



GEF-6 PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF)

PROJECT TYPE: Medium-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

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PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title:	Complete HCFC Phase-out in Tajikistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies		
Country(ies):	Tajikistan	GEF Project ID: ¹	9712
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	6030
Other Executing Partner(s):	Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan	Submission Date:	2016-12-19
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	48
Integrated Approach Pilot	IAP-Cities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Commodities <input type="checkbox"/> IAP-Food Security <input type="checkbox"/>	Corporate Program: SGP <input type="checkbox"/>	
Name of parent program:	[if applicable]	Agency Fee (\$)	150,616

A. INDICATIVE FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK AND OTHER PROGRAM STRATEGIES²

Objectives/Programs (Focal Areas, Integrated Approach Pilot, Corporate Programs)	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
(select) CW-2 Program 5 (select)	GEFTF	1,585,430	5,763,800
Total Project Cost		1,585,430	5,763,800

B. INDICATIVE PROJECT DESCRIPTION SUMMARY

Project Objective: To accelerate HCFC phase-out to achieve the 2020 compliance objectives and sustainably reduce the servicing tail. Understanding the implications of, and ratifying the Kigali Amendment (using co-financed funding); facilitation of implementation of upgraded national legislation on control of import/export and use of HCFCs, other ODS and ODS alternatives; improvement of Customs training capacity; demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient technologies in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector; and completing the upgrading and strengthening of the servicing sector capacity.						
Project Components	Financing Type ³	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Trust Fund	(in \$)	
					GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
1. Facilitate implementation of national legislation; strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC import/export; facilitating development of standards for natural refrigerants; and capacity building for the RAC sector through hands on training of senior technicians	TA	1.1 ODS Alternative survey to determine their consumption 1.2 National legislation on HCFC and ODS alternatives phase out and import/export control upgraded, through adaptation of advanced legislation experience from EU and other countries.	1.1.1 ODS Alternatives survey completed 1.2.1 Draft of upgraded legislation prepared and submitted to the government for approval and subsequent implementation. 1.2.2 Experience exchanges carried out through study tours and/or regional conferences with	GEFTF	258,600	1,538,600

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submissions.

² When completing Table A, refer to the excerpts on [GEF 6 Results Frameworks for GETF, LDCF and SCCF](#) and [CBIT guidelines](#).

³ Financing type can be either investment or technical assistance.

		<p>1.3. Strengthening the capacity of specialists of the State Customs Department to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives and equipment containing the same</p> <p>1.4. Standards for natural refrigerants</p> <p>1.5 Strengthening the capacity and capability of senior technicians in maintaining and repair of equipment with new technologies.</p>	<p>attendance from countries with advanced experience in this field and regional networking</p> <p>1.3.1 State Customs Department participates in existing networks on aspects of ODS import/export control and other required bilateral visits.</p> <p>1.3.2 Close cooperation with Institute for Advanced Training of Customs officers by upgrading the training equipment and material to facilitate continuous training of regular and new customs officials - 100 trained.</p> <p>1.3.3 Upgrade the testing facilities at Customs Central Laboratory with a GC-MS.</p> <p>1.3.4 Training of approximately 20 importers/clearing agents in use of newly introduced national system of electronic declaration of imports/exports.</p> <p>1.4.1 Facilitate development of standards for safe handling, storage and use of natural refrigerants; and incorporate them in law.</p> <p>1.5.1 Batch of senior technicians selected by the Association receive 3 months of hands on training on maintenance and repair of equipment with new technologies at a Russian speaking facility abroad.</p>			
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<p>2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system; implementation of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement; upgrading training institutions; establish mobile training and monitoring capacity; and improving facility for strage of waste ODS</p>	<p>Inv</p>	<p>2.1. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system.</p> <p>2.2. Demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient refrigerant technologies including natural refrigerants</p> <p>2.3 Pilot performance monitoring project for reduction of HCFC leakage at large facilities</p> <p>2.4 Participation of technical personnel at networking meetings and conferences</p>	<p>2.1.1 Strengthen reclaim centres with sophisticated refrigerant analysers and a small portable chromatograph to support HCFC re-use system.</p> <p>2.1.2 Supply tools to the remaining technicians to complete support to the national refrigerant management program and complement the existing tools at the R&R centres and large and medium service companies.</p> <p>2.2.1 Mobilisation of national resources and ownership to demonstrate innovative conversion projects to introduce zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient technologies for R&AC in:</p> <p>a) public facilities;</p> <p>b) different commercial applications such as persihable product storage, agricultural products, supermarkets etc</p> <p>2.3.1 Provide basic performance monitoring equipment and software to enhance capacity of RAC technicians and engineers to monitor, diagnose and improve RAC system performance (including preventive maintenance) to reduce HCFC leakages.</p> <p>2.4.1 Facilitate technical personnel participation in networking meetings</p>	<p>GEFTF</p>	<p>1,000,700</p>	<p>3,643,200</p>
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		2.5 Enhance training capacity of Technical Institutions and Refrigeration Association	and technology related conferences for experience exchange. 2.5.1 Training stands for natural refrigerants assembled/purchased and installed for training purposes. 2.5.2 Mobile training and monitoring facility created to train technicians in remote areas and to monitor recovery and recycling practices.			
		2.6 Waste ODS storage	2.6.1 Storage facility created/upgraded for storage of waste ODS/ODS alternatives.			
3. Public awareness	TA	3.1 Implement activities on raising public awareness	3.1.1 Continue activities to increase public awareness; 3.1.2 Develop and publish information materials.	GEFTF	113,000	450,000
4. Project monitoring and evaluation	TA	4.1 Project monitoring and evaluation implemented	4.1.1 M&E is applied to provide feedback to the project coordination process to capitalize on project needs 4.1.2 Lessons learned and best practices are accumulated, summarized and replicated at the country level	GEFTF	69,000	32,000
Subtotal					1,441,300	5,663,800
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴ (includes Direct Procurement Costs of \$20,000)				GEFTF	144,130	100,000
Total Project Cost					1,585,430	5,763,800

