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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-ninth Meeting
Montreal, 7–11 December 2026
Item 9(d) of the provisional agenda[1]

PROJECT PROPOSAL: HAITI

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)	UNDP	Individual consideration

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/99/1

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

Haiti

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

ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex F)	Year: 2025	41.49 mt	91,318 CO_2-eq tonnes

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							91,318		
Planned activities agreed (Y/N)							Y		

AVERAGE 2020–2022 HFC CONSUMPTION IN SERVICING	29.76 mt	61,742 CO_2-eq tonnes

BASELINE DATA (CO_2-eq tonnes)	2020	2021	2022	Average 2020–2022
HFC annual consumption	45,455	98,829	40,941	61,742
HCFC baseline (65%)				77,649
HFC baseline				139,391

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		139,391	139,391	139,391	125,452	n/a
	Maximum allowable		139,391	139,391	139,391	125,452	n/a
	Reduction from baseline (%)		0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	n/a
Project costs requested in principle (US $)	UNDP	Project costs	87,264	0	57,736	0	145,000
		Support costs	11,344	0	7,506	0	18,850
Total amounts recommended in principle (US $)		Project costs	87,264	0	57,736	0	145,000
		Support costs	11,344	0	7,506	0	18,850
		Total funds	98,608	0	65,242	0	163,850

* Recommended for approval at the present meeting

Reduction from remaining consumption eligible for funding in stage I (CO_2-eq tonnes)	n/a

Secretariat's recommendation	Individual consideration

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 Haiti, UNDP as the designated implementing agency has submitted a request for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), in the amount of US $145,000, plus agency support costs of US $18,850, as originally submitted.[2]

3. The implementation of stage I of the KIP will assist the Government of Haiti in meeting the target of 10 per cent reduction from its HFC baseline consumption by 1 January 2029.

4. The first tranche of stage I of the KIP being requested at this meeting amounts to US $87,264, plus agency support costs of US $11,344 for UNDP, as originally submitted, for the period of January 2027 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 Haiti as of August 2026.

Table 1. HPMP implementation status for Haiti

Particulars	Stage I	Stage II
Meeting when HPMP was approved	68th	96th
Reduction from baseline	35% by 2020	100% by 2030
Total stage cost (US $)	280,000	620,000
Date of completion (actual or planned)	31 January 2021	31 December 2031

Status of implementation of previous HFC-related activities

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

[2] As per the letter of 25 August 2026 from the Ministry of Environment of Haiti to UNDP.

Table 2. Previously approved HFC-related activities in Haiti

Approval meeting	Project title	Implementing agency	Cost (US $)	Date of completion
84th	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	UNDP	95,000	December 2022

III. HFC consumption overview

HFC consumption levels

7. Haiti only imports (does not produce) HFCs for use in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector. The most consumed substances in 2025 were R-410A (40.6 per cent of total HFC consumption in CO_2-equivalent (CO_2-eq) tonnes), R-404A (34.7 per cent), HFC-134a (22.2 per cent), and other HFCs (2.5 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. 2020–2025 HFC consumption and baseline for Haiti (Article 7 data)

HFC	GWP	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Metric tonnes (mt)							
HFC-32	675	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.59
HFC-134a	1,430	9.78	28.95	13.19	8.31	4.24	14.16
R-404A	3,921.6	4.90	8.72	4.36	10.34	7.44	8.09
R-407A	2,107	0.00	0.00	0.68	0.68	0.22	0.91
R-410A	2,087.5	5.87	11.13	1.70	14.26	9.87	17.74
Total (mt)		**20.55**	**48.80**	**19.93**	**33.59**	**21.77**	**41.49**
CO_2-eq tonnes							
HFC-32	675	0	0	0	0	0	398
HFC-134a	1,430	13,985	41,399	18,862	11,883	6,063	20,249
R-404A	3,921.6	19,216	34,196	17,098	40,549	29,177	31,726
R-407A	2,107	0	0	1,433	1,433	464	1,913
R-410A	2,087.5	12,254	23,234	3,549	29,768	20,604	37,032
Total (CO_2-eq tonnes)		**45,455**	**98,829**	**40,941**	**83,633**	**56,307**	**91,318**
HFC baseline calculation (CO_2-eq tonnes)							
Average HFC consumption in 2020–2022							61,742
HCFC baseline (65%)							77,649
HFC baseline							139,391

Country programme implementation report

8. The sectoral HFC consumption data provided by the Government of Haiti 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

9. HFC consumption in Haiti showed significant variability between 2020 and 2025, reflecting a combination of external and domestic factors that affected economic activity, supply chains, market access, and purchasing power. These fluctuations were driven by the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic, broader socio-economic challenges, and disruptions to the importation and distribution of goods.

