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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-eighth Meeting
Montreal, 22–26 June 2026
Item 8(d) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSAL: BELIZE

This document consists of the comments and recommendation of the Secretariat on the following project proposal:

Phase-down

- | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|
| • Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I, first tranche) | UNEP and UNDP | Individual consideration |
|---|---------------|--------------------------|

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/98/1

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

Belize

PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY
Kigali HFC implementation plan (stage I)	UNEP (lead), UNDP

ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex F)	Year: 2025	32.85 mt	62,986 CO ₂ -eq tonnes
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COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) AND ACTIVITIES								Year:	2025
	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Air-conditioning (AC) and refrigeration			Servicing	Solvent	Other
				Manufacturing					
				Refrigeration	AC	Other			
HFCs	0	0	0	0	0	0	62,986	0	0
Planned activities agreed (Y/N)							Y		

AVERAGE 2020–2022 HFC CONSUMPTION IN SERVICING*	56.22 mt	105,271 CO ₂ -eq tonnes
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* The 2020–2022 data are based on the revised CP data submitted on 23 March 2026; A7 data for these years are still to be revised.

BASELINE DATA (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	Average 2020–2022
HFC annual consumption	73,601	1,137,903	121,648	444,384
HCFC baseline (65%)				57,879
HFC baseline				502,263

HFC CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	
Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions	n/a
Previously approved HFC phase-down investment projects	No
Aggregate reductions from previously approved projects	n/a

PROJECT DATA AS AGREED			2026*	2027	2028	2029	Total
Consumption (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	Montreal Protocol limits		502,263	502,263	502,263	452,037	n/a
	Maximum allowable		163,150	163,150	163,150	146,835	n/a
	Reduction from baseline (%)		0	0	0	70.8**	n/a
Project costs requested in principle (US \$)	UNEP	Project costs	61,100	0	49,500	0	110,600
		Support costs	7,943	0	6,435	0	14,378
	UNDP	Project costs	32,900	0	14,500	0	47,400
		Support costs	4,277	0	1,885	0	6,162
Total amounts recommended in principle (US \$)	Project costs		94,000	0	64,000	0	158,000
	Support costs		12,220	0	8,320	0	20,540
	Total funds		106,220	0	72,320	0	178,540

* Recommended for approval at the present meeting

** 10 per cent of the proposed revised baseline

Reduction from remaining consumption eligible for funding in stage I (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)	n/a
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Secretariat's recommendation	Individual consideration
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. The present document contains the following sections:
 - I. Summary of the proposal as submitted
 - II. Background: Status of implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan and previous HFC-related activities
 - III. HFC consumption overview: HFC consumption levels, trends, and consumption by sector
 - IV. Stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, as submitted: Regulatory framework, phase-down strategy, total stage cost, and implementation plan for the first tranche
 - V. Secretariat's comments, including the agreed cost of activities
 - VI. Recommendation

I. Summary of the proposal as submitted

2. On behalf of the Government of Belize, UNEP as the lead implementing agency has submitted a request for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), at a total cost of US \$178,540, consisting of US \$110,600, plus agency support costs of US \$14,378, for UNEP and US \$47,400, plus agency support costs of US \$6,162, for UNDP, as originally submitted.²

3. The implementation of stage I of the KIP will assist the Government of Belize in meeting the target of 70.8 per cent reduction from its established HFC baseline consumption by 1 January 2029. The Government of Belize has requested revision of the baseline. If approved, the reduction target would be 10 per cent from its revised HFC baseline consumption.

4. The first tranche of stage I of the KIP being requested at this meeting amounts to US \$102,943, consisting of US \$61,100, plus agency support costs of US \$7,943, for UNEP and US \$30,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,900, for UNDP, as originally submitted, for the period of July 2026 to June 2028.

II. Background

Status of implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan

5. Table 1 presents information on the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) in Belize as of March 2026.

Table 1. HPMP implementation status for Belize

	Stage I	Stage II
Meetings when HPMP was approved or updated	62 nd /79 th /87 th	87 th /94 th
Reduction from baseline	35% by 2020	100% by 2030
Total stage cost (US \$)	280,000	620,000
Date of completion (actual or planned)	31 December 2021	31 January 2031

² As per the letter of 13 February 2026 from the Department of the Environment of Belize to the Secretariat.

Status of implementation of previous HFC-related activities

6. Table 2 presents an overview of activities implemented in Belize in the context of the Kigali Amendment that have been funded by the Multilateral Fund.

Table 2. Previously approved HFC-related activities in Belize

Approval meeting	Project title	Implementing agency	Cost (US \$)	Date of completion
75	Survey of ODS alternatives	UNEP	40,000	August 2017
85	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	UNDP	55,000	October 2022
		Government of Canada	40,000	

III. HFC consumption overviewHFC consumption levels

7. Belize only imports HFCs for use in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector. The most consumed substances in 2025 were R-404A (44.9 per cent of total HFC consumption in CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-eq) tonnes), HFC-134a (37.8 per cent), R-410A (10.2 per cent), HFC-32 (5.8 per cent) and other HFCs (1.1 per cent). Table 3 presents the country's HFC consumption as reported to the Ozone Secretariat under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and the country's HFC baseline.

Table 3. HFC consumption and established baseline for Belize (Article 7 data)

HFC	GWP	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Metric tonnes (mt)							
HFC-32	675	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.68	5.44
HFC-134a	1,430	24.18	691.85	33.86	131.35	30.17	16.66
R-404A	3,921.6	3.35	4.67	3.92	22.60	9.65	7.22
R-410A	2,087.5	10.24	61.42	27.22	88.68	18.78	3.07
Other*		1.24	0.82	0.59	0.28	0.07	0.46
Total (mt)		39.01	758.76	65.59	243.01	64.35	32.85
CO₂-eq tonnes							
HFC-32	675	0	0	0	68	3,834	3,672
HFC-134a	1,430	34,577	989,346	48,413	187,831	43,143	23,824
R-404A	3,921.6	13,137	18,314	15,373	88,628	37,851	28,314
R-410A	2,087.5	21,376	128,214	56,817	185,120	39,203	6,409
Other*		4,510	2,029	1,047	1,116	124	767
Total (CO₂-eq tonnes)		73,601	1,137,903	121,648	462,761	124,155	62,986
HFC baseline calculation (CO₂-eq tonnes)							
Average HFC consumption in 2020–2022						444,384	
HCFC baseline (65%)						57,879	
HFC baseline						502,263	

* Including R-422B, R-454B, R-449A, and R-507A.