For multi-trust fund projects, provide the total amount of PMC in Table B, and indicate the split of PMC among the different trust funds here: ()

C. INDICATIVE SOURCES OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE, IF AVAILABLE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	1. Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan 2. State Customs Department 3. Ministry of Education	In-kind	1,881,340

⁴ For GEF Project Financing up to \$2 million, PMC could be up to 10% of the subtotal; above \$2 million, PMC could be up to 5% of the subtotal. PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project financing amount in Table D below.

Recipient Government	1. Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan 2. State Customs Department 3. Ministry of Education	Grants	139,260
Private Sector	1. Refrigeration Association 2. Various beneficiaries	In-kind	3,250,600
Private Sector	1. Refrigeration Association 2. Various beneficiaries	Grants	392,600
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	100,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			5,763,800

D. INDICATIVE TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), COUNTRY(IES), FOCAL AREA AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS ^{a)}

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Tajikistan	Chemicals and Wastes	ODS	1,585,430	150,616	1,736,046
Total GEF Resources					1,585,430	150,616	1,736,046

a) Refer to the [Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies](#).

E. PROJECT PREPARATION GRANT (PPG)⁵

Is Project Preparation Grant requested? Yes ☒ No ☐ If no, skip item E.

PPG AMOUNT REQUESTED BY AGENCY(IES), TRUST FUND, COUNTRY(IES) AND THE PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

Project Preparation Grant amount requested: \$50,000					PPG Agency Fee: 4,750		
GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					PPG (a)	Agency Fee ⁶ (b)	Total c = a + b
UNDP	GEF TF	Tajikistan	Chemicals and Waste	ODS	50,000	4,750	54,750
Total PPG Amount					50,000	4,750	54,750

⁵ PPG requested amount is determined by the size of the GEF Project Financing (PF) as follows: Up to \$50k for PF up to \$2m (for MSP); up to \$100k for PF up to \$3m; \$150k for PF up to \$6m; \$200k for PF up to \$10m; and \$300k for PF above \$10m. On an exceptional basis, PPG amount may differ upon detailed discussion and justification with the GEFSEC.

⁶ PPG fee percentage follows the percentage of the Agency fee over the GEF Project Financing amount requested.

F. PROJECT'S TARGET CONTRIBUTIONS TO GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL BENEFITS⁷

Provide the expected project targets as appropriate.