10. Despite these variations, consumption levels recovered in 2025 as market conditions improved and delayed demand began to materialize. Looking ahead, HFC consumption is expected to stabilize around recent levels and to increase gradually as HCFCs are phased out and replaced by HFC-based alternatives.

HFC consumption by sector

11. HFCs are solely consumed for servicing in commercial refrigeration (35.3 per cent in mt and 45.7 per cent in CO_2-eq tonnes), followed by residential air-conditioning (AC) (31.4 per cent in mt and 28.8 per cent in CO_2-eq tonnes), mobile air-conditioning (MAC) (17.1 per cent in mt and 11.1 per cent in CO_2-eq tonnes), commercial AC (12.8 per cent in mt and 12.2 per cent in CO_2-eq tonnes), and other subsectors, as shown in tables 4 and 5.

Table 4. 2025 HFC consumption in Haiti in the servicing subsectors (mt)

Sector		HFC-32	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-407A	R-410A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration subsectors								
Domestic		0.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	**2.4**
Commercial	Stand-alone	0.00	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40	**5.8**
	Cold rooms and centralized systems	0.00	3.26	8.09	0.91	0.00	12.26	**29.5**
Transport reefer trucks		0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	**1.0**
Air-conditioning subsectors								
Residential		0.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.42	13.01	**31.4**
Commercial		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.32	5.32	**12.8**
Mobile		0.00	7.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.10	**17.1**
Total		**0.59**	**14.16**	**8.09**	**0.91**	**17.74**	**41.49**	**100.0**

Table 5. 2025 HFC consumption in Haiti in the servicing subsectors (CO_2-eq tonnes)

Sector		HFC-32	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-407A	R-410A	Total	Share of total (%)
Refrigeration subsectors								
Domestic		0	1,430	0	0	0	1,430	**1.6**
Commercial	Stand-alone	0	3,432	0	0	0	3,432	**3.8**
	Cold rooms and centralized systems	0	4,662	31,726	1,917	0	38,305	**41.9**
Transport reefer trucks		0	572	0	0	0	572	**0.6**
Air-conditioning subsectors								
Residential		398	0	0	0	25,927	26,325	**28.8**
Commercial		0	0	0	0	11,106	11,106	**12.2**
Mobile		0	10,153	0	0	0	10,153	**11.1**
Total		**398**	**20,249**	**31,726**	**1,917**	**37,032**	**91,322**	**100.0**

Refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector

12. There are approximately 12,540 technicians (including 10 women) and 650 workshops consuming HFCs in Haiti. Of this total, 9,405 are in the RAC sector and 3,135 are in the MAC sector.

13. In the RAC sector, approximately 2,352 technicians operate in 470 service shops in the formal sector (linked to distributors and importers), while the remaining 7,053 are independent. Training for technicians currently focuses on good refrigeration practices, leak detection, and recovery, with only 65 technicians trained under stage I of the HPMP and about 500 more expected to be trained under stage II,

covering roughly 20 per cent of formal RAC technicians. Certification of technicians has not yet been implemented but will be introduced through stage I of the KIP, starting with MAC technicians. The country has one training centre, APEX, established in Port-au-Prince, which offers training in heating, ventilation, AC, and refrigeration-related curricula. A refrigerant recovery and recycling programme has not yet been implemented; however, training on recovery and recycling has been included in stage II of the HPMP.

14. Of the 3,135 technicians (with a negligible number of women) in Haiti involved in MAC servicing activities, approximately 940 technicians operate within formal service shops, while the remaining technicians work independently.

Domestic, commercial, industrial and transport refrigeration servicing

15. The refrigeration sector in Haiti is dominated by commercial refrigeration with R-404A as the main refrigerant, accounting for 34.7 per cent of total HFC consumption (in CO_2-eq tonnes) in 2025. Its use has remained stable and is expected to rise, owing to reluctance to adopt alternatives. Given its high global-warming potential (GWP), its reduction will be prioritized under stage I of the KIP.

16. The second most consumed HFC in refrigeration is HFC-134a, which, despite a decline between 2021 and 2024, is recovering and remains widely used in domestic units, commercial stand-alone and larger systems, and refrigerated transport. In domestic refrigeration, approximately 50 per cent of units use HFC-134a, although R-600a-based refrigerators are steadily increasing, with an estimated 708,000 units of some 1,560,000 units in the inventory. HFC-134a nevertheless persists in the sector, reflecting a combination of cost, safety and supply-chain factors.