8. During the preparation of the KIP, the Government identified that the consumption of HFC-134a in 2021 was erroneously recorded as 691.85 mt instead of 32.30 mt. In addition, a few additional, but less significant corrections were identified for the 2020, 2021 and 2022 consumption data of other HFCs, which had been inaccurately recorded due to database inconsistencies. The updated consumption data is presented in table 4. Accordingly, the national ozone unit (NOU) has submitted an official request to the Ozone Secretariat for the revision of their baseline.

Table 4. Revised HFC consumption and baseline for Belize (Article 7 data)

HFC	GWP	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Metric tonnes (mt)							
HFC-32	675	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.68	5.44
HFC-134a	1,430	24.18	32.30	36.58	131.35	30.17	16.66
R-404A	3,921.6	3.35	3.83	4.47	22.60	9.65	7.22
R-410A	2,087.5	10.24	23.26	28	88.68	18.78	3.07
Other*		1.59	0.57	0.31	0.28	0.07	0.46
Total (mt)		39.35	59.96	69.36	243.01	64.35	32.85
CO₂-eq tonnes							
HFC-32	675	0	0	0	68	3,834	3,672
HFC-134a	1,430	34,581	46,189	52,309	187,831	43,143	23,824
R-404A	3,921.6	13,124	15,020	17,530	88,628	37,851	28,314
R-410A	2,087.5	21,376	48,555	58,450	185,120	39,203	6,409
Other*		5,859	2,271	550	1,118	124	767
Total (CO₂-eq tonnes)		74,940	112,035	128,839	462,761	124,155	62,986
Proposed revised HFC baseline calculation (CO₂-eq tonnes)							
Average HFC consumption in 2020–2022						105,271	
HCFC baseline (65%)						57,879	
Proposed revised HFC baseline						163,150	

* Including R-407C, R-422B, R-454B, R-449A, and R-507A.

Country programme implementation report

9. The sectoral HFC consumption data provided by the Government of Belize in its country programme (CP) implementation report for 2025 is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

HFC consumption trends

10. HFC consumption decreased by 65 per cent in 2020 compared to 2019 (208,849 CO₂-eq tonnes) due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, followed by a slow increase in 2021 and 2022 as economic activity resumed. The sharp increase in 2023 is attributed to market and economic factors, as well as pre-emptive purchasing by importers and servicing companies in anticipation of stricter regulatory controls and the introduction of the HFC quota system. Consumption declined again in 2024 and further in 2025, due to available stocks from 2023.

HFC consumption by sector

11. HFCs are mainly consumed for servicing in the commercial refrigeration sector (36.3 per cent in mt and 43.2 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), followed by commercial air-conditioning (AC) (24.1 per cent in mt and 21.7 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), mobile air-conditioning (MAC) (18.2 per cent in mt and 13.6 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), residential AC (12.4 per cent in mt and 13.2 per cent in CO₂-eq tonnes), and other subsectors, as shown in tables 5 and 6.

Table 5. 2025 HFC consumption in Belize in servicing subsectors (mt)

Sector	HFC-32	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-407C	R-410A	R-507A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration subsectors								
Domestic	0.00	0.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.53

Sector	HFC-32	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-407C	R-410A	R-507A	Total	Share of total (%)
Commercial	0.00	19.53	10.00	0.00	0.51	0.09	30.13	36.32
Transport	0.00	6.04	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.04	8.49
Air-conditioning subsectors								
Residential	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.07	9.90	0.00	10.24	12.38
Commercial	5.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	14.86	0.00	19.99	24.10
Mobile	0.00	15.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15.12	18.23
Total*	5.40	41.13	11.00	0.07	25.27	0.09	82.96	100

Table 6. 2025 HFC consumption in Belize in the servicing subsectors (CO₂--eq tonnes)

Sector	HFC-32	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-407C	R-410A	R-507A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration subsectors								
Domestic	0.00	629	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	629	0.40
Commercial	0.00	27,928	39,216	0.00	1,065	359	68,568	43.17
Transport	0.00	8,637	3,922	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,559	7.91
Air-conditioning subsectors								
Residential	182	0.00	0.00	124	20,666	0.00	20,972	13.20
Commercial	3,463	0.00	0.00	0.00	31,020	0.00	34,483	21.71
Mobile	0.00	21,622	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21,622	13.61
Total	3,645	58,816	43,138	124	52,751	359	158,832	100

* The difference between sector wise consumption and reported consumption is due to use of available substances of previous years.

Refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector

12. There are approximately 450 RAC technicians in Belize. The national RAC training system currently includes both structured and unstructured learning pathways. Structured training is provided through accredited vocational institutes, while unstructured training is largely apprenticeship-based and occurs within the informal servicing sector. Vocational education institutions operate across four main branches nationwide. The main institutions offering formal RAC training are the Cayo Center for Employment Training and the Institute for Technical and Vocational Education and Training. Diplomas issued through these institutions are recognized as formal qualifications, and between 2020 and 2025 a total of 187 students have been trained.

Domestic, commercial, industrial and transport refrigeration servicing

13. There are about 47,615 domestic refrigeration units in Belize, with 45 per cent using HFC-134a and 55 per cent using R-600a. Imports of R-600a-based refrigerators have increased in recent years.

14. Commercial refrigeration in Belize includes an estimated 19,590 units including stand-alone units, medium and large cold rooms, centralized systems, condensing units, and chillers, using HFC-134a, R-404A and small amounts of R-410A, and R-507A. HFC-134a is the most commonly used refrigerant for stand-alone units, while R-404A is the most commonly used refrigerant in centralized systems. Alternative technology with lower global-warming potential (GWP) and better energy efficiency are not yet widely available or have a high capital cost in Belize.

15. Industrial refrigeration includes industries such as sugar, citrus, bananas, cocoa, seafood, and domestic food processing which depends on refrigeration for processing, storage, and export. Cold storage

and refrigerated transport are essential to maintain food quality and safety, especially for export products like bananas, citrus juices, and seafood. The food and beverage manufacturing sector also relies on cooling for production and storage. Although these activities require refrigeration, industrial systems in Belize are generally small and similar in size to commercial equipment. Therefore, most of this refrigeration demand is classified under the commercial refrigeration subsector. In the transportation refrigeration subsector, reefer trucks are primarily used to transport refrigerated goods for local and export markets. There are an estimated 2,070 refrigerated vehicles in operation, with the majority using HFC-134a and R-404A.