Corporate Results	Replenishment Targets	Project Targets
1. Maintain globally significant biodiversity and the ecosystem goods and services that it provides to society	Improved management of landscapes and seascapes covering 300 million hectares	<i>Hectares</i>
2. Sustainable land management in production systems (agriculture, rangelands, and forest landscapes)	120 million hectares under sustainable land management	<i>Hectares</i>
3. Promotion of collective management of transboundary water systems and implementation of the full range of policy, legal, and institutional reforms and investments contributing to sustainable use and maintenance of ecosystem services	Water-food-ecosystems security and conjunctive management of surface and groundwater in at least 10 freshwater basins;	<i>Number of freshwater basins</i>
	20% of globally over-exploited fisheries (by volume) moved to more sustainable levels	<i>Percent of fisheries, by volume</i>
4. Support to transformational shifts towards a low-emission and resilient development path	750 million tons of CO _{2e} mitigated (include both direct and indirect)	<i>metric tons</i>
5. Increase in phase-out, disposal and reduction of releases of POPs, ODS, mercury and other chemicals of global concern	Disposal of 80,000 tons of POPs (PCB, obsolete pesticides)	<i>metric tons</i>
	Reduction of 1000 tons of Mercury	<i>metric tons</i>
	Phase-out of 303.44 tons of ODP (HCFC)	<i>1.782 ODP tons*</i>
6. Enhance capacity of countries to implement MEAs (multilateral environmental agreements) and mainstream into national and sub-national policy, planning financial and legal frameworks	Development and sectoral planning frameworks integrate measurable targets drawn from the MEAs in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>
	Functional environmental information systems are established to support decision-making in at least 10 countries	<i>Number of Countries:</i>

* [2015 – 1.876 ODP T less 2020 – 0.094 ODP T (remaining service tail till 2030)]

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

1. *Project Description.* Briefly describe: 1) the global environmental and/or adaptation problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed; 2) the baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects, 3) the proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area⁸ strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project, 4) [incremental/additional cost reasoning](#) and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF, CBIT and [co-financing](#); 5) [global environmental benefits](#) (GEFTF) and/or [adaptation benefits](#) (LDCF/SCCF); and 6) innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up.

The Copenhagen Amendment of the Montreal Protocol originally stipulated that non-Article 5 countries need to reduce their HCFC consumption to 65% of their baseline in 2004 and later, under Decision XIX/6, they had to accelerate phase out in accordance with a reduction of 75% of that level in 2010, to 90% by 2015, to 99.5% in 2020 and finally achieve full phase out in 2030. The proposed project builds on the current GEF regional HCFC project which assists four non-article 5 CEITs in the CIS (Belarus, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Tajikistan) meet the accelerated Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out requirements from 2010 till 2015 through stabilization and progressive reduction of HCFC consumption.

⁷ Provide those indicator values in this table to the extent applicable to your proposed project. Progress in programming against these targets for the projects per the *Corporate Results Framework* in the [GEF-6 Programming Directions](#), will be aggregated and reported during mid-term and at the conclusion of the replenishment period. There is no need to complete this table for climate adaptation projects financed solely through LDCF, SCCF or CBIT.

⁸ For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

This is currently being achieved by implementation of legislative and regulatory measures, capacity building related to refrigeration servicing and Customs controls, and targeted investment with particular emphasis on controlling demand in refrigeration servicing sector and phase-out of direct consumption in manufacturing where it occurs in the region. Overall, the ongoing project⁹ is serving to sustain the initial GEF-4 work in four CEITs, all in coordination with parallel work financed in Article 5 countries in the region being carried out under the MLF. This proposed project will build on the current closing GEF-4 phase's project to help Tajikistan complete the HCFC phase-out process through continued capacity building and technical assistance in the servicing sector, regional cooperation/experience exchange with other countries and promotion of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient technologies and preventive equipment maintenance approaches serving both to minimize HCFC leaks and to ensure optimized equipment functioning with better energy performance.

The initial GEF 4 project identified that the principle issue in achieving and sustaining compliance with accelerated HCFC phase out in Tajikistan was the curtailment of the continued rapid growth in HCFC consumption, particularly that associated with refrigeration servicing, and to start a long term process of reversing it. This required immediate action in laying the institutional and regulatory groundwork, and formalizing national commitments and action plans entrenched in national policy, building institutional and technical capacity, and undertaking targeted investment in converting direct sources of consumption in the refrigeration servicing and initial strengthening of the refrigerants management infrastructure.