Residential and commercial air-conditioning servicing

17. The AC sector in Haiti is largely residential and commercial, with R-410A the dominant HFC (97 per cent of residential and 100 per cent of commercial units). Its use has been rising steadily as HCFC-22 systems are replaced. HFC-32 is entering the market and is expected to replace both HCFC-22 and R-410A equipment gradually, as an interim solution for compliance, driven by comparable costs and global availability. Uptake remains low, however (3 per cent of residential AC units), due to higher upfront costs and the prevalence of cheaper second-hand appliances from the Dominican Republic. Further penetration will require strong measures to curb used-appliance imports. R-290 is not yet used in Haiti's AC sector.

Mobile air-conditioning servicing

18. The MAC sector in Haiti is the largest user of HFC-134a, which remains the only refrigerant used. Uptake of HFO-1234yf is virtually zero, found only in a limited number of new vehicles, and retro-conversion remains a risk. Reliance on HFC-134a is expected to continue, as the vehicle fleet is dominated by older, second-hand imports equipped with this refrigerant, which slows the technological transition. Given that market-driven replacement is insufficient, mitigation will require robust training and recovery and recycling programmes to reduce leakage and dependence on virgin refrigerants.

Local installation and assembly

19. Haiti has no RAC manufacturing sector, and its assembling sector is limited due to economic and social constraints. Most existing installations are old. However, some new facilities, such as cold rooms in hotels, restaurants, and rural areas for the cold chain, are emerging. Although these are isolated and small, they represent future HFC consumption, primarily R-404A. The detailed information on the assembly sector is not available at this moment and will be collected during stage I implementation.

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

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

20. Haiti passed the National Decree that established a licensing system for CFCs and HCFCs and banned the import of CFC-based-equipment. Support legislation includes the Law on the General Administration of Customs, the Standards Act, and the Pesticides and Toxic Chemical Control Act. The country ratified the Kigali Amendment on 8 April 2026 and established an operational licensing and quota system for HFCs by extending existing controls to HFCs in 2025.

21. The Bureau National de l'Ozone (BNO) acts as the national ozone office and is part of the Ministry of Environment, responsible for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. The BNO is aided by the Governmental Ozone Committee (COGO), an entity comprising multiple ministries and public institutions. The constitution of the National Advisory Council is an entity comprising COGO and some private institutions and will be an organization for the establishment of standards, implementation of the certification system, and transition to alternative technologies.

22. The BNO relies on a number of other public and private sector stakeholders to assist with the development of policies and programmes to ensure national compliance, such as the General Administration of Customs, the main agency responsible for the licensing system; the Haiti Bureau of Standards (BHN), ensuring compliance with labelling standards; APEX, an institution that undertakes the training of students and retraining of technicians in refrigeration servicing; and the Statistics Department, which records trade statistics and compiles and reports consumption data.

23. Haiti does not currently have in place minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) or a labelling system for RAC equipment. Complex socio-economic conditions, the lack of infrastructure of accredited testing laboratories, and the prolonged instability of the national electricity grid have prevented the structuring and implementation of a mandatory regulatory framework for household appliances and AC equipment. However, stage II of the HPMP includes a component to draft the regulatory framework for MEPS.

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

Overarching strategy

24. The Government of Haiti proposes to reduce HFC consumption by 80 per cent from HFC baseline by 2045 following the Montreal Protocol phase-down schedule. Stage I of the KIP will reduce 10 per cent from its HFC baseline by 2029 to be implemented in parallel with stage II of the HPMP.

25. The stage I strategy of the KIP adopts a multi-layered approach to reduce HFCs. It addresses barriers such as limited technical capacity, poor servicing practices, and a large base of older HFC-based equipment through intensive technician training on alternative refrigerants and safety standards. Targeted awareness campaigns will promote low-GWP, energy-efficient technologies among importers, service providers, and end-users. The strategy also strengthens recovery, recycling, and reuse systems to curb demand for high-GWP HFCs. These efforts are reinforced by stricter import controls, enhanced customs monitoring, and electronic data registration, creating an enabling environment for a sustainable and enforceable transition.

Proposed reductions

26. HFC consumption is projected to grow at a rate of 5 per cent, driven by the HCFC phase-out and the continued reliance on HFC-based technologies as the standard in several subsectors. Under stage I, HFC

consumption will be reduced by 10 per cent from the baseline by 2029 in line with the Montreal Protocol phase-down schedule as shown in table 6.