Residential and commercial air-conditioning servicing

16. The residential AC subsector has more than 47,000 units, 94 per cent of which are based on R-410A as the dominant refrigerant, while the remaining units are HFC-32-based. The demand for domestic AC equipment has been driven by lifestyle changes, including increased home-based work, and the growing availability and affordability of mini-split units.

17. The commercial AC subsector includes more than 11,000 HFC-based units, with more than 370 units installed in 2025. Demand for these units is concentrated in hotels and tourism facilities, telecommunication facilities, schools, hospitals and other public-sector buildings, all of which require year-round cooling. Alternative low-GWP technologies for commercial-scale systems such as hydrocarbons, or HFO blends are currently more expensive, require specialized installation and maintenance and pose availability challenges in regional supply chains.

Mobile air-conditioning servicing

18. The MAC subsector comprises approximately more than 55,000 vehicles using HFC-134a. The use of alternative refrigerants such as HFO-1234yf is minimal and confined to newer, high-end imported vehicles. The vehicle market in Belize is primarily dominated by older, second-hand imported vehicles. MAC servicing is carried out by numerous small and medium-sized workshops.

IV. Stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan as submitted

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

19. The Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change, and Solid Waste Management is the national designated authority for the Montreal Protocol. Within this Ministry, the Department of the Environment (DOE) operates the NOU, which is the primary entity responsible for managing Belize's obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The National Ozone Committee, comprising representatives from government ministries, private sector, industry associations, vocational training institutes and non-governmental organizations, provides strategic guidance on policies and project implementation. Key stakeholders include the Environment, Energy Unit, Ministry of Finance and Trade, the Customs and Excise Department (CED), and the Ministry of Education.

20. Belize introduced the Environmental Protection (Ozone Layer Protection) Regulations in 2025 which established a comprehensive framework to control, phase down and monitor HFCs. The HFC quota system under these Regulations is overseen by the DOE. The NOU manages the licensing and quota system through the electronic online permit and licensing system, monitors all ODS and HFC imports, verifies data and ensures compliance with Belize's commitments. The Belize Bureau of Standards (BBS) implements minimum energy performance standards and energy-labelling requirements for refrigerators and air conditioners. The DOE collaborates closely with the CED, the Belize Police Department, the Belize Coast Guard and Port Authority, the BBS, the Ministry of Finance and Attorney General's Ministry to ensure full compliance with the Regulations.

Phase-down strategy for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan*Overarching strategy*

21. The Government of Belize aims to phase down HFCs as per the phase-down schedule of the Montreal Protocol. Stage I aims to establish an enabling environment for a gradual transition to low- and zero-GWP technologies in the RAC servicing sector, to be implemented progressively through the stages of the KIP. It will focus on strengthening the regulatory and policy framework for controlling HFC imports and use, undertaking sectoral assessments and transition planning, building capacity among technicians and relevant stakeholders, promoting the adoption of low-GWP alternatives, and enhancing awareness among stakeholders.

Proposed reductions

22. Stage I of the KIP proposes to reach consumption level of 146,835 CO₂-eq tonnes of HFCs by 2029, reducing the country's HFC consumption by 70.8 per cent of its established baseline level (10 per cent of its revised proposed baseline). The Government of Belize and UNEP have forecasted HFC consumption in a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario as shown in table 7 below.

Table 7. HFC demand forecast under the unconstrained scenario, Montreal Protocol limits, and proposed HFC reductions under stage I (CO₂-eq tonnes)

	2026	2027	2028	2029
HFC use forecast based on domestic market needs at an annual growth rate of 3 %*	163,597	168,505	173,560	178,767
Montreal Protocol HFC consumption limits	502,263	502,263	502,263	452,037
HFC consumption levels proposed under the KIP based on proposed revised baseline	163,150	163,150	163,150	146,835
Proposed reductions from the established HFC consumption baseline (%)	0	0	0	70.8
Proposed reductions from the proposed revised HFC consumption baseline (%)	0	0	0	10.0

* HFC imports expected to be lower in 2026 as existing stocks will meet partial demand until 2027; calculated based on a 3 per cent increase from the use of 158,832 CO₂-eq tonnes in 2025 (table 6) to reflect expected growth in the sector.

Proposed activities

23. Activities proposed for implementation in the servicing sector under stage I and in the first tranche and their cost breakdown are presented in table 8.

Table 8. Servicing sector activities and their costs in stage I and in the first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Belize, as submitted

Activity	Agency	Cost (US \$)	
		Stage I	First tranche
1. Regulatory framework and control mechanism			
1.1 Enforce and monitor HFC licensing and quota system; update the national regulatory framework to control HFC imports, exports and consumption	UNEP	6,000	3,000
1.2 Conduct four workshops for training of 100 customs officers (30 women) on control measures; equip two main customs offices with refrigerant identifiers	UNEP	20,000	10,000
1.3 Develop control mechanisms for record keeping and reporting by importers, distributors and medium-sized end users, and training these stakeholders on record keeping and reporting	UNEP	5,000	2,500
Subtotal component 1		31,000	15,500

Activity	Agency	Cost (US \$)	
		Stage I	First tranche
2. Cross sectoral			
2.1 Design and implement two national campaigns for importers, distributors, technicians, installers, and end users, on HFC phase-down obligations, low-GWP alternatives, and environmentally responsible cooling practices	UNEP	4,000	2,000
2.2 Conduct an assessment on the technical, economic and environmental impacts of proposed HFC phase-down measures for the RAC sector to guide evidence-based policy decisions, including bans to be implemented in stage I or later; organize two awareness workshops for 60 key stakeholders to disseminate findings of the assessment	UNEP	12,500	9,500
2.3 Design and implement a national electronic registration system (centralized digital platform) for monitoring technician certification, refrigerant handling, and compliance with HFC control measures	UNEP	12,200	8,200
Subtotal component 2		28,700	19,700
3. Capacity building of RAC and MAC sector			
3.1 Organize four training workshops for 100 RAC technicians (10 women) on the safe handling of flammable refrigerants and modern RAC system designs; promote the development of labour competency standards for the technicians' certification in the management of new refrigerants and new design of RAC systems	UNEP	20,000	10,000
3.2 Identify and register MAC workshops, develop training material, and conduct three training programmes for 75 MAC technicians on good practices	UNEP	20,900	10,900
3.3 Procure three sets of equipment/tools ³ for three MAC servicing workshops, and procurement of four recovery and recycling (RR) units for four MAC servicing workshops	UNDP	29,400	20,000
Subtotal component 3		70,300	40,900
4. Support for recovery and recycling			
4.1 Establish an RR centre, including design, procurement of equipment/tools ⁴ , installation and training	UNDP	18,000	10,000
Subtotal component 4		18,000	10,000
5. Project coordination and monitoring			
Project monitoring implementation and coordination	UNEP	10,000	5,000
Subtotal component 5		10,000	5,000
Subtotal for UNEP		110,600	61,100
Subtotal for UNDP		47,400	30,000
Total		158,000	91,100

Project implementation, coordination and monitoring

24. The institutional arrangements and other infrastructure established under the HPMP will form the basis for the implementation and monitoring of the KIP activities. Project monitoring and coordination of

³ Vacuum pump, digital manifold, recovery machine, precision load scale, leak detector, valve puller for MAC, recovery tank.