Implementation of these activities has begun with the assistance of the ongoing GEF funded regional FSP project which has two overall assistance components. Component 1 addresses development of collective institutional strengthening and capacity building tools required to implement effective technical and regulatory capacity building as well as introducing 'natural'/low GHG alternatives. The component is essentially an enabling activity providing an efficient method of developing and disseminating common capacity building tools as described below in the form of documentation, and a "train the trainers" resource base for direct use in Component 2. Component 2 is nationally oriented including national level capacity building and training and initial phase-out and infrastructure investment that should expand in subsequent GEF programs.

Component 1, which was a regional component, has essentially been completed. With respect to Tajikistan, among the key achievements of the project are the amended HCFC legislation, taking into account of analysis and suggestions provided by the international consultant on international best practice in HCFC controls; training of 3 refrigeration technician specialists was successfully completed at Galileo Center (Italy) with all participants receiving EU certification, to enable national-level introductory trainings; 2 separate trainings on natural refrigerants on Hydrocarbon and Ammonia & CO₂ with follow-up missions by a safety standards expert have been completed; translation of UNEP resources for RAC technical documents is being completed; Training of Trainers for Customs was completed and 168 officers trained from the start of the project; Regional networking with non-Art 5 and other Art 5 countries established essential experience exchange on important HCFC phase-out related topics was reinitiated (6 external visits supported, bilateral activities with Ukraine); UNEP's customs training manual has been translated into Russian; Participation in UNEP organized Regional Network meetings has been assured.

Component 2 related to National level phase-out capacity building. Tajikistan has adopted formal HCFC strategy and has a quota system in place. Training of Customs is an ongoing activity due to constant rotation and Customs has been equipped with analytical equipment (22 Refrigerant Identifiers) which were distributed to 20 Customs posts throughout the country. In close collaboration with Refrigeration Association, introductory sessions on the use of ODS equipment and other specialized equipment were carried out for 40 customs officers. Facilities have been identified for application of demonstration projects. Preliminary list of equipment for retrofit demonstration projects prepared. Services companies have been provided with 120 modern tools and equipment. Galileo's certified trainers have completed initial training of technicians, with 568 having obtained modern R&R&R knowledge. In the sub-project Demonstration of benefits for natural cooling - Natural cooling equipment for a limited number of 33 stations has been procured, installed and is currently in operation, generating national and regional interest in replication of the EE/HCFC leak reduction results. Initial data indicates that there is potential for substantial energy savings but the

⁹ <https://www.thegef.org/project/initial-implementation-accelerated-hcfc-phase-out-ceit-region>

performance has to be evaluated after summer when the conditions are quite severe. Safety standards for alternative refrigerants are still to be developed and HFC-410a based a/c systems are becoming more common now. With respect to upgrades of HCFC re-use system, the project was able to cover 80% of R/R/R centers' needs and operators were trained in their use. Reclaim equipment will be installed after main R/R/R center moves to larger premises. What remains is to develop a costing model for recycling of recovered refrigerants brought to the centers for recycling. The Association is very active and recognized by government. It is partner of the Engineering college and provides the hands-on training component for the technicians' refresher course. Educational material needs translation to Tajik language.

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

The proposed project will build on the experience and knowledge gained from the ongoing FSP project to assist Tajikistan achieve the 2020 compliance requirement of phasing out 99.5% of their HCFC baseline, carry out initial ODS alternative refrigerant survey and stakeholder consultations, and introduce zero ODS, low GWP energy efficient technologies into the mainstream. It will also consist of mainly two overall assistance components. Component 1 will facilitate implementation of national legislation and strengthening capacity of Customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC/ODS alternative import/export, while Component 2 will strengthen the HCFC re-use system and implement demonstration projects on HCFC replacement with zero-ODS/low-GWP alternatives.

