2017

Project Implementation Review (PIR)

**Accelerated HCFC Phase Out**

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# Basic Data

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| **Project Information** |
| UNDP PIMS ID | 4309 |
| GEF ID | 4102 |
| GEF Replenishment Phase | TODO |
| Title | Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region |
| Country(ies) | Regional - Europe and CIS, Belarus, Regional Centre - Istanbul, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan, Regional - Europe and CIS |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Chemicals |
| Project Implementing Partner | SVK10 |
| Joint Agencies |  |
| Project Type | Full Size |

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| **Project Description** |
| The current FSP is a response to the obligations incurred by participating countries (Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan) under their respective phase out schedule for HCFCs of the Montreal Protocol. It is a timely capacity building effort (with investment elements for the manufacturing, where existing, and servicing sectors) designed to improve regulatory measures to help address the accelerated HCFC phase-out in the medium and longer term, and to strengthen the preparedness for the complete phase-out of HCFCs from current use. |

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| **Project Contacts** |
| UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser | Mr. Maksim Surkov (maksim.surkov@undp.org) |
| Programme Associate | Ms. Livia Buzova (livia.buzova@undp.org) |
| Project Manager  |  |
| CO Focal Point | Ms. Olena Maslyukivska-Samberg (olena.maslyukivska-samberg@undp.org) |
| GEF Operational Focal Point |  |
| Project Implementing Partner |  |
| Other Partners |  |

# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Moderate |

# Development Progress

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| **Objective or Outcome** | **Description** |
| **Objective:** | **To achieve compliance with the accelerated Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out requirements through stabilization and progressive reduction of HCFC consumption.** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | Participating country (except Ukraine which will request separate assistance in servicing sector) is in compliance with the MP obligations for 2015 and 2020, or accelerates the phase-out earlier than MP requirements are enforced | · Lack of approved HCFC phase-out strategy; | · HCFC phase-out strategy fully formulated and recommended for adoption and implementation; | All 4 participating countries continue to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol as per the Ozone Secretariat.    Ukraine also continues to follow the specific plan of action to maintain compliance, which is regularly reviewed by the Implementation Committee for the Montreal Protocol.    Tajikistan amended its HCFC legislation, taking into account analysis and suggestions provided by the international consultant from Poland, recruited by the project.   Based on the progress reports and specific delays in Ukraine (beyond UNDP’s control) and Uzbekistan (under an expedited implementation plan), resulting in uneven progress in all countries which also had an effect on the regional project component, a 2 year project extension request was discussed with all countries at the last regional Project Board meeting in June 2015 and approved. This request was formally approved in December 2015 by UNDP-GEF to allow all components to complete the vast majority of planned activities by the latest deadline (calculated as the most delayed project in Uzbekistan) till 31 July 2018.   Belarus and Tajikistan plan to operationally close their project activities by the end of 2016; Uzbekistan and Ukraine restructured their work plans for closure in July 2018.   Regional component will also use this extension time to ensure timely backstopping and proper closure of all national components. | Ukraine has initiated in developing the national HCFC phase-out strategy. It is currently being finalized and is expected to be approved by the project closure.  Ukraine also continues to follow the specific plan of action to maintain compliance, which is regularly reviewed by the Implementation Committee for the Montreal Protocol.  Based on the progress reports and specific delays in Ukraine (beyond UNDP’s control) resulting in a 2 year project extension request approved at the regional Project Board meeting in June 2015. This request was formally approved in December 2015 by UNDP-GEF to allow all components to complete the vast majority of planned activities by the latest deadline (calculated as the most delayed project in Uzbekistan) till 31 July 2018.  |
|  | - | · Gaps in institutional capacity and HCFC use control system; | · Effective regulatory instruments to control HCFC use, and thus, import of HCFCs and HCFC containing equipment in place and effectively implemented; | During this reporting period, the only remaining mission was the second mission of the international consultant from Poland, to Uzbekistan, which took place in September 2015. The objectives of the second mission to Uzbekistan have been successfully achieved. With this one,the activities on the legislative and policy component (Outcome 1) at regional level is considered to be completed  The main highlight for this component during this reporting period is that Tajikistan also amended its HCFC legislation, taking into account analysis and suggestions provided by the international consultant. This is similar to what Belarus had done during the previous reporting period.  Ukraine has placed quantitative HCFC import quota system in place, and has drafted elements for improving the current HCFC control system which are being reviewed by stakeholders for adoption.  All other activities have been completed. | Ukraine has placed quantitative HCFC import quota system in place, and has drafted elements for improving the current HCFC control system which are being reviewed by stakeholders for adoption.  |
|  | - | · Weak HCFC re-use capacity and low-level of technical knowledge and instrumentation to address HCFC in the servicing sector | · Printed materials on various aspects related to HCFC phase-out (policy control options, enforcement and illegal trade, alternative technologies and energy-efficiency, ODS destruction, best refrigeration practices etc) available | In cooperation with National Ozone Unit of Armenia and UNDP Tajikistan, UNEP’s Training Manual for Customs Officers: Saving the Ozone Layer - Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries – (Third Edition) was translated into Russian.   The project will continue supporting to make Russian resources on HCFC controls available in the region, in close coordination with UNEP. As an example, UNEP Regional Network Coordinator was invited to the latest regional meeting under the GEF project and plans have been designed to join efforts with UNEP on translation of publications being in preparation by UNEP OzonAction Programme in Paris, France.  Further reporting will be provided in the next reporting cycle. |  |
|  | - | · Limited technical knowledge relating to good refrigeration practices as regards alternative refrigerants (non-ODS/low GWP such as ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc) | · Current capacities of project stakeholders strengthened through capacity building and investment support in manufacturing and servicing sectors | With the objective of capacity building for refrigeration sector, joint regional training of trainers for fourteen (14) refrigeration technician specialists from all four participating countries was successfully completed with all participants receiving EU certification in September 2015, in Italy by Centro Galileo Refrigeration Institute. The emphasis of the training was to share the knowledge of the F-Gas regulation; to allow for information to be provided in Russian; and to obtain certification as an outcome of the training.  Certificates were received, and officially handed over to the country representatives at the project board meeting in June 2016.  Additional plans have been agreed with the project board to continue building such capacity in the refrigeration servicing sector in the future implementation period, provided that the project is extended by a 2-year duration. The trainings will focus on alternative natural refrigerants featured by safety aspects, which requires discussion of safety related standards in each respective country. |  |
|  | - | · No current information products and programs | Information products developed and available | In cooperation with National Ozone Unit of Armenia and UNDP Tajikistan, UNEP’s Training Manual for Customs Officers: Saving the Ozone Layer - Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries – (Third Edition) was translated into Russian.   The project will continue supporting to make Russian resources on HCFC controls available in the region, in close coordination with UNEP. As an example, UNEP Regional Network Coordinator was invited to the latest regional meeting under the GEF project and plans have been designed to join efforts with UNEP on translation of publications being in preparation by UNEP OzonAction Programme in Paris, France.  Further reporting will be provided in the next reporting cycle. |  |
|  | - | · Limited availability of technical tools to test gas composition and quality as well as to limit emissions of HCFCs during equipment maintenance | - Four (4) countries have received and are equipped with necessary tools such as multi-gas identifiers to enable better control of HCFC import at the border and minimize illegal trade cases | All activities at national levels in this regard have been completed, with equipment arrived to Ukraine's Customs laboratory.  No more reporting expected for this activity in future. |  |
|  | - | · Limited exposure to alternative technologies and understanding of energy-saving aspects of new modern equipment operational on new technologies | - Current capacities of project stakeholders strengthened through capacity building and investment support in manufacturing and servicing sectors | Countries and their stakeholders were encouraged and supported to participate in regional/global meetings on HCFC phase out and its latest developments. For this purpose, the regional component has shortlisted and distributed a list of project related important technology events where participation is highly encouraged, including in UNEP organized sub-regional information exchange meetings such as in Ashgabat, Turkmenistan in May 2016, and future planned meetings in Moldova in 2016. The list of meetings was approved by the project board.  In the next reporting period, the regional component will continue to consider requests for participations to such important meetings and/or trainings. |  |
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| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 1:** | **Regional accelerated phase-out capacity building (all countries)** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | - | - | - |  | The progress has been slow but has a positive trajectory in the form of the drafted elements for improving the current HCFC control system which are being reviewed by stakeholders for adoption.  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 2:** | **Legislative and Policy Options for HCFC phase-out and control** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | · Russian language resource materials on HCFC control options prepared | · Key stakeholders generally have limited awareness of the issue or actions required on the higher or technical level to address HCFC phase-out; | · Availability of key guidance documentation in Russian, or local languages, where required, on HCFC control options, Customs enforcement approaches and methodologies, refrigeration sector capacity building, energy-efficiency, ODS destruction etc; | UNEPs Training Manual for Customs Officers “Saving the Ozone Layer - Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries (Third Edition) has been translated into Russian in cooperation with National Ozone Unit in Armenia and UNDP-Tajikistan. The project will continue support to make Russian resources on HCFC controls available in the region, in close coordination with UNEP OzonAction Programme which is considered as a clearinghouse for the HCFC phase-out related publications and guidance materials.   Cooperation with UNEP OzoneAction has been strengthened and UNEP representatives were invited to the GEF project's regional meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey in June 2016. Joint plans for translation of publications were discussed and approved at the latest project board meeting. |  |
|  | · Awareness training for decision-makers on legislative and regulatory actions accomplished | · Decision-makers from enforcement department (Environment Protection, Customs) have limited knowledge and lack practical skills on the regulatory approaches to effectively control HCFC related challenges; | · High-level decision-makers of Environment Protection, Customs, territorial inspectorates, other Governmental agencies such as Ministry of Education, Standardization Committee are well informed and support the objectives of HCFC consumption phase-out and measures to address this process; | All 4 HCFC regulatory instruments were assessed by an international consultant with the objective to allow each of the projects countries to benefit from international expertise in the review of their HCFC legislation review and that effective implementation is ensured.   During this reporting period, the only remaining project mission was the second mission to Uzbekistan which has been conducted in September 2015 as part of the international consultant’s contract. The objectives of the second mission to Uzbekistan have been successfully realized.   National Road Maps on HCFC legislation were used for tracking progress in all project countries and national teams as as part of the implementation of the national road maps awareness-raising activities for policymakers/partner ministries were conducted on a daily basis.   Following the experience of Belarus, Tajikistan also amended its HCFC legislation, taking into account analysis and suggestions provided by the international consultant.   The regional ToT for 14 refrigeration technician specialists (from project countries) in Italy also contributed well to enhanced knowledge and practical skills on the EUs regulatory approaches on ODS applications. |  |
|  | · Regional networking on the country with Art 5 and other non Art 5 countries in the region is supported | · Limited number or lack of trained trainers on enforcement and best refrigeration aspects; | · Training of a selected number of trainers on the technical level (Customs controls and refrigeration practices) is complete on regional level to initiate trainings on national level | All major activities have been completed.   Eight (8) representatives from project countries also participated to the UNEP ECA Networking and Regional Customs Cooperation Meeting in Asghabat, Turkmenistan (May 2016) to ensure regional networking between Art 5 and non-Art 5 countries. Several awards were presented to national Customs offices on improving controls over illegal trade in HCFCs, including two offices from Uzbekistan and Ukraine. |  |
|  | - | · Required materials in Russian or local languages, on HCFC control options, Customs enforcement approaches and methodologies, refrigeration sector capacity building, energy-efficiency, alternative technologies and their application, illegal trade and PIC, technician certification and ODS waste management related issues are limited in availability or absent; | · Regional networking with non Art 5 and other Art 5 countries re-established, contacts re-engaged, and overall supports accelerated capacity building of the country as well as essential experience exchange on important HCFC phase-out related topics | Regular participation in meetings organized by the UNEP Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia has been ensured, both for the annual network meetings and some of the thematic meetings particularly relevant to the project countries. This support helped with continuous exchange of experience with HCFC phase-out in the region and globally.   In this reporting period of the project, national delegations were supported by the regional component of the project in the following manner:  - Four (4) representatives from project countries were sponsored to participate to Thematic meeting organized as part of the UNEP ECA network sub-regional meeting (HCFC phase-out management plan (Romania - October 2015).  – One (1) representative from Uzbekistan (not funded by Ozone Secretariat) was sponsored to participate to 37th OEWG meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (Geneva-April 2016).  - Four (4) representatives from project countries were sponsored to participate to Annual ECA Network Meeting organized by UNEP Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia (Turkmenistan - May 2016). |  |
|  | - | · Regional networking with other partner countries in the region is lacking which prevents information and experience exchange; | Regional networking (re- )established | See information above |  |
|  | - | · Cooperation between non-Art 5 countries on effective action standards is minimal or absent. | Co-operation (re-)established | See above. Active participation and cooperation with UNEP ECA Network will be sustained. |  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 3:** | **Capacity Building for Enforcement of HCFC control measures by customs and environmental/technical inspection authorities** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | · Russian language resource documentation | - | Documentation available | As mentioned above, UNEPs Training Manual for Customs Officers “Saving the Ozone Layer - Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries (Third Edition) has been translated into Russian in cooperation with National Ozone Unit in Armenia and UNDP-Tajikistan. The project will continue support to make Russian resources on HCFC controls available in the region, in close coordination with UNEP OzonAction Programme which is considered as a clearinghouse for the HCFC phase-out related publications and guidance materials.  Cooperation with UNEP OzoneAction has been strengthened and UNEP representatives were invited to the GEF project's regional meeting held in Istanbul, Turkey in June 2016. Joint plans for translation of publications were discussed and approved at the latest project board meeting.  The project will continue support to make Russian resources on HCFC controls available in the region, in close coordination with UNEP. |  |
|  | · Awareness raising activities | - | Awareness built | As part of the international consultant’s last mission remaining from the last reporting period a Training-of-the-Trainers (TOT) Customs Workshop on monitoring and control of ozone depleting substances (ODS) was completed in Uzbekistan (September 2015 as planned) with twenty one (21) local participants all receiving the certificates.   Total number of Customs officers from project countries who received training reached twenty five (25), including four (4) representatives at the regional Customs training in Bosnia and Herzegovina, held in May 2014 under this contract covered by the regional component.   In addition, four (4) representatives from all four (4) project countries were supported by the project to participate in the UNEP ECA Regional Customs Cooperation Meeting in Turkmenistan (May 2016) with the objectives to: i) enhance cooperation between Customs, enforcement and ozone officers from network countries and major trade partners including China and the European Union;  ii) to share examples of illegal trade, seizures and subsequent prosecution and court decisions as disincentives to potential smugglers;  iii) to review national legislation and policies on minimum labeling requirements for chemicals and their packaging;  iv) to promote the informal Prior Informed Consent mechanism (iPIC) to prevent unwanted or illegal trade in ODS;  v) to analyze data discrepancies / differences between ODS exports as reported by the exporting countries and ODS consumption reported by the importing countries. The meeting was successfully concluded.   In particular, Tajikistan had a chance to discuss a possible illegal trade case from China, which may risk Tajikistan’s compliance status. This important case was brought up during the meeting to identify the case and define the follow-up points and to share this experience with other countries in the region.The project continues to facilitate exchanges on this case through the iPIC network (including Chinese counterparts) and the Ozone Secretariat .  Training and awareness raising activities were accelerated at national level with various activities and will be further elaborated in the national sections of the PIR. |  |
|  | · Training of Trainers | - | ToT conducted | No more activities are planned. This is completed. |  |
|  | · PIC Network | - | PIC used by countries in the project, facilitating HCFC controls | The project continued to promote active use of the iPIC system of notifications in the region and all project countries’ participation to IPIC network was sustained in coordination with UNEP.  It should be noted that during UNEP Customs Cooperation Meeting in Turkmenistan (2016), Customs and enforcement officers from Ukraine and Uzbekistan have been awarded with the ozone protection medals and certificates in recognition of their strong commitment to address illegal or unwanted trade in ozone-depleting substances (ODS), mixtures, equipment and products.  Through IPIC mechanism, Uzbekistan reported 15 seizures of 8,589 refrigerant cylinders / cans containing 10,852 metric kg of refrigerants R12, R22 as well as alternatives R134a (HFC) and R600a (hydrocarbon) without shipment documents, between 2014-2016 period. |   |
|  | · Regional networking | - | Regional networking established | Regular participation in meetings organized by the UNEP Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia has been ensured, both for the annual network meetings and some of the thematic meetings particularly relevant to the project countries. This support helped with continuous exchange of experience with HCFC phase-out in the region and globally.   In this reporting period of the project, national delegations were supported by the regional component of the project in the following manner:  - Four (4) representatives from project countries were sponsored to participate to Thematic meeting organized as part of the UNEP ECA network sub-regional meeting (HCFC phase-out management plan (Romania - October 2015).  – One (1) representative from Uzbekistan (not funded by Ozone Secretariat) was sponsored to participate to 37th OEWG meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (Geneva-April 2016).  - Four (4) representatives from project countries were sponsored to participate to Annual ECA Network Meeting organized by UNEP Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia (Turkmenistan - May 2016).  In addition, four (4) delegations from all four (4) project countries were supported by the project to participate in the Regional Customs Cooperation Meeting in Turkmenistan (2016) with the objectives to:  i) enhance cooperation between customs, enforcement and ozone officers from network countries and major trade partners including China and the European Union;  ii) to share examples of illegal trade, seizures and subsequent prosecution and court decisions as disincentives to potential smugglers;  iii) to review national legislation and policies on minimum labeling requirements for chemicals and their packaging;  iv) to promote the informal Prior Informed Consent mechanism (iPIC) to prevent unwanted or illegal trade in ODS;  v) to analyze data discrepancies / differences between ODS exports as reported by the exporting countries and ODS consumption reported by the importing countries. |  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 4:** | **Capacity Building for the Refrigeration Sector, Incorporation of Energy-Efficiency and GHG reduction elements** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | · Preparation of Russian language training manuals and information materials | - | Training Manuals available | During the regional project board meeting in Istanbul (March 2015), it was agreed that some of the UNEP resources on the refrigeration sector will be translated into Russian.   Consultations with UNEP and project countries are ongoing to specify the selection of the most useful resources to be translated.  Publication of special issue of a refrigeration is not completed in this reporting period but it was discussed during the project meeting in Istanbul (March 2015) that Belarus will take the lead to issue the first issue of the magazine in close collaboration with the Belarus RAC association. The results will be reported in the next reporting period. |  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 5:** | **Support for the development of regional institutions, capacity, and cooperation** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | · Preparation of Russian language information materials | - | Information materials available | In cooperation with National Ozone Unit of Armenia and UNDP Tajikistan, UNEP’s Training Manual for Customs Officers: Saving the Ozone Layer - Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries – (Third Edition) was translated into Russian.   The project will continue supporting to make Russian resources on HCFC controls available in the region, in close coordination with UNEP. As an example, UNEP Regional Network Coordinator was invited to the latest regional meeting under the GEF project and plans have been designed to join efforts with UNEP on translation of publications being in preparation by UNEP OzonAction Programme in Paris, France.  Further reporting will be provided in the next reporting cycle. |  |
|  | · Promotion of Information exchange mechanisms | - | Information exchange mechanisms in place | Regular participation in meetings organized by the UNEP Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia has been ensured, both for the annual network meetings and some of the thematic meetings particularly relevant to the project countries. This support helped with continuous exchange of experience with HCFC phase-out in the region and globally.   In this reporting period of the project, national delegations were supported by the regional component of the project in the following manner:  - Four (4) representatives from project countries were sponsored to participate to Thematic meeting organized as part of the UNEP ECA network sub-regional meeting (HCFC phase-out management plan (Romania - October 2015).  – One (1) representative from Uzbekistan (not funded by Ozone Secretariat) was sponsored to participate to 37th OEWG meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol (Geneva-April 2016).  - Four (4) representatives from project countries were sponsored to participate to Annual ECA Network Meeting organized by UNEP Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia (Turkmenistan - May 2016).  In addition, four (4) delegations from all four (4) project countries were supported by the project to participate in the Regional Customs Cooperation Meeting in Turkmenistan (2016) |  |
|  | · Facilitation of regional dialogue | - | Regional dialogue established | In combination with the established level of regional dialogue, recruitment of the project manager based in Istanbul (50% engagement) to coordinate the regional component considerably contributed to the dialogue between national and regional project stakeholders. Regular exchanges were ensured to facilitate cooperation and coordination at the regional level. |  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 6:** | **HPMP, National Level Capacity Strengthening and HCFC Phase Out Investment** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed | · No formal HCFC strategy is adopted and enforced through regulatory measures | · HCFC phase-out strategy fully formulated, packaged as draft legislation for Government approval and cleared by line Ministries/departments for final endorsement | (-) Belarus: HCFC strategy has been in force since 2013   (-) Tajikistan: A National HCFC Phase‐Out Strategy has been developed and endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on November 3, 2015 (#643). The key element of developing the HCFC phase out strategy was examining potential scenarios respecting future HCFC consumption in the country.   (-) Ukraine:   The Bill on Protection of the Ozone Layer was drafted and should be adopted by the Parliament of Ukraine.   HCFC Phase Out Strategy development is scheduled for the end 2016 – early 2017. National consultant's assignment to collect data base of HCFC consumption is ongoing and should be completed by the end of 2016.   The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine plans to include F-gases and natural refrigerants in the Strategy due to Ukraine’s obligations emanating from the EU-Ukraine Association agreement.   (-) Uzbekistan: HCFC Phase-out Strategy and Action Plan, covering ODS, including HCFC phase-out in general is effective from 2002 (Please see report on target “Effective regulatory measures (quotas etc.) are updated and enforced” for more information). | The Law on Protection of the Ozone Layer was drafted and is undergoing inter-ministerial approvals.  HCFC Phase Out Strategy development is scheduled for the end 2017. The study on data base of HCFC consumption has been completed and presented to the Ministry for review.  The Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine included F-gases and natural refrigerants in the Strategy due to Ukraine’s obligations emanating from the EU-Ukraine Association agreement.  Yet, Ukraine continues to face challenges toward fulfillment of recommendations of the Implementation Committee Decision of 2012. These challenges have been reconfirmed by the study of HCFC consumption in the industrial sector of Ukrainian economy. Ministry of Ecology continues to struggle with HFCC consumption data aggregation in context of ongoing reforms in Government of Ukraine. This aspect has serious impact on overall performance on reporting in the MP. With project support, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine has finalized draft law and shared it with line ministries to obtain final clearance before submitting to the Parliament for proceedings. Moreover, final draft law aligned with the EU regulation also with Kigali Amendment considerations. |
|  | Trained and equipped working level Customs and enforcement officials, and refrigeration technicians using resources (trainers and training materials) from Component 1 with respect to legislation, regulations, customs controls, refrigeration servicing techniques, and general best practices | · Key Government stakeholders as well as working level officials have limited awareness of HCFC phase-out issue, challenges to address it and skills/tools to enforce HCFC control measures in practice | · Inclusion of HCFC control issues into curricula of Customs and enforcement officials' training institutions | (-) Belarus: Regular training of customs officers on the control of imports of ODS has been organized on the premises of Training Center of SCC starting in 2014. 467 specialists received training in 2015. The Improved Qualification Programme training on ODS management for ecological inspectors has been organized at the Training Center of Ministry of Environment since 2015. More than 120 specialists were trained and received training certificates in 2015.   (-) Tajikistan: Through close collaboration with the Customs Service and Professional Development Institute of Customs, more than 120 customs officers were trained on prevention of ODS smuggling in the reporting period, HS codes as well as country’s legislative framework on ODS. All customs officers were awarded with certificate of participation.   (-) Ukraine: 3 groups of 35 customs specialists per one group received training in 2015; one group of 30 specialists received training in 2016 based on the OSCE combined training course on Basel/Stokholm/Vienna conventions.Project team participated in development of the training course materials on MP related issues. Furthermore, two chromatograph mass spectrometers and thirty five items of advanced refrigerant detecting equipment delivered to State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Customs).   (-) Uzbekistan: Knowledge and skills on how to monitor and control import/export of ozone depleting substances (ODS) of 21 high-level customs officers (including 2 women) improved through a ToT training organized by the project’s International Trainer/Consultant during 21-23 September 2015 in Tashkent, Uzbekistan. A Handbook on regulations for Customs on import/export of ODS through the customs border of the Republic of Uzbekistan was developed in Russian and translated into Uzbek language in order to make this publication available to the audience who speak only the national language. Design and page layout of the Handbook is underway. Publication of about 1,000 copies of Handbook is planned for 2016-2017. Training curricula on the customs capacity development which will be harmonized with the training plans of the Higher Military Customs Institute and a list of 300 customs officers to receive this training has been agreed upon with the State Customs Committee. These trainings will be organized by 21 high-level customs officers were trained within the project. . | Two laboratories of Custom (State Fiscal Service of Ukraine) equipped with two chromatograph mass spectrometers. Equipment installed, calibrated and prepared for use. 4 customs (laboratory) specialists trained to operate the equipment. 35 sets of refrigerant analyzers purchased for Custom (State Fiscal Service). 30 trainers trained to operate the equipment.  45 customs specialists trained on Montreal Protocols provisions and HCFC control. There is a plan to translate/adopt the latest UNEP’s Custom and enforcement’s officers manual in Ukrainian and continue trainings in upcoming year.  Partnering developed with All-Ukrainian Cooling Association, International Academy of Refrigeration, Kiev National University of Food Technologies, Odessa National Academy of Food Technologies. 3 trainers trained in natural refrigerants. The materials of training courses (Germany) elaborated in training programs of Kiev and Odessa academies of food technologies.  Seminar on natural refrigerants provided by HEAT company in Kiev in April 2017 for 35 specialists, representatives of academia, engineering and servicing sector in the sphere of artificial cooling.  The Project partnering with involved government, non-government, private sector and international partners inter alia: Ministry of Ecology, State Fiscal Service (Custom), State Ecological Academy, OSCE, UNEP, UNIDO, NGO “Independent Ecological Investigations”, All-Ukrainian Cooling Association, Kiev State University of Food Technologies, Odessa Academy of Food Technologies, Kiev-Mogylyanska Academy, RAC sector representatives. MOU between UNDP and State Ecological Academy signed.  MOU between UNDP and Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources signed.  MOU between UNDP and Kiev State University of Food Technologies developed and signed, MOU between UNDP and Odessa Academy of Food Technologies developed and passed to the counterpart. 1 trainer trained for State Ecological Academy to operate gas analyzer.  1 trainer of All-Ukrainian Cooling Association trained in Germany on natural refrigerants.  1 trainer of Kiev State University of Food Technologies trained in Germany on natural refrigerants.  1 trainer of Odessa Academy of Food Technologies trained in Germany on natural refrigerants.  Project sponsored the trip to Moscow in early 2017 for All-Ukrainian Cooling Association to participate in the meeting of cooling associations of CIS.  |
|  | Implementation of a foam conversion project at MAZ Kupava | · MAZ-Kupava (foam product manufacturer) depends on HCFC-141b in manufacturing processes; | · MAZ-Kupava technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (HCFC-141b based polyols to c-pentane) | MAZ Kupava received guarantees from the Belarus Investment Foundation for financial support t of foam conversion project in December 2015. Contracts for the procurement of pressing equipment and the remaining part of foam equipment were concluded and prepayment was made in May 2016, the foaming part of the equipment (procured with funding provided by the project and plant budget) has been delivered to the plant. The pressing module has been manufactured and is ready for shipment. However, the Supplier has to keep it at its warehouse since the Plant failed to commit to its payment obligations.   MAZ-Kupava requested to amend the due date for the pending payments to August 15, 2016. The delay is caused by the change of the source of financing that is now agreed to be the municipal budget instead of the previously agreed Investment Foundation. The decision on funds allocation has been made. There are technical issues to be solved by the Plant before funds will become actually available. Delay with the payment date causes the necessity to update the remaining part of the Project implementation schedule. The revised date of the project completion is set on December 22, 2016. However, it is considered to be feasible only in case if the payment is processed not later than on August 15, 2016 – that is the milestone in the schedule.   It should be noted that Maz Kupava still has not received financial backup from the municipal budget to transfer final payment to the Supplier which cause the high risk of failure to implement the foam conversion project by the end of December 2016. |  |
|  | Implementation of a solvent conversion project at David Gorodok Electromechanical Plant | · Atlant/David-Gorodok (solvent users) depends on HCFC-141b in manufacturing processes and this is a high emissive use of HCFCs; | · Atlant/David-Gorodok technologically converted to non-ODS technology (HCFC-141b to transblends based on HFCs – closed loop cycle and minimization of agent use reduce emissions) | New ultrasonic cleaning equipment, distillation unit, ventilation system, as well as the required amount of ozone-safe solvent was purchased and transferred to Atlant/David-Gorodok Electromechanical Plant.   Technical personnel were trained in the proper use of the new technology. Security and safe operation of the new technology was confirmed by the expert report.   HCFC use at Atlant/David-Gorodok has stopped and the company committed not to use HCFCs any longer. (commitment letter N 1026 dated 24 September 2015).   7.33 ODP tonnes have been eliminated at this pilot project. Information on the investment project was widely disseminated: http://media-polesye.by/news/david-gorodokskiy-elektromehanicheskiy-zavod-otkazalsya-ot-primeneniya-ozonorazrushayushchih http://www.interfax.by/news/belarus/1192496 http://greenbelarus.info/articles/29-09-2015/david-gorodokskiy-elektromehanicheskiy-zavod-pervym-v-strane-pereshyol-na http://www.polese.by/2015/09/ozonobezopasnaya-texnologiya-%E2%80%93-na-dgemze/   No more reporting is expected on this component. |  |
|  | Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling in one or two sectors such as agricultural milk coolers | · Limited proliferation of low GWP alternatives (NH3, CO2 double stage, HCs etc) to HCFCs in refrigerated equipment; | · Non-ODS/low-zero GWP (NH3, CO2 double stage, HCs etc) technologies in the servicing sector demonstrated and promoted through awareness raising; | Three (3) pilot demonstration projects on the benefits of the replacement of refrigeration equipment using alternative technologies with low GWP are being implemented in Belarus:   Pilot Project 1: Created an educational class at the premises of the National Technical university to train students and refrigeration technicians on installation, maintenance, repair and retrofitting of air-conditioning equipment using hydrocarbons as refrigerant (propane). The opening ceremony was held in April 2016: http://inpress.bntu.by/uchebnyy-centr-po-ozonobezopasnym-tehnologiyam-otkrylsya-v-bntu http://www.holodcatalog.ru/news/company-news/v-belarusi-otkryli-uchebnyy-klass-po-obsluzhivaniyu-sistem-na-prirodnykh-khladagentakh/ http://gkx.by/novosti/881-otkrylsya-novyj-uchebnyj-tsentr-po-obsluzhivaniyu-kholodilnogo-oborudovaniya. This project creates in Belarus conditions for the introduction and distribution of propane as a natural refrigerant for general use in systems of domestic air-conditioning and commercial sector as alternatives to HCFCs.   Pilot Project 2: Change of the conditioning system at work unit 1 and ice cream work unit of JV "Santa Braemar" LLC from freon compressors to absorption chiller (water). New equipment was put into operation in March 2016. The information on the pilot project was widely disseminated through mass media. http://www.santa-bremor.com/press/news/520.print.html http://www.belrynok.by/ru/page/news/2965 OzoNews, Vol. XVI, 15 May 2016 Issue. (10. Application of Natural Cooling Technologies in Belarus). The launch of this project created a demonstration platform to promote advanced energy savings and ozone-friendly technologies in Belarus. Introduction of new equipment allowed the company to save up to 1,150,000 kWh annual. It also helped to reduce CO2 releases.   Pilot Project 3. Implementation of the demonstration project on installing a cooling system with low use of ammonia in modern air-conditioning systems is in progress. Pre-installation works have been completed and the equipment has been procured. The project will be completed when corresponding approvals and permits are issued. Commissioning is scheduled for August 2016. Implementation of this demonstration project will benefit to provide background for production of new NH3 low-capacity refrigeration systems for wide use in Belarus, including replacement of outdated ODS-containing refrigeration equipment. |  |
|  | Upgrade of HCFC re-use system through strengthening R/R/R centers and improving local distribution of bulk HCFC/HFCs in support of container import regulations | · HCFCs are not re-used domestically – lack of a comprehensive HCFC re-use system, and country depends on imports | · Regulatory measures to ban single use containers are effected and allow to create HCFC distribution system in country; | Ban on import of ODS in non-reusable cylinders is in force from January 1, 2016 (ref. Law of the Republic of Belarus of June 16, 2014 N 161-W "On Amendments and Addenda to Certain Laws of the Republic of Belarus on the Ozone Layer Protection”. |  |
|  | Pilot unwanted ODS Destruction Project | · Gradual accumulation of obsolete ODS waste (unusable mixtures and emptied HCFC cylinders with ODS fractions) and the acute need to dispose of such wastes; | · Small-scale obsolete ODS destruction capacity established on a pilot basis to re-enforce the HCFC re-use system and a planned ban on single use containers; | Activity cancelled (please see description “Level at 30 June 2015”) |  |
|  | Demonstration of End-users Grants for retrofits/ replacements | · Alternative technologies are not commonly used for retrofit of existing systems and are not field tested to facilitate practical introduction | · Demonstrated benefits of up to date modern cooling equipment | The project team has come up with a short-list of potential participants/receivers of demo equipment. For that purpose, the project’s technical advisor has undertaken a number of field trips throughout the country. Also, a list of selection criteria was prepared.   The two technologies have been included into bidding documents. The bidding process is to be initiated in Q3 of 2016.   At the regional project board meeting in Istanbul, Turkey in 2016 it was proposed by Tajikistan to allocate additional US$ 50,000 support to the demo projects in Tajikistan, and this proposal was approved by the board. |  |
|  | Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling | · Limited proliferation of alternatives to HCFCs in refrigerated equipment | · Natural cooling low-zero ODS/low-zero GWP technologies in the servicing sector demonstrated and promoted | Fifteen (15) demonstration projects on free (natural) cooling with demonstrated energy efficiency effect and savings on HCFC-equipment maintenance and repairs were successfully piloted in 3 leading cellular network companies.   Signal transmitting stations throughout the country, and the capital city, were selected and the technology (representing an industrial fan with a controller) was procured in Turkey (Baran Tech).   The companies (Babilon, Megafon and Tcell) offered their platforms as co-financing contributions.   The technology has proven to save on electricity consumption which is lower with the use of the fan than AC split/block type of equipment. It works during all seasons, and more importantly during summer time (especially, in shadow areas). The companies reported less of annual failures in ACs (previous rate of 5-6 times annually at some stations), less HCFC leakages and no need for repair brigades for frequent fixes on the AC equipment (less local travel, and staff time).   A summary report is being prepared by the project team for the next reporting cycle on actual findings. |  |
|  | Upgrades of HCFC re-use system | · No active network to facilitate reuse of HCFC – lack of a comprehensive HCFC re-use system, these are not re-used domestically and country depends on imports | · HCFC re-use system upgraded through strengthening of Refrigeration Association and R/R/R centers across the country in strategic locations – country's technical capacity is improved | Completed during previous reporting period.   All four (4) Recycling and recovery centres, including project partners were equipped with special equipment to strengthen the HCFC re-use system in the country.   HCFC re-use system is currently operational. |  |
|  | Technical Assistance AZN Techno | · The only organized and economically stable refrigerated equipment manufacturer in country depends on HCFCs in manufacturing processes | · AZN Techno technologically converted to non-ODS technologies (HCFC-141b polyols to water-based technology and HCFC-22 to HFCs for commercial refrigeration equipment) | During the reporting period, good working cooperation with the company AZN (previous name AZN Techno) was maintained. Two portable electronic charging stations and one Testo 875i-2 thermal imager were procured by the project and transferred to the company.   AZN company phased out 4.1 tons of HCFC-141 b (represented 0.451 tons of Ozone Depleting Capacity) and finalized technological conversion to ozone-friendly water steam based foaming used for refrigerators insulation.   The company started the manufacturing of nine (9) new types of refrigeration equipment using mainly non-ODS refrigerants, including HFC-134a and HFC-404a. The project supported the company in on-the-job training of four (4) foaming machine operators and ten (10) refrigeration technicians.   Sub-component is completed. |  |
|  | Demonstration and replacement programme for the refrigeration sector | · Limited proliferation of alternatives to HCFCs in refrigerated equipment | · Non-ODS/low-zero GWP (ammonia, CO2, HCs) technologies in the servicing sector demonstrated and promoted | Evaluation of six (6) project proposals completed by the project evaluation panel composed of project staff, UNDP CO and Government representatives. The evaluation panel members visited each of the proposed demonstration project sites and reviewed the capacity and performance of the companies. International consultant on Alternative ODS-free Technologies and Safety Standards, recruited within the project, visited the proposed demonstration project sites, met with projects’ beneficiaries and evaluated feasibility of proposed demonstration projects. As a result, the evaluation panel recommended all six project proposals for consideration if project budget allows their implementation.    The project’s Regional Component allocated additional funds (USD 100,000) for implementation of demonstration projects in Uzbekistan.   Implementation of 2 recommended demonstration project proposals are already underway: (1) Replacement of outdated air-conditioning chillers running on R22 with the one(s) running on natural refrigerants - ammonia (for Republican Scientific Center for Emergency Medical Aid - RSCEMA). Project has conducted a market research of equipment/technologies required for the implementation of the demo-project. Namely, the project has contacted about ten (10) producers of ammonia chillers, analyzed equipment/technologies produced by them, and received estimated prices. As a result it had developed technical specifications for ammonia chillers for supply to Uzbekistan.   Replacement of chillers in RSCEMA will enable the phase-out of large amounts of HCFCs, which is used in more than two hundred seventy (270) air-conditioners and two (2) chillers running on R-22.   RSCEMA and TSTU provided co-financing letters stating their cash and in-kind contributions for implementation of these projects.   The project also recruited a Specialist on Refrigeration Sector Investment Development in May 2016 to speed up the implementation of Demonstration and replacement programme for the refrigeration sector, who will work on a permanent basis .   Preparatory activities for the implementation of other four (4) demo-projects also underway. Namely, the project has started research of existing equipment/technologies of a blast-freezing with application of such natural refrigerants as ammonia and/or propane. The active phase of the implementation of these demo-projects will start in January 2017.   Establishment of educational/training stands: a) Heat pump test running on alternative natural refrigerant - CO2 and b) Air conditioner test running on propane" (for Tashkent State Technical University - TSTU). Research of equipment/technologies required for the implementation of this demo-project is underway. |  |
|  | Railway Freezer Retrofit project for refrigerated transport sector - Yo'lreftrans | · Weak basic servicing tooling of staff responsible for maintenance of the fleet and high refrigerant emissions due to transport and use specifics | · Fleet retrofit at Yo'lreftrans enterprise implemented and sustained during and beyond project duration | Twenty (20) technical staff of the refrigeration unit repair shop (4 senior refrigeration technicians and 16 technicians) of JSC Yolreftrans increased their knowledge on the correct use of new fleet retrofit technologies. This in turn resulted in a phase-out of 750 kg HCFC from fifty-five (55) refrigerated sections/wagons of JSC Yolreftrans railway transport during this reporting period.    For the fleet retrofit of fifty-five (55) refrigerated sections/wagons of JSC Yolreftrans railway transport, 8 (eight) kg of flushing agent, 440 liters of synthetic oil and 750 kg of HFC-134a were used, and which were provided by the project.   Furthermore, a tracking system for the fleet retrofitting process of refrigerated sections of JSC Yolreftrans railway transportation was established, which allows provision of information on a regular basis as well as during monitoring visits of project specialists.   Sub-component is completed. |  |
