboration with interested ministries, state committees and institutions and implements activities on prevention of diseases, disability, provision of health care, medical expertise. Taking into account that in the health sector, there are still facilities, which use HCFC based air conditioning systems and which can participate in the HCFC-free and low GWP technology demonstration components, the current partnership with the Ministry on the phase out of HCFCs will be continued.
7. Women's Committee: The Committee is a self-governing non-profit organization that contributes to the improvement of women's lives and increase of their roles in social-economic life of the country. The Committee will be one of the key project partners in mainstreaming gender related policies in the RAC sector.
8. Private/Public sector HCFC users: These sectors consume, and are dependent on HCFCs. They are the ones primarily impacted by the national HCFC phase-out, and their cooperation is essential for the project progress, specifically to the HCFC re-use, introduction of new ODS alternatives and their management and demonstration of newer ODS-free technologies with low GWP features and optimized equipment performance for less frequent maintenance (less HCFC top-ups) and better energy efficiency gains.
9. National Refrigeration Association (not registered yet): A group of around twelve (12) assembly and large servicing companies from the RAC sector meet informally and have been trying to register a National Refrigeration Association. So far, no required governmental permission has been received, and a re-application will be made, addressing deficiencies in the earlier filed applications. It should be noted that the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection supports the formation of an Association and the current expectation is that once it gets approved, there will be over 100 members to the Association in Tashkent (capital city) alone. Under the current circumstances, they cannot be formally invited to participate as a representative body in the project activities.

Risks and Assumptions:

There is a low risk associated with this project, since Uzbekistan has included the national HCFC phase out strategy in national laws' framework, and the Government and private sector have experience with the earlier CFC phase-out, and the currently finishing, initial capacity building for the HCFC phase-out. As such, the national ownership of the phase-out is well demonstrated.

UNDP will continue to utilize its established cooperation with the UNEnvironment OzonAction programme on regional networking and experience exchange with other countries, which has been proven as a successful tool in supporting a more rapid development of national ODS control capacities as within the GEF so under MLF programs on CFC and Methyl Bromide phase-out in the past, and in the currently closing regional GEF-UNDP HCFC related project.

The Atmosphere Air Protection Unit of Goscomecology's institutional arrangement is well established, and it reports annually to the Ozone Secretariat on HCFC consumption phase-out and incorporates the Montreal Protocol's mandates into national legislative and regulatory frameworks. As such, due to the legal commitments of the country to the related international MEAs, the long-term sustainability of the project results is better guaranteed.

The process of introduction of newer HCFC-free and low GWP technologies requires cooperation from key private and public sector' stakeholders on accepting safety of operation related considerations, higher capital costs and understanding of operational savings when making the technological shift to avoid high GWP solutions.

With respect to new technology demonstrations which support further introduction of HCFC-free and low-GWP solutions, this process carries certain safety and servicing/maintenance risks reflecting type of technology selected (flammable, high-pressure and others such as not-in-kind) which will be gradually addressed with improvements in application and safety standards as integrated into the project's design. And, as far as co-investment requirements from technology recipients are concerned, the project team, in the attempt to lessen risks of low resource mobilization, will follow strict eligibility requirements when carrying out more in-depth market research on a range of RAC technology replacement options and during calls for applications to access grant-based incentives for technological conversions.

Gender equality and empowering women:

Although the project is not a gender-focused initiative, it remains a crosscutting issue throughout all project activities and strong efforts will be made to incorporate gender issues into the project design.

Following UNDP's Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, the HCFC phase-out project will strive to improve the capacities of institutions, governments and companies to integrate gender mainstreaming principles in their day-to-day operations, and by building and strengthening the capacities of women themselves. It should be mentioned that training institutes and regulatory bodies such as environmental control authorities, Customs, and standards have professional women working in their respective fields. There is a strong degree of participation ensured in the project board meetings and in decision making at very senior level by women.

In order to further strengthen the gender element of the project, some of the initiatives that will be considered are aimed at achieving:

- 30% of women participation in all training activities, consultation processes;
- Facilitate technical personnel (including women technicians) participation in networking meetings and technology related conferences.
- Complete national expansion of HCFC recycling and reclaim centers with four new recycling centres and two new reclaim centres, which readily accept and employ trained women technicians.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSTrC):

The project will support participation in UN Environment Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) CIS sub-regional/bilateral meetings on implementation experience, consistency and cross border impacts related to import/export issues and related enforcement. This will help resume the linkage to the broader group of Article 5 countries network operating in the region and allow for knowledge sharing in building and making effective the HCFC re-use infrastructure and HCFC management framework inclusive of safety standards and technician certification. The project will assist in exchange of information with other similar projects, implemented in the region with the MLF assistance, and it will extend its support to enable participation of national Montreal Protocol focal points and lead RAC experts and from Tajikistan in technical meetings and Open Ended Working Group (OEWG) meetings conducted by the Ozone Secretariat in cases where there is no such support provided by the organizers.

Participation in the Prior Informed Consent (PIC) network will also be promoted by the national programme. It helped reveal data reporting inconsistencies in terms of transit between exporting parties and countries of final destination for some of HCFC shipments in the past, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat. Based on that

experience, the current project design includes activities to improve Customs' ability to track shipments. This cooperation becomes an integral part of the regular interaction between countries of the region.

Essential expert-to-expert technical discussions occur in RAC technology related conferences. New business partnerships are forged in those forums that allow for faster transfer of newer and low GWP technologies to reach Tajikistan's market. Participation in such annual technology exhibitions will be supported by the current programme.

Sustainability and Scaling Up:

This is the final round of GEF assistance to Uzbekistan to enable it to meet 2020 HCFC reduction targets and the remaining servicing tail by 2030. The currently proposed project builds on the efforts of the previous GEF-funded regional project which was aimed to initiate preparedness of Uzbekistan to manage the continued growth in HCFCs use in the country.

The Implementing Partner for this project is the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection and it has been actively involved in all the ODS phase-out projects in the country, covering the CFC phase-out and the initial HCFC phase-out initiatives. In view of this, the currently active HCFC controls framework, which lays out the foundations for sustained HCFC phase-out in the future, and the basic infrastructure created to support HCFC re-use will be in place to help the country meet the final HCFC reduction targets during the period 2020 to 2030. Proposed improvements in the HCFC legislation, extension of HCFC recovery and recycling capacity to distant regions and provincial areas, and support to further introduction of low-GWP and HCFC-free technologies in various economic sectors will equip the country with best international knowledge and skills to maintain the HCFC phase-out momentum over the years to come, which will also partly avoid the application of HFC technologies on the local market.

Demonstration projects to replace HCFC technologies with zero ODS, low GWP energy efficient technologies will be implemented and information and data available to interested HCFC equipment users for making informed choices to convert to appropriate new low GWP technologies will be provided, thereby scaling up the results of the project through mobilization of private sector resources. The previous initial project had also explored partnership with EBRD on a separate modernization of the refrigerated rail transport infrastructure where the project has its activities to build the HCFC re-use capacity and extend the useful life of aging transportation equipment. This collaboration will be further expanded based on this experience and the intentions to explore additional co-investment opportunities were solidified during PPG related missions and meetings with the national EBRD office in Tashkent.

V. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost efficiency and effectiveness:

Several of the project stakeholders from the current GEF regional HCFC projects national component will also be the stakeholders for the proposed project and this will help to deliver maximum results within the available resources. The new stakeholders will primarily be from the participants in the demonstration projects. Since the current GEF regional HCFC project also delivered demonstration projects the mechanism for delivery of these kinds of projects have also been established. Cost efficiency and effectiveness will be ensured at each stage of the project by adoption of tender-based (quality for affordable costs) UNDP procurement procedures for all the activities where tendering is required, including the selection of consultancy services and procurement of technologies/equipment, based on the best quality/cost ratio. Private sector participation with additional resource mobilization towards such technology demonstration will also result in more cost-effective use of the GEF resources.

Project management:

The current national component of the GEF regional HCFC project has a dedicated UNDP project office in Tashkent and works closely with the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection, which is the Implementing Partner for this NIM project. It is proposed for the new project to continue with the same concept as it has worked out successfully in the initial HCFC phase-out stage.

Agreement on intellectual property rights and use of logo on the project's deliverables and disclosure of information: To accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF for providing grant funding, the GEF logo will appear together with the UNDP logo on all promotional materials, other written materials like publications developed by the project, and project hardware. Any citation on publications regarding projects funded by the GEF will also accord proper acknowledgement to the GEF. Information will be disclosed in accordance with relevant policies notably the UNDP Disclosure Policy⁹ and the GEF policy on public involvement¹⁰.

⁹ See http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/operations/transparency/information_disclosurepolicy/

¹⁰ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

VI. PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK

<p>This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):</p> <p>Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls Target: Enhance the use of enabling technology, in particular information and communications technology, to promote the empowerment of women</p> <p>Goal 8: Decent work and economic growth Target: Achieve higher levels of economic productivity through diversification, technological upgrading and innovation, including through a focus on high-value added and labour-intensive sectors</p> <p>Goal 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote sustainable industrialization and foster innovation Target: By 2030, upgrade infrastructure and retrofit industries to make them sustainable, with increased resource-use efficiency and greater adoption of clean and environmentally sound technologies and industrial processes, with all countries taking action in accordance with their respective capabilities</p> <p>Goal 12: Responsible consumption and production Target: By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of chemicals and all wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p> <p>Goal 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts Target: Integrate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and planning</p>					
<p>This project will contribute to the following country outcome included in the UNDAF/Country Programme Document: By 2020, rural population benefit from sustainable management of natural resources and resilience to disasters and climate change</p>					
<p>This project will be linked to the following output of the UNDP Strategic Plan:</p> <p>1.4.1. Solutions scaled up for sustainable management of natural resources, including sustainable commodities and green and inclusive value chains</p>					
Project Objective/Outcomes:	Objective and Outcome Indicators	Baseline ¹¹	End of Project Target	Source of verification	*Assumptions
<p>Project Objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives within the Montreal Protocol and prepare national capacity to sustainably reduce the servicing tail by 2030.</p>	<p>By 2020, achieve the environmentally sound management of HCFC chemicals and their wastes throughout their life cycle, in accordance with agreed international frameworks, and significantly reduce their release to air, water and soil in order to minimize their adverse impacts on human health and the environment.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Uzbekistan is in compliance with 2015-2017 Montreal Protocol (MP) mandated HCFC reduction targets, and implements MSP GEF programme to meet final milestones by 2020 and 2030 respectively - Limited HCFC re-use capacity and technical knowledge challenges to accelerate HCFC phase-out; - Poor understanding by HCFC users of the legislation that bans import/export of HCFC containing equipment that may increase demand of the HCFC; - Limited institutional capacity of environmental officers to implement national accelerated HCFC phase-out strategy; - Limited national experience to use HCFC alternative technologies with zero-ODS and low GWP features that replaces HCFC based RAC equipment 	<p>By 2020 and the end of project reduce HCFC baseline consumption to 0.37 ODP tones to allow for the servicing tail until 2030 and prepare technical capacity for the HCFC re-use system to recover and re-use this amount in the period from 2020 to 2030.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Annual HCFC quota system information - Art.7 and CP reporting data - No cases of non-compliance reported to the Ozone Secretariat and Implementation committee - Data from online reporting system report.o3.uz on HCFC phase-out and re-use; - Reports on results of demonstration projects on replacement HCFC based equipment with zero-ODS low GWP alternatives; - Reports from independent evaluators 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - MSP project is approved in Q4 of 2018, and required clearance from the Government is in place in Q1 of 2019 - Project frontloads principal project activities, such as tendering key R/R/R equipment and main RAC demonstration technology, in 2019 - Adopted ban to import/export HCFC containing equipment is subject to banning effective from 2018;

¹¹ Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export					
<p>Outcome 1.1: ODS alternatives determined through survey conducted</p>	<p>Quantities and uses by type of ODS alternatives prevalent in Uzbekistan are obtained with help of Customs import information and importers/distributors and end-user data collection</p> <p>Available and presented survey of ODS alternatives use in Uzbekistan</p>	<p>No survey of ODS alternatives use in Uzbekistan previously conducted</p> <p>Unavailable systematic data on ODS alternatives use in Uzbekistan to enable accurate decision making on state policies</p>	<p>- National survey of consumption of HFCs and other alternative cooling agents (natural cooling agents) and their uses undertaken for government to consider the impact of the Kigali Amendment on phase out of HFCs.</p>	<p>- Customs and NOU data, as well as survey of importers, distributors and end users of ODS alternatives, including HFCs</p> <p>- Official data from the Goscomecology and the State Customs Committee, and data from public and private enterprises of RAC sector, based on online reporting system (report.o3.uz) is available and used in the completion of the survey</p>	<p>- Goscomecology has data on importation of ODS alternative based RAC equipment</p> <p>- Customs has records of imports of ODS alternatives.</p> <p>- Due level of cooperation from importers, distributors and end users of ODS alternatives in providing data for analysis.</p>
<p>Outcome 1.2: National legislation on HCFC phase out and HCFC/ODS alternatives import/export control upgraded by adapting advanced legislation experience of the EU and other countries</p>	<p>Current regulatory HCFC control framework is improved with assistance of a number of proposals developed and provided for Government consideration</p>	<p>- Current legislation, i.e. Law on Atmosphere Air Protection, is outdated due to a number of years passed from its adoption and may hinder the completion of the accelerated HCFC phase out</p> <p>- Lack of regulations on recovery and recycling and proper dismantling and disposal of equipment containing ODS</p>	<p>- At least 3 proposals to upgrade legislation prepared and provided to the National Partners consideration, and are accepted.</p>	<p>- Project reports based on review results of HCFC control legislation and norms from other countries, including EU countries;</p> <p>- References to adopted/updated national legislation;</p> <p>- Information and other resources from national partners interview</p> <p>- Reports from roundtables and discussion forums on proposed draft legislation;</p> <p>- Mission reports based on study tours and regional conferences related to experience exchange on HCFC legislation improvements.</p>	<p>- Adopted ban to import/export HCFC containing equipment effective from 2018;</p> <p>- National Strategy on ODS Phase-out and Action Plan adopted and being implemented;</p> <p>- Project provides required support to the Government to accelerate adoption of such legislation.</p>

<p>Outcome 1.3: Capacity of specialists of the State Customs Committee strengthened to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives and equipment containing them.</p>	<p>Technical capacity of Customs Services on HCFC import and experts enhanced and special equipment, including office inventory and training materials/identification equipment provided to Customs Services for better control over HCFC movement and phase-out</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Customs Laboratory of the State Customs Committee has no refrigerant standards for calibrating their gas chromatographs and updating software to ensure accurate measurement of HCFC substances during import/export/transit operations which inhibits enforcement action on illegal trade; - Limited knowledge on the side of environmental inspectors and importers of HCFCs about a newly introduced national system of ODS/ODS alternatives import/export electronic declaration which limits effective operation of the system; - Limited capacity of the State Customs Committee on storage of seized smuggled ODS/ODS alternatives resulting in ineffective management of seized ODS; - Closure of the HCFC phase-out programme by 2020-2030 requires intensification of Customs training and effective HCFC importation/transit controls with sufficient quantity of HCFC identification equipment. - Participation in regional UNEnvironment supported CAP network meetings and conferences is constrained by limited in-house resources which impedes information exchange on modern HCFC control procedures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Customs Laboratory provided with, at least, ten (10) samples of 5 types of refrigerant' standards for calibrating their gas chromatographs and updating software. - At least 50 importers and environmental inspectors, including, at least, 30% women, trained, and improved their knowledge on the use of a newly introduced electronic systems of declaring ODS/ODS alternatives import/export; - Customs Department gradually improves information exchange and interaction with counterparts in other countries in the region, and Customs Committee equipped with new instruments and tools; - Extended capacity of the State Customs Committee of centralized storage of seized smuggled ODS/ODS alternatives available. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tender documentation; - Lists of refrigerant standards handed-over to Customs Committee, by transfer acts/documents; - Reports by national experts/partners on participation in experience exchanges and regional networking; - Feedback from counterparts (UNEP, NOUs; Customs organizations etc.) on project's implementation progress; - Training materials (manuals, infographics, presentations etc.), list of participants and pre- and post-training feedback results; - Annual reports of Uzbekistan (Article 7) to the Ozone Secretariat on compliance situation visavis HCFCs phase-out targets. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Central Customs Laboratory technically equipped and uses all available resources to increase capacity. - National partners improved internal capacities and other external resources available for development of national system of electronic declaration. - The State Customs Committees uses regional storage facilities with limited capacities for temporary storage of seized smuggled ODS/ODS alternatives
<p>COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement</p>					
<p>Outcome 2.1: HCFC re-use system strengthened</p>	<p>Number of newly established and existing HCFC re-use centers equipped and supported with technical/business planning, and the volume of recycled and reclaimed HCFC.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Current coverage of the HCFC re-use system is limited and requires extension to the national level - Limited basic servicing tools to strengthening HCFC re-use; - Still growing in volume and requiring updates knowledge materials on best practices in HCFCs, specifically in Uzbek language; - Weak but growing in importance cooperation between governmental institutions on HCFC controls and private sector that decelerates HCFC phase-out - Lack of capacity of the HCFC re-use centers to develop technical and business plans to ensure sustainability of operations over longer term. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Established six (6) new (4 recycling and 2 reclaim) and upgraded six (6) operating (5 recycling and 1 reclaim) centers, with at least 3,000 kg HCFCs recycled and 1,000 kg reclaimed; - At least 100 public and private enterprises of the RAC sector benefited from project interventions in terms of servicing tools supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation agreements with enterprises; - Monitoring visits' reports; - Reports of independent consultants; - Tender documentation; - Lists of equipment and tools provided to HCFC re-use centers and handover transfer acts; - Copies of technical and business plans of 9 recycling and 3 reclaim centers; - APR/TE reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public and private sector, users of RAC equipment aware of need of technology transition and support HCFC phase-out; - National strategy on ODS phase out is implemented with state-level support; - After 2020, the adequate ODSs re-use system will be the only reliable source of HCFCs for maintenance of RAC equipment - Public and private RAC servicing enterprises will promote increasing performance of large HCFC based RAC

					equipment to avoid leakages.
Outcome 2.2: Zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient refrigerant technologies, including natural refrigerants demonstrated.	Number of demonstration projects implemented in public facilities/commercial applications/assembling of RAC equipment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A limited number of RAC sectors demonstrated application of zero-ODS and low GWP alternative and energy efficient technologies, which limits replication scale with low-level penetration rate and lack of financial mechanisms to support scale-up operations; - Generally low awareness on new alternative technologies in the servicing sector, and missing technical skills in maintenance of such equipment - Limitations in information products on application of zero-ODS low GWP alternative technologies available - Very limited experience at technician level with, knowledge of and skills to assemble, install, operate and maintain zero-ODS low GWP alternative technologies for commercial/industrial equipment using (NH3, CO2, HCs, HFOs, not-in-kind etc.) - Low readiness for/acceptance of new technologies by users - Low awareness of new alternative technologies in RAC and benefits in energy savings (co-benefits for economic operations as well as for climate change); 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least, five (5) demonstration projects implemented in public facilities/commercial applications/ training centers; - Awareness raising campaign on benefits of new technologies, supported to broaden project's positive impacts and exploration of scale-up opportunities in partnership with other-than-GEF funding sources organized; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tender equipment procurement documentation; - Project monitoring reports; - Acts of equipment acceptance and handover (transfer) documents; - Articles and other information materials in local and international mass media; - Reports from independent evaluators etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Public and private sector, users of RAC equipment aware of need of technology transition; - National strategy on ODS phase out is implemented - Local engineering companies interested/capable of delivering required expertise in assembly and operation of new RAC technologies; - Market costs of new RAC equipment are rationale and supportive to project implementation plans; - Project participants maintain their interest in the use of new equipment and co-finance local design for replication, installation and maintenance works; - Other funding sources to support further mobilization of resources accept cooperation with the GEF project

<p>Outcome 2.3: Pilot performance monitoring project for reduction of HCFC leakage at large facilities</p>	<p>Global trends identify new monitoring and maintenance approaches for the RAC equipment which focus on preventive care principle and are based on equipment's monitoring and optimization process. These innovative techniques will be implemented with support of a pilot project to improve operational and maintenance procedures through remote monitoring equipment and software for remote access in real time format at a large HCFC using facility.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - No performance monitoring, diagnosis and improvement of RAC system using HCFC based equipment is commonly practiced; - RAC equipment optimization is done at the installation time, or after major repairs, and modern online monitoring equipment is lacking and no real-time RAC equipment performance optimization is assured. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one (1) facility equipped with HCFC based equipment performance monitoring system and used with regular reporting on results established for further awareness raising and scale-up of this initiative. - New approach generates replication interest in the industry 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring visits reports; - Reports of independent consultants; - List of equipment and tools provided - Copies of tender documentation and procurement reports; - National experts' reports; - Reports from facility and associated service centers responsible for operation of new technology 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Facility identified that is interested in participation - Monitoring technology, hardware and software available and are easily installed - There is a scope for replication of this approach on the market
<p>Outcome 2.4: RAC sector technicians regularly improve their knowledge</p>	<p>Number of technicians trained and capacity built up on low GWP technologies online/onsite in support of the national HCFC phase-out process, including via information and experience exchange mechanisms with counterpart countries in the region.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With exception of Tashkent (capital city), no training centers in other regions of Uzbekistan offer regular HCFC management trainings to refrigeration technicians; - Limited number of training stands on natural refrigerants available in the regions of the country; - No online training and skills upgrading courses on low GWP technologies for refrigeration technicians in Uzbek and Russian languages available or used by technicians in Uzbekistan to upgrade skills on refrigeration equipment and servicing, and particularly on low GWP technologies; - Minimal networking and experience exchange with foreign counterparts from the CEIT region. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least, three (3) vocational training centers established and equipped in the regions of Uzbekistan. - At least, 300 technicians trained and skills upgraded on low GWP technologies with online and 200 with onsite training programmes. - Training stands, heat pumps and RAC equipment for natural refrigerants identified and procured; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Project monitoring reports; - Programmes of online training courses as registered; - Lists of workshops' participants; - Pre- and post-training survey reports; - Back to office reports by participants of international conferences; - Reports from independent evaluators etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training institutions support cooperation and agree to co-finance such works to ensure the training is sustained after the project's closure; - Supplied equipment is adequately maintained and used training centers - Due to changes in the labor-market demand the Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations undertakes measures on re-training (re-qualification) of technicians and there is greater interest in RAC sector in the use of new learning technologies due to increased application of zero ODP and low GWP technologies
<p>COMPONENT 3: Outreach and Resource Mobilization</p>					
<p>Outcome 3.1: Awareness of the public and consumers about ozone related issues increased</p>	<p>Continuous implementation of awareness activities, targeting the general public and other specific target audiences on the Montreal Protocol's specifics is required to support the closing stages of the national HCFC phase-out process.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Only limited information material on Ozone layer protection related issues is available in Uzbek and Russian languages as mass media do not cover ozone layer issues except on special occasions such as during the Ozone Layer celebrations. <p>Mass media do not cover ozone layer issues beyond special occasions, such as International Day</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least 20 information materials developed, and 2 studies launched on learning from outreach activities in other regions and apply best practices in Uzbekistan - 7 awareness raising and 3 	<p>Informational materials developed/published;</p> <p>Articles and other information materials in local and international mass media;</p> <p>Reports from independent</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government continues to provide political support to the implementation of the HCFC phase-out process, and initiates stakeholder discussions

		for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer Irregular information exchange and networking within RAC sector	networking activities implemented.	evaluators etc.	on the Kigali amendment - Updated of Law on Atmosphere air protection includes increase of awareness on ozone related questions such as upcoming total ban on HCFC imports; - By 2020, national partners will have increased the coverage of the Ozone layer issues.
Outcome 3.2: Resource mobilization to increase application of advanced technologies in RAC sector ensured.	Availability of a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy and a number of local and international donors engaged to promote modern HCFC-free and low GWP RAC technologies on wider scale.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transition away from HCFCs commonly occurs with the use of the cheapest available alternatives which are based on HFCs and are abundant on the local market, which inhibits the proliferation of low-GWP technologies; - Promotion of modern HCFC-free and low-GWP RAC technologies requires better knowledge on benefits, including on operational costs and energy gains, and supporting financial mechanisms (bilateral, international or private sector) allowing to procure technologies with initial higher capital costs - No resource mobilization strategy available. - Both local and international donor resources (technical assistance and loans) are not channeled on a systematic and goal-oriented basis. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A comprehensive resource mobilization strategy developed and presented with at least 1 donor engaged in technical assistance and/or provided loan to increase application of advanced technologies in RAC sector; - Awareness raising campaign in the RAC industry organized to establish partnership between the industry and the financial mechanisms; - At least, 2 enterprises engage with the new financial mechanisms (bilateral, international or private sector funding sources) during the project duration 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Cooperation agreements with donors; - Published resource mobilization strategy; - Annual APR reports - Reports from independent evaluators etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - International and local donors' community are diversifying their support; - Government policy provides greater incentives for making investments to formerly uncovered sectors
COMPONENT 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring & Evaluation					
Outcome 4.1: Women's role in RAC sector strengthened and visible	<p>Availability of the results of the surveys and Road-map on gender mainstreaming in RAC sector.</p> <p>Number of partnership agreements and number of joint activities conducted.</p> <p>Increase the number of women-students receiving the stipend scheme to study RAC in the technical and vocational education institutions;</p> <p>Achievement of higher job placement rates for women studying RAC sector related business is of importance to the project.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There is generally a lack of awareness and information on job opportunities of technical or managerial type in this sector available for women; - Number of applications from women to learn RAC technology and business organization aspects, and onward job placement in reputable RAC servicing companies, is minimal; - No Road-map on gender mainstreaming in the RAC sector is available to support a greater gender balance; - There are no partnership agreements or joint activities addressing gender mainstreaming the in RAC sector 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - At least one (1) comprehensive survey conducted and its results are available, - A road-map on women's involvement in the RAC sector developed. - At least two (2) partnership agreements signed and eight (8) joint activities with partners conducted. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Report on survey results; - Gender mainstreaming Road-map; - Informational materials developed/published; - Articles and other information materials in local and international mass media; - Project and TE reports - Signed partnership agreements 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Government promotes gender mainstreaming on the state level; - Women's organization provide strong support in mainstreaming gender issues in the RAC sector; - Reputable service centers agree to cooperate with the project for job placement of women

					graduates from RAC facilities.
Outcome 4.2: Project monitoring and evaluation	<p>The project will undertake continuous monitoring and periodic progress reviews on development and operation of the overall project management system and associated effectiveness evaluation. The proposed project intend to share the results and knowledge both nationally as well as with other project partners.</p> <p>Project staff and stakeholders are aware of lessons learned and best practices, including on gender mainstreaming in project monitoring and evaluation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - With the closure of initial HCFC phase-out programme, M&E activities are limited in scale and relate to HCFC licensing and quota system, and annual reporting of compliance regime to the Ozone Secretariat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular monitoring and evaluation of the project activities and results conducted and presented during Project Board meetings, which organized twice in a year and serve as guidance to project's implementation plan; - By the end of the project, a terminal evaluation (TE) has been conducted, and its results and lessons learned have been made available to all relevant parties. - KM products prepared throughout the project implementation on its achievements to inform wider audience in the country and in regional and international meetings; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - APR/PIR combined reports - TE and UNDP response to findings - Project inception report; - Project M&E reports; - Published lessons learned and best practices 	<p>Lessons learnt are accumulated and distributed among project beneficiaries in the form of KM materials; replication and scale-out of best practices and new technologies without project support is enhanced and monitored</p>

*Risk and Risk Management are addressed in Section XII.

VII. MONITORING AND EVALUATION (M&E) PLAN

MONITORING AND EVALUATION FRAMEWORK

The project results as outlined in the project results framework will be monitored annually and evaluated periodically during project implementation to ensure the project effectively achieves these results.

Project-level monitoring and evaluation will be undertaken in compliance with UNDP requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#) and [UNDP Evaluation Policy](#). The UNDP Country Office will work with the relevant project stakeholders to ensure UNDP M&E requirements are met in a timely fashion and to high quality standards. Additional mandatory GEF-specific M&E requirements (as outlined below) will be undertaken in accordance with the [GEF M&E policy](#) and other relevant GEF policies¹².

In addition to these mandatory UNDP and GEF M&E requirements, other M&E activities deemed necessary to support project-level adaptive management will be agreed during the Project Inception Workshop and will be detailed in the Inception Report. This will include the exact role of project target groups and other stakeholders in project M&E activities including the GEF Operational Focal Point and national/regional institutes assigned to undertake project monitoring. The GEF Operational Focal Point will strive to ensure consistency in the approach taken to the GEF-specific M&E requirements (notably the GEF Tracking Tools) across all GEF-financed projects in the country. This could be achieved for example by using one national institute to complete the GEF Tracking Tools for all GEF-financed projects in the country, including projects supported by other GEF Agencies.¹³

BUDGET FOR PROJECT MONITORING AND EVALUATION

GEF M&E requirements	Primary responsibility	Indicative costs to be charged to the Project Budget ¹⁴ (US\$)		Time frame
		GEF grant	Co-financing	
Inception Workshop	UNDP Country Office	USD 11,000	USD 5,000	Within two months of project document signature
Inception Report	Project Manager	None	None	Within two weeks of inception workshop
Standard UNDP monitoring and reporting requirements as outlined in the UNDP POPP	UNDP Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Risk management	Project Manager Country Office	None	None	Quarterly, annually
Monitoring of indicators in project results framework	Project Manager	USD 20,000 (Per year: USD 4,000)	USD 10,000 (Per year: USD 2,000)	Annually before PIR
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	Project Manager and UNDP Country Office	None	None	Annually

¹² See https://www.thegef.org/gef/policies_guidelines

¹³ See https://www.thegef.org/gef/gef_agencies

¹⁴ Excluding project team staff time and UNDP staff time and travel expenses

	and UNDP-GEF team			
NIM Audit as per UNDP audit policies	UNDP Country Office	<i>USD 25,000 (Per year: USD 5,000)</i>	<i>USD 10,000 (Per year: USD 2,000)</i>	Annually or other frequency as per UNDP Audit policies
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	Project Manager	<i>USD 3,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	Annually
Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>USD 3,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	On-going
Stakeholder Engagement Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>USD 1,000</i>	<i>USD 500</i>	On-going
Gender Action Plan	Project Manager UNDP Country Office UNDP GEF team	<i>USD 10,000</i>	<i>USD 3,000</i>	On-going
Addressing environmental and social grievances	Project Manager UNDP Country Office	<i>USD 3,000</i>	<i>USD 2,000</i>	On-going
Project Board meetings	Project Board UNDP Country Office Project Manager	<i>USD 3,000</i>	<i>USD 10,000</i>	At minimum, annually
Supervision missions	UNDP Country Office	<i>None¹⁵</i>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Annually
Oversight missions	UNDP-GEF team	<i>None</i>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Troubleshooting as needed
GEF Secretariat learning missions/site visits	UNDP Country Office and Project Manager and UNDP-GEF team	<i>None</i>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	To be determined.
Terminal GEF Tracking Tool to be updated	Project Manager	<i>USD 10,000</i>	<i>USD 5,000</i>	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) included in UNDP evaluation plan, and management response	UNDP Country Office and Project team and UNDP-GEF team	<i>USD 30,000</i>	<i>USD 3,000</i>	At least three months before operational closure
TOTAL indicative COST Excluding project team staff time, and UNDP staff and travel expenses		<i>USD 119,000</i>	<i>USD 67,500</i>	

M&E Oversight and monitoring responsibilities:

Project Manager: The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day project management and regular monitoring of project results and risks, including social and environmental risks. The Project Manager will ensure that all project staff maintain a high level of transparency, responsibility and accountability in M&E and reporting of project results. The Project Manager will inform the Project Board, the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF RTA of any delays

¹⁵ The costs of UNDP Country Office and UNDP-GEF Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee

or difficulties as they arise during implementation so that appropriate support and corrective measures can be adopted.

The Project Manager will develop annual work plans based on the multi-year work plan included in Annex, including annual output targets to support the efficient implementation of the project. The Project Manager will ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality. This includes, but is not limited to, ensuring the results framework indicators are monitored annually in time for evidence-based reporting in the GEF PIR, and that the monitoring of risks and the various plans/strategies developed to support project implementation (e.g. ESMP, gender action plan, stakeholder engagement plan etc..) occur on a regular basis.

Project Board: The Project Board will take corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. The Project Board will hold project reviews to assess the performance of the project and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year. In the project's final year, the Project Board will hold an end-of-project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to highlight project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences. This final review meeting will also discuss the findings outlined in the project terminal evaluation report and the management response.

Project Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner is responsible for providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.