Component 1 is designed with five project outcomes. The first outcome will be a survey of ODS alternatives in the country. The second outcome will be to include the requirements while upgrading the national legislation on HCFC/ODS alternatives phase out and import/export control, through adaptation of advanced legislation experience from EU and other countries. The third outcome will be strengthening the capacity of specialists of State Customs Department to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives and associated equipment. This will be achieved through bilateral visits to countries with good policies being implemented; by strengthening the capacity of specialists of the State Customs Department to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternative and equipment; upgrading the training equipment and teaching materials at the Institute for Advanced Training of Customs to facilitate continuous training of regular and new Customs officials (100 trained); upgrading the testing facilities at Customs Central Laboratory with a gas chromatography-mass spectrometer (which was not part of the on-going project); and training importers/clearing agents in use of to be introduced national system of electronic declaration of imports/exports. The fourth outcome will be about the development of standards for safe handling, storage and use of natural refrigerants; and incorporating them into law. The fifth outcome will be to strengthen the capacity and capability of senior technicians in maintaining and repair of equipment with new technologies. This will facilitate a batch of senior technicians, selected by the Association, to receive an in-depth technically substantive 3 months of hands-on training on maintenance and repair of equipment with new technologies at a Russian speaking facility abroad.

Component 2 will be of a technical nature and is designed with six project outcomes. The first outcome proposes strengthening the reclaim centres through procurement of additional portable equipment for the recovery and recycling of refrigerants, sophisticated refrigerant analysers and a small portable chromatograph with a computer and other additional instruments and tools. This will increase the capacity of these centres and supply tools to the remaining technicians to complete support to the national refrigerant management program and complement the existing tools at the R&R centres and large and medium service companies. The second outcome proposes demonstration of zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient refrigerant technologies including natural refrigerants that were not a part of the ongoing FSP project through mobilisation of national resources and ownership to demonstrate innovative conversion projects to introduce zero-ODS and low-GWP energy efficient technologies for R&AC in a) public facilities and; b) different commercial applications such as perishable product storage, agricultural products, supermarkets etc. The third outcome proposes to implement a pilot performance monitoring project for reduction of HCFC leakage at large facilities by providing basic performance monitoring equipment and software to enhance capacity of RAC technicians and engineers to monitor, diagnose and improve RAC system

performance (including preventive maintenance) to reduce HCFC/ODS alternative leakages. The fourth outcome will be the participation of technical personnel at UNEP OzonAction networking meetings and separate global/regional technology related conferences. The fifth outcome will enhance training capacity of Technical Institutions and Refrigeration Association through provision of training stands for natural refrigerants; and creation of a mobile training and monitoring facility to train technicians in remote areas of the country and to monitor recovery and recycling practices. The sixth outcome proposes upgrading of storage facility for storage of waste ODS/ODS alternatives until government decides on disposal procedure. Until a final decision on destruction of ODS waste and products containing ODS locally or sending them to other countries to eliminate there is a need for temporary centralized collection and storage of waste. The Environment Protection Committee has several warehouses for the storage of hazardous waste. It is proposed to create and/or reconstruct one of the storage centers for the collection and storage of waste ODS/ODS alternatives and products containing ODS.

Outcomes 3 and 4 are related to public awareness programs and project monitoring and evaluation.

The project, as designed, also supports regional networking within the existing UNEP OzonAction network of MLF funded countries. This is in continuation of the currently ongoing efforts, which, however, will end beginning 2018 due to a planned closure of the regional GEF/UNDP programme on HCFC phase-out in Belarus, Ukraine, Tajikistan and Tajikistan.

The principle global environmental benefit from the project will be to reduce consumption of HCFCs by 99.5% of their baseline of 18.70 ODP Tonnes to 0.09 ODP Tonnes on January 1, 2020, and improve the ability of the country to sustainably and independently address the remaining servicing tail.

The activities proposed in this project are incremental to the activities implemented under the current regional FSP project and will not be duplicating what is already being done and will meet the requirements of GEF-6 and the Montreal Protocol. It will further build on the infrastructure that has been developed for policies and controls on HCFCs and HCFC using equipment, as well as ensuring a smooth transition to non-ODS/low-GWP substances through recovery/recycling/reclaim of HCFCs and demonstration projects using non-ODS/low-GWP substances. Successful demonstration of alternative technologies using non-ODS/low-GWP substances will allow for scale up and reproduction of these technologies across the country.

It is recognized that co-financing is essential for meeting the GEF project objectives, and will directly contribute to the outcomes of the proposed project. To this end, this PIF indicates the level of co-financing which will be sought, both in kind and as grants, and commitments will be obtained at the project preparation stage.