⁴ Refrigerant leak detectors, electronic scale, cylinder cleaning equipment, storage tank, vacuum pump, recovery equipment, recycling filter kit, digital gauge manifold, piercing pliers, piercing valves, safety protection.

the implementation will be undertaken by the NOU. A budget of US \$10,000 is proposed, which includes consultants (US \$4,000), travel (US \$2,000), meetings (US \$2,000) and reporting (US \$2,000).

Total cost of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

25. The budget for stage I has been proposed at US \$158,000. The costs of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector have been proposed in line with decision 92/37.

Implementation plan for the first tranche

26. The first funding tranche of stage I of the KIP was submitted in the total amount of US \$91,100, as shown in table 8 above, to be implemented between July 2026 and June 2028. Detailed information on the activities to be implemented under the first tranche, including adjustments and level of funds as agreed, are presented in paragraphs 34-36 below.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

V. Comments

Overarching strategy

27. As discussed in paragraph 8 above, UNEP informed the Secretariat that the Government of Belize had submitted a request to the Ozone Secretariat for revision of the Article 7 data for 2021 and 2022. Data revision for the baseline years needs to be considered by the Implementation Committee and approved by the Meeting of the Parties. Once approved, these corrections are expected to result in an adjustment to the country's HFC baseline, from 502,263 to 163,150 CO₂-eq tonnes.

28. Noting that the corrected data may result in a lower baseline, the Government of Belize has used this updated value as the reference for maximum allowable consumption levels stated in its Agreement with the Executive Committee (as shown in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A of the draft Agreement contained in annex I to the present document) and for the annual import quotas to avoid any risk of non-compliance. The level of funds requested has also already been aligned with the updated baseline level. The Secretariat is recommending stage I of the KIP on the understanding that once the Meeting of the Parties approves the revised data, any relevant adjustments will be made to the Agreement between the Government of Belize and the Executive Committee.

Reduction target

29. Noting the country's commitment to achieving reductions of 10 per cent of the proposed revised baseline in 2029, and the low level of consumption of 2025, the Secretariat enquired whether the Government had considered accelerating reductions to be achieved in the 2026–2029 period. UNEP explained that setting lower targets for those years would not be advisable, as the 2020–2022 consumption levels were atypically low, with a 35 per cent drop recorded in 2020, compared to 2019. The lower levels of consumption in 2024 and 2025 are due to available stocks from 2023 and do not represent the actual needs of HFCs in the country (as presented in table 5) and HFC consumption is expected to increase during stage I of the KIP compared to the revised baseline.

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

HFC licensing and quota system

30. In line with decision 87/50(g), UNEP has confirmed that Belize has an established and enforceable system of licensing and quotas for monitoring HFC imports and exports in place. The quota for 2026 is set

at 146,000 CO₂-eq tonnes which is lower than the maximum allowable consumption proposed in the Agreement.

Technical and cost-related issues

31. Considering that HFC alternatives have already penetrated the market for some subsectors, mainly domestic refrigerators, the Secretariat inquired whether the country had considered implementing a ban on the import of HFC-based domestic refrigerators during stage I of the KIP. UNEP replied that at this stage, Belize is not considering implementing this ban. During stage I of the KIP, the Government will focus on strengthening regulations, data systems, customs capacity, and stakeholder awareness. A technical assessment will be carried out to explore the feasibility of future bans on high-GWP refrigerants and equipment. Based on these findings, Belize may introduce targeted measures later in stage I or in subsequent stages of KIP. On further discussion, it was agreed that the request for the second tranche of the KIP would include a detailed report on the development of the bans, including a specific timeline for their implementation.

32. Regarding the proposed activity to establish an RR centre, it was noted that the plan included a limited number of tools and equipment and did not provide sufficient information on operational arrangements and sustainability. Clarification was therefore requested on the specific tools to be used, the proposed business model, the location and operation of the centre, the expected quantities of recovered refrigerant, and related sustainability aspects. Following further discussions, UNDP, in consultation with the country, revised the approach. Rather than supporting the establishment of an RR centre at this stage, the activity was refocused on capacity building for the RAC and MAC sectors. It was clarified that RR-related activities would be addressed at a later stage of the KIP, after assessing sustainability. Accordingly, UNDP revised activities 3.3 and 4.1 to the procurement of 21 sets of tools (14 sets for RAC and MAC technicians and seven sets for training centres).

33. Noting the high level of HFC consumption in the commercial refrigeration sector, the Secretariat inquired about the actions planned to address the HFC phase-down in such sectors under stage I of the KIP. UNEP responded that stage I of the KIP focuses mainly on cross-cutting servicing-sector interventions rather than subsector-specific investment activities. Capacity-building and awareness-raising activities under stage I will directly influence refrigerant management practices in commercial refrigeration systems as well. In addition, a technical and market assessment will analyse sectoral consumption patterns and assess the feasibility of introducing stricter regulatory measures, including possible restrictions or bans on selected high-GWP refrigerants or equipment in high-consumption subsectors, such as commercial refrigeration, in future stages of the KIP. UNEP also added that the country plans to propose a project to improve energy efficiency of RAC sector in the context of HFC phase-down (under decision 91/65), focusing on high HFC-consuming sectors.

Total project cost

34. At the total cost of US \$158,000, stage I of the KIP for Belize will result in a reduction of 16,315 CO₂-eq tonnes from the country's revised baseline for compliance. While no changes were made to the overall budget, reallocation was made between components 3 and 4 of the original budget. Following revisions, the first-tranche funding increased from US \$91,100 to US \$94,000 due to reallocation between components. A summary of the agreed costs is presented in table 9 below.