Table 6. HFC consumption forecast under the unconstrained scenario, Montreal Protocol limits, and proposed HFC reductions under stage I (CO_2-eq tonnes)

	2026	2027	2028	2029
HFC consumption forecast at an annual growth rate of 5%*	95,465	100,239	105,251	110,514
Montreal Protocol HFC consumption limits	139,391	139,391	139,391	125,452
HFC consumption levels proposed under the KIP	139,391	139,391	139,391	125,452
Proposed reductions from the HFC consumption baseline (%)	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0

* Calculated based on HFCs phased in from HCFC phase-out and the increasing use of HFCs.

Proposed activities

27. Activities proposed for implementation in the servicing sector under stage I and in the first tranche and their cost breakdown are presented in table 7.

Table 7. Servicing sector activities and their costs in stage I and in the first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Haiti, as submitted

Activity	Cost (US $)	
	Stage I	First tranche
Strengthening the regulatory framework	**14,000**	**7,000**
Consultancy to review, adjust, and update measures to control HFC regulations and management, including adjustment of the HFC quota system as needed.	8,000	4,000
Two coordination meetings with stakeholders to review and agree on proposed changes to the HFC regulatory framework, including update meetings with institutions and associations on legal measures to control and reduce HFC consumption.	6,000	3,000
Customs and trade control	**14,000**	**9,500**
International consultant to support the customs training programme on HFC trade control.	3,000	1,500
Two training courses for approximately 30 customs officers and stakeholders on HFC trade control, policy/legal updates, and detection of illegal trade.	6,000	3,000
One training course to train 15 brokers, importers, and other authorities on compliance with HFC policy and regulations.	3,000	3,000
Development of a customs handbook, including an HFC import control system, to support enforcement of HFC trade regulations.	2,000	2,000
Capacity-building of the RAC servicing sector	**50,900**	**32,900**
Meetings and information workshops to update RAC technician training courses.	2,000	2,000
Procurement, delivery, and installation of RAC training equipment (R-290 AC units, R-600a domestic refrigeration units, R-290 commercial refrigeration units) for training centres.	15,900	15,900
Development of an electronic registry system for trained technicians.	3,000	3,000
Ten training courses on RAC systems, including low-charge hydrocarbon systems, to train at least 220 technicians in good refrigeration and recovery/recycling practices.	30,000	12,000

Activity	Cost (US $)	
	Stage I	First tranche
Capacity-building of the MAC servicing sector	**41,128**	**23,128**
Identify and register MAC service workshops (at least 60) with the highest volume of maintenance services, to prioritize outreach and training.	2,000	2,000
Development and printing of training materials, including a best-practices guide and posters on refrigerant recovery and recycling for the MAC sector.	2,000	2,000
Nine training courses to train 180 technicians on good and best practices in refrigerant handling for MAC servicing (containment, recovery, leak detection, safe handling).	27,000	9,000
Procurement of four sets of recovery and recycling equipment for MAC workshops (vacuum pumps, manifolds, recovery machines, scales, and leak detectors).	10,128	10,128
Awareness-raising	**14,500**	**9,500**
Communication campaign to relevant public stakeholders on topics including alternative refrigerants, technologies, and energy efficiency.	5,000	3,000
Two information workshops on the KIP addressed to target groups of end users and stakeholders to assess the media campaign.	6,000	3,000
Development of a national registry of large and medium HFC end users in RAC sectors.	3,500	3,500
Project management and coordination	**10,472**	**5,236**
Project management and coordination activities (see paragraph 27).	10,472	5,236
Total	**145,000**	**87,264**

Project implementation, coordination and monitoring

28. The system established under the HPMP will continue to support stage I of the KIP, with the national ozone unit (NOU) and UNDP monitoring activities, reporting on progress, and working with stakeholders to phase out HFCs. The cost of those activities amounts to US $10,472, which includes a consultant for the coordination and monitoring of KIP activities, including reporting, stakeholder coordination, and compliance verification support (US $7,500); and oversight travel to support monitoring and coordination activities (US $2,972).

Total cost of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan

29. The budget for stage I has been proposed at US $145,000. The costs of activities in the refrigeration servicing sector have been proposed in line with decision 92/37.

Implementation plan for the first tranche

30. The first funding tranche of stage I of the KIP was submitted in the total amount of US $87,264, as shown in table 7 above, to be implemented between January 2027 and June 2028. Detailed information on the activities to be implemented under the first tranche, including adjustments and level of funds as agreed, is presented in table 8 below.

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

V. Comments

Institutional, policy and regulatory framework

HFC licensing and quota system

31. In line with decision 87/50(g), UNDP has confirmed that Haiti has an established and enforceable system of licensing and quotas for monitoring HFC imports/exports in place. The quotas for 2026 and 2027 are set in line with the Montreal Protocol control targets.