2. Stakeholders. Will project design include the participation of relevant stakeholders from [civil society organizations](#) (yes ☐ /no ☒) and [indigenous peoples](#) (yes ☐ /no ☒)? If yes, identify key stakeholders and briefly describe how they will be engaged in project preparation.

The project are implemented and have impacts primarily in urban areas with little or no impact on indigenous people.

The key stakeholders and their functions are described below.

a) Committee for Environmental Protection under the Government of Tajikistan: Develops and implements policies for environmental protection, conservation of biological diversity and forest ecological systems, rational use of natural resources, sustainable development of mountain areas and assure the state's ecological security. It organizes and implements government control over environmental protection and natural resources use; implements multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs); and licenses uses, releases, transport, storage and disposal of toxic materials and waste, including radioactive.

b) Agriculture and Environmental Protection Department of Executive Office of the President of the Republic of Tajikistan: This department will be involved for the purpose of advocacy and validation of legislation reforms

that the project intends to propose in order to further lay a foundation for phasing out ODS in Tajikistan. The Executive Office of the President is better positioned to facilitate legislations reforms than CoEP/Customs

- c) State Customs Department and Institute for Advanced Training of the customs officers at the Customs Service of Tajikistan: Regulates exports and imports of chemical substances and toxic wastes. The department has been a traditional Governmental partner in previous CFC phase-out programmes and currently for HCFC phase-out.
- d) Ministry of Justice: Carries out governmental registration of all normative-legal statements related to chemical management
- e) Agency for Standardization, Metrology, Certification and Trade Inspection under the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan (Tadzhikistandart): Issues and monitors the implementation of standards. The importance of the Committee is in development and introduction of standards for the use of HCFCs, HFCs and alternative technologies as currently only old former Soviet Union's standards for CFCs, HCFC-22 and ammonia are available.
- f) Ministry of Education: Supervises formulation and adoption of the occupational training and educational curricula for the purposes of the project and capacity building to achieve more effective HCFC control.
- g) The Agency on Statistics under the President of the Republic of Tajikistan: All reporting on import/exports is done through this agency i.e. CoEP, Customs etc. as well as importing/exporting business entities submit reports to the agency with regards to imported/exported goods. Notably, a single type of reporting for business entities (regardless of type of ownership) will be introduced as of 1 January 2017.
- h) Refrigeration Association: Unites major actors in the equipment servicing sector and serves to disseminate experiences and best practices in the sector, serves representation, organizational and client interest protection functions. Members are involved in assembly, design, delivery, maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment.
- i) Private sector (servicing, equipment assembly): Consume and depend on HCFCs. These sectors are the ones primarily impacted by HCFC phase-out, and their cooperation is essential for the project progress.

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment. Are issues on [gender equality](#) and women's empowerment taken into account? (yes ☒ /no ☐). If yes, briefly describe how it will be mainstreamed into project preparation (e.g. gender analysis), taking into account the differences, needs, roles and priorities of women and men.

In the 2014 edition of the Social Institutions and Gender Index (SIGI), Tajikistan reportedly has medium levels of discrimination against women in social institutions (SIGI score of 0.1393). It has lower discrimination in restricted access to resources and assets and higher discrimination in son bias.

During the project preparation phase, the following key gender issues were identified:

- a) In 2012, the ratio of female to male primary education enrolment was 98%. In 2011, the ratio of female to male secondary school enrolment was 88% and 97% for primary education. The male/female sex ratio for the working age population in 2013 is 0.98. Rigid notions of men's and women's roles in society and in the home remain. It is believed that men should occupy the role of breadwinner and head of the household, while women should confine themselves to domestic and care work within the home.
- b) Women and men have the same rights to access bank loans and credit. Few women apply for loans, however, primarily because they do not understand their rights and the procedures involved. The fact that most property is registered to men rather than women makes it difficult for women to secure credit, as they cannot provide collateral for loans. High bank charges and rates of interest also hamper women's access to credit. As of 2012, women made up 32.91% of recipients of micro-credit in Tajikistan, according to the Microfinance Information Exchange.

c) Tajikistan has ratified a number of international conventions and agreements and is thereby committed to implementing and upholding basic standards in the sphere of human rights, including the rights of citizens, regardless of gender, to participate in political and public life. A national gender policy was passed in 2010, the National Strategy for Enhancing the Role of Women in the Republic of Tajikistan, which lists concrete actions to improve women's participation in education, the labor market, entrepreneurship, and in politics; and aims to create conditions for achieving gender equality at all levels, including in decision making. However, the analysis of present-day government policy and practice in this area demonstrates that gender inequality remains a critical issue (ADB 2016).

