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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-fifth Meeting
Montreal, 4-8 December 2024
Item 9(c) of the provisional agenda¹

PROJECT PROPOSAL: JAMAICA

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

Phase-out

- | | | | |
|---|---|------|------------------|
| • | HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche) | UNDP | Blanket approval |
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¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/95/1

PROJECT EVALUATION SHEET – MULTI-YEAR PROJECTS

Jamaica

(I) PROJECT TITLE	AGENCY	MEETING APPROVED	CONTROL MEASURE
HCFC phase-out plan (stage II)	UNDP	86 th	100% phase-out by 2030

(II) LATEST ARTICLE 7 DATA (Annex C, Group I)	Year: 2023	1.40 ODP tonnes
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(III) LATEST COUNTRY PROGRAMME SECTORAL DATA (ODP tonnes)								Year: 2023	
Chemical	Aerosol	Foam	Fire-fighting	Refrigeration		Solvent	Process agent	Lab use	Total sector consumption
				Manufacturing	Servicing				
HCFC-22					1.40				1.40

(IV) CONSUMPTION DATA (ODP tonnes)			
2009-2010 baseline:	16.32	Starting point for sustained aggregate reductions:	10.58
CONSUMPTION ELIGIBLE FOR FUNDING			
Already approved:	10.58	Remaining:	0.00

(V) ENDORSED BUSINESS PLAN		2024	2025	2026	Total
UNDP	ODS phase-out (ODP tonnes)	0.99	0.00	0.00	0.99
	Funding (US \$)	286,920*	0	0	286,920

*Including US \$120,000 (with no support costs) for UNDP for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency (decision 89/6)

(VI) PROJECT DATA			2020	2021-2023	2024*	2025-2026	2027	2028-2029	2030	Total
Montreal Protocol consumption limits (ODP tonnes)			10.60	10.60	10.60	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	n/a
Maximum allowable consumption (ODP tonnes)			8.20	8.20	8.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	n/a
Funding agreed in principle (US \$)	UNDP	Project costs	117,000	0	276,000	0	78,000	0	39,000	510,000
		Support costs	8,190	0	19,320	0	5,460	0	2,730	35,700
Funds approved by ExCom (US \$)		Project costs	117,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	117,000
		Support costs	8,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,190
Total funds recommended for approval at this meeting (US \$)		Project costs	0	0	276,000	0	0	0	0	276,000
		Support costs	0	0	19,320	0	0	0	0	19,320

*Funding for 2024 includes US \$120,000, plus agency support costs of US \$8,400, for UNDP, for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency (decision 89/6)

Secretariat's recommendation:	Blanket approval
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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. On behalf of the Government of Jamaica, UNDP as the designated implementing agency has submitted a request for funding for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), in the amount of US \$276,000, plus agency support costs of US \$19,320.² The submission includes a progress report on the implementation of the first tranche, the verification report on HCFC consumption for 2020 to 2023, a request for funding additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector,³ and the tranche implementation plan for 2025 to 2027.

Report on HCFC consumption

2. The Government of Jamaica reported a consumption of 1.40 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2023, which is 91.4 per cent below the country's HCFC baseline for compliance. The 2019-2023 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

Table 1. HCFC consumption in Jamaica (2019-2023 Article 7 data)

HCFC-22	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Baseline
Metric tonnes (mt)	51.98	90.45	19.68	51.64	25.41	263.69
ODP tonnes	2.86	4.97	1.08	2.84	1.40	16.32

3. Since 2016, Jamaica's HCFC consumption has been limited to HCFC-22. The overall decrease in consumption is due to the implementation of the HPMP activities including enforcement of the licensing and quota system and support to the servicing sector, and to the transition of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment to use alternative refrigerants such as R-410A and R-600a. The fluctuations in consumption between 2019 and 2023 are primarily attributable to import delays, which resulted in increased consumption in some years. The increased HCFC consumption during 2020 and 2022 could also be attributed to more servicing demand of many households and businesses for their large, older refrigeration equipment during the period with slower economic activity due to restrictions of movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic.

