

2019

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 |
| Title | Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region |
| Country(ies) | Regional Centre - Istanbul, Belarus, Regional Centre - Istanbul, Tajikistan, Ukraine, Uzbekistan |
| UNDP-GEF Technical Team | Chemicals |
| Project Implementing Partner | SVK10 (Regional Centre - Istanbul) |
| Joint Agencies | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| 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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| GEF Operational Focal Point | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Project Implementing Partner | *(not set or not applicable)* |
| Other Partners | *(not set or not applicable)* |

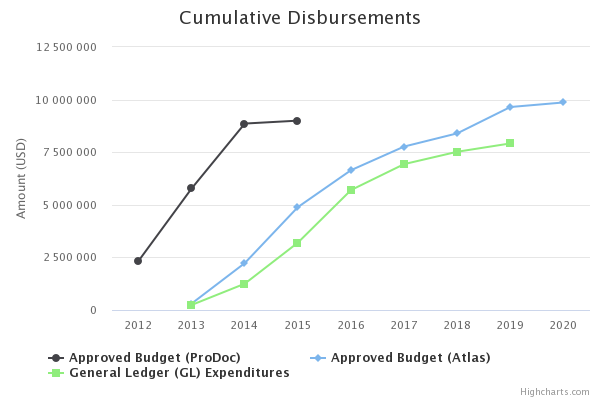
# Overall Ratings

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| --- | --- |
| Overall DO Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall IP Rating | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Risk Rating | Low |