The project activities have been designed to address some of these gender-related issues, as follows:

a) The project will facilitate building capacities of women in Customs and environmental services on the issues of control of import / export licensing and HCFCs, through training, education and exchange of experience (Outcome 1.4). The project will ensure that the reach of project-funded education/awareness-raising programmes and skills training will include both men and women.

b) The project will actively assist business oriented women to access technical and financial support from project grants for developing and installing energy-efficient/HCFC-free RAC technologies with low and zero global warming potential and a focus on natural refrigerants;

c) The project will advocate for an increase in the number of women involved in decision making processes and the development and adoption of regulatory legal acts stimulating the reduction of consumption of ozone-friendly substances with high GWP;

d) The project will collaborate with the project-contracted businesses and international experts to continually develop and implement mechanisms which may further strengthen the capacities of women of Tajikistan across the project planning domain.

4 Risks. Indicate risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design (table format acceptable).

There is a low risk associated with this project, since Tajikistan has included HCFC phase out strategy in their national laws and they have the experience with the earlier CFC phase-out, and the current initial capacity building for the HCFC phase-out. As such, national ownership of the phase-out is well demonstrated.

UNDP will continue to utilize its established cooperation with UNEP OzonAction programme on regional networking and experience exchange with other countries, which has been proven successful during the GEF and MLF programs on CFC and Methyl Bromide phase in the past, and in the current regional GEF-UNDP HCFC project.

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

5. Coordination. Outline the coordination with other relevant GEF-financed and other initiatives.

The country's expertise and established consultative networks, involved in the successful GEF financed CFC phase out programs completed in the participating CEITs and the ongoing FSP project to assist Tajikistan meet 2015 compliance objectives, would be utilized in the implementation of the proposed project which will help reach further HCFC reduction targets to 2020 and beyond. This will include institutional, industrial and public stakeholders.

It is envisioned that the National Ozone Unit will provide a robust interface for continued implementation of HCFC phase-out strategies and action plans for the effective update of Country Programs. The project will also coordinate

with the current MLF-funded projects implemented by UNDP/UNEP in Kyrgyzstan, Armenia, and Moldova, by UNDP in Georgia and by UNIDO in Turkmenistan, and with the GEF/UNDP ongoing projects in Tajikistan, Ukraine and Belarus, and the GEF/UNIDO projects in the Russian Federation and Azerbaijan.

6. *Consistency with National Priorities.* Is the project consistent with the National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions? (yes ☒ /no ☐). If yes, which ones and how: NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

As a part of fulfilling commitments undertaken by the Republic of Tajikistan in connection with ratification of the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol and its respective amendments, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan has adopted a number of specific regulations aimed at ensuring the institutional process of reducing ODS (CFCs /chlorofluorocarbons/ and HCFCs /hydro chlorofluorocarbons/).

The most recent resolution specifically addresses HCFCs: Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan, No. 643, dated 02 November 2015 "On measures on implementation of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer". In accordance with Article 51 of the Law of the Republic of Tajikistan "On normative legal acts" and with the purpose to ensure the compliance with obligations of the Republic of Tajikistan under the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan agreed to:

1. To approve the Strategy on reducing the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (Annex 1).
2. To approve Regulations on the procedure to be followed for the import and export of ozone-depleting substances in the Republic of Tajikistan (Annex 2).
3. To approve a Unified list of ozone-depleting substances and products containing such substances to which bans on the import/export in/from the Republic of Tajikistan shall be applied (Annex 3).
4. To establish quotas for the period of 2015 - 2020 for the import of ozone-depleting substances into the Republic of Tajikistan (Appendix 4).
5. To prohibit from 1 January 2017 the import of products containing ozone-depleting substances, included into group I of the List C of the Montreal Protocol, into the Republic of Tajikistan.
6. To cancel the Resolution of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan No. 477, dated 03 December 2002 "On measures on implementation of the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer". (Relates to CFCs which have been phased out)