Country programme implementation report

4. The Government of Jamaica reported HCFC sector consumption data under the 2023 country programme (CP) implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

Verification report

5. The verification report confirmed that the Government was implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and that the total consumption of HCFCs reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol for 2020 to 2023 was correct (as shown in table 1 above). The verification concluded that Jamaica had established a robust regulation to control the import of HCFCs and other ozone-depleting substances (ODS), with a structured process for issuing import permits. The Trade Order of 2014 outlines the enforcement procedures for breaches of license conditions, exemptions for universities and research centres, and quota transfer procedures. However, the current regulation does not prohibit the import of

² As per the letter of 24 September 2024 from the National Environment and Planning Agency (NEPA) of Jamaica to UNDP.

³ In line with decision 89/6, low-volume-consuming countries can include in their HPMPs additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero global-warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector.

equipment containing HCFCs. It was confirmed that no HCFC-141b was imported between 2020-2023, and there were no exports, making the consumption data equivalent to the import data.

Status of implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan

6. Stage I of the HPMP was completed on 1 June 2022 in line with the extension approved by the Executive Committee in decision 88/29(b)(i). The project completion report was submitted on 16 October 2023.

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

7. A licensing system to monitor and control the trade of ODS was introduced in 1998. The system was revised through the Trade Order in 2014 to include control of the import and export of HCFCs. Importers of HCFCs are required to obtain an import permit from the Ministry of Health and Wellness and a license to import from the Trade Board/Ministry of Industry, Investment and Commerce.

8. The implementation of the first tranche of stage II has strengthened national systems and capacities for monitoring the import and export of ODS, primarily through a combination of manual and online database systems. Additionally, efforts have been made to amend and update the legislation related to import/export activities.

Update on the approval of the HCFC Trade Order (2014) (decision 90/13(b))⁴

9. In August 2023, NEPA and relevant institutions submitted the draft update of the Trade Order, which includes a ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment by 1 January 2026, to the Ministry of Industry, Investment, and Commerce for review. Following the review, the document will be forwarded to the Chief Parliamentary Counsel for the preparation of the revised Trade Order.

Refrigeration servicing sector

10. During the implementation period, the following activities were implemented:

- (a) The training programme for enforcement agencies was updated on the HCFC licensing and quota system, monitoring and reporting of HCFC consumption and prevention of illegal trade. The training programme for 100 customs and enforcement officers is scheduled for October 2024;
- (b) Four training workshops were held for a total of 24 RAC technicians on good service practices and safe use of low-global-warming-potential (GWP) alternatives during installation, servicing and maintenance of RAC equipment; and
- (c) One awareness campaign was conducted on HCFC alternative technologies primarily for refrigerant and RAC equipment importers and for technicians installing and servicing large HCFC-based equipment.

⁴ At its 90th meeting, the Executive Committee requested the Government of Jamaica and UNDP to provide an update on the approval of the Trade Order (2014) at the time of submission of the request for the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP (decision 90/13(b)).

Project implementation and monitoring

11. A total of US \$8,615 has been disbursed to hire a national consultant to perform monitoring, evaluation and reporting services.

Level of fund disbursement

12. As of September 2024, of the US \$117,000 approved so far, US \$69,000 (59 per cent) had been disbursed. The balance of US \$48,000 will be disbursed in 2024 and 2025.

Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

13. The following activities will be implemented between January 2025 and December 2027:

- (a) *Strengthening of policies and legal frameworks to control HCFC consumption:* Prepare and conduct a training for 80 customs and government officers involved in the import procedures of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment. The training will cover the licensing system and the reporting of data related to HCFC imports and exports (US \$49,000);
- (b) *Strengthening of good practices in the RAC servicing sector:* Prepare and conduct a training for 64 technicians on good refrigeration practices and procedures for refrigerant recovery, recycling, and reclamation; updating and printing of manuals for trained technicians and training institutions (US \$54,000);
- (c) *Awareness programme:* Development of awareness raising activities on HPMP implementation encouraging the participation of RAC servicing technicians; two national campaigns to promote HCFC phase-out (US \$28,000);
- (d) *Activities to maintain energy efficiency:* These activities are described in detail in the following section (US \$120,000); and
- (e) *Project implementation and monitoring:* Project coordination, stakeholder engagement and implementation of planned HPMP activities (US \$25,000), which includes budgets for consultants (US \$20,000) and meetings and workshops (US \$5,000).