Table 9: Agreed costs for stage I and first tranche					
Activity	Agency	Original (US \$)		Revised (US \$)	
		Total	First tranche	Total	First tranche
1. Regulatory framework and control mechanism	UNEP	31,000	15,500	31,000	15,500
2. Cross sectoral	UNEP	28,700	19,700	28,700	19,700
3. Capacity building of RAC and MAC sector (four training workshops for 100 RAC technicians; register MAC workshops, develop training materials; three training workshops for 75 MAC technicians; procurement of tools for seven training centres; procurement of 14 sets of tools for RAC and MAC technicians)	UNEP and UNDP	70,300	40,900	88,300	53,800
4. Support for recovery and recycling	UNDP	18,000	10,000	0	0
5. Project coordination and monitoring	UNEP	10,000	5,000	10,000	5,000
Total		158,000	91,100	158,000	94,000

35. Stage I of the KIP will be implemented in two tranches.

Implementation plan for the first tranche of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

36. The agreed plan of action will include the following activities in the total amount of US \$94,000 (US \$61,100 for UNEP and US \$32,900 for UNDP):

- (a) *Regulatory framework and control mechanism:* Enforce and monitor the national HFC licensing and quota system; conduct two workshops for training of 50 customs officers on control measures; develop control mechanisms to improve record keeping and reporting; (UNEP) (US \$15,500);
- (b) *Cross sectoral:* Organize one awareness campaign for importers, technicians, installers and end users on low-GWP alternatives and environmentally responsible cooling practices; initiate technical assessment on refrigerant consumption patterns, installed equipment base, market trends, and the availability of low-GWP alternatives; initiate development of national electronic registration system (UNEP) (US \$19,700);
- (c) *Capacity building of RAC and MAC sector:* Organize two training sessions for 50 RAC technicians on safe handling of low-GWP refrigerants and modern system technologies; identify and register workshops in the MAC sector, develop training materials, conduct one training courses for 20 MAC technicians on good practices; procure 10 sets of tools for RAC and MAC technicians; procure tools for five training centres; (UNEP) (US \$20,900) (UNDP) (US \$32,900); and
- (d) *Project monitoring and evaluation activities:* consultant, travel, meeting and reporting (UNEP) (US \$5,000).

Co-financing

37. Efforts have been made to identify potential sources of co-financing within the Government of Belize, which remains committed to implementing the KIP through in-kind contributions. The NOU provides ongoing coordination, management, and technical oversight, supported by government-funded office space and utilities, and uses official communication platforms to disseminate information about the Montreal Protocol.

2026–2028 business plan of the Multilateral Fund

38. UNEP and UNDP are requesting US \$158,000, plus agency support costs, for the implementation of stage I of the KIP for Belize. The total value of US \$178,540, including agency support costs, requested for the period of 2026–2028, is US \$2,202 above the amount in the business plan.

Gender policy implementation

39. The Multilateral Fund's policy will be integrated throughout stage I of the KIP. The initial assessment conducted during preparation of KIP, identified key barriers to women's participation in the RAC sector, including stereotypes, limited encouragement for females to pursue technical careers, perceptions of physically demanding work, and restricted access to mentorship and professional networks. To address these gaps, the NOU will promote women-focused training, mentorship, partnerships with women's organizations, and awareness activities, aiming to increase female participation by 20 per cent in the coming years. The KIP will collect sex-disaggregated data for all relevant activities and integrate relevant considerations into technical assessments and policy analyses. Where feasible, the project will support initiatives that encourage women's participation in RAC training, ensuring equitable involvement of both women and men across project activities.

Sustainability of the HFC phase-down and assessment of risks

40. Potential risks to the sustainability of the HFC phase-down in Belize include high demand due to economic growth, dependency on import, global price and supply fluctuations, limited local technical capacity, and delay in market acceptance of alternatives. To mitigate these risks, the NOU has planned a set of strategies under stage I of the KIP. These include strengthened enforcement of the 2025 Environmental Protection (Ozone Layer Protection) Regulations and maintaining an effective HFC licensing and quota system. Capacity-building efforts will continue training on the safe use of low-GWP alternatives. Improved monitoring through electronic permitting systems will support accurate data verification and compliance tracking. Early engagement with importers, targeted awareness campaigns, and augmenting training centres will further ease the transition. Ongoing coordination between the NOU, the technicians' association, and major importers will help monitor global trends and ensure that gradual quota adjustments give the private sector sufficient time to adapt.

Impact on the climate

41. The activities proposed, including strengthening regulatory measures, building capacity of stakeholders, promotion of low-GWP alternatives, and strengthening of the RAC and MAC sector through the provision of training and tools, indicate that the implementation of stage I of the KIP will reduce refrigerant emissions in the atmosphere, resulting in climate benefits. A calculation of the impact on the climate of the activities in the KIP indicates that by 2029, Belize will have reduced its HFC emissions by approximately 16,315 CO₂-eq tonnes, calculated as the difference between the proposed revised HFC baseline for compliance and the 2029 target, assuming that all consumed HFCs would have eventually been emitted.

Draft Agreement

42. A draft Agreement between the Government of Belize and the Executive Committee for stage I of the KIP is contained in annex I to the present document.

Coordination of activities in the servicing sector under HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down plans

43. The Government of Belize will implement stage I of the KIP and stage II of the HPMP in a coordinated manner to avoid duplication of activities. Annex II summarizes the simultaneous implementation of activities under the HPMP and the KIP.

VI. Recommendation

44. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

- (a) Approving, in principle, stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) for Belize for the period 2026–2029 to reduce HFC consumption by 70.8 per cent of the country's baseline (10 per cent of the country's proposed revised baseline), in the amount of US \$178,540, consisting of US \$110,600, plus agency support costs of US \$14,378, for UNEP and US \$47,400, plus agency support costs of US \$6,162, for UNDP;
- (b) Noting that the Government of Belize has submitted to the Ozone Secretariat a request for revision of the country's HFC baseline for consideration by the Implementation Committee;
- (c) Approving the draft Agreement between the Government of Belize and the Executive Committee for the reduction in consumption of HFCs in accordance with stage I of the KIP, contained in annex I to the present document;
- (d) Requesting the Fund Secretariat, in the event that the country's baseline is revised, to update Appendix 2-A of the Agreement to include the revised figures for the Montreal Protocol HFC consumption limits and the maximum allowable consumption for stage I of the KIP, and to notify the Executive Committee of the resulting levels of maximum allowable consumption, with any necessary adjustments to be made, at the 100th meeting, and
- (e) Approving the first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Belize and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$106,220, consisting of US \$61,100, plus agency support costs of US \$7,943, for UNEP and US \$32,900, plus agency support costs of US \$4,277, for UNDP.