Other National plans and Nature Protection Concepts of Tajikistan with reference to reduction of utilization of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) are listed below:

I. National action plan on environment protection (NAPEP) of Republic of Tajikistan is approved by Decree of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan under No. 396 as of May 3rd, 2006. NAPEP contains the following proposals on the matters of conservation of Earth ozone layer and discontinuation of utilization of ozone-depleting substances:

- Consolidation of legislation which allows the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan the regulation of ODS utilization;
- Development of standards and motivation for industrial enterprises on substitution with ODS materials which have no harm for the environment;
- Development of potential for conducting of monitoring and analysis of information on manufacture, import, utilization and processing of ODS with the aim of providing the government with data necessary for regulation and utilization reduction of these substances.

NAPEP also contains the Action plan on fight against depletion of ozone layer which lists, among others, the following essential legislative elements/action points:

- Development and introduction of secondary legislation on import and export of ODS;
- Development of standards which provide the substitution of ODS with ecologically safe substances;
- Improvement of ODS control system;
- Development and implementation of state statistical reports on ODS utilization;
- Organization of monitoring of ODS utilization;
- Modernization of existing laboratories on ODS identification;
- Preparation of materials, conducting campaigns on enlightening of population and NGO through Mass Media and call for discontinuation of ODS utilization;
- Conducting of training on refrigeration and national level for engineers of refrigerator units;
- Creation of consultative center for further training of personnel;
- Development of business plan and study of possibilities on use of national and foreign funds for procurement of equipment for scientific researches.

II. Concept of environment protection in the Republic of Tajikistan approved by Decree of the Government of Republic of Tajikistan under No. 6 as of December 31st, 2008

It provides for the participation of Tajikistan in resolution of regional and global problems including prevention of anthropogenic changes of climate and protection of the Earth's ozone layer.

III. Concept of transition of the Republic of Tajikistan to steady development approved by Decree of the Government of the Republic of Tajikistan under No. 500 as of September 1st, 2007

The concept declares that the most important factor in contribution to achievement of steady development is the number of international agreements in the sphere of environment protection which include the Vienna convention on ozone layer protection, Montreal protocol on ozone-depleting substances, and London and Copenhagen amendments to Protocol ratified by Tajikistan.

7. Knowledge Management. Outline the knowledge management approach for the project, including, if any, plans for the project to learn from other relevant projects and initiatives, to assess and document in a user-friendly form, and share these experiences and expertise with relevant stakeholders.

With finalization of the current FSP programme early 2018, the proposed MSP project will resume the initiated efforts on accumulating further experience with HCFC phase-out, and sharing the results with other countries in the region, which was appreciated in the wider UNEP/MLF supported Ozone Officer network of Article 5 countries, bringing together Balkans, Eastern Europe, Caucasus and CIS. Exemplar assistance was provided by the project in Tajikistan to a peer project in Ukraine eventually facilitating progress in establishing better HCFC controls there, sharing expertise on the servicing sector operation and Customs support. Such good practices on South-South cooperation will continue in the new proposed phase of the project.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT¹⁰ OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S):


(Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [SGP OFP endorsement letter](#)).

¹⁰ For regional and/or global projects in which participating countries are identified, OFP endorsement letters from these countries are required even though there may not be a STAR allocation associated with the project.

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Mr. Khayrullo Ibodzoda	Chairman, GEF Operational and Political Focal Point	THE COMMITTEE OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF TAJIKISTAN	12/08/2016

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹¹ and procedures and meets the GEF criteria for project identification and preparation under GEF-6.

Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email
Adriana Dinu, Executive Coordinator, UNDP-Global Environmental Finance		12/19/2016	Xiaofang Zhou, Director, MPU-Chemicals	00-1-212-906-5782	xiaofang.zhou@undp.org

C. ADDITIONAL GEF PROJECT AGENCY CERTIFICATION (APPLICABLE ONLY TO NEWLY ACCREDITED GEF PROJECT AGENCIES)

For newly accredited GEF Project Agencies, please download and fill up the required [GEF Project Agency Certification of Ceiling Information Template](#) to be attached as an annex to the PIF.

¹¹ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT