



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 Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies		
Country(ies):	Uzbekistan	GEF Project ID: ¹	9722
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	6003
Other Executing Partner(s):	State Committee for Nature Protection	Submission Date:	2016-12-27
GEF Focal Area(s):	Chemicals and Wastes	Project Duration (Months)	60
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 (\$)	189,814

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	1,998,640	6,400,000
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
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(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
(select) (select) (select)	(select)		
Total Project Cost		1,998,640	6,400,000

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 and strengthening capacity of customs and enforcement officers on control of HCFC and ODS alternatives	TA	1.1 Implications of Kigali Amendment on ODS alternatives understood and ratified and made part of national legislation (using co-financing funds).	1.1.1 Kigali Amendment on ODS alternatives ratified and included in upgraded legislation proposed in 1.3.1	GEFTF	350,000	950,000

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.

import/export		<p>1.2 ODS alternative survey to determine their consumption</p> <p>1.3 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.</p> <p>1.4 Strengthening the capacity of specialists of the State Customs Committee (SCC) to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives and equipment containing the same</p>	<p>1.2.1 ODS alternatives survey completed</p> <p>1.3.1 Draft of upgraded legislation prepared and submitted to the government for approval and subsequent implementation.</p> <p>1.3.2 Experience exchanges carried out through study tours and/or regional conferences with attendance from countries with advanced experience in this field and regional networking</p> <p>1.4.1 SCC participates in existing networks on aspects of ODS/ODS alternatives import/export control and other required bilateral visits.</p> <p>1.4.2 Close cooperation with Higher Military Customs Institute by upgrading the training equipment and material to facilitate continuous training of regular and new customs officials - 200 trained.</p> <p>1.4.3 Training of approximately 50 importers/clearing agents in use of newly introduced national system of electronic declaration of imports/exports.</p> <p>1.4.4 Improved infrastructure for temporary storage of seized smuggled ODS/ODS alternatives.</p>			
2. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system and implementation	Inv	2.1. Strengthening the HCFC re-use system.	2.1.1 Complete national expansion of HCFC recycling and	GEFTF	1,138,000	5,000,000

<p>of demonstration projects on HCFC replacement</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>2.5 Enhance training capacity of Tashkent State Technical</p>	<p>reclaim centers with four new recycling centres and two new reclaim centres.</p> <p>2.1.2 Developed technical and business plans and increased the capacity of all recycling centres and equipping the reclaim centres with Gas chromatographs;</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, supermarkets etc</p> <p>c) assembly of R&AC equipment</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 and technology related conferences</p> <p>2.5.1 Training stands for natural refrigerants</p>			
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		University				
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	228,400	400,000
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	100,000	
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal					1,816,400	6,350,000
Project Management Cost (PMC) ⁴				GEFTF	181,640	50,000
Total Project Cost					1,998,040	6,400,000

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. State Committee for Nature Protection 2. State Customs Committee 3. Higher Military Customs Institute 4. Tashkent State Technical University	In-kind	550,000
Recipient Government	1. State Committee for Nature Protection 2. State Customs Committee 3. Higher Military Customs Institute 4. Tashkent State Technical University	Grants	800,000
Private Sector	Various beneficiaries	In-kind	2,000,000
Private Sector	Various beneficiaries	Grants	3,000,000
GEF Agency	UNDP	Grants	50,000
(select)		(select)	
Total Co-financing			6,400,000

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

GEF	Trust	Country/	Focal Area	Programming	(in \$)
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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.

Agency	Fund	Regional/ Global		of Funds	GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Uzbekistan	Chemicals and Wastes	ODS	1,998,040	189,814	2,187,854
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
Total GEF Resources					1,998,040	189,814	2,187,854

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	Uzbekistan	Chemicals and Waste	ODS	50,000	4,750	54,750
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
(select)	(select)		(select)	(select as applicable)			0
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>7.23 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>

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 Uzbekistan) meet the accelerated Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out requirements 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 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. Overall, the ongoing project is serving to sustain the initial GEF-4 work in four CEITs committed to move forward with accelerated phase out and prepare for more targeted investment action if needed, 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 on-going project to help Uzbekistan 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 Uzbekistan was 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.