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

14. The project related to energy efficiency, submitted in line with decision 89/6, has been designed to promote the use of energy-efficient equipment and low-GWP refrigerants in RAC systems to consumers and end users and to inform and train technicians on how to maintain or improve energy performance and encourage the use of low-GWP refrigerants. The activities also include linking the country's energy efficiency policymakers and other relevant stakeholders to the project. The description and proposed cost breakdown of activities to maintain energy efficiency in the sector are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Additional activities proposed to maintain energy efficiency in the servicing sector

Activity	Performance indicators	Cost (US \$)
Inter-agency cooperation and capacity building of policymakers		
Conduct dialogue sessions among energy efficiency policymakers on how to further promote low-GWP refrigerant-based RAC equipment, the labelling programme, and the updating/adoption of energy efficiency standards of the RAC equipment where relevant	Two information sessions for 20 stakeholders each	8,000
	Report on findings and recommendations	
Define strategies with the support of energy efficiency policymakers to improve energy efficiency labelling and Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in RAC equipment	One report on findings and recommendations for improving energy efficiency policies	10,000
Conduct training workshops for importers on the inspection of low-GWP refrigerant-based products and their energy efficiency classification	One workshop for importers	3,000
Conduct training workshops for customs and trade authorities on the monitoring and inspection of labelled low-GWP refrigerant-based products and their energy efficiency classification	Three workshops for 30 customs and trade authorities each	9,000
Subtotal		30,000
Capacity building and training on energy efficiency		
Draft a desk study to identify aspects to include in the curricula offered by vocational training institutes and school to limit the energy efficiency depreciation of RAC equipment during the servicing activities. Propose training curricula	One report on findings and recommendations	10,000
	One training programme on energy efficiency	
Deliver six kits to vocational training institutes and school that support the training of technicians in determining the performance and energy efficiency of RAC systems	Delivery of six kits to vocational training institutes and selected school	36,000
Conduct and deliver training workshops for trainers and technicians on procedures to limit the energy efficiency depreciation of RAC equipment during the servicing activities	Four workshops for 20 trainers and technicians each	14,000
Subtotal		60,000
Awareness raising and outreach		
Design an awareness and outreach campaign towards RAC technicians, retailers, and end users about the importance and advantages of offering, maintaining, and using low-GWP alternatives with higher energy efficiency products	Development of two infographics to engage RAC technicians, importers, and end users on effective ways to read the energy efficiency labels, ODP and GWP values of the refrigerants, and cost and environmental benefits. Printing and distribution of 3,000 copies	15,000
Design and distribute a guide that orients the servicing technicians to inspect the RAC system's performance, which includes suggested activities for improving its energy efficiency	Design of one guide, including printing and distribution of 1,000 copies	15,000
Subtotal		30,000
Total		120,000

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

Progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Legal framework

15. The Government of Jamaica has already issued HCFC import quotas for 2024 at 8.2 ODP tonnes, which is lower than the Montreal Protocol control targets.

Update on the approval of the HCFC Trade Order (2014) (decision 90/13(b))

16. The Secretariat requested additional information on timelines and delays for finalizing the amendments to the Trade Order (2014) pursuant to decision 90/13(b). UNDP explained that the delays are administrative in nature and based on the governmental processes. The national ozone unit (NOU) is actively following up on the process to expedite the approval of the Trade Order, which is expected by the end of 2024.

Refrigeration servicing sector

17. The Secretariat requested clarifications on the slow implementation of the training of RAC technicians and customs and enforcement officers. UNDP explained that the delay in the training programme under the first tranche was primarily attributable to restrictions of movement in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic during 2020-2022, which resulted in the cessation of in-person training programmes. Consequently, Jamaica experienced technician turnover during the same period, necessitating additional efforts to consolidate a database of technicians and re-assess their capacities to determine their training needs. These unforeseen circumstances led to delays in the implementation of the first tranche.

18. UNDP further informed that an international consultant for the train-the-trainers programme was selected in June 2024, with the course planned to be delivered to national trainers during the first semester of 2025. This will be followed by the training of RAC technicians on HCFC refrigerant alternatives