Annex I

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF BELIZE AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE I OF THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (Period: 2026–2029)

Purpose

1. This Agreement represents the understanding of the Government of Belize (“the Country”) and the Executive Committee with respect to the reduction of controlled use of Annex F substances set out in Appendix 1-A (“The Substances”) to a sustained level of 146,835 CO₂-equivalent (CO₂-eq) tonnes by 1 January 2029 in compliance with the Montreal Protocol schedule and the terms of this Agreement.
2. The Country agrees to meet the annual consumption limits of Annex F substances as set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A (“The Targets, and Funding”) in this Agreement as well as in the Montreal Protocol reduction schedule for Annex F substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A. The Country accepts that, by its acceptance of this Agreement and performance by the Executive Committee of its funding obligations described in paragraph 3, it is precluded from applying for or receiving further funding from the Multilateral Fund in respect to any consumption of Annex F substances that exceeds the level defined in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A as the final reduction step under this Agreement for Annex F substances specified in Appendix 1-A.
3. Subject to compliance by the Country with its obligations set out in this Agreement, the Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the funding set out in row 3.1 of Appendix 2-A to the Country. The Executive Committee will, in principle, provide this funding at the Executive Committee meetings specified in Appendix 3-A (“Funding Approval Schedule”).
4. The Country agrees to implement this Agreement in accordance with stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (“the Plan”) as approved. In accordance with subparagraph 5(b) of this Agreement, the Country will accept independent verification of the achievement of the annual consumption limits of Annex F substances set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A of this Agreement. The aforementioned verification will be commissioned by the relevant bilateral or implementing agency.

Conditions for funding release

5. The Executive Committee will only provide the Funding, in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule, when the Country satisfies the following conditions at least 10 weeks in advance of the applicable Executive Committee meeting set out in the Funding Approval Schedule:
 - (a) That the Country has met the Targets set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A for all relevant years. Relevant years are all years since the year in which this Agreement was approved. Years for which there are no due country programme implementation reports at the date of the Executive Committee meeting at which the funding request is being presented are exempted;
 - (b) That the meeting of these Targets has been independently verified for all relevant years, unless the Executive Committee decided that such verification would not be required;
 - (c) That the Country had submitted a Tranche Implementation Report in accordance with Appendix 4-A (“Format of Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans”) covering each

previous calendar year; that it had achieved a significant level of implementation of activities initiated with previously approved tranches; and that the rate of disbursement of funding available from the previously approved tranche was more than 20 per cent; and

- (d) That the Country has submitted a Tranche Implementation Plan in accordance with Appendix 4-A covering each calendar year until and including the year for which the Funding Approval Schedule foresees the submission of the next tranche or, in case of the final tranche, until completion of all activities foreseen.

Monitoring

6. The Country will ensure that it conducts accurate monitoring of its activities under this Agreement. The institutions set out in Appendix 5-A (“Monitoring Institutions and Roles”) will monitor and report on implementation of the activities in the previous Tranche Implementation Plans in accordance with their roles and responsibilities set out in the same appendix.

Flexibility in the reallocation of funds

7. The Executive Committee agrees that the Country may have the flexibility to reallocate part or all approved funds, according to the evolving circumstances, to achieve the smoothest reduction of consumption and phase-down of Annex F substances specified in Appendix 1-A, in accordance with the following considerations:

- (a) Reallocations categorized as major changes must be documented in advance, either in a Tranche Implementation Plan as foreseen in subparagraph 5(d) above, or as a revision to an existing Tranche Implementation Plan to be submitted 10 weeks prior to any meeting of the Executive Committee, for its approval. Major changes would relate to:
 - (i) Issues potentially concerning the rules and policies of the Multilateral Fund;
 - (ii) Changes that would modify any clause of this Agreement;
 - (iii) Changes in the annual levels of funding allocated to the individual bilateral or implementing agencies for the different tranches;
 - (iv) Provision of funding for activities not included in the current endorsed Tranche Implementation Plan, or removal of an activity in the Tranche Implementation Plan, with a cost greater than 30 per cent of the total cost of the last approved tranche;
 - (v) Changes in alternative technologies, on the understanding that any submission for such a request would identify the associated incremental costs, the potential impact on the climate, and any differences in CO₂-eq tonnes to be phased down if applicable, as well as confirm that the Country agrees that potential savings related to the change of technology would accordingly decrease the overall funding level under this Agreement;
- (b) Reallocations not categorized as major changes may be incorporated into the approved Tranche Implementation Plan, under implementation at the time, and reported to the Executive Committee in the subsequent Tranche Implementation Report; and
- (c) Any remaining funds held by the bilateral or implementing agencies or the Country under the Plan will be returned to the Multilateral Fund upon completion of the last tranche foreseen under this Agreement.

8. Specific attention will be paid to the execution of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector included in the Plan, in particular that the Country may use the flexibility available under this Agreement to address specific needs that might arise during project implementation.

Bilateral and implementing agencies

9. The Country agrees to assume overall responsibility for the management and implementation of this Agreement and of all activities undertaken by it or on its behalf to fulfil the obligations under this Agreement. UNEP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (the “Lead IA”) and UNDP has agreed to be the cooperating implementing agency (the “Cooperating IA”) under the lead of the Lead IA in respect of the Country’s activities under this Agreement. The Country agrees to evaluations, which might be carried out under the monitoring and evaluation work programmes of the Multilateral Fund or under the evaluation programme of the Lead IA and Cooperating IA taking part in this Agreement.

10. The Lead IA will be responsible for ensuring coordinated planning, implementation and reporting of all activities under this Agreement, including but not limited to the independent verification as per subparagraph 5(b). The Cooperating IA will support the Lead IA by implementing the Plan under the overall coordination of the Lead IA. The roles of the Lead IA and Cooperating IA are contained in Appendix 6-A and Appendix 6-B, respectively. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with the fees set out in rows 2.2 and 2.4 of Appendix 2-A.

Non-compliance with the Targets in the Agreement

11. Should the Country, for any reason, not meet the Targets for the elimination of Annex F substances set out in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A or otherwise does not comply with this Agreement, then the Country agrees that it will not be entitled to the Funding in accordance with the Funding Approval Schedule. At the discretion of the Executive Committee, funding will be reinstated according to a revised Funding Approval Schedule determined by the Executive Committee after the Country has demonstrated that it has satisfied all its obligations that were due to be met prior to receipt of the next tranche of funding under the Funding Approval Schedule. The Country acknowledges that the Executive Committee may reduce the amount of the Funding by the amount set out in Appendix 7-A (“Reductions in Funding for Failure to Comply”) in respect of each CO₂-eq kg of reductions in consumption not achieved in any one year. The Executive Committee will discuss each specific case in which the Country did not comply with this Agreement and take related decisions. Once decisions are taken, the specific case of non-compliance with this Agreement will not be an impediment for the provision of funding for future tranches as per paragraph 5 above.