UNDP Country Office: The UNDP Country Office will support the Project Manager as needed, including through annual supervision missions. The annual supervision missions will take place according to the schedule outlined in the annual work plan. Supervision mission reports will be circulated to the project team and Project Board within one month of the mission. The UNDP Country Office will initiate and organize key GEF M&E activities including the annual GEF PIR, the *independent mid-term review* and the independent terminal evaluation. The UNDP Country Office will also ensure that the standard UNDP and GEF M&E requirements are fulfilled to the highest quality.

The UNDP Country Office is responsible for complying with all UNDP project-level M&E requirements as outlined in the [UNDP POPP](#). This includes ensuring the UNDP Quality Assurance Assessment during implementation is undertaken annually; that annual targets at the output level are developed and monitored and reported using UNDP corporate systems; the regular updating of the ATLAS risk log; and, the updating of the UNDP gender marker on an annual basis based on gender mainstreaming progress reported in the GEF PIR and the UNDP ROAR. Any quality concerns flagged during these M&E activities (e.g. annual GEF PIR quality assessment ratings) must be addressed by the UNDP Country Office and the Project Manager.

The UNDP Country Office will retain all M&E records for this project for up to seven years after project financial closure to support ex-post evaluations undertaken by the UNDP Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) and/or the GEF Independent Evaluation Office (IEO).

UNDP-GEF Unit: Additional M&E and implementation quality assurance and troubleshooting support will be provided by the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor and the UNDP-GEF Directorate as needed.

Audit: The project will be audited as per UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable audit policies on NIM implemented projects.¹⁶

¹⁶ See guidance here: <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/frm/pages/financial-management-and-execution-modalities.aspx>

Additional GEF monitoring and reporting requirements:

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document is signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; SESP, Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; project grievance mechanisms; the gender strategy; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the annual audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board.

GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR): The Project Manager, the UNDP Country Office, and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser will provide objective input to the annual GEF PIR covering the reporting period July (previous year) to June (current year) for each year of project implementation. The Project Manager will ensure that the indicators included in the project results framework are monitored annually in advance of the PIR submission deadline so that progress can be reported in the PIR. Any environmental and social risks and related management plans will be monitored regularly, and progress will be reported in the PIR.

The PIR submitted to the GEF will be shared with the Project Board. The UNDP Country Office will coordinate the input of the GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders to the PIR as appropriate. The quality rating of the previous year's PIR will be used to inform the preparation of the subsequent PIR.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyse and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

GEF Focal Area Tracking Tools: The following GEF Tracking Tool will be used to monitor global environmental benefits: GEF-6 Chemicals and Waste Tracking Tool for ODS.

The baseline/CEO Endorsement GEF Focal Area Tracking Tool – submitted as Annex to this project document – will be updated by the Project Manager/Team (not the evaluation consultants hired to undertake the TE) and shared with the terminal evaluation consultants before the required evaluation missions take place. The updated GEF Tracking Tool will be submitted to the GEF along with the completed Terminal Evaluation report.

Terminal Evaluation (TE): An independent terminal evaluation (TE) will take place upon completion of all major project outputs and activities. The terminal evaluation process will begin three months before operational closure of the project allowing the evaluation mission to proceed while the project team is still in place, yet ensuring the project is close enough to completion for the evaluation team to reach conclusions on key aspects such as project sustainability. The Project Manager will remain on contract until the TE report and management response have been finalized. The terms of reference, the evaluation process and the final TE report will follow the standard templates and guidance prepared by the UNDP IEO for GEF-financed projects available on the [UNDP Evaluation Resource Center](#). As noted in this guidance, the evaluation will be ‘independent, impartial and rigorous’. The consultants that will be hired to undertake the assignment will be independent from organizations that were involved in designing, executing or advising on the project to be evaluated. The GEF Operational Focal Point and other stakeholders will be involved and consulted during the terminal evaluation process. Additional quality assurance support is available from the UNDP-GEF Directorate. The final TE report will be cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser and will be approved by the Project Board. The TE report will be publically available in English on the UNDP ERC.

The UNDP Country Office will include the planned project terminal evaluation in the UNDP Country Office evaluation plan and will upload the final terminal evaluation report in English and the corresponding management response to the UNDP Evaluation Resource Centre (ERC). Once uploaded to the ERC, the UNDP IEO will undertake a quality assessment, and validate the findings and ratings in the TE report and rate the quality of the TE report. The UNDP IEO assessment report will be sent to the GEF IEO along with the project terminal evaluation report.

Final Report: The project’s terminal PIR along with the terminal evaluation (TE) report and corresponding management response will serve as the final project report package. The final project report package shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Arrangements for project implementation

The project will be implemented following UNDP’s National Implementation Modality (NIM)¹⁷, according to the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between UNDP and the Government of Uzbekistan, the UNDP Country Programme Document for 2016-2020 and the Uzbekistan – United Nations Development Assistance Framework for 2016-2020, and as per policies and procedures outlined in the UNDP Programme and Operations Policies and Procedures (POPP)¹⁸.

The **Implementing Partner** for this project is the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection.

The Implementing Partner is responsible and accountable for managing this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outcomes, and for the effective use of UNDP resources.

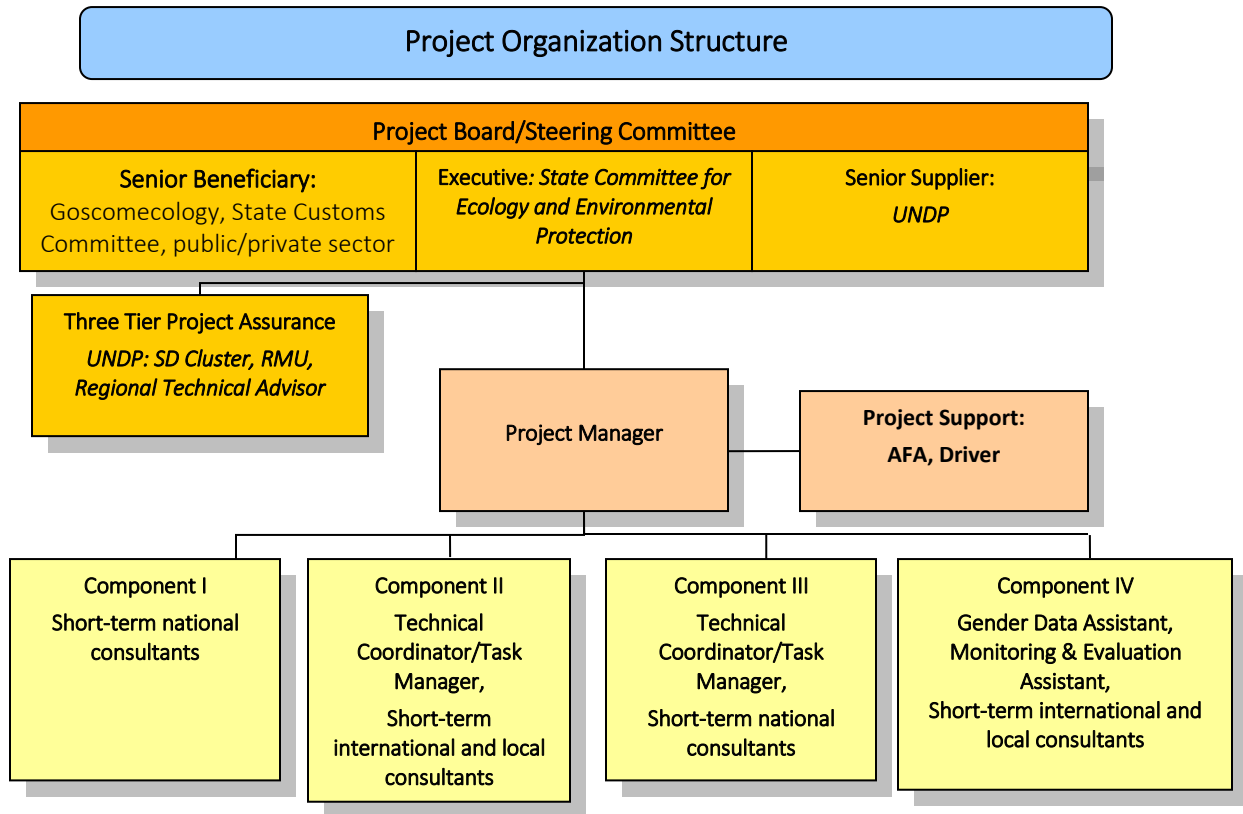
Further, the Implementing Partner is responsible for:

- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

¹⁷ NIM fully complies with the financial management and procurement guidelines of UNDP.

¹⁸ <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Defining-a-Project.aspx>

The project organisation structure is as follows:



Project Board: The Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee) is responsible for making, by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendations for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions, and addressing any project level grievances. In order to ensure UNDP’s ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Board include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the project manager;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible countermeasures and management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on project manager’s tolerances as required;
- Review the project progress, and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Appraise the annual project implementation report, including the quality assessment rating report; make recommendations for the workplan;
- Provide ad hoc direction and advice for exceptional situations when the project manager’s tolerances are exceeded; and
- Assess and decide to proceed on project changes through appropriate revisions.

The composition of the Project Board must include the following roles:

Executive: The Executive is an individual who represents ownership of the project who will chair the Project Board. This role can be held by a representative from the Government Cooperating Agency or UNDP. The Executive is:

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities: (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans;
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager;
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level;
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible;
- Brief relevant stakeholders about project progress;
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings.

Senior Supplier: The Senior Supplier is an individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. If necessary, more than one person may be required for this role. Typically, the implementing partner, UNDP and/or donor(s) would be represented under this role. The Senior Supplier is:

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective;
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management;
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available;
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts.

Senior Beneficiary: The Senior Beneficiary is an individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The Senior Beneficiary's primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. The Senior Beneficiary role is held by a representative of the government or civil society. The Senior Beneficiary is:

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. This role may require more than one person to cover all the beneficiary interests. For the sake of effectiveness, the role should not be split between too many people.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes;
- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous;

- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target;
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view;
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Project Board within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost.

The Implementing Partner appoints the Project Manager, who should be different from the Implementing Partner's representative in the Project Board.

Specific responsibilities include:

- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Liaise with the Project Board to assure the overall direction and integrity of the project;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Responsible for project administration;
- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the project results framework and the approved annual workplan;
- Mobilize personnel, goods and services, training and micro-capital grants to initiative activities, including drafting terms of reference and work specifications, and overseeing all contractors' work;
- Monitor events as determined in the project monitoring schedule plan/timetable, and update the plan as required;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, through advance of funds, direct payments or reimbursement using the fund authorization and certificate of expenditures;
- Monitor financial resources and accounting to ensure the accuracy and reliability of financial reports;
- Be responsible for preparing and submitting financial reports to UNDP on a quarterly basis;
- Manage and monitor the project risks initially identified and submit new risks to the project board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the project risks log;
- Capture lessons learned during project implementation;
- Prepare the annual workplan for the following year; and update the Atlas Project Management module if external access is made available.
- Prepare the GEF PIR and submit the final report to the Project Board;
- Based on the GEF PIR and the Project Board review, prepare the AWP for the following year.
- Ensure the mid-term review process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final MTR report to the Project Board.
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board;
- Ensure the terminal evaluation process is undertaken as per the UNDP guidance, and submit the final TE report to the Project Board;

Project Assurance: UNDP provides a three – tier supervision, oversight and quality assurance role – funded by the GEF agency fee – involving UNDP staff in Country Offices and at regional and headquarters levels. Project Assurance must be totally independent of the Project Management function. The quality assurance role supports the Project Board and Project Management Unit by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. The Project Board cannot delegate any of its quality assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. This project oversight and quality assurance role is covered by the GEF Agency.

Governance role for project target groups:

The national executing entity - also referred to as the national “**Implementing Partner**” in UNDP terminology - is required to implement the project in compliance with UNDP rules and regulations, policies and procedures (including the NIM Guidelines). According to the UNDP POPP, an Implementing Partner is “the entity to which the Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in a signed document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in such document.” By signing a project document, an implementing partner enters into an agreement with UNDP to manage the project and achieve the results defined in the relevant documents. In addition, an implementing partner may enter into agreements with other organizations or entities, known as “**Responsible Parties**”, which may carry out project activities and produce project outputs on behalf of the Implementing Partner. Responsible Parties are accountable directly to the Implementing Partner.

At the national level, the project will be executed by the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Goscomecology) as the National Implementing Partner. Goscomecology will retain overall responsibility for applying GEF and other inputs in order to reach the expected Outcomes/Outputs as defined in this project document. It will be responsible for the timely delivery of project inputs and outputs, and in this context, for the coordination of all other responsible parties, including other government agencies, regional and local government authorities.

Upon the request of the Government of Uzbekistan, UNDP will serve as the Implementing Entity (IE) for this project. Services that UNDP will provide to the Implementing Partner in support of achieving project Outcomes/Outputs are outlined below. UNDP’s services will be provided by staff in the UNDP Country Office (Tashkent), UNDP Regional Centre for Europe and CIS (Istanbul, Turkey), and UNDP Headquarters (New York).

UNDP will be responsible for administering resources in accordance with the specific objectives defined in the Project Document, and in keeping with its key principles of transparency, competitiveness, efficiency, and economy. The financial management and accountability for the resources allocated, as well as other activities related to the execution of project activities, will be undertaken under the supervision of the UNDP Country Office (UNDP CO) with the UNDP’s Regional Technical Advisor in Istanbul. UNDP will provide support to the Project Manager in order to maximize its reach and impact as well as for the delivery of quality products. UNDP will undertake the internal monitoring of the project and of evaluation activities, taking into account from the outset local capacities for administering the project, capacity limitations and requirements, as well as the effectiveness and efficiency of communications between all institutions that are relevant to the project.

UNDP will be fully accountable for the effective implementation of this project. As the Implementing Entity, UNDP is responsible for providing a number of key general management and specialized technical support services. These services are provided through UNDP’s global network of country, regional, and headquarters offices and units and include assistance in project formulation and appraisal; determination of execution modality and local capacity assessment; briefing and de-briefing of project staff and consultants; general oversight and monitoring, including participation in project reviews; receipt, allocation, and reporting to the donor of financial resources; thematic and technical backstopping; provision of systems, IT infrastructure, branding, and knowledge transfer; research and development; participation in policy negotiations; policy advisory services; programme identification and development; identifying, accessing, combining and sequencing financing; troubleshooting; identification and consolidation of learning; and training and capacity building.

The financial management and procurement of this project will be guided by UNDP financial rules and regulations¹⁹ and the NIM Guidelines²⁰, which identifies four modalities for cash transfer to manage project finances. All four modalities can be used in the same project, for different activities and/or inputs:

¹⁹ https://info.undp.org/global/documents/frm/Financial-Rules-and-Regulations_E.pdf

²⁰

<https://info.undp.org/global/documents/layouts/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/global/documents/frm/National%20Implementation%20by%20the%20Government%20of%20UNDP%20Projects.docx&action=default&DefaultItemOpen=1>

- Direct cash transfer – UNDP advances cash funds on a quarterly basis to the implementing partner, who in turn reports back expenditure;
- Direct payment – the implementing partner carries out the procurement but requests UNDP to make the disbursement;
- Reimbursement – as for direct cash transfer, except that UNDP pays the implementing partner after the implementing partner has itself made the disbursement;
- Direct Agency Implementation – UNDP conducts expenditure from requisition through to disbursement with no cash being transferred to the implementing partner. However, the implementing partner has full programmatic control and so full control over expenditures.

For UNDP to ensure that cash transfers are properly managed, it will undertake due diligence and risk assessment activities, including the development of an agency assurance plan, regarding the following relevant institutions: the overall PIU at Goscomecology. The PIU office is to be located within the agency that will oversee the mechanism. As such, its establishment will also involve the organization that is selected for this work. All due diligence and risk assessment activities and any resulting capacity strengthening measures shall be mutually agreed upon between UNDP and the Government during the first year of project implementation.

In line with NIM Guidelines and cash transfer modalities, procurement under the project will be undertaken by either Responsible Party (overall PIU at Goscomecology) or by UNDP under the ‘Direct Agency Implementation’ modality. Wherever procurement is carried out by the Responsible Parties, it will be fully aligned with Government regulations and procedures and will also be compatible with UNDP’s financial and procurement standards. Specifically, according to UNDP Policies and Procedures, “UNDP has a responsibility to accept appropriate cash advance requests, reported expenses or direct payments that are consistent with the Annual Work Plan and UNDP’s Financial Rules and Regulations (FRRs) and – therefore – to reject improper advance requests, expenses, or requests for direct payments. If subsequent information becomes available that questions the appropriateness of expenses recorded or direct payments already made, these should be rejected at any point up to the issuance and signature of the Combined Delivery Report.”

Project Implementation

A *Project Team (PT)* will be established comprised of core staff including: Project Manager (PM), two Technical Coordinators (or Task Managers of components 2 and 3), Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant, Gender Data Assistant and Project Administrative and Financial Assistant. The PT will assist the Goscomecology in performing its role as the National Implementing Partner. The PM will be recruited in accordance with UNDP’s regulations to manage actual implementation of the project and will be based in Tashkent. The PM will be responsible for overall project coordination and implementation, consolidation of work plans and project papers, preparation of quarterly progress reports, reporting to the project supervisory bodies, and supervising the work of the project experts and other project staff. The PM will also closely coordinate project activities with relevant government institutions and hold regular consultations with other project stakeholders and partners. Under the direct supervision of the PM, the Administrative Assistant and project Driver will be responsible for administrative and financial issues and will get support from the existing UNDP administration. Task Managers (COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement and COMPONENT 3: Outreach and Resource Mobilization), Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant and Gender Data Assistant to be recruited a full-time basis will support PM in implementation of relevant thematic project activities based on their sound professional expertise (provisional TORs for the key project staff are provided in Annex D).

To achieve the project outputs and implement the project activities, the Project Manager will also be supported by national experts and international consultant(s) recruited by UNDP based on the approved Annual Plan on project activities. The PM will be responsible for the consultants’ timely deliverables and their contributions to the overall project outputs.

Goscomecology will provide office premises for the project team as well as telephone communication lines, and the required expertise and services of their corresponding staff. Local transport to demo sites, support of their relevant subdivisions and staff, and ensuring required access to relevant units will also be covered. This is considered as in-kind contribution to the project implementation to be provided by the Government of Uzbekistan. Members of the

Project Board will contribute to the project by making their personnel/staff and expertise available as and when required, as well as by participating in relevant expert, seminars, workshops or management meetings and/or providing meeting/teaching/storage venues/locales as and when required. Beyond workshops, seminars and sub-contractual arrangements for the provision of relevant technical expertise the project beneficiaries/stakeholders will be actively engaged during the project implementation to provide essential feedback and guidance to the project so that it delivers on committed results in a way that is best fitted to local circumstances.

IX. FINANCIAL PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

The total cost of the project is \$8,646,700. This is financed through a GEF grant (\$1,998,040), in cash co-financing (\$50,000) to be administered by UNDP and in parallel co-financing (\$6,598,660). UNDP, as the GEF Implementing Agency, is responsible for the execution of the GEF resources and the cash co-financing transferred to UNDP bank account only.

Parallel co-financing: The actual realization of project co-financing will be monitored during the terminal evaluation process and will be reported to the GEF. The planned parallel co-financing will be used as follows:

#	Co-financing source	Co-financing type		Total co-financing amount	Planned Activities/Outputs	Risks	Risk Mitigation Measures
		Co-financing in cash	Co-financing in kind				
1	UNDP in Uzbekistan	\$50 000	\$0	\$50 000	Project Management Costs	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)
2	State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology)	\$0	\$750 000	\$750 000	Overall Project Coordination; COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export: Output 1.1.1: ODS alternatives survey completed; Output 1.2.1: Proposals to upgrade legislation prepared and provided for consideration of the National Partners; Output 1.3.1: Customs laboratory capable of analyzing refrigerants and blends in an accurate manner and acceptable by the legal system.	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)
3	State Customs Committee	\$75 000	\$25 000	\$100 000	COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export: Output 1.3.1: Customs laboratory capable of analyzing refrigerants and blends in an accurate manner and acceptable by the legal system;	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)

					Output 1.3.2 Importers/exporters of HCFCs and environmental officers trained in use of national system of import/export electronic declaration; Output 1.3.3: Capacity of the State Customs Committee on temporary storage of seized ODS/ODS alternatives strengthened		
4	Ministry of Health (including RRCEM)	\$400 000	\$600 000	\$1 000 000	COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement: Output 2.2.1: Support demonstration of innovative conversion projects to introduce zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies for RAC in various sectors	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)
5	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	\$0	\$37 006	\$37 006	COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement: Output 2.4.1: Capacity building of refrigeration technicians on low GWP technologies in Uzbekistan extended and strengthened COMPONENT 4: Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation: Output 4.1.2: Close partnerships with women's organizations established for promotion women's involvement in RAC sector small business	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)
6	Private Enterprise "Techno Servis Bra", Karakalpakistan	\$60 000	\$68 780	\$128 780	COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement: Output 2.1.1: New HCFC recycling and reclaim centers established for HCFC re-use expansion; Output 2.1.2: Technical and business plans developed, and the capacity of all recycling and reclaim centers strengthened and sustainable; Output 2.3.1: Provide basic performance monitoring equipment and software to enhance capacity of RAC technicians and engineers to monitor, diagnose and improve	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)
7	Private Enterprise "Fergana Konstantin", Fergana region	\$50 000	\$54 000	\$104 000			
8	Private Firm "Ohu", Namangan region	\$45 000	\$35 142	\$80 142			
9	LLC "Injiniring Klimat Kontrol", Bukhara region	\$55 000	\$100 000	\$155 000			
10	Private Enterprise "Fayz Nur Baraka", Surkhandarya region	\$30 000	\$48 000	\$78 000			

11	Private Entrepreneur Tkachenko Nikolay Sergeevich, Samarkand region	\$45 000	\$35 500	\$80 500	RAC system performance (including preventive maintenance) to reduce HCFC leakages.		
12	"Uzbekoziqovqatzahira" Association, Tashkent	\$1 200 000	\$1 900 000	\$3 100 000	COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement: Output 2.2.1: Support demonstration of innovative conversion projects to introduce zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies for RAC in various sectors	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)
13	Anglesey Food (retailer Korzinka.uz	\$250 000	\$165 000	\$415 000			
14	LLC "Xiva Maishiy Texnika", Khorezm region	\$25 000	\$10 732	\$35 732			
15	Family Enterprise "Al`batros servis"	\$25 000	\$9 500	\$34 500			
16	Production Cooperative "Valley Fruits"	\$350 000	\$150 000	\$500 000	COMPONENT 3: Outreach and Resource Mobilization: Output 3.2.1: A comprehensive resource mobilization strategy developed; Output 3.2.2: Engagement of donors to increase application of advanced technologies in RAC sector improved.	See project risk-log (Annex H)	See project risk-log (Annex H)
	Total co-financing	\$2 660 000	\$3 988 660	\$6 648 660			

UNDP Direct Project Services as requested by Government:

The UNDP, as GEF Agency for this project, will provide project management cycle services for the project as defined by the GEF Council. In addition, the Government of Uzbekistan may request UNDP direct services for specific purposes, according to its policies and convenience. The UNDP and Government of Uzbekistan acknowledge and agree that those services are not mandatory and will be provided only upon Government request. If requested, the services would follow the UNDP policies on the recovery of direct costs. These services (and their costs) are specified in the Letter of Agreement (Annex J). As is determined by the GEF Council requirements, these service costs will be assigned as Project Management Cost and duly identified in the project budget as Direct Project Costs. Eligible Direct Project Costs should not be charged as a flat percentage. They should be calculated on the basis of estimated actual or transaction-based costs and should be charged to the direct project costs account codes: "64397- Services to projects – CO staff" and "74596 - Services to projects COE for CO".

Budget Revision and Tolerance: As per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP, the project board will agree on a budget tolerance level for each plan under the overall annual work plan allowing the project manager to expend up to that level beyond the approved project budget amount for the year without requiring a revision from the Project Board. Should the following deviations occur, the Project Manager and UNDP Country Office will seek the approval of the UNDP-GEF team to ensure accurate reporting to the GEF: a) Budget re-allocations among components in the project with amounts involving 10% of the total project grant or more; b) Introduction of new budget items/or components that exceed 5% of original GEF allocation.

Any over expenditure incurred beyond the available GEF grant amount will be absorbed by non-GEF resources (e.g. UNDP TRAC or cash co-financing).

Refund to GEF: Should a refund of unspent funds to the GEF be necessary, this will be managed directly by the UNDP-GEF Unit in New York.

Project Closure: Project closure will be conducted as per UNDP requirements outlined in the UNDP POPP.²¹ On an exceptional basis only, a no-cost extension beyond the initial duration of the project will be sought from in-country UNDP colleagues and then the UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator.

Operational completion: The project will be operationally completed when the last UNDP-financed inputs have been provided and the related activities have been completed. This includes the final clearance of the Terminal Evaluation Report (that will be available in English) and the corresponding management response, and the end-of-project review Project Board meeting. The Implementing Partner through a Project Board decision will notify the UNDP Country Office when operational closure has been completed. At this time, the relevant parties will have already agreed and confirmed in writing on the arrangements for the disposal of any equipment that is still the property of UNDP.

Transfer or disposal of assets: In consultation with the NIM Implementing Partner and other parties of the project, UNDP programme manager (UNDP Resident Representative) is responsible for deciding on the transfer or other disposal of assets. Transfer or disposal of assets is recommended to be reviewed and endorsed by the project board following UNDP rules and regulations. Assets may be transferred to the government for project activities managed by a national institution at any time during the life of a project. In all cases of transfer, a transfer document must be prepared and kept on file²².

Financial completion: The project will be financially closed when the following conditions have been met: a) The project is operationally completed or has been cancelled; b) The Implementing Partner has reported all financial transactions to UNDP; c) UNDP has closed the accounts for the project; d) UNDP and the Implementing Partner have certified a final Combined Delivery Report (which serves as final budget revision).

The project will be financially completed within 12 months of operational closure or after the date of cancellation. Between operational and financial closure, the implementing partner will identify and settle all financial obligations and prepare a final expenditure report. The UNDP Country Office will send the final signed closure documents including confirmation of final cumulative expenditure and unspent balance to the UNDP-GEF Unit for confirmation before the project will be financially closed in Atlas by the UNDP Country Office.

²¹ see <https://info.undp.org/global/popp/ppm/Pages/Closing-a-Project.aspx>

²² See https://popp.undp.org/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/UNDP_POPP_DOCUMENT_LIBRARY/Public/PPM_Project%20Management_Closing.docx&action=default.

X. TOTAL BUDGET AND WORK PLAN

Total Budget and Work Plan												
Atlas Proposal or Award ID:		00111337			Atlas Primary Output Project ID:					00110414		
Atlas Proposal or Award Title:		Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies										
Atlas Business Unit		UZB10										
Atlas Primary Output Project Title		Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies										
UNDP-GEF PIMS No.		6003										
Implementing Partner		State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environment Protection (Goscomecology)										
GEF Component/Atlas Activity	Responsible Party/(Atlas Implementing Agent)	Fund ID	Donor Name	Atlas Budgetary Account Code	ATLAS Budget Description	Amount Year 1 (USD)	Amount Year 2 (USD)	Amount Year 3 (USD)	Amount Year 4 (USD)	Amount Year 5 (USD)	Total (USD)	See Budget Note:
COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export	Goscomecology	62000	GEF TF	71300	Local consultants	\$6,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$14,000.00	1
				71400	Contractual Service - Individuals	\$13,700.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$15,000.00	\$73,700.00	2
				71600	Travels	\$0.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$25,000.00	3
				72100	Contractual Service - Companies	\$5,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$40,000.00	4
				72200	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$25,000.00	5
				72300	Materials and goods	\$0.00	\$10,000.00	\$25,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$35,000.00	6
				74200	Audio, Visual&Print Production Costs	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$10,000.00	7
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$350.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$300.00	\$1,400.00	8
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT I:						\$25,050.00	\$61,750.00	\$81,750.00	\$25,250.00	\$30,300.00	\$224,100.00	
COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration	Goscomecology	62000	GEF TF	71200	International consultants	\$0.00	\$16,250.00	\$16,250.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$32,500.00	9
				71400	Contractual Service - Individuals	\$17,500.00	\$20,300.00	\$20,300.00	\$20,300.00	\$20,300.00	\$98,700.00	10
				71300	Local consultants	\$8,750.00	\$8,750.00	\$9,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$37,500.00	11
				71600	Travels	\$5,800.00	\$5,900.00	\$5,900.00	\$5,900.00	\$5,900.00	\$29,400.00	12

projects on HCFC replacement				72100	Contractual Service - Companies	\$5,000.00	\$13,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$10,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$42,000.00	13
				72200	Equipment	\$30,000.00	\$210,000.00	\$300,000.00	\$85,000.00	\$0.00	\$625,000.00	14
				72300	Materials and goods	\$0.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$150,000.00	15
				74200	Audio, Visual&Print Production Costs	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$20,000.00	16
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$450.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,000.00	\$5,950.00	17
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT II:						\$67,500.00	\$330,700.00	\$417,950.00	\$183,700.00	\$41,200.00	\$1,041,050.00	
COMPONENT 3: Outreach and Resource Mobilization	Goscomecology	62000	GEFTF	71400	Contractual Service - Individuals	\$17,500.00	\$20,300.00	\$20,300.00	\$20,300.00	\$20,300.00	\$98,700.00	18
				71300	Local consultants	\$4,250.00	\$4,250.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$21,500.00	19
				71600	Travels	\$4,800.00	\$5,900.00	\$5,400.00	\$5,900.00	\$5,300.00	\$27,300.00	20
				72100	Contractual Service - Companies	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$7,500.00	\$37,500.00	21
				72200	Equipment	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$16,000.00	22
				72400	Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$25,000.00	23
				72500	Supplies	\$4,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$6,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$25,000.00	24
				74200	Audio, Visual&Print Production Costs	\$10,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$5,000.00	\$30,000.00	25
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$300.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	\$2,300.00	26
TOTAL FOR COMPONENT III:						\$58,350.00	\$58,450.00	\$59,700.00	\$53,200.00	\$53,600.00	\$283,300.00	
COMPONENT 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring & Evaluation: Sub-component 4.1: Gender Mainstreaming in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector Sub-component 4.2: Monitoring and Evaluation	Goscomecology	62000	GEFTF	71200	International consultants	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$20,000.00	27
				71400	Contractual Service - Individuals	\$37,750.00	\$37,750.00	\$26,300.00	\$26,300.00	\$26,300.00	\$154,400.00	28
				71300	Local consultants	\$6,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$0.00	\$3,000.00	\$12,000.00	29
				71600	Travels	\$8,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$7,000.00	\$36,000.00	30
				72100	Contractual Service - Companies	\$3,000.00	\$6,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$6,500.00	\$1,500.00	\$19,000.00	31
				72200	Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$20,000.00	32
				72400	Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$5,000.00	33
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$300.00	\$250.00	\$500.00	\$250.00	\$250.00	\$1,550.00	34

		TOTAL FOR COMPONENT IV:				\$55,050.00	\$51,500.00	\$63,300.00	\$40,050.00	\$58,050.00	\$267,950.00		
Total Programming Components (Components I, II, III and IV):						\$205,950.00	\$502,400.00	\$622,700.00	\$302,200.00	\$183,150.00	\$1,816,400.00		
Project Management (PMC)	Goscomecology			71400	Contractual Service - Individuals	\$29,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$33,000.00	\$161,000.00	35	
	UNDP			74596/64397	Services to Project (Direct Project Cost)	\$4,640.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	\$20,640.00	36	
	Subtotal GEF:					\$33,640.00	\$37,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$37,000.00	\$181,640.00		
	Goscomecology	04000	UNDP TRAC	72300	Materials and goods	\$2,500.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$14,500.00	37
				72400	Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment	\$2,000.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,250.00	\$2,200.00	\$10,950.00	38
				72500	Supplies	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$5,000.00	39
				73400	Rental & Maintenance, Others	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	\$5,000.00	40
				74500	Miscellaneous	\$100.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	\$300.00
	UNDP			74596/64397	Services to Project (Direct Project Cost)	\$2,250.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$3,000.00	\$14,250.00	42	
	Subtotal TRAC:					\$8,850.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,250.00	\$50,000.00	
	TOTAL FOR PROJECT MANAGEMENT (PMC):					\$42,490.00	\$47,300.00	\$47,300.00	\$47,300.00	\$47,300.00	\$47,250.00	\$231,640.00	
TOTAL GEF					\$239,590.00	\$539,400.00	\$659,700.00	\$339,200.00	\$220,150.00	\$1,998,040.00			
TOTAL UNDP TRAC					\$8,850.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,250.00	\$50,000.00			
TOTAL					\$248,440.00	\$549,700.00	\$670,000.00	\$349,500.00	\$230,400.00	\$2,048,040.00			

Summary of Funds:²³

	Amount Year 1	Amount Year 2	Amount Year 3	Amount Year 4	Amount Year 5	Total
GEF	\$239,590.00	\$539,400.00	\$659,700.00	\$339,200.00	\$220,150.00	\$1,998,040.00
UNDP	\$8,850.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,300.00	\$10,250.00	\$50,000.00

²³ Summary table should include all financing of all kinds: GEF financing, co-financing, cash, in-kind, etc...

Government (cash and in-kind), including: Goscomecology, State Customs Committee, Ministry of Health, including Republican Research Center for Extreme Medicine, Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	\$250,000.00	\$500,006.00	\$687,000.00	\$350,000.00	\$100,000.00	\$1,887,006.00
Others: Public and private sector enterprises (cash and in-kind)	\$350,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,500,000.00	\$1,070,000.00	\$291,654.00	\$4,711,654.00
TOTAL	\$848,440.00	\$2,549,706.00	\$2,857,000.00	\$1,769,500.00	\$622,054.00	\$8,646,700.00

Budget notes:

Budget note number	Comments
COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export	
1	Local Consultants (71300): During project implementation, the involvement of national/local consultants on short-term basis is planned. They will assist the project staff in fulfillment of specific activities with short-term results used as an input to the project's long-term targets. The following short-term national consultants will be financed from the budget line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Consultant on ODS Legislation (50 USD a day for up to 75 days); - Local Consultant on ODS Alternatives Survey (50 USD a day for up to 60 days); - Local Consultant on Control Import/Export ODS/ODS Alternatives (50 USD a day for up to 50 days); - Local Consultants for technical support (translators, editors etc., and payment fees as per page of translated/edited text as per UNDP rules and procedures) Detailed information about involvement of short-term local consultants is available in the Annex C "Overview of Technical Consultancies".
2	Contractual Service – Individuals (71400): Project Manager (SC9) will be responsible for overall management of the project activities as well as planning and implementation of Component 1 and 50% of remuneration of the Project Manager (SB4/4, SC9 ²⁴ , 50% costs from component 1; 1,211.21USD per month for 60 months) will be charged to the budget of this component. Detailed information about Project Managers' responsibilities is available in the Annex C "Overview of Technical Consultancies" and Annex D "Term of References".
3	Local and International Travels (71600): Project implementation will require some financial resources for local travels within each project component to implement planned activities covering all regions of Uzbekistan. International travels are also planned within component 2 project planning organization of study tour for customs specialists to abroad and support the government officials with attendance international network meetings, and official Meetings organized for Parties of the Montreal Protocol.
4	Contractual Service – Companies (72100): Under Component 1, activities on extension of the capacity of the State Customs Committee on temporary storage of confiscated ODS/ODS alternatives will be implemented. The project will contract local company, which will render its services to adapt the facility provided by the Committee. The services may include reconstruction, installation and other relevant works. Also, costs for services, required for organization of trainings, workshop and other events planned within the component, will be financed from this budget account.
5	Equipment (72200): Costs for procurement of the equipment and tools for establishment of temporary storage facility.
6	Materials and Goods (72300): Procurement of materials and goods required for establishment of temporary storage of confiscated ODS/ODS alternatives, and procurement of refrigerant standards for Central Customs Laboratory
7	Audio, Visual&Print Production Costs (74200): Publication of ODS alternatives survey results, and other publications produced within Component 1.
8	Miscellaneous (74500): Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs

²⁴ Fees for SC holder were calculated based on the latest salary survey from 2018. Subject for re-calculation based on next surveys results.

COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement	
9	International Consultants (71200): Short-term International Consultant on ODS alternatives, namely on application of natural refrigerants, safety standards for providing technical advice on the compliance technical documentations for implementation of demonstration projects. (650 USD a day for 15 days a year over two years).
10	Contractual Service – Individuals (71400): Technical Coordinator/Task Manager (SB4/1, SC8, 100% payment from Component 2; 1,643.80 USD per month for 60 months) of Component II – (HCFC Re-Use System and Application of ODS Alternatives) will be recruited for overall management of implementation project Component 2 activities and cost will be covered from this account. Detailed information about key project team is available in the Annex C “Overview of Technical Consultancies” and Term of References (ToRs) for the project staff us available in Annex D “Term of References”.
11	Local Consultants (71300): During project implementation, the involvement of national/local consultants on short-term basis is planned. They will assist the project staff in fulfillment of specific activities with short-term results used as an input to the project’s long-term targets. The following short-term national consultants will be financed from the budget line: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Consultant on Safety Standard Application (50 USD a day for up to 60 days); - Local Consultant on ODS Alternatives Survey (50 USD a day for up to 60 days); - Local Consultant on Business Planning for re-use centers (50 USD/day for up to 50 days); - Local Consultants on HCFC Leakage Analysis (50 USD/day for up to 50 days); - National Consultant on RAC Sector Capacity Development (50 USD/day for up to 150 days); - Local Trainers – 2 consultants (each by 50 USD/day for up to 50 days). Detailed information about involvement of short-term local consultants is available in the Annex C “Overview of Technical Consultancies”.
12	Local and International Travels (71600): Project implementation will require some financial resources for local travels within each project component to implement planned activities covering all regions of Uzbekistan. International travels are also planned within components 2 for facilitating networking and experience exchange of refrigeration technicians and experts.
13	Contractual Service – Companies (72100): Implementation of activities planned within the component 2, i.e. establishment of re-use centers, implementation of demonstration projects on application of zero-ODS, low-GWP technologies will require services of companies on installation, reconstruction, maintenance and transportation/logistics. Also, funds under this budget account will cover the costs of services required for establishment of vocational training centers, implementation of training activities for RAC service technicians.
14	Equipment (72200): The project is planning to implement up to 6 demonstration projects on application of zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies in various sectors of economy, establish 4 HCFC recycling and 2 reclaim centers and procure training rigs for vocational training purposes. The funds planned in this budget account will cover these costs. Also, under component 2, the project is planning to establish 2 or 3 vocational training centers in the regions of Uzbekistan for re-training and capacity building of RAC technicians, provide prof-orientation trainings for young people – the graduates of technical colleges. The training centers will be provided with the required, i.e. set of service equipment and tools, computers and multimedia equipment.
15	Materials and Goods (72300): Procurement of materials and goods required for implementation of demonstration projects and establishment re-use centers.
16	Audio, Visual&Print Production Costs (74200): Publication of required thematical/knowledge, and other information materials required for demonstration projects and HCFC re-use centers.
17	Miscellaneous (74500): Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs
COMPONENT 3: Outreach and Resource Mobilization	
18	Contractual Service – Individuals (71400): Technical Coordinator/Task Manager (SB4/1, SC8, 100% payment form Component 3; 1,643.80 USD per month for 60 months) of Component III (Outreach and Resource Mobilization) will be recruited for overall management of implementation project Component 3 activities and costs will be covered from this account. Detailed information about key project team is available in the Annex C “Overview of Technical Consultancies” and Term of References (ToRs) for the project staff us available in Annex D “Term of References”.
19	Local Consultants (71300): During project implementation, the involvement of national/local consultants on short-term basis is planned. They will assist the project staff in fulfillment of specific activities with short-term results used as an input to the project’s long-term targets. The following short-term national consultants will be financed from

	<p>the budget line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Local Consultant on Consumers Rights (50 USD/day for up to 40 days); - Local Consultants for technical support (designers, software developers, film makers, translators, editors etc., and payment fees as per product produced, pages translated/edited text as per UNDP rules and procedures) <p>Detailed information about involvement of short-term local consultants is available in the Annex C “Overview of Technical Consultancies”.</p>
20	Local and International Travels (71600): Project implementation will require some financial resources for local travels within each project component to implement planned activities covering all regions of Uzbekistan. International travels are also planned within components 3 for facilitating networking and experience exchange.
21	Contractual Service – Companies (72100): Planned funds will be used to cover costs associated with implementation of projects` PR and Outreach, various thematic events, seminars, workshops, press-conferences, contests etc. will also be financed from this budget account.
22	Equipment (72200): Project will procure the equipment, which is necessary for effective implementation of project PR and outreach activities.
23	Communication & Audio-Visual Equip (72400): Advanced communication technologies under Component 3 will be used to ensure that PR and outreach activities are appealing and effective. The project will further maintain and promote educational game application on ozone layer protection, maintain website www.o3.uz (including online monitoring system developed within previous HCFC project), etc.
24	Supplies (72500): Stationary and supplies required for organization of project PR and outreach activities.
25	Audio, Visual&Print Production Costs (74200): Development, design and publication of PR and outreach materials.
26	Miscellaneous (74500): Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs
COMPONENT 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring & Evaluation:	
Sub-component 4.1: Gender Mainstreaming in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector	
Sub-component 4.2: Monitoring and Evaluation	
27	International Consultants (71200): Costs for recruitment International Consultant for organization of Terminal Evaluation (650 USD a day for 15 days during the last year of project implementation).
28	Contractual Service – Individuals (71400): A team of project personnel will be established to ensure smooth implementation of the project activities. Cost of Gender Data Assistant (SB3/2, SC 6, 100% payment from Component 4; 1,403.43 USD per month for 18 months over 2 years) and Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant (SB3/2, SC 6, 100% payment from Component 4; 1,403.43 USD per month for 60 months) are planned under this account. Also 20% costs of Project Manager (SB4/4, SC9, 30% costs from Component 4; 726.73 USD per month for 60 months), who will be responsible for planning and implementation of Component 4 activities also planned under component 4 budget account 71400. Detailed information about key project team is available in the Annex C “Overview of Technical Consultancies” and term of References (ToRs) for the project staff us available in Annex D “Term of References”.
29	<p>Local Consultants (71300): During project implementation, the involvement of national/local consultants on short-term basis is planned. They will assist the project staff in fulfillment of specific activities with short-term results used as an input to the project’s long-term targets. The following short-term national consultants will be financed from the budget line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Consultant on Terminal Evaluation (50 USD/day for up to 10 days); - Local Consultants for technical support (translators, editors etc., and payment fees as per page of translated/edited text as per UNDP rules and procedures) <p>Detailed information about involvement of short-term local consultants is available in the Annex C “Overview of Technical Consultancies”.</p>
30	Local and International Travels (71600): Project implementation will require some financial resources for local travels within each project component to implement planned activities covering all regions of Uzbekistan. Local travels to conduct monitoring and evaluation activities will be financed.
31	Contractual Service – Companies (72100): Under component 4, events on gender mainstreaming, namely the national start-up contest among women and girls, trainings and workshops will be organized. Costs associated with organization of these events, including meetings of Project Board will be covered from this budget account.
32	Equipment (72200): In order to promote gender mainstreaming in RAC sector, the project, in close cooperation with the Women’s Committee, will conduct national start-up contest among women and girls who want to start RAC related business. The project will select at least two start-up projects and support them with the equipment and tools as a starting capital required for business development.

33	Communication & Audio Visual-Equip (72400): Costs associated with organization of national start-up contest among women and girls who want to start RAC related business.
34	Miscellaneous (74500): Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs
Project Management (PMC)	
35	Contractual Service – Individuals (71400): The team of project personnel will be established to ensure smooth implementation of the project activities. Project Manager (SB4/4, SC9, 20% costs from PMC; 484.80 USD per month for 60 months) will be responsible for overall management of the project activities and 20% costs of PM will be charged from PMC. Administrative and Finance Assistant (SB3/2, SC6, 100% payment from PMC; 1,403.43 USD per month for 60 months) and Driver (SB1/3, SC2 100% payment from PMC; 791.93USD per month for 60 months) will support the project in finance, administrative, procurement and logistical activities. Detailed information about key project team is available in the Annex C “Overview of Technical Consultancies” and Term of References (ToRs) for the project staff us available in Annex D “Term of References”.
36	Services to Project (Direct Project Cost) (74596/ 64397): Direct Project Costs (DPC) charge based on UNDP services as per Letter of Agreement between UNDP and Goscomecology. Budget line “Direct Project Costs” will be utilized to cover the costs of UNDP services on procurement, recruitment, etc. Direct project costs will be charged according to GEF rules on DPCs. Please see Annex F. Direct project cost – GOE, Direct project cost – staff: Direct Project Costs (DPC) are the costs of administrative services (such as those related to human resources, procurement, finance, and other functions) provided by UNDP in relation to the project. Direct project costs will be charged based on the UNDP Universal Pricelist (UPL) or the actual corresponding service cost, in line with GEF rules on DPCs. The amounts indicated here are estimations, however as part of annual project operational planning the Direct Project Costs would be defined, and the amount included in the yearly budgets. The account 64397 can only be used for operational cost per transaction; it is not a flat fee;
37	Materials and Goods (72300): UNDP TRAC funds for procurement of petrol.
38	Communication & Audio Visual-Equip (72400): UNDP TRAC funds to cover project communications (mobile and land line communication, internet) costs.
39	Supplies (72500): UNDP TRAC funds to cover costs of office supplies.
40	Rental & Maintenance of Other Equip (73400): Maintenance of the project car
41	Miscellaneous (74500): Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs
42	Services to Project (Direct Project Cost) (74596/ 64397): UNDP TRAC funds to cover part of DPC

XI. LEGAL CONTEXT

Option a. Where the country has signed the [Standard Basic Assistance Agreement \(SBAA\)](#)

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement between the Government of Uzbekistan and UNDP, signed on 10 June 1993. All references in the SBAA to “Executing Agency” shall be deemed to refer to “Implementing Partner.”

This project will be implemented by the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (“Implementing Partner”) in accordance with its financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP. Where the financial governance of an Implementing Partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, the financial governance of UNDP shall apply.

Any designations on maps or other references employed in this project document do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of UNDP concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

XII. RISK MANAGEMENT

Option a. Government Entity (NIM)

Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [*or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document*], the responsibility for the safety and security of the Implementing Partner and its personnel and property, and of UNDP’s property in the Implementing Partner’s custody, rests with the Implementing Partner. To this end, the Implementing Partner shall:

- a) put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
- b) assume all risks and liabilities related to the Implementing Partner’s security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the Implementing Partner’s obligations under this Project Document.

The Implementing Partner agrees to undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism and that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the list maintained by the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1267 (1999). The list can be accessed via http://www.un.org/sc/committees/1267/aq_sanctions_list.shtml.

Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (<http://www.undp.org/ses>) and related Accountability Mechanism (<http://www.undp.org/secu-srm>).

The Implementing Partner shall: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to

address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

The Implementing Partner will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud or corruption, by its officials, consultants, responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or using UNDP funds. The Implementing Partner will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption and anti-fraud policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to the Implementing Partner: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices and (b) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. The Implementing Partner agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP has the obligation to conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP projects and programmes. The Implementing Partner shall provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to the Implementing Partner's (and its consultants', responsible parties', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with the Implementing Partner to find a solution.

The signatories to this Project Document will promptly inform one another in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud or corruption with due confidentiality.

Where the Implementing Partner becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, the Implementing Partner will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). The Implementing Partner shall provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

UNDP shall be entitled to a refund from the Implementing Partner of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the Implementing Partner under this or any other agreement.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the Implementing Partner agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to the Implementing Partner for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud or corruption, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

Each contract issued by the Implementing Partner in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution,

and that the recipient of funds from the Implementing Partner shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

The Implementing Partner shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled “Risk Management” are passed on to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and that all the clauses under this section entitled “Risk Management Standard Clauses” are included, *mutatis mutandis*, in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

XIII. MANDATORY ANNEXES

- A. Multi-year Workplan
- B. GEF Tracking Tool at baseline
- C. Overview of technical consultancies/subcontracts
- D. Terms of Reference for Project Board, Project Manager, Chief Technical Advisor and other positions as appropriate
- E. UNDP Social and Environmental and Social Screening Template (SESP)
- F. Stakeholder Engagement Plan
- G. Gender Analysis and Action Plan
- H. UNDP Risk Log
- I. Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment
- J. Additional agreements: such as cost sharing agreements, project cooperation agreements signed with NGOs (where the NGO is designated as the “executing entity”), letters of financial commitments, GEF OFP letter, GEF PIFs and other templates for all project types, LOA with the government in case DPCs are applied should be attached. Other Annexes that may be required:
 - 1. Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection for the provision of support services to the project;
 - 2. Table of co-financing partners;
 - 3. Copies of co-financing letters (originals along with unofficial translation);
 - 4. Procurement Plan for the first year of the project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies"
 - 5. List of people consulted during project development
- K. UNDP Project Quality Assurance Report (to be completed in UNDP online corporate planning system by UNDP Country Office, does not need to be attached as separate document)

Annex A: Multi-Year Work Plan

Output	Responsible Party	Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4				Year 5			
		Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export																					
Output 1.1.1: ODS alternatives survey completed	UNDP Goscomecology	█	█	█	█																
Output 1.2.1: Proposals to upgrade legislation prepared and provided for consideration of the National Partners.	UNDP Goscomecology	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█								
Output 1.3.1: Customs laboratory capable of analyzing refrigerants and blends in an accurate manner and acceptable by the legal system.	UNDP Goscomecology State Customs Committee		█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
Output 1.3.2 Importers/exporters of HCFCs and environmental officers trained in use of national system of import/export electronic declaration.	UNDP Goscomecology State Customs Committee			█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█								
Output 1.3.3: Capacity of the State Customs Committee on temporary storage of seized ODS/ODS alternatives strengthened	UNDP Goscomecology State Customs Committee					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement																					
Output 2.1.1: New HCFC recycling and reclaim centers established for HCFC re-use expansion	UNDP Goscomecology Private sector	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	
Output 2.1.2: Technical and business plans developed, and the capacity of all recycling and reclaim centers strengthened and sustainable	UNDP Goscomecology Private sector					█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	

Output 4.1.1: Comprehensive survey on women's role in RAC sector and Ozone Layer Protection conducted and Road Map developed on gender mainstreaming in RAC sector	UNDP Goscomecology Women's Committee Public/private sector	█	█	█	█	█	█														
Output 4.1.2: Close partnerships with women's organizations established for promotion women's involvement in RAC sector small business	UNDP Goscomecology Women's Committee Public/private sector	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Output 4.2.1: Adaptive management and M&E is applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on project needs	UNDP Goscomecology	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█
Output 4.2.2: Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level	UNDP Goscomecology	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█	█

Annex B: GEF Tracking Tool at baseline

PHASE OUT OF ODS

Project title	Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies
Country	Uzbekistan
GEF Agency	UNDP
GEF PMIS #	6003

[New tools and regulatory, and economic approaches]

Indicators	Number	Qualitative comments ¹ from the project team or the GEF Agency
Indicator 1.1.1: Number of demonstrated tools for ODS phase out ¹	17	-12 Sets of recovery, recycle and reclaim equipment for establishment of two HCFC reclaim and four recycle centers; - 5 sets of tools to support existing one HCFC reclaim and four recycle centers
Indicator 1.1.2: Prioritized list of actions for reducing/eliminating ODS	NA	Output 1.2.1: Proposals to upgrade legislation prepared and submitted to the national partners` consideration Output 1.3.1: State Customs Committee participates in existing networks on aspects of ODS/ODS alternatives import/export control and other required relevant bilateral visits. Output 1.3.4: Capacity of the State Customs Committee on temporary storage of seized smuggled ODS/ODS alternatives extended. Output 2.1.1: Complete national expansion of HCFC recycling and reclaim centers with four new recycling centres and two new reclaim centres. Output 2.3.1: Monitoring basic performance and leakages of HCFC based equipment at large facilities tested. Output 3.2.1. Vocational trainings of refrigeration technicians in Uzbekistan extended. Output 3.2.2: RAC Sector technicians regularly improve their knowledge on refrigeration equipment and servicing through online learning system and onsite trainings. Output 3.2.3: Networking and exchange of experience activities with foreign countries conducted. Output 3.3.2: Engagement of donors to increase application of advanced technologies in RAC sector.

Indicator 1.2: Number of technologies demonstrated, deployed and transferred	5	- Demonstration projects in healthcare, agriculture, retail, hospitality and manufacturing commercial refrigeration sectors will be implemented
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Note;

1. Please see introduction.

[Phase out of ODS]

Indicators	Quantity (tons)		Cost ¹ (\$ per ton)	Qualitative comments ^{2,3} from the project team or the GEF Agency
	Project target	Achieved to date		
Indicator 5.1.1: Tonnes of ODS phased out	7.23			
Indicator 5.1.2: Tonnes of CO2 equivalent phased out	234,576.0			GWP of R 22 is 1.810

Notes

1. Overall costs including packaging, transport, safe storage, and treatment or disposal as appropriate.
2. Please see introduction.
3. Provide information on disposal technology and whether in-country or abroad: Uzbekistan is landlocked and will need to obtain permits for transboundary movement of hazardous waste by road through neighboring countries which may be difficult to obtain. Currently, the waste will be stored securely in-country while various disposal technologies are considered in-country.

Annex C: Overview of Technical Consultancies

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Project Management		
Local / National contracting		
Project Manager Rate: SB4/4 (SC 9) \$557,52/week	260 weeks/ over 5 years	The Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors. 20% costs of Project Manager will be covered from Project Management Costs (PMC). Also, the PM is fully responsible for implementation activities under Component 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export (50% costs of Project Manager will be covered from the budget of Components 1) and responsible for planning, management and implementation activities under Component 4: Gender mainstreaming, Monitoring & Evaluation (30% costs of Project Manager will be covered from the budget of Components 4). <u>See the full TOR above for details.</u>
Administrative and Finance Assistant Rate: SB3/2 (SC 6) \$323/week	260 weeks/ over 5 years	Under direct supervision of Project Manager, AFA is fully responsible for operational and programmatic management of the project according to the project document, UNDP corporate rules and procedures and for fulfilling the following functions. <u>See the full TOR above for details.</u>
Driver Rate: SB1/3 (SC 2) \$182.26/week	260 weeks/ over 5 years	Under direct supervision of Project Manager, Driver is fully responsible for fulfilling the following functions in accordance with UNDP corporate rules and procedures: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drive office vehicles for the transport of authorized personnel; • Deliver and collect mail, documents and other items, meet official personnel at the airport and make errands for the project as required; • Be responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicle, check oil, water, battery, brakes, tires, etc.; • Perform minor repairs and arrange for another repair; • Ensure that the vehicle is kept clean; log official trips, daily mileage, gas consumption, oil changes, greasing; and report to PM on a monthly basis; • Ensure that the steps required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in accident. <u>See the full TOR above for details.</u>
For Technical Assistance		
COMPONENT 1: National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export		
Local / National contracting		
National Consultant on ODS Legislation	10-15 weeks/ over the 5 years	Under direct supervision of the Project Manager, in close cooperation with project team and partnership with project stakeholders/national partners involved in project implementation, the National Consultant on ODS Legislation will support the project in development proposals on improvement of national legislation. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on</u>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: IC \$250/week		<u>project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Local Consultant on ODS alternatives survey Rate: IC \$250/week	12 weeks / over 5 years	Under direct supervision of the Project Manager, in close cooperation with project team and partnership with the stakeholders in the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection and State Customs Committee, the Local Consultant on ODS alternatives survey will support the project to conduct ODS alternatives survey for collection baseline information and data of ODS Alternatives (HFCs, HCs, CO2, ammonia and other alternatives) use/consumption in Uzbekistan. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Local Consultant on control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives Rate: IC \$250/week	10 weeks / over 5 years	Under direct supervision of the Project Manager, in close cooperation with project team and partnership with the State Customs Committee representatives, the Local Consultant on control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives will support the project in reviewing the customs organizations needs on capacity development proposals, including technical support, trainings, training/knowledge materials on import/export control through using national and international practices. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Local consultants for technical support (translators, editors etc.) Rate: IC \$250/week for each consultant	2-3 weeks / over 5 years	During the project implementation various local consultants will be recruited when needed to perform technical assistance to project team (translation, editing etc.). <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
COMPONENT 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement		
Local / National contracting		
Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II Rate: SB4/1 (SC 8) \$378,32/week	260 weeks/ over 5 years	Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II will be responsible for management, planning and implementation of activities under Project Component 2: Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement. <u>See the full TOR above for details.</u>
Local Consultant on Safety Standards Application Rate: IC \$250/week	12 weeks / over 5 years	Under the overall supervision of the Project Manager, direct supervision of the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II and in close cooperation with the project team, a Local Consultant will support in application of local/international safety standards to demonstration projects on zero-ODS and low-GWP technologies. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Local Consultant on	10 weeks /	Under the overall supervision of the Project Manager, direct supervision of the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Business Planning for re-use centres Rate: IC \$250/week	over 5 years	Component II and in close cooperation with the project team, a Local Consultant will support HCFC re-use centers in technical and business plans development. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
National Consultant on RAC Sector Capacity Development Rate: IC \$250/week	30 weeks/ over 5 years	Under overall coordination of the Project Manager, direct supervision of Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II and in close cooperation with the project team, the Local Consultant on RAC Sector Capacity Development will support the project in achieving outputs and by developing print/electronic materials on refrigeration equipment, servicing and maintenance, and safety issues to be used in trainings and online learning, providing support in forming trainee groups and working with beneficiary companies/enterprises, advising on best practices in capacity building, preparing relevant national RAC sector background information to be used for resource mobilization purposes. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Local Trainers, 2 specialists Rate: IC \$250/week for each trainer	10 weeks/ over 5 years for each trainer	Under overall coordination of the Project Manager, supervision of Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II and in close cooperation with the National Consultant on RAC Sector Capacity Development, Local Trainers will be responsible for supporting achievement of outputs by providing their expertise in the development of training modules in line with contemporary requirements for online learning system and onsite trainings, conducting trainings with selected groups of trainees on refrigeration equipment, its servicing and maintenance. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Local Consultant on HCFC Leakage Analysis Rate: IC \$250/week	10 weeks/ over 5 years	Under the overall supervision of the Project Manager, direct supervision of the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II and in close cooperation with the project team, a Local Consultant will support in development methodology for piloting performance monitoring and analysis of HCFC leakage at large facilities. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
<i>International / Regional and global contracting</i>		
International Consultant on Zero-ODS and Low-GWP Technologies and Safety Standards Rate: IC \$3250/week	10 weeks/ over 5 years	Under the overall supervision of the Project Manager, direct supervision of the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II and in close cooperation with the project team, an International Consultant on Alternative Zero-ODS and low-GWP Technologies and Safety Standards will support in developing technical specifications for technology within demonstration projects, consultancy support during implementation of demonstration projects including provision of best practices on application of safety standards. <u>Detailed TOR will be developed for the international consultant recruitment.</u>
COMPONENT 3: Outreach and Resource Mobilization		
Local / National contracting		
Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component III	260 weeks/ over 5 years	Under the direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component III will be responsible for management, planning and implementation of activities under Project Component III - Outreach and Resource Mobilization. <u>See the full TOR above for details.</u>

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Rate: SB4/1 (SC 8) \$378,32/week		
Local Consultant on Consumer Rights Rate: IC \$250/week for each trainer	8 weeks/ over 5 years for each trainer	Under overall leadership of the Project Manager and direct supervision of Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component III, in consultation with National Consultant on RAC Sector Capacity Development, Local Consultant on Consumer Rights will contribute to achievement of outputs and be responsible for developing print/electronic materials addressing the rights of consumers with regard to usage of refrigerants and equipment containing them, to be integrated in project's PR and Outreach and other types activities, assisting in the development of detailed strategy for raising consumer's awareness, advising on best practices in consumer rights. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Local Consultants (Designer / Translator / Software Developer / Film Maker etc.) Rate: IC \$250/week for each consultant	60 weeks/ over 5 years	During the project implementation various local consultants will be recruited when needed to perform technical assistance to project team (designing of information products, web/software developing, film/clips making, translation, editing etc.). <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Component 4: Gender Mainstreaming, Monitoring & Evaluation		
Sub component 4.1: Gender Mainstreaming in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector		
Local / National contracting		
Gender Data Assistant Rate: SB3/2 (SC 6) \$323/week	78 weeks/ over 2 years	Under direct supervision of the Project Manager and coordination with Technical Coordinators/Task Managers of Component II and III, the Gender Data Assistant will be responsible for analysing women's role in RAC sector and ozone layer protection, and providing recommendations, advising on women mainstreaming throughout project implementation, acting as a key contact in establishing partnerships with women's and other relevant organizations and in women related issues, developing women-oriented joint activities with partners. <u>Detailed TOR will be developed for local consultant recruitment.</u>
Local Consultants (Translator, Editor etc.) Rate: IC \$250/week for each consultant	10 weeks/ over 5 years	During the project implementation various local consultants will be recruited when needed to perform technical assistance to project team (translation, editing etc.). <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant's recruitment.</u>
Sub-component 4.2: Monitoring and Evaluation		
Local / National contracting		
Monitoring and	260 weeks/	Under the direct supervision of Project Manager and and coordination with Technical Coordinators/Task Managers of

Consultant	Time Input	Tasks, Inputs and Outputs
Evaluation Assistant Rate: SB3/2 (SC 6) \$323/week	over 5 years	Component II and III, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Assistant will be responsible for planning and implementation of the project M&E activities with focusing on the achievement of the project results. <u>See the full TOR above for details.</u>
Local Consultant on Terminal Evaluation Rate: IC \$250/week	2 weeks/over 5 years	In accordance with UNDP and GEF Monitoring & Evaluation policies and procedures, a medium-sized UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation. Under the direct supervision of International Consultant on Terminal Evaluation and in close coordination with Project Manager, the Local Consultant will assist during Terminal Evaluation. <u>Detailed TORs will be developed, based on project needs and volume and nature of tasks for local consultant’s recruitment.</u>
<i>International / Regional and global contracting</i>		
International Consultant on Terminal Evaluation Rate: IC \$3250/week	3 weeks / over 5 years	<p>In accordance with UNDP and GEF Monitoring & Evaluation policies and procedures, a medium-sized UNDP-supported GEF-financed projects are required to undergo a terminal evaluation upon completion of implementation.</p> <p>The objectives of the terminal evaluation are to assess the achievement of project results, and to draw lessons that can both improve the sustainability of benefits from this project, and aid in the overall enhancement of UNDP programming.</p> <p>The evaluator will review all relevant sources of information, such as the project document, project reports – including Annual APR/PIR, project budget revisions, progress reports, GEF focal area tracking tools, project files, national strategic and legal documents, and any other materials that the evaluator considers useful for this evidence-based assessment.</p> <p>The evaluation must provide evidence-based information that is credible, reliable and useful. The evaluator is expected to follow a participatory and consultative approach ensuring close engagement with government counterparts, in particular the GEF operational focal point, UNDP IRH and Country Office, project team, UNDP GEF Technical Adviser based in the region and key stakeholders.</p> <p>The evaluator is expected to frame the evaluation effort using the criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability, and impact.</p> <p>The Terminal Evaluation process must fulfill the expectations set out at UNDP-GEF Terminal Evaluation Terms of Reference and must follow the guidance outlined in the document Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Supported, GEF-Financed Projects</p> <p>Consultant Independence:</p> <p>The consultants cannot have participated in the project preparation, formulation, and/or implementation (including the writing of the Project Document) and should not have a conflict of interest with project’s related activities.</p> <p><u>Detail TOR will be developed for international consultant recruitment.</u></p>

Annex D: Terms of Reference

Terms of Reference for Project Board

PROJECT BOARD

Composition and organization: The Project Board implement three roles, including (1) **an executive**: individual representing the project ownership to chair the group; (2) **senior supplier**: individual or group representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project; and (3) **senior beneficiary**: individual or group of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project.

I. Specific responsibilities

1. Initiating a project:

- Agree on PM's responsibilities, as well as the responsibilities of the other members of the Project Management team;
- Delegate any Project Assurance function as appropriate;
- Review and appraise detailed Project Plan and AWP, including Atlas reports covering activity definition, quality criteria, issue log, updated risk log and the monitoring and communication plan.

2. Running a project:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the Project Manager;
- Provide guidance and agree on possible countermeasures/management actions to address specific risks;
- Agree on Project Manager's tolerances in the Annual Work Plan and quarterly plans when required;
- Conduct regular meetings to review the Project Quarterly Progress Report and provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans.
- Review Combined Delivery Reports (CDR) prior to certification by the Implementing Partner;
- Appraise the Project Annual Review Report, make recommendations for the next AWP, and inform the Outcome Board about the results of the review.
- Review and approve end project report, make recommendations for follow-on actions;
- Provide ad-hoc direction and advice for exception situations when project manager's tolerances are exceeded;
- Assess and decide on project changes through revisions;

3. Closing a project:

- Assure that all Project deliverables have been produced satisfactorily;
- Review and approve the Final Project Review Report, including Lessons-learned;
- Make recommendations for follow-on actions to be submitted to the Outcome Board;
- Commission project evaluation (only when required by partnership agreement)
- Notify operational completion of the project to the Outcome Board.