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 Uzbekistan achieve the 2020 compliance requirement of phasing out 99.5% of their HCFC baseline **and the rest of the servicing tail to complete HCFC phase-out**, 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 four project outcomes. The first outcome (using co-financing funds) will be understanding the implications of and ratifying the Kigali Amendment for HFC phase out. The second outcome will be a survey of ODS alternatives in the country. The third 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 fourth outcome will be strengthening the capacity of specialists of the State Customs Committee (SCC) to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternatives and equipment containing the same. This will be achieved through bilateral visits to countries with good policies being implemented; by strengthening the capacity of specialists of the State Customs Committee (SCC) to control import/export of ODS/ODS alternative and equipment containing the same; upgrading the training equipment and material at the Higher Military Customs Institute to facilitate continuous training of

regular and new customs officials; improving storage infrastructure for illegal ODS/ODS alternatives, and training importers/clearing agents in use of newly introduced national system of electronic declaration of imports/exports.

Component 2 will be of a technical nature and is designed with five project outcomes. The first outcome proposes strengthening the HCFC re-use system through expansion of the national HCFC recycling and reclaim centers by adding four new recycling centres and two new reclaim centres, and developing technical and business plans and increased the capacity of all recycling centres and equipping the reclaim centres with Gas chromatographs. 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; b) different commercial applications such as perishable product storage, supermarkets etc; and c) assembly of R&AC equipment. The third outcome proposes to implement a pilot performance monitoring project for reduction of HCFC/ODS alternative 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 networking meetings and technology related conferences. The fifth outcome will enhance training capacity of Tashkent State Technical University through provision of training stands for natural refrigerants.

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, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

The principle global environmental benefit from the project will be to reduce consumption of HCFCs by 99.5% to 0.37 ODP Tonnes of their baseline of 74.70 ODP Tonnes on January 1, 2020 and sustaining reductions in the servicing tail.

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.

A group of around twelve (12) assembly and large servicing companies from the RAC sector meet informally and have been trying to register a National Refrigeration Association. So far, no required governmental permission has been received, and a re-application will be made, addressing deficiencies in the earlier filed applications. It should be noted that the State Committee for Nature Protection supports the formation of an Association and the current expectation is that once it gets approved there will be over 100 members to the Association in Tashkent (capital city) alone. Under the current circumstances they cannot be formally invited to participate as a representative body in the project activities.

The proposed project will be implemented in urban areas with little or no impact on indigenous people.

The key stakeholders and their functions are described below.

1. State Committee for Nature Protection: Implementation of the governmental control over environment protection, utilization and reproduction of natural resources; Implementation of integrated and coordinated inter-agency management of environment protection activities; Development and implementation of the unified environment protection and resources saving policy; To ensure positive and improved status of environment, improving environment, State Committee for Nature Protection implements activities aimed at fulfillment of a number of multilateral environmental agreements (MEAs); implements government regulating import/export of particular goods and commodities, including substances and products containing ODS.

2. State Customs Committee: Implements the unified customs policy that is an integral part of the foreign and national policy of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The main objectives of the national customs policy are ensuring efficient customs control over and regulating of bargaining implemented at the customs zone of the Republic of Uzbekistan, promoting development of national economy, and protecting of domestic markets. The department has been a traditional Governmental partner in previous CFC phase-out programmes and currently for HCFC phase-out.

3. Agency “Uzstandard”: It issues standards and implements monitoring of requirements set up by the standards. The importance of the Agency “Uzstandard” will be associated with the development and introduction of standards for the use of HCFCs and alternative technologies as currently only old former Soviet Union’s standards for CFCs, HCFC-22 and ammonia available.

4. Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education: The Ministry implements training of the highly qualified professionals, who are able to think critically and creatively, ensure and contribute to scientific and technical, social and economic, and cultural progress of the society. It ensures development of sciences, techniques and technologies through scientific researches and creative activities by the scientists and educational professionals as well as students and trainees. This corresponds to the project objectives and capacity building to achieve more effective HCFC control.

5. Private/Public sector HCFC users: These sectors consume and are dependent on HCFCs. They are the ones primarily impacted by the HCFC phase-out, and their cooperation is essential for the project progress, specifically to the HCFC re-use, introduction of new ODS alternatives and their management and demonstration of newer ODS-free technologies with low GWP features and optimized equipment performance for better energy efficiency gains.

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.

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

Following UNDP’s Gender Mainstreaming Strategy, the HCFC phase-out project will strive to improve the capacities of institutions, governments and companies to integrate gender mainstreaming principles in their day-to-day operations, and by building and strengthening the capacities of women themselves. It should be mentioned that training institutes and regulatory bodies such as environment, customs, standards have professional women working in their respective fields. There is participation in the project board meetings and in decision making at very senior level by women. Some of the initiatives that will be considered are:

- 30% of women participation in all training activities, consultation processes.
- As a follow up to training women in these areas, the following outputs can be specifically targeting women:
- Complete national expansion of HCFC recycling and reclaim centers with four new recycling centres and two new reclaim centres which employ trained women

Specifically promote women-technicians in the following output:

- Facilitate technical personnel participation in networking meetings and technology related conferences.

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 Uzbekistan 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) or equivalent 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 Uzbekistan achieve the 2020 compliance requirement of phasing out 99.5% of their baseline and the servicing tail, would be utilized in the implementation of the proposed project. 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.

The State Committee for Nature Protection (SCNP) has already developed amendments to the Law of the Republic of Uzbekistan on Atmosphere Air Protection. In particular, the following was developed and is under consideration:

- Article 12. Rights and responsibilities of business entities for protection of atmospheric air ... maintain a strict control over the ozone-depleting substances, prevent their release into the atmosphere, exercise recycling (primary treatment in order to re-use); ...
- Article 27. Requirements for the prevention of harmful effects on the ozone layer

Enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in installation, repairing and maintenance of products containing ozone-depleting substances are required to:

- maintain strict control of ozone-depleting substances, their recovery and recycling (primary treatment in order to re-use) and, if necessary, exercise regeneration in the places of maintenance, repairing and technical service of equipment containing ozone-depleting substances;
- provide a replacement of ozone-depleting substances to ozone-safe substances with zero or low global warming potential;
- submit reports on handling of ozone-depleting substances;
- comply with the established procedure for import and export of ozone-depleting substances and products containing them, as well as ozone-friendly substances and products containing them, which have impact on climate change;
- ensure destruction of prohibited for import ozone-depleting substances and other hazardous waste.

Enterprises, institutions and organizations engaged in installation, repairing and maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning systems are required to have an appropriate equipment and professionals, specially trained, that provides the right to perform a certain types of works.

The procedure handling of the ozone-depleting substances (accounting, reporting and destruction of ozone-depleting substances, other hazardous waste) is established by the State Committee for Nature Protection of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

- In addition, the SCNP has developed (under consideration by the Government) a comprehensive action plan to further improve the activities in the field of ecology and environmental protection for 2016-2020. The document considering the following:

- Adaptation of the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan "On amendments and additions to the Resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers dated November 11, 2005 #247 «About improvement of regulation of import into the Republic of Uzbekistan and export from the Republic of Uzbekistan of the ozone-depleting substances and products containing them";
- Implementation of project “Complete HCFC Phase-out in Uzbekistan through Promotion of zero ODS low GWP Energy Efficient Technologies”.

It is expected, these amendments will be adopted during implementation of the current project, and some activities for implementation of updated legislation could be included into the new PIF.

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.

An enhanced knowledge base is developing in terms of information management and technical capacity to sustain planning, decision making and program execution related to the HCFC phase-out in Uzbekistan, as well as engagement in effective information exchange nationally and globally.

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

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

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT⁹ 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](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Prof. Sergey Myagkov	GEF Operational Focal Point, Deputy Director of NIGMI	CABINET OF MINISTERS, THE CENTER OF HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL SERVICE (UZHYDROMET), HYDROMETEOROLOGICAL RESEARCH INSTITUTE	12/23/2016

⁹ 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.

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies¹⁰ 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
Ms. Adriana Dinu Executive Coordinator, UNDP-Global Environmental Finance		12/27/2016	Mr. Jacques Van Engel Director, MPU/Chemicals	+1 (212) 906-5782	jacques.van.engel@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.

¹⁰ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and CBIT