|  | Upgrades of HCFC re-use system | · HCFCs are not re-used domestically – lack of a comprehensive HCFC re-use system, and country depends on imports | · HCFC re-use system upgraded through strengthening R/R/R centers across the country in strategic locations – country's technical capacity is improved | Capacity and performance of existing refrigeration service companies (Shomur, Hladmontaj, Yolreftrans, Holod System and Pachenko), where five (5) R/R centers were planned for establishment, were evaluated by an evaluation panel composed of the project specialists, UNDP CO and national partners, and final list and technical specifications of equipment for recovery/recycling/reclaim centers developed.    Five (5) sets of ODS re-use equipment, including a twin turbo refrigerant recovery systems, basic refrigerant identifiers, digital manifolds, infrared thermometers, 27.2-liter cylinders, electronic charging scales, vacuum pumps, electronic leak detectors, thermal imagers and safety tools for technicians (gloves and goggles), were procured and handed over to these centers.    Also, a set of equipment, including a refrigerant recovery and reclaim machine (ECO Cycle Aurora II), digital manifold, 100-pound cylinders, electronic charging scales, vacuum pumps with solenoid valves, electronic leak detectors and safety equipment for technicians was procured, and is now ready for installation at the HCFC Reclaim Center.   Additional progress within this sub-component will be reported on in the next implementation period, and specifically on tools for individual technicians. |  |
|  | Unwanted ODS Pilot Destruction Project | · Limited negative experience of obsolete ODS destruction in a lab setting and lack of emission controls at existing prototype lab equipment | · Small-scale obsolete ODS destruction capacity established on a pilot basis | According to the agreement with the Ministry of Ecology of China, the project organized a study tour to China. During the study, 2 representatives (1 woman) of the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan, along with the Project Manager visited the Shenzhen ODS Recovery, Recycling and Disposal Center established by the Ministry of Environment Protection of China. Participants became familiarized with the activities and results of small-scale/mobile ODS destruction project, where small-scale ODS destruction unit Plasma X manufactured by ASADA Corp (Japan) was installed.    Based on the Chinese experience and results of the economic analysis of cost-effectiveness of the equipment, it was decided to procure a small-scale/mobile ODS destruction unit of similar capacity and technology, acknowledging that ASADA had been almost a sole producer of such small-scale equipment. However, the manufacturer of Plasma X ASADA Corp informed the project about the discontinuing of the small-scale/mobile ODS destruction unit with no plans to resume manufacturing. Other manufacturers of plasma type ODS destruction equipment proposed prices at least four to five times greater than the project’s allocated budget amount.    Thus, implementation of the project activities related to the pilot destruction of obsolete ODS is delayed and the project’s strategy on ODS destruction might be changed due to the absence of the availability of proper ODS destruction equipment and technologies which can be procured within the available project budget for piloting destruction of obsolete ODS. According to the information received from the national partners, there are about 7 tons of obsolete ODS in Uzbekistan, exercising pressure on storage infrastructure.    The project is developing a report with all possible further actions of obsolete ODS management in Uzbekistan, which will be reviewed by the Project Board during its next meeting in September 2016. |  |
|  | Information exchange platform on HCFC substitute technologies for ineligible foam manufacturers (PU and XPS) companies | · Low level of awareness related to HCFC phase-out across stakeholders from manufacturing sector; | · Main stakeholders in the manufacturing sector are informed about new and emerging alternative technologies and various capital/operating investment aspects; | National expert hired for HCFC data collection. Follow-up activities to be finished by the end of 2016. This covers both manufacturing and servicing sectors.   At this moment, no information exchange platform on foam technologies is planned due to the ongoing survey. Further reporting will be provided at a later date. | It is expected to develop web site for All-Ukrainian Cooling Association for raising awareness across manufacturing sector.  Project participated in the Industrial Cooling Exhibition in February 2017 to raise awareness across manufactures and servicing companies.  Within Polyfoam’s contract is it planned and financed seminars for industrial end users to raise their awareness on new technologies. Over 30 companies participated on the seminars organized by Polyfoam for its users.  The contract signed with Polyfoam system house in December 2015 to phase out 63 metric tons of 141 b in its production and 54 end users of Polyfoam. During reported period Polyfoam system house with assistance of International Foam expert and the Project managed to decrease 141 b in commercial formulations on 70% and substitute it with chosen technologies: water based, methylal, Solcane. As a result, the physical use of 141 b not exceeded 30 metric tons in 2016. It is planned to accomplish technological conversion of the main Polyfoam’s production in 2017. The new formulations with non-ODS technologies tested by Polyfoam with its end users in refrigeration and sandwich panels production.  |
|  | Implementation of a system house conversion project at Polyfoam | · Polyfoam (system house) and its downstream users continue to depend on HCFC-141b in polyol blending and consumption; | · Polyfoam and its downstream users are technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (methyl formate) | The Ukraine's project team hired the International Foam Expert for technological conversion at Polyfoam system house. In the project document, the Investment component at Polyfoam was revised and the initial budget for this project component was increased(within MLF approved rules) to include support to all 54 industrial enterprises (Polyfoam’s end users).    A contract for technology conversion was signed between UNDP and Polyfoam system house to phase out 63 metric tons of HCFC at Polyfoam and its end users.   The first phase-out results were obtained at Polyfoam, which has managed to phase out 50% of 141B blowing agent (HCFC) in the majority of its systems (polyol formulas).   Formulations are not commercial systems yet. End users of Polyfoam system house should be converted as well in order to phase out HCFC-141B in their productions.   The Polyfoam’s component is ongoing and should be completed in December 2017. In terms of ODS reduction: Polyfoam plans to reduce by 1/3 of 2016 volume of 141B use for the upcoming 2017 year, so it is expected to phase out 35-40 metric tonnes by the end of 2016 in Polyfoam’s systems.   Polyfoam succeeded with water based systems, Methylal and Solkane to phase out the previous and current use of HCFC-141B. The company is continuing experimenting also with Methyl Formate with no satisfactory results up to date. | During project implementation Polifoam (city of Dneprodzerjinsk) stayed as the only financially viable and accessible company left in the manufacturing sector in the project.  The contract signed with Polyfoam system house in December 2015 to phase out 63 metric tons of 141 b in its production and 54 end users of Polyfoam. During reported period Polyfoam system house with assistance of International Foam expert and the Project managed to decrease 141 b in commercial formulations on 70% and substitute it with chosen technologies: water based, methylal, Solcane. As a result, the physical use of 141 b not exceeded 30 metric tons in 2016. It is planned to accomplish technological conversion of the main Polyfoam’s production in 2017. The new formulations with non-ODS technologies tested by Polyfoam with its end users in refrigeration and sandwich panels production. |
|  | Implementation of a foam conversion project at Intertehnika | · Intertehnika (commercial refrigeration manufacturing) depends on HCFC-141b in its manufacturing processes (either of domestic manufacture or import); | · Intertehnika technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (HCFC-141b based polyols to c-pentane) | Sub-component cancelled. Intertehnika is located on the non-government controlled territory and self-converted but stopped its operations due to armed conflict. | The company is not accessible because it is situated in the area of armed conflict, and changed ownership, as reported by former focal company's focal points through the project manager. Intertehnika was a part of the Nord Holding Group.  Before these events, the company reportedly self-converted to the use of hydrocarbons when its production facility was relocated to main Nord facility where production process is based on hydrocabons (no ozone depletion potential, low GWP).  This project partner is removed from participation in the project.  Unused funding from this sub-component will be applied in the second round of the programme revision towards assistance to the servicing sector, as well as to the additionally identified companies, which are under review of the Ministry. |
|  | Implementation of a foam conversion project at Sobraniye | · Sobraniye (XPS foam product manufacturer) depends on HCFCs (R-22 and sporadically 141b) in its manufacturing processes; | · Sobraniye technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (to carbon dioxide technology); | The company is bankrupt, and the sub-component is cancelled. The budgets will be re-phased into the servicing sector. | The company is bankrupted due to the overall financial situation in the country developed with political instability and military activities.  The reason for stopping economic activities at this company was related to increase in the cost of raw materials. Input resource material (XPS pellets) which is used in the manufacturing of XPS plank (10 mm or other sized insulation sheets) was in abundant supply before 2014/2015 based on tax-reduced imports from the Russian Federation. When economic ties with the Russian Federation started to deteriorate, the supply of pellets gradually stopped. New imports of the raw material was possible from China, but with added VAT and import taxes which increased the cost of marketed products to a level of not being able to compete with imported ready XPS plank from other countries, mostly EU.   No any additional activities planned for this company, and unused funding is planned for redistribution to the servicing sector. |
|  | Implementation of a solvent conversion project at Nord | · Nord (solvent user) depends on HCFC-141b in manufacturing processes and this is a high emissive use of HCFCs; | · Nord technologically converted to non-ODS technology (HCFC-141b to transblends based on HFCs – closed loop cycle and minimization of agent use reduce emissions); | Sub-component cancelled. NORD company is located on the territory which is not under government control. This situation seriously limits its operations due to the armed conflict. | The company is not accessible because it is situated in the area of armed conflict, and changed ownership, as reported by former focal company's focal points through the project manager.  This project partner is removed from participation in the project.  Unused funding from this sub-component will be applied in the second round of the programme revision towards assistance to the servicing sector, as well as to the additionally identified companies, which are under review of the Ministry. |
|  | - | · Inter-agency coordination to address HCFC phase-out is limited | · Widely accessible information on HCFC phase-out strategy and its elements | (-) Belarus: Please see description “Level at 30 June 2015”. Works completed.  (-) Tajikistan: Publication materials such as Manuals for customs, new HCFC Legislation and Capacity building tool for refrigeration technicians were developed and disseminated amongst beneficiaries. Customs Training Manual was fully translated into Russian language in cooperation with Armenia - Art 5 country funded by the Multilateral Fund (MLF).   (-) Ukraine: The Ukraine’s Project participated in two (2) National Ecological Forums (in 2015 and 2016), presenting goals and objectives of the Montreal Protocol, HCFC phase out project activities. Project participates in regular meetings and round-tables at the Ministry of Ecology devoted to Montreal Protocol and related issues. Project actively collaborates with RAC association, NGO Ecological investigations, regularly distributes custom’s manuals, data sheets and other materials on HCFCs/Ozone related materials to HEIs, Ministry of Ecology, Customs and private sector. The Project cooperates with OSCE Ukraine, supported with development of electronic combined training course for customs on Basel/Stockholm/Vienna conventions. Currently, the Project is developing an e-course on the Montreal Protocol for different types of students (schools, HEIs, civil servants).   (-) Uzbekistan: 38 government officials (including seven women) represented the State Committee for Nature Protection, State Customs Committee, Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Justice etc. discussed the status of implementation of National HCFC Phase-out Strategy and Action Plan of Uzbekistan as part of the round table meeting dedicated to celebration of the International Day for Preservation of the Ozone Layer held on September 16, 2015.  About 40 schoolchildren (both boys and girls), 25 local mass media representatives and 38 Government officials participated in the cultural event devoted to celebration of International Day for Preservation of the Ozone Layer. National journalists (25 journalists, including 16 female and 9 male) competed in writing an article and story to raise awareness of the general public about the existing problems related to depletion of the Earth’s Ozone Layer as well as corresponding ozone protecting measures implemented in Uzbekistan. Over 50 (fifty) articles, TV-news and Radio Broadcasts were devoted to the project activities, importance of Ozone Layer protection and the world’s best practices on import/export control of ODSs. The process of implementation of the National HCFC Phase-out Strategy in Uzbekistan were broadcasted on local TV, Radio, and other mass media. Moreover, 5 information materials (4 infographics and 1 information leaflet) presenting goals and objectives of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol, the HCFC Phase-out project activities, as well as negative effects of direct UV rays to children's health were published and disseminated among participants of Ozone Day events organized throughout Uzbekistan. Government officials are actively involved in regional and national level activities on implementation of nationally adopted HCFC phase-out strategy, in particular in discussions about the proposed amendments to the existing regulations related to HCFC import and use. | Ukraine: The Ukraine’s Project participated in two (2) National Ecological Forums (in 2015 and 2016), presenting goals and objectives of the Montreal Protocol, HCFC phase out project activities. Project participates in regular meetings and round-tables at the Ministry of Ecology devoted to Montreal Protocol and related issues. Project actively collaborates with RAC association, NGO Ecological investigations, regularly distributes custom’s manuals, data sheets and other materials on HCFCs/Ozone related materials to HEIs, Ministry of Ecology, Customs and private sector. The Project cooperates with OSCE Ukraine, supported with development of electronic combined training course for customs on Basel/Stockholm/Vienna conventions.  |
|  | - | · No updated HCFC and HCFC equipment import quota and use system is in place | · Inter-agency coordination related to HCFC phase-out is improved | (-) Belarus: Ministry of Natural Resources and the State Customs Committee interact for control over the import/ export of ODS on a regular base. State Customs Committee provide quarterly statistics reports on imports and exports of ODS. Collaboration between Customs institute and Educational Center of Miniature was improved due to active participation of custom specialists in training of environmental specialists on ODS management related issues. In 2015-2016 the Ministry of Environment in cooperation with the State Customs Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of Trade were actively involved in the development of a new edition of the Regulation on the procedure of import, export and registration of ODS and ODS-containing products on the territory of the Eurasian Economic Union o. It should be adopted by the Board of the Eurasian economic Commission in August 2016.  (-) Ukraine: UNDP Ukraine signed MOUs with Ministry of Ecology and Natural resources of Ukraine, State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Custom), State Ecological Academy.  (-) Tajikistan: Tajikistan amended its HCFC legislation, taking into account analysis and suggestions provided by the international consultant from Poland, recruited by the project.   (-) Uzbekistan: Inter-agency coordination of joint control of import of ODS and products containing ODS by the State Customs Committee and State Committee for Nature Protection of Uzbekistan is improved. Regular information exchange between national partner agencies takes place through conducting joint meetings and discussions. The One Stop Shop - electronic document management system, which aimed to improve the inter agency cooperation and the exchange of the HCFC import data between the State Customs Committee and the State Committee for Nature Protection was established with financial support of KOICA (Korean International Cooperation Agency), and is operational. Legal entities that are interested in manufacturing that involves ODS and/or importing ODS can directly approach the State Committee on Nature Protection and be informed about decisions through the Internet. |  |
|  | - | · Low level of awareness related to HCFC phase-out across stakeholders and general public | · Effective regulatory measures (quotas etc) are updated and enforced | (-) Belarus: Adoption of Law of the Republic of Belarus № 325-Z dated December 17, 2015 "On ratification of the Agreement on the movement and registration of ODS and ODS-containing products in mutual trade of states - members of the Eurasian Economic Union". Adoption of amendments to the national ODS legislation on ODS reporting and licensing of refrigeration equipment maintenance.   (-) Tajikistan: Press releases on the celebration of the 30th anniversary of Vienna Convention in the Republic of Tajikistan were prepared. A special TV programme "Talk Today" on the protection of the ozone layer was also broadcasted on national TV in Tajik language. The "Talk Today" covers environmental challenges, ODS issues and roles of the Government in fulfilling its obligations under the the Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention. Moreover, “Talk Today” is about technical assistance provided by the project.  (-) Ukraine: In order to control HCFCs and equipment (relying or containing HCFCs) Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine each year issues Resolution on regulation of import/export of the goods that require licensing. Separate Annex of the Resolution is devoted to ODSs. Despite the absence of the bans on equipment (relying or containing HCFCs), there were no licenses on HCFC-containing equipment issued last year, only pure ODSs were licensed for import.  (-) Uzbekistan: Practical activities on improvement of regulatory measures (allocation of quotas) to effectively control the import of ODS, including HCFCs and equipment containing HCFCs, were conducted by the State Committee for Nature Protection. The Draft Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On introduction of amendments to the Law On Atmosphere Air Protection" and draft government Resolution focusing on introducing amendments to the Decree of the Cabinet of Ministers on the improvement of regulations of import in the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan of ozone-depleting substances and products containing them (#247 of November 11, 2005) have been developed and have entered the Government’s consideration and approval process. Activities on increasing south-south cooperation also implemented, which supported the Government to study the international experience in the field of the HCFC Phase-out regulations and its enforcement during the study tour to China. | Ukraine: In order to control HCFCs and equipment (relying or containing HCFCs) Cabinet of Ministries of Ukraine each year issues Resolution on regulation of import/export of the goods that require licensing. Separate Annex of the Resolution is devoted to ODSs. Despite the absence of the bans on equipment (relying or containing HCFCs), there were no licenses on HCFC-containing equipment issued last year, only pure ODSs were licensed for import. |
|  | - | · No current information products and programs | · Main stakeholders are informed about HCFC phase-out strategy and regulatory measures related to HCFC import and use control | (-) Belarus: The regulatory framework of ODS management is available on the websites of MNREP and APIMH. Information on ODS management and HCFC phase-out strategy was posted on the website of the National press-center of the Republic of Belarus: http://www.bpc.by/news/300/ The web-site "Save the Ozone Layer" was developed and launched as an informational and educational resource for the protection of the ozone layer. http://www.by.undp.org/content/belarus/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2016/01/29/-.html Public interest and awareness of the problem was also raised during public information campaigns on the International Ozone Layer Protection Day and "United Express in Belarus to promote sustainable development goals of the United Nations on the occasion of the 70th anniversary"   (-) Tajikistan: Three national workshops on HCFC legislation with participation of more than 100 representatives of the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, customs, regional environmental departments were carried out in Dushanbe city, Khatlon and Sogd regions.   (-) Ukraine: Vienna convention, Montreal Protocol, ODS management and other ozone related issues materials are available on the website of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine. It is scheduled during 2016 to support with redesigning the website of RAC association in order to include materials on the new technologies and latest translations for technical specialists on different aspects of ODS and non-ODS technologies. Project team participated in two National Ecological Forums in Kyiv city. The Project activities, HCFCs management, Montreal Protocol related issues were presented for state officials, RAC representatives and private sector. The special report on the ODS waste management and destruction technologies was presented by the Project’s expert during the 2016’s Ecological Forum.   (-) Uzbekistan: Over 200 project stakeholders (about 70% female participants) from ministries and agencies, mass media representatives and public/private HCFC users were informed about the country’s progress in HCFC phase-out in Uzbekistan through various activities implemented by the Project, including the Project Board meeting, round tables and cultural events devoted to World Ozone Layer Preservation Day (16 September), media products developed by journalists (during a journalists contest) and an exhibition organized by the HCFC project during the UN Day celebration event. 4 (four) infographics posters (15,000 copies, including 12,000 in Uzbek and 3,000 in Russian languages), leaflets (4,000 copies, including 3,000 in Uzbek and 1,000 in Russian languages) presented the goals and objectives of the Vienna Convention, the Montreal Protocol, the HCFC Phase-out project, as well as about the negative effects of UV rays to children's health, were published and disseminated. Informational, educational and communication (IEC) materials (such as infographics, leaflets and articles, TV-news and Radio Broadcasts) about Ozone layer protection and HCFC phase-out in the mass media, including Internet media produced and contributed to increasing public awareness. | Ukraine: Vienna convention, Montreal Protocol, ODS management and other ozone related issues materials are available on the website of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine. It is scheduled during 2016 to support with redesigning the website of RAC association in order to include materials on the new technologies and latest translations for technical specialists on different aspects of ODS and non-ODS technologies. |