32. With regard to the legal basis for Haiti's HFC licensing and quota system, which was established in 2025, prior to the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment on 8 April 2026, UNDP explained that, given the lengthy ratification process, the NOU introduced HFC import controls in advance of the ratification. As the HFC licensing is an extension of the existing HCFC licensing system, and the same importers handle both groups of substances, it was possible to apply HFC import controls through the existing system. The quota system is administered by the NOU through agreements with importers, who are registered and therefore eligible to obtain import licences. Quotas are issued by substance in mt, while the NOU monitors consumption internally in CO_2-eq tonnes.

HFC consumption and reduction target under stage I

33. With regard to the large fluctuations of HFC consumption between 2020 and 2025, the Secretariat noted that Haiti's consumption trends have been driven less by conventional market demand than by external constraints on supply and access, notably the intermittent operation of ports, the condition and security of road transport routes, and the reduced purchasing power of end users. The increase in 2025 largely reflects the very low level of consumption in 2024, as well as the fulfilment of essential demand that had been deferred for two years. The Secretariat further noted that the HFC consumption data was collected from importers and subsequently verified and, where necessary, adjusted by the NOU and the survey team. Given that there are only four importers in the country, data collection was relatively straightforward and the data is therefore considered to reflect the country's actual HFC imports.

34. The Secretariat noted that the proposed maximum allowable HFC consumption targets for 2026 to 2029 under stage I of the KIP are higher than the consumption forecast estimated under the business-as-usual scenario and therefore enquired whether the Government would consider a reduction greater than 10 per cent by 2029. UNDP indicated that a further reduction would not be feasible for Haiti given the country's political and socio-economic situation, as restrictive consumption limits could increase the risk of non-compliance with the Agreement. The Secretariat also notes the volatility of annual HFC consumption, whereby imports in one year may compensate for low imports in the preceding year as observed in the period 2020 to 2025. It is also noted that a significant amount of HCFC consumption remains to be phased out in the country, and that replacing the three main HFCs used in the country (HFC-134a, R-410A and R-404A) requires significant training in the servicing sector and upfront costs for new, alternative-based equipment. In addition, imports of second-hand equipment also make it harder to reduce servicing demand. In view of these challenges, it was agreed to maintain the 10 per cent reduction target in stage I of the KIP.

35. Given the fluctuations in reported HFC consumption during the baseline years, the Secretariat recommends that the Government continues to monitor its HFC consumption to understand the extent to which consumption reported in the baseline years was representative of local market needs and to assess future HFC demand, and that it submit that analysis together with the request for the second tranche of stage I of the KIP. On the basis of that analysis, the maximum allowable HFC consumption levels for the remaining years of stage I of the KIP, as set out in the Agreement between the Government of Haiti and the

Executive Committee, could be reviewed and, if appropriate, revised when the Committee considers the second tranche.

Technical and cost-related issues

36. The issue of controlling the import of HFC-134a-based equipment in the domestic refrigeration subsector was explored given that 50 per cent of domestic refrigeration appliances currently use R-600a. UNDP explained that a ban would not be feasible due to the challenges in regulatory enforcement. The best strategy would be to incentivize the market to accelerate the substitution of old appliances with R-600a-based new appliances. The Secretariat noted that stage I of the KIP includes planned activities to remove barriers to a market transition to R-600a in domestic refrigeration, including training technicians in the handling of flammable refrigerants and raising awareness on the HFC phase-out; MEPS are also being developed for energy-efficient appliances under stage II of the HPMP.

37. For the phase-down of R-404A consumption in the commercial refrigeration sector, although alternatives exist in some subsectors, their adoption is constrained by the initial investment costs of replacement and installation adaptations, and above all by end users' reluctance to the change, which is the most complex barrier to overcome. To address this, the KIP has planned actions that include refrigerant containment and leak detection practices; promotion of low-GWP alternatives; and deployment of more energy-efficient technologies, to reduce operational costs and improve affordability.

38. Given the commercial refrigeration sector's high vulnerability to energy instability, UNDP outlined three strategic focuses for deploying energy-efficient technologies to replace R-404A: through coordinated MEPS development, working with the standards department (BHN) to formulate voluntary energy efficiency guidelines for commercial condensing units and mini-cold rooms; promotion of low-GWP hermetic/split systems through technical assistance to medium-sized end users to adopt modern, factory-charged systems offering 15–20 per cent higher efficiency than legacy R-404A systems; and refrigerant containment and system cleaning to optimize performance and prevent efficiency losses from undercharged operations.