12. The Funding of this Agreement will not be modified on the basis of any future Executive Committee decisions that may affect the funding of any other consumption sector projects or any other related activities in the Country.

13. The Country will comply with any reasonable request of the Executive Committee, the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead IA and the Cooperating IA with access to the information necessary to verify compliance with this Agreement.

Date of completion

14. The completion of the Plan and the associated Agreement will take place at the end of the year following the last year for which a maximum allowable total consumption level has been specified in Appendix 2-A. Should at that time there still be activities that are outstanding, and which were foreseen in the last Tranche Implementation Plan and its subsequent revisions as per subparagraph 5(d) and paragraph 7, the completion of the Plan will be delayed until the end of the year following the implementation of the remaining activities. The reporting requirements as per subparagraphs 1(a), 1(b),

and 1(d) of Appendix 4-A will continue until the time of the completion of the Plan unless otherwise specified by the Executive Committee.

Validity

15. All conditions set out in this Agreement are undertaken solely within the context of the Montreal Protocol and as specified in this Agreement. All terms used in this Agreement have the meaning ascribed to them in the Montreal Protocol unless otherwise defined herein.

16. This Agreement may be modified or terminated only by mutual written agreement of the Country and the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund.

APPENDICES

APPENDIX 1-A: THE SUBSTANCES

Substances	Starting point for aggregate reductions in consumption (CO ₂ -eq tonnes)
HFCs	n/a

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars		2026	2027	2028	2029	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex F substances	%	freeze	freeze	freeze	10	n/a
		CO ₂ -eq tonnes	502,263	502,263	502,263	452,037	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex F substances	Reduction in %	0.0	0.0	0.0	70.8	n/a
		CO ₂ -eq tonnes	163,150	163,150	163,150	146,835	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US \$)		61,100	0	49,500	0	110,600
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)		7,943	0	6,435	0	14,378
2.3	Cooperating IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US \$)		32,900	0	14,500	0	47,400
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US \$)		4,277	0	1,885	0	6,162
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)		94,000	0	64,000	0	158,000
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)		12,220	0	8,320	0	20,540
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)		106,220	0	72,320	0	178,540

APPENDIX 3-A: FUNDING APPROVAL SCHEDULE

1. Funding for the future tranches will be considered for approval at the first meeting of the year specified in Appendix 2-A.

APPENDIX 4-A: FORMAT OF THE TRANCHE IMPLEMENTATION REPORTS AND PLANS

1. The submission of the Tranche Implementation Report and Plans for each tranche request will consist of four parts:

- (a) A narrative report, with data provided by tranche, describing the progress achieved since the previous report, reflecting the situation of the Country in regard to phase-down of Annex F substances, how the different activities contribute to it, and how they relate to each other, including, where applicable, activities related to energy efficiency approved in the context of HFC phase-down pursuant to decision 91/65. The report should include the amount of Annex F substances consumption reduced as a direct result of the implementation of activities, by substance, the alternative technology used and the related phase in of alternatives, to allow the Secretariat to inform the Executive Committee on the resulting change in climate relevant emissions. The report should also include quantitative information on the activities implemented and further highlight the successes, experiences, and challenges related to the different activities included in the Plan, reflecting any changes in the circumstances in the Country, and providing other relevant information. The report should also include information on and justification for any changes vis-à-vis the previously submitted Tranche Implementation Plan(s), such as delays, use of flexibility for the reallocation of funds during implementation of a tranche as provided for in paragraph 7 of this Agreement, or other changes;
- (b) An independent verification report on the Plan's results and the consumption of Annex F substances, as per subparagraph 5(b) of the Agreement. If not decided otherwise by the Executive Committee, such a verification of consumption data must be provided with each tranche request, covering all relevant years for which a verification report has not yet been acknowledged by the Committee, as specified in subparagraph 5(a) of the Agreement;
- (c) A written description of the activities to be undertaken during the period covered by the requested tranche including quantitative information, highlighting implementation milestones, the time of completion and the interdependence of the activities, and taking into account experiences made and progress achieved in the implementation of earlier tranches; the data in the Plan will be provided by calendar year. The description should include a reference to the overall Plan and progress achieved, as well as any possible changes to the overall Plan that are foreseen. The description should also specify and explain in detail such changes to the overall Plan. This description of future activities can be submitted as a part of the same document as the narrative report under subparagraph 1(a) above; and
- (d) An Executive Summary of about five paragraphs, summarizing the information contained in subparagraphs 1(a) to 1(c) above.

APPENDIX 5-A: MONITORING INSTITUTIONS AND ROLES

1. The National Ozone Unit (NOU), operating under the Department of Environment of the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Solid Waste Management, will be responsible for monitoring the progress of implementation of the Plan's tranches and ensuring that the planned activities, including training, are efficiently and effectively carried out throughout the Plan's duration. In addition to monitoring overall project coordination, stakeholder engagement, and the delivery of outcomes, the NOU will facilitate the verification of HFC consumption to be undertaken by the Lead IA.

2. The National Ozone Officer, who heads the NOU, operates under the supervision of the Chief Environmental Officer, the head of the Department of the Environment. In this executive role, the Chief

Environmental Officer ensures that all Multilateral Fund and Ministry policies and procedures for project management, including procurement guidelines, are adhered to.

3. The Department of Environment in the Ministry of Sustainable Development, Climate Change and Solid Waste Management will be responsible for the sustainability of consumption reduction targets achieved through this Agreement.

4. The NOU will submit interim and annual progress and financial reports on the status of implementation of respective national components to the Lead IA and Cooperating IA to monitor the implementation progress of the Plan.