|  | - | · Limited active educational efforts or tools are available | · Update of study plans specialized training centers (enforcement inspectors, technicians) | (-) Belarus: Issues on ODS management have been included into the curricula of the Minsk National Technical University; Mogilev State University of Food Technologies and Polotsk Trade Technological College starting September 2015.   (-) Tajikistan: A short-term course for refrigeration technicians was developed and endorsed by Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Tajikistan. Furthermore, to ensure sustainability of the project, five-month state programme to prepare young refrigeration experts was developed and endorsed. The piloting of the curricula is expected in 2016 by Engineering – Pedagogical College of Dushanbe.  (-) Ukraine: 3 trainers (RAC sector’s reps) are trained and certified in training center Galileo in Italy. Private Academy of Cool in Kyiv city is opened by one of the largest importer of refrigeration equipment. Two certified trainers have joined the Academy and conducting trainings using the obtained knowledge. One certified trainer is located in Kharkiv region on the east and provides trainings based on the largest servicing center of RAC equipment in eastern part of Ukraine.  (-) Uzbekistan: A training manual for refrigerant sector technicians on fundamentals of refrigeration technology and maintenance of refrigeration systems was developed in Russian and translated into Uzbek language in order to make this publication available to the audience who speak only the national language. The design and layout of the training manual have been completed and 1,500-2,000 copies of the training manual will be published and disseminated among refrigeration technicians as a practical handbook during trainings to be conducted for refrigeration technicians in 2016-2017. The Tashkent State Technical University has established Training Center facilities in 2016. Office and refrigeration service equipment to equip the Center was procured by the HCFC project. Training curricula and a list of 800 refrigeration technicians from refrigeration service enterprises have been developed and agreed upon with project stakeholders. Trainings will be conducted during 2016-2017 by 5 local qualified instructors who increased their knowledge, upgraded their skills, and who were certified by the international Training Center Galileo in Italy. | Ukraine: 3 trainers (RAC sector’s reps) are trained and certified in training center Galileo in Italy. Private Academy of Cool in Kyiv city is opened by one of the largest importer of refrigeration equipment. Two certified trainers have joined the Academy and conducting trainings using the obtained knowledge. One certified trainer is located in Kharkiv region on the east and provides trainings based on the largest servicing center of RAC equipment in eastern part of Ukraine. |
|  | - | · Illegal trade in ODS continues unregistered and unnoticed | · Well informed stakeholder community engaged in addressing HCFC phase-out issue with required level of understanding and technical capacity | (-) Belarus: With the assistance of Russian RAC Association (RosSoiuzHolodProm ), 3 Trainers-of-trainers participated in two (2) seminars on the organization of refrigeration manufacturing using natural refrigerants which took place in Moscow on 24-25 November 2015. They will share their gained knowledge with future trainees (educational courses organized by APIMH) to increase their awareness of alternative cold production technologies. Three (3) trainers-of-trainers participated in the certified training at the Research Center "Galileo" (Italy). Gained experience was used to make additions and updates to the content of the educational programmes for the training of refrigeration technicians. By 30 June 2016, 277 refrigeration technicians were trained in the safe handling of ODS at vocational training courses organized by APIMH in Minsk and Mogilev cities. The trainees successfully passed the exam and received certificates. Training will continue in 2016.   (-) Tajikistan: The Committee for Environmental Protection of Tajikistan issued 53 licenses to commercial entities dealing with ODS and ODS containing equipment. Furthermore, the Committee in collaboration with the General Prosecutor’s Office of Tajikistan and the Customs Service of Tajikistan carried out joint monitoring missions/interventions and identified a number of occasions of illegal trading and consumption of ODS and ODS containing equipment. As a result, the violators received penalties in the amount of TJS 11,600.  (-) Uzbekistan: Procurement of analytical equipment for equipping Custom control posts underway. Poster on import/export control of ODS and products containing ODS have been designed and will be published and disseminated among control posts. A training curricula on the customs capacity development prepared and a list of 300 customs officers from the regions and border control posts to receive training agreed upon with State Customs Committee. . |  |
|  | - | · No current information products and programs | · Re-tooling (basic portable analytical and instrumentation for servicing sector) of main stakeholder groups implemented | (-) Belarus: : Procurement of equipment and instruments for refrigeration technicians according to the approved by UNDP, Minnature and APIMH list was finalized. (Procurement of 27 items of equipment was reported in previous PIR) In 2015, 3 additional items (leak detectors, welding equipment and tube expanders) were purchased to establish refrigeration sets and transferred to the ownership of APIMH (Refrigeration Association) for further distribution among service centers. 20 representatives of customs and environmental inspectorates, as well as refrigeration specialists, were trained in the practical operation of portable HCFC identifiers at a workshop organized with involvement of the representative of the manufacturing company 23 November 2015  (-) Tajikistan: Completed during the previous reporting period.  (-) Ukraine; The project team reached an agreement to establish a Pilot RRR center at the State Ecological Academy; the preparation stage for the establishment of this center has started.   (-) Uzbekistan: Procurement of the main parts for 125 sets of modern equipment and tools for equipment intended to better service refrigeration and air conditioning equipment was completed. The technical evaluation of received bids for the remaining part of equipment for public and private refrigeration service enterprises is underway, and expected to be finalized by July 2016. A selection panel for public and private refrigeration service enterprises was set up with representatives from UNDP and national partners. Applications were collected from 150 enterprises, and the panel members visited enterprises for monitoring and evaluation of their capacity and performances. As a result, 84 enterprises were recommended for participation in project activities and approved by the Inter-Agency Project Board Resolution. Selection of 15-20 more enterprises is on-going. All selected enterprises will be equipped by the project with 17 types of refrigeration and air conditioning service equipment. | A Pilot RRR center at the State Ecological Academy is under negotiation. |
|  | - | · Lack of portable HCFC analytical equipment and skills to control end use and illegal imports | · Illegal trade is registered and stopped at entry points | (-) Belarus: In June 2016 The bodies of the State Customs Committee reported detention of 20 tons of ODS   (-)Tajikistan: the Committee in collaboration with the General Prosecutors Office of Tajikistan and the Customs Service of Tajikistan carried out joint monitoring missions/interventions and identified a number of occasions of illegal trading and consumption of ODS and ODS containing equipment. As a result, the violators received penalties in the amount of TJS 11,600.   (-) Ukraine: There are several cases of illegal trade reported by Customs. Customs suspect the 6,000 split systems with licensed ODSs (R22) illegally imported and 30 metric tones of R22 illegally declared in late 2015. It were detected by post audit of import declarations. Investigations are not completed yet and final decisions should be provided by court. Besides, 35 (thirty five) items of advanced refrigerant detecting equipment delivered to State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Customs) to be distributed for: 24 (twenty four) oblast Custom’s offices, 6 (six) specialized custom’s laboratories, 2 (two) educational facilities and 3 (three) custom’s offices at sea ports.  (-) Uzbekistan: Capacities of the State Customs Committee on better control of illegal import of HCFCs was improved through a Training of Trainers organized by the project. Technical specifications and quantities of analytical equipment to be procured for the State Custom Committee and State Committee for Nature Protection finalized. As selected vendor was failed to meet its contractual obligations to supply analytical equipment in 2015, the contract was terminated by UNDP and new procurement process was initiated for procurement of 12 advanced and 9 basic multi-gas identifiers and safety tools, which will be finalized by August 2016. An additional device for the existing gas chromatography spectrometer "Shimadzu QP 2010" has been procured for the Central Laboratory of the State Customs Committee.  During the reporting period, customs officers registered and stopped 6 cases of illegal ODS import (totally 960.4 kg, including 930.4 kg CFC 12 and 30 kg HCFC 22) and 3 cases of non-registered ODS-free refrigerants (total of 296.6 kg HFC) during 2015. During 2016, customs officers stopped and registered 4 cases of illegal imported ODS (total of 415 kg R22 and 695 kg R12) and 5 cases of non-registered ODS-free refrigerants (totally 800 kg HFC). As a result, 15 Customs Officers from Uzbekistan and State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan received the Ozone Protection Award 2016 of UNEPs Regional Ozone Network for Europe &amp; Central Asia (ECA network) for successful seizure of ODS in Uzbekistan. | Ukraine: Several cases of illegal trade reported by Customs: split systems with licensed ODSs (R22) illegally imported.  35 (thirty five) items of advanced refrigerant detecting equipment delivered to State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Customs) procured and to be distributed for: 24 (twenty four) oblast Custom’s offices, 6 (six) specialized custom’s laboratories, 2 (two) educational facilities and 3 (three) custom’s offices at sea ports. |
|  | - | · General absence of basic servicing tools to strengthen HCFC re-use system (not applicable to Ukraine) | - Servicing tools to support HCFC re-use procured and distributed for daily applicaiton in the servicing sector. | (-) Belarus: In 2015 4 R/R/R centers have been fully equipped with required tool sets (12 items). Laboratory equipment (13 items) for identification of refrigerants has been supplied to the Technological University where a central analytical laboratory has been created.   (-) Tajikistan: : The R&amp;R centers, Refrigeration and AC Service Centers, private sector, Customs, NOU and Engineering college have all been equipped with (among others): 4 R&amp;R CENTERS: 4 Portable Recovery Units; 2 Refrigerant Identifiers; 2 Advanced Refrigerant Analyzer (PRO); 4 Digital Thermometers; 4 Digital Vacuum Gauges; 4 Recovery cylinders (50lb); 4 Refrigeration Tools (valve core remover (SCHRAEDER) (1 piece), pinch-off pliers with spare valves, replaceable needles (2 sets of spare needles) and piercing charging valves compatible with standard service hoses (2 pieces)); 8 Protective Gloves; 8 Protective Goggles; 4 Leak Detectors; 4 Digital Scales; 4 Vacuum Pumps; 4 Digital manifold/System analyzers; 4 Mini soldering devices; 4 Oxibutane welding equipment (1820 kg); 4 Electronic Tester pliers; 4 Vacuum and charging stations; 4 Gauge Manifold; 4 Thermometers; 4 Refrigeration tools for technicians (other devices); 3 Recycling and reclaiming machine for R22; R134a; REFRIGERATION AND AC SERVICE CENTERS: 8 Portable Recovery Units; 2 Refrigerant Identifiers; 8 Digital Thermometers; 8 Digital Vacuum Gauges; 8 Recovery Cylinders (50lb); 20 Refrigeration Tools (valve core remover (SCHRAEDER) (1 piece), pinch-off pliers with spare valves, replaceable needles (2 sets of spare needles) and piercing charging valve compatible with standard service hoses (2 pieces)); 16 Protective Gloves; 16 Protective Goggles; 16 Leak Detectors; 16 Digital Scale; 16 Vacuum Pumps; 4 Digital manifold/System analyzers; 4 Mini soldering devices; SMALL REFRIGERATION SERVICE CENTERS AND PRIVATE SECTOR: 51 Portable Recovery Units; 13 Digital Thermometers; 13 Digital Vacuum Gauges; 51 Recovery Cylinders (50lb); 95 Refrigeration Tools (valve core remover (SCHRAEDER) (1 piece), pinch-off pliers with spare valves, replaceable needles (2 sets of spare needles) and piercing charging valve compatible with standard service hoses (2 pieces)); 172 Protective Gloves; 104 Protective Goggles; 100 Leak Detectors; 105 Digital Scales; 105 Vacuum Pumps; 12 Mini soldering devices; 115 Electronic Tester pliers; 8 Vacuum and charging stations; 113 Gauge Manifolds; 107 Thermometers; 111 Oxibutane welding equipment (67 kg); 105 Refrigeration tools for technicians (other devices); CUSTOMS SERVICE: 20 Refrigerant Identifier; 40 Protective Gloves; 20 Protective Goggles; 20 Leak Detectors; 1 mobile lab; NOU: 1 Refrigerant Identifier; 2 Protective Gloves; 1 Protective Goggle.  (-) Ukraine: It was planned to have separate project to support servicing sector of Ukraine, so initial ProDoc deals mainly with investments in production sector. As was describe before, the Project faced the objective problems with investments in industrial sector (war in the East) and budget partially will be allocated towards servicing sector. It is planned to procure reclaim/recycling/recovery equipment in Ukraine within project restructuring.  (-) Uzbekistan: 5 sets of ODS re-use equipment, including HCFCs; twin turbo refrigerant recovery system, basic refrigerant identifier, digital manifold, infrared thermometer with dual Laser, 27.2-liter cylinders, electronic charging scale, vacuum pump, electronic leak detector, thermal Imager and safety tools for technicians (gloves and goggles) procured and handed over to 5 (five) Refrigeration Recovery and Recycling Centers. One set of equipment, including refrigerant recovery and reclaim machine ECO Cycle Aurora II, digital manifold, 100-pound cylinders, electronic charging scale, vacuum pump with solenoid valve, electronic leak detector and safety equipment for technicians procured and ready for establishment of one (1) HCFC Reclaim Center. | (-) Ukraine: The Project faced the objective problems with investments in industrial sector (war in the East) and budget partially will be allocated towards servicing sector. It is planned to procure reclaim/recycling/recovery equipment in Ukraine within project restructuring. |
|  | - | - | - |  |  |
|  | Targeted HCFC Phase-out Investment Program and Demonstration projects (Belarus) | - | described in sections below | Described in the sections below. | Two (2) chromatograph mass spectrometers and thirty-five (35) refrigerant detecting equipment units were delivered to the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Customs). |
|  | - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available to the company for access and transfer, not tested at the facility and lack processing and safety instrumentation for practical introduction | · HCFC use at MAZ Kupava stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | See remark above on the delays experienced with this component. Once equipment is installed, commisioned with trials and then normal production, and safety audits are completed in December 2016, equipment will be handed-over to MAZ-Kupava, and HCFC use will stop. MAZ-Kupava will sign a commitment letter to stop use of HCFC-141b, and old line will be dismantled in order not to be used elsewhere as second-hand equipment. |  |
|  | - | · Refrigerated trucks with foam insulation continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFCs | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | The technology supplier has committed to install and commission this equipment, which will be followed by training to MAZ-Kupava's staff. Current high-level consultation process is ongoing to make sure required payments agreed between MAZ-Kupava and the supplier will be processed in a timely manner. | Within the two-stage project revision, MOUs were signed between UNDP CO Ukraine and the main counterparts/beneficiaries of the Project: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Customs), Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, State Ecological Academy.  Accordingly, training programs for different organizations/specialists are planed. |
|  | - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available to the company for access and transfer, not tested at the facility and lack processing and safety instrumentation for practical introduction | · HCFC use at Atlant/David-Gorodok stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | The technological conversion has been completed.  HCFC use at Atlant/David-Gorodok has stopped and the company committed not to use HCFCs any longer (commitment letter N 1026 dated 24 September 2015). |  |
|  | - | · Spares (compressors and others) for refrigerators continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFCs as degreasing agent | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | Training was provided by 2 engineers of the supplier company (Beray Dis Ticaret Makine Sanayi Limited Sirketi, Turkey). 3 representatives of David Gorodok plant responsible for the cleaning process were trained on the correct use of the equipment (statement of services provided dated 14 September 2015) |  |
|  | - | · Safety standards for new low GWP alternatives do not exist | · Stakeholder community (private/public HCFC equipment user sector) well informed about new alternative technologies and their benefits; | More than 30 representatives of government and non-government authorities, private/public HCFC equipment user sector, educational institutions and mass media participated in opening ceremony of pilot project 1, and more than 50 representatives of stakeholders and mass media attended press-conference and opening event of pilot project 2. |  |
|  | - | · Generally low awareness on new alternative technologies in the servicing sector and benefits in energy savings (co-benefits for economic operations as well as for climate change); | · Local engineering companies gain knowledge and skills to assemble and operate such technologies in future; | Local company HOLODON (contract for supply and installation of cooling systems with low use of ammonia project 3) is gaining gain knowledge and skills to assemble and operate such technologies. |  |
|  | - | · No current information products and programs; | · Safety standards for new alternatives reviewed and adopted; | In consultation with the Ministry of Emergency Situations and the Ministry of Nature, the technical experts of APIMH are finalizing the draft of the new Rules for the ammonia refrigeration units (ARU). This document will contribute to the simplification of the registration procedure for building block low-ammonia systems.   The State Committee for Standardization of the Republic of Belarus (Gosstandart) is considering the introduction of Russia’s regulations GOST EN 378- Refrigeration systems and heat pump:. "The requirements of safety and environmental protection. Parts 1-4."   Introduction of this standard will enhance the possibility of using hydrocarbon refrigerants, such as R-290 (propane), in Belarus. |  |
|  | - | · Lack of experience with, knowledge of and skills to assemble, install, operate and maintain HCFC-free commercial/industrial equipment using non-ODS/low-zero GWP technologies; | · Performance of new equipment is regularly recorded; | Monitoring activities planned in future reporting cycles. |  |
|  | - | · Low readiness for/acceptance of new technologies by end-users. | · Market is more prepared for the acceptance of new alternatives. | Reporting on achieved results to highlight benefits and disadvantages on these pilot demonstration projects will be widely disseminated in a workshop planned for the second semester of 2016 and publications will include the results of close monitoring of obtained energy efficiencies. |  |
|  | - | · HCFC re-cycling and reclaim equipment, or network, is generally outdated and not suited for HCFCs in the former case and is absent in the latter | · HCFC re-use system upgraded through strengthening R/R/R centers – country's technical capacity is improved; | 4 R/R/R centers («Holodon», «Torgtekhnika», «Laminar», «Hladagentservis») and an Analytical laboratory (based on the premises of Belarus state Technological University) were provided with 25 items of specialized equipment to assist in meeting the demands for recycled and reclaimed refrigerants. This upgrading of HCFC re-use systems will help to facilitate the successful phase-out of HCFCs in Belarus. |  |
|  | - | · Analytical equipment for servicing sector does not exist to ensure quality of re-cycled/reclaimed HCFC refrigerants and improve confidence of buyers (servicing centers/technicians or end-users) | · HCFC re-use system is implemented in practice allowing to reduce dependence on import of HCFCs; | Monitoring of the operation of R/R/R centers and collection of the reports on quantities of recovered and recycled refrigerants will be organized in 2nd half of 2016. Additional progress/updates will be provided in future reporting cycles. |  |
|  | - | · Limited active educational efforts or tools on best refrigeration servicing practices are available | · Technical center staff is trained on adequate use of equipment and best refrigeration practices in equipment maintenance and retrofits; | Forty-four (44) representatives of the RRR centers were trained in 2015 on adequate use of equipment and best refrigeration practices in equipment maintenance and retrofitting as part of a package of advanced trainings organized by APIMH. |  |
|  | - | - | · Well informed stakeholder community engaged in addressing HCFC phase-out issue with required level of understanding and technical capacity. | A meeting with the representatives of RRR centers and the MNREP will be organized in the 2nd half of 2016 to discuss the operational efficiency of the national HCFC re-use system. |  |
|  | - | · Only prototype laboratory equipment on hazardous waste processing exists with no emission controls in place; | · Staff trained to operate and maintain equipment; | See above |  |
|  | - | · Small quantities of obsolete ODS waste to generate interest for export to major hazardous waste destruction sites | · Stockpiles of obsolete ODS destroyed by supplied technology; | See above |  |
|  | - | · Lack of integration of ODS disposal into HCFC re-use system to complete ODS management cycle | · Country is fully equipped to handle full-cycle of ODS management with demonstration element; | See above |  |
|  | - | · Generally lack of appropriate ODS destruction experience in Central Asia region | · Dissemination of results performed on the regional scale. | See above |  |