Total project cost

39. At a total cost of US $145,000, stage I of the KIP for Haiti will result in a reduction of 13,939 CO_2-eq tonnes from the country's HFC consumption eligible for funding. The cost breakdown per activity is summarized in table 7 above.

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

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

41. The first tranche plan of action was agreed as submitted, at a total cost of US $87,264, covering the activities shown in table 8.

Table 8: The agreed plan of action for the first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Haiti

Activity	Cost (US $)
Strengthening the regulatory framework	**7,000**
Consultancy to review, adjust, and update measures to control HFC regulations and management, including adjustment of the HFC quota system as needed.	4,000
One coordination meeting with stakeholders to review and agree on proposed changes to the HFC regulatory framework, including update meetings with institutions and associations on legal measures to control and reduce HFC consumption.	3,000
Customs and trade control	**9,500**
International consultant to support the customs training programme on HFC trade control.	1,500

Activity	Cost (US $)
One training course for approximately 15 customs officers and stakeholders on HFC trade control, policy/legal updates, and detection of illegal trade.	3,000
One training course to train 15 brokers, importers, and other authorities on compliance with HFC policy and regulations.	3,000
Development of a customs handbook, including an HFC import control system, to support enforcement of HFC trade regulations.	2,000
Capacity-building of the RAC servicing sector	**32,900**
Meetings and information workshops to update RAC technician training courses.	2,000
Procurement, delivery, and installation of RAC training equipment (R-290 AC units, R-600a domestic refrigeration units, R-290 commercial refrigeration units) for two training centres.	15,900
Development of an electronic registry system for trained technicians.	3,000
Four training courses on RAC systems, including low-charge hydrocarbon systems, to train at least 88 technicians (7 women) in good refrigeration and recovery/recycling practices.	12,000
Capacity-building of the MAC servicing sector	**23,128**
Identify and register MAC service workshops with the highest volume of maintenance services, to prioritize outreach and training.	2,000
Development and printing of training materials, including a best-practices guide and posters on refrigerant recovery and recycling for the MAC sector.	2,000
Three training courses to train 60 technicians (5 women) on good and best practices in refrigerant handling for MAC servicing (containment, recovery, leak detection, safe handling).	9,000
Procurement of four sets of recovery and recycling equipment for MAC workshops (vacuum pumps, manifolds, recovery machines, scales, and leak detectors).	10,128
Awareness-raising	**9,500**
Initiate the communication campaign to relevant public stakeholders on topics including alternative refrigerants, technologies, and energy efficiency.	3,000
One information workshop on the KIP addressed to target groups of end users and stakeholders to assess the media campaign.	3,000
Development of a national registry of large and medium HFC end users in RAC sectors.	3,500
Project management and coordination	**5,236**
Project management and coordination activities, including a consultant (US $3,750) and oversight travel (US $1,486).	5,236
Total	**87,264**

Co-financing

42. The Government will provide in-kind co-financing through the provision of personnel, office and storage space, communications, and administrative support. The KIP will also benefit from the support of the legal departments of the Ministry of Environment and the Customs Directorate, which have expertise in legal measures related to the control and reduction of HFC consumption. In addition, these entities will provide technical assistance to strengthen the regulatory framework and support the effective implementation of the Kigali Amendment in the country.

2026–2028 business plan of the Multilateral Fund

43. UNDP is requesting US $145,000, plus agency support costs, for the implementation of stage I of the KIP for Haiti. The project has not been included in the 2026-2028 business plan. The total value of

US $163,850, including agency support costs, requested for the period of 2026–2028, is US $163,850 above the amount in the 2026-2028 business plan.[3]

Gender policy implementation

44. In line with decisions 84/92, 90/48 and 92/40, the Government of Haiti has incorporated the policy into the formulation for stage I of the KIP. Although the participation of women in RAC practices is negligible, customs controls and BNO are coordinated by women. Stage I of the KIP has set quantitative targets to increase women's involvement in the RAC servicing sector, including the training of an additional 16 female technicians and measures to promote their training and employment. With UNDP's support, the Government has been implementing the Multilateral Fund's policy through the HPMP, and this will continue in the design and implementation of stage I of the KIP. Corresponding indicators have been included in the project plan.

Sustainability of the HFC phase-down and assessment of risks

45. The major risks to the successful implementation of stage I of the KIP include socio-political and security instability, including civil unrest, which can disrupt physical training workshops, deliveries, and on-site monitoring; high staff turnover in customs, which may lead to enforcement gaps as trained customs inspectors are reassigned to other duties; and resistance among technicians to adopting flammable alternatives (R-600a and R-290) due to safety concerns.

46. To address these risks, UNDP proposes several mitigation measures under stage I. For security instability, training will be delivered through hybrid and modular packages that can be conducted in shortened on-site sessions or via remote and digital aids, with close partnership with the local technicians association to ensure decentralized implementation. To counter customs staff turnover, the newly developed HFC Border Control Handbook will be integrated into the permanent curriculum of the National Customs Academy, ensuring continuous training of new recruits. Finally, to overcome resistance to flammable refrigerants, hands-on certified training will be provided, with training centres equipped with safety-certified equipment and a focus on pressure-testing, proper ventilation, and spark-free electronic tools to build technicians' confidence.

47. The BNO, with UNDP's support, will monitor national HFC phase-down implementation and sustainability. Regular stakeholder meetings will be held, and a progress report will be prepared per tranche. Monitoring will cover progress reviews and consumption verification, when required, supported by an electronic registry tracking refrigerant import and distribution. Following stage I, the Government will continue enforcing regulations and customs training to sustain reductions.

Impact on the climate

48. The activities proposed, including efforts to promote low-GWP alternatives, refrigerant recovery and reuse, and leakage reduction through good servicing practices, 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, Haiti will have reduced its HFC emissions by approximately 13,939 CO_2-eq tonnes, calculated as the difference between the HFC baseline for compliance and the 2029 target, assuming that all consumed HFCs would have eventually been emitted.

[3] The second tranche of the KIP, in the amount of US $65,242, including agency support costs, has been included in the 2027-2029 business plan being considered at the present meeting.

Draft Agreement

49. A draft Agreement between the Government of Haiti 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

50. The activities envisaged in stage II of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP were designed to ensure continuity, coordination and complementarity. New activities are also being integrated into the KIP, such as the MAC sector, that only correspond to HFC consumption. Annex II summarizes the simultaneous implementation of activities under the HPMP and the KIP.

VI. Recommendation

51. The Executive Committee may wish to consider:

(a) Approving, in principle, stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) for Haiti for the period 2026–2029 to reduce HFC consumption by 10.0 per cent of the country's baseline, in the amount of US $145,000, plus agency support costs of US $18,850, for UNDP;

(b) Approving:

(i) The draft Agreement between the Government of Haiti 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;

(ii) The first tranche of stage I of the KIP for Haiti and the corresponding tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US $87,264, plus agency support costs of US $11,344, for UNDP;

(c) Noting:

(i) That the Government of Haiti would continue to monitor its HFC consumption to understand the extent to which reported consumption in the baseline years was representative of local market needs and to assess what future HFC demand would be, and would provide that analysis when submitting the second tranche of stage I of the KIP; and

(ii) That, on the basis of the information provided in subparagraph (c)(i) above, the maximum allowable HFC consumption levels for the remaining years of stage I of the KIP, as contained in Appendix 2-A to the Agreement between the Government of Haiti and the Executive Committee, would be revised when the Committee considered the second tranche of stage I of the KIP.

Annex I

DRAFT AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF HAITI 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 Haiti ("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 125,452 CO_2-equivalent (CO_2-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 CO_2-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. UNDP has agreed to be the lead implementing agency (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 evaluation work programme of the Multilateral Fund or under the evaluation programme of the Lead 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 role of the Lead IA is contained in Appendix 6-A. The Executive Committee agrees, in principle, to provide the Lead IA with the fees set out in row 2.2 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 CO_2-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 and the Lead IA to facilitate implementation of this Agreement. In particular, it will provide the Lead 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	139,391	139,391	139,391	125,452	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex F substances	Reduction in %	0.0	0.0	0.0	10.0	n/a
		CO_2-eq tonnes	139,391	139,391	139,391	125,452	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US $)		87,264	0	57,736	0	145,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US $)		11,344	0	7,506	0	18,850
3.1	Total agreed funding (US $)		87,264	0	57,736	0	145,000
3.2	Total support costs (US $)		11,344	0	7,506	0	18,850
3.3	Total agreed costs (US $)		98,608	0	65,242	0	163,850

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 Ministry of Environment serves as the national authority responsible for the overall coordination, strategic oversight, and policy direction of all programmes and activities under the Plan. Through its mandate for environmental governance and Montreal Protocol compliance, the Ministry ensures that national policies, regulatory measures, and institutional arrangements remain fully aligned with the Country's obligations under the Kigali Amendment. The Ministry is directly supported by the Bureau National de l'Ozone (BNO), which functions as the dedicated technical office responsible for the day-to-day management and execution of plan activities.