# Development Progress

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| **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** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC phase-out strategy fully formulated and recommended for adoption and implementation; | The project provided participating countries with information resources and the necessary level of decision maker awareness to undertake national level updating of ODS import control legislation, technical level regulations on technician certification on work access and best HCFCs management practices, HCFCs import licensing and reporting systems, economic instruments and qualification requirements necessary to ensure effective and enforceable control of HCFC import and use consistent with countries' international phase-out obligations.    In Belarus, its HCFC Phase-out Strategy document was approved by the Council of Ministers on 13th of March 2013 (#06/214-62).    In Tajikistan, the National HCFC Phase-Out Strategy was developed and endorsed by the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan on November 3, 2015 (#643).    In Ukraine, the country continues to follow the country specific plan of action to maintain compliance, which is regularly reviewed by the Implementation Committee for the Montreal Protocol in context of fulfillment of the decision XXIV/18 and recommendation 58/2. A draft Law was formulated on HCFCs controls (including a new set of HFCs substances) and is currently awaiting review at Parliament.    In Uzbekistan, the HCFC Phase-out Strategy and Action Plan covering ODS including HCFC phase-out in general, has been effective from 2002 onwards. They were updated through improvement of national legislation, including a ban on import of HCFC based cooling equipment starting from 9 April 2018.    Overall, as per data publicly reported to the Ozone Secretariat, all four (4) participating countries successfully met the 2015 target milestone of a 90% reduction in national HCFC consumption as compared to the established baseline years and continue to be in compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations. All four (4) participating countries are preparing for the 2020 target of complete HCFC phase out with three (3) countries having either submitted or currently formulating a final round of HCFC phase-out MSP programmes, and with Ukraine continuing implementation of a revised project documentation for the next two years.    It should be noted that the project ‘s overall end date is 31 July 2018 after the 2-year extension approved in 2016. Earlier Belarus and Tajikistan' components had processed the project closures in 2017 and currently, the regional and Uzbekistan' components are preparing for operational closure later in 2018. Ukraine' component requested for an additional 2-year extension due to continuous political and economic challenges following institutional changes and the armed conflict in the country which obstructed the project's implementation.    In Ukraine, regional activities planned under component-1 were successfully concluded within the first 2-year extension period, but due to continuous changes, activities planned under the national components have only been partially completed to the date. Once partnership with the MENR was fully restored in 2017, there was a decision taken on the scope of revision needed for the national components, and with a special support of a group of international experts recruited for this purpose, the project documentation has been re-formatted with keeping the overall objective of assisting the Government to stay in compliance with its HCFC phase-out obligations. Therefore, with the justification above Ukraine component’s request for additional 2-year extension was formally approved by UNDP-GEF Coordinator, with a new project closure date of 31 July 2020. The revised project documentation was submitted to the Government for clearance based on previous consultations in 2018, and now expects registration with the Ministry of Finance. | The regional project, except for only Ukraine's component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Regional activities planned under component-1 were successfully concluded within the first 2-year extension period, but due to continuous changes, activities planned under the national components have only been partially completed to the date. Once partnership with the MENR was fully restored in 2017, there was a decision taken on the scope of revision needed for the national components, and with a special support of a group of international experts recruited for this purpose, the project documentation has been re-formatted with keeping the overall objective of assisting the Government to stay in compliance with its HCFC phase-out obligations. Therefore, with the justification above Ukraine component’s request for additional 2-year extension was formally approved by UNDP-GEF Coordinator, with a new project closure date of 31 July 2020. The revised project documentation was submitted to the Government for clearance based on previous consultations in 2018. Based on the government decision, the strategy was opted towards the development of new legislation regulating the ozone layer protection considering the Kigali Amendment. Within the period under review, a new draft law "On ozone- depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases" elaborated by the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources of Ukraine with UNDP support, was endorsed by Cabinet of Ministers on 30.08.2018, and submitted to the Parliament for subsequent review and approval (registered as the draft law 9082 dtd 14.09.2018). http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb2/webproc4\_1?pf3511=64596  The draft law has received first-reading approval in the Parliament on 28.02.2019 but is pending full approval. Moreover, its enforcement will require prior ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the Parliament of Ukraine. |
| - | · Gaps in institutional capacity and HCFC use control system; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Effective regulatory instruments to control HCFC use, and thus, import of HCFCs and HCFC containing equipment in place and effectively implemented; | At regional level, for all four (4) project countries, current HCFC legislation elements were assessed to help countries to meet the project target on (1) formulation/adoption of HCFC phase out strategies; (2) introduction/ implementation of effective regulatory instruments to control HCFC use, and thus, import of HCFCs and HCFC containing equipment. Countries were provided with national Road Maps for the implementation of key elements of HCFC legislation based on the examples and solutions that were implemented in other Non-Article 5 countries (particularly the EU), to comply with the demanding requirements of the HCFC time-bound phase-out. This key activity of the GEF project has led to important achievements in all cases, where all countries were able to improve their HCFC control legislation.    Belarus has the most advanced legislation among project countries, which covers almost all measures considered to facilitate smooth and effective HCFC phase-out.    In Tajikistan, the most important measures recommended (e.g. clear system of HCFC quota allocation to importers or ban on imports of products and equipment containing and relying on HCFCs) have already been incorporated in 2015 and implemented through a new ODS legislation, while other important measures are awaiting approval by the Parliament.    In Ukraine, in order to comply with respective decisions of the Meeting of Parties on returning Ukraine into compliance, has put a quantitative HCFC import quota system in place, and has drafted elements for improving the current HCFC control system (measures recommended by assigned consultant), which have been included in the new draft ODS legislation which is now in the Parliament awaiting review and approval.    Uzbekistan is also advanced in its implementation of recommended measures to facilitate the HCFC phase out process, though some of them (e.g. ban on non-refillable containers) could not be approved due to economic barriers in the beginning of the project. Lately new regulatory measures including ban on non-refillable containers have also been introduced through improvement of existing legislation by April 2018. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: In order to comply with respective decisions of the Meeting of Parties on returning Ukraine into compliance, has put a quantitative HCFC import quota system in place, and has drafted elements for improving the current HCFC control system (measures recommended by assigned consultant), which have been included in the new draft ODS legislation which is now in the Parliament awaiting review and approval.    The new Draft Law envisages effective control framework for all ODS and will be fully applied upon parliamentary approval.    The draft law determines the powers of the central executive authorities in regulating the circulation of ozone-depleting substances and fluorinated greenhouse gases. It establishes the following duties of business entities:  • acquiring the status of operators of controlled substances,  • to conduct the leakage checks by the trained personnel;  • to recover, recycle, reclaim and destruct controlled substances;  • to report annually on the activities with controlled substances to the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources;  • to label the goods and equipment containing controlled greenhouse gases;  • provides for a ban on the production of controlled substances, the import of goods and equipment containing ozone-depleting substances, the use of virgin ozone-depleting substances (starting from 2021).  The draft law provides for the establishment of the electronic registry of the operators of controlled substances (business enterprises carrying out the import, export, placing on the market, storage, use or handling of controlled substances and/or goods and equipment containing them). Under the provisions of the draft law, the electronic registry will contain:  • business enterprises corporate information;  • information on the planned activities with controlled substances;  • information about the personnel which were issued the qualification certificate;  • Information on the controlled substances the operator possesses. |
| - | · Weak HCFC re-use capacity and low-level of technical knowledge and instrumentation to address HCFC in the servicing sector | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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 | ow.The project considered various materials on aspects related to HCFC phase-out. At regional level, the project reviewed nine (9) publications developed by UNEP as reference materials and adapted them to the needs of the participating countries.    The project also organized Russian translations of key resource documents developed by UN Environment and Ozone Secretariat including guidance documents related to ozone-friendly low GWP refrigerants, HFC management and Kigali amendment. In total, ten (10) resource documents made available in Russian for the participating countries as well as for the region.    Additionally, the project produced ODS data collection methodology and ODS waste management strategy for the needs of participating countries.    At country level, some other materials are produced, and are reported on under respective national components below. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within regional component. |
| - | · Limited technical knowledge relating to good refrigeration practices as regards alternative refrigerants (non-ODS/low GWP such as ammonia, carbon dioxide, etc) | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Current capacities of project stakeholders strengthened through capacity building and investment support in manufacturing and servicing sectors | reporting.The project at regional level organized three (3) regional Training-of-trainers (ToTs) activities on refrigeration practices; on F-Gas regulation, on Hydrocarbon refrigeration systems and on Ammonia and Carbon dioxide refrigeration systems as new low GWP technologies becoming available in the transition away from HCFCs.    Additionally, the project provided four (4) country-specific training and supported national consultations on safety standards of natural refrigerants (ammonia, CO2, hydrocarbons) in participating countries.    Details of capacity building training and investment support in manufacturing and servicing sectors at national level are reported under respective sections of national components reporting. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Conversion of Polyform System House have been successfully completed and handover protocol has been singed in March 2019. Due to the timely intervention of the Project, Ukraine has eliminated over 14 ODP tons from Ukrainian quota within the Montreal Protocol. |
| - | · No current information products and programs | *(not set or not applicable)* | Information products developed and available | In addition to above mentioned key resource materials, various information products were made available including 10 info-graphics on import/export control of ODS types of refrigerants, use of natural refrigerants, use of equipment and tools, safety issues, etc.    The project also developed two (2) short videos on best practices on low GWP technology demonstration projects in Belarus (insulation foam production for refrigerated trucks) and Uzbekistan (ammonia based centralized cooling system in a hospital), whose details are reported on in the respective communication section of the report. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the regional component. |
| - | · Limited availability of technical tools to test gas composition and quality as well as to limit emissions of HCFCs during equipment maintenance | *(not set or not applicable)* | - 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 four (4) countries have received and are equipped with necessary tools such as multi-gas/refrigerant identifiers for Customs departments and gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC-MS) equipment for more detailed studies of illegal HCFCs chemicals were delivered for the Customs Laboratories in Belarus and Ukraine with an upgrade made in such equipment in Uzbekistan (gas uptake machine).    In addition, over 200 refrigerant maintenance tools for servicing and training were supplied to national refrigeration (RAC) associations, servicing companies and training institutions in all participating countries.    Details on technical tools supplied to stakeholders in project countries are reported on in the respective sections of national components reporting. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: 34 Refrigerant analyzers were officially handed over and delivered to the Customs Border Points on Ukrainian border to effectively monitor and control the HCFC on entry point to country. |
| - | · Limited exposure to alternative technologies and understanding of energy-saving aspects of new modern equipment operational on new technologies | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Current capacities of project stakeholders strengthened through capacity building and investment support in manufacturing and servicing sectors | In addition to regional ToTs conducted on alternative systems, national stakeholders were encouraged and supported to participate in regional/global meetings on HCFC phase out and its latest developments including UN Environment ECA regional and thematic meetings, Montreal Protocol meetings and a number of international technology and business conferences (such as Chillventa in Germany). In total, over 150 delegates and technical experts were supported to participate in more than 20 (twenty) regional/global learning events which tremendously assisted in building their technical capacities to manage the HCFC phase-out process from the technology point of view.    At national levels, twelve (12) investment/demo projects have been piloted/assessed with energy savings aspects to introduce and enhance capacity for new technologies with non-ODS, low GWP alternatives.    Also, the project strengthened the capacity of sixteen (16) recycling/re-use centers in 4 (four) project countries.    With the supply of HCFC re-use instruments and tools, green jobs were supported in the target countries which will continue to contribute to the national sustainability agenda in the future.    Details of demo projects, RRR centers as well as trainings conducted at national level are reported on in the respective sections of national components reporting. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Technical capacity of Polyfoam Company is strengthened, and new modern ozone friendly technologies have been fully introduced in the production cycle. Competitiveness of the Polyfoam Company have been raised in view of introduction of the methylal, solcane and water-based systems. New commercial formulations have been developed with UNDP Support. |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | N/A | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 1**  **Regional accelerated phase-out capacity building (all countries)** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | See reports in the sections above and in the following sections to avoid duplication. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 2**  **Legislative and Policy Options for HCFC phase-out and control** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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; | Regional: Through annual regional project meetings and regular participation in UNEP Ozone Network meetings, IPIC mechanism on prior informed consent for HCFCs importation and RAC associations, the good level of information exchange mechanism has been put in place.    Additionally, the project has supported regional capacity building and information exchange on ODS waste management following the Mid Term Review (MTR) recommendations. As such, the project developed 2 (two) key guidance documents: (1) ODS data collection methodology and (2) national strategies for long-term management of ODS waste with country specific road maps for project countries. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| · 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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; | The key activity on this indicator was a review of the existing HCFC legislation to help countries to meet the project target on (1) the formulation/adoption of HCFC phase out strategies; and (2) the introduction/implementation of effective regulatory instruments to control HCFC use, and thus, import of HCFCs and HCFC containing equipment. The existing HCFC regulatory instruments in four (4) countries were assessed by an international consultant between November 2013 and October 2015 to make sure international expertise is provided to each of the participating countries in their HCFC legislation review. Following the review, the international consultant prepared national road maps for implementation of inevitable elements of HCFC legislation based on examples and solutions that had been devised in other Article 2 countries, particularly the EU.    This key activity supported by the project has led to important achievements. For example, Belarus and Tajikistan, advanced with amendments to their HCFC legislation taking into account the analysis and suggestions provided by the international consultant recruited by the project. Uzbekistan and Ukraine were also able to introduce some of the required amendments, while Ukraine is awaiting the final review and approval of proposed legislative changes.    During the regional meeting in April 2017, representatives of the participating countries together with the international consultant reviewed progress with implementation of the country road maps. In addition, the meeting also provided the first opportunity for the project countries to discuss and receive advice on measures that may be required before or after the ratification of the Kigali Amendment of MP in order to meet its requirements. Although the project focused exclusively on HCFC refrigerants, the early discussion of the Kigali Amendment (only 6 months after the Amendment was adopted by the MOP) was critically important in order to advocate for promotion of zero ozone and low GWP alternatives in the HCFC phase-out in the four (4) project countries.  countries. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| · 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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 | At regional level, in total 9 (nine) trainings for trainers (ToTs) on customs control and refrigeration practices were organized to initiate further capacity building training on national level.    2 (two) regional ToTs on customs controls organized in Bosnia and Herzegovina and Uzbekistan have trained over 50 trainers in the region.    And, three (3) regional ToTs (in Italy and Germany) and four (4) national ToTs (in project countries) on refrigeration practices have trained over 120 refrigeration trainers from all four (4) project countries.    These trainings leave a solid capacity in the country to continue with the national HCFC phase-out processes in connection to the last round of HCFC phase-out projects which are being prepared now in these target countries, with exception for Ukraine where the existing programme was extended to allow to complete it. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| - | · 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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 | The project contributed well to establish regional networking with non-Art 5 and other Art 5 countries and to initiate the exchange of essential experiences on important HCFC phase-out related topics which were lacking in the baseline situation.    In addition to continuous exchange through regional ozone network meetings, key resource materials produced, reviewed/adapted and translated into Russian by the project (all listed above sections) and other network countries in the region were exchanged within the regional ozone network with other countries which receive assistance from MLF fund. this created a good cooperation between the two funding facilities at the national level. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| - | · Regional networking with other partner countries in the region is lacking which prevents information and experience exchange; | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regional networking (re- )established | The project supported the regional networking activities through regular participation in meetings organized by the UN Environment Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia. Participation of CEITs (countries which are not funded by UN Environment) 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 total, 72 delegates from project countries were sponsored to participate in 13 regional ECA ozone network meetings organized between 2013-2018. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| - | · Cooperation between non-Art 5 countries on effective action standards is minimal or absent. | *(not set or not applicable)* | Co-operation (re-)established | Regional project meetings allowed country delegates to interact and cooperate with their colleagues in other countries and exchange useful knowledge on certain aspects related to national HCFC phase-out processes such as addressing illegal trade issues and customs capacity to control it, certification of RAC technicians on best practices and work skills in relation to management of HCFC-dependent cooling equipment and technology, and introduction of modern HCFC-free and low GWP technologies.    The project has organized five (5) annual regional meetings with participation from all four project countries between 2013 and 2018. In total of 60 participants representing respective governments, UNDP Country Offices, RAC associations and national technical experts from participating countries were participated in these meetings. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 3**  **Capacity Building for Enforcement of HCFC control measures by customs and environmental/technical inspection authorities** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| · Russian language resource documentation | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Documentation available | On this outcome, following documents developed by UN Environment were reviewed (R) and eventually adapted to the needs of the participating countries (A): (1) Customs and Enforcement Officers Information Note: Monitoring trade in HCFCs; R/A; (2)The ODS Smuggling and Concealment Case Study Handbook; R/A; (3) HCFC Risk Assessment; R; (4) Harmonized System Codes for Commodity Classification; R; (5) Informal Prior-Informed Consent (iPIC); R; (6) Enforcement Strategies of Illegal Trade in ODS; R; (7) Customs Training Manual; R.    In cooperation with the National Ozone Unit of Armenia and UNDP Tajikistan, UN Environment’s Training Manual for Customs Officers: Saving the Ozone Layer - Phasing out Ozone Depleting Substances in Developing Countries (Third Edition) was translated into Russian and made available for the region. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| · Awareness raising activities | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Awareness built | At regional level, the project aimed to raise awareness on HCFC control measures through ToTs, informal Prior-Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism and regional networking activities as explained in detail in the sections above, support by national level activities in this area discussed in national sections, including on International Photo Contest. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: As an outcome of the substantive revision of the Ukrainian project component in 2017, awareness raising activities have been included into the project scope and is now well underway within the grant scheme. In particular, in late 2018, the Project has announced a Call for Grant Proposals related to “Safeguarding the ozone layer and the global climate in Ukraine: targeted capacity building and awareness raising” or “Protecting Earth against ozone depletion and mitigating climate change in Ukraine: targeted capacity building and awareness raising” that could be awarded grants ranging from USD 40,000 up to USD 70,000. The Grant Proposals had to:  - Propose more effective ways of strengthening the capacity using the already existing tools for dialogue between CSOs, business and government bodies aiming at fulfilling Ukraine’s obligations in the framework of Montreal Protocol;  - Use the existing legal and regulatory frameworks for creating new platforms for interaction, while demonstrating at the same time the sustainability of such platforms, e.g. establishing Ozone Center;  - Propose realistic and well-considered activities in the areas of education and awareness raising for children and youth as it relates to ozone protection.  As an outcome of the call for applications and susbsequent review and evaluation process, 3 Grant Proposals have been approved in February 2019 to the total amount of 174.000 USD. |
| · Training of Trainers | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | ToT conducted | The project organized two ToTs on Customs HCFC controls and trained 25 (twenty-five) participants from project countries: (1) Regional Customs training, Annual ECA Ozone network meeting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, March 2014; 4 participants; (2) National ToT on Customs workshop on monitoring and control of ozone depleting substances (ODS), Uzbekistan, September 2015; 21 participants.    Initial capacity for HCFC controls has been built in all countries. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| · PIC Network | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | PIC used by countries in the project, facilitating HCFC controls | The project organized two (2) ToTs on Customs HCFC controls and trained 25 participants from project countries: (1) Regional Customs training, Annual ECA Ozone network meeting in Bosnia and Herzegovina, March 2014; 4 participants; (2) National ToT on Customs workshop on monitoring and control of ozone depleting substances (ODS), Uzbekistan, September 2015; 21 participants.    Initial capacity for HCFC controls has been built in all countries.  The system of Informed Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) for information exchange on intended trade between the responsible authorities in ODS importing and exporting countries was successfully introduced to all participating countries. 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 UN Environment.    An example of effective use of the iPIC system can be shown for Uzbekistan. In 2014-2016, the country, through the iPIC mechanism, reported 15 seizures of 8,589 refrigerant cylinders / cans containing 10,852 metric kg of refrigerants R12, R22 as well as alternatives R134a and R600a without shipment documents.    It should be noted that during the UNEP Customs Cooperation Meeting in Turkmenistan (2016), Customs and enforcement officers from Ukraine and Uzbekistan have been awarded with 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. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| · Regional networking | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regional networking established | Regional networking among customs and environmental/technical inspection authorities was promoted through participation to thematic regional ozone meetings for customs officers.    Four (4) representatives from project countries were supported by the project to participate in the joint meeting of Customs officers co-organized with UN Environment in Sarajevo during the Annual ECA Regional Network Meeting (May 2014).    Four (4) Customs representatives from project countries were supported by the project to participate in the UNEP ECA Regional Customs Cooperation Meeting in Turkmenistan (May 2016). | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 4**  **Capacity Building for the Refrigeration Sector, Incorporation of Energy-Efficiency and GHG reduction elements** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| · Preparation of Russian language training manuals and information materials | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Training Manuals available | With respect to the preparation of training manuals and information materials in Russian, in 2018 the project has completed the translation of the on-line training modules of the REAL Alternatives Programme (www.realalternatives.eu), which includes training modules for technicians working in the refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump sector, designed to improve theoretical skills and knowledge in safety, efficiency, reliability and containment of alternative refrigerants.    Furthermore, Russian translation of four (4) key UN Environment and Ozone Secretariat publications are completed: (1) Safe Use of HCFC Alternatives in Refrigeration and Air-conditioning; (2) Good servicing practices for flammable refrigerants; (3) 15 Fact Sheets on HFCs and Low GWP Alternatives; (4) RAC technician video series-translation to create sub-titles.    Additionally, three (3) regional and four (4) national ToTs on refrigeration practices organized at regional level have help to build training/trainer capacity as well helped to enhance training materials in project countries.    The first ToT was organized on F-Gas regulation in Italy in September 2015. The training was provided by experts of a training institution with long training history in EU, Centro Galileo. Fourteen (14) refrigeration technicians from all participating project countries successfully completed the training and received EU certification on refrigeration systems.    The project successfully organized additional two (2) regional ToTs in Germany on natural refrigerants (1) Carbon dioxide (R744); (2) Hydrocarbons (HCs), e.g. R290 (propane); (3) Ammonia (R717), which lower the harmful emissions from the RAC sector as these refrigerants have zero ozone-depleting potential (ODP) and negligible climate impact).    Trainings were provided by HEAT GmbH, Germany in December 2016 and March 2017 and each training was organized for thirteen (13) refrigeration technician specialists from all the four (4) participating countries. These trainings developed the skills and knowledge of refrigeration technicians from project countries and provided an overview of HCFC phase out alternatives in refrigeration sectors by focusing on natural refrigerants and equipment based on those. Additionally, the training presented specific servicing and maintenance requirements and safety standards for those natural refrigerants addressed during it.    Following regional ToTs in Germany provided by HEAT GmbH, the project organized country-specific trainings and expertise on safety standards of natural refrigerants in each of the project countries (Tajikistan, 25 participants, 11-14 April 2017; Ukraine, 27 participants, 25-28 April 2017; Uzbekistan, 18 participants, 09-12 May 2017; Belarus, 14 participants, 23-26 May 2017). On-site trainings and missions anchored relevant knowledge on safety standards of natural refrigerants in the four (4) project countries. It enabled the participants of the workshops to understand the safety risks of applying natural refrigerants and how to minimize and avoid these risks.    In summary, 120 participants attended three (3) regional ToTs and subsequent national trainings on natural refrigerants. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 5**  **Support for the development of regional institutions, capacity, and cooperation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| · Preparation of Russian language information materials | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Information materials available | As reported above, the project reviewed nine (9) publications, developed by UN Environment as reference materials, and adapted them to the needs of the participating countries.    The project also organized Russian translations of 10 (ten) key resource documents developed by UN Environment and Ozone Secretariat including guidance documents related to ozone-friendly low GWP refrigerants, HFC management and Kigali amendment to the Montreal Protocol on HFC group of chemicals. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| · Promotion of Information exchange mechanisms | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Information exchange mechanisms in place | Through annual regional project meetings and regular participation in UN Environment Ozone Network meetings and IPIC mechanism, the good level of information exchange mechanism has been put in place.    On the contrary, the aspiration of the project to support development of regional information exchange mechanism through regional network of RAC associations proved to be too ambitious for two reasons. Firstly, there is no experience with establishment of a similar regional mechanism for the Article 5 countries in the ECA region and secondly, the RAC associations were functional only in two of the four project beneficiary countries. Therefore, support for establishment of RAC associations was provided primarily under national projects with additional support through bilateral exchanges with countries with already functional RAC associations.    Further programmes in HCFC and HFC management will allow to continue to share best practices in the region which will ensure better sustainability of the efforts. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| · Facilitation of regional dialogue | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Regional dialogue established | Information exchange mechanism put in place through annual regional project meetings and regular participation in UN Environment Ozone Network meetings, regular exchanges were ensured to facilitate cooperation and coordination at the regional level.    Furthermore, the regional project supported events/trainings/meetings including ToTs and trainings at both national and regional levels, participation to Montreal Protocol meetings, bilateral visits and other technical conferences, all facilitated the dialogue on HCFC phase out in the region.    In summary, to support the regional dialogue, the project at regional level has supported in total of 480 participations in 42 meetings. In the next reporting cycle, the report will focus only on Ukraine's achievements. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional component |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |
| **Outcome 6**  **HPMP, National Level Capacity Strengthening and HCFC Phase Out Investment** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC phase-out strategy fully formulated, packaged as draft legislation for Government approval and cleared by line Ministries/departments for final endorsement | Country specific cumulative progress on this indicator has been reported as follows:    Belarus: The “Belarus National HCFC Phase-out Strategy until 2020” was developed during the preparatory phase of the predecessor regional HCFC phase-out project and was approved by the Government in March 2013. Since then, two revisions of the Strategy have been carried out.    With the support of the project, Belarus adopted a comprehensive legislative framework as well as a number of concrete legislative measures to reduce HCFC consumption in line with the accelerated MP schedule. The country has an effective licensing and quota system for HCFC import; a ban on imports of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment containing HCFCs; obligatory certification of goods such as refrigerators, air conditioners and heat pumps; requirements for qualifications; and requirements for enterprises to report annually on the type and quantity of ODS imported, used and stored.    Tajikistan: The National Strategy for HCFC Phase-out until 2020 was adopted in November 2015. With the assistance of the project, the country has developed a comprehensive package of legislative measures that include systems for HCFC licensing and quota and for issuing import and export permits, clear distinction between virgin HCFCs that need both quota and permit (license) and recycled/reclaimed HCFC that need only permit (license). Furthermore, the HCFC legislation forbids import of non-refillable HCFC containers and partially also import of product containing or relying upon HCFCs. The legislation also contains provision for annual reporting by importers and exporters of HCFCs and HCFC-containing equipment, although the current reporting system requires improvements, in particular regarding inventory of unwanted ODS waste.    The above achievements under the legislative component indicate strong ownership of the national project component by the Government of Tajikistan.    The project also helped to re-establish the National Ozone Unit as a separate entity within the Committee for Environmental Protection (CEP). However, the NOU is institutionally weak and suffering experiencing funding shortages that could threaten the sustainability of the separate NOU. CEP is currently considering transition of the NOU into a kind of a project office that would be funded from external donor project contracts rather than the central government budget.    Ukraine: By the proceedings of the 49th Implementation Committee in November 2012, Ukraine was declared to be in potential non-compliance with the consumption control measures under the Montreal Protocol for hydrochlorofluorocarbons in 2010 and 2011. Since the inception of the project, Ukraine committed itself to the development of a law with provisions for the operation of a national quota system for ozone- depleting substances, the monitoring of ozone-depleting substances and products containing them, and the gradual imposition of a ban on imports of equipment containing or depending on ozone-depleting substances.    Since the beginning of the national project implementation in 2014, the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources (MENR) as the main country focal point for MP was reportedly preparing a comprehensive HCFC phase-out strategy. MENR confirmed that due to Ukraine’s obligations emanating from the Association Agreement with the EU, the Government has drafted a new Law on Ozone Depleting Substances and F-Gases that apart from HCFC related provisions will also outline a strategy for phase-down of the refrigerants controlled under the Kigali Amendment of MP (HFCs).    This new law has passed the Governmental Committee for consequent proceeding in the Parliament.    Uzbekistan: Although the Project Document envisaged development and endorsement of a new formal strategy and action plan specifically for HCFC phase-out, the Government decided to keep the original National ODS Phase-out Strategy and Action Plan that has been effective since 2002 as a framework document and make amendment for specific HCFC related areas through resolutions and/or decrees of the Cabinet of Ministers.    With the assistance of the project, the country has amended its legislation on HCFC by adoption of the Resolution No. 17 of the Cabinet of Ministers (dated 9 January 2018): “Measures for further enhancement of regulation of import to the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan of ozone-depleting substances and products containing them”. The resolution stipulates types of ozone-depleting substances that can be imported on permission, introduces ban on import of certain ODS and equipment containing/depending on ODS and specifies regulations on procedure for distribution of import quotas of ozone-depleting substances.    Furthermore, new regulatory measures for ODS have been proposed through reinforcement of the existing legislation "On introduction of amendments to the Law “Amendments and Addenda to the Law on Atmosphere Air Protection" that includes provision for certification of RAC technicians. The daft Law has already been submitted for the 1st reading in the Parliament.    Inter-agency coordination of joint control of import of ODS and products containing ODS by the State Customs Committee and State Committee on Ecology and Environmental Protection (SCEEP) has improved through regular information exchange through joint meetings and discussions. Through provision of material support (office equipment), the project facilitated connection of SCEEP to the One Stop Shop - electronic document management system that was established with financial support of KOICA (Korean International Cooperation Agency). Through this connection, the inter-agency cooperation and exchange of HCFC import data with the State Customs Committee noticeably improved.    An updated package of legislative measures developed that include systems for HCFC licensing, quota, import and export permits, and distinction between virgin HCFCs that need both quota and permit (license) and recycled/reclaimed HCFC that need only permit (license). Furthermore, the HCFC legislation imposes controls of import of product containing or relying upon HCFCs. The legislation also contains provision for annual reporting by importers and exporters of HCFCs and HCFC-containing equipment, although the current reporting system requires improvements. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Based on the government decision, the strategy was opted towards the development of new legislation regulating the ozone layer protection considering the Kigali Amendment. Within the period under review, a new draft law has been endorsed by Cabinet of Ministers and submitted to the Parliament with consequent successful first reading in parliamentary session. |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Inclusion of HCFC control issues into curricula of Customs and enforcement officials' training institutions | Country specific cumulative progress on this indicator has been reported as follows:    Belarus: The main customs checkpoints used for transboundary movement of ODS and equipment containing ODS were equipped with 33 portable refrigerant identifiers. Furthermore, the central laboratories of the State Customs Committee (SCC) of Belarus were equipped by gas chromatograph with mass spectrometric detector (GC-MS) for accurate identification of ODS chemicals. This will allow for more accurate checks on gas content in case of legal cases in court on illegal trade.    The training programme for customs officers was designed by the State Institute for Advanced Training and Retraining of Personnel of Customs Bodies. A training module on preventing illegal ODS cross-border movement was established for training of new and retraining of established customs officers and the module was also used for remote training via a new on-line Prometheus system. The trainings since 2016 have been conducted by own resources of the SCC. Three (3) information leaflets “ODS Smuggling Methods”, “Inspection of Goods Potentially Containing ODS”, and “Document Inspection for Prevention of ODS Trafficking” were developed and used in the orientation programmes for customs officers in the country.    The strengthened capacities of the Belarussian Customs can be documented by the seizure of 20 MT of ozone-depleting substances in June 2016. The shipment documents falsely indicated the contents of the shipment, but analysis showed the shipment contained CFC-113 and HCFC-141b that are either banned for import or restricted subject to licensing.    The Republican Center for Advanced Training of Managers and Staff affiliated under MNREP delivers training programmes for ecological inspectors. The project supported development of a kit for training of ecological inspectors and provision of portable refrigerant identifier for practical training on ODS recognition and control. The same identifiers were to all oblast-level MNREP committees. Representatives of the Centre estimated that about 1/3 of all ecological inspectors received training on effective ODS/HCFCs controls with the assistance of the project. The training programme continues after the closure of the national component which supports sustainability perspectives beyond the project's lifetime.    Three (3) master trainers participated in the certified training at the Research Centro Galileo in Italy (funded by the regional project component). Moreover, three master trainers participated in training courses on natural refrigerants in Germany. The master trainers used the acquired experience to update and further develop educational programmes and vocational courses for training of RAC service technicians that were organized under cooperation with the Association of Industries in Air-conditioning and Refrigeration (APIMH) and the Minsk State Mechanic-Technological Vocational and Technical College.    In 2014-2016, a series of training workshops were conducted in 2014 – 2016 for improvement of skills and introduction of good practices into RAC equipment maintenance and repair. The training workshops were conducted at the Resource Center for Training and Retraining of Workers and Specialists for the Refrigeration Industry affiliated with the Minsk College. The workshops were designed in a holistic manner to address mechanical as well as physics/chemical aspects of RAC equipment servicing. The Center continues to organize training workshops after the national project closure and is planning and preparing for rebuilding and expansion of the premises in order to cope with the increasing number of trainees and accommodate newly acquired and/or self-constructed training equipment.    Additionally, a national train-the-trainers workshop (4-day training) on natural refrigerants for 14 master trainers was organized in May 2017. Four 1-day follow-up training workshops in four regions of Belarus were organized for about 120 participants between November 2017 and June 2018. This part was funded by the regional project component.    The project also supported national educational institutions to establish educational programmes related to ODS. Sets of state-of-the-art technical training aids including multimedia projectors and screens were provided to two institutions of higher education, namely the Belorussian National Technical University (BNTU) in Minsk and the Mahiliou State University of Food as well as to two institutions of special secondary education, namely Polack Belkoopsoyuz College of Trade and Technology and Minsk State Vocational/Technical College of Mechanics and Technology.    BNTU established a teaching classroom in order to incorporate practical demonstration sessions in the courses of higher education related to refrigeration and air conditioning. Three demonstration air-conditioning stands on R-290 (propane) were provided by the project and additional teaching equipment was tailor made as a prototype by the BNTU lecturer who was one of the master trainers educated in the Galileo Center in Italy. The AC stands are mobile hence practical teaching could also be conducted at major companies located outside of the capital. In this way, the University has put education on RAC and ODS close to the practice.    The Belarussian Polytechnic University received one piece of analytical GC equipment with flame ionization detector. The analyser has been put to use in research work of the Centre for Analytical Control of Refrigerants established at the University but currently can’t be used for determination of ODS because of missing ODS standards. Nevertheless, the University confirmed it will be ready to analyse samples of ODS once the problem with the standards is solved.    Overall, it can be concluded that the sub-components 2a.2 and 2a.3 have built capacities for effective enforcement of the existing ODS legislation as well as enabled introduction of good practices in servicing and installations of RAC equipment.    Tajikistan: Training of the customs officers was conducted according to the approved 3-day training programme developed with the support from the project that was included in the National State System of Advanced Training of Customs Officers.    The main customs border points were equipped with 22 portable refrigerant identifiers to enable effective control of imported refrigerants and to prevent unlicensed and illegal import. Two (2) units of portable refrigerant identifiers were also given to CEP. Furthermore, the Customs Service and CEP were equipped with two (2) mobile mini-laboratories in order to enable effective control of ODS shipment not only at the border crossing points but along the entire border.    