|  | Targeted HCFC Phase-out Investment Program and Demonstration projects (Tajikistan) | - | Description provided in sections below | Provided the situation with the changes to the project design (3 main clients from private sector dropped out from the programme), UNDP organized a project board meeting in the reporting cycle to agree on the path forward: (1) to re-focus the initial project revision on implementable activities in 2015-2017, and (2) make a focus on shifting the unused budget in the servicing sector, which would come under approval from GEF Secretariat at a later stage.  Initial project's design revision was agreed to be processed in 2016.   In the follow-up, UNDP signed a service provision contract with one remaining client from the private sector - Polyfoam system house, in order to start the technology conversion with company's support on the ground. The contract covered the responsibility to phase-out 63 metric tons of HCFCs at the company and fifty-four (54) of its end-users. An International Foam Expert to support the conversion and provide technical advisory support was hired with one technical visit to the factory completed.   As a part of initial capacity building in the servicing sector, three (3) trainers were trained at the Galileo Refrigeration Training Institute in Italy as supported by the regional component of the programme (administered in Istanbul Regional Hub - IRH).  Further, two (2) chromatograph mass spectrometers and thirty-five (35) refrigerant detecting equipment units were delivered to the State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Customs) to be distributed to 24 oblast Customs offices, 6 specialized Customs laboratories, 2 educational facilities and 3 Customs offices at sea ports. |  |
|  | - | · Refrigerated equipment in poor condition continues to be serviced with the use of HCFCs and maintained by the companies in these sectors | · Awareness of the wider community of HCFC users raised regarding such solutions | All four Recycling and recovery centres, including project partners were equipped with special equipment to strengthen the HCFC re-use system in the country.  Equipment is in daily operation. |  |
|  | - | · No or minimal investment is taking place to retrofit or replace HCFC equipment with alternative refrigerant systems | · Reduced knowledge barriers towards equipment retrofits/conversions | The bidding process was postponed until 2016.   At the regional project board meeting in Istanbul, Turkey in 2016 it was proposed by Tajikistan to allocate additional US$ 50,000 support to the demo projects in Tajikistan, and this proposal was approved by the board. |  |
|  | - | · No or minimal information is available on opportunities to reduce dependence to HCFC | · Accelerated retirement of HCFC-based equipment and HCFC use in this sector decreased | As of 2017, HCFC-based equipment will no longer be imported into the country as per the new legislation adopted in 2015 (A National HCFC Phase-Out Strategy developed and endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on November 3, 2015 (#643).  This will allow to reduce the accumulation of a bank of such HCFC equipment in the country, which requires HCFC gas top-up during maintenance/repair, and therefore the import of these gases will be reduced to allow for better compliance of the country with the Montreal Protocol provisions. |  |
|  | - | - | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technologies and equipped with basic servicing instrumentation to ensure equipment servicing as per standard international practices | Three (3) RAC engineers received specialized training and EU certificates from Galileo training center (Italy).   Further, these trainers organized a five-day refresher training on best practices for servicing for refrigeration equipment and air conditioning systems as well as recycling, recovery and reuse of ODS (HCFCs) was conducted for three hundred thirty (303) refrigeration technicians in Tajikistan.   The training took place in February and October 2015. |  |
|  | - | · Safety standards for new alternatives do not exist | · Stakeholder community (private/public HCFC equipment user sector) well informed about new alternative technologies and their benefits | Based on the specialized international level training, practical sessions to demonstrate recovery mechanism and distribution of purified HCFCs were carried out by the Refrigeration Association. As a result, 15 staff of recycling centres throughout the country gained necessary knowledge on how to use the equipment for recovery of HCFC.  In the next reporting cycle, the project (its regional capacity building component) plans to select a training service provider on alternative technologies (ammonia, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons) with advisory support to be provided to each country (including Tajikistan) on safety standards currently applicable in EU and globally. |  |
|  | - | · Generally low awareness on new alternative technologies in the servicing sector and benefits in energy savings (co-benefits for economic operations as well as for climate change) | · Local engineering companies gain knowledge and skills to assemble and operate such technologies in future | The three cellular network companies cooperated with the project team on the installation and maintenance of the natural cooling technologies. Their engineers have been educated on these new technology approaches.  With respect to other demo projects on ammonia, these are now planned for procurement. Installation/commissioning of the equipment and practical training of service centers participating in these demos will be carried out in the next reporting cycle.  On a general scale, a short-term course for refrigeration technicians on best refrigeration practices and HCFC-alternative technologies was developed and endorsed by the Ministry of Labor, Migration and Employment of Tajikistan. The first students to take the new course are expected in September 2016.   Furthermore, to ensure sustainability of the project, a five-month state programme to prepare young refrigeration experts was developed and endorsed. The new program will be incorporated into the curriculum of the Engineering-pedagogical college. |  |
|  | - | · No current information on products and programs demonstrating natural cooling technologies | · Safety standards for new alternatives reviewed and adopted | Generally completed during previous reporting period.  Pilot sites are now operational and provide energy and operational savings to the cellular companies. There is less number of AC failures observed in the reporting cycle which leads to less HCFC leakages. |  |
|  | - | · Lack of experience with, knowledge of and skills to assemble, install, operate and maintain HCFC-free commercial/industrial equipment using non-ODS/low-zero GWP technologies (NH3, CO2 double stage, HCs etc) | · Performance/operational parameter comparison of old Vs. new equipment monitored and available | The project team has come up with a short-list of potential participants/receivers of demo equipment. For that purpose, the project’s technical advisor has undertaken a number of field trips throughout the country. The bidding process is to be initiated in Q3 of 2016.  When practically implemented, these demos will assist the local service centers in getting new knowledge on alternative technologies, their specifics in operation, safety standards and maintenance. Further, the regional capacity building component of the project managed from Istanbul Regional Hub will plan in 2017 for a specialized training to a selected number of national engineers (from local servicing and equipment assembly companies) on HCFC-free substitutes and natural refrigerants (ammonia, carbon dioxide and hydrocarbons). |  |
|  | - | · Low readiness for/acceptance of new technologies by users | · Market is more prepared for the acceptance of new alternatives | As the project is preparing to demonstrate new HCFC-free technologies on natural refrigerants, the local partners will be educated on those innovations and a gradual acceptance of such HCFC-equipment substitutes is expected to gradually take off in the country.  The information sharing will be supported through existing communication channels (Refrigeration Association, training workshops). |  |
|  | - | · No proactive Refrigeration Technicians Association - Association does not have mandate to demonstrate mechanism to recover and distribute purified HCFC | · HCFC re-use system is implemented in practice allowing to reduce dependence on import of HCFCs | Completed during previous reporting period.  HCFC re-use system is currently operational. |  |
|  | - | · HCFC re-cycling and reclaim equipment, or network, is generally outdated and not suited for HCFCs in the former case and is absent in the latter | · Technical service center staff is trained on adequate use of equipment and best refrigeration practices in equipment maintenance and retrofits | The second group of refrigeration technicians (planned for 2016) received training in June 2016.   Forty (40) technicians were trained during the reporting period. |  |
|  | - | · Analytical equipment for servicing sector does not exist to ensure quality of re-cycled/reclaimed HCFC refrigerants and confidence of buyers | · Well informed stakeholder community engaged in addressing HCFC phase-out issue with required level of understanding and technical capacity | Completed during previous reporting period. |  |
|  | - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available for access and transfer, not tested and lack instrumentation for practical introduction | · HCFC use at AZN Techno stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | During the reporting period, the AZN company fully stopped using HCFC-141b (4.1 tons of HCFC-141 b - represented 0.451 tons of Ozone Depleting Capacity) for foaming of its commercial refrigeration equipment and decreased usage of HCFC-22 by 10% (70 kg) for produced commercial refrigerators by switching to HCFC-free alternatives.   The company invested about 800 million UZS (about USD 260,000) for modernization of its production facilities to support the ODS phase-out.  Sub-component is completed. |  |
|  | - | · Refrigerated equipment continues to be manufactured and maintained by the company with the use of HCFCs | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technologies and equipped with basic servicing instrumentation to ensure equipment servicing as per allowed international practices | Project supported the company in organization of on-the-job training for four (4) foaming machine operators and ten (10) refrigeration technicians on proper use of new equipment.   Additional trainings for technicians of the company on better servicing of refrigeration equipment, application of alternative non-ODS technologies and natural refrigerants, as well as safety standards for new alternatives will be conducted by the project after the finalization of the “Training Manual for refrigerant sector technicians on fundamentals of refrigeration technology and maintenance of refrigeration systems”, which is expected to be finalized during the 2nd half of 2016. |  |
|  | - | · Limited scale retrofit of railway refrigerated equipment takes place which does not allow to reduce dependence on HCFCs - lack of specialized industrial sized circuit flushing units to allow for change from mineral to synthetic oils during retrofits | · Company is fully equipped with required tools and seed funding for substitute materials to initiate large-scale retrofits of the refrigerated wagons fleet | See detailed description in the section above.  Sub-component is completed. |  |
|  | - | · Generally outdated refrigerant recycling equipment to address HCFC re-use in longer term | · Staff is trained on correct use of equipment and tools, and applies best retrofit and equipment maintenance practices across workspace | List of refrigeration technicians (1,032 persons) servicing refrigerated railway freezers of JSC Yo'lreftrans prepared. A training schedule and 3-day training agenda, which includes theoretical and practical exercises, was agreed upon with the management of the company.   During October-November 2015, four (4) trainings for one hundred (100) refrigeration technicians of JSC Yo'lreftrans were organized, and all training participants successfully completed the training course. These trainings were conducted by the instructors trained and certified by the Galileo Refrigeration Training Center (Italy) through the support of the Regional Component of the project.  Sub-component is completed. |  |
|  | - | · Further accumulation of obsolete ODS waste and the acute need to dispose of such wastes | · Staff trained to operate and maintain equipment | Please see status update in the section above. |  |
|  | - | · Small quantities of obsolete ODS waste to generate interest for export to major hazardous waste destruction sites | · Stockpiles of obsolete ODS destroyed by supplied technology | Please see status update in the section above. |  |
|  | - | · Lack of integration of ODS disposal into HCFC re-use system to complete ODS management cycle | · Dissemination of results performed on the regional scale | Please see status update in the section above. |  |
|  | - | · No current information products and programs on information dissemination related to alternative technologies in the manufacturing sector; | · At least, four (4) of the ineligible enterprises self-convert to other than HCFC technological solutions without GEF assistance; | As mentioned in the prior reporting period, Polyfoam system house and its 54 end users are currently participating in the project, and initial alternative chemical tests (methylal, water based) are partially or fully successful. Methyl formate, however, has proven as not usable in Ukranian context (bad quality foam).  Sobraniye company was reported bankrupt and dropped out from the project.   Intertehnika and NORD companies (one consortium) are located in the non-government control territory in Donetsk. Intertehnika had reportedly self-converted to non-HCFC technologies but stopped its operations due to the ongoing armed conflict. NORD company has seriously limited its operations due to the same reason.  HCFC consumption survey in the manufacturing sector is currently ongoing. It will help reveal more information on self-converted enterprises, especially those which were considered ineligible at the project design stage. |  |
|  | - | · Nine (9) manufacturing enterprises continue to rely on HCFCs as the only technological solution in the absence of knowledge on a range of new and emerging alternatives which may minimize capital investments. | · HCFC consumption is accordingly reduced by respective annual consumption amounts at a number of self-converted enterprises. | In order to limit import of HCFCs, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine made a decision not to issue import licenses for HCFCs in 2015.  HCFCs that were imported in the first quarter of 2015 was based on licenses provided in 2014. Based on preliminary statistics, approximately 6 ODP tons of HCFCs were imported in 2015 (versus 16,42 ODP tons allowed by the Montreal Protocol).  Currently, the country is in compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol for 2015 (90% reduction step from baseline years). | In order to limit import of HCFCs, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine made a decision not to issue import licenses for HCFCs in 2015.  HCFCs that were imported in the first quarter of 2015 was based on licenses provided in 2014. Based on preliminary statistics, approximately 6 ODP tons of HCFCs were imported in 2015 (versus 16,42 ODP tons allowed by the Montreal Protocol).  At the same time the completed bottom-up HCFC survey revealed unaccounted consumption.  |
|  | - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available to the company, and its downstream clients, for access and transfer, not tested at the facility and lack processing and safety instrumentation for practical introduction; | · HCFC use at Polyfoam stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | A two-stage project revision was adopted by the Project Board meeting in October 2015. The first stage of light revision, which did not require approval from GEF, involved the optimization of workplans and budgets for the project partners which continue with the project, has successfully finished by June 2016.  To date, one remaining partner from the manufacturing sector, Polyfoam system house has managed to phase out 50% of 141B blowing agent (HCFC) in the majority of its systems (polyol formulas). It is expected that further phase-out will be achieved during next reporting periods. |  |
|  | - | · No current information products and programs on information dissemination related to the proposed alternative technologies in the manufacturing sector. | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | Within the two-stage project revision, MOUs were signed between UNDP CO Ukraine and the main counterparts/beneficiaries of the Project: State Fiscal Service of Ukraine (Customs), Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine, State Ecological Academy.   Accordingly, training programs for different organizations/specialists are scheduling for the second half of 2016. |  |
|  | - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available to the company for access and transfer, not tested at the facility and lack processing and safety instrumentation for practical introduction; | · HCFC use at Intertehnika stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | Sub-component cancelled. |  |
|  | - | · Commercial equipment manufactured by the company continues to be produced with HCFC-141b in foam insulation. | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | Sub-component cancelled. |  |
|  | - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available to the company for access and transfer, not tested at the facility and lack processing and safety instrumentation for practical introduction | · HCFC use at Sobraniye stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer; | The company is bankrupt, and the sub-component is cancelled. The budgets will be re-phased into the servicing sector. |  |
|  | - | · Refrigerated trucks with foam insulation continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFCs | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology. | The company is bankrupt, and the sub-component is cancelled. The budgets will be re-phased into the servicing sector. |  |
|  | - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available to the company for access and transfer, not tested at the facility and lack processing and safety instrumentation for practical introduction; | · HCFC use at Nord stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer; | Sub-component cancelled. |  |
|  | - | · Spares (compressors and others) for refrigerators continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFC-141b as a degreasing agent. | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology. | Sub-component cancelled. |  |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |
| **Outcome 7:** | **Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach and evaluation** |
|  | **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Target level at end of project** | **Level at 30 June 2016** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
|  | M&amp;E and adaptive management applied to project in response to needs, mid-term evaluation findings with lessons learned extracted. | · No Monitoring and Evaluation system | · Monitoring and Evaluation system developed during year 1. | (-) Belarus: Monitoring activities were conducted in accordance with the M&amp;E Plan. Atlas reports were prepared on a quarterly basis. Semi- annual and annual progress reports were submitted to the Ministry of Economy of the Republic of Belarus. Risk logs were updated in July 2015 and January 2016. National assessment of project performance (multi-discipline review for project of technical assistance with the participation of representatives of Ministry of Economy, Ministry of Taxes, Ministry of Foreign Affairs) was held in May 2015 and the project performance was assessed as satisfactory. Monitoring on the appropriate use of the supplied equipment was conducted through 3 visits to the David Gorodok Electromechanical Plant. Visiting of the Project beneficiaries (eg. RAC Association, training centers, refrigeration service centers, etc.) and desk-review of relevant documents. Project duration period was extended through 31 December 2016.   (-) Tajikistan: During the reporting period, the project has closely followed up on implementation progress. As per UNDP-GEF Rules, quarterly progress monitoring matrixes and semiannual reports are prepared and submitted to UNDP and the national project partner, the Committee on Environmental Protection. Furthermore, field visits (12 in total) to identify the level of HCFC consumptions by the end users were carried out in all regions of Tajikistan (Sogd, Khatlon, Dushanbe and Districts of Republican Subordination). The UNDP Tajikistan Country Office staff has attended project activities at both regional and national level and provided recommendations on project implementation.   (-) Ukraine; Monitoring activities were conducted on regular basis. The special Oversight and Support team of CO Ukraine chaired by Deputy Country Director meets every two weeks to discuss Project’s developments and challenges.  Project Board Meetings were organized in October 2015 and March 2016 during which the Project reported to the Board members and main counterparts on project implementation, results, risks, lessons learned and upcoming plans.   (-) Uzbekistan: Monitoring activities were conducted as per the Project’s Monitoring and Evaluation Plan. Monitoring capacities and performance of 150 public and private enterprises on installation, repair and maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment over the country conducted. Regular monitoring activities of project beneficiaries, including 5 R/R centers, JSC Yolreftrans and AZN company were conducted as planned. Quarterly monitoring and semiannual reports are prepared and submitted to UNDP, and to other project national partners. A meeting of the Interagency Project Board was organized in December 2015, during which the project reported to the Board Members on project implementation process, mid-term results, risks updates, issues and lessons learned. | Due to changes in the composition of some GEF assistance recipients (due to military conflict, institutional changes or financial situation), the project in Ukraine is undergoing a two-step revision process: (1) initial revision (2015) to cover remaining originally accepted project partners, and (2) substantive revision (2016-2017), as recommended by Project Board meeting in October 2015.  Monitoring activities were conducted on regular basis. The special Oversight and Support team of CO Ukraine chaired by Deputy Country Director meets every two weeks to discuss Project’s developments and challenges.  Project Board Meetings were organized in October 2015, March 2016 and March 2017.  The HCFC market research is finished in May 2017 and International Consultant is defined for Prodoc revision and HCFC National Strategy Development as agreed precondition for the second stage of Project’s restructuring.  |
|  | - | · No evaluation of project output and outcomes | · Mid-term-evaluation of project output and outcomes conducted with lessons learnt at 30 months of implementation. | (-) Belarus: Project mid-term review was conducted by the expert contracted by IRH. International MTR consultant rated the Belarus project components as Highly Satisfactory.   (-) Tajikistan: International MTR consultant rated the Tajikistan project components as Highly Satisfactory.   (-) Ukraine; Project mid-term review as conducted in April 2016 by the MTR Expert contracted by IRH. During the MTR mission, the Expert met with CO, main counterparts and visited Polyfoam system house (investment component). International MTR Consultant rated Ukraine project performance as Moderately Satisfactory (MS).  (-) Uzbekistan: The International MTR Consultant visited Uzbekistan during April 2016, and reviewed project documentation (Project Documents, annual plans, reports etc.), organized meetings with the project team, national project partners, stakeholders and beneficiaries, UNDP representatives, and visited project sites in Syrdarya (JSC Yolreftrans) and Fergana (R/R center and refrigeration service enterprise). International MTR Consultant rated Uzbekistan project performance as Highly Satisfactory (HS). | (-) Ukraine; Project mid-term review as conducted in April 2016 by the MTR Expert contracted by IRH. During the MTR mission, the Expert met with CO, main counterparts and visited Polyfoam system house (investment component). International MTR Consultant rated Ukraine project performance as Moderately Satisfactory (MS). |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | **Progress not set** |