APPENDIX 6-A: ROLE OF THE LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY

1. The Lead IA will be responsible for a range of activities, including at least the following:
 - (a) Ensuring performance and financial verification in accordance with this Agreement and with its specific internal procedures and requirements as set out in the Country's Plan;
 - (b) Assisting the Country in the preparation of the Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans as per Appendix 4-A;
 - (c) Providing independent verification to the Executive Committee that the Targets have been met and associated tranche activities have been completed as indicated in the Tranche Implementation Plan, consistent with Appendix 4-A;
 - (d) Ensuring that the experiences and progress are reflected in the updates to the overall Plan and in the future Tranche Implementation Plans, consistent with subparagraph 1(c) of Appendix 4-A;
 - (e) Fulfilling the reporting requirements of the Tranche Implementation Reports and Plans and of the overall Plan as specified in Appendix 4-A for submission to the Executive Committee including the activities implemented by the Cooperating IA;
 - (f) In the event that the last funding tranche is requested one or more years prior to the last year for which a consumption target had been established, annual Tranche Implementation Reports and, where applicable, verification reports on the current stage of the Plan should be submitted until all activities foreseen had been completed and HFC consumption targets had been met;
 - (g) Ensuring that appropriate independent technical experts carry out the technical reviews;
 - (h) Carrying out the required supervision missions;
 - (i) Ensuring the presence of an operating mechanism to allow for an effective and transparent implementation of the Tranche Implementation Plan and accurate data reporting;
 - (j) Coordinating the activities of the Cooperating IA and ensuring the appropriate sequence of activities;
 - (k) In case of reductions in funding for failure to comply in accordance with paragraph 11 of the Agreement, to determine, in consultation with the Country and the Cooperating IA, the allocation of the reductions to the different budget items and to the funding of the Lead IA and each Cooperating IA;

- (l) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators;
- (m) Providing assistance with the policy, management and technical support when required;
- (n) Reaching consensus with the Cooperating IA on any planning, coordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the Plan; and
- (o) Timely releasing funds to the Country/participating enterprises for completing the activities related to the project.

2. After consultation with the Country and taking into account any views expressed, the Lead IA will select and mandate an independent entity to carry out the verification of the Plan's results and of the consumption of Annex F substances mentioned in Appendix 1-A, as per subparagraph 5(b) of the Agreement and subparagraph 1(b) of Appendix 4-A.

APPENDIX 6-B: ROLE OF THE COOPERATING IMPLEMENTING AGENCIES

1. The Cooperating IA will be responsible for a range of activities. These activities are specified in the Plan, including at least the following:

- (a) Providing assistance for policy development when required;
- (b) Assisting the Country in the implementation and assessment of the activities funded by the Cooperating IA, and referring to the Lead IA to ensure a coordinated sequence of activities;
- (c) Providing reports to the Lead IA on these activities, for inclusion in the consolidated reports as per Appendix 4-A; and
- (d) Reaching consensus with the Lead IA on any planning, coordination and reporting arrangements required to facilitate the implementation of the Plan.

APPENDIX 7-A: REDUCTIONS IN FUNDING FOR FAILURE TO COMPLY WITH THE TARGETS IN THE AGREEMENT

1. In accordance with paragraph 11 of the Agreement, the amount of funding provided may be reduced by US \$7.00 per CO₂-e-q tonne of consumption beyond the level defined in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A for each year in which the Target specified in row 1.2 of Appendix 2-A has not been met, on the understanding that the maximum funding reduction would not exceed the funding level of the tranche being requested. Additional measures might be considered in cases where non-compliance extends for two consecutive years. Where the Country has failed to comply with the Agreement due to illegal trade, the reduction in funding would not be applied if the illegally traded controlled substances are seized and subsequently confiscated, destroyed, exported, or returned to the country of origin.

Annex II

**SIMULTANEOUS IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN
AND THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN IN BELIZE**

	HPMP – stage II		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Cost (US \$)
Regulatory measures	Develop and implement regulatory measures, including bans on import of HCFC-based equipment by the end of 2023, and of HCFCs by 1 January 2030	35,600	Conduct a technical impact assessment on HFC phase-down measures to guide evidence-based policy decisions including bans	12,500	
	Develop standards on the safe adoption of flammable and toxic alternative refrigerants		Develop and establish a national Electronic Registration System	12,200	
	Develop regulations to support the technician certification programme		Develop control mechanisms for record keeping and reporting by enterprises; training importers, distributors and medium end users	5,000	
Subtotal		35,600		29,700	65,300
Strengthening enforcement	Conduct training for 130 customs officers, 45 importers and customs brokers, and 30 police, coast guard and other Government officials in HCFC import control and prevention of illegal trade; Developing an online training course for customs officers	85,000	Conduct four workshops for training of 100 customs officers on control measures and obligations; equip at least two main customs offices with wide range refrigerant identifiers to improve identification capacity	20,000	
	Procurement of five refrigerant identifiers	10,000	Enforce and monitor HFC licensing and quota systems; strengthen and update the national regulatory framework to effectively implement KIP stage I obligations	6,000	
Subtotal		95,000		26,000	121,000

	HPMP – stage II		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Cost (US \$)
Capacity-building of RAC sector	Conduct training of five trainers and 350 technicians (including six female technicians) in good servicing practices and servicing with alternative refrigerants, strengthen certification of technicians with the support of the Association of RAC Technicians (ARACT), Develop an online training course for technicians	162,040	Organize and conduct four training workshops for 100 RAC technicians on the safe handling of low-GWP refrigerants and modern RAC system technologies	20,000	
Subtotal		162,040		20,000	182,040
Capacity-building of MAC sector			Identify and register MAC workshops, develop training material, and conduct three training programmes for 75 MAC technicians on good practices	20,900	
			Procurement of tools for 14 RAC and MAC technicians	31,600	
Subtotal		0		52,500	52,500
Strengthening the vocational training institute	Provision of tools and equipment to five vocational training institutes and 10 refrigerant recovery kits to technicians	122,000	Procurement of tools for 7 training centres	15,800	
Promoting refrigerant recovery and recycling	Conduct training of 40 technicians in refrigerant recovery and recycling and use of tools (UNDP)				
Subtotal		122,000		15,800	137,800
Awareness raising to end-users	Conduct awareness-raising activities in commercial air-conditioning and refrigeration sectors mainly in hotels, government buildings and large institutions on the ban on imports of HCFC-based equipment and on the energy-efficiency labelling	54,200	Create awareness among key stakeholders on HFC phase-down obligations, low-GWP alternatives, and environmentally responsible cooling practices	4,000	

	HPMP – stage II		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined
Category of activity	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Activity	Cost (US \$)	Cost (US \$)
	standard for RAC equipment				
	Develop awareness-raising materials to showcase the benefits of the transition to low-GWP and energy-efficient alternatives, and the hiring of licensed technicians				
Subtotal		54,200		4,000	58,200
Project coordination and management	Conduct project monitoring and follow-up activities	51,160	Project monitoring support and implementation coordination	10,000	
Subtotal		51,160		10,000	61,160
Total		520,000		158,000	678,000
Percentage of total (%)		77%		23%	100