II. Executive

The Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board) include:

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans
- Set tolerances in the AWP and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level
- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings

III. Senior Beneficiary

The Senior Beneficiary is responsible for validating the needs and for monitoring that the solution will meet those needs within the constraints of the project. This role represents the interests of all those who will benefit from the project, or those for whom the deliverables resulting from activities will achieve specific output targets. The Senior Beneficiary role monitors progress against targets and quality criteria. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board) include:

- Ensure the expected output(s) and related activities of the project are well defined
- Make sure that progress towards the outputs required by the beneficiaries remains consistent from the beneficiary perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s)
- Prioritize and contribute beneficiaries' opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Resolve priority conflicts

The assurance responsibilities of the Senior Beneficiary are to check that:

- Specification of the Beneficiary's needs is accurate, complete and unambiguous
- Implementation of activities at all stages is monitored to ensure that they will meet the beneficiary's needs and are progressing towards that target
- Impact of potential changes is evaluated from the beneficiary point of view
- Risks to the beneficiaries are frequently monitored

IV. Senior Supplier

The Senior Supplier represents the interests of the parties which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project (designing, developing, facilitating, procuring, implementing). The Senior Supplier's primary function within the Board is to provide guidance regarding the technical feasibility of the project. The Senior Supplier role must have the authority to commit or acquire supplier resources required. Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board) include:

- Make sure that progress towards the outputs remains consistent from the supplier perspective
- Promote and maintain focus on the expected project output(s) from the point of view of supplier management
- Ensure that the supplier resources required for the project are made available
- Contribute supplier opinions on Project Board decisions on whether to implement recommendations on proposed changes
- Arbitrate on, and ensure resolution of, any supplier priority or resource conflicts

The supplier assurance role responsibilities are to:

- Advise on the selection of strategy, design and methods to carry out project activities
- Ensure that any standards defined for the project are met and used to good effect
- Monitor potential changes and their impact on the quality of deliverables from a supplier perspective

Monitor any risks in the implementation aspects of the project

Terms of Reference for National Project Coordinator

NATIONAL PROJECT COORDINATOR – EXECUTIVE

The National Project Coordinator (NPC) / Executive is ultimately responsible for the project, supported by the Senior Beneficiary and Senior Supplier. The Executive's role is to ensure that the project is focused throughout its life cycle on achieving its objectives and delivering outputs that will contribute to higher level outcomes. The Executive has to ensure that the project gives value for money, ensuring a cost-conscious approach to the project, balancing the demands of beneficiary and supplier.

Specific Responsibilities (as part of the above responsibilities for the Project Board)

- Ensure that there is a coherent project organization structure and logical set of plans
- Approve and sign basic project and financial documents and other plans as required for the Project Manager
- Monitor and control the progress of the project at a strategic level

- Ensure that risks are being tracked and mitigated as effectively as possible
- Brief Outcome Board and relevant stakeholders about project progress
- Organize and chair Project Board meetings

The Executive is responsible for overall assurance of the project. If the project warrants it, the Executive may delegate some responsibility for the project assurance functions.

The following documents shall be signed by the NPC:

1. Administrative and financial documents:

- Project revisions (if the project total budget or duration of the project is being changed)
- Combined Delivery Reports
- Transfer of Assets Form
- Delegation of signature for some day-to-day payments

2. Monitoring and evaluation of the project

- Minutes of the Project Board meetings
- Annual reports
- Final review report

Term of References for key project staff

Project Manager

I. Position Information

Position Title:	Project Manager
SC range:	SB4/4 (SC-9)
Project Title:	UNDP/GEF project “Complete Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies”/Sustainable Development Cluster
Duration of the service:	6 months (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status	Full-time
Reports To:	Head of Sustainable Development Cluster

II. Background

Medium-sized UNDP-GEF Project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies” is aimed to support the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Project objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the servicing tail.

Project brief description: Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public ; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone related issues with a wide cross section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.

Project components:

Component 1. National legislation and capacity building of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC

and ODS alternatives import/export.

Component 2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement.

Component 3. Outreach and Resource Mobilization.

Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Under supervision of the Head of Sustainable Development Cluster of UNDP in Uzbekistan and close coordination with National Project Coordinator the Project Manager (PM) will be responsible for the overall management of the project, including the mobilization of all project inputs, supervision over project staff, consultants and sub-contractors.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

Overall tasks

- Responsible for day-to-day management, administration and decision-making for the project;
- Oversees strategic planning process for the project and ensures its implementation in accordance with the signed project document;
- Responsible for ensuring that the project produces the results specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost;
- Manage the realization of project outputs through activities;
- Ensures that project contributes to the promotion of gender equality by reaching, involving and benefiting both women and men in its activities (gender mainstreaming);
- Provide direction and guidance to project team(s)/ responsible party (ies);
- Identifies partnership strategies with regard to providers of specialized expertise and possible co-financiers, and assists in resource mobilization for project components;
- Identify and obtain any support and advice required for the management, planning and control of the project;
- Liaise with any suppliers;
- Perform other duties related to the scope of work of the PM as required

Running a project

- Plan the activities of the project and monitor progress against the initial quality criteria;
- Mobilize goods and services to initiative activities, including drafting TORs and work specifications;
- Manage requests for the provision of financial resources by UNDP, using advance of funds, direct payments, or reimbursement;
- Manage and monitor the project risks, submit new risks to the Project Board for consideration and decision on possible actions if required; update the status of these risks by maintaining the Project Risks Log;
- Be responsible for managing issues and requests for change by maintaining an Issues Log;
- Prepare the quarterly and annual financial and progress reports and submit the reports to the Project Board, UNDP and GEF;
- Monitors the implementation of project components, analyses problems that hamper their implementation and takes appropriate measures to ensure timely delivery of required inputs and achievement of project-wide results;
- Monitors and reports to UNDP on all financial and procurement matters of the project, including proper utilization of funds and delivery, budget revisions, availability of funds, reconciliation of accounts, establishment of internal control mechanisms. Acts as a focal point to liaise with auditors and ensures follow-up actions. Ensures the accuracy and reliability of financial information and reporting;
- Monitors and facilitates advocacy and mass media outreach activities, writing of success stories, newspapers coverage, PR campaigns;
- Organize workshops, seminars and round tables to introduce project outputs to all stakeholders involved.
- Liaises with other UNDP and UNDP-GEF funded projects to implement possible synergies.

Closing a Project

- Ensure proper operational, financial and programmatic closure of the project;
- Prepare Final Project Review Reports to be submitted to the Project Board and the Outcome Board;
- Identify follow-on actions and submit them for consideration to the Project Board; Manage the transfer of project deliverables, documents, files, equipment and materials to national beneficiaries;
- Prepare final CDR for signature by UNDP and the Implementing Partner.

IV. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

<p>Corporate Competencies:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates commitment to UNDP’s mission, vision and values; • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability; • Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity; • Demonstrate corporate knowledge and sound judgment; • Self-development, initiative-taking; • Acting as a team leader and facilitating team work; • Facilitating and encouraging open communication in the team, communicating effectively; • Creating synergies through self-control; • Managing conflict; • Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others; • Informed and transparent decision making
<p>Functional Competencies:</p>	<p><i>Communications and Networking</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Has excellent oral communication skills and conflict resolution competency to manage inter-group dynamics and mediate conflicting interests of varied actors; • Has excellent written communication skills, with analytic capacity and ability to synthesize project outputs and relevant findings for the preparation of quality project reports; • Maturity and confidence in dealing with senior and high-ranking members of national and international institutions, government and non-government. <p><i>Knowledge Management and Learning</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promotes a knowledge sharing and learning culture in the team through leadership and personal example; • Actively mentoring project staff under her/his supervision; • Leadership and Self-Management; • Focuses on result for the client and responds positively to feedback; • Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude; • Remains calm, in control and good humored even under pressure; • Competent in leading team and creating team spirit, stimulating team members to produce quality outputs in a timely and transparent fashion. <p><i>Development and Operational Effectiveness</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ability to organize and complete multiple tasks by establishing priorities; • Ability to handle a large volume of work possibly under time constraints.

	<p><i>Job Knowledge/Technical Expertise</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understands the main processes and methods of work regarding to the position; • Strives to keep job knowledge up-to-date through self-directed study and other means of learning; • Demonstrates good knowledge of information technology and applies it in work assignments. <p><i>Leadership and Self-Management</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Builds strong relationships with clients, focuses on impact and result for the client and responds positively to feedback; • Consistently approaches work with energy and a positive, constructive attitude; • Demonstrates good oral and written communication skills.
IV. Qualifications Requirements	
Education:	Bachelor's degree in any of the following areas: Business Administration, Management, Chemicals, Natural Resources Management or other related areas
Experience:	At least 3-years relevant experience in development project management and administration with a particular focus on chemicals and/or natural resources. Working experience in international organizations is an advantage; Knowledge and practical experience in the political, social and environmental factors and issues related to zero ODS, low GWP, energy efficient technologies, climate change mitigation and/or low-carbon development in Central Asia, preferably in Uzbekistan
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of spoken and written English, Uzbek and Russian are essential
Others:	Deep knowledge of Montreal Protocol related sphere and its associated Policies and Agreements is desirable; Understanding of development issues, national public institutional arrangements, knowledge of and experience in gender mainstreaming is an asset; Initiative and strong leadership skills; Result and client-orientations; Strong analytical, communication and management skills; Excellent interpersonal and cross-cultural communication skills, ability to work in a team and to work under pressure and with tight deadlines, ethics and honesty; Ability to use information and communication technology as a tool and resource etc.

Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II

II. Position Information	
Position Title:	Technical Coordinator (or Task Manager) of Component II – (HCFC Re-Use System and Application of ODS Alternatives)
SC range:	SB4/1 (SC-8)

Project Title:	UNDP/GEF project “Complete Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies”/Sustainable Development Cluster
Duration of the service:	6 months (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status	Full-time
Reports To:	Project Manager

II. Background

Medium-sized UNDP-GEF Project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies” is aimed to support the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Project objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the servicing tail.

Project brief description: Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public ; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone related issues with a wide cross section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.

Project components:

Component 1. Facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export.

Component 2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and demonstration application in practice ODS Alternatives use, including projects on HCFC replacement.

Component 3. Outreach and Resource Mobilization.

Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Under the direct supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II provides operational and thematic services ensuring high quality, accuracy and consistency of work. The Technical Coordinator/Task Manager works in close collaboration with the Government counterparts, project, operations, and Programme’s staff in the UNDP CO to exchange information and ensure consistent service delivery, and undertake day-to-day responsibility for operational and thematic support services for the satisfactory achievement of the project component outputs.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

Thematic Functions

In cooperation with national partners, coordinate and contribute to project activities for strengthening HCFC re-use system, including:

- ✓
- ✓ establishing new four recycle/recovery and two reclaim centers (RRR centers) by provision technical and consultancy support to the project’s national partners and consultants;
- ✓ developing business and technical plans for RRR centers to ensure their sustainability;
- ✓ developing training programme for servicing and maintenance RAC equipment/tools, including handling equipment for recycle and reclaim centers;
- ✓ developing, launching and maintaining of online learning system for RAC sector technicians;
- ✓ participation of RAC specialists and technicians in networking meetings and conferences;
- ✓ mobilizing national resources/contribution of partners for timely establishment of RRR centers.

In cooperation with national and international partners, coordinate and contribute to project activities for demonstration of zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies, including:

- ✓ conducting feasibility analysis implementation of zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies within demonstration projects;
- ✓ developing ToRs for international and national short-term consultants within implementation of demonstration projects;
- ✓ conducting market research for zero-ODS, low-GWP and energy efficient technologies;
- ✓ organizing meetings with international/national consultants and national partners/beneficiaries to discuss and develop technical requirements;
- ✓ identifying safety standards application for implementation of demonstration projects;
- ✓ drafting co-sharing agreement and develop contribution of parties' documents; agreeing drafted documents with implementing partners/beneficiaries;
- ✓ mobilizing national resources/contribution of partners for timely implementation of demonstration projects.

In cooperation with national and international partners, coordinate and contribute to project activities for piloting performance monitoring project for reduction of HCFC leakage at large facilities, including:

- ✓ conducting market research for available RAC systems performance monitoring equipment;
- ✓ organizing meetings with international/national consultants and partners/beneficiaries to discuss and develop technical requirements;
- ✓ organizing trainings for handling the performance monitoring equipment and collection of required data for monitoring, analysis and improvement;
- ✓ mobilizing national resources/contribution of partners for timely piloting of performance monitoring project.

Operational Functions:

- ✓ Ensure smooth and timely delivery of operational support services in accordance with work plans; analyze potential issues and respond appropriately to ensure timely delivery of agreed inputs. Define cost-effective measures for optimal utilization of resources;
- ✓ Ensure required monthly/quarterly/annual reports timely prepared/submitted and all reports consists gender-disaggregated data;
- ✓ Keep fully conversant with ongoing and planned project component activities to facilitate realistic planning of operational support services; work closely with relevant staff of UNDP office, consult with national partners/beneficiaries to ensure timely and efficient provision of assistance;
- ✓ Participate in planning and development of reports, knowledge materials and other deliverables aimed at enhancing public awareness;
- ✓ Plan and implement the work in accordance with the overall work-plan using both human and financial resources available in the most effective/efficient way and ensure compliance with UNDP procedures;
- ✓ Perform other duties related to the scope of work of the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager as required.

IV. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates commitment to UNDP's mission, vision and values; • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
Functional Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental knowledge of processes, methods and procedures; • Understands the main processes and methods of work regarding to the position; • Possesses basic knowledge of organizational policies and procedures relating to the position and applies them consistently in work tasks; • Demonstrates good knowledge of information technology and applies it in work assignments; • Presentation of information on best practices in organizational change;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates ability to identify problems and proposes solutions
Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity; • Demonstrate corporate knowledge and sound judgment; • Self-development, initiative-taking; • Acting as a team player and facilitating team work; • Facilitating and encouraging open communication in the team, communicating effectively; • Creating synergies through self-control; • Managing conflict; • Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others. Promoting learning and knowledge management/sharing is the responsibility of each staff member; • Informed and transparent decision-making.
V. Qualifications Requirements	
Education:	Bachelor`s degree in any of the following areas: Natural Resources Management, Business Administration, Management, Chemicals or other related areas
Experience:	<p>At least 3-year experience in development project implementation with focus on environmental protection;</p> <p>Knowledge and practical experience in the political, social and environmental factors and issues related to zero ODS, low GWP, energy efficient technologies, climate change mitigation and/or low-carbon development in Central Asia, preferably in Uzbekistan is a strong asset</p> <p>Working experience in international organizations on project related area is an advantage.</p>
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of spoken and written English, Uzbek and Russian are essential
Others:	<p>Deep knowledge of Montreal Protocol related sphere and its associated Policies and Agreements is desirable;</p> <p>Initiative and strong leadership skills;</p> <p>Result and client-orientations;</p> <p>Strong analytical, communication and management skills;</p> <p>Excellent interpersonal and cross-cultural communication skills, ability to work in a team and to work under pressure and with tight deadlines, ethics and honesty;</p> <p>Ability to use information and communication technology as a tool and resource etc.</p>

Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component III

III. Position Information	
Position Title:	Technical Coordinator (or Task Manager) of Component III (Outreach and Resource Mobilization)
SC range:	SB4/1 (SC-8)
Project Title:	UNDP/GEF project "Complete Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies"/Sustainable Development Cluster
Duration of the service:	6 months (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status	Full-time

Reports To:	Project Manager
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II. Background

Medium-sized UNDP-GEF Project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies” is aimed to support the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Project objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the servicing tail.

Project brief description: Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public ; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone related issues with a wide cross section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.

Project components:

Component 1. Facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export.

Component 2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and demonstration application in practice ODS Alternatives use, including projects on HCFC replacement.

Component 3. Outreach and Resource Mobilization.

Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Under the direct supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component III provides operational and thematic services ensuring high quality, accuracy and consistency of work. The Technical Coordinator/Task Manager works in close collaboration with the Government counterparts, project, operations, and Programme’s staff in the UNDP CO to exchange information and ensure consistent service delivery, and undertake day-to-day responsibility for operational and thematic support services for the satisfactory achievement of the project component outputs.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

Thematic Functions

Plan and implement activities that promote increasing awareness of the public in general and consumers in particular on issues, related to the ozone layer protection, including:

- ✓ developing overall Project Outreach Concept and Multiyear Action Plan with budget;
- ✓ developing and disseminating information materials (infographics, posters, leaflets, flyers, articles, videos) that visualize ozone related issues;
- ✓ organizing one-off and annual thematic events as well as campaigns with participation of public;
- ✓ studying, analyzing, and when applicable, applying the experience of outreach of foreign countries on ozone related issues;
- ✓ applying innovative approaches, if/when applicable to increase efficiency of the project PR and Outreach activities;
- ✓ ensuring quality of PR and Outreach activities conducted through regular monitoring and evaluation;
- ✓ developing awareness raising strategy aimed at consumers of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment in order to facilitate the usage by population of the zero-ODS and low GWP technologies;
- ✓ organizing comprehensive information campaign to attract attention of producers, retailers and consumers to ozone protection related issues.

Coordinate project’s resource mobilization efforts to increase application of advanced technologies in RAC sector

through:

- ✓ organizing RAC sector investment survey;
- ✓ developing, based on survey results a comprehensive resource mobilization strategy for application of advanced technologies in RAC sector of Uzbekistan;
- ✓ establishing and maintaining partnerships with donors/key actors;
- ✓ developing project resource mobilization action plan and coordinate its implementation;
- ✓ implementation of pilot projects for RAC sector investment in cooperation with the international development institutions.

Operational Functions:

- Ensure smooth and timely delivery of operational support services in accordance with work plans; analyze potential issues and respond appropriately to ensure timely delivery of agreed inputs. Define cost-effective measures for optimal utilization of resources;
- Ensure required monthly/quarterly/annual reports timely prepared/submitted and all reports consists gender-disaggregated data;
- Keep fully conversant with ongoing and planned project component activities to facilitate realistic planning of operational support services; work closely with relevant staff of UNDP office, consult with national partners/beneficiaries to ensure timely and efficient provision of assistance;
- Participate in planning and development of reports, knowledge materials and other deliverables aimed at enhancing public awareness;
- Plan and implement the work in accordance with the overall work-plan using both human and financial resources available in the most effective/efficient way and ensure compliance with UNDP procedures;
- Perform other duties related to the scope of work of the Technical Coordinator/Task Manager as required.

IV. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates commitment to UNDP’s mission, vision and values; • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
Functional Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental knowledge of processes, methods and procedures; • Understands the main processes and methods of work regarding to the position; • Possesses basic knowledge of organizational policies and procedures relating to the position and applies them consistently in work tasks; • Demonstrates good knowledge of information technology and applies it in work assignments; • Presentation of information on best practices in organizational change; • Demonstrates ability to identify problems and proposes solutions
Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity; • Demonstrate corporate knowledge and sound judgment; • Self-development, initiative-taking; • Acting as a team player and facilitating team work; • Facilitating and encouraging open communication in the team, communicating effectively; • Creating synergies through self-control; • Managing conflict; • Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others. Promoting learning and knowledge management/sharing is the responsibility of each staff member; • Informed and transparent decision-making.

V. Qualifications Requirements	
Education:	Bachelor`s degree in any of the following areas: Journalism, Arts, Public Relations, Public Policy, Resource Mobilization, Business Administration, Management, Economics or other related areas
Experience:	At least 3-year experience in the field. Knowledge and relevant experience in PR and Outreach, capacity building and/or resource mobilization is a strong advantage; Knowledge and practical experience in the political, social and environmental factors and issues related to zero ODS, low GWP, energy efficient technologies, climate change mitigation and/or low-carbon development in Central Asia, preferably in Uzbekistan is a strong asset; Working experience in international organizations on project related area is an advantage.
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of spoken and written English, Uzbek and Russian are essential
Others:	Deep knowledge of Montreal Protocol related sphere and its associated Policies and Agreements is desirable; Initiative and strong leadership skills; Result and client-orientations; Ability to express ideas clearly, initiative, analytical thinking, ethics and honesty; Strong organizational and communication skills, ability to work in a team. Skills for using ICT as the tool and data source etc.

Gender Data Assistant

IV. Position Information	
Position Title:	Gender Data Assistant
SC range:	SB3/2 (SC-6)
Project Title:	UNDP/GEF project “Complete Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies”/Sustainable Development Cluster
Duration of the service:	6 months (with possible extension up to 12 months, which subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status	Full-time
Reports To:	Project Manager
II. Background	
<p>Medium-sized UNDP-GEF Project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies” is aimed to support the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.</p> <p>Project objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the servicing tail.</p> <p>Project brief description: Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public ; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone related issues with a wide cross section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming</p>	

will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.

Project components:

Component 1. Facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export.

Component 2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and demonstration application in practice ODS Alternatives use, including projects on HCFC replacement.

Component 3. Outreach and Resource Mobilization.

Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Under the direct supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Gender Data Assistant thematic services ensuring high quality, accuracy and consistency of work. The Gender Data Assistant works in close collaboration with the Government counterparts, project, operations, and Programme’s staff in the UNDP CO to exchange information and ensure consistent service delivery, and undertake day-to-day responsibility for thematic support services for the satisfactory achievement of the project component outputs.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

The Gender Data Assistant will be responsible for implementation project activities under project Sub-component 4.1. “Gender Mainstreaming in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector”, including:

- Collecting and providing qualitative information, sex-age disaggregated data and analysis on the gender situation in the RAC sector of the Republic of Uzbekistan in order to contribute to the gender equality in RAC sector and ozone layer protection issues;
- Support the project team in the development of gender-sensitive strategies and road-map for gender mainstreaming in RAC sector. In this sense, to identifying at least one objective to contribute for each thematic priority, the gender survey should at a minimum meet the following criteria:
 - Use key recent statistics on the situation of women and girls, men and boys – which will also provide the baseline for future measurement (including relevant statistics that reflect RAC sector and ozone layer protection areas);
 - Key barriers to achieving gender equality (including social norms, legislative, institutional capacity, political will etc.) focusing on those areas that are of interest to the activity of the project etc.
- A mapping of actors with mandate and capacity to act for gender equality (NGOs, public and private sector enterprises, donors` community, International Organizations, International Financial Institutions, line ministries, gender equality national machineries, etc.);
- A mapping of knowledge / information gaps (e.g. sex-age disaggregated statistical information);
- Clear assessment of where the project and its stakeholders can add value for achieving objectives on gender equality;
- A number of clear tangible suggestions for the inclusion of gender in the areas of project intervention;
- Based on situation analysis developing Road-map for gender mainstreaming in RAC sector/ozone layer protection;
- Maintain realistic objectives/ opportunities for gender mainstreaming in RAC sector/Ozone layer protection and Action Plan;
- Perform other duties related to the scope of work planned within the project sub-component 4.1 “Gender Mainstreaming in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector” as required.

IV. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates commitment to UNDP’s mission, vision and values; • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
Functional Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental knowledge of processes, methods and procedures; • Understands the main processes and methods of work regarding to the position; • Possesses basic knowledge of organizational policies and procedures relating to the position and applies them consistently in work tasks;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates good knowledge of information technology and applies it in work assignments; • Presentation of information on best practices in organizational change; • Demonstrates ability to identify problems and proposes solutions
Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity; • Demonstrate corporate knowledge and sound judgment; • Self-development, initiative-taking; • Acting as a team player and facilitating team work; • Facilitating and encouraging open communication in the team, communicating effectively; • Creating synergies through self-control; • Managing conflict; • Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others. Promoting learning and knowledge management/sharing is the responsibility of each staff member; • Informed and transparent decision-making.
V. Qualifications Requirements	
Education:	Bachelor`s degree in any of the following areas: Social science especially gender studies, or other relevant discipline
Experience:	At least 2-years relevant experience; Working experience in international organizations is an advantage Experience in gender and youth data collection and research is a great asset
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of spoken and written Uzbek and Russian are essential. Good knowledge of English is required.
Others:	Knowledge and practical experience in the political, social and environmental factors and issues related to zero ODS, low GWP, energy efficient technologies, climate change mitigation and/or low-carbon development in Central Asia, preferably in Uzbekistan is a strong asset Knowledge of Montreal Protocol related sphere and its associated Policies and Agreements is desirable; Understanding of development issues, national public institutional arrangements, knowledge of and experience in gender mainstreaming is an asset; Initiative and strong leadership skills; Result and client-orientations; Strong analytical, communication and management skills; Excellent interpersonal and cross-cultural communication skills, ability to work in a team and to work under pressure and with tight deadlines, ethics and honesty; Ability to use information and communication technology as a tool and resource etc.

Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant

V. Position Information	
Position Title:	Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant
SC range:	SB3/2 (SC-6)
Project Title:	UNDP/GEF project "Complete Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies"/Sustainable Development Cluster

Duration of the service:	6 months (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status	Full-time
Reports To:	Project Manager

II. Background

Medium-sized UNDP-GEF Project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies” is aimed to support the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.

Project objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the servicing tail.

Project brief description: Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public ; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone related issues with a wide cross section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.

Project components:

Component 1. Facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export.

Component 2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and demonstration application in practice ODS Alternatives use, including projects on HCFC replacement.

Component 3. Outreach and Resource Mobilization.

Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Under the direct supervision and guidance of the Project Manager, the Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant provides operational and thematic services ensuring high quality, accuracy and consistency of work. The Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant works in close collaboration with the Government counterparts, project, operations, and Programme’s staff in the UNDP CO to exchange information and ensure consistent service delivery, and undertake day-to-day responsibility for operational and thematic support services for the satisfactory achievement of the project component outputs.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

The Monitoring and Evaluation Assistant will be responsible for implementation project activities under project Sub-component 4.2. “Monitoring and Evaluation”. He/she should ensure the implementation of monitoring and evaluation policies and strategies, focusing on the following:

- Develop monitoring and evaluation tools and processes for the project;
- Provide technical support to the Project Manager and Project Team to strengthen the project monitoring and evaluation systems;
- Update as necessary Monitoring and Evaluation plans, consistent with the national M&E framework, in consultation with the PM and the RMU of UNDP CO;
- Maintain and keep updated on a regular basis the Online Reporting System on ODS/ODS Alternative consumption in Uzbekistan (developed and launched during previous project phase); update the list of RAC Sector companies and ensure provision quarterly reports on ODS/ODS Alternative consumption;
- Develop and maintained tools to integrate collected data on ODS/ODS alternatives use in Uzbekistan;
- Plan and conduct monitoring activities on a regular basis on targeted use of equipment and tools by project beneficiaries, within both Accelerated HCFC Phase-out (project previous phase) and Complete HCFC Phase-out projects;

- Conduct assessment of the project beneficiaries' capacity in the field of M&E, and develop and lead the implementation of a capacity development plan;
- Provide technical guidance for the implementation of the M&E plan, through training and other on-site support;
- Facilitate review of progress on a quarterly basis and ensure problem solving through remedial actions,
- Ensure any disparities between planned and actual outputs are addressed;
- Assist the Project Team in the identification of potential implementation issues and bottlenecks, and recommend appropriate strategies to address them;
- Manage and provide leadership on M&E of the complete HCFC Phase-out progress in Uzbekistan;
- Prepare quarterly and annual programmatic progress updates on the project risks/issues management.
- Enhance information management of M&E-related documents and data through the use of the M&E databases, SharePoint and M&E group emails;
- Establish a database of the project key programme documents such as Project documents, cost sharing agreements, workplans, progress reports and evaluations, and ensure usage of the database for monitoring;
- Ensure that all relevant M&E documents are properly uploaded and managed on the relevant platforms and share the access with Project Team;
- Identification and formulation of best practices, field trends and lessons learned from monitoring and evaluation activities;
- Participation in results-orientated monitoring and evaluation training efforts in the UNDP Country Office;
- Contribute to capacity development of Project staff and national partners, by orienting/training in understanding and applying results-oriented monitoring & Evaluation policies, tools & methods;
- Perform other duties related to M&E issues of project as required.

IV. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates commitment to UNDP's mission, vision and values; • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
Functional Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental knowledge of processes, methods and procedures; • Understands the main processes and methods of work regarding to the position; • Possesses basic knowledge of organizational policies and procedures relating to the position and applies them consistently in work tasks; • Demonstrates good knowledge of information technology and applies it in work assignments; • Presentation of information on best practices in organizational change; • Demonstrates ability to identify problems and proposes solutions
Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity; • Demonstrate corporate knowledge and sound judgment; • Self-development, initiative-taking; • Acting as a team player and facilitating team work; • Facilitating and encouraging open communication in the team, communicating effectively; • Creating synergies through self-control; • Managing conflict; • Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others. Promoting learning and knowledge management/sharing is the responsibility of each staff member; • Informed and transparent decision-making.

V. Qualifications Requirements

Education:	Bachelor`s degree in any of the following areas: Project Monitoring and Evaluation, Natural Resources Management, Business Administration, Management or other related areas
Experience:	At least 2-years relevant experience. Experience in monitoring and evaluation and data collection; Working experience in international organizations is an advantage; Knowledge and practical experience in the political, social and environmental factors and issues related to zero ODS, low GWP, energy efficient technologies, climate change mitigation and/or low-carbon development in Central Asia, preferably in Uzbekistan is a strong asset
Language Requirements:	Excellent command of spoken and written Uzbek and Russian are essential. Good knowledge of English is required.
Others:	Deep knowledge of Montreal Protocol related sphere and its associated Policies and Agreements is desirable; Understanding of development issues, national public institutional arrangements, knowledge of and experience in gender mainstreaming is an asset; Proven ability of planning, data analysis. Initiative and strong leadership skills; Result and client-orientations; Strong analytical, communication and management skills; Excellent interpersonal and cross-cultural communication skills, ability to work in a team and to work under pressure and with tight deadlines, ethics and honesty; Ability to use information and communication technology as a tool and resource etc.

Administrative and Finance Assistant

I. Position Information	
Position Title:	Administrative and Finance Assistant
SC range:	SB3/2 (SC-6)
Project Title:	UNDP/GEF project “Complete Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies”/Sustainable Development Cluster
Duration of the service:	6 months (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status	Full-time
Reports To:	Project Manager
II. Background	
<p>Medium-sized UNDP-GEF Project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies” is aimed to support the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.</p> <p>Project objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the servicing tail.</p> <p>Project brief description: Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public ; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone related issues with a wide cross section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.</p>	

Project components:

Component 1. Facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export.

Component 2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and demonstration application in practice ODS Alternatives use, including projects on HCFC replacement.

Component 3. Outreach and Resource Mobilization.

Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Under the guidance and direct supervision of the Project Manager, the Administrative Finance Assistant provides operational/financial and administrative services to the project, ensuring high quality, accuracy and consistency of work. The Administrative Finance Assistant works in close collaboration with the Government Counterparts, project, operations, and UNDP Programme’s personnel in the Country Office to exchange information and ensure consistent service delivery.

III. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

- Bear responsibility for project logistics/travel arrangements, as well as recruitment/extension/ separation of the project personnel;
- Based on consultations with Project Manager and UNDP Operations to perform procurement related operations in accordance with UNDP rules and procedures;
- Provide organizational and administrative support in implementation of project activities including organization of roundtables, workshops, trainings, working meetings and other events;
- Prepare all financial and administrative documents related to the project implementation;
- Develop quarterly and annual budget plans for recruitment of personnel; maintain financial records and monitoring systems to record and reconcile expenditures, balances, payments and other data for day-to-day transaction and reports;
- Advise and assist Project staff, experts and consultants on all respects of allowances, travel claims and other financial and administrative matters;
- Prepare detailed cost estimates and participates in budget analysis and projections as required to handle all financial operations of the project office and reconcile all accounts in required time frame;
- Maintain, update and transmit inventory records of non-expendable equipment in accordance with UNDP rules;
- Ensure leave monitoring of project staff, check the accuracy and proper completion of monthly leave reports;
- Analyze the potential problems concerning administrative-financial issues and take respective measures to provide adequate project’s resources in time for implementation of the project activities;
- Define the cost-effective measures for optimal use of resources of the project;
- Ensure full compliance of administrative and financial processes and financial records with UNDP rules, regulations, policies and strategies;
- Encourage awareness of and promotion of gender equality among project staff and partners;
- Perform other duties related to personnel, administrative and financial issues of project as required.

IV. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates commitment to UNDP’s mission, vision and values; • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
Functional Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental knowledge of processes, methods and procedures; • Understands the main processes and methods of work regarding to the position; • Possesses basic knowledge of organizational policies and procedures relating to the position and applies them consistently in work tasks; • Demonstrates good knowledge of information technology and applies it in work assignments;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of information on best practices in organizational change; • Demonstrates ability to identify problems and proposes solutions
Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity; • Demonstrate corporate knowledge and sound judgment; • Self-development, initiative-taking; • Acting as a team player and facilitating team work; • Facilitating and encouraging open communication in the team, communicating effectively; • Creating synergies through self-control; • Managing conflict; • Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others. Promoting learning and knowledge management/sharing is the responsibility of each staff member; • Informed and transparent decision-making.
V. Qualifications Requirements	
Education:	Bachelor`s degree in any of the following areas: Finance, Economics, Business administration, Management or a related field.
Experience:	At least 2-years relevant experience in administration and finance. Working experience in international organizations is an advantage.
Language Requirements:	Fluency in English, Russian and Uzbek
Others:	<p>Strong analytical, communication and management skills, result and client-orientation, ability to work in a team;</p> <p>Ability to work under pressure and with tight deadlines, ethics and honesty;</p> <p>Ability to use information and communication technology as a tool and resource;</p> <p>Experience in handling web-based management systems;</p> <p>Ability to handle multiple tasks simultaneously and ability to prioritize;</p> <p>Be attentive to details and accurately make mathematical calculations.</p> <p>Strong organizational, operational and communication skills, ability to work in a team;</p> <p>Understanding of development issues, human rights (including women`s rights), basic gender concepts and gender issues in the country etc.</p>

Driver

I. Job Information	
Position Title:	Driver
SC range:	SB1/3 (SC-2)
Project Title:	UNDP/GEF project "Complete Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies"/Sustainable Development Cluster
Duration of the service:	6 months (with possible extension subject to satisfactory performance)
Work status	Full-time
Reports To:	Project Manager
II. Background	
<p>Medium-sized UNDP-GEF Project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies" is aimed to support the Government of the Republic of Uzbekistan in implementation of its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer.</p> <p>Project objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the</p>	

servicing tail.

Project brief description: Understanding the implications of the Kigali Amendment, including conducting a comprehensive ODS Alternatives survey; facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs capacity on import/export control and temporary storage of seized refrigerants; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient cooling technologies in various sectors of the economy both private and public ; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity including recovery/recycling/reclamation of refrigerants. The project will also discuss resource mobilization from International Financial Institutions and Bilateral Agencies and local stakeholders to increase the investment to the RAC sector; conduct comprehensive outreach activities to increase understanding of ozone related issues with a wide cross section of stakeholders and end users. Gender mainstreaming will also be addressed across various components to involve women in the business of Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning.

Project components:

Component 1. Facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives import/export.

Component 2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and demonstration application in practice ODS Alternatives use, including projects on HCFC replacement.

Component 3. Outreach and Resource Mobilization.

Component 4. Gender Mainstreaming and Monitoring & Evaluation.

Under direct supervision of Project Manager, driver is fully responsible for fulfilling the following functions in accordance with UNDP corporate rules and procedures.

II. Functions / Key Outputs Expected

Operational Functions:

- Drive office vehicles for the transport of authorized personnel;
- Deliver and collect mail, documents and other items, meet official personnel at the airport and make errands for the project as required;
- Be responsible for the day-to-day maintenance of the assigned vehicle, check oil, water, battery, brakes, tires, etc.;
- Perform minor repairs and arrange for another repair;
- Ensure that the vehicle is kept clean; log official trips, daily mileage, gas consumption, oil changes, greasing; and report to PM on a monthly basis;
- Ensure that the steps required by rules and regulations are taken in case of involvement in accident.
- In the beginning of each month (first week) the Driver will be asked for providing brief report about technical condition of the vehicle and planned expenses for the month to ensure timely and quality maintenance of the vehicle.

IV. Competencies and Critical Success Factors

Corporate Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates commitment to UNDP’s mission, vision and values; • Displays cultural, gender, religion, race, nationality and age sensitivity and adaptability
Functional Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fundamental knowledge of processes, methods and procedures; • Understands the main processes and methods of work regarding to the position; • Possesses basic knowledge of organizational policies and procedures relating to the position and applies them consistently in work tasks; • Demonstrates good knowledge of information technology and applies it in work assignments; • Presentation of information on best practices in organizational change;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrates ability to identify problems and proposes solutions
Core Competencies:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demonstrating/safeguarding ethics and integrity; • Demonstrate corporate knowledge and sound judgment; • Self-development, initiative-taking; • Acting as a team player and facilitating team work; • Facilitating and encouraging open communication in the team, communicating effectively; • Creating synergies through self-control; • Managing conflict; • Learning and sharing knowledge and encourage the learning of others. Promoting learning and knowledge management/sharing is the responsibility of each staff member; • Informed and transparent decision-making.
IV. Qualification Requirements	
Education:	Secondary education, valid driving license categories B and D
Experience:	At least 2 years of relevant work experience as a driver. Working experience with governmental agencies and work in any international organization is an advantage. Safe driving record (e.g. last three year); Professional driving license (A, B and C) is desirable;
Language Requirements:	Proficiency in Uzbek and Russian. Basic knowledge of English is an asset.
Others:	Excellent knowledge of driving rules and regulations and skills in minor repair; Good communications skills, client-orientation, ability to work in a team; Initiative, ability to work under pressure, ethics and honesty.

Annex E: UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure and plans as needed

Social and Environmental Screening Template

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies
2. Project Number	00111337
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Uzbekistan, countrywide

Part A. Integrating Overarching Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Overarching Principles in order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project mainstreams the human-rights based approach

The project is in line with the Government policy on Social and Environmental Sustainability, enabling and motivating participation of the population in implementation of the state programmes aimed at improving living standards of people. One of those initiatives is National Programme for discontinuation use of ozone depleting substances (ODS) in the Republic of Uzbekistan, substances that have negative impact on people and the environment (National Programme on Phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) was developed in 1999 and in 2000 it was adopted by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers #20).

The project will support the Government as the duty-bearer in fulfillment the national obligations to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on ozone-depleting substances as well as in guaranteeing the citizens to strengthened focus on possible efficiency gains. At the same time, knowledge of ozone-friendly and energy efficient cooling equipment and home appliances by the end-users as the right-holders will help them to meet their obligations to use natural resources in an efficient way, as well as provide incentives encouraging both to invest in ozone friendly technologies/appliances with low potential of global warming.




Within this National Programme, implementation of Complete HCFC phase-out project is initiated to support to manage, minimize, reduce and/or avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment. In the frame of the project, capacity development activities through trainings and establishing recovery and reclaim centers by considering gender related issues and enabling access to those services in different regions of Uzbekistan are planned. In addition, separate component for gender mainstreaming and public awareness is envisaged to ensure gender weighted decision-making across the components and sustainability of outcomes of the project results.

Briefly describe in the space below how the Project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment

According to common belief, ozone layer protection activities (ozone business), including Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector is considered as men-dominating sector. This is explained as follows: since refrigeration and air conditioning is mostly about servicing and maintenance of equipment, men are more inclined and able physically to be involved in it. However, this belief omits another, invisible part in the sector and that is managerial and secondary positions occupied by women. It does not also take into account the role played by women in dealing with refrigeration and air conditioning equipment indirectly, for example, in sales or purchaser's roles, managerial functions etc.

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Misuse in introduction of Zero-ODS and low-GWP alternative, which are toxic, flammable or high pressure may result in occurring emergency situations.
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
	4.26.2016	Mr. Hurshid Rustamov, Leader of Sustainable Development Cluster, Country Office, UNDP Uzbekistan.
		Mr. Farid Garakhanov, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uzbekistan
		Mr. Farid Garakhanov, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uzbekistan


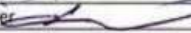

Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? <i>Note: Describe briefly potential social and environmental risks identified in Attachment 1 – Risk Screening Checklist (based on any “Yes” responses). If no risks have been identified in Attachment 1 then note “No Risks Identified” and skip to Question 4 and Select “Low Risk”. Questions 5 and 6 not required for Low Risk Projects.</i>	QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks? <i>Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5 below before proceeding to Question 6</i>			QUESTION 6: What social and environmental assessment and management measures have been conducted and/or are required to address potential risks (for Risks with Moderate and High Significance)?
<i>Risk Description</i>	<i>Impact and Probability (1-5)</i>	<i>Significance (Low, Moderate, High)</i>	<i>Comments</i>	<i>Description of assessment and management measures as reflected in the Project design. If ESIA or SESA is required note that the assessment should consider all potential impacts and risks.</i>
Risk 1: Women may not show interest in career in RAC sector due to lack of knowledge and understanding	I = 2 P = 1	Low	This will result in wrong understanding that RAC sector is only about technicians and lead to low interest of doing career. Awareness raising to change wrong perceptions of RAC sector among women; seeking strong support in changing perceptions of organizations, dealing with women’s promotion.	N/A
Risk 2: Misuse in introduction of Zero-ODS and low-GWP alternative, which are toxic, flammable or high pressure may result in occurring emergency situations.	I = 1 P = 1	Low	All available technologies with use of zero-ODS and low-GWP alternatives are advanced and designed according internationally recognized safety standards. Each demonstration project on introduction of zero-ODS	N/A

			and low-GWP alternatives will include special activities, including theoretical and practical trainings; capacity development and application of safety standards.	
Risk 3: Demonstration projects on replacement of outdated equipment working on HCFC22 (ozone depleting substance) with zero-ODS and low-GWP alternatives may potentially result in the generation of waste of HCFCs (ODS).	I = 1 P = 1	Low	Project will implement activities on establishment HCFCs recycling/reclaim centers, where these ODS will be recycled/reclaimed for further use, which in line with the Montreal Protocol.	N/A
QUESTION 4: What is the overall Project risk categorization?				
Select one (see SESP for guidance)			Comments	
<i>Low Risk</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>			<p>The project overall risk category is Low.</p> <p>The project will support demonstration projects beneficiaries in planning and implementation of related to application of zero-ODS and low-GWP alternative, which are toxic, flammable or high-pressure technologies which may result in occurring emergency situations. The project will involve national and international consultants to improve capacities and knowledge of local beneficiaries on dealing with such alternative refrigerants and safety measures will be undertaken.</p> <p>Awareness raising to change wrong perceptions of RAC sector among women; seeking strong support in changing perceptions of organizations, dealing with women's promotion.</p>	
<i>Moderate Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>				
<i>High Risk</i> <input type="checkbox"/>				

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are relevant?		
Check all that apply		Comments
<i>Principle 1: Human Rights</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>1. Biodiversity Conservation and Natural Resource Management</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>2. Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>3. Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions</i>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Misuse in introduction of Zero-ODS and low-GWP alternative, which are toxic, flammable or high pressure may result in occurring emergency situations.
<i>4. Cultural Heritage</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>5. Displacement and Resettlement</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>6. Indigenous Peoples</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<i>7. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency</i>	<input type="checkbox"/>	

Final Sign Off

Signature	Date	Description
	4.06.2016	Mr. Hurshid Rustamov, Leader of Sustainable Development Cluster, Country Office, UNDP Uzbekistan.
		Mr. Farid Garakhanov, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uzbekistan
		Mr. Farid Garakhanov, Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP Uzbekistan

SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		Answer (Yes/No)
Principles 1: Human Rights		
1.	Could the Project lead to adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
2.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would have inequitable or discriminatory adverse impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups? ¹	No
3.	Could the Project potentially restrict availability, quality of and access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups?	No
4.	Is there a likelihood that the Project would exclude any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups, from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
5.	Is there a risk that duty-bearers do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the Project?	No
6.	Is there a risk that rights-holders do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
7.	Have local communities or individuals, given the opportunity, raised human rights concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process?	No
8.	Is there a risk that the Project would exacerbate conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Principle 2: Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
1.	Is there a likelihood that the proposed Project would have adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
2.	Would the Project potentially reproduce discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
3.	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the Project during the stakeholder engagement process and has this been included in the overall Project proposal and in the risk assessment?	No
4.	Would the Project potentially limit women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? <i>For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being</i>	No
Principle 3: Environmental Sustainability: Screening questions regarding environmental risks are encompassed by the specific Standard-related questions below		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
1.1	Would the Project potentially cause adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services?	No

¹ Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, gender, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender people and transsexuals.

	<i>For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes</i>	
1.2	Are any Project activities proposed within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	Does the Project involve changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	Would Project activities pose risks to endangered species?	No
1.5	Would the Project pose a risk of introducing invasive alien species?	No
1.6	Does the Project involve harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.7	Does the Project involve the production and/or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.8	Does the Project involve significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? <i>For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction</i>	No
1.9	Does the Project involve utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)	No
1.10	Would the Project generate potential adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
1.11	Would the Project result in secondary or consequential development activities which could lead to adverse social and environmental effects, or would it generate cumulative impacts with other known existing or planned activities in the area? <i>For example, a new road through forested lands will generate direct environmental and social impacts (e.g. felling of trees, earthworks, potential relocation of inhabitants). The new road may also facilitate encroachment on lands by illegal settlers or generate unplanned commercial development along the route, potentially in sensitive areas. These are indirect, secondary, or induced impacts that need to be considered. Also, if similar developments in the same forested area are planned, then cumulative impacts of multiple activities (even if not part of the same Project) need to be considered.</i>	No
Standard 2: Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation		
2.1	Will the proposed Project result in significant ² greenhouse gas emissions or may exacerbate climate change?	No
2.2	Would the potential outcomes of the Project be sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change?	No
2.3	Is the proposed Project likely to directly or indirectly increase social and environmental vulnerability to climate change now or in the future (also known as maladaptive practices)? <i>For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding.</i>	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions		
3.1	Would elements of Project construction, operation, or decommissioning pose potential safety risks to local communities?	No

² In regards to CO₂ 'significant emissions' corresponds generally to more than 25,000 tons per year (from both direct and indirect sources). [The Guidance Note on Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation provides additional information on GHG emissions.]

3.2	Would the Project pose potential risks to community health and safety due to the transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.3	Does the Project involve large-scale infrastructure development (e.g. dams, roads, buildings)?	No
3.4	Would failure of structural elements of the Project pose risks to communities? (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)	No
3.5	Would the proposed Project be susceptible to or lead to increased vulnerability to earthquakes, subsidence, landslides, erosion, flooding or extreme climatic conditions?	No
3.6	Would the Project result in potential increased health risks (e.g. from water-borne or other vector-borne diseases or communicable infections such as HIV/AIDS)?	No
3.7	Does the Project pose potential risks and vulnerabilities related to occupational health and safety due to physical, chemical, biological, and radiological hazards during Project construction, operation, or decommissioning?	No
3.8	Does the Project involve support for employment or livelihoods that may fail to comply with national and international labor standards (i.e. principles and standards of ILO fundamental conventions)?	No
3.9	Does the Project engage security personnel that may pose a potential risk to health and safety of communities and/or individuals (e.g. due to a lack of adequate training or accountability)?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
4.1	Will the proposed Project result in interventions that would potentially adversely impact sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: Projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.2	Does the Project propose utilizing tangible and/or intangible forms of cultural heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
5.1	Would the Project potentially involve temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement?	No
5.2	Would the Project possibly result in economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	Is there a risk that the Project would lead to forced evictions? ³	No
5.4	Would the proposed Project possibly affect land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
6.1	Are indigenous peoples present in the Project area (including Project area of influence)?	No
6.2	Is it likely that the Project or portions of the Project will be located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	Would the proposed Project potentially affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the Project is located within or outside of	No

³ Forced evictions include acts and/or omissions involving the coerced or involuntary displacement of individuals, groups, or communities from homes and/or lands and common property resources that were occupied or depended upon, thus eliminating the ability of an individual, group, or community to reside or work in a particular dwelling, residence, or location without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protections.

	<p>the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)?</p> <p><i>If the answer to the screening question 6.3 is "yes" the potential risk impacts are considered potentially severe and/or critical and the Project would be categorized as either Moderate or High Risk.</i></p>	
6.4	Has there been an absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	Does the proposed Project involve the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	Is there a potential for forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources?	No
6.7	Would the Project adversely affect the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	Would the Project potentially affect the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	Would the Project potentially affect the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices?	No
Standard 7: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
7.1	Would the Project potentially result in the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	No
7.2	Would the proposed Project potentially result in the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
7.3	<p>Will the proposed Project potentially involve the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous chemicals and/or materials? Does the Project propose use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?</p> <p><i>For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Stockholm Conventions on Persistent Organic Pollutants or the Montreal Protocol</i></p>	No
7.4	Will the proposed Project involve the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
7.5	Does the Project include activities that require significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Annex F: Stakeholder Engagement Plan

The project will be implemented in close coordination and collaboration with relevant government institutions, regional authorities, industries, public and local authorities and NGOs, as well as with other related relevant projects in the region through enhanced networking.

During the preparation and implementation of current complete HCFC phase-out strategy and preparation of the current project a stakeholder analysis was performed which is summarized below.

Ministry/Department	Function	Role in the project implementation
State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection (SCEEP)	<p>The SCEEP:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Implements government control over environment protection, utilization and reproduction of natural resources; Carries out integrated and coordinated inter-agency management of environment protection activities; Develops and implements unified environment protection and resources saving policy; Conducts activities aimed at fulfillment of a number of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs) to ensure positive and improved status of environment; Regulates import/export of particular goods and commodities, including substances and products containing ODS. 	<p>As National Implementing Agency, the SCEEP will be responsible for overall coordination of project implementation and will appoint a National Project Coordinator.</p> <p>The SCEEP will also play a leading role in the Project Board.</p>
State Customs Committee (SCC)	<p>The SCC implements the unified customs policy that is an integral part of the foreign and national policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>The main objectives of the national Customs policy are ensuring efficient Customs control over and regulating of bargaining implemented at the Customs zone of the Republic of Uzbekistan, promoting development of national economy, and protecting of domestic markets.</p>	<p>The SCC has been a traditional Governmental partner in previous CFC/HCFC phase-out programmes.</p> <p>It will be one of important project beneficiaries in terms of improvement of imports/exports of HCFCs/HCFC containing equipment in Uzbekistan. The SCC, in close cooperation with the SCEEP and UNDP, will establish a facility for temporary storage of confiscated ODS.</p> <p>The SCC will be represented in the Project Board as a member.</p>
Agency "Uzstandart"	<p>The Agency issues standards and monitors requirements set up by the standards.</p>	<p>The importance of the Agency is in its capacity of development and introduction of standards for the use of HCFC-free alternative technologies. As such, it will support the project in development/introduction of safety and other standards for the use of alternative technologies.</p> <p>The Agency will participate in the</p>

		Project Board as a member.
Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education	<p>The Ministry implements training of the highly qualified professionals, who are able to think critically and creatively, ensure and contribute to scientific and technical, social and economic, and cultural progress of the society.</p> <p>It ensures development of science, and technology through scientific researches and creative activities by scientists and educational professionals as well as students and trainees.</p>	<p>The Ministry will be the main partner of the project for proposing vocational training institutions in the regions of Uzbekistan for participation in project's capacity building activities, including at increasing of role of women in RAC sector, and development of training materials to be used during trainings.</p> <p>The Ministry will participate in the Project Board as a member.</p>
Ministry of Health	<p>Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan:</p> <p>Develops, forecasts and implements programs in the health care system of the country in collaboration with interested ministries, state committees and institutions;</p> <p>Implements activities on prevention of diseases, disability, provision of health care, medical expertise; carries out control over provision of timely qualified and quality health care by health care system facilities, as well as persons, dealing with private practice.</p>	<p>Within the framework of the previous HCFC phase-out project the Ministry demonstrated its high-level commitment by supporting implementation of demonstration projects in health-care sector. Bearing in mind that the health sector is still using HCFC based air conditioning systems, UNDP and the SCEEP will continue such partnership with the Ministry to phase out HCFCs from health sector facilities.</p> <p>The Ministry will participate in the Project Board as a member.</p>
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	<p>Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations is the main state institution responsible for labour, employment, and social protection policy making in Uzbekistan. The Ministry is tasked with the development and regulation of labour market and ensuring employment of population, regulation of labour relations and labour protection, provision of social services for population and medical-social rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.</p>	<p>During project implementation, vocational trainings in the regions will be organized and it will streamline organization of such trainings for unemployed women as well. The Ministry will support the project in identification of the groups of potential trainees, including women, who have technical educational background, to re-train and involve them in the RAC sector.</p> <p>The Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations will participate in Project Board as a member.</p>
Women's Committee	<p>The Women's Committee was established as a self-governing non-profit organization founded on a voluntary basis by women's associations of Uzbekistan, which contributes to the improvement of women's lives and increase of their roles in social-economic life.</p>	<p>The Women's Committee will be one of the main project partners in gender mainstreaming. It will jointly plan and organize events on increasing women's role in Ozone layer protection and RAC sector.</p> <p>The Women's Committee will be a member of the Project Board.</p>
Private/Public sector HCFC users	<p>These sectors consume and are dependent on HCFCs in their cooling processes. They</p>	<p>The project will cooperate on mutual-basis with various public/private</p>

	<p>are the ones primarily impacted by the HCFC phase-out, and their cooperation is essential for the project's progress. They can be enterprises from retailing, catering, food processing and storage, and transport sector.</p>	<p>enterprises from servicing sector, and those, using HCFC in air conditioning and refrigeration.</p>
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The project will also cooperate with other HCFC phase-out initiatives in the region once those are formulated and approved for implementation.

Annex G: Gender Analysis and Action Plan

Brief Gender Analysis

I. Introduction

This analysis aims to provide an overview of the gender situation in Uzbekistan, identify gender issues that may be relevant to the project, and to examine potential gender mainstreaming opportunities. The analysis was based on available data from studies conducted by the Government of Uzbekistan, donor agencies, and multilateral development banks. It also includes targeted research supported under the Project Preparation Grant.

II. Gender Profile of Uzbekistan

Uzbekistan is the most populous country in Central Asia, with one third of the region's population, amounting to over 31 million people.²⁵ Two thirds of this population is younger than 30 years old. Despite steady economic growth in the last decade, the impact of economic growth on improving livelihoods has been inadequate. Poverty rates are higher in rural areas, and while differences in the rates between rural and urban areas decreased from 8% in 2001 to 6.7% in 2013, they still exist.²⁶ Disparities in economic and social development remain not only between rural and urban areas but also between regions of the country. Poverty in Uzbekistan has distinct rural and regional dimensions: 49.2% of people live in rural areas²⁷; 47% of the southern provinces are classified as poor, and 27% as extremely poor. This “development gap” can be explained by the fact that economic growth since 2001 has occurred mainly in regions with strong manufacturing sectors, extractive industries, and modern services.

Women comprise approximately 50.4% of the population, although there are fewer women than men in urban areas (993.0 per thousand) and more in rural areas (1,013.5 per thousand). Gender assessments focusing on Uzbekistan generally concur that there are two different trends in the development of gender equality. On the one hand, women have relatively high levels of equality in access to education and healthcare. On the other hand, women face barriers to access to economic opportunities and to political and public participation.²⁸

Economically active women's number is considerably lower than the number of economically active men. Their economic possibilities are usually greater in the informal sector, and they are more likely to earn income through small family-based businesses²⁹.

Participation rates for women in the labour market are only 47.9%, as compared to 61.4% for men.³⁰ However, the share of women's employment has increased slightly from 2000-2013 – latest year for data – from 44% to 45.7%.³¹ While national gender-differentiated employment statistics are not available, ILO-modelled estimates indicate that female unemployment was approximately 10.8% of the female labour force in 2014 (estimates for male unemployment as a part of the male labour force in 2014 were 10.4%. Both figures represented a slight decline from estimates for the year 2000 (11.0% and 10.7%, respectively).

Women's positions at work vary depending on the size of the business in question: in 2012, women ran 40.4% of small enterprises and 13.7% of microenterprises were run by women.³² In the private sector as a whole, women occupy 27% of management positions.³³ Mandatory paid maternity leave for women in the work force totals 126 days. However, a lack of formal employment in a number of sectors means that many women are excluded from these maternity benefits, and similar difficulties are also observed with pensions and health benefits.³⁴

²⁵ Source: State Committee of Statistics of the Republic of Uzbekistan, see at <http://www.stat.uz/ru/demograficheskie-dannye>

²⁶ *Millennium Development Goals Report: Uzbekistan 2015*: p. 18.

²⁷ Ministry of Economy of Uzbekistan (2011).

²⁸ ADB 2012; CER 2015.

²⁹ ADB (2014). *Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment*; xi

³⁰ UNDP Country Programme Document 2016-2020 (2015).

³¹ Center for Economic Research, 2015: 38.

³² *Ibid.*: 38.

³³ UN Women 2016. <http://eca.unwomen.org/en/where-we-are/uzbekistan>. Accessed April 1, 2016.

³⁴ *An Overview of Uzbekistan's National Social Protection System*, UNDP (2014) as cited in the UNDP Country Programme Document 2016-2020.

The labour market demonstrates distinct gender patterns: women were overrepresented in the jobs of public sector (for example education and healthcare) and men were mostly occupying technical and other more profitable fields (for example construction, industry). Comparing the distribution of women and men in several sectors of the labour market across time, the gender gaps seem to be increasing in the sectors where men dominate but decreasing in the areas, where women traditionally held positions. This dynamic means that men are more able to enter non-traditional jobs than women. In addition, women are usually underrepresented in higher managerial positions in comparison to men³⁵.

Equal access to education is guaranteed by the constitution of the country. Gender equality is visible in the rates of enrolment of boys and girls at the primary education and secondary education levels. At higher levels though, i.e. specialized secondary and higher professional education levels, patterns are similar to those observed in the labour market. Enrolment of women in higher education is lower than that of men.

In terms of academic preferences, in postsecondary and higher education, young men are more inclined to attain technical training and concentrate on technical fields. Women, in contrast, represent majority in traditionally “female” areas of study - education and healthcare. These kinds of education preferences are influenced by steady gender stereotypes, existing in the society, which are then reproduced in the labour market³⁶.

In political participation, the Government of Uzbekistan introduced a 30% quota for women in party election ballots in 2004; however, women still comprise only 16.5% of members of parliament. This rate does, nonetheless, represent significant improvement from the year immediately following the introduction of quotas, when women’s representation in parliament totaled 3.4%. There has also been some progress in participation in political party activities. As a 2015 report notes, “The number of women in political parties has increased. In 2013, women accounted for more than 35 % of the four political parties active in Uzbekistan. ‘Women Wings’ have been created in each political party to help advance the participation of women in politics.”³⁷

At the local level, women represent approximately 19% of deputies in local representative bodies.³⁸ At higher levels of the executive and judiciary branches, participation is lower: 6.5% of the Cabinet of Ministers and 13% of the judiciary.³⁹ Women’s participation in other local decision-making bodies is also limited. For example, women form a “small minority” of Water User Association members and an “even smaller” number of leaders, in spite forming a significant percentage of agricultural water users.⁴⁰

Uzbekistan is a signatory of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). As a signatory, the country files periodic reports to the Convention and most recently filed its fifth periodic report, which it presented to the CEDAW Committee in November 2015. As a UN Woman summary describes, “In the concluding observations on Uzbekistan’s report adopted at the CEDAW Committee session, the Committee expressed concern on gender equality and women’s empowerment issues in the country, among them with regard to the adoption of the draft ‘Law on the guarantees of equal rights and opportunities for men and women,’ the status of the national machinery for the advancement of women, women’s political and public participation, application of temporary special measures, and the situation with regard to violence against women.”⁴¹

Under the Millennium Development Goals Initiative, Uzbekistan monitored and reported its progress on MDG3 (Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women). Four institutions were responsible for MDG3 monitoring: The Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan, the State Statistics Committee, the Ministry of Public Education, and Ministry of Higher and Secondary Special Education. The final report in 2015 gave a status report for the three related country targets (see Table 1 below).

³⁵ ADB (2014). *Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment*; xii

³⁶ *Ibid.*: xii-xiii

³⁷ CER 2015: 39

³⁸ “Women and men of Uzbekistan statistical bulletin, 2007-2010”, SSC (2014), p. 178. in the UNDP Country Programming Document (2016-2020).

³⁹ UN Women (2016).

⁴⁰ ADB (2014). *Uzbekistan Country Gender Assessment*; xiii.

⁴¹ UN Women (2016).

Table 1: MDG3 Targets and Status as of 2015⁴²

Target	Status
1. Eliminate gender inequality in education.	Parity has been maintained in enrolment in primary and secondary general education, and since 2009 in professional colleges. Parity of enrolment in tertiary education however is still lagging behind.
2. Eliminate gender inequality in employment.	Women's employment increased
3. Ensure equal opportunities for women and men in political decision-making.	Significant increase

Gender Development Index (GDI)

In 2014, UNDP introduced a new measure into its Human Development Reports, the GDI. This measure is based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, which is defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. As such, the GDI is meant to identify gender inequalities in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). The 2014 female HDI value for Uzbekistan was 0.640, compared to 0.678 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.945.⁴³ This ranking places Uzbekistan in 114th place out of 188 countries.⁴⁴

Table 2: GDI Inputs for Uzbekistan

Life Expectancy at Birth		Expected Years of Schooling		Mean Years of Schooling		GNI per capita		HDI values		F-M Ratio
Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	GDI Value
71.8	65.0	11.3	11.7	9.5	9.9	3,811	7,342	0.640	0.678	0.945

Source: UNDP 2015.

Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI)

This measure, which has been developed by the OECD and results in a score between 0 and 1, clusters 108 countries into five levels of discrimination: very low, low, medium, high and very high. In 2014, the SIGI value for Uzbekistan was 0.1475, which placed it in the category of "medium" levels of discrimination.⁴⁵

Global Gender Gap Index (GGGI)

Uzbekistan is not among the 142 countries covered by the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Reports.

Gender Statistics

As the UNDP Country Strategy notes, "Critically, targeted development interventions require reliable data/evidence. Access to official data disaggregated by sex/age needs strengthening across all sectors/levels. Increasing capacities of officials to analyse data in line with international standards requires particular attention, as do legislative/political

⁴² Center for Economic Research (2015) *Millennium Development Goals Report Uzbekistan 2015*, Tashkent: CER.

⁴³ UNDP 2015 HDR Country Notes. http://hdr.undp.org/sites/all/themes/hdr_theme/country-notes/UZB.pdf

⁴⁴ UN 2016 (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/composite/GII>). Accessed April 1, 2016.

⁴⁵ OECD 2016. <http://www.genderindex.org/ranking>. Accessed April 1, 2016.

support and sustainable mechanisms for regular collection of gender statistics.”⁴⁶ Steps that have been taken to strengthen country capacity in this area includes the establishment of a Gender Statistics Portal for the State Statistical Committee.⁴⁷ At 2015 report suggests that this portal “could be complemented with a mechanism for monitoring gender aspects in the area of employment, health care, education, political and social activity in order to allow for annual monitoring and publication of vital information necessary for policy makers.”⁴⁸

III. National Framework Protecting Women and Promoting Gender Equality

Legal and Administrative Framework

Article 18 under Chapter 5 of the Constitution of Uzbekistan states that “All citizens of the Republic of Uzbekistan shall have equal rights and freedoms, and shall be equal before the law, without discrimination by sex, race, nationality, language, religion, social origin, convictions, individual and social status.” There are more than 100 laws and regulatory acts that are designed to protect women’s rights.⁴⁹

Policy Framework

The government has not adopted an official policy on Gender Equality and Women’s Empowerment.⁵⁰ State policies that include women’s issues include the national development strategy “Vision-2030” and the “Year of Attention and Care for Elder People” State Programme for 2015.

Institutional Framework

The primary institution addressing women’s issues is the Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan, which is a non-governmental organization that was established in 1991 and is headed by the Deputy Prime Minister.⁵¹ The Women’s Committee includes 208 regional sub-organizations (14 at the province level and 194 at the city or district level) and approximately 42,000 local organizations.

The Women’s Committee has a mandate to address women’s issues from two Presidential Decrees: #1084 (March 2, 1995) and #3434 (May 25, 2004). There are no ministry-level agencies for women’s issues, although there is a State Committee for Family, Motherhood, and Childhood. The primary goal of the Women’s Committee is comprehensive support and the defense of women’s rights and legal interests; guaranteeing the effectiveness of women’s organizations in increasing social civil-legal, and employment participation by women, the level of their legal and economic knowledge, further improvement of their socio-economic status, and fullest degree of meeting women’s needs.

Development Cooperation

Four UN international organizations were involved in the Millennium Development Goals effort for MDG3: UN Women, UNDP, UNFPA, and UNESCO. The global mandate now presented by the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) includes two SDGs related directly to gender:

- SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries
- SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls

Under the current UN Development Assistance Framework, (UNDAF), gender is mentioned as a priority under Outcome 1: “...the United Nations System, drawing on its technical expertise, will give special attention to

⁴⁶ UNDP Country Programme Strategy 2016-2020.

⁴⁷ <http://gender.stat.uz/>

⁴⁸ CER 2015.

⁴⁹ Permanent Mission of the Government of Uzbekistan to the United Nations: <https://www.un.int/uzbekistan/news/studied-and-spread-uzbekistan%E2%80%99s-expertise-women%E2%80%99s-role-civil-society-formation-public>

⁵⁰ ADB 2014: x.

⁵¹ www.wcu.uz

programmes that support women’s labour force participation and youth entrepreneurship through entrepreneurship/skills training programmes and volunteerism, among others.”

IV. Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Sector and Gender

Refrigeration and air conditioning sector in Uzbekistan is relatively young. Except for few enterprises, the majority of them have been working for 10-20 years only.

Table 3. Enterprises based on actual years of experience⁵²

Years	Number of enterprises
0-10	50
11-20	27
21-30	17
31-40	4
41-50	1
51-60	1

Sudden proliferation of enterprises in RAC sector some 10 years ago can be explained by the fact that the use of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment increased with advancement of technologies. Furthermore, introduction of new equipment not only in public sector but also in private sector led to increase in consumption and with a lapse of time an urgent need emerged for maintenance and servicing of such equipment. In contrast to this, in pre-1991 period the sector was dominated by state run enterprises, and only a few of them existed.

At the same time, the sector is large enough and offers its services to almost 30,000 clients representing state organizations, private companies and individuals.

The technical capacity in RAC sector remains predominately in the hands of individuals (18%), private enterprises (14%) and companies with limited liability profile (48%). This distribution makes the RAC sector very competitive.

Table 4. Enterprises by legal form⁵³

Legal form	Number of enterprises
Stock Company	4
State Enterprise	7
Small manufacturing company	1
Small private enterprise	2

⁵² Within the framework of the preparatory phase of the project and for monitoring purposes a survey was conducted among 100 public and private enterprises involved in refrigeration and air conditioning sector, located in 14 territorial units of Uzbekistan, in December 2017-March 2018. The results of the survey can be seen through <http://report.o3.uz>

⁵³ See: <http://report.o3.uz>

Collective enterprise	0
Limited Liability Company	48
Family owned-enterprise	1
Unitary Enterprise	2
Private enterprise	14
Small trade-industrial company	1
Private firm	1
Subsidiary enterprise	1
Individual entrepreneur	18
Total	100

In terms of activity type, most of the enterprises deal with installation, repair and maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment. Some enterprises deal with all or part of them. As opposed to them, only small portion of enterprises deal with realization of refrigerants, spare parts and refrigeration equipment, assembling/production of refrigeration equipment.

Table 5. Enterprises by activity type⁵⁴

Activity	Number of enterprises
Installation	80
Realization/distribution of refrigerants, equipment spare parts	3
Realization of refrigeration and climatic equipment	5
Production of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment and heat exchangers	5
Repairing refrigeration and air conditioning equipment	90
Maintenance	93

Enterprises seem to be unevenly located. The highest number of enterprises is concentrated in Tashkent city (26), followed by Namangan and Ferghana (each by 13). The least number is observed in Syrdarya region.

The highest concentration of employees⁵⁵ of RAC sector is in Tashkent city (191), Syrdarya (114) and Namangan (69). It is also interesting to note about the ration of engineers to technicians, which represents 1 to 7. This means that there are more technicians in the enterprises than engineers.

⁵⁴ See: <http://report.o3.uz>

Table 6. Distribution of enterprises and employees in RAC sector⁵⁶

Region	Number of Enterprises	Number of Employees	Technical staff	
			Engineers	Technicians
Andijan	3	26	0	22
Bukhara	3	35	11	18
Jizzakh	2	19	0	15
Navoiy	6	72	6	57
Namangan	13	69	0	56
Samarkand	9	44	11	23
Syrdarya	1	114	3	106
Surkhandarya	4	31	1	24
Tashkent region	2	5	1	2
Tashkent city	26	191	29	119
Ferghana	13	66	10	40
Khorezm	2	10	2	6
Kashkadarya	4	25	0	20
Karakalpakistan	12	42	1	29
Total	100	749	75	537

Now about gender aspects. From total of 749 professionals employed in 100 enterprises of RAC sector, only 15 (or 2%) are women. Women are mostly occupying supporting staff positions and their ration to men is 1 to 4. There are not so many women working as engineers (only 1.33% from total) and technicians (0.19% from total). There is also certain percentage of women managers, but their number is incomparable to that of men.

Table 7. Women by occupying positions in RAC sector⁵⁷

	Total number	Number of women	Percentage of women from total
Managers	101	4	3.96%

⁵⁵ Staff consists of managers, engineers, technicians and supporting staff. Supporting staff is office manager, secretary, accountant, etc.

⁵⁶ See: <http://report.o3.uz>

⁵⁷ See: <http://report.o3.uz>

Engineers	75	1	1.33%
Technicians	537	1	0.19%
Supporting Staff	36	9	25%
Total	749	15	2%

Education plays significant role in the entry to the RAC sector. Majority of employees of the sector come from secondary special education level. The ration of employees with higher education and secondary special education is 1 to 3. No women with secondary school education work in RAC sector, in contrast to men (120). However, the majority of women (60%) have jobs with secondary special education.

Table 8. RAC sector staff by Education level⁵⁸

Education level	Number of Employees	Men	Women
General secondary	120	120	0
Secondary special	483	474	9
Higher	146	140	6

In Uzbekistan, the only higher educational institution, which provides training in refrigeration and air conditioning is the Tashkent State Technical University named after Islam Karimov (former president). It has been offering training since 1962 in the direction of refrigeration and cryogenic engineering. Within the last 5 years, only 15 female students were enrolled in this particular programme. In comparison, during these years 262 male students were enrolled.

Table 9. Students enrolled in refrigeration and cryogenic engineering, 2013-2017⁵⁹

Year	Number of male students	Number of female students	Percentage of female students
2013	52	2	3.85%
2014	100	0	0%
2015	25	4	16%
2016	38	2	5.26%
2017	47	7	14.89%

A demographic survey of employees of RAC sector shows that the majority are in their twenties and thirties. There are no women below 20 years old: most of them are in their twenties or forties.

⁵⁸ The data was kindly provided by the Chair of “Refrigeration and Cryogenic Engineering” at Tashkent State Technical University

⁵⁹ See: <http://report.o3.uz>

Table 10. Age distribution of RAC sector employees

Age	Engineers	Technicians	Managers	Supporting Staff	Men	Women
<20	0	18	0	4	22	0
21-30	17	171	4	10	197	5
31-40	21	154	24	10	206	3
41-50	20	115	28	7	165	5
51-60	13	71	38	4	125	1
61-70	3	8	6	1	17	1
71-80	1	0	1	0	2	0

V. Project-Specific Observations

Gender specific considerations were taken into account in the previous UNDP/GEF project “Initial Implementation of Accelerated Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) Phase Out in the Countries with Economies in Transition (CEIT) – Uzbekistan” that has been reaching its operational closure time in 2018. Although that project did not pursue gender goals directly, it nevertheless tried to achieve some results in its public relations activities and through demonstration projects.

The HCFC project promoted women’s visibility in the Ozone layer protection activities on international level. The International Photo Contest dedicated to the Ozone Layer Protection and Climate change (the joint undertaking of the project, State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection, Center for Hydrometeorological Service under the Ministry of Emergency Situations of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the United Nations Development Programme in Uzbekistan, UNV in Uzbekistan, Green Climate Fund Readiness project in collaboration with UNDP Istanbul Regional Hub, “OzonAction” branch of UN Environment) was conducted in July-September 2017 and consisted of two categories and three stages. In order to celebrate the role of women in the ozone layer protection activities on the global scale the project issued its special nomination for one of the contest categories called “Women and Ozone Layer”. As a result, it attracted attention of 155 countries and 285 entries were received from 60 countries, such as Australia, Azerbaijan, Armenia, Bangladesh, Belarus, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Brazil, Bhutan, the UK, Germany, India, Kazakhstan, Cambodia, Cameroon, China, Kyrgyzstan, Madagascar, Macedonia (FYROM), Mozambique, Moldova, Mauritius, Russia, Rwanda, Serbia, the USA, Tanzania, Trinidad and Tobago, Uzbekistan, France, etc. More than 50% of the photos were submitted by women and youth, with 6 winners identified overall and with 1 winner in the category of “Women and Ozone Layer”⁶⁰.

Implementation of demonstration projects allowed the HCFC project to indirectly address the needs of women. Those included renovation of centralized air-conditioning system at the Republican Research Center of Emergency Medicine (RRCEM), the head office for emergency aid in the country. It sought to demonstrate the use of alternative, environment-friendly technologies working on non-Ozone depleting substances with low global warming potential on a social facility. Implementation of this project resulted in the creation of suitable treatment and staying conditions for 50,000 patients annually, of whom 26% represent women and 32% - children; and for medical personnel of 2,600 people, of whom 79% are women.

⁶⁰ <http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/09/11/international-photo-contest-on-climate-change-and-ozone-winners-.html>

Additional research which was commissioned during the preparation of the proposed UNDP-GEF project, and as demonstrated above, has identified that further work needs to be carried out to promote gender equality in the RAC sector. As it becomes obvious, women are underrepresented in many respects in this sector. The total number of women employed is very negligible. This in turn makes women invisible in the sector and their voices unheard. A further challenging factor is that women do not usually deal with purely technical jobs, but mostly act as supporting staff members, like secretaries, office administrators or accountants. From the perspective of education and employment women lag behind in numbers. Within last 5 years the number of female students interested in RAC issues was very small.

Taking into account the above-mentioned consideration, a positive shift in terms of gender equality in RAC sector should be achieved and number of objectives to ensure that gender is mainstreamed should be implemented. These could take form of surveys about women in the RAC sector for better visibility and attract attention of RAC community and decision makers to these issues of equality; involvement already working women to project activities; producing visual and engaging information materials to raise awareness of the local population on gender issues in the sector; establishing partnerships with women's organizations to expand the reach of the project, etc.

VI. Project Conformity with UNDP and GEF Gender Indicators

GEF Gender Indicators

- This document represents a **gender analysis** as recommended under GEF-6 procedures.
- The **project framework** includes gender-specific activities.
- In addition, the project will monitor the **share of women and men who are direct project beneficiaries**, and the nature of benefits.
- Finally, project targets and activities will be monitored for inclusion and relevant reflection in **project reporting**, both in annual reports and the terminal evaluation.

UNDP Gender Indicators

- The project concept and proposed activities have been reviewed by a UNDP gender specialist, and the Atlas gender marker for this project is recognized as level 2.

VII. Recommendations

Specific action items are included in the proposed Action Plan as presented on the following page. In general, the project is designed to result in increased employment and prominence of women engaged in the RAC sector via studying the current barriers, potential for shift in the status quo, and establishing partnerships with women's support organizations at state and regional levels and those institutions promoting women's role to mainstream gender and expand the reach. Stronger cooperation with educational and private sector entities for technical and management skills improvement and enhanced job placement opportunities in different roles.

Proposed Action Plan

Objective	Action	Indicator	Responsible Institution
Output 1			
<p><u>Comprehensive survey on women’s role in RAC sector and Ozone Layer Protection conducted and Road Map developed on gender mainstreaming in RAC sector</u></p>	<p>Carry out surveys on the current role of and employment and career progress related barriers for women in the RAC sector of Uzbekistan and generate quantitative/qualitative data for solution design;</p> <p>Based on survey data, develop a Road Map on gender issues mainstreaming in the RAC sector and disseminate it among key partners for decision-making process of promoting women’ interest in this area.</p>	<p>Availability of the results of the surveys and Road-map on gender mainstreaming in RAC sector.</p>	<p>UNDP Goscomecology Women’s Committee Educational institutions Private sector</p>
Output 2			
<p>Close partnerships with women’s organizations established for promotion women’s involvement in RAC sector small business</p>	<p>Establish partnerships on gender mainstreaming in the RAC sector by signing mutual cooperation agreements with women’s organizations, including Women’s Committee of Uzbekistan and Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations;</p> <p>Implement joint activities with partners on creation of women startups in the RAC sector and on gender-oriented campaign among RAC enterprises of Uzbekistan;</p> <p>Develop information materials, including articles, news, interviews, infographics, video-materials, etc., on women’s role in RAC sector and ozone layer protection;</p> <p>Integrate information materials into PR and outreach activities of the project;</p> <p>Ensure participation of women technicians in the activities of the project ensured.</p>	<p>Number of partnership agreements and number of joint activities conducted.</p>	<p>UNDP Goscomecology Women’s Committee Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations Private Sector Mass media</p>

Annex H: UNDP Risk Log

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Management response
1	Government or public/private co-financing commitments do not materialize due to diversion of funding and allocation of staff elsewhere.	Financial	Failure to achieve project objectives. P = 1 - 2 (the latter specifically for public sector, and lower probability for private sector) I = 2 - 3 (the latter specifically in relation to public sector)	Closely coordinate the involvement of stakeholders into project planning and decision-making processes and maintain a regular dialogue with all involved parties; Ensure broader awareness raising on economic benefits from deployment of modern and more efficient RAC technologies.
2	Delays in rendering Governmental support on behalf of National Partner in project implementation due to administrative reforms and limited number of staff available in relevant departments.	Organizational	Delays in timely receipt of governmental support and increase in time, necessary for achievement of project's objectives in terms of policy setting and legislative controls P = 2 I = 3	The project will inform the National Partner about implementation progress and achieved results on a regular basis, and make advance requests for required political support; National stakeholder consultation and coordination mechanism is in place and supported by the project; Adjustment of project implementation plans with extension requests, where justified, to accommodate for reorganization/reforms (maximum 1 year of additional time possible)
3	Market barriers: Absence or limited availability of modern and affordable zero-ODS and low GWP RAC technologies, applicable to Uzbekistan's conditions, which increases implementation costs and reduces the number of demonstrations programmes.	Market and Financial	The project may need additional financial resources to cover any occurred excessive costs related to application of new/advanced RAC technologies. P = 2 I = 3	From its outset, the project will actively work on resource mobilization on local and international levels, with governmental/non-governmental, private sector and other types of organizations such as IFIs to complement the GEF grant; International tenders will be designed and carried out in order to determine minimal acceptable technology specifications and best costs.

4	Lack of modern skills/know-how/standards and resulting misuse of modern zero-ODS and low-GWP RAC alternatives, which are toxic, flammable or high-pressure lead to emergency situations occurring, and considerably slowing down the technology transition process.	Other	<p>Modern knowledge and additional resources, both financial and time, may be required for development and introduction of internationally recognized safety standards.</p> <p>P = 1 I = 1</p>	<p>All available technologies with use of zero-ODS and low-GWP alternatives are advanced and designed according to internationally recognized safety standards, with some traditionally used in the past in Uzbekistan (ammonia);</p> <p>Each demonstration project on introduction of zero-ODS and low-GWP alternatives will include special activities, including theoretical and practical trainings, capacity development and application of safety standards;</p> <p>Specialized capacity building efforts for RAC technology assembly and service centers (engineers and technicians) on the new technological developments and sound technology management have been planned in the project design.</p>
5	Women do not show interest in pursuing careers in the RAC sector due to limitations in terms of educational and job placement opportunities. Perceptions of a technical character of the work prevail and therefore prevent from trying management functions in such companies.	Other	<p>This will result in wrong understanding that the RAC sector is only about technical level heavy work and lead to low interest of preparing for doing career in this area.</p> <p>P = 3 I = 2</p>	<p>Awareness raising to change perceptions of job opportunities in the RAC sector among women with support from women's committees, educational institutions and private sector for job placement</p>



Annex I: Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner and HACT micro assessment

Results of the capacity assessment of the project implementing partner – the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology)

IMPLEMENTING PARTNER CHECKLIST

INSTRUCTION FOR USE.

Background. The process of selection of an Implementing Partner should ensure the following:

- That the maximum number of appropriate organizations have been considered so that they can be objectively compared;
- That there is an impartial and objective evaluation of prospective candidates; and
- That the candidate Implementing Partner has the technical, financial, managerial, administrative capabilities needed to produce the project outputs.

Purpose: This capacity assessment checklist is intended to be used as a screening tool for the preliminary selection of the best candidate for implementing partner from among several potential partners. The checklist should be used to quickly assess each proposed candidate’s appropriateness and capacity to implement a proposed project. The checklist is also designed to satisfy UNDP Financial Regulation 16.05 on the determination of whose financial procedures would apply if the candidate organization is selected to be the implementing partner. Regulation 16.05 states:

- (a) The administration by... implementing partners of resources obtained from or through UNDP shall be carried out under their respective financial regulations, rules, practices and procedures only to the extent that they do not contravene the principles of the Financial Regulations and Rules of UNDP.
- (b) (b) Where the financial governance of an... implementing partner does not provide the required guidance to ensure best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency, and effective international competition, that of UNDP shall apply.

The assessment is therefore designed to assess the principles underlying the candidate organization’s financial rules and regulations. This assessment does not apply to UNDP as well as UN agencies/ IGOs which have signed SBEEA with UNDP.

Methodology. Potential Implementing Partners should have been identified during the CPAP preparation or during the process “[Justifying a Project](#)”. The methodology for conducting this assessment should include interviews with key personnel of the candidate organization and desk study of relevant documents. Suggested documents and information sources are listed on the checklist. The assessment checklist reviews capacities in four functional areas: 1) project management; 2) the technical skills and resources; 3) financial management; and 4) administrative skills particularly in the areas of procurement and recruitment. Note: If the organization has been recently assessed, formulators may rely on those findings in lieu of a new assessment, if those findings remain relevant.

Who Carries Out the Assessment? The concerned country office programme manager and the project formulators are responsible for carrying out this capacity assessment.

Assessment Report. The assessors will prepare a report of findings and recommendations in regard to the selection of the candidate organization including a recommendation in regard to whose financial procedures will apply if the candidate organization is selected as the implementing partner.

Use of Findings. The findings of the assessment are project-specific and should not be used to support a conclusion about capacity to implement any other project. The RR or Country Director, in consultation with Government, will determine the preliminary selection of the Implementing Partner based on checklist assessments of candidate organizations. The final decision on selection of the Implementing Partner will be included in the recommendations of the Project Appraisal Committee to the resident representative on the entire project. The resident representative’s approval of the project includes final approval of the implementing partner and related arrangements.

Follow-up Assessments. After the preliminary selection of the Implementing Partner, the country office will carry out additional assessments, as needed or required, of financial management (HACT micro-assessment), procurement and recruitment capacities to identify specific problem areas. Where deficiencies are noted, the assessment reports should recommend inputs and activities for inclusion in project formulation and implementation.

Implementing Partner Checklist

AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES
PART I. BACKGROUND INFORMATION		
1. History	<p>The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology) was established on May 23, 2017 by the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan. It is the state governing body specially authorized for the solution of tasks in the field of ecology and environmental protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan (former State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Nature Protection).</p> <p>Environmental problems in Uzbekistan by the end of the 1980s became so acute that the Government of the Republic established a new state structure - the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection.</p> <p>On December 10, 1990, the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Republic approved the "Regulations on the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan." In December 1992, one of the first laws passed by the Oliy Majlis - the Parliament of the Independent Republic of Uzbekistan - was the Law on Environmental Protection. These two basic documents determined the legal status of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan and laid the foundation for the environmental legislative base. According to this Law, the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection was subordinated to the Parliament - Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Taking into account the changing ecological situation, the increased requirements to the environmental service in the Republic of Oliy Majlis of the Republic of Uzbekistan on April 26, 1996 adopted a new version of the Regulation "On the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection." During the years of independence, important organizational, socio-economic, legal measures to ensure environmental safety have been implemented. The measures taken resulted in reduced level of atmospheric pollution, improved functioning of the major watercourses, reduced use of pesticides, improved structure of agricultural lands, and greater involvement of international organizations in solving national environmental challenges.</p> <p>The Republic of Uzbekistan has signed a number of international conventions, which implementation was entrusted to the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Nature Protection, and now is with the Goscomecology. Those include the Convention on Biodiversity (ratified in 1995), Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer (acceded in 1993), the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (ratified in 1999), Basel Convention on the control of transboundary Movements of hazardous wastes (joined to in 1995), the Convention on Wetlands of international importance, especially as waterfowl habitat - Ramsar Convention (joined to in</p>	<p>Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated form On May 23, 2017, on approval of Regulation on the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Ecology and Environmental Protection</p> <p>http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=3214064</p> <p>www.uznature.uz</p>

AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES
	<p>2001).</p> <p>In addition, the Goscomecology coordinates the implementation of a number of international projects in our country, in particular international projects focused on "Ozone Layer Protection", "Conservation of biodiversity of the Western Tien Shan", "On improving the environmental authorities Project Environment", and "Environmental Program of the Republic of Uzbekistan", "Sustainable natural resource and forest management in key mountainous areas important for globally significant biodiversity", etc.</p>	
2. Mandate and constituency	<p>The main objectives of the Goscomecology are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – ensuring the implementation of a unified state policy in the field of environmental safety, environmental protection, use and reproduction of natural resources; – implementation of state control over the observance of legislation in the field of use and protection of lands, bowels, waters, forests, flora and fauna, atmospheric air by the ministries, state committees, departments, enterprises, institutions and organizations, as well as individuals; – implementation of cross-sectoral integrated environmental management; – coordination of activities to ensure a favorable state of the environment and improve the environmental situation. 	<p>http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=3214064</p> <p>www.uznature.uz</p>
3. Legal status	<p>The State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology) is the state governing body specially authorized for ensuring and enforcement of environment protection in the Republic of Uzbekistan.</p> <p>Goscomecology and its subdivisions are legal entities, and have a seal with the State Emblem of the Republic of Uzbekistan and its name.</p>	<p>http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=3214064</p> <p>www.uznature.uz</p>
4. Funding	<p>Funding and logistics of Goscomecology as well as payment of salaries and wages to Goscomecology system staff are at the expense of the state budget within the budgetary allocations, as well as other sources not prohibited by law</p>	<p>http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=3214064</p> <p>www.uznature.uz</p>
5. Certification	<p>Goscomecology develops and implements the unified nature protection and natural resources saving policy, state control over environment protection, comprehensive inter-agency management of nature protecting activities through wider and primarily application of the corresponding economic approaches and use of natural resources, promoting the nationwide introduction of resources saving, recycling and/or waste-free technologies as well as advanced R&D. It also is responsible for safe and clean environment and its improvements. The agency funds environment conservation activities (programmes) aimed</p>	<p>https://www.thegef.org/country/uzbekistan</p> <p>https://www.gov.uz/en/organizations/contacts/21</p>

AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES
	<p>at reducing of environment polluting through inter alia introduction of environment friendly, clean and resources saving technologies, and restoration of natural sites destroyed by economic activities.</p> <p>Moreover, Goscomecology is the government agency responsible for UNCBD and hosts both the GEF Political and Operational Focal Points in Uzbekistan. It is responsible for coordination of development and implementation of GEF-funded projects through collaboration and partnership with the GEF Implementing Agencies to use the grant-based and concessional funding to meet the agreed incremental costs of measures aimed at achieving the agreed global environmental benefits.</p>	
6. Proscribed organizations	The organization is not listed in any UN reference list of proscribed organizations.	
PART II. PROJECT MANAGEMENT CAPACITY		
2.1 Managerial Capacity		
1. Leadership Commitment	The Chairperson of Goscomecology is the Political Focal Point to GEF and has expressed his willingness and readiness to implement the proposed project.	https://www.thegef.org/focal_points_list/U
2. Management experience and qualifications	<p>It is envisaged that the project will be implemented under the direct supervision of the Chairperson of Goscomecology and a contact person to be appointed. All of senior management staff has advanced university degrees and extensive experience of working in environment protection, including atmosphere air and ozone layer protection, climate change, and has strong technical capacity and long record of environmental protection practice. Additionally, they have excellent knowledge of both Uzbek, Russian. Some of senior specialists are fluent in English.</p> <p>This project is the third project in Uzbekistan that is particularly focused on ozone depleting substances (ODS) phase-out at funding provided by the GEF for both Goscomecology and UN Environment (CFC phase-out), Goscomecology and UNDP (accelerated HCFC Phase-out and Complete HCFC Phase-out). In addition, UNEP implemented a regional institutional strengthening project in support of the CFC phase-out, and UNDP/UNOPS Programme managed the actual investment programme on the CFC phase-out. However, Goscomecology and UNDP has cooperated in a number development projects since 1997, including in the field biodiversity conservation, land degradation, climate etc. and up to 10 projects funded by GEF. Goscomecology implemented in partnership with UNDP, UNEP, FAO, EU, ADB, WB, JICA, UNESCO, USAID, GIZ etc. during 1993 - 2018.</p>	<p>Reports of past projects</p> <p>http://uznature.uz/ru/node/147</p> <p>http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/operations/projects/environment_and_ene_rgy/initial-implementation-of-accelerated-hcfc-phase-out-in-the-cei.html</p>
3. Planning and budgeting	<p>Central office of Goscomecology and its territorial subdivisions are financed through the state budget and revenue from services provided, approved by the Cabinet of Ministers.</p> <p>One of the key planning documents is the State Environmental Protection Programme (SEPP). The SEPP is developed by the State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP), approved by the</p>	Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers of Uzbekistan “On the nature protection programme of the Republic of Uzbekistan for 2013-2017”, #142 of 27 May 2013; interviews

AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES
	<p>Cabinet of Ministers and updated every five years. The current version of this document is for the period of 2013–2017. Implementation of the SEPP is based on the national budget funding allocated annually, and through its national and local environmental protection funds generated incomes from penalties for breaking the national environment legislation (out of the government funding).</p>	
<p>4. Supervision, review, and reporting</p>	<p>GOSCOMECOLOGY IS ACCOUNTABLE TO THE CABINET OF MINISTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN, AND IT PROVIDES THE MANDATORY QUARTERLY, AND ANNUAL NATIONAL REPORTING. THE ANNUAL REPORTING IS ACCESSIBLE AT THE AGENCY WEBSITE</p> <p>FOR PERFORMANCE OF THE TASKS AND FUNCTIONS GOSCOMECOLOGY IS AUTHORIZED TO:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • REQUEST AND RECEIVE FROM BODIES OF STATE ADMINISTRATION AND LOCAL AUTHORITIES, ENTERPRISES AND ORGANIZATIONS THE INFORMATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION REQUIRED TO PERFORM THE TASKS THAT GOSCOMECOLOGY IS ENTRUSTED WITH; • ENSURE THE FULFILLMENT OF THE OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE CONVENTIONS OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN THROUGH NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL PROJECTS AIMED AT IMPROVING AND STABILIZING THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT OF THE COUNTRY; • CONDUCT WORKS ON SPECIALIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACTIVITIES BASED ON SUB-CONTRACTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION. <p>GOSCOMECOLOGY HAS OTHER RIGHTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION.</p> <p>Within the international treaties and conventions, it develops and submits the corresponding reporting to UN CBD, the latest 5th National Report of Uzbekistan on Conservation of Biodiversity was submitted on 2015.</p> <p>Goscomecology is a part of the Government of Uzbekistan. Goscomecology within its powers is entrusted with decision-making and approval of normative acts, which are binding ministries, state committees, departments, local authorities, and economic entities irrelevant of their property forms as well as officials and citizens; Goscomecology has rights, in case of need, to issue resolutions and other statements jointly with other ministers, state committees and agencies.</p>	<p>http://www.uznature.uz/ru/node/924</p> <p>http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=3214064</p> <p>http://uznature.uz/ru/node/147</p> <p>Interviews</p> <p>https://www.cbd.int/doc/world/uz/uz-nr-05-en.pdf</p> <p>http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=3214064</p> <p>http://uznature.uz/ru/node/147</p>
<p>5. Networking</p>	<p>Goscomecology represents the Government of Uzbekistan in the Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer and other international environmental conferences, members of OzoNetwork of UN Environment.</p> <p>To strengthen cooperation in the field of environment protection and efficient utilization of natural resources, a number of bilateral and multilateral international agreements has been</p>	<p>http://lex.uz/pages/getpage.aspx?lact_id=3214064</p> <p>http://www.uznature.uz/ru/node/147</p> <p>Interview</p>

AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES
	<p>signed, including:</p> <p>Agreement on cooperation in environment protection between the Goscomecology and Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Azerbaijan (2008);</p> <p>Agreement on protection, reproduction and sustainable development of saiga population between the Government of Uzbekistan and Government of Kazakhstan (2010);</p> <p>MOU on cooperation in environment conservation between the Goscomecology and Ministry of Environment of the Republic of Korea (2010);</p> <p>Agreement on cooperation in environment protection between the Goscomecology and Ministry of Natural resources and Environment Protection of The Russian Federation (2013);</p> <p>Agreement on cooperation in environment protection between the Goscomecology and Ministry of Environment Protection and Regional Development of Latvia (under consideration and negotiation);</p> <p>Agreement on cooperation in environment protection between the Goscomecology and Ministry of Environment of Georgia (under consideration and negotiation);</p> <p>MOU between the Goscomecology and Representation of the German Association of People’s Universities (IZZ/DVV) (under consideration and negotiation);</p> <p>MOU between the Goscomecology and Michael Succow Foundation of the Federal Republic of Germany (under consideration and negotiation).</p>	
2.2 Technical Capacity		
1. Technical knowledge and skills	<p>Goscomecology network includes 13 regional departments, Goscomecology of the Republic of Karakalpakistan and Tashkent city department, and 10 structural departments, including Atmosphere Air Protection Department, which responsible for implementation ozone layer protection activities, licensing import/export ODS and ODS containing equipment.</p> <p>Goscomecology is the lead agency for coordinating environmental protection, including ozone layer protection work in Uzbekistan. Goscomecology personnel have necessary academic background and professional experience.</p> <p>Goscomecology is fully capable in providing the assistance on issues related to complete HCFC phase-out and dissemination of the project results.</p>	Project Document
PART III. ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT CAPACITIES		
3.1 Administrative capacity. Note: Answer only questions that are relevant to the proposed project.		
1. Facilities,	The organization possesses sufficient administrative facilities,	Facilities and equipment

AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES
infrastructure and equipment	<p>infrastructure, equipment and budget to carry out its activities, however due to highly regulated budget policy this does not seem to be sufficient for the implementation of the proposed project. Therefore, additional financial resources are required.</p> <p>The organization is capable of managing and maintaining its equipment and infrastructure.</p>	<p>available for project requirements</p> <p>Project Document</p> <p>www.uznature.uz</p>
2. Procurement and contracting	<p>GOSCOMECOLOGY HAS THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO CONTRACTS AND AGREEMENTS WITH OTHER ORGANIZATIONS, NAMELY TO CONDUCT WORKS ON SPECIALIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION BASED ON SUB-CONTRACTS IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE NATIONAL LEGISLATION.</p> <p>The organization has internal mechanisms to ensure transparency and best value for money. However, in this particular context, UNDP rules and procedures will apply as per the Project Document.</p>	<p>www.uznature.uz</p> <p>Project Document and LOA</p>
3. Recruitment and personnel management	<p>GOSCOMECOLOGY HAS THE LEGAL AUTHORITY TO ENTER INTO EMPLOYMENT CONTRACTS WITH INDIVIDUALS, AND HIRE EXPERTS OF INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS;</p> <p>The organization has internal mechanisms to conduct recruitment objectively based on competition, fairness, and transparency.</p> <p>Meanwhile, in this particular context, UNDP rules and procedures will apply as per the Project Document</p>	<p>www.uznature.uz</p> <p>Project Document and LOA</p>
3.2 Financial Management Capacity		
1. Financial management organization and personnel	<p>The organization operates in accordance with the adopted rules and regulations for financial management stipulated by the national legislature.</p> <p>In this particular context, UNDP rules and procedures will apply as per the LOA and Project Document, described in the Section on Management arrangements</p>	<p>www.uznature.uz</p> <p>Project Document and LOA</p>
2. Financial position	<p>In this particular context, UNDP rules and procedures will apply as per the LOA and Project Document, described in the Section on Management arrangements</p>	<p>www.uznature.uz</p> <p>Project Document and LOA</p>
3. Internal control	<p>The organization maintains a bank accounting</p> <p>To ensure that expenditures conform to their targeted use the agency established an internal monitoring and control mechanisms in the form of the Controlling Revision Commissions that are in place and operational.</p> <p>In this particular context, UNDP rules and procedures will apply as per the LOA and Project Document, described in the Section on Management arrangements</p>	<p>Interviews with senior management staff</p> <p>Project Document and LOA</p>
4. Accounting and financial reporting	<p>Goscomecology accounts are established and maintained in accordance with the adopted national procedures standards. The organization is able to organize track and report separately on the receipt and use of funds from individual donor organizations. All reports on organization's financial activities are approved by the Chairperson and submitted to the State Tax Agency and</p>	<p>Interviews with senior management staff</p> <p>Project Document and LOA</p>

AREAS FOR ASSESSMENT	ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS	REFERENCE DOCUMENTS AND INFORMATION SOURCES
	Ministry of Finance for verification and approval. In this particular context, UNDP rules and procedures will apply as per the LOA and Project Document, described in the Section on Management arrangements	
5. Audit	The organization is subject to mandatory audit checks by the authorized national bodies/agencies (Ministry of Finance, State Tax Agency, Control and Revision Commission, etc.), given the existing internal control mechanism in place (Department for Economy, Planning and Accounting). However, In this particular context, UNDP rules and procedures will apply as per the LOA and Project Document, described in the Section on Management arrangements	Interviews with senior management staff Project Document and LOA

Conclusion and recommendations:

Based on the conducted capacity assessment and checklist made above, this is to recommend to further assess the needs of the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology) within the joint project implementation and develop further capacity for effective project management.

Checklist fulfilled by:

Rano Baykhanova, Climate Change Specialist, UNDP Sustainable Development Cluster

Signature: 

Date: 31.05.2018

Hurshid Rustamov, UNDP Head of Sustainable Development Cluster

Signature: 

Date: 4.06.2018

Note to Country Office Programme Officer

Unsatisfactory answers to the following questions should result in disqualification of the organization from further consideration for the role of implementing partner:

Topic	Question	Unsatisfactory Response
Legal Status	What is the organization's legal status? Has it met the legal requirements for operation in the programme country?	Organization's legal status is unclear. Legal requirements for operation in the country have not been met.
Proscribed Organizations	Is the organization listed in any UN reference list of proscribed organizations?	Organization appears on a UN reference list of proscribed organizations.
Leadership Commitment	Are leaders of the organization ready and willing to implement the proposed project?	Leadership is not ready and willing to implement the proposed project.
Management Experience and Qualifications	Which managers in the organization would be concerned with the proposed project? What are their credentials and experience that relate to the proposed project? Do these managers have experience implementing donor-funded projects?	Managers lack qualifications and experience related to the proposed project.
Technical Knowledge and Skills	Do the skills and experience of the organization's technical professionals match those required for the project? Would these professionals be available to the project?	Technical personnel lack skills and experience related to the proposed project. Technical personnel with required skills would not be available to the proposed project.
Procurement	Does the organization have the legal authority to enter into contracts and agreements with other organizations? Does the organization have access to legal counsel to ensure that contracts are enforceable, meet performance standards, and protect the interests of the organization and UNDP?	Organization lacks legal authority to contract or access to legal counsel. (if relevant to the proposed project)
Recruitment	Does the organization have the legal authority to enter into employment contracts with individuals?	Organization lacks legal authority to contract or access to legal counsel. (if relevant to the proposed project)
Financial Management	Does the organization maintain a bank account? Does the organization have written rules and regulations for financial management that are consistent with international standards? What is the maximum amount of money the organization has ever managed? If the proposed project will be implemented by this organization, what percentage of the organization's total funding would the project comprise? Can the organization track and report separately on the receipt and use of funds from individual donor organizations? Is the organization subject regularly to external audit?	Organization does not have a bank account. No written financial procedures or procedures inconsistent with international standards. Proposed project budget amounts to over 80% of organization's total funding. Organization cannot provide separate accounts for donor funds. Organization is not regularly audited.

NEX Task Force Working Group

HACT MICRO ASSESSMENT

The project does not include any micro grant-based activities, and all procurements of goods and services will be done by UNDP based on the request of the national implementing agency (as per signed LOA between UNDP and Goscomecology), and therefore the second part "" the Annex I that HACT is not required.

CD Tracker of Project

RATING of selected projects:

- a) Is Capacity development a significant component or element of this project? *(please answer yes/no) yes*
- b) Assign the rating of 1 to 3 to each of the four dimensions of project formulation: national partner – led process, sound diagnosis, comprehensive response, and clear results:

CD TRACKER DESIGN					
Question	Rating				
	1	2	3	Rating of Complete HCFC Phase-out	Justifications
National Partner- Led: To what extent has the project development process been led by the national partner?	The project has been developed by UNDP in consultations with national partner	The project has been developed jointly through equal efforts by the partner(s) and UNDP	National partner have led the process of the development of the project	2	The project proposal and project document submitted for GEF funding were jointly developed by UNDP and State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection and are driven by the national priorities (LoE of National GEF OPF)
Sound diagnosis: To what extent is the capacity development support based on (or will it include) detailed capacity assessment?	Capacity assessment have not been carried out and is not foreseen	Capacity development support is/will be based on general capacity assessment	Capacity development support is or will be based on systematic and detailed capacity assessment	3	Detailed and systematic capacity assessment was conducted during development of Project Document as this is required per GEF guidance and template
Comprehensive Response: To what extent is the project’s capacity development support comprehensive, or part of a comprehensive capacity development initiative?	The capacity development support is stand-alone, without links to other capacity development initiatives	Capacity development supports it partially or in an ad hoc manner linked to other capacity development initiatives	The project itself provides comprehensive capacity development support, and/or the capacity development support is an integral part of a wider capacity development initiative	3	Project itself provides comprehensive capacity development support at national level but it is also an integral part of the regional (CIS) capacity development initiative on complete phasing-out of HCFCs
Clear results: To what	Results	Results statements	Results statements	3	Both Project Results Framework of the GEF

<p>extent does the project identify specific capacity development results and corresponding indicators?</p>	<p>statements do not specify organizations and changes in capacities and/or performance</p>	<p>specify organizations and changes in capacities and/or performance but do not have corresponding indicators</p>	<p>specify organizations and changes in capacities and/or performance, and have corresponding indicators</p>		<p>format and RRF of UNDP template have clear results statements, specify organizations and changes in capacities and/or performance, and have corresponding indicators</p>
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Annex J: Additional agreements

1. Standard letter of agreement

Standard letter of agreement between UNDP and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection for the provision of support services to the project

STANDARD LETTER OF AGREEMENT BETWEEN UNDP AND THE STATE COMMITTEE OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN FOR ECOLOGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION FOR THE PROVISION OF SUPPORT SERVICES TO THE PROJECT «COMPLETE HCFC PHASE-OUT IN UZBEKISTAN THROUGH PROMOTION OF ZERO ODS LOW GWP ENERGY EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGIES» (Project ID: 00111337)

Dear Mr. Utayev,

1. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and the State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection (hereinafter referred to as "the Committee") hereby agree that the UNDP country office may provide support services for nationally managed project, at the request of the Ministry, as described in the project document between the UNDP and the Ministry for the project Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies (00111337) (hereinafter referred to as "the Project"), which will be implemented by State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental Protection.
2. The UNDP country office may provide support services for assistance with reporting requirements and direct payment. In providing such support services, the UNDP country office shall ensure that the capacity of the Committee is strengthened to enable it to carry out such activities directly. The costs incurred by the UNDP country office in providing such support services shall be recovered from the administrative budget of the Project.
3. The UNDP country office may provide, at the request of the Committee, the following support services for the activities of the Project:
 - (a) Identification and/or recruitment of project and programme personnel and consultants;
 - (b) Identification and facilitation of training activities, seminars and workshops;
 - (c) Procurement of goods and services;
 - (d) Processing of payments, disbursements and other financial transactions;
 - (e) Administrative services including travel authorization, visa requests and other arrangements;
4. The procurement of goods and services and the recruitment of the Project personnel by the UNDP country office shall be in accordance with the UNDP regulations, rules, policies and procedures. Support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be detailed in an annex to the project document, in the form provided in the Attachment hereto. If the requirements for support services by the country office change during the life of the Project, the annex to the project document will be revised with the mutual agreement of the UNDP Resident Representative and the Committee.
5. The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Uzbekistan and the UNDP, signed by Parties on 10th June 1993, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. The Government shall retain overall responsibility for the nationally managed Project through its Committee. The responsibility of the UNDP country office for the provision of the support services described herein shall be limited to the provision of such support services detailed in the annex to the project document.
6. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by the UNDP country office in accordance with this letter shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

7. The manner and method of cost-recovery by the UNDP country office in providing the support services described in paragraph 3 above shall be specified in the annex to the project document.

8. The UNDP country office shall submit progress reports on the support services provided and shall report on the costs reimbursed in providing such services, as may be required.

9. Any modification of the present arrangements shall be effected by mutual written agreement of the parties hereto.

10. Upon the signature, this letter shall constitute an agreement between the Committee and UNDP on the terms and conditions for the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the Project.

For the State Committee of the Republic of
Uzbekistan for Ecology and Environmental
Protection:



Uktam Utayev
Deputy Chair of the State Committee of the
Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology and
Environmental Protection

Date: 24.05.2018

On behalf of UNDP:



Helena Frager
Resident Representative
UNDP Uzbekistan

Date: 24.05.2018

Attachment

DESCRIPTION OF UNDP COUNTRY OFFICE SUPPORT SERVICES

1. Reference is made to consultations between the Committee and UNDP with respect to the provision of support services by the UNDP country office for the nationally managed project Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies (00111337) ("the Project").
2. In accordance with the provisions of the letter of agreement signed on «24» May, 2018 and the project document, the UNDP country office shall provide support services for the Project as described below.
3. Support services to be provided:

Support services (insert description)	Cost to UNDP of providing such support services (where appropriate) ¹	Amount in USD and method of reimbursement of UNDP (where appropriate)
<i>Recruitment services</i>		
1. Staff selection and recruitment process (Service Contract - SC)		
- Advertising	525.92	525.92 per case
- Short-listing		
- Interviewing		
2. Staff HR & Benefits Administration & Management	183.47	183.47 one time, per staff
- the issuance of a contract, and - again at separation)		
3. Recurrent personnel management services: Staff Payroll & Banking (Service Contract - SC)	401.28	401.28 annual fee, per staff, per calendar year
- Administration & Management		
- Payroll validation, disbursement		
- Performance evaluation		
- Extension, promotion, entitlements		
- Leave monitoring		
- Income statement production		
4. File maintenance (SC/IC)	18.79	18.79 per person
5. Issuance of Employment Certificates	15.76	15.76 per person
6. Recruitment from the Roster of Good candidates	135.33	135.33 per person
7. Consultant recruitment		
- Advertising		
- Short-listing & selection	205.96	205.96 per case
- Issue contract IC or RLA		
- Issue Purchase Order (PO)		

¹ The prices are given as of Y2017 and shall be subject to annual revision.

8. Vendor profile creation in system	18.04	18.04	per vendor
9. Interns Management	63.35	63.35	per person
10. Assistance in SDS Registration (letter, labor book, list of documents, visiting SDS)	44.93	44.93	per person
11. Assistance with issuance of UN ID card	4.70	4.70	per ID
12. Retainer (e.g. translator) personnel recruitment/TOR verification	5.16	5.16	per person
Finance services			
1. Payment process	34.48	34.48	per payment
2. GL Journal entry (GLJE)	19.21	19.21	per transaction
3. Deposit	7.92	7.92	per transaction
4. F10 settlement	28.29	28.29	per item
Administrative services			
1. Hotel reservation	9.27	9.27	per person
2. Visa support	32.75	32.75	per person
3. Organizing coffee breaks in UNDP CO premises (for projects)	13.94	13.94	per person
4. Rent of UN vehicle (including driver + fuel)			
- outside Tashkent	1.32	1.32	per km
- in Tashkent during working hours	18.11	18.11	per hour
5. Car washing arrangements	29.01	29.01	per item annual fee
6. Taxi services reconciliation	33.91	33.91	per item
7. Processing documents for mobile services	21.93	21.93	per case
8. Processing documents for fuel consumption	24.78	24.78	per case
9. Letters – NVs, outgoing letters	22.68	22.68	per item
10. Request for air and train tickets	13.48	13.48	per ticket
11. Travel authorization (PO/c-req.)	30.93	30.93	per case
12. Disposal of equipment	241.68	241.68	per case
Information technology services			
1. undp.org email account	13.39	13.39	per mailbox per month
2. Technical support to users (installation of software, ICT consulting, support in acquisition of ICT hardware/software, etc.)	20	20	per hour
3. Use copying facilities of the CO	0.06	0.06	per page
4. Rent of conference room, including PC, projector, sound system-fee	100	100	per day
Procurement services			
1. Procurement process involving CAP, RACP, ACP			
The process includes: - Review and announcement of solicitation documents - Advertisement in local and global websites - Conducting pre-bid meeting - Bid receipt and opening - Review of evaluation results - Preparation, submission and approval of Procurement Review Committee	475.27	475.27	per case

- Review and signature of contract - Maintaining Atlas POs - Follow up			
2. Procurement process not involving CAP The process includes: - Review and announcement of solicitation documents - Advertisement in local websites - Bid receipt and opening - Review and approval of evaluation results - Review and signature of contract - Maintaining Atlas POs	192.05	192.05	per case
3. Power of Attorney issuance	13.44	13.44	per item

4. Description of functions and responsibilities of the parties involved shall be regulated as specified in the project document.

Total Direct Project Costs (DPC) for UNDP Country Office Support Services will be USD 34,890 including up to USD 20,640 from GEF and USD 14,250 from UNDP TRAC.

2. Table of co-financing partners

#	Name of co-financing organization	Type of co-financing	Cash (grants)	In-kind	Amount of co-financing
1	UNDP Uzbekistan	Cash	\$50 000,00	\$0,00	\$50 000,00
Government. Office space and utilities, experts, supporting research, provision of laboratory equipment, establishment vocational training centers etc.					
2	State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection (Goscomecology)	In-kind	\$0,00	\$750 000,00	\$750 000,00
3	State Customs Committee	Cash and in-kind	\$75 000,00	\$25 000,00	\$100 000,00
4	Ministry of Health, including the Republican Research Centre for Emergency Medicine	Cash and in-kind	\$400 000,00	\$600 000,00	\$1 000 000,00
5	Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	In-kind	\$0,00	\$37 006,00	\$37 006,00
Other (private sector). Support for establishment HCFC re-use (recycling and reclaim) centres, implementation of demonstration projects and training activities as specified in co-financing letters (see Annex J)					
6	Private Enterprise "Techno Servis Bra", Karakalpakistan	Cash and in-kind	\$60 000,00	\$68 780,00	\$128 780,00
7	Private Enterprise "Fergana Konstantin", Fergana region	Cash and in-kind	\$50 000,00	\$54 000,00	\$104 000,00
8	Private Firm "Ohu", Namangan region	Cash and in-kind	\$45 000,00	\$35 142,00	\$80 142,00
9	LLC "Injiniring Klimat Kontrol", Bukhara region	Cash and in-kind	\$55 000,00	\$100 000,00	\$155 000,00
10	Private Enterprise "Fayz Nur Baraka", Surkhandarya region	Cash and in-kind	\$30 000,00	\$48 000,00	\$78 000,00
11	Private Entrepreneur Tkachenko Nikolay Sergeevich, Samarkand region	Cash and in-kind	\$45 000,00	\$35 500,00	\$80 500,00
12	"Uzbekoziqovqatzahira" Association, Tashkent city	Cash and in-kind	\$1 200 000,00	\$1 900 000,00	\$3 100 000,00
13	Anglesey Food (retailer Korzinka.uz), Tashkent city	Cash and in-kind	\$250 000,00	\$165 000,00	\$415 000,00
14	LLC "Xiva Maishiy Texnika", Khorezm region	Cash and in-kind	\$25 000,00	\$10 732,00	\$35 732,00
15	Family Enterprise "Al'batros servis", Fergana region	Cash and in-kind	\$25 000,00	\$9 500,00	\$34 500,00
16	Production Cooperative "Valley Fruits", Namangan region	Cash and in-kind	\$350 000,00	\$150 000,00	\$500 000,00
	Total amount		\$2 660 000,00	\$3 988 660,00	\$6 648 660,00

3. Copies of co-financing letters (originals along with unofficial translation)

United Nations Development Programme
Birlashgan Millatlar Tashkiloti Taraqqiyot Dasturi



250/OL/SDC/ 134 /19

_ 7 _February, 2019

Subject: Letter co-financing for the Medium-Sized Project (MSP) Proposal - "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies"

Dear Mr. Kurukulasuriya,

Hereby, UNDP Uzbekistan confirms its interest in implementation of the medium-sized project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

The amount of co-financing for the realization of the project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies" to be provided UNDP TRAC resources is USD 50,000 in cash. The co-financing will be provided during the project implementation cycle in 2019-2024.

Should you require any additional information, please do not hesitate to contact us.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'Farid Garakhanov'.

Farid Garakhanov
Resident Representative a.i.
UNDP in Uzbekistan

Mr. Pradeep Kurukulasuriya
UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator
UNDP – Global Environment Facility
304 East 45th Street, 9th Floor, New York

Responsible person: Rano Baykhanova, Programme Climate Change Specialist, SDC

Contacts: (998 78) 120 34 50 (ext. 163)



**ЎЗБЕКИСТОН RESPUBLIKASI ЭКОЛОГИЯ ВА АТРОФ-МУХИТНИ
МУХОФАЗА ҚИЛИШ ДАВЛАТ ҚЎМИТАСИ**

100047, Тошкент ш., Яшнобод т., Той-тепа кўчаси, 2а-уй. тел.: 207-11-03, факс: 236-02-32
веб-саҳифа: <http://www.uznature.uz>, электрон почта: info@uznature.uz

“23” 5 2018 й.

№ 02-03/3-2633

Тошкент ш.

**Постоянному Представителю
ПРООН в Узбекистане
г-же Хелене Фрейзер**

Уважаемая госпожа Хелена Фрейзер!

Государственный комитет Республики Узбекистан по экологии и охране окружающей среды (Госкомэкология) настоящим подтверждает особую заинтересованность и участие, совместно с ПРООН и ГЭФ, в реализации среднemasштабного проекта «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

Госкомэкологии подтверждает готовность внести в денежном и натуральном выражении вклад в реализацию проекта посредством выделения служебных помещений для создания офиса проекта, покрытия расходов на коммунальные услуги на весь период реализации проекта, участия сотрудников Госкомэкологии и специалистов его подразделений (рабочее время) в реализации мероприятий по проекту, предоставления имеющегося оборудования, необходимого для реализации проекта, проведения экспериментальных исследований, в том числе с целью определения альтернативных ОРВ вариантов в Узбекистане, а также посредством участия в мероприятиях и практических работах проекта, в части разработки предложений по совершенствованию национального законодательства по охране озонового слоя, контролю импорта/экспорта ГХФУ и оборудования их содержащих, повышению потенциала специалистов сектора охлаждения и кондиционирования воздуха, разработке новых стандартов безопасности и в реализации демонстрационных проектов с применением энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления.

Общая предварительная сумма со-финансирования Госкомэкологии Республики Узбекистан составляет в эквиваленте 750 000 долларов США.

Заместитель председателя



У.Утаев
У.Утаев

Исп.: Управление по охране атмосферного воздуха
тел.: 207-07-70 (1009#, 1026#)

Unofficial Translation

25 May 2018

#02-03/3-2633

To Ms. Helena Fraser

UNDP Resident Representative

Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection hereby confirms its high level of interest in participation, together with UNDP and GEF, in the implementation of the medium-sized project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

The State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection confirms its readiness to contribute in money and in kind contribution to the project through the allocation of office space for the creation of the project office, the cost of utilities for the entire period of the project, the participation of the staff of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection and the specialists of its units (working hours) in provision of existing equipment necessary for the implementation of the project, conducting experimental studies, including for the purpose of determining ODS alternatives in Uzbekistan, through participation in the activities and practical work of the project, in the development of proposals to improve national legislation for the protection of the ozone layer, to monitor the import / export of HCFCs and their equipment, to increase the capacity of specialists in the cooling and air conditioning sector, to develop new safety standards and the implementation of demonstration projects using energy-efficient technologies with zero ozone-depleting potential and with a low potential for global warming.

The total provisional amount of co-financing of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection is in the amount equivalent to 750,000 US dollars.

Deputy Chairman

U. Utayev

**O'ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI
DAVLAT BOJXONA
QO'MITASI**

100003, Toshkent shahri,
Islom Karimov ko'chasi 3.
tel.: (998-71) 120-76-31
faks: (998-71) 120-76-41



**STATE CUSTOMS COMMITTEE
OF THE REPUBLIC
OF UZBEKISTAN**

3, Islam Karimov street,
Tashkent, 100003, Uzbekistan
tel.: (998-71) 120-76-31
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“26” 05 20 18 yil

№ 03-05/16-05899

**Государственный комитет
Республики Узбекистан
по экологии и охране
окружающей среды**

г. Ташкент, р. Яннабад, ул. Туй-тепа, д. 2а

Государственный таможенный комитет Республики Узбекистан подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект Государственный таможенный комитет Республики Узбекистан обязуется обеспечить выполнение следующих видов деятельности в сумме эквивалентной 100 000 долларам США:

- выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления и реализации мероприятий в рамках проекта;
- организация обучающих и практических мероприятий по повышению потенциала специалистов Государственного таможенного комитета в вопросах улучшения контроля над импортом/экспортом озоноразрушающих веществ;
- разработка проекта (проектно-сметной документации) по созданию инфраструктуры для временного хранения конфискованных нелегально импортированных на территорию страны озоноразрушающих веществ;
- выделение помещения, для создания инфраструктуры (склада) временного хранения конфискованных, нелегально импортированных на территорию страны озоноразрушающих веществ;

- обеспечение материалами и техническим персоналом для проведения работ по созданию инфраструктуры временного хранения конфискованных нелегально импортированных на территорию страны озоноразрушающих веществ;

- обучение персонала соответствующей эксплуатации;

- эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание выделенного оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и после его завершения и другое.

С уважением,

Заместитель Председателя



М. Салиев

Исп.: Б.Абдуганиев, О.Хасанов
Тел.: 120-76-00 (56-56)

Unofficial Translation

28 May 2018

№03-05/16-05899

**State Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan for Ecology
and Environmental Protection**
2a, Toy Tepa Street, Yashnabod district, Tashkent

State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan will undertake the following in the amount equivalent to USD 100 000:

- allocation/assignment of human resources for the management and implementation of activities within the project;
- organization of training and practical activities to build capacity of the specialists of the State Customs Committee on improvement of control of ODS import/export;
- development of a project (design and estimate documentation) for creation of the infrastructure (storage facility) for temporary storage of seized ODS, that was illegally imported to the territory of the country;
- allocation of premises for creation of the infrastructure (storage facility) for temporary storage of seized ODS, that was illegally imported to the territory of the country;
- provision of materials and technical personnel for creating infrastructure for temporary storage of seized ODS, that was illegally imported to the territory of the country
- training personnel on operation and use of the storage facility;
- operation and maintenance of allocated equipment, both during the implementation of the project and after its completion, etc.

With best regards,

Deputy Chairman

M. Saliev



Г-же Хелена Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

Республиканский научный центр экстренной медицинской помощи (РНЦЭМП) подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект РНЦЭМП обязуется обеспечить выполнение следующих видов деятельности в натуральном и денежном выражении в сумме эквивалентной 1 миллиону долларов США:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления и реализации демонстрационного проекта;
- ✓ разработка проекта (проектно-сметной документации) внедрения новой технологии;
- ✓ выделение рабочей территории (помещений) для размещения соответствующей альтернативной технологии, необходимой для внедрения данной технологии;
- ✓ составление плана работ по демонтажу старого оборудования и монтажу нового оборудования (совместно с командой проекта);
- ✓ обеспечение материалами и техническим персоналом для проведения работ по демонтажу и монтажу оборудования;
- ✓ выполнение всех местных инженерных работ и получения одобрения на замену технологии, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ обучение технического персонала соответствующей эксплуатации новой технологии;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ регистрация, совместно с местной инжиниринговой компанией или техническим сервисным центром, эксплуатационных данных оборудования с последующей передачей соответствующих отчетов команде проекта.

С уважением,

Генеральный директор



А.М. Хаджибаев

Unofficial Translation

30 April 2018

#01-05/1178

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

The Republican Research Center for Emergency Medicine confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, The Republican Research Center for Emergency Medicine will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 1 million US dollars:

- allocation/assignment of human resources for the management and implementation of the demonstration project;
- development of a project (design and estimate documentation) for the introduction of a new technology;
- allocation of the working area (premises) to accommodate the relevant alternative technology required for the introduction of this technology;
- drawing up a work plan for the dismantling of old equipment and the installation of new equipment (in conjunction with the project team);
- provision of materials and technical personnel for the dismantling and installation of equipment;
- Perform all local engineering work and obtaining approvals for the replacement of technology, in accordance with national standards and procedures;
- training of technical personnel for the appropriate operation of the new technology;
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- registration, in cooperation with a local engineering company or technical service center, of operational data of the equipment with subsequent transmission of relevant reports to the project team.

Yours faithfully,

General Director

A. M. Khadjibayev



“ 2 ” май 2018 yil

№ 02-07/2186

**Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю
ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан**

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

Министерство занятости и трудовых отношений Республики Узбекистан подтверждает свою заинтересованность в участии в реализации проекта ПРООН/ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект, Министерство намерено оказать содействие по созданию учебных центров для специалистов в сфере монтажа, ремонта и технического обслуживания холодильного и климатического оборудования и выполнить следующее:

1. Назначить персонал для подготовки, координации и осуществления деятельности по созданию учебных центров и обеспечить их финансирование;
2. Предоставить информацию и документы, необходимые для реализации проекта;
3. Организовать учебный процесс в учебном центре по обучению и повышению квалификации специалистов с использованием озонобезопасных веществ и технологий в сфере монтажа, ремонта и технического обслуживания холодильного и климатического оборудования;
4. Разработать и утвердить (согласно национальным процедурам) учебную программу по обучению и повышению квалификации техников по направлению холодильная и климатическая техника;

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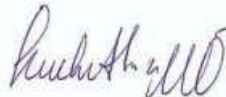
5. Осуществить подбор преподавателей для обучения и повышения квалификации специалистов в сфере холодильная и климатическая техника;
6. Организовать обучение и повышение квалификации специалистов в сфере холодильной и климатической техники;
7. Выделить аудиторию/помещение/учебную мастерскую для проведения теоретических и практических занятий (мебель, коммунальные услуги) и оснастить их оборудованием и инструментами, выделенным в рамках проекта;
8. Покрыть расходы по хранению, эксплуатации, техническому обслуживанию и ремонту оборудования и материалов, во время и после завершения проекта;

Общий вклад по вышеперечисленным в денежном и натуральном выражении эквивалентен **37 006** долларам США.

Министерство занятости и трудовых отношений Республики Узбекистан пользуется случаем, чтобы возобновить заверения в своём высоком уважении Постоянному Представителю ПРООН Ташкент в Узбекистане и благодарит за плодотворное сотрудничество.

С уважением,

Первый
заместитель министра



Э.Мухитдинов

Исп.: Муродова Г.
Тел: (+99871) 239-45-32

Unofficial Translation

02 May 2018

#02-07/2186

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

The Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan confirms its participation in the UNDP/GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, the Ministry is intending to assist in the creation of learning centers for specialists in installation, servicing and commissioning of refrigeration and climate equipment and complete the following activities in cash and in-kind contribution:

- appoint staff to prepare, coordinate and implement the establishment of learning centers and ensure their funding
- provide information and documents, required for the realization of the project
- organize the educational process in the learning center for training and professional development of specialists using ozone-friendly substances and technologies in the field of installation, repair and maintenance of refrigeration and climate equipment
- to develop and approve (according to national procedures) a training program for the training and professional development of technicians in the field of refrigeration and climate technology
- to select teachers for training and professional development of specialists in the field of refrigeration and climate technology
- to organize training and professional development of specialists in the field of refrigeration and climate technology
- Identify and provide the audience / room / training workshop for theoretical and practical classes (equip with furniture and all required facilities) and equip them with equipment and tools that are provided within the project
- Cover the costs of storage, usage and technical servicing of the equipment and materials during and at the finalization of the project.

The total contribution based on the above activities in cash and kind contribution is in the amount equivalent to 37 006 US Dollars

The Ministry of Employment and Labor Relations of the Republic of Uzbekistan uses the opportunity to renew assurances of its high respect to the UNDP Resident Representative in Uzbekistan and thanks for the fruitful cooperation

Yours faithfully,

First Deputy Minister

E. Mukhitdinov.



Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

ЧП "TEXNOSERVISBRA" подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект ЧП "TEXNOSERVISBRA" обязуется внести 128780 долларов США, в натуральном и денежном выражении, которые будут использоваться для следующих видов деятельности:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления центром, а также для организации и проведения работ по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, в том числе гидрохлорфторуглеродов (ГХФУ);
- ✓ выделение помещения для монтажа оборудования по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, его оснащение, а также строительство склада для размещения и хранения отходов переработки хладагентов в нашей компании;
- ✓ оснащение дополнительного технического персонала необходимым недостающим инструментом/оборудованием, автотранспортом за счёт собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ обеспечение соблюдения/выполнения всех норм правил техники безопасности и охраны труда, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение обучения дополнительного технического персонала соответствующему использованию и эксплуатации оборудования (приобретению запасных частей) как в период реализации проекта и по его завершению;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ покрытие затраты, связанные с проведением сертификации (получение допуска техников к работе) для новых сотрудников;
- ✓ регулярный сбор информации и подготовка отчётности по восстановлению/рециркуляции и повторному использованию хладагентов, в том числе ГХФУ и представление их группе реализации проекта.

С уважением,

Директор
Должность



Бекенов Р. А.
ФИО

Unofficial Translation

16 March 2018

#01

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“TEXNOSERVISBRA” PE confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

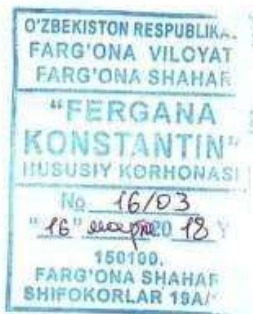
As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “TEXNOSERVISBRA” PE will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 128 780 US dollars:

- the allocation of human resources for the management of the center, as well as for the organization and conducting work on the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, including HCFCs
- allocation of premises for installation of equipment for the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, its equipment, as well as the construction of a warehouse for storage of waste refrigerant in our company
- equipping of additional technical personnel with the necessary tools / equipment and vehicles from our own funds
- ensuring compliance with all norms of safety and health regulations, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- training of additional technical personnel in the appropriate application and operation of equipment (procurement of spare parts), both during the project implementation period and at the end of the project
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- covering the costs associated with certification (obtaining the work permits for technicians) for new employees
- regular collection of information and preparation of reports on recovery / recycling and re-use of refrigerants, including HCFCs and providing these reports to the project implementation team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

Bekenov R.A.



Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

ЧП «Fergana Konstantin» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект ЧП «Fergana Konstantin» обязуется внести 104 000 долларов США, в натуральном и денежном выражении, которые будут использоваться для следующих видов деятельности:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления центром, а также для организации и проведения работ по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, в том числе гидрохлорфторуглеродов (ГХФУ);
- ✓ выделение помещения для монтажа оборудования по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, его оснащение, а также строительство склада для размещения и хранения отходов переработки хладагентов в нашей компании;
- ✓ оснащение дополнительного технического персонала необходимым недостающим инструментом/оборудованием, автотранспортом за счёт собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ обеспечение соблюдения/выполнения всех норм правил техники безопасности и охраны труда, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение обучения дополнительного технического персонала соответствующему использованию и эксплуатации оборудования (приобретению запасных частей) как в период реализации проекта и по его завершению;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ покрытие затраты, связанные с проведением сертификации (получение допуска техников к работе) для новых сотрудников;
- ✓ регулярный сбор информации и подготовка отчетности по восстановлению/ рециркуляции и повторному использованию хладагентов, в том числе ГХФУ и представление их группе реализации проекта.

С уважением,

Дарендор
Должность



[Handwritten Signature]
подпись

Бегмурзаев В. Е.
ФИО

Unofficial Translation

16 March 2018

#16/03

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“FERGANA KONSTANTIN” PE confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “FERGANA KONSTANTIN” PE will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 104 000 US dollars:

- the allocation of human resources for the management of the center, as well as for the organization and conducting work on the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, including HCFCs
- allocation of premises for installation of equipment for the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, its equipment, as well as the construction of a warehouse for storage of waste refrigerant in our company
- equipping of additional technical personnel with the necessary tools / equipment and vehicles from our own funds
- ensuring compliance with all norms of safety and health regulations, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- training of additional technical personnel in the appropriate application and operation of equipment (procurement of spare parts), both during the project implementation period and at the end of the project
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- covering the costs associated with certification (obtaining the work permits for technicians) for new employees
- regular collection of information and preparation of reports on recovery / recycling and re-use of refrigerants, including HCFCs and providing these reports to the project implementation team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

Buguruslantsev K.

Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

МЧФ «ОХУ» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект МЧФ «ОХУ» обязуется внести 80142 долларов США, в натуральном и денежном выражении, которые будут использоваться для следующих видов деятельности:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления центром, а также для организации и проведения работ по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, в том числе гидрохлорфторуглеродов (ГХФУ);
- ✓ выделение помещения для монтажа оборудования по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, его оснащение, а также строительство склада для размещения и хранения отходов переработки хладагентов в нашей компании;
- ✓ оснащение дополнительного технического персонала необходимым недостающим инструментом/оборудованием, автотранспортом за счёт собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ обеспечение соблюдения/выполнения всех норм правил техники безопасности и охраны труда, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение обучения дополнительного технического персонала соответствующему использованию и эксплуатации оборудования (приобретению запасных частей) как в период реализации проекта и по его завершению;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ покрытие затраты, связанные с проведением сертификации (получение допуска техников к работе) для новых сотрудников;
- ✓ регулярный сбор информации и подготовка отчётности по восстановлению/рециркуляции и повторному использованию хладагентов, в том числе ГХФУ и представление их группе реализации проекта.

С уважением,



Руководитель _____
Должность


подпись

Бакриев А.Д. _____
ФИО

Unofficial Translation

To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“OHU” PE confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “OHU” PE will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 80 142 US dollars:

- the allocation of human resources for the management of the center, as well as for the organization and conducting work on the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, including HCFCs
- allocation of premises for installation of equipment for the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, its equipment, as well as the construction of a warehouse for storage of waste refrigerant in our company
- equipping of additional technical personnel with the necessary tools / equipment and vehicles from our own funds
- ensuring compliance with all norms of safety and health regulations, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- training of additional technical personnel in the appropriate application and operation of equipment (procurement of spare parts), both during the project implementation period and at the end of the project
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- covering the costs associated with certification (obtaining the work permits for technicians) for new employees
- regular collection of information and preparation of reports on recovery / recycling and re-use of refrigerants, including HCFCs and providing these reports to the project implementation team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

Bakriyev A. D.

INJINIRING KLIMAT KONTROL

O'zbekiston Respublikasi, Buxoro shahar, Navoiy shoh-ko'chasi, 5/1.
Республика Узбекистан, г. Бухара, проспект Науои, д. 5/1

Tel: (+998 65) 223-36-35 (fax) 223-36-88
e-mail: bukh-ikk@mail.ru

№ 16 от 17.03.2018 года

Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан
Госпоже Хелене Фрейзер

Уважаемая госпожа Хелена Фрейзер

ООО «INJINIRIN KLIMAT KONTROL» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект ООО «INJINIRIN KLIMAT KONTROL» обязуется внести 155 000,00 (сто пятьдесят пять тысяч) долларов США, в натуральном и денежном выражении, которые будут использоваться для следующих видов деятельности:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления центром, а также для организации и проведения работ по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, в том числе гидрохлорфторуглеродов (ГХФУ);
- ✓ выделение помещения для монтажа оборудования по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, его оснащение, а также строительство склада для размещения и хранения отходов переработки хладагентов в нашей компании;
- ✓ оснащение дополнительного технического персонала необходимым недостающим инструментом/оборудованием, автотранспортом за счёт собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ обеспечение соблюдения/выполнения всех норм правил техники безопасности и охраны труда, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение обучения дополнительного технического персонала соответствующему использованию и эксплуатации оборудования (приобретению запасных частей) как в период реализации проекта и по его завершению;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ покрытие затраты, связанные с проведением сертификации (получение допуска техников к работе) для новых сотрудников;
- ✓ регулярный сбор информации и подготовка отчётности по восстановлению/ рециркуляции и повторному использованию хладагентов, в том числе ГХФУ и представление их группе реализации проекта.

С уважением,
Директор



Хусенов А. Б.

Unofficial Translation

17 March 2018

#16

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“Injiniring Klimat Kontrol” LLC confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

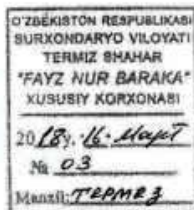
As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “Injiniring Klimat Kontrol” LLC will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 155 000 US dollars:

- the allocation of human resources for the management of the center, as well as for the organization and conducting work on the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, including HCFCs
- allocation of premises for installation of equipment for the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, its equipment, as well as the construction of a warehouse for storage of waste refrigerant in our company
- equipping of additional technical personnel with the necessary tools / equipment and vehicles from our own funds
- ensuring compliance with all norms of safety and health regulations, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- training of additional technical personnel in the appropriate application and operation of equipment (procurement of spare parts), both during the project implementation period and at the end of the project
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- covering the costs associated with certification (obtaining the work permits for technicians) for new employees
- regular collection of information and preparation of reports on recovery / recycling and re-use of refrigerants, including HCFCs and providing these reports to the project implementation team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

Khusenov A.B.



Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

ЧП "FAYZ NUR BARAKA" подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект ЧП "FAYZ NUR BARAKA" обязуется внести 78000 долларов США, в натуральном и денежном выражении, которые будут использоваться для следующих видов деятельности:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления центром, а также для организации и проведения работ по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, в том числе гидрохлорфторуглеродов (ГХФУ);
- ✓ выделение помещения для монтажа оборудования по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, его оснащение, а также строительство склада для размещения и хранения отходов переработки хладагентов в нашей компании;
- ✓ оснащение дополнительного технического персонала необходимым недостающим инструментом/оборудованием, автотранспортом за счёт собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ обеспечение соблюдения/выполнения всех норм правил техники безопасности и охраны труда, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение обучения дополнительного технического персонала соответствующему использованию и эксплуатации оборудования (приобретению запасных частей) как в период реализации проекта и по его завершению;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ покрытие затраты, связанные с проведением сертификации (получение допуска техников к работе) для новых сотрудников;
- ✓ регулярный сбор информации и подготовка отчётности по восстановлению/ рециркуляции и повторному использованию хладагентов, в том числе ГХФУ и представление их группе реализации проекта.

С уважением,

Директор
Должность



Оризов С.Т.
ФИО

Unofficial Translation

16 March 2018

#03

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“FAYZ NUR BARAKA” PE confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “FAYZ NUR BARAKA” PE will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 78 000 US dollars:

- the allocation of human resources for the management of the center, as well as for the organization and conducting work on the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, including HCFCs
- allocation of premises for installation of equipment for the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, its equipment, as well as the construction of a warehouse for storage of waste refrigerant in our company
- equipping of additional technical personnel with the necessary tools / equipment and vehicles from our own funds
- ensuring compliance with all norms of safety and health regulations, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- training of additional technical personnel in the appropriate application and operation of equipment (procurement of spare parts), both during the project implementation period and at the end of the project
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- covering the costs associated with certification (obtaining the work permits for technicians) for new employees
- regular collection of information and preparation of reports on recovery / recycling and re-use of refrigerants, including HCFCs and providing these reports to the project implementation team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

Odinaev Sh. T.

N 1
д. 24.03.2018г.

Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

Ткаченко Николай Сергеевич подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект Ткаченко Н.С. обязуется внести 80.500 долларов США, в натуральном и денежном выражении, которые будут использоваться для следующих видов деятельности:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления центром, а также для организации и проведения работ по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, в том числе гидрохлорфторуглеродов (ГХФУ);
- ✓ выделение помещения для монтажа оборудования по восстановлению/рециркуляции хладагентов, его оснащение, а также строительство склада для размещения и хранения отходов переработки хладагентов в нашей компании;
- ✓ оснащение дополнительного технического персонала необходимым недостающим инструментом/оборудованием, автотранспортом за счёт собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ обеспечение соблюдения/выполнения всех норм правил техники безопасности и охраны труда, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение обучения дополнительного технического персонала соответствующему использованию и эксплуатации оборудования (приобретению запасных частей) как в период реализации проекта и по его завершению;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ покрытие затраты, связанные с проведением сертификации (получение допуска техников к работе) для новых сотрудников;
- ✓ регулярный сбор информации и подготовка отчетности по восстановлению/рециркуляции и повторному использованию хладагентов, в том числе ГХФУ и представление их группе реализации проекта.

С уважением,

Директор
Должность



Ткаченко Николай Сергеевич
ФИО

Unofficial Translation

24 March 2018

#01

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“Tkachenko Nikolai Sergeyeovich” PE confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “Tkachenko Nikolai Sergeyeovich” PE will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 80 500 US dollars:

- the allocation of human resources for the management of the center, as well as for the organization and conducting work on the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, including HCFCs
- allocation of premises for installation of equipment for the recovery / recycling of refrigerants, its equipment, as well as the construction of a warehouse for storage of waste refrigerant in our company
- equipping of additional technical personnel with the necessary tools / equipment and vehicles from our own funds
- ensuring compliance with all norms of safety and health regulations, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- training of additional technical personnel in the appropriate application and operation of equipment (procurement of spare parts), both during the project implementation period and at the end of the project
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- covering the costs associated with certification (obtaining the work permits for technicians) for new employees
- regular collection of information and preparation of reports on recovery / recycling and re-use of refrigerants, including HCFCs and providing these reports to the project implementation team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

Tkachenko N.S.

**Госпоже Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю
Программы развития ООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан**

Уважаемая госпожа Хелена Фрейзер,

Ассоциация «Узбекизовкатзахира» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта Глобального экологического фонда (ГЭФ) «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект ассоциация «Узбекизовкатзахира» обязуется обеспечить выполнение следующих видов деятельности в натуральном и денежном выражении в сумме эквивалентных 3,1 миллиона долларам США:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления и реализации демонстрационного проекта;
- ✓ разработка проекта (проектно-сметной документации) внедрения новой технологии;
- ✓ выделение рабочей территории (помещений) для размещения соответствующей альтернативной технологии, необходимой для внедрения данной технологии;
- ✓ составление плана работ по демонтажу старого оборудования и монтажу нового оборудования (совместно с командой проекта);
- ✓ обеспечение материалами и техническим персоналом для проведения работ по демонтажу и монтажу оборудования;
- ✓ выполнение всех локальных инженерных работ и получения одобрения на замену технологии, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ обучение технического персонала соответствующей эксплуатации новой технологии;
- ✓ эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ регистрация, совместно с местной инжиниринговой компанией или техническим сервисным центром, эксплуатационных данных оборудования с последующей передачей соответствующих отчетов команде проекта.

С уважением,

**Заместитель председателя
ассоциации «Узбекизовкатзахира»**


Н.А.Рахбаров

Unofficial Translation

To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

Association "Uzbekoziqovqatzahira" confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, Association "Uzbekoziqovqatzahira" will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 3.1 million US dollars:

- allocation / assignment of human resources for the management and implementation of the demonstration project;
- development of a project (design and estimate documentation) for the introduction of a new technology;
- allocation of the working area (premises) to accommodate the relevant alternative technology required for the introduction of this technology;
- drawing up a work plan for the dismantling of old equipment and the installation of new equipment (in conjunction with the project team);
- provision of materials and technical personnel for the dismantling and installation of equipment;
- Perform all local engineering work and obtaining approvals for the replacement of technology, in accordance with national standards and procedures;
- training of technical personnel for the appropriate operation of the new technology;
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- registration, in cooperation with a local engineering company or technical service center, of operational data of the equipment with subsequent transmission of relevant reports to the project team.

Yours faithfully,

Deputy Chairman of Association "Uzbekoziqovqatzahira"

N. A. Rakhbarov

ANGLESEY FOOD
Tashkent office
Turab-Tula street, 57.
Chilanzar district
Tashkent, 100066
Republic of Uzbekistan

Phone (7-371) 2270550
Fax (7-371) 2270550

№ 892
«13» апреля 2018 г.

Г-же Хелена Фрейзер
Постоянному представителю ПРООН
г. Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаема г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

ДП «ANGLESEY FOOD» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления»

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект компания ANGLESEY FOOD обязуется обеспечить выполнение следующих видов деятельности в натуральном и денежном выражении в сумме эквивалентных 415 000 долларов США:

- ✓ Выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления и реализации демонстрационного проекта;
- ✓ Разработка проекта (проектно-сметной документации) внедрения новой технологии;
- ✓ Выделение рабочей территории (помещений) для размещения соответствующей альтернативной технологии, необходимой для внедрения данной технологии;
- ✓ Составление плана работ по демонтажу старого оборудования и монтажу нового оборудования (совместно с командой проекта);
- ✓ Обеспечение материалами и техническим персоналом для проведения работ по демонтажу и монтажу оборудования;
- ✓ Выполнение всех местных инженерных работ и получение одобрения на замену технологии, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ Обучение технического персонала соответствующие эксплуатации новой технологии;
- ✓ Эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- ✓ Регистрация, совместно местной инжиниринговой компанией или техническим сервисным центром, эксплуатационных данных оборудования с последующей передачей соответствующих отчетов команде проекта.

С уважением,

Генеральный директор



Асадов А.Ш.

Unofficial Translation

13 April 2018

#892

**To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan**

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“ANGELSEY FOOD” SC confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “ANGELSEY FOOD” SC will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 415 000 US dollars:

- allocation / assignment of human resources for the management and implementation of the demonstration project;
- development of a project (design and estimate documentation) for the introduction of a new technology;
- allocation of the working area (premises) to accommodate the relevant alternative technology required for the introduction of this technology;
- drawing up a work plan for the dismantling of old equipment and the installation of new equipment (in conjunction with the project team);
- provision of materials and technical personnel for the dismantling and installation of equipment;
- Perform all local engineering work and obtaining approvals for the replacement of technology, in accordance with national standards and procedures;
- training of technical personnel for the appropriate operation of the new technology;
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- registration, in cooperation with a local engineering company or technical service center, of operational data of the equipment with subsequent transmission of relevant reports to the project team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

Asadov A. Sh.

ХИВА МАИШИЙ ТЕХНИКА МАЪСУЛИЯТИ ЧЕКЛАНГАН ЖАМИЯТИ

Хоразм вилояти Хива тумани Гандимян кичлоғи Заунгур посёлқаси 220902, тел: 8-362-375-47-77; Миллий банк, МФО 00833,
ПНН:302067832, ОКОНХ:14652, x/p:20208000604938138001,э/м: xiva_maishiy_texnika@mail.ru

2018 йил «24» март

№ 12

Хива шаҳри

**Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан**

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

ООО «Хива майиши техника» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект компания ООО «Хива майиши техника» обязуется обеспечить выполнение следующих видов деятельности в денежном и натуральном выражении в сумме эквивалентных 35732 долларов США:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления и реализации демонстрационного проекта по замене хладагента ГХФУ на озонобезопасный хладагент;
- ✓ разработки технологии работ по переходу на озонобезопасный природный хладагент с нулевым потенциалом глобального потепления;
- ✓ обеспечение материалами необходимыми для производства корпуса холодильного шкафа, холодильной витрины и ларя-морозильника за счёт собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ выделение рабочей территории (помещений) для проведения работ по переводу охлаждаемого шкафа, работающего на ГХФУ, на альтернативную технологию, использующую натуральный хладагент, и внедрение новой технологии для дальнейшего производства;
- ✓ выполнение всех местных инженерных работ и получения одобрения на замену технологии, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение испытания опытного образца на соответствие безопасной эксплуатации;
- ✓ обучение технического персонала работе по новой технологии и правилам техники безопасности, и охране труда;
- ✓ пилотное техническое обслуживание опытного образца оборудования в период реализации проекта;
- ✓ регистрация техническим персоналом эксплуатационных данных оборудования с последующей передачей соответствующих отчетов команде проекта.

С уважением,

Руководитель ООО «Хива
майиши техника»



К.Б.Аллаберганов

Unofficial Translation

14 March 2018

#12

Ms. Helena Fraser

UNDP Resident Representative

Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“Khiva Mayshiy Texnika” LLC confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “Khiva Mayshiy Texnika” LLC will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 35 732 US dollars:

- Provision of human resources for the management and implementation of a demonstration project for the replacement of HCFC refrigerant with ozone-friendly refrigerant
- development of a technology for transition to an ozone-friendly natural refrigerant with zero global warming potential
- provision of materials necessary for the production of the hull of the refrigerating cabinet, the refrigerated display cabinet and the chest-freezer at the expense of the company
- the allocation of an area for the work on the transferring of a cooled cabinet operating on HCFCs to an alternative technology using natural refrigerant and the introduction of a new technology for further production
- Perform all local engineering work and obtaining approvals for the replacement of technology, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- test the prototype for safety during operation
- Training of technical personnel to work with the new technology in accordance with the rules of safety and labor protection
- Pilot maintenance of prototype equipment during the project implementation period
- Registration of operational data of the equipment with subsequent transmission of relevant reports to the project team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

K. B. Allaberganov

Г-же Хелене Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

СП «Al'batros Servis» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект компания СП «Al'batros Servis» обязуется обеспечить выполнение следующих видов деятельности в натуральном и денежном выражении в сумме эквивалентной 34500 долларов США:

- ✓ выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления и реализации демонстрационного проекта по замене хладагента ГХФУ на озонобезопасный хладагент;
- ✓ разработки технологии работ по переходу на озонобезопасный природный хладагент с нулевым потенциалом глобального потепления;
- ✓ Обеспечение материалами необходимыми для производства корпуса холодильного шкафа, холодильной витрины за счет собственных финансовых средств;
- ✓ выделение рабочей территории (помещений) для проведения работ по переводу охлаждаемого шкафа, работающего на ГХФУ, на альтернативную технологию, использующую натуральный хладагент, и внедрение новой технологии для дальнейшего производства;
- ✓ выполнение всех местных инженерных работ и получения одобрения на замену технологии, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- ✓ проведение испытания опытного образца на соответствие безопасной эксплуатации;
- ✓ обучение технического персонала работе по новой технологии и правилами техники безопасности, и охране труда;
- ✓ пилотное техническое обслуживание опытного образца оборудования в период реализации проекта;
- ✓ регистрация техническим персоналом эксплуатационных данных оборудования с последующей передачей соответствующих отчетов команде проекта.

С уважением,

Директор



А. Ёдоров

Unofficial Translation

To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“Albatros” JV confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “Albatros” JV will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 34 500 US dollars:

- Provision of human resources for the management and implementation of a demonstration project for the replacement of HCFC refrigerant with ozone-friendly refrigerant
- development of a technology for transition to an ozone-friendly natural refrigerant with zero global warming potential
- provision of materials necessary for the production of the hull of the refrigerating cabinet, the refrigerated display cabinet and the chest-freezer at the expense of the company
- the allocation of an area for the work on the transferring of a cooled cabinet operating on HCFCs to an alternative technology using natural refrigerant and the introduction of a new technology for further production
- Perform all local engineering work and obtaining approvals for the replacement of technology, in accordance with national standards and procedures
- test the prototype for safety during operation
- Training of technical personnel to work with the new technology in accordance with the rules of safety and labor protection
- Pilot maintenance of prototype equipment during the project implementation period
- Registration of operational data of the equipment with subsequent transmission of relevant reports to the project team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

A. Yodgorov

Г-же Хелена Фрейзер
Постоянному Представителю ПРООН
Ташкент, Республика Узбекистан

Уважаемая г-жа Хелена Фрейзер

Кооператив «Valley Fruits» подтверждает своё участие в реализации проекта ГЭФ «Полное завершение вывода из потребления ГХФУ в Узбекистане путем продвижения энергоэффективных технологий с нулевой озоноразрушающей способностью и с низким потенциалом глобального потепления».

В качестве своего вклада в вышеуказанный проект Кооператив «Valley Fruits» обязуется обеспечить выполнение следующих видов деятельности в натуральном и денежном выражении в сумме эквивалентной 500 тыс. долларов США:

- выделение/назначение людских ресурсов для управления и реализации демонстрационного проекта;
- разработка проекта (проектно-сметной документации) внедрения новой технологии;
- выделение рабочей территории (помещений) для размещения соответствующей альтернативной технологии, необходимой для внедрения данной технологии;
- составление плана работ по демонтажу старого оборудования и монтажу нового оборудования (совместно с командой проекта);
- обеспечение материалами и техническим персоналом для проведения работ по демонтажу и монтажу оборудования;
- выполнение всех местных инженерных работ и получения одобрения на замену технологии, в соответствии с национальными стандартами и процедурами;
- обучение технического персонала соответствующей эксплуатации новой технологии;
- эксплуатация и техническое обслуживание оборудования, как в период реализации проекта, так и по его завершению;
- регистрация, совместно с местной инжиниринговой компанией или техническим сервисным центром, эксплуатационных данных оборудования с последующей передачей соответствующих отчетов команде проекта.

Искренне Ваш,
Директор



Р. А. Кадыров

Unofficial Translation

To Ms. Helena Fraser
UNDP Resident Representative
Tashkent, Republic of Uzbekistan

Dear Ms. Helena Fraser

“Valley Fruits” Cooperation confirms its participation in the GEF project "Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies".

As a contribution to the above-mentioned project, “Valley Fruits” Cooperation will undertake the following activities in kind and in cash contribution in the amount equivalent to 500 000 US dollars:

- allocation / assignment of human resources for the management and implementation of the demonstration project;
- development of a project (design and estimate documentation) for the introduction of a new technology;
- allocation of the working area (premises) to accommodate the relevant alternative technology required for the introduction of this technology;
- drawing up a work plan for the dismantling of old equipment and the installation of new equipment (in conjunction with the project team);
- provision of materials and technical personnel for the dismantling and installation of equipment;
- Perform all local engineering work and obtaining approvals for the replacement of technology, in accordance with national standards and procedures;
- training of technical personnel for the appropriate operation of the new technology;
- operation and maintenance of equipment, both during the implementation of the project and at its completion;
- registration, in cooperation with a local engineering company or technical service center, of operational data of the equipment with subsequent transmission of relevant reports to the project team.

Yours faithfully,

Director

R. A. Kadyrov

4. Procurement Plan for the first year of the project implementation (estimated)

OPER UNIT	PROJECT ID	CATEGORY	DESCRIPTION	Component #	UOM	QUANTITY / DURATION	ESTIMATED TOTAL PRICE
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Individuals	Salary and other relevant expenses for Project Manager	1, 4 and PMC	Month	year	\$29,881
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Individuals	Salary and other relevant expenses for Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component II	2	Month	year	\$17,300
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Individuals	Salary and other relevant expenses for Technical Coordinator/Task Manager of Component III	3	Month	year	\$17,300
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Individuals	Salary and other relevant expenses for Gender Data Assistant	4	Month	year	\$14,000
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Individuals	Salary and other relevant expenses for Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist	4	Month	year	\$14,000
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Individuals	Salary and other relevant expenses for Administrative and Finance Assistant	PMC	Month	year	\$14,000
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Individuals	Salary and other relevant expenses for Driver	PMC	Month	year	\$7,919
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Companies	Event management services for organization of trainings/workshops	1	service	3	\$5,000
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Companies	Event management services on gender mainstreaming; survey on the role of women in RAC sector/Ozone layer protection	4	service	2	\$3,000
UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Companies	Organization of events/seminars/workshop/meetings for implementation of activities planned within the component 2, i.e. establishment of re-use centers, implementation of demonstration projects on application of zero-ODS, low-GWP technologies.	2	service	5	\$5,000

UZB10	111337	Contractual Service - Companies	Event management services including inception workshop, seminars, etc.	3	service	4	\$7,500
			Provision of hosting services for website, online educational platform and mobile application(s).				
			Provision of advertisement services (billboard)				
UZB10	111337	Local consultants	Local Consultant on ODS Legislation	1	week	12	\$3,000
UZB10	111337	Local consultants	Local Consultant on ODS alternatives survey	1	week	12	\$3,000
UZB10	111337	Local Consultants	Local Consultant on application of safety standards within demonstration projects	2	week	6	\$1,500
UZB10	111337	Local Consultants	Local Consultant on Business Planning for re-use centres	2	week	4	\$2,500
UZB10	111337	Local Consultants	Local Consultant on HCFC Leakage analysis	2	week	4	\$1,000
UZB10	111337	Local Consultants	Local Consultant on RAC Sector Capacity Development	3	week	6	\$1,500
UZB10	111337	Local Consultants	Local Consultant on Consumer Rights	3	week	8	\$2,000
UZB10	111337	Local Consultants	Desktop publisher/Designer/Software developer/Translator for developing project visibility materials	3	week	18	\$4,500
UZB10	111337	Local Consultants	Translator and editor for gender reports/papers	4	week	24	\$6,000
UZB10	111337	Local and International Travels	Local travels for collecting information for implementation of demonstration projects and establishing HCFC re-use centers including monitoring visits to existing HCFC re-use centers in participation of national partners.	2	travel	10	\$6,000
			International travels for facilitating networking and experience exchange of refrigeration technicians and experts.				
UZB10	111337	Local and International Travels	Local travels for collecting information for establishing training centers.	3	travel	8	\$5,000

			Local travels to enterprises for proposals and ideas concerning online learning course for technicians.				
			International travels for participation in networking meetings.				
UZB10	111337	Local and International Travels	Local travels for collecting information about women in RZC sector.	4	travels	10	\$8,000
			International travels for workshops/seminars on gender.				
UZB10	111337	Equipment	IT equipment (PC/laptop, printer, scanner, projector, etc.) for training centers in the regions of Uzbekistan (2 or 3 sets).	2	set	1	\$5,000
UZB10	111337	Equipment	IT equipment for PR and Outreach activities of the project (heavy duty PC, camera, color printer, small printer).	3		3	\$30,000
UZB10	111337	Communication & Audio-Visual Equipment	IT equipment for PR and Outreach activities of the project (info-kiosk, projector, smart film, tablet PCs).	3	set	1	\$5,000
UZB10	111337	Audio, Visual&Print Production Costs	Publication/production of PR, outreach and promotional materials (one-pager/flyer, folder, notebook, pen, bag, infographics, etc).	3	materials	10	\$10,000
UZB10	111337	Supplies	Office supplies and stationary	3	set	1	\$4,000
UZB10	111337	Materials and goods	Petrol for Project car	PMC	year	1	\$2,500
UZB10	111337	Communic & Audio Visual Equip	Mobile and land-line connection, internet	PMC	year	1	\$2,000
UZB10	111337	Supplies	Office supplies and stationary	PMC	set	1	\$1,000
UZB10	111337	Rental and Maintenance Others	Maintanance of Project office and vehicle	PMC	year	1	\$1,000
UZB10	111337	Miscellaneous	Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs	1	year	1	\$350
UZB10	111337	Miscellaneous	Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs	2	year	1	\$400
UZB10	111337	Miscellaneous	Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs	3	year	1	\$300
UZB10	111337	Miscellaneous	Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs	4	year	1	\$300

UZH10	111337	Miscellaneous	Bank-charges, other miscellaneous costs	PMC	year	1	\$100
UZH10	111337	Services to Project (Direct Project Cost)	Services to Project (Direct Project Cost)	PMC	year	1	\$6,890
		TOTAL					\$247,740

5. List of people consulted during project development

National and international partners met by the PPG Team during the implementation of the PPG, including two missions to Uzbekistan by Mr. Ranjoy Basu Ray, International Consultant on ODSs Management (Chemicals and Waste) Project Development Specialist (GEF PPG Team Leader).

First mission during 18-22 December 2017: The mission to Tashkent, Uzbekistan organized jointly with Mr. Kamolkhon Inomkhodjayev, Programme Associate, UNDP CO and an International Consultant on Project Development.

Second mission during 9-13 April 2018: The mission to Tashkent, Uzbekistan included Mr. Maksim Surkov, UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Advisor, Montreal Protocol Unit/Chemicals, Istanbul Regional Center for Europe and CIS, jointly with Mr. Kamolkhon Inomkhodjayev, Programme Associate, UNDP CO and an International Consultant on Project Development.

Organizations	Names of participants
Governmental Organizations	
State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection	Mr. Uktam Utaev , Deputy Chairman; Mr. Nodirjon Yunusov , Head of International Cooperation and Projects Department; Ms. Nadejda Dotsenko , Head of Department on Atmosphere Air Protection; Ms. Noila Rustamova , Leading Specialist of Department on Atmosphere Air Protection; Ms. Yelena Kim , Specialist of International Cooperation and Projects Department.
State Custom Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan	Mr. Bakhtiyor Abduganiev , Head of Central Customs Laboratory; Ms. Gulfiya Khabieva , Head of Customs Cooperation Department.
Ministry of Health	Mr. Bakhodir Yusupaliyev , First Deputy Minister; Mr. Abdukhakim Khadjibaev , Deputy Minister, General Director of the Republican Research Center for Emergency Medicine; Mr. Akmal Nobekov , Leading Specialist; Mr. Laziz Khodjamov , Leading Specialist.
Ministry of Employment and Labour Relations	Mr. Khakimjon Abdullaev , Head of Department for Organization of Vocational Re-training of Unemployed Mr. Bakhodir Kuchkarov , Deputy Head of the Department for Organization of Employment and Re-Training of Unoccupied Population Ms. Gulnora Murodova , Specialist of 1 st category
Women`s Committee	Ms. Karima Norkulova , Head of Innovation and ICT Development Department
Institute of Ion-plasm and Laser Technologies Named After U.A. Arifov, Academy of Science of Uzbekistan	Mr. Vladimir Arustamov , Representative
Private Sector	
“O‘zbekoziqovqatxolding” holding company	Mr. Danaev Bekzod , Head of the Department for Attraction of Investments and Monitoring of Investment Projects
LLC «O‘zpromholodmontaj», Tashkent region	Mr. Habibulla Nazirov , Head Engineer
LLC “Xolod System Servis”, Tashkent region	Mr. Jalaliddin Iskhakov , Director
LLC «Injining Klimat Kontol», Bukhara region	Mr. Alisher Khusenov , Director
LLC «Xiva Maishiy Texnika», Khorezm region	Mr. Amanbay Ollobergenov , Founder

LLC “BEK-TUR” / “BEK-TUR” Hotel, Khorezm region	Mr. Adilbek Rahimov , Co-founder
IE "Tkachenko Nikolay Sergeevich", Samarkand region	Mr. Nikolay Tkachenko , Founder
PE “OHU”, Namangan region	Mr. Abdulatif Bakriev , Founder
PE “Texno Servis Bra”, Republic of Karakalpakistan	Mr. Rustam Bekenov , Founder
PE "Fayz Nur Baraka", Surkhandarya region	Mr. Shahobiddin Odinaev , Director
PE «Fergana Konstantin», Fergana region	Mr. Konstantin Buguruslantsev , Director
Chain of supermarkets “Korzinka.Uz” (Anglesey Food)	Mr. Zafar Khashimov , CEO; Mr. Kamoliddin Nasriddinov , Head of refrigeration department.
JV ABN-MB/ABNMB Group	Mr. Shuhrat Kayumov , Adviser Mr. Arislan Gizzatulla , Unified Technical Services Manager
“Hojiakbar” International forwarding company	Mr. Jakhongir Muratov , Deputy Director
“Bakaleya” Regional Universal Wholesale Base under Association “O‘zbekoziqovqatzaxira”, Bukhara region	Mr. Adham Burkhanov , Director
Valley Fruits Cooperation	Mr. A. Kadirov , Director
International Organizations	
Delegation of the European Union to the Republic of Uzbekistan	Mr. Jean-Louis VEAUX , Attaché, Programme Manager on Rural Development; Mr. Akmal Rustamov , Project Manager, Cooperation Sector.
United States Embassy	Ms. Claire Thomas , Second Secretary; Ms. Ekaterina Biryukova , Assistant of Second Secretary.
WHO Country Office	Mr. Renat Latipov , National Professional Officer, Healthcare System Development Programme.
Japan International Cooperation Agency	Mr. Fushimi Katsutoshi , Chief Representative; Mr. Malik Mukhitdinov , Program Officer.
European Bank for Reconstruction and Development	Mr. Dilshod Akhundjanov , Principal Banker
IFAD	Mr. Abdurazak Khujabekov , IFAD proxy country officer
Farm2Market Agribusiness Consulting Inc.	Mr. L. Partick Hanemann , Principal
DAI	Mr. Charles May , Chief of Party; Mr. Asror Nazirov , Senior Technical Assistance Advisor
UNDP CO and Projects	Mr. Farid Garakhanov , Deputy Resident Representative; Mr. Hurshid Rustamov , Head of Sustainable Development Cluster; Ms. Dilfuza Nabieva , Resource Management Associate, Resource Mobilization Unit; Mr. Anvar Meliboev , Partnership and Communications Specialist; Mr. Kamolkhon Inomkhodjayev , Programme Associate, Sustainable Development Cluster; Mr. Rano Baykhanova , Climate Change Specialist, Sustainable Development Cluster; Mr. Azizkhon Bakhodirov , Programme Analyst on Rule of Law, Good Governance Cluster; Mr. Laziz Tursunov , Programme Associate on Public Policy, Good Governance Cluster; Ms. Dilfuza Abulkhasan , Project Manager, Good Governance Cluster; Mr. Abror Khodjaev , Project Manager, Sustainable Development

	<p>Cluster; Mr. Akbar Sultanov, PR and Outreach Specialist, Sustainable Development Cluster; Mr. Isroiljon Khasanov, Investment Development Specialist, Sustainable Development Cluster; Mr. Elmurod Nazarov, Monitoring Specialist, Sustainable Development Cluster.</p>
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