2. The BNO acts as the primary national focal point for coordinating and driving the operational implementation of the Plan. In fulfilling this role, the BNO works in close collaboration with key national institutions, including the Haiti Customs Service, the Directorate of Standards and Quality Control, and other relevant regulatory bodies involved in the control of imports of refrigerants and related equipment. The BNO also maintains structured engagement with the private sector—particularly refrigerant importers, servicing enterprises, and technician associations—to ensure effective implementation, compliance monitoring, and the progressive adoption of low-GWP alternatives. These partnerships are essential to support the development, enforcement, and continuous monitoring of the Plan, thereby ensuring the Country's sustained adherence to its commitments under the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment.

3. Coordination and monitoring of the Plan will be carried out through the BNO's continuous operational oversight of all Plan activities. This monitoring framework includes verification of project milestones, tracking of funding disbursements, and systematic assessment of phase-down interventions implemented across the refrigeration and air-conditioning and mobile air-conditioning servicing sectors. The BNO will also ensure the regular collection, validation, and reporting of HFC consumption data, including the enforcement of the national HFC licensing and quota system. Through these mechanisms, the

BNO will maintain transparent and reliable monitoring of progress toward the Country's compliance targets, ensuring sustained reductions in HFC consumption throughout the implementation period.

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;

   (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) 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, the allocation of the reductions to the different budget items and to the funding of the Lead IA;

   (k) Ensuring that disbursements made to the Country are based on the use of the indicators;

   (l) Providing assistance with the policy, management and technical support when required; and

   (m) 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 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 CO_2-eq 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 HAITI

HPMP – stage II		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US $)
Activity	**Cost (US $)**	**Activity**	**Cost (US $)**	
Capacity-building of servicing sector				
Strengthening of formal education technical institutes	71,000			71,000
Expand training for RAC technicians, with emphasis on leakage control, use of appropriate tools for maintenance, training in electronic instrumentation and maintenance of the EE in service	99,000	Ten training courses to train 220 technicians in good refrigeration and recovery/recycling practices	30,000	129,000
Provision of recovery and recycling equipment, and service tools for refrigerants including natural refrigerants	123,000	Procurement of RAC equipment for training centres	15,900	138,900
Awareness-raising and training for end users and enterprise managers in order to prevent new uses of HCFC-22 and promote new technologies with low-GWP refrigerants	26,000			26,000
		Meetings and information workshops to update RAC technician training courses	2,000	2,000
		Development of electronic registry system for trained technicians	3,000	3,000
Strengthening the legal framework				
Reinforcement of the regulatory procedures for HCFC importation and trade	17,000	Consultancy to review, adjust, and update measures to control HFC regulations and management	8,000	31,000
		Two coordination meetings with stakeholders to review and agree on proposed changes to the HFC regulatory framework	6,000	
Support to customs officers in HCFC trade control	56,000	Two training courses for approximately 30 customs officers and stakeholders	6,000	70,000
		Consultancy to support the customs training programme on HFC trade control	3,000	
		One training course to train 15 brokers, importers, and other authorities	3,000	
		Development of a customs handbook to support	2,000	

HPMP – stage II		KIP – stage I		HPMP+KIP combined cost (US $)
Activity	**Cost (US $)**	**Activity**	**Cost (US $)**	
		enforcement of HFC trade regulations		
Awareness-raising				
Gender mainstreaming strategy	20,000			20,000
Project for promoting the HCFC phase-out in Haiti	48,000			48,000
		Design and implementation of an awareness campaign to relevant public stakeholders	5,000	5,000
		Two information workshops on the KIP addressed to target groups of end users and stakeholders to assess the media campaign	6,000	6,000
		Development of a national registry of large and medium HFC end users in RAC sectors	3,500	3,500
Mobile air-conditioning				
		Consultancy to identify and register service workshops in the MAC sector	2,000	2,000
		Development and printing of MAC training materials	2,000	2,000
		Nine training courses to train 180 technicians on good and best practices in refrigerant handling for MAC servicing	27,000	27,000
		Procurement of four sets of recovery and recycling equipment for MAC workshops	10,128	10,128
Minimum energy performance standards				
Drafting of the regulatory framework for issuing MEPS mandatory requirements for importing RAC equipment into the country, including the design of an MRV system	87,000			87,000
Awareness-raising and outreach	13,000			13,000
Coordination and monitoring				
Coordination and monitoring	60,000	Coordination and monitoring	10,472	70,472
Total	**620,000**	**Total**	**145,000**	**765,000**
Percentage of total (%)	**81**	**Percentage of total (%)**	**19**	**100**