# Implementation Progress



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| --- | --- |
| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 70.23% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 70.23% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 6,250,490.02 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** |
| PPG Amount | 250,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 9000000 |
| Co-financing | 2,050,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** |
| PIF Approval Date | May 7, 2010 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Aug 30, 2012 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 22, 2013 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | (not set or not applicable) |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 21, 2014 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Dec 1, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Dec 1, 2018 |
| Original Planned Closing Date | Jul 31, 2016 |
| Revised Planned Closing Date | Jul 31, 2018 |

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| **Dates of Project Steering Committee/Board Meetings during reporting period (30 June 2016 to 1 July 2017)** |
| 2017-04-19 |
| 2017-01-19 |
| 2017-03-30 |
| 2016-09-23 |

# Critical Risk Management

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| --- | --- |
| Current Types of Critical Risks  | Critical risk management measures undertaken this reporting period |

# Adjustments

**Comments on delays in key project milestones**

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| **Project Manager: please provide comments on delays this reporting period in achieving any of the following key project milestones: inception workshop, mid-term review, terminal evaluation and/or project closure.** |
| Regional: Based on the progress reports and specific delays in Ukraine (beyond UNDP control) and Uzbekistan (under an expedited implementation plan), resulting in uneven progress in all countries which also had an effect on the regional component, the project extension request for 2 years was discussed at the last regional Project Board meeting with all countries in June 2015 and approved. This request has then been formally approved by UNDP-GEF in December 2015 to let all components complete vast majority of planned activities by the latest deadline (counted with the most delayed project in Uzbekistan) till 31 July 2018. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| --- | --- | --- |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Unsatisfactory | Moderately Unsatisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The project’s overall performance has been moderately unsatisfactory: as, despite the intensification of implementation over the last year, Ukraine continues to face challenges toward fulfillment of recommendations of the Implementation Committee Decision of 2012 and the progress is slow in achieving Ukraine’s compliance with the MP obligations. The project has not been fully restructured. Only moderate progress has been achieved in accelerating the phase-out. This was due to the productive cooperation with Polyfoam company on the ODS-free technologies, as well as trainings to its clients. Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery was 68,74%. The project needs to identify two new partner enterprises to substitutes, which are bankrupt or are currently on the uncontrolled by Ukraine territory. It also needs to intensify the work with the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine on finalizing draft law formulating the HCFC phase-out strategy. The project moved forward progressively with awareness raising and capacity development of relevant stakeholders. The advancement has been achieved in developing capacity of the civil servants, leading training institutes and a professional Cooling Association, as well as and equipping the State customs laboratories with equipment enabling to detect ODS. The work with servicing sector is also a promising step towards meeting project goal. Project results are still could be met by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.  |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** |  | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** |  | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** |  | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |
| **Role** | **2017 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2017 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** |  | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Advisor and UNDP Country Office only -*  |
| Overall Assessment |  |

# Gender

**Progress in Advancing Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment**

This information is used in the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP-GEF Annual Gender Report, reporting to the UNDP Gender Steering and Implementation Committee and for other internal and external communications and learning.

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| **Has a gender analysis been carried out this reporting period? Please note that all projects approved in GEF-6 (1 July 2014 through 30 June 2018) are required to carry out a gender analysis.** |
| No |
| **If a gender analysis was carried out what were the findings?** |
| Not applicable. |
| **Does this project specifically target woman or girls as direct beneficiaries?** |
| No |
| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and improving the empowerment of women.** **Results reported can include site-level results working with local communities as well as work to integrate gender considerations into national policies, strategies and planning. Please explain how the results reported addressed the different needs of men or women, changed norms, values, and power structures, and/or contributed to transforming or challenging gender inequalities and discrimination.** |
| The project faced challenges on identifying relevant specific activities addressing gender inequalities and women empowerment. However, specific efforts have been made to develop activities on that specific dimension. A presentation focusing on gender was given at the last project meeting in March 2016, and follow-up activities were decided, with the support of the regional component, as part of the Project Board Meeting. The meeting decided to allocate new funding of $10,000 on gender activities. There are specific discussions with some of the national components to develop specific activities on gender which will be shared at the regional level and potentially beyond.  Regional: An important dissemination was reached through the inclusion of this item of the project Meeting in 2016. Following this presentation on gender, UNEP OzonAction (which participated in the regional project meeting) invited the same expert to give a similar presentation on ozone and gender during the HCFC-focused Chisinau regional thematic meeting organised by UN Environment in November 2016. The media briefing for that UN Environment-organised meeting is attached as evidence, which mentions in particular: “For the first time, the agenda included a session on gender considerations in project implementation. There has been some discussion on how to apply gender analysis and statistics to projects addressing global environmental problems such as ozone layer depletion and global warming. The future mandate of the Montreal Protocol addressing both ozone depletion and global warming will increasingly require addressing social dimensions and gender issues. This is already an eligibility criteria for several donors including the Green Climate Fund.”  Tajikistan: Although the project is not gender-focused initiative, it remained a cross cutting issue throughout all project activities and was systematically incorporated into each aspect and at every step of the planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project. Following UNDP’s Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, the HCFC phase-out project strove to remedy existing gender imbalances by improving 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.  Uzbekistan: Uzbekistan: Project is implementing demonstration project on improvement of air conditioning system of the Republican Research Center of Emergency Medicine (RRCEM) of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The demo-project will bring benefit for about 50,000 patients (at least 60% from among them are women and girls, and 15,000 are children) and 2600 doctors and nurses (from among them 2000 are women). |

# Communicating Impact

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| **Tell us the story of the project focusing on how the project has helped to improve people’s lives.** **(This text will be used for UNDP corporate communications, the UNDP-GEF website, and/or other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts.)** |
| Regional: Two stories from the project have been included in the UNDP-GEF 25th years special publication “Voices of Impact” with following headline: “Cool tech….Building capacity for reducing ozone-depleting substances in eastern Europe”.  Belarus: YURI GLUBOKIY is a refrigerator repair serviceman in Belarus. Born in a small town, he moved to Minsk to follow his passion and study of low-temperature equipment and technology. Thanks to the training that he took in the framework of the Project and equipment kit, he got opportunities to learn about new approaches to the installation, operation, maintenance and repair of refrigeration and air conditioning systems. He was excited by the desire to promote in Belarus the use of hydrocarbon refrigerants. Today, thanks to the project's support (training and equipment and tools), Yuri has his own small business and successfully promotes new equipment on natural refrigerant R-290 (propane) in Belarus.  Tajikistan: The project supported production of a TV programme &quot;Talk Today&quot; on the protection of ozone layer has also been broadcasted on the national TV in Tajik language, but you can watch it on YouTube at https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYN5pYMce60&amp;feature=youtu.be The &quot;Talk Today&quot; tells about environmental challenges, ODS issues and roles of the Government in fulfilling its obligations within the Montreal Protocol and Vienna Convention. Moreover, it is about technical assistance of the UNDP/GEF HCFC phase-out project provided to the country.  Ukraine: The Project supported the seminar provided by HEAT company on natural refrigerants in Kiev in April 2017. 35 participants learned the new refrigerants and equipment based on those refrigerants. There are obvious advantages had been learned – ODS-free, energy efficiency and cooling efficiency that should be promoting and developing in Ukraine. The majority of technicians as well as business and population of Ukraine didn’t aware about advantages of ODS-free, low GHG natural refrigerants.  Uzbekistan: Important direction within the project is demonstration of the use of alternative refrigerants in socially important facilities. Main goal is to promote the use of environment (Ozone) friendly technologies, which not only serve the needs of the socially important facility, but also helps to improve the conditions for the people, working in it or visiting it. One of such projects is being implemented together with the Republican Research Centre of Emergency Medicine (RRCEM) with the support of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The RRCEM is one of the largest medical facilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan and unites more than 2600 employees, who offer treatment to more than 50000 patients annually. This pilot demo project aims at improving the air-conditioning system of the RRCEM by replacing two old chillers of the centralized air conditioning system, operating on HCFC 22, an ozone-depleting refrigerant, with two new low-charge chillers, operating on natural ammonia (NH3). Successful implementation of this project will demonstrate in practice the application of modern &quot;green&quot; technologies in a socially important facility. Also, the implementation of this demo project will help to optimize maintenance costs of the air conditioning system, and will ensure its energy efficiency, as well as cost effectiveness. Renovated air-conditioning system will improve the conditions for more than 50,000 in-patients annually (including more than 15,000 children) and more than 2,600 permanent staff of the health facility (of whom more than 2,000 are women). Finally, the project has the potential to become a best practice example of cooperation between the UNDP and Government (i.e. Ministry of Health) in the field of environmental and social protection. Since it is a pilot demo project, its success will have a replication effect and can be easily applied in other socially important facilities of Uzbekistan. |
| **What is the most significant change that has resulted from the project this reporting period?** **(This text will be used for internal knowledge management in the respective technical team and region.)** |
| Regional: Additionally, the project produced a short video (1min40sec) telling a brief story of Maz-Kupava LLC Company and one of its employee, Yury. With the successful implementation of the pilot project, Maz Kupava LLC’s old technology using HCFC 141b polyol composition in manufacturing freight vehicle trailers, tourist trailers and trailers with isothermal bodies was converted to a more competitive, energy efficient, low-GWP alternative technology with higher product quality. Therefore, the project helped company to avoid bankruptcy and potentially saved jobs of its 350 staff, like Yury. The short video can be accessed via: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZ0MXkf9z5M&amp;feature=youtu.be  Belarus: (1) MAZ-Kupava demo project has been competed in May, 2017. (2) RAC has prolonged the activities to provide trainings from technicians without support of the Project; (3) The procedures for certification of specialists involved in the maintenance of the refrigeration equipment are in the process of development; (4) The status of RAC has been increased, currently it is seen as a partner in the area from the side of business and state authorities: Ministry of environment, Ministry of architecture and construction; (5) Signing by Belarus the Kigali amendment of the Montreal Protocol.  Ukraine: The Project intensified its implementation in 2016 taking into account the complicated project setting and Project restructuring initiated in the fourth quarter of 2015. There are several achievements that are not compatible with each other but plays significant role for the Project development, inter alia technological options of technology change and significant achievements in ODS-free technologies development by Polyfoam company; capacity building for Ukrainian Custom, new partnering with Cooling Association and leading universities in artificial cooling; capacity building and star the work with servicing sector.  Uzbekistan: The most significant change, which was observed as a result of the implementation of the project activities, is associated with the improvement of the capacity of RAC service sector. This occurred thanks to the following: 1) Provision of modern RAC service equipment and tools to more than 90 public and private enterprises offering installation, repairing and technical maintenance services for refrigeration and air conditioning systems, and organization of practical trainings for more than 700 refrigeration technicians in order to strengthen the capacity and quality of service of the RAC service sector. These helped to decrease unintentional release of gases into the atmosphere. 2) Establishment 6 R/R/R centers and development of capacity of their technical staff. This ensured improvement of HCFC re-use; 3) Establishment of the new Training Center under Tashkent State Technical University (TGTU) for refrigeration technicians and students, which provides training services on a long-term basis; 4) The project has developed handbooks/manuals “On the Basics of Refrigeration Engineering and Maintenance of Refrigeration Systems” and “On the Use of Propane as an Alternative to HCFC 22 in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Equipment”. These are considered to be the fits literatures written in local Uzbek language. During the development of these handbooks, the authors used simple and easy to understand language. Most of technicians said: “The handbooks are practical and useful for everyday use”. These handbooks can be accessed through the following links: http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/library/environment\_energy/handbook-on-the-basics-of-refrigeration-engineering-and-maintena.html and http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/library/environment\_energy/handbook-on-the-use-of-propane-as-an-alternative-to-hcfc-22-in-r.html.  |
| **Describe how the project supported South-South Cooperation and Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year.** **(This text will be used for internal knowledge management within the respective technical team and region.)** |
| Regional: In the last phase of the project, the project encourages the bilateral exchanges between project countries. For example, in August 2017, a delegate from Belarus paid a visit to Uzbekistan to exchange on lessons learnt throughout the implementation of the project, noting that Belarus already completed its activities at national level and therefore closed its national component.  Ukraine: The Project organized visit to Belarus for State Ecological Academy to share the experience in technical specialists’ certification and professional equipment for technicians in refrigeration. The visit helped to finalize the equipment for Educational and Recycling Pilot Center that planned to be organized based on State Ecological Academy.  Uzbekistan: South-south cooperation with UNDP China and Foreign Economic Cooperation Office of the Ministry of Environment Protection of the People's Republic of China strengthened by regular communication and information exchange on alternative, energy efficient and ODS-free technologies with low GWP for possible application of those technologies in Uzbekistan. In addition, UNDP China supported in establishment of communication with Chinese companies/manufacturers to introduce available green and economic technologies and equipment in Uzbekistan. For instances, UNDP Uzbekistan/project is exchanging information on solar-powered R290 ACs with CHEAA (China Household Electrical Appliance Association) and planning further cooperation with CHEAA. |

**Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, Adaptation Learning Mechanism (UNDP-ALM) platform, Facebook, Twitter, Flickr, YouTube, as well as hyperlinks to any media coverage of the project, for example, stories written by an outside source. Please upload any supporting files, including photos, videos, stories, and other documents using the 'file upload' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Regional: Stories from UNDP-GEF publication: Voices of Impact can be accessible via: http://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/poverty-reduction/voices-of-impact-undp-gef-25-years.html The short video of Maz Kupava LLC and Yury can be accessed via: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=IZ0MXkf9z5M&amp;feature=youtu.be  Belarus: In close partnership with other organizations, two web sites have been developed within the Project. One webpage has been updated for the organization APIMH (http://apimh.by/). This provide an option for the Project to create an information platform for refrigeration technicians. At this webpage all specific and technical information could be found. The second site is in partnership with the NGO &quot;EcoIdea&quot; (http://ozone.ecoidea.by/), where interesting facts about ozone, problems of ozone layer preservation, and also about the Montreal Protocol and the Project is presented in an informal way for general public. The magazine &quot;Microclimate and cold&quot; (professional magazine for refrigeration specialists) became the main press-platform that published the activities and results of the project. In each issue of the journal there are publication on the project. The magazine &quot;Microclimate and cold&quot; is used not only by specialist from Belarus, however also in Ukraine, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan.  Tajikistan: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VYN5pYMce60&amp;feature=youtu.be https://www.facebook.com/eep.tj/ http://rac.tj/en/ (Refrigeration Association). http://kmod.tj/ (Engineering - Pedagogical College)  Ukraine: http://www.onaft.edu.ua/news/number/1005 http://promholod.euroindex.ua/?pid=36&amp;newsid=2071 http://dea.gov.ua/article/ukrains4ki\_fahivci\_oznaiomilis4\_z\_dosvidom\_bilorus4kih\_naukovciv\_u\_sferi\_shtuchnogo\_holodu http://sfs.gov.ua/media-tsentr/novini/276541.html  Uzbekistan: The project’s page on the UNDP website - http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/operations/projects/environment\_and\_energy/initial-implementation-of-accelerated-hcfc-phase-out--in-the-cei.html. In terms of public relations and outreach activities, the project has worked in several directions. Below you will find information on each direction: 1) Events devoted to the Ozone Day 2016, which were widely covered by mass media (online and print, TV and Radio channels, partner websites, UNDP CO): - Media-tour along the route of the Ozone Layer recovery to see practical implementation of declared initiatives in the example of several enterprises in the Fergana Valley, 13-14 September 2016. Links: http://mover.uz/watch/D5TGPW9m, https://www.gazeta.uz/ru/2016/09/16/valley, http://www.ut.uz/ru/obshestvo/v-respublike-otmechayut-mezhdunarodnyy-den-okhrany-ozonovogo-sloya-/, http://kun.uz/ru/news/2016/09/13/po-marsrutam-vosstanovlenia-ozonovogo-sloa, http://www.eecca-water.net/content/view/9116/51/lang,russian/, https://www.uzdaily.uz/articles-id-29708.htm, http://www.uza.uz/ru/society/sovremennye-resheniya-ekologicheskikh-problem-14-09-2016, http://www.uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2409, http://www.biznes-daily.uz/ru/gazeta-birja/42424-zdorov-chlovka-i-prirodi-nrazdlimi; - Press conference dedicated to the Ozone Day, 15 September 2016. Links: http://www.uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2414, http://www.kultura.uz/view\_2\_r\_7855.html; - Activity for children dedicated to the Ozone Day in the amusement park “Tashkent Land”, 16 September 2016. Links: http://www.uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2417, http://turkistonpress.uz/article/24937, http://nuz.uz/obschestvo/16480-v-parke-razvlecheniy-tashkent-land-sostoyalsya-detskiy-prazdnik-snova-vmeste-s-ozzy-ozone.html;  2) Media coverage of significant project activities: - Workshop with participation of international expert Daniel Colbourne on usage of alternative energy efficient natural refrigerants, Tashkent, 24 November 2017. Link: http://uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2554 - International training for trainers on “Safe handling of Propane (R290) as ozone depleting substances - free refrigerants”, Germany, January 2017. http://www.tashkenttimes.uz/economy/475-undp-facilitates-capacity-building-trainings-for-refrigeration-specialists, https://www.uzdaily.com/articles-id-38213.htm, http://uzdaily.uz/articles-id-31255.htm - International training on “Safe Use of Ammonia and Carbon Dioxide Natural Refrigerants”, Germany 27-31 March 2017. Links: http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/presscenter/pressreleases/2017/03/31/specialists-from-uzbekistan-enhanced-knowledge-on-use-of-natural/, http://uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2868 - Capacity building trainings for refrigeration sector specialists, Samarkand, 6-8 and 10-12 April 2016. Links: http://zarnews.uz/jamiyat/6902-kondicioner-atmosfera-dushmanimi.html, http://sv.zarnews.uz/obschestvo/4335-freon-nauchatsya-ochischat.html - Training on “Safe and Effective Use of Natural Refrigerants”, Tashkent, 9-12 May 2017. Links: http://www.uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2915, https://goo.gl/B9xQ4U, http://ekolog.uz/article\_view.php?id=429, http://boomer.uz/prirodnyie-hladagentyi-bezopasnoe-primenenie-.html, http://obod.uz/2017/05/vse-luchshee-iz-prirody-sohranit-ozonovyj-sloj-pomogut-alternativnye-hladagenty/, https://nuz.uz/nauka-i-tehnika/22981-specialisty-uzbekistana-oznakomilis-s-perspektivami-bezopasnogo-i-effektivnogo-primeneniya-prirodnyh-hladagentov-v-holodilnom-sektore.html, http://www.pv.uz/ekologiya/29178, http://turkistonpress.uz/article/30237, http://turkistonpress.uz/article/30228, http://uza.uz/oz/society/sovutish-tizimining-samaradorligi-oshmo-da-10-05-2017, http://uza.uz/ru/society/dlya-povysheniya-effektivnosti-ispolzovaniya-kholodilnykh-mo-10-05-2017, http://kommersant.uz/news/nemetskij-spetsialist, http://1news.uz/society/v-uzbekistane-obsudili-perspektivy-bezopasnogo-primeneniya-prirodnyh-hladagentov-v-holodilnom-sektore/?sphrase\_id=187  3) Special articles on a regular basis. The project seeks to cooperate with partners and mass media to prepare special articles dedicated to the theme of Ozone layer protection; and project-related activities. The following are some examples of the work done in this direction: - Interview with Dennis Huehren, international expert, who conducted training for local specialists in refrigeration sector - http://uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2942; - Visit of Johnson Controls International, the producer of ammonia chillers, to Tashkent - http://boomer.uz/o-primenenii-ekologicheski-chistyihi-ozonobezopasnyih-tehnologiy-v-uzbekistane.html - Special article dedicated to the measures undertaken in Uzbekistan to adopt Ozone friendly technologies, OzoNews (15 November 2016, vol. XVI) - The project closely works with UNDP CO, specifically with the Communications and Partnership specialist to post information on project activities on UNDP Uzbekistan official Facebook page. To see the posts, please visit the official Facebook page of UNDP Uzbekistan - https://www.facebook.com/UNDPUzbekistan/?ref=ts&amp;fref=ts.  4) Development and publication of infographics for specialists and general public (RAC equipment users): - The project developed 10 infographics, which are being posted on a regular basis on the UNDP Uzbekistan website and the website of the partner – State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection. Links: http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/media/infographics/infographic-\_-ods--ods-containing-products--imports-exports-cont.html, http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/media/infographics/infographic---the-most-commonly-used-refrigerants-used-in-refrig.html, http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/media/infographics/infographic-\_-natural-refrigerants.html, http://uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2902, http://uznature.uz/?q=ru/node/2971  5) Development and publication of handbooks and manuals: - One of the important directions within the project is publication of books and handbooks dedicated to the specific themes in the field of refrigeration and air conditioning sector. Links: http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/library/environment\_energy/handbook-on-the-basics-of-refrigeration-engineering-and-maintena.html, http://www.uz.undp.org/content/uzbekistan/en/home/library/environment\_energy/handbook-on-the-use-of-propane-as-an-alternative-to-hcfc-22-in-r.html  |

# Partnerships

This information is used to get a better understanding of the work GEF-funded projects are doing with key partners, including the GEF Small Grants Programme, indigenous peoples, the private sector, and other partners. Please list the full names of the partners (no acronyms please) and summarize what they are doing to help the project achieve its objectives. The data may be used for reporting to GEF Secretariat, the UNDP-GEF Annual Performance Report, UNDP Corporate Communications, posted on the UNDP-GEF website, and for other internal and external knowledge and learning efforts. The RTA should view and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. All projects must complete this section. Please enter "N/A" in cells that are not applicable to your project. Give the name of the partner(s), and describe the partnership, recent notable activities and any innovative aspects of the work. Please do not use any acronyms. (limit = 2000 characters)

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| **Civil Society Organisations/NGOs** |
| Belarus: The main partners of the Project are the National Refrigeration Associations (APIMH) which join all qualified refrigeration technicians and engineers. This Association is very active in Belarus. Cooperation with environmental NGOs is established: in cooperation with “Center of ecological solution” informational campaign for the public has been arranged.  Tajikistan: The HCFC phase-out project in Tajikistan supported the National Ozone Centre, Customs and Committee on Environmental Protection as well as the private sector (refrigeration technicians and service companies) in decision-making and in the implementation of project activities.  Ukraine: The Project partnering with involved government, non-government, private sector and international partners inter alia: Ministry of Ecology, State Fiscal Service (Custom), State Ecological Academy, OSCE, UNEP, UNIDO, NGO “Independent Ecological Investigations”, All-Ukrainian Cooling Association, Kiev State University of Food Technologies, Odessa Academy of Food Technologies, Kiev-Mogylyanska Academy, RAC sector representatives. MOU between UNDP and State Ecological Academy signed. MOU between UNDP and Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources signed. MOU between UNDP and Kiev State University of Food Technologies developed and signed, MOU between UNDP and Odessa Academy of Food Technologies developed and passed to the counterpart. 1 trainer trained for State Ecological Academy to operate gas analyzer. 1 trainer of All-Ukrainian Cooling Association trained in Germany on natural refrigerants. 1 trainer of Kiev State University of Food Technologies trained in Germany on natural refrigerants. 1 trainer of Odessa Academy of Food Technologies trained in Germany on natural refrigerants. Project sponsored the trip to Moscow in early 2017 for All-Ukrainian Cooling Association to participate in the meeting of cooling associations of CIS.  |
| **Indigenous Peoples** |
| The project does not involve indigenous peoples. |
| **Private Sector** |
| Ukraine: The Project is partnering with contracted Polyfoam company, the system polyurethane house in Ukraine to phase out 141 B (ODS) in companies’ production as well as its 54 end users of systems with 141 B.  Uzbekistan: Public and private enterprises of refrigeration and air conditioning sector in Uzbekistan, RAC equipment producers  |
| **GEF Small Grants Programme** |
| The project has no partnership with GEF SGP. |
| **Other Partners** |
| Belarus: The cooperation has been established with the educational institutions as: Belorussian State technological University, Belorussian National Technical University, Mahilew State University of food production, Republican Training Center of environmental specialists and environmental expertise by Ministry of environment, Mechanics and Technology College, Polotsk College of Commerce and Technology.  Uzbekistan: UNDP GCF Readiness Programme in Uzbekistan (on climate issues, joint PR and Outreach activities), Ministry of Health of the Republic of Uzbekistan  |

# Grievances

**Environmental or Social Grievance**

This section must be completed by the UNDP Country Office if a grievance related to the environmental or social impacts of this project was addressed this reporting period. It is very important that the questions are answered fully and in detail. If no environmental or social grievance was addressed this reporting period then please do not answer the following questions. If more than one grievance was addressed, please answer the following questions for the most significant grievance only and explain the other grievance(s) in the comment box below. The RTA should review and edit/elaborate on the information entered here. RTAs are not expected to answer these questions separately.

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| **What environmental or social issue was the grievance related to?** |
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| **How would you rate the significance of the grievance?** |
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| **Please describe the on-going or resolved grievance noting who was involved, what action was taken to resolve the grievance, how much time it took, and what you learned from managing the grievance process (maximum 500 words). If more than one grievance was addressed this reporting period, please explain the other grievance (s) here.** |
| No grievance to report. |

# Annex - Ratings Definitions

**Development Objective Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Project is on track to exceed its end-of-project targets, and is likely to achieve transformational change by project closure. The project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Project is on track to fully achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. The project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Project is on track to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with minor shortcomings only.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is expected to partially achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure with significant shortcomings. Project results might be fully achieved by project closure if adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets by project closure. Project results might be partially achieved by project closure if major adaptive management is undertaken immediately.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Project is off track and is not expected to achieve its end-of-project targets without major restructuring.

**Implementation Progress Ratings Definitions**

(HS) Highly Satisfactory: Implementation is exceeding expectations. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are fully on track. The project is managed extremely efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'outstanding practice'.

(S) Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and risk management are on track. The project is managed efficiently and effectively. The implementation of the project can be presented as 'good practice'.

(MS) Moderately Satisfactory: Implementation is proceeding as planned with minor deviations. Cumulative financial delivery and management of risks are mostly on track, with minor delays. The project is managed well.

(MU) Moderately Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces significant implementation issues. Implementation progress could be improved if adaptive management is undertaken immediately. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are significantly off track. The project is not fully or well supported.

(U) Unsatisfactory: Implementation is not proceeding as planned and faces major implementation issues and restructuring may be necessary. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones, and/or management of critical risks are off track with major issues and/or concerns. The project is not fully or well supported.

(HU) Highly Unsatisfactory: Implementation is seriously under performing and major restructuring is required. Cumulative financial delivery, timing of key implementation milestones (e.g. start of activities), and management of critical risks are severely off track with severe issues and/or concerns. The project is not effectively or efficiently supported.