A facility for temporary storage of refrigerants confiscated by the customs service was established and equipped at the Dushanbe terminal of the Customs Committee.    In order to further strengthen the capacities and cooperation of the two (2) enforcement agencies, six (6) roundtables with environmental inspectors in the regions and four roundtables with customs officials in the regions were held as well as six (6) master classes for staff of the two agencies employed at the check-points of the customs service and ecological inspection for the detection, identification and identification of ODS.    The project provided significant support in the development and endorsement of curricula for service technicians of RAC equipment as well as long-term state educational programme for students of the Engineering – Pedagogical College of Dushanbe.    A Guide for the training of trainers in the field of the best experience in servicing refrigeration and air-conditioning systems" was approved and implemented. In cooperation with the Engineering – Pedagogical College of Dushanbe, 5-day training course titled “Electromechanics of refrigeration equipment and air-conditioning systems” was conducted. As of 2015, the training courses were approved and implemented under the state program "Guidelines for Refresher Training of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Specialists".    In order to enhance sustainability of the technicians’ training, a new 6-month training curriculum was approved and implemented under the state programme "Practical guidance for training refrigeration and air conditioning specialists" in 2017.    Overall it can be concluded that the national project has successfully supported establishment of two (2) dedicated training centers that have delivered effective training programmes on ODS refrigerants for enforcement officers (customs and environmental inspectors) and RAC service technicians.    Ukraine: The project provided multi-media equipment for two (2) established training institutions in Ukraine, namely the State Ecological Academy for Post-Graduate Education and Management as well as for the Training Center of the State Fiscal Services (SFS).    The training component for the customs officers was implemented in 2015-2016. Three (3) groups of 35 custom specialists per group received training in 2015 and one group of 30 specialists received training in 2016. 35 portable refrigerant identifiers were procured for SFS, and 30 officers were trained to operate the equipment.    Under the initial revision of the project, two (2) gas chromatographs with mass spectrometric detectors (GC-MS) were procured for SFS to enable quantitative analysis of refrigerants. One GC-MS analyser was allocated to the SFS central laboratories in Kiev, the second one was transferred to the SFS branch in Odessa (main port) that frequently deals with bulk ODS shipments.    The State Ecological Academy representatives estimated that there are more than 1,000 environmental inspectors out of which about 600 are out-posted at border crossings to the country. The Academy has been planning training programmes for employees of MENR together with the National Agency for Civil Service. The plans included training of MENR inspectors the headquarters as well as in all oblast/districts. The training for all categories of civil servants would be provided by state budget funds. The Academy also concluded an agreement with the Refrigeration Association to provide training sessions for members of the Association that would be paid by the Association members. The Academy also has e-learning courses that enable distant learning from the place of work in the provinces and physical presence of e-trainees is required only for the closing examination.    Although the project strategy in Ukraine was to postpone the capacity building in the RAC servicing sector in Ukraine until a follow up Stage II national project, limited support for initial capacity building in the servicing sector was provided from the regional component of this project through support for participation of three (3) experts, one each from the Refrigeration Association, the Kiev State University of Food Technologies and the Odessa Academy of Food Technologies at the regional ToTs on natural refrigerants in Germany. A seminar on natural refrigerants was organized for 35 specialists, representatives of academia, engineering and servicing sector in April 2017.    Furthermore, three (3) technicians from the private company Optim - one of the largest servicing centers with extensive networks - participated in the Regional Training-of-Trainers on F-Gas regulation and EU certification on refrigeration systems, provided by Centro Galileo, Italy, in September 2015. Two (2) of the master trainers deliver regular one-day training programmes at the Optim’ s Academy of Cooling in Kiev and the third master trainer is located in Kharkiv region on the east and conducts trainings in the largest servicing center of RAC equipment in the eastern part of Ukraine. Since Optim is one of the largest wholesale distributor of RAC equipment in Ukraine, the training of the three (3) master trainers has already had a substantive impact on the capacity building of the RAC servicing technicians in Ukraine. About 1,500 Optim’s dealers and service technicians participated in one-day refreshment trainings since 2015. The trainings were conducted by own resources of Optim company and the Academy of Cooling.    Uzbekistan: This component of the national project aimed at strengthening the National Customs Service's ODS import control procedures and harmonizing them with the functions of the State Committee for Ecology and Environmental Protection and other key Government stakeholders in order to perform effective control of the import of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment according to the maximum allowable quantities promulgated in the country-specific provisions of the Montreal Protocol and prevent illegal trade in HCFCs chemicals.    The capacity of the National Customs Service to control HCFC import was further strengthened by provision of 21 portable refrigerant identifiers (9 basic and 12 advanced multi-gas identifiers) and safety tools.    Deployment of the portable identifiers to the border checkpoints enabled routine control of ODS shipments at the border checkpoints. Given the distance of some checkpoints from the capital (in some cases up to 1,000km), it has increased cost- effectiveness of the control procedures. Before the project, samples from HCFC shipments had to be sent to the Central Laboratories of the State Customs Committee in Tashkent.    The project provided an adaptor for gaseous samples for one of the four existing gas chromatography spectrometers "Shimadzu QP 2010" at the Central Laboratories. This enabled full qualitative analysis of gaseous refrigerants. Before the project, the Central Laboratories were able to analyze only liquid samples. One of the GC-MS analyzers equipped with the adaptor has now been set up exclusively for analysis of refrigerants.    The State Customs Service has also developed national Harmonized System Codes for Commodity Classification that are fully compatible with the WCO and EU and joined IPIC.    The effect of the project support for the State Customs Service can be documented by the fact that during the project period, the customs officers spotted 10 cases of illegal ODS import in 2015-2016 and seized total almost 1.4 MT ODS (R-12 and R-22) As a recognition of their efforts, 15 customs officers from the State Customs Committee of the Republic of Uzbekistan received the 2016 Ozone Protection Award of UNEP’s Regional Ozone ECA network for successful seizure of illegal ODS shipments to Uzbekistan.    For the HCFC consumption sector, the project aimed at training of refrigeration technicians working in the HCFC-containing equipment service workshops in order to improve their practices in handling of HCFC refrigerant gases.    In order to strengthen the material base of the refrigeration service sector, the project team invited service workshops throughout the country to submit applications for service equipment and tools. Applications were collected from 150 enterprises and a selection panel for public and private refrigeration service enterprises was set up with representatives from UNDP and national partners for distribution of the equipment. Through this transparent process, the project team handed over RAC service equipment (portable recovery unit, leak detector, portable recycling kit, reusable recovery cylinder, etc.) and basic tools (manifold and hoses, piercing pliers, tube benders, leak detector, thermometer, voltmeter, etc.) to total 100 RAC service workshops.    The owners of the service workshops visited during the evaluation mission in Namangan, Andijan and Fergana cities considered the training programme and RAC service equipment distribution very useful since it enabled them to learn about new technologies and provide service for new equipment coming to the market. The visited service workshops also reported that due to their improved capacities they were able to increase number of clients and due to the increased number of orders to create new employment opportunities. Therefore, the project has produced economic benefits in the SME sector.    It can be concluded that the project has been successful in increasing capacities both for control of HCFC import as well as for servicing of RAC equipment and for recycling of the used refrigerants. Through introduction of good practices for ODS recollection and reuse, the project has helped to cut HCFC emissions to the atmosphere, and thus, reduce the HCFC consumption and need for import.    Moreover, the project team has developed and introduced an innovative tracking system for ODS use and re-use and phase out in the RAC service sector. The system started with manual data collection but since the 3Q 2017 the participating service workshops submit quarterly reports on ODS use on-line. Introduction of the tracking system also improved internal recording of ODS use and reuse in the participating service workshops. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: The project provided multi-media equipment for two (2) established training institutions in Ukraine, namely the State Ecological Academy for Post-Graduate Education and Management as well as for the Training Center of the State Fiscal Services (SFS).    The training component for the customs officers was implemented in 2015-2016. Three (3) groups of 35 custom specialists per group received training in 2015 and one group of 30 specialists received training in 2016. 35 portable refrigerant identifiers were procured for SFS, and 30 officers were trained to operate the equipment.    Under the initial revision of the project, two (2) gas chromatographs with mass spectrometric detectors (GC-MS) were procured for SFS to enable quantitative analysis of refrigerants. One GC-MS analyser was allocated to the SFS central laboratories in Kiev, the second one was transferred to the SFS branch in Odessa (main port) that frequently deals with bulk ODS shipments.    The State Ecological Academy representatives estimated that there are more than 1,000 environmental inspectors out of which about 600 are out-posted at border crossings to the country. The Academy has been planning training programmes for employees of MENR together with the National Agency for Civil Service. The plans included training of MENR inspectors the headquarters as well as in all oblast/districts. The training for all categories of civil servants would be provided by state budget funds. The Academy also concluded an agreement with the Refrigeration Association to provide training sessions for members of the Association that would be paid by the Association members. The Academy also has e-learning courses that enable distant learning from the place of work in the provinces and physical presence of e-trainees is required only for the closing examination.    Although the project strategy in Ukraine was to postpone the capacity building in the RAC servicing sector in Ukraine until a follow up Stage II national project, limited support for initial capacity building in the servicing sector was provided from the regional component of this project through support for participation of three (3) experts, one each from the Refrigeration Association, the Kiev State University of Food Technologies and the Odessa Academy of Food Technologies at the regional ToTs on natural refrigerants in Germany. A seminar on natural refrigerants was organized for 35 specialists, representatives of academia, engineering and servicing sector in April 2017.    Furthermore, three (3) technicians from the private company Optim - one of the largest servicing centers with extensive networks - participated in the Regional Training-of-Trainers on F-Gas regulation and EU certification on refrigeration systems, provided by Centro Galileo, Italy, in September 2015. Two (2) of the master trainers deliver regular one-day training programmes at the Optim’ s Academy of Cooling in Kiev and the third master trainer is located in Kharkiv region on the east and conducts trainings in the largest servicing center of RAC equipment in the eastern part of Ukraine. Since Optim is one of the largest wholesale distributor of RAC equipment in Ukraine, the training of the three (3) master trainers has already had a substantive impact on the capacity building of the RAC servicing technicians in Ukraine. About 1,500 Optim’s dealers and service technicians participated in one-day refreshment trainings since 2015. The trainings were conducted by own resources of Optim company and the Academy of Cooling. |
| Implementation of a foam conversion project at MAZ Kupava | · MAZ-Kupava (foam product manufacturer) depends on HCFC-141b in manufacturing processes; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · MAZ-Kupava technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (HCFC-141b based polyols to c-pentane) | Belarus: Use of HCFC-141b as foaming agent at MAZ Kupava has been phased-out by technology conversion of the PU foam production line to cyclo-pentane.    This investment sub-project started in 2014 but was protracted for about two (2) years due to delays in procurement of the new production line by MAZ Kupava company. MAZ discontinued the old production line using HCFC-141b for PU foam panels in 2016 and the new high-pressure line operating on cyclo-pentane supplies from barrels was commenced in 1Q 2017. A comprehensive safety audit of the new production line was conducted in 2017 by the UNDP International Foam Expert. The beneficiary signed a commitment letter to stop use of HCFC-141b and the old line was dismantled to prevent use elsewhere as a second-hand equipment.    As a result of this investment sub-project, 56.1 MT of the baseline consumption of HCFC-141b (2.92 ODP tonnes) was phased-out at MAZ Kupava. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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) | Belarus: Use of HCFC-141b as solvent for metal degreasing at Atlant Electromechanical Plant has been phased-out by technology conversion to a non-HCFC solvent.    The procurement of a new ultrasound vapor degreasing machine was delayed as no offers were received after an international tender was announced in 2015. Following the second announcement, six (6) offers were submitted but only one (1) of them within the budget allocation for this investment sub-project. Further delays occurred in the procurement process as the machine offered by the supplier had to be adjusted to better fit the requirements of the beneficiary company.    The new machine was commissioned in early 2016 but the equipment reportedly reached only about 20% of the planned capacity due to poor performance of the drying phase. Representatives of the UNDP made several requests for the supplier assistance with solving of the problem, but the supplier did not send a specialist to fix the problem on the spot and provided instructions by e-mails only.    After continued effort, the problem was finally fixed by the beneficiary company. They have been able to use the machine at the expected performance level, however, with 1-2 manual interventions per day. The company also informed about the plans to upgrade the machine to fully automatized process by their own funds after the initial warranty period expires. In addition, a distiller for solvent recycling was procured as well as exhaust ventilation system for the industrial room with the degreasing machine.    As a result of this investment sub-project, 7.3 MT of the baseline consumption of HCFC-141b (0.38 ODP tonnes) was phased-out at Atlant Electromechanical Plant, David-Gorodok. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Non-ODS/low-zero GWP (NH3, CO2 double stage, HCs etc) technologies in the servicing sector demonstrated and promoted through awareness raising; | Under this component, three (3) pilot sub-projects were implemented for demonstration of the benefits in the replacement of refrigeration equipment with alternative technologies with low global warming potential (GWP).    (1) Under the first demonstration sub-project, an educational class was created at the premises of the Belarus National Technical University to train students and refrigeration technicians on installation, maintenance, repair and retrofitting of air-conditioning equipment using R-290 (propane) as refrigerant. The sub-project created a strong base for the introduction of propane as a natural refrigerant for general use in systems of domestic air-conditioning and commercial sector as an alternative to HCFCs.    (2) The second demonstration sub-project focused on conversion of the AC system at two work units of JV Santa Bremor LLC through replacement of two compressors operating on R-22 with an absorption chiller using water as the cooling agent.    The new equipment was put into operation in March 2016. Operation of the new chiller also provides remarkable economic benefits for the enterprise. Application of the absorption cooling technology provides for energy savings of up to 1,148,000 kWh per year compared with the old compressor units. It also reduces CO2 releases linked with the use of HCFC refrigerants.    The launching of this sub-project created a demonstration platform to promote advanced energy savings and ozone-friendly technologies in Belarus. Santa Bremor is one of the biggest producers of chilled and frozen products in Belarus and this subproject is an example of a catalytic effect of demonstration of ozone-friendly technologies. Based on the initial period of operation of the absorption chiller, the beneficiary company is preparing for introduction of the second chiller by its own funds. To this date, around 20 more cases of similar technology use has been detected in Belarus that indicates a broader replication effect.    (3) The third pilot sub-project was designed for installation of a cooling system with low use of ammonia in central air-conditioning system in the company MyasoMolMontazh in Minsk that produces ammonia-based industrial refrigeration systems for meat and milk processing industries. One ammonia-based chiller procured from the project was commissioned in the 2nd half of 2016 and has been running full capacity since April 2017 when all necessary approvals and permits were received.    It should be emphasized that the new ammonia-based refrigeration machine for the MyasoMolMontazh administrative building was assembled by a local company Holodon CJSC that will also provide servicing and maintenance of the new chiller.    Implementation of this demonstration sub-project provided background for production of new ammonia low-capacity refrigeration systems for wide use in Belarus and their use for replacement of outdated ODS-containing refrigeration equipment. The sub-project also resulted in an additional benefit in building capacities of the local company Holodon. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Regulatory measures to ban single use containers are effected and allow to create HCFC distribution system in country; | Belarus: The revised version of the Ozone Layer Protection Law was adopted on 16 June 2014. The law includes new positions in HCFC management regulation and control measures, such as a ban on disposable cylinders for HCFC storage and transportation starting in 2016.    As an initial activity under this component, ODS recollection and reuse scheme was developed and agreed upon by all stakeholders including list of equipment to be provided to the selected ODS recollection and reuse (R&R) centers.    Sets of equipment for R&R and tools and accessories for RAC equipment repair and maintenance were provided to four (4) centers (Holodon», «Torgtekhnika», «Laminar», Centre for Ozone-Safe Technologies - formerly «Hladagentservis). In addition, two of the centers received more advanced equipment for refrigerant reclamation. 44 technicians of the centers were trained on adequate use of equipment and best refrigeration practices in equipment maintenance and retrofitting as part of the advanced trainings for RAC service technicians organized by APIMH.    The provision of equipment and training to the four (4) centers, Belarus has started a RR&R system for the recovery, recycling and reclamation of ODS. In 2017, the four R&R centers completed 826 orders, 8.2 tons of refrigerant were recovered from RAC equipment, out of which 4.2 tons of refrigerant were recycled and refilled and about 4 tons of refrigerant was reclaimed for further use in other systems. In the same year, the Center for Analytical Quality Control of Refrigerants at BSTU has performed about 220 analyses of qualitative determination of the composition of refrigerants.    The RR&R system in Belarus has been initiated but it is still fragmented so individual centers perform recovery and eventually also reclamation of used ODS but there is no systematic collection of information on the amounts of used ODS that were recycled and reclaimed. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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; | Belarus: The original project document contained the sub-component on establishment of a pilot ODS destruction facility based on a mobile ODS destruction equipment that would be deployed to the different storage facilities throughout the country in-situ destruction of contaminated/unusable ODS.    An international tender for the purchase of device for the destruction of HCFCs was completed in 2015. However, MNREP decided that it considered unreasonable to procure the equipment under this project and consequently the tender had been cancelled. According to the decision of the project Steering Council, the funds from the sub-component were re-allocated for implementation of the pilot demonstration projects. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Demonstrated benefits of up to date modern cooling equipment | Tajikistan: Under the pilot HCFC equipment retrofit/replacement incentive program the project envisaged provision of cash incentives for end users of HCFC-based equipment for retrofit or replacement. The range of alternatives proposed for demonstration were HFC-134a, 404a and 507c for medium to low-temperature solutions, as well as any other low ODP, low GWP, technologically acceptable alternative available or likely to become available in the near future.    The project document proposed targeting for conversion facilities of private sector enterprises involved in the dairy and vegetable product storage (cold rooms for meat, fruit and vegetables, as well as ice-cream processing factories). However, at a later stage in the project implementation, UNDP CO office suggested to include among the recipients also organizations from the social and NGO sectors.    HCFC-based cooling aggregates at two (2) dairy processing private sector enterprises, one (1) ice-cream and one (1) confectionery producing private sector enterprises were converted to middle temperature cooling aggregate assembly based on HFC (R-404a; R-407C; R-410a).    Heat pumps were provided to the Refrigeration Association in order to enable them to assemble (using their own equipment) demonstration stands for air conditioners operating on natural refrigerants (R-290, propane).    Four (4) cold rooms and one (1) cooling aggregate, all based on HFC (R-404a; R-407C; R-410a) were provided to government organizations from the social sector (care and rehabilitation centers for disabled patients) for storage of food and vaccines. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling | · Limited proliferation of alternatives to HCFCs in refrigerated equipment | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Natural cooling low-zero ODS/low-zero GWP technologies in the servicing sector demonstrated and promoted | Tajikistan: This demonstration sub-project supported introduction and testing of natural cooling systems and for maintaining range of required indoor temperatures by the local cellular companies in their switchboards and base/relay stations in several locations (town setting, village in the mountains, semi-desert and conditions at different altitudes).    This component facilitated introduction and testing of 33 demonstrations of the natural cooling systems in base/relay stations of three (3) mobile operators including 15 original demonstrations initiated in 2015 and additional 18 demonstrations that commenced in 2016-2017.    The testing proved high energy efficiency of the tested systems that reached 60-75% in Dushanbe and 75-90% in eastern and northern regions. The natural cooling systems allowed to reduce the use of normal split AC equipment in the base/relay stations by 60-70% and therefore to prolong the operational lifetime of the AC equipment and reduce frequency of servicing and repair. Since the servicing includes topping up of the AC equipment with refrigerants, the reduced frequency of servicing in fact means reductions in consumption and therefore reduced need for HCFC in the coming years.    This demonstration project has proved to be a big success and after the initial period the three (3) national mobile operators have started more than 400 additional units of natural cooling using their own resources. It has an enormous replication potential as there are more than 5,000 base/relay stations of mobile operators in Tajikistan that use more than 10,000 air-conditioners based on HCFC-22 representing about 3% of all split-system types of air-conditioners in the country. The cost of one unit for natural cooling is about 1,700 US$ including assembly and montage with investment return period (depending on location) ranging from two (2) to three (3) years. For the future, the national project team considers demonstration of natural cooling units of greater power input that would be suitable for reduction of AC demand in computer server rooms. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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 | Tajikistan: In order to improve the HCFC recycling in the country, two (2) centers in Dushanbe and another two in the regions were established as R&R centers and received equipment and tools in order to upgrade their capacity for ODS recollection and reuse.    Moreover, the NGO Center of Artificial Cold that operates as the national Refrigeration Association received more advanced equipment for ODS reclamation.    The R&R centers have been co-located with major suppliers and service companies for RAC equipment. This appears to be a good strategy since it ensures sustainability of the refrigerant recycling activities. Because of the expected final reduction of HCFC consumption limits as of 2020, the existence of such functional R&R system is vital for the country to remain in compliance with the accelerated Montreal Protocol HCFC reduction schedule after the last consumption reduction milestone in 2020.    Under the leadership of the Refrigeration Association, the recollection and reuse of refrigerants in Tajikistan has increased with the support of the project. The equipment to the four R&R centers was provided in October 2015 and a sharp increase of reused ODS amounts was recorded in the period 2015 - 2016. The amount of recycled ODS available for reuse in 2017 was almost three times higher in comparison with the recycled amount of ODS in 2015 and constituted almost 36% of the overall need for the country.    The organization of the scheme for used refrigerants recollection has been led by the Refrigeration Association that regularly (every 6 months) assembles information on recollected amounts of ODS from the four R&R centers. However, the format of the records on the recollected ODS needs improvement as currently the information is kept in handwritten format.    The membership of the Refrigeration Association is composed of about 7-8 big companies and similar number of SMEs. According to the Association, the trainings supported by the project reached to about 75-80% of the total population of refrigeration technicians, mainly those working in officially registered service workshops. The remaining 20-25 % are seasonal and informal service technicians that could not been included in the trainings.    The Refrigeration Association provides support to the NOU through making available its data on actual consumption of refrigerants by the Association members and thus assists in compilation of annual reports according to the Article 7 of the MP. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| Technical Assistance AZN Techno | · The only organized and economically stable refrigerated equipment manufacturer in country depends on HCFCs in manufacturing processes | *(not set or not applicable)* | · AZN Techno technologically converted to non-ODS technologies (HCFC-141b polyols to water-based technology and HCFC-22 to HFCs for commercial refrigeration equipment) | Uzbekistan: The goal of this component aimed to support conversion of the company’s foam production line from R-141b to water-based foaming technology and with replacement of R-22 with R-134a/404a for the refrigeration part of the manufacturing process.    AZN Techno has planned its self-conversion from the current use of HCFC-141b to water blown foams and received GEF assistance only for HCFC-22 substitution with HFCs-134a/404a refrigerants.    Before the start of this sub-component, AZN finalized technological conversion to ozone-friendly water-based foaming used for refrigerators insulation phased out 4.1 tons of HCFC-141 b (represented 0.451 ODP tonnes). With the new foaming system, the company started manufacturing of nine (9) new types of refrigeration equipment using non-ODS refrigerants, about 90% based on HFC-404a and 10% on HFC-134a. The conversion of the foaming unit was 100% self-financed by the company.    The project supported the company in on-the-job training of four (4) foaming machine operators and ten (10) refrigeration technicians and provided two (2) portable electronic charging stations and one (1) thermal imager (Testo 875i-2). | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| Demonstration and replacement programme for the refrigeration sector | · Limited proliferation of alternatives to HCFCs in refrigerated equipment | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Non-ODS/low-zero GWP (ammonia, CO2, HCs) technologies in the servicing sector demonstrated and promoted | Uzbekistan: In total four (4) demonstration projects were implemented under this sub-component.  (1) Two (2) old R-22 compressor chillers were replaced with two (2) units of energy efficient low charge ammonia (R-717) chillers in the centralized AC system at the Republican Research Center for Emergency Medicine in Tashkent. The ammonia technology alternative was selected because of previous experience in the country, availability of safety rules and in-country production of the refrigerant. The implementation of this project took about 18 months, from May 2016 to September 2017. In addition, a system for preparation of cooling water was also procured in order to protect the main equipment from corrosion and scale. The chillers were commissioned by an international supplier, but the after-warranty servicing will be provided by a local servicing company.    (2) A heat pump operating on CO2 (R-744) and a split-system AC running on propane (R-290) were procured for the training centre at the Tashkent State Technical University (TSTU). With the above equipment items, the University lecturers developed educational/training stands using additional equipment parts provided by TSTU and theoretical as well as practical experience gained through participation in the training in Germany (funded by the regional component).    (3) Three (3) propane-based air-conditioners were provided to Xolod Sistem Servis, Tashkent, that used them to construct three 15 m3 cold rooms using their own construction material and accessories. Since the beneficiary is a supplier of small refrigeration equipment, the purpose of this project is to demonstrate operation of the cold rooms on the ozone-friendly technology to clients and thus create market for the company’s own production.    (4) Air-conditioners operated on propane were provided to five (5) medical institutions in Nukus city and Myunak district (Republic of Karalpakstan), Bukhara and Navoi cities as well as Khanka district. The project team contracted four (4) local servicing companies for cost-free installation and 1-year free maintenance in exchange for provision of R-290 cylinders.    This sub-component proved to be a cost-effective way of demonstration of new ozone-friendly technologies while at the same time building local capacities for assembly, installation and operation of equipment based on zero ODP refrigerants. The provision of ammonia chillers to the country’s prime institution of emergency medicine also increases visibility and profile of UNDP both in the country and abroad as it creates a strong social dimension for the project. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Fleet retrofit at Yo'lreftrans enterprise implemented and sustained during and beyond project duration | Uzbekistan: This sub-component of the project was designed to assist the Yo’lreftrans Company to retrofit the dual air-cooling systems based on HCFC-22 in refrigerated wagons used for transport of food products. At the very outset the Project Document found the approach to stimulate the retrofits/replacements in the traditional concept of end-user inceptive as a not cost-effective solution due to equipment age and design and proposed to provide flushing equipment (industrial category) to the company as well as initial supply of solvents and alternative refrigerant.    The project provided one (1) flushing unit as well as 100 kg of a flushing agent 980 liters of synthetic oil and 1,917.6 kg of the refrigerant R-134a for the retrofit of refrigerated sections/wagons of JSC Yo’lreftrans railway transport. Furthermore, a tracking system for the fleet retrofitting process of refrigerated sections of JSC Yo’lreftrans railway transportation was established, which allows provision of information on a regular basis as well as during monitoring visits of project specialists. The choice for HFC-134a was determined due to lack of other technological solutions at that moment, and still now.    20 technical staff of the refrigeration unit repair shop (4 senior refrigeration technicians and 16 technicians) of the beneficiary increased their knowledge on the correct use of new fleet retrofit technologies through a training. A 3-day training programme for refrigeration technicians servicing refrigerated railway freezers, including both theoretical sessions and practical exercises, was agreed upon with the management of the company. More than 200 refrigeration technicians of the company went through this training programme conducted by the instructors trained and certified by the Galileo Refrigeration Training Center (Italy) under the support of the regional component of the project.    With this assistance, the company phased out 659 kg of CFC/HCFC in 68 refrigerated sections/wagons. Through the above training programme and provision of equipment, the project has established a R&R center at the company and has built the company’s capacity for use of the best practices in order to minimize refrigerant losses. Given the size of the company’s consumption of ODS, this sub-component has produced a sizeable benefit for the entire country in terms of recycling and reuse of HCFC-22 and reduction of virgin refrigerant import. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC re-use system upgraded through strengthening R/R/R centers across the country in strategic locations – country's technical capacity is improved | Uzbekistan: Under this sub-component, the project proposed to support to the extent possible strengthening of five (5) previously established recovery and recycling (R&R) centers and provide one reclamation (RR&R) center with reclamation equipment in order to be capable to restore contaminated gas to high purity levels, identify contaminated blends (GC) and certify quality of reclaimed refrigerants for follow-up re-use.    Sets of equipment for ODS recovery, including 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) were procured and handed over to the five (5) R&R centers located across the country.    One of the centers was also provided with one (1) refrigerant recovery and reclaim machine ECO Cycle Aurora II and thus established as the ODS Reclamation Centre.    The project team has developed and introduced a tracking system for ODS use and re-use and phase out in the RAC service sector. The system started with manual data collection but since the 3Q of 2017 the participating service workshops submit quarterly reports on ODS use on-line. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Small-scale obsolete ODS destruction capacity established on a pilot basis | Uzbekistan: The sub-component had two interrelated activities – (i) demonstration of small scale destruction of obsolete ODS; and (ii) provision of support to the Government in the improvement ODS waste management.    In order to learn from experience in other countries, the project organized a study tour to China for two (2) representatives of the SCEEP, along with the Project Manager, to visit the Shenzhen ODS Recovery, Recycling and Disposal Center. The study tour participants became familiarized with the activities and results of a small-scale/mobile ODS destruction project that used ODS destruction unit Plasma X manufactured by ASADA Corp (Japan).    Economic analysis demonstrated that the use of this type of equipment and its maintenance is relatively very expensive as the cost of destruction of 1 kg of ODS is US$20 for CFC and US$10 for HCFC, respectively. Nevertheless, based on the Chinese experience and acknowledging that ASADA had been almost a sole producer of such small-scale equipment, it was decided to procure the Plasma X unit. However, ASADA Corp informed the project that it had discontinued production of the Plasma X unit and prices quoted by other manufacturers of plasma type ODS destruction equipment were 4-5 times higher than the budget allocated for this component in the project.    By the decision of the Project Board dated of 23 September 2017, procurement of small-scale ODS destruction equipment was cancelled and the funds originally allocated to this component were redistributed for implementation of the project’s sub-component - Demonstration and replacement programme for the refrigeration sector. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Main stakeholders in the manufacturing sector are informed about new and emerging alternative technologies and various capital/operating investment aspects; | Ukraine: In the view of additional 2-year extension of Ukraine component, the project considers developing a dedicated web portal to raising awareness on emerging alternative technologies across manufacturing sector.    More reporting is to follow in the next reporting cycle when the current revised version of the project document is approved by the Government. The revised version was consulted with the Government and will receive approval in 2018. | Ukraine: The project has organized the Business Dialog Platform Meetings in which key stakeholders are informed on alternative technologies and upcoming legislative changes. |
| 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Polyfoam and its downstream users are technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (methyl formate) | Ukraine: Under the initial project revision, the budget for the Polyfoam investment sub-project was increased (within MLF approved rules) to include support to all 54 industrial enterprises (Polyfoam’s end users).    In December 2015, the project signed a service provision contract with the remaining client from the manufacturing sector – the Polyfoam systems house, in order to start the technology conversion with company's support on the ground. The contract envisaged conversion to water/methyl formate systems for production of rigid foams and water/methylal for integral skin and microcellular foams. While the original budget allocation for the Polyfoam sub-component was only for the development of the technological conversion plan, development of new systems formulations, procurement installation and commissioning of equipment for systems production and laboratory quality control at the Polyfoam, the new service contract included additional funds for validation of new systems at 54 Polyfoam’s downstream clients and verification of the technology conversion at the end users.    The new equipment for the production process as well as for the laboratory was commissioned in early 2018 and the company now produces systems for PU foam production based on water/methylal. The conversion of the end users was on-going and consisted of information workshops and systems validation trials for the downstream clients. The result of full implementation of the contract is phase-out of 63 metric tons (6.93 ODP tonnes) of HCFC-141b at the company and the end-users.    Two (2) more companies of this type were discovered during the revision of the project document, and will participate in similar activities during 2018-2019 project's extended implementation period. | Ukraine: Under the initial project revision, the budget for the Polyfoam investment sub-project was increased (within MLF approved rules) to include support to all 54 industrial enterprises (Polyfoam’s end users).    In December 2015, the project signed a service provision contract with the remaining client from the manufacturing sector – the Polyfoam systems house, in order to start the technology conversion with company's support on the ground. The contract envisaged conversion to water/methyl formate systems for production of rigid foams and water/methylal for integral skin and microcellular foams. While the original budget allocation for the Polyfoam sub-component was only for the development of the technological conversion plan, development of new systems formulations, procurement installation and commissioning of equipment for systems production and laboratory quality control at the Polyfoam, the new service contract included additional funds for validation of new systems at 54 Polyfoam’s downstream clients and verification of the technology conversion at the end users.    The new equipment for the production process as well as for the laboratory was commissioned in early 2018 and the company now produces systems for PU foam production based on water/methylal. The conversion of the end users was on-going and consisted of information workshops and systems validation trials for the downstream clients. The result of full implementation of the contract is phase-out of 63 metric tons (6.93 ODP tonnes) of HCFC-141b at the company and the end-users.    Overall, Polyfoam and its downstream users are converted technologically. Handover protocol signed by parties and certified by International Oversight Expert.    Further, based on a project revision, two more system houses similar to Polyfoam were included into the project design: KhimPostachalnik in Rubejnoy town (Donbass controlled by Ukraine), and Edvens (Kiev).    Currently, KhimPostachalnik started receiving technical assistance, while procurement department of UNDP reviews the documentation on Edvens company before granting approval to release support to this company, too.    The work of of the project team on these two companies represents the main activities aimed to close the programme in 2019. |
| 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); | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Intertehnika technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (HCFC-141b based polyols to c-pentane) | Ukraine: Project’s substantive revision for Ukraine component has been completed and new project beneficiaries (Khimpostachalnyk and Edvanse) have been included into the project since the Intertehnika company is not accessible because it is situated in the area of armed conflict and changed ownership. | Ukraine: Excluded from the project scope as a result of the substantive revision of the Ukrainian project component in 2017. |
| 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Sobraniye technologically converted to non-ODS/ low GWP technology (to carbon dioxide technology); | Ukraine: Project’s substantive revision for Ukraine component has been completed and new project beneficiaries (Khimpostachalnyk and Edvanse) have been included into the project since Sobraniye company bankrupted due to the overall financial situation in the country as a result of political instability and military activities. | Ukraine: Excluded from the project scope as a result of the substantive revision of the Ukrainian project component in 2017. |
| 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Nord technologically converted to non-ODS technology (HCFC-141b to transblends based on HFCs – closed loop cycle and minimization of agent use reduce emissions); | Ukraine: Project’s substantive revision for Ukraine component has been completed and new project beneficiaries (Khimpostachalnyk and Edvanse) have been included into the project since Nord company is not accessible because it is situated in the area of armed conflict and changed ownership. | Ukraine: Excluded from the project scope as a result of the substantive revision of the Ukrainian project component in 2017. |
| - | · Inter-agency coordination to address HCFC phase-out is limited | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Widely accessible information on HCFC phase-out strategy and its elements | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”.    This indicator is on track and will be further monitored. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”. |
| - | · No updated HCFC and HCFC equipment import quota and use system is in place | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Inter-agency coordination related to HCFC phase-out is improved | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”.    With the revised design, the project, under its extended period, will aim at improving the inter-agency cooperation much further to reach levels achieved in other countries of the project. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”. |
| - | · Low level of awareness related to HCFC phase-out across stakeholders and general public | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Effective regulatory measures (quotas etc) are updated and enforced | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”.    In Ukraine, a draft law which has been prepared is now reviewed in the Parliament of the country. Once it is approved, it will allow to work with sub-laws and technical regulations related to technicians' certification, safety standards on HCFC-free alternative technologies, etc. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”. |
| - | · No current information products and programs | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Main stakeholders are informed about HCFC phase-out strategy and regulatory measures related to HCFC import and use control | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”.    The project has applied best efforts to inform the broader set of stakeholders on the HCFC phase-out strategy and current progress. There is a degree of anxiety about progress of the legislation and overall approach in the HCFC phase-out. The original plan to address the HCFC-based manufacturing sector is in place. UNDP and the Government hope to attract additional GEF resources to work more aggressively with the RAC servicing sector during GEF-7. This will help completing support to Ukraine's economic sectors to reduce dependence on HCFCs. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “Formal HCFC Phase-out strategy and action plan developed and endorsed”. |
| - | · Limited active educational efforts or tools are available | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Update of study plans specialized training centers (enforcement inspectors, technicians) | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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” |
| - | · Illegal trade in ODS continues unregistered and unnoticed | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Well informed stakeholder community engaged in addressing HCFC phase-out issue with required level of understanding and technical capacity | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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”    In Ukraine, the indicator will be on track once the revised project document is registered with the Government in 2018 and the laboratory equipment which was supplied earlier is formally put on balance and into operation. Further monitoring of the status is required. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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” |
| - | · No current information products and programs | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Re-tooling (basic portable analytical and instrumentation for servicing sector) of main stakeholder groups implemented | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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”    Required training has been provided, as outlined, for the key service centers. Re-tooling with R&R&R equipment will be postponed to Stage II of the HCFC phase-out process which is hoped to start in GEF-7. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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” |
| - | · Lack of portable HCFC analytical equipment and skills to control end use and illegal imports | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Illegal trade is registered and stopped at entry points | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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”    In Ukraine, this indicator will be on track once the revised project document is registered with the Government in 2018 and the laboratory equipment which was supplied earlier is formally put on balance and into operation. Further monitoring of the status is required. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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”    Customs Boarder Points are equipped with portable HCFC analytical equipment. |
| - | · General absence of basic servicing tools to strengthen HCFC re-use system (not applicable to Ukraine) | *(not set or not applicable)* | - Servicing tools to support HCFC re-use procured and distributed for daily applicaiton in the servicing sector. | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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”    Required training has been provided, as outlined, for the key service centers. Re-tooling with R&R&R equipment will be postponed to Stage II of the HCFC phase-out process which is hoped to start in GEF-7. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for the indicator, “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” |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | - | N/A | N/A |
| Targeted HCFC Phase-out Investment Program and Demonstration projects (Belarus) | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | described in sections below | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this indicator is already detailed in the following indicators specific to Belarus: (1) A foam conversion project at MAZ Kupava; (2) A solvent conversion project at Atlant Electromechanical Plant; (3) Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling in one or two sectors such as agricultural milk coolers; (4) Upgrades of HCFC re-use system; (5) Unwanted ODS Pilot Destruction Project. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC use at MAZ Kupava stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “A foam conversion project at MAZ Kupava” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Refrigerated trucks with foam insulation continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFCs | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “A foam conversion project at MAZ Kupava” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC use at Atlant/David-Gorodok stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “A foam conversion project at MAZ Kupava” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Spares (compressors and others) for refrigerators continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFCs as degreasing agent | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “A solvent conversion project at Atlant Electromechanical Plant” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Safety standards for new low GWP alternatives do not exist | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Stakeholder community (private/public HCFC equipment user sector) well informed about new alternative technologies and their benefits; | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling in one or two sectors such as agricultural milk coolers” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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); | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Local engineering companies gain knowledge and skills to assemble and operate such technologies in future; | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling in one or two sectors such as agricultural milk coolers” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · No current information products and programs; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Safety standards for new alternatives reviewed and adopted; | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling in one or two sectors such as agricultural milk coolers” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Performance of new equipment is regularly recorded; | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling in one or two sectors such as agricultural milk coolers” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Low readiness for/acceptance of new technologies by end-users. | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Market is more prepared for the acceptance of new alternatives. | Belarus: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Belarus: “Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling in one or two sectors such as agricultural milk coolers” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC re-use system upgraded through strengthening R/R/R centers – country's technical capacity is improved; | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for following indicators: (1) specific to Belarus – “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”; (2) specific to Tajikistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”; (3) specific to Uzbekistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”    These activities were not planned in Ukraine. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC re-use system is implemented in practice allowing to reduce dependence on import of HCFCs; | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for following indicators: (1) specific to Belarus – “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”; (2) specific to Tajikistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”; (3) specific to Uzbekistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”    These activities were not planned in Ukraine. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Limited active educational efforts or tools on best refrigeration servicing practices are available | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical center staff is trained on adequate use of equipment and best refrigeration practices in equipment maintenance and retrofits; | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for following indicators: (1) specific to Belarus – “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”; (2) specific to Tajikistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”; (3) specific to Uzbekistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”    These activities were not planned in Ukraine. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Well informed stakeholder community engaged in addressing HCFC phase-out issue with required level of understanding and technical capacity. | Country specific cumulative progresses on this baseline are already reported above for following indicators: (1) specific to Belarus – “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”; (2) specific to Tajikistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”; (3) specific to Uzbekistan – “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system”    These activities were not planned in Ukraine. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Only prototype laboratory equipment on hazardous waste processing exists with no emission controls in place; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Staff trained to operate and maintain equipment; | Activity cancelled due to lack of opportunities to purchase portable ODS disposal technologies.    The unused funds in Belarus and Uzbekistan (only these two (2) countries had such components) were re-directed to demonstration projects based on respective project boards' decisions. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Small quantities of obsolete ODS waste to generate interest for export to major hazardous waste destruction sites | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Stockpiles of obsolete ODS destroyed by supplied technology; | Activity cancelled due to lack of opportunities to purchase portable ODS disposal technologies.    The unused funds in Belarus and Uzbekistan (only these two (2) countries had such components) were re-directed to demonstration projects based on respective project boards' decisions. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Lack of integration of ODS disposal into HCFC re-use system to complete ODS management cycle | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Country is fully equipped to handle full-cycle of ODS management with demonstration element; | Activity cancelled due to lack of opportunities to purchase portable ODS disposal technologies.    The unused funds in Belarus and Uzbekistan (only these two (2) countries had such components) were re-directed to demonstration projects based on respective project boards' decisions. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Generally lack of appropriate ODS destruction experience in Central Asia region | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Dissemination of results performed on the regional scale. | Activity cancelled due to lack of opportunities to purchase portable ODS disposal technologies.    The unused funds in Belarus and Uzbekistan (only these two (2) countries had such components) were re-directed to demonstration projects based on respective project boards' decisions. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| Targeted HCFC Phase-out Investment Program and Demonstration projects (Tajikistan) | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | Description provided in sections below | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this indicator is already detailed in the following indicators specific to Tajikistan: (1) Upgrades of HCFC re-use system through strengthening R/R/R centers and improving storage of unwanted ODS capacity; (2) Pilot retrofit/replacement incentive programme; (3) Demonstration of benefits of natural cooling technologies in A/C Sector. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Refrigerated equipment in poor condition continues to be serviced with the use of HCFCs and maintained by the companies in these sectors | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Awareness of the wider community of HCFC users raised regarding such solutions | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of End-users Grants for retrofits/ replacements” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · No or minimal investment is taking place to retrofit or replace HCFC equipment with alternative refrigerant systems | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Reduced knowledge barriers towards equipment retrofits/conversions | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of End-users Grants for retrofits/ replacements” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · No or minimal information is available on opportunities to reduce dependence to HCFC | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Accelerated retirement of HCFC-based equipment and HCFC use in this sector decreased | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of End-users Grants for retrofits/ replacements” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | - | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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 | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of End-users Grants for retrofits/ replacements” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Safety standards for new alternatives do not exist | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Stakeholder community (private/public HCFC equipment user sector) well informed about new alternative technologies and their benefits | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Local engineering companies gain knowledge and skills to assemble and operate such technologies in future | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · No current information on products and programs demonstrating natural cooling technologies | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Safety standards for new alternatives reviewed and adopted | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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) | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Performance/operational parameter comparison of old Vs. new equipment monitored and available | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Low readiness for/acceptance of new technologies by users | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Market is more prepared for the acceptance of new alternatives | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · No proactive Refrigeration Technicians Association - Association does not have mandate to demonstrate mechanism to recover and distribute purified HCFC | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC re-use system is implemented in practice allowing to reduce dependence on import of HCFCs | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical service center staff is trained on adequate use of equipment and best refrigeration practices in equipment maintenance and retrofits | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Analytical equipment for servicing sector does not exist to ensure quality of re-cycled/reclaimed HCFC refrigerants and confidence of buyers | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Well informed stakeholder community engaged in addressing HCFC phase-out issue with required level of understanding and technical capacity | Tajikistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Tajikistan: “Upgrades of HCFC re-use system” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Alternative technologies are scarcely available for access and transfer, not tested and lack instrumentation for practical introduction | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC use at AZN Techno stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | Uzbekistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Uzbekistan: “Technical Assistance AZN Techno” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Refrigerated equipment continues to be manufactured and maintained by the company with the use of HCFCs | *(not set or not applicable)* | · 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 | Uzbekistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Uzbekistan: “Technical Assistance AZN Techno” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Company is fully equipped with required tools and seed funding for substitute materials to initiate large-scale retrofits of the refrigerated wagons fleet | Uzbekistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Uzbekistan: “Railway Freezer Retrofit project for refrigerated transport sector – Yo’lreftrans” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Generally outdated refrigerant recycling equipment to address HCFC re-use in longer term | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Staff is trained on correct use of equipment and tools, and applies best retrofit and equipment maintenance practices across workspace | Uzbekistan: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Uzbekistan: “Railway Freezer Retrofit project for refrigerated transport sector – Yo’lreftrans” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Further accumulation of obsolete ODS waste and the acute need to dispose of such wastes | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Staff trained to operate and maintain equipment | Uzbekistan: Activity cancelled. For more details, please refer to progress reporting under the following indicator: “Unwanted ODS Pilot Destruction Project” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Small quantities of obsolete ODS waste to generate interest for export to major hazardous waste destruction sites | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Stockpiles of obsolete ODS destroyed by supplied technology | Uzbekistan: Activity cancelled. For more details, please refer to progress reporting under the following indicator: “Unwanted ODS Pilot Destruction Project” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · Lack of integration of ODS disposal into HCFC re-use system to complete ODS management cycle | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Dissemination of results performed on the regional scale | Uzbekistan: Activity cancelled. For more details, please refer to progress reporting under the following indicator: “Unwanted ODS Pilot Destruction Project” | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · No current information products and programs on information dissemination related to alternative technologies in the manufacturing sector; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · At least, four (4) of the ineligible enterprises self-convert to other than HCFC technological solutions without GEF assistance; | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Information exchange platform on HCFC substitute technologies for ineligible foam manufacturers (PU and XPS) companies” | Ukraine: Polyfaom System House has completed the conversion while two additional investment projects are under implementation. |
| - | · 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. | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC consumption is accordingly reduced by respective annual consumption amounts at a number of self-converted enterprises. | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Information exchange platform on HCFC substitute technologies for ineligible foam manufacturers (PU and XPS) companies” | Ukraine: HCFC consumption reduced by 14 ODP tones as a result of Polyfoam system house technology conversion. |
| - | · 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC use at Polyfoam stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a system house conversion project at Polyfoam” | Ukraine: By signing a Handover Protocol, the Polyfoam Company has confirmed that no HCFC is used in its production cycle. This was also certified by an International Oversight Expert. |
| - | · No current information products and programs on information dissemination related to the proposed alternative technologies in the manufacturing sector. | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a system house conversion project at Polyfoam” | Ukraine: Chemical Laboratory Staff of Polyfoam Company is equipped with new knowledge on ozone friendly technologies and is capable to develop new commercial formulation based on non-ODS systems. |
| - | · 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC use at Intertehnika stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a system house conversion project at Polyfoam” | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a foam conversion project at Intertehnika” |
| - | · Commercial equipment manufactured by the company continues to be produced with HCFC-141b in foam insulation. | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a foam conversion project at Intertehnika”    Please note that previous year reporting mistakenly included here the progress report for the project at Maz Kupava in Belarus, which is already detailed in respective sections above. | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a system house conversion project at Polyfoam” |
| - | · 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 | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC use at Sobraniye stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer; | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a foam conversion project at Sobraniye” | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a foam conversion project at Sobraniye” |
| - | · Refrigerated trucks with foam insulation continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFCs | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology. | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a foam conversion project at Sobraniye” | Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| - | · 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; | *(not set or not applicable)* | · HCFC use at Nord stopped and company committed not to use HCFCs any longer; | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a solvent conversion project at Nord” | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a solvent conversion project at Nord” |
| - | · Spares (compressors and others) for refrigerators continue to be manufactured with the use of HCFC-141b as a degreasing agent. | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Technical staff is knowledgeable on correct use of new technology. | Ukraine: Overall cumulative progress on this baseline is already detailed in the following indicator specific to Ukraine: “Implementation of a solvent conversion project at Nord” | Not relevant for Ukrainian Component |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **On track** | | | | |
| **Outcome 7**  **Monitoring, learning, adaptive feedback, outreach and evaluation** | | | | | | |
| **Description of Indicator** | **Baseline Level** | **Midterm target level** | **End of project target level** | **Level at 30 June 2018** | **Cumulative progress since project start** |
| M&E and adaptive management applied to project in response to needs, mid-term evaluation findings with lessons learned extracted. | · No Monitoring and Evaluation system | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Monitoring and Evaluation system developed during year 1. | Indicative monitoring and evaluation (M&E) plans with corresponding budgets were developed during the design phase of the project. The plans listed M&E activities along with the designated parties regarding their responsibility and corresponding timeframes.  All M&E activities were performed according to the respective Project Documents as follows:  In order to provide overall direction for the project and to make key decisions including commitment of resources, the Regional Project Board (RPB) was established composed of an executive (UNDP IRH Manager), representatives of UNDP MPU/Chemicals Unit and UNDP COs from the 4 participating countries, and representatives of respective Ministries of project countries. Due to the relocation of RBC and establishment of IRH, there was no RPB in 2014 but it was substituted by e-mail exchanges by members of RPB.    Similarly, National Project Boards were established in the four (4) participating countries and each was chaired by an executive from the respective UNDP CO and consisted of representatives of UNDP IRH and COs as well as representatives of the respective national line ministries.    The regional and national project teams ensured close coordination between RPB and the national boards; this coordination was facilitated by the participation of respective lead ministries on the RPB. The RPB meetings (of about 2-hour long with high-level management represented) were complemented by 2-day long annual Project Meetings prior to the RPB meeting. The Project Meetings reviewed and discussed progress from all project countries and from the regional component.    Project execution occurred at the multi-country level. The activities were described in the respective results frameworks and related workplans and budgets. These were confirmed through an annual planning process. Annual Work Plans were prepared for every year of the project implementation and approved by the respective Project Boards. Periodic monitoring was also achieved through missions of the members of the regional project team to the countries and site visits of the national project teams that provided first-hand and on-the-spot information on project progress. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional Component. |
| - | · No evaluation of project output and outcomes | *(not set or not applicable)* | · Mid-term-evaluation of project output and outcomes conducted with lessons learnt at 30 months of implementation. | Regional: As per GEF requirements, the project underwent an independent Midterm Review (MTR). As per the GEF rules, the MTR process was initiated after the 2nd annual Project Implementation Report (PIR) and the MTR report was finalized in September 2016, before submission of the 3rd PIR. International consultant was contracted to conduct the midterm review of the GEF project covering one regional and 4 national components. The Midterm Review rated Outcome 1 of the project (which corresponds to the regional component of this GEF regional project) as “highly satisfactory (HS)”; Outcome 2 (which corresponds to all 4 national components overall) as “satisfactory (S)”.    The Midterm review report proposed ten (10) recommendations to be considered for next steps of implementation. These recommendations were addressed with management responses (including responses collected from all four national components) with progress/status being closely followed up on. Currently, key actions addressing MTR recommendations are all completed except some actions to be implemented by Ukraine components, whose actions to be completed during the 2-year extension period. | The regional project, except Ukraine component, was closed in July 2018, therefore below section includes the project progress in Ukraine component only (for the rest, please refer to 2018 PIR report – progress level at 30 June 2018 or Terminal Evaluation (TE) report).    Ukraine: Completed within the Regional Component. |
| **The progress of the objective can be described as:** | | **Achieved** | | | | |

# Implementation Progress



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| Cumulative GL delivery against total approved amount (in prodoc): | 87.97% |
| Cumulative GL delivery against expected delivery as of this year: | 87.97% |
| Cumulative disbursement as of 30 June (note: amount to be updated in late August): | 7,916,916 |

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| **Key Financing Amounts** | |
| PPG Amount | 250,000 |
| GEF Grant Amount | 9,000,000 |
| Co-financing | 25,495,000 |

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| **Key Project Dates** | |
| PIF Approval Date | Jun 8, 2010 |
| CEO Endorsement Date | Aug 30, 2012 |
| Project Document Signature Date (project start date): | Feb 22, 2013 |
| Date of Inception Workshop | Nov 5, 2013 |
| Expected Date of Mid-term Review | Oct 21, 2014 |
| Actual Date of Mid-term Review | Aug 17, 2016 |
| Expected Date of Terminal Evaluation | Jan 1, 2020 |
| 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 2018 to 1 July 2019)** |
| 2018-07-04 |

# 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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

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| **Country Office: 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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| N/A |

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| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser: 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. If there are no delays please indicate not applicable.** |
| The project operates under the extended implementation timeframe, and no further adjustments have been made so far. This is the last extension period, and the project has to be completed in the remaining time. |

# Ratings and Overall Assessments

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| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Manager/Coordinator** | Moderately Satisfactory | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | As it is indicated in the Terminal Evaluation (TE) findings back in July 2018, (as the final evaluation for regional, Belarus, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan components and an interim evaluation for Ukraine component); it can be concluded that the regional project with its national components made a substantive contribution to removal of a majority of barriers that had prevented three of the participating countries from effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol obligations. Remaining barriers in Ukraine are currently being addressed after the project revision and subsequent 2-year no-cost extension of the project for Ukraine component.    With regards to TE rating, the achievement of project outcomes under the regional and the national components is rated Highly Satisfactory (S) with the exception of the Ukraine component that is rated Unsatisfactory (U). Therefore, TE rating provided in 2018 for the overall attainment of the project objectives was “Satisfactory” (S).    In this reporting period, Ukraine was the only project component left operational (with special extension), after the regional project closure in July 2018. Therefore, DO rating is, considered only for Ukraine component, as Moderately Satisfactory, considering the progress overview given below for Ukraine component.    Ukraine: After the substantive revision of the Project Document approved in April 2018, the main remaining activity of the project relates to the implementation of the investment component with 3 private companies – PU systems producers that still use HCFCs in their production cycle. Within the period under review, the contract with the first company - Polyfoam was completed and the Project has actively worked towards concluding contracts with the second (Khimpostachalnyk) and the third (Advance) eligible private companies for the non-OSD technology conversion. The contract to the amount of 493,000 USD was signed with Khimpostachalnyk System House in March 2019. As of 30 June 2019, the company prepared the Conversion plan which allows to further implement the technological conversion process. The contract to the amount of 422,000 USD with Advance System House is pending RACP review.    As a result of the substantive revision of the project document, the Project has also included a vast range of activities related to ozone awareness raising among various target groups. Awareness activities are being implemented via UNDP grantees that represent civil society organizations. The project has also supported a Business dialog platform on Montreal Protocol in a form of regular meetings with business community in Ukraine. During the Business Dialog Platform Meetings, key stakeholders have been informed on alternative technologies and upcoming legislative changes related to the Montreal Protocol.    Thus, during the reporting period the Project has laid basis for the successful completion of the project next year. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP Country Office Programme Officer** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | Following the substantive revision of the project document (Ukrainian component) approved in April 2018 and subsequent project extension till July 2020, over the reporting period the Project team has managed to accelerate both the project implementation process and the delivery rate due to:i) selection of new partners-private companies for the project investment component and completion of one (out of 3 expected) related contracts on the technological conversion to non-ODS production; 2) acceleration of awareness efforts in partnership with civil society and academia. A handover protocol with Polyfoam Company have been signed in March 2019 confirming full conversion of the company towards ozone friendly technologies. This conversion also strengthened overall company position on the market and make their products competitive among other Ukrainian System Houses.    Within the second wave of the conversion (investment) projects, the Project has started the conversation of Khimpostachalnyk company and prepared a training curriculum for the company laboratory staff/chemists which will help to streamline the development of new commercial formulations based on ozone friendly technologies.    A significant progress has been made towards raising the public awareness as a result of engagement of NGOs via ad hoc grant scheme. The Project grantees have launched a powerful awareness raising campaign on protecting the ozone layer among the Ukrainian youth, and UNDP/GEF project has organized "Ozone Action" events throughout Ukraine.    Overall, the project performance is moderately satisfactory and gives a background to expect a satisfactory level of progress towards the project objectives by the project closure scheduled for July 2020. | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **GEF Operational Focal point** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Project Implementing Partner** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **Other Partners** | *(not set or not applicable)* | *- IP Rating provided by UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser and UNDP Country Office only -* |
| Overall Assessment | *(not set or not applicable)* | |
| **Role** | **2019 Development Objective Progress Rating** | **2019 Implementation Progress Rating** |
| **UNDP-GEF Technical Adviser** | Moderately Satisfactory | Moderately Satisfactory |
| Overall Assessment | The PIR for the current implementation cycle of the project covers only activities in Ukraine, as other sub-projects for Belarus, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and for the regional capacity building component were completed on time in July 2018.    Despite previous challenges related to the institutional instability, military activities and economic situation, for Ukraine's component, a more substantive progress was achieved with respect to the implementation of a system house's sub-component.    Polyfoam company, that blends polyols for polyurethane foam production, completed its laboratory tests on new chemicals and foam quality, and finished their programme successfully. Right now, they can use low GWP and non-ozone depleting solutions, and stay competitive on the local and EU markets where access to such technology is granted by default. Two more companies which were included in the revised project document are KhimPostachalnik (Rubejnoe town in Donbass) and Edvens (Kiev). For the time being, one procurement case was approved for the former firm, and the latter is awaiting for the approval of procurement contract. These two companies will be able to complete their technology transition next year in order to help complete the programme.    All three system houses supply polyol blends to their downstream clients - smaller firms which are involved in building construction and use insulating foams, or manufacturing of commercial refrigeration equipment. Therefore, the whole supply chain in this sub-sector is covered by the GEF programme, and it helps introduce non-ODS and low GWP technologies.    The project has been able to advance with the draft legislation that will regulate the Montreal protocol's matters in Ukraine. After the approval of the draft law by the Cabinet of Ministers, it was submitted for hearings in the Parliament. One review session has been held, but due to the elections, there was a change in the Parliament too and the project has to wait for the second hearing of the law when the new authority starts its legislative work. The legislation is an important milestone that is being monitored at the level of Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol.    It's interesting to note that the awareness raising activities were held on the Ozone Day celebrations in Ukraine that raises the profile of such work with many stakeholders. This was not the case in the past. In addition, the project announced a call for proposals on additional awareness raising activities, and three offers were accepted which would promote this theme further during the last year of the project's operation.    Finally, with the registration of the project after its revised scope was approved by the government, the Customs Office was able to formally accept and put in place the previously supplied mass-spectrometer equipment in Kiev and Odessa laboratories to improve monitoring on the HCFC trans-boundary movement. This is essential to fight illegal trade. Also, the office was strengthened with hand-held, field-use HCFC detection devices for Customs posts located across the country. This allows for quick tests of HCFC containing cylinders in which the trade (importation) with ozone-depleting chemicals takes place.    As no further extension can be granted to the project, it's the RTA's sincere hope that the project can be completed in the remaining time until August 2020, and appropriate reports can be presented to the Meeting of Parties to the Montreal Protocol on the achieved progress, specifically on HCFC control legislation.    At this moment, the rating given is "MS". | |

# 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.  The Project Manager and/or Project Gender Officer should complete this section with support from the UNDP Country Office.

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| **Gender Analysis and Action Plan:** *not available* |
| **Please review the project's Gender Analysis and Action Plan. If the document is not attached or an updated Gender Analysis and/or Gender Action Plan is available please upload the document below or send to the Regional Programme Associate to upload in PIMS+. Please note that all projects approved since 1 July 2014 are required to carry out a gender analysis and all projects approved since 1 July 2018 are required to have a gender analysis and action plan.** |
| [Gender Equality Training Module for Montreal Project Staff - RU.docx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4309/213227/1729391/1744544/Gender%20Equality%20Training%20Module%20for%20Montreal%20Project%20Staff%20-%20RU.docx)  [Gender Equality Training Module for Montreal Project Staff\_Presentation.pptx](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4309/213227/1729391/1744544/Gender%20Equality%20Training%20Module%20for%20Montreal%20Project%20Staff_Presentation.pptx)  [Merged HCFC Project Gender mainstreaming recommendations.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4309/213227/1729391/1744544/Merged%20HCFC%20Project%20Gender%20mainstreaming%20recommendations.pdf) |

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| **Please indicate in which results areas the project is contributing to gender equality (you may select more than one results area, or select not applicable):** |
| Contributing to closing gender gaps in access to and control over resources: No |
| Improving the participation and decision-making of women in natural resource governance: No |
| Targeting socio-economic benefits and services for women: Yes |
| Not applicable: No |

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| **Atlas Gender Marker Rating** |
| **GEN1:** some contribution to gender equality |

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| **Please describe any experiences or linkages (direct or indirect) between project activities and gender-based violence (GBV). This information is for UNDP use only and will not be shared with GEF Secretariat.** |
| No GBV aspects have been observed in the reporting period. |

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| **Please specify results achieved this reporting period that focus on increasing gender equality and the empowerment of women.**    **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.** |
| In this reporting period, the project has completed the gender equality assignment to provide a set of recommendations on gender and ODS, specifically to be considered for preparations of national phase 2, follow-up projects.  The assignment included a participatory gender equality analysis, conducted in Belarus, and analyzed the gender mainstreaming gaps in the project implementation. The assignment also provided gender mainstreaming recommendations with annual outputs to facilitate implementation of activities that promote gender equality and women’s empowerment. In addition, the assignment developed a short gender equality training module, in Russian language, to be part of training activities in ozone projects in the project region.    All these resources developed had been shared with project countries for their consideration on the preparation of phase-2, follow up projects. Resources developed in the assignment can be found as attached. |

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| **Please describe how work to advance gender equality and women's empowerment enhanced the project's environmental and/or resilience outcomes.** |
| One specific example from Ukraine is that while the project implemented its investment component for the Polyfoam Company, special attention was devoted to educational component of the project to train female staff of the chemical laboratory of the company, who were trained by the International Foam Expert supervising the conversion of the enterprise. |

# Social and Environmental Standards

**Social and Environmental Standards (Safeguards)**

The Project Manager and/or the project’s Safeguards Officer should complete this section of the PIR with support from the UNDP Country Office. The UNDP-GEF RTA should review to ensure it is complete and accurate.

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| **1) Have any new social and/or environmental risks been identified during project implementation?** |
| No |

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| **If any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during project implementation please describe the new risk(s) and the response to it.** |
| No any new social and/or environmental risks have been identified during the current implementation stage |

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| **2) Have any existing social and/or environmental risks been escalated during the reporting period? For example, when a low risk increased to moderate, or a moderate risk increased to high.** |
| No |

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| **If any existing social and/or environmental risks have been escalated during implementation please describe the change(s) and the response to it.** |
| No social and/or environmental risks have been escalated in the current implementation stage |

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| **SESP:** [4309 E&S Screening Checklist signed.pdf](https://undpgefpims.org/attachments/4309/213227/1656435/1656716/4309%20E%26S%20Screening%20Checklist%20signed.pdf)  **Environmental and Social Management Plan/Framework:** *not available* |
| **For reference, please find below the project's safeguards screening (Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) or the old ESSP tool); management plans (if any); and its SESP categorization above. Please note that the SESP categorization might have been corrected during a centralized review.** |
| *(not set or not applicable)* |

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| **3) Have any required social and environmental assessments and/or management plans been prepared in the reporting period? For example, an updated Stakeholder Engagement Plan, Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) or Indigenous Peoples Plan.** |
| Not Applicable |

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| **If yes, please upload the document(s) above. If no, please explain when the required documents will be prepared.** |
| N/A |

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| **4) Has the project received complaints related to social and/or environmental impacts (actual or potential )?** |
| No |

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| **If yes, please describe the complaint(s) or grievance(s) in detail including the status, significance, who was involved and what action was taken.** |
| No complaints have been received in the current implementation period |

# 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.)** |
| Montreal Protocol Implementation in Ukraine: Turning Challenges into Opportunities    The Government of Ukraine is finalizing new legislation to ban the exporting of ozone-depleting substances (ODSs) and importing of ODS-dependent equipment. The Government has also passed the Law on the Protection of the Ozone Layer to Parliament for approval, which will facilitate a reduction in industrial consumption of ozone-depleting substances. These are the first steps towards formalizing ODS phase-out, which will contribute to the reduction in greenhouse gases emissions in line with the Montreal Protocols.    On World Ozone Day, celebrated on 16 September worldwide, we will take a closer look at the global issues of ozone layer depletion and protection, why Montreal Protocol implementation has to be prioritized globally and nationally, and how it turns challenges into opportunities in Ukraine.    The ozone layer protects us from harmful ultraviolet radiation from the sun. But its depletion by some chemicals found in air conditioners and refrigerators leads to massive increases in ultraviolet radiation reaching the planet surface, which damage the environment (including marine life) and put human health at risk. Following discovery of ozone layer depletion in the 1980s, the global community took prompt action to adopt the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer, followed by the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in 1987, which phases out consumption and production of most chemicals that deplete the ozone layer.    In 2014, four Amendments to the Montreal Protocol achieved universal ratification. As a Party to the Montreal Protocol and its four Amendments, Ukraine is steadily eliminating consumption of ozone-depleting substances. Since 2013, UNDP has supported the Government’s efforts to phase out use of hydro-chlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) as refrigerants, foam blowing agents, solvents in aerosol containers, fire extinguishers and other products.    However, events in recent years in Ukraine have drastically changed the political, economic, and security landscape. Since 2014, military conflict has occurred in Eastern Ukraine followed by socio-economic crisis in 2014-2015 and initiation of governance reform in recent years. Nevertheless, Ukraine is continuing to meet its obligations under international environmental treaties.    UNDP’s “Initial Implementation of Accelerated HCFC Phase Out in the CEIT Region” project in Ukraine – part of a regional UNDP/GEF initiative involving Ukraine, Belarus, Tajikistan and Uzbekistan – has facilitated some progress towards HCFC phase-out in Ukraine. In particular, Ukrainian companies were supplied with equipment to phase out around 1,000 tons of ozone-depleting substances. Polyfoam (Polyfoam Ltd.) and KhimPostachalnik system houses are finalizing their conversion to non-ODS technology (water-based and methylal chemicals) using GEF funding: with UNDP support, the company has developed new commercial formulations by introducing new non-ODS blowing agents. Moreover, this work is supplemented with the conversion of over 70 end-users in the foam sector. Overall, this real work is helping Ukraine meet its commitments under the Montreal Protocol and reduce HCFC consumption at national level.    Last but not least, many efforts need to be made in the years ahead to completely phase ozone-depleting substances and greenhouse gases (HCFCs) out from current use. However, in 2018 we celebrated the World Ozone Day under the “Keep Cool and Carry On” theme, so let’s keep up the work to protect the ozone layer and mitigate climate change in Ukraine, as the future of our planet is in our hands. It is only by collective efforts that we can help develop an environmentally sustainable world where no one is left behind. |

**Knowledge Management, Project Links and Social Media**

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| **Please describe knowledge activities / products as outlined in knowledge management approved at CEO Endorsement /Approval.**    **Please also include: project's website, project page on the UNDP website, blogs, photos stories (e.g. Exposure), 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 lirbary' button in the top right of the PIR.** |
| Ukraine:    Ozone Action Social Media Campaign (Facebook) - https://www.facebook.com/OzoneAction/  UNDP in Ukraine social media posts about the Ozone action event:  o http://bit.ly/32eQkqL  o http://bit.ly/2JosykT    Legislative work:  https://jurliga.ligazakon.net/ua/news/184460\_rada-pdtrimala-zakonoproekt-pro-okhoronu-ozonovogo-sharu    Ukraine Montreal Protocol Awareness Raising Activities:    https://www.facebook.com/OzoneAction/  https://cheline.com.ua/news/society/dij-za-ozon-40-shkolyariv-uzyali-uchast-v-aktsiyi-176891  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/15-chervnya-u-m-kyyiv-dot-antey-vidbulas-chergova-akciya-diy-za-ozon  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/15-chervnya-u-m-kyyiv-dot-antey-vidbulas-chergova-akciya-diy-za-ozon  http://osvita.ch.ua/news/4141-akcya-dy-za-ozon-v-prishklnomu-tabor-zosh-5.html  https://gipoteza.net/kriminal/item/454455-d-y-za-ozon-40-shkolyar-v-uzyali-uchast-v-akc  http://sgpinfo.org.ua/news/250-ditey-vzyaly-uchast-v-akciyi-diy-za-ozon  http://www.ua.undp.org/content/ukraine/uk/home/get-involved/call-for-proposals-protection-of-ozone-layer.html  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/partnerska-merezha-osvita-v-interesah-stalogo-rozvytku-na-edkempi-ukrayina  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/gromada-buchi-doluchylasya-do-akciyi-diy-za-ozon  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/peremozhciv-konkursu-video-robit-zhyttya-bez-smittya-vidznacheno-u-den-ohorony-dovkillya  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/prostir-stalogo-rozvytku-u-m-irpin  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/konkurs-videorobit-zhyttya-bez-smittya-zaversheno-vitayemo-peremozhciv  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/23-kvitnya-2019-roku-u-nenc-proyshov-trening-diy-za-ozon  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/yakisna-osvita-dlya-vsih-pid-takym-sloganom-proyshov-trening-u-m-irpin  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/komanda-iniciatyvy-diy-za-ozon-vzyala-uchast-v-mini-edcamp-irpin  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/diy-za-ozon-osvityany-chernigivshchyny-doluchylys-do-poshyrennya-obiznanosti-pro-ozonovyy  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/proon-ogoloshuye-grantovyy-konkurs-ekologichnyh-proektiv-zahyst-zemli-vid-ruynuvannya  http://www.ecoosvita.org.ua/novyna/8-lyutogo-u-m-dnipro-vidbuvsya-trening-dlya-vchyteliv-diy-za-ozon  http://chnpu.edu.ua/component/k2/item/2088-dii-za-ozon  https://m.gorod.cn.ua/news\_101731.html  https://newch.tv/news/news/item?id=17675  https://newch.tv/news/news/item?id=17708  http://chadm.cg.gov.ua/index.php?id=343122&tp=page  http://school4.in.ua/dij-za-ozon/  https://nizhyn.in.ua/dij-za-ozon-40-shkolyariv-uzyali-uchast-v-akci%D1%97.htm  http://mezinpark.com.ua/holovna/aktsiya-dij-za-ozon-vidbulasya-na-terytoriji-mezynskoho-npp/  http://www.sknews.net/u-mezyns-komu-parku-dity-navchalysia-zakhyshchaty-ozonovyy-shar/  http://bilahata.net/pro-problemy-zminu-klimatu-rozpovily-u-mezyns-komu-natsparku/  http://osvita.ch.ua/news/4148-ekologchna-gra-dy-za-ozon-u-prishklnomu-tabor-vdpochinku-dzherelce.htm |

# Partnerships

**Partnerships & Stakeholder Engagment**

Please select yes or no whether the project is working with any of the following partners. Please also provide an update on stakeholder engagement. This information is used by the GEF and UNDP for reporting and is therefore very important!  All sections must be completed by the Project Manager and reviewed by the CO and RTA.

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| **Does the project work with any Civil Society Organisations and/or NGOs?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with any Indigenous Peoples?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with the Private Sector?** |
| Yes |

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| **Does the project work with the GEF Small Grants Programme?** |
| No |

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| **Does the project work with UN Volunteers?** |
| No |

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| **Did the project support South-South Cooperation and/or Triangular Cooperation efforts in the reporting year?** |
| Yes |

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| --- |
| **CEO Endorsement Request:** *not available* |
| **Provide an update on progress, challenges and outcomes related to stakeholder engagement based on the description of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan as documented at CEO endorsement/approval (see document below). If any surveys have been conducted please upload all survey documents to the PIR file library.** |
| The project has partnered with the government (National Ozone Unit of the Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Parliament and Customs Office) on HCFC management legislation which is required to exercise better controls in this specific field of work, and report to the Ozone Secretariat and parties of the Montreal protocol on such achievements.    With respect to the private sector, the project team cooperated with three companies: Polifoam (Dneprodzerjinsk), Edvens (Kiev) and KhimPostachalnik (Rubejnoye in Donbass). Two companies (Polifoam and KhimPostachalnik) have progressed with conversion of their system houses to PU foam polyol production using alternative chemicals which do not destroy the ozone layer and have no secondary impact on the climate system. Work with Edvens company is planned in the second half of 2019. In turn, these system houses cooperate with their downstream users of foam polyols in construction, refrigerators assembly and other sectors with the number of clients exceeding 80 smaller companies.    The support from the project allows these system houses to stay competitive on the national market as well as access the EU markets in the future which is good for the development of further business opportunities. This is especially important for the Donbass region which has been moving through difficult economic situation and instability.    The project has been supporting the South-South cooperation by constantly introducing initiatives, which not only promote partnership but also awareness on ozone depletion problems on regional and international levels. The project also supported interaction of all involved countries in regional and sub-regional meetings of the UN Environment OzonAction program on Compliance Assistance which unites all countries of the region in experience exchange and capacity building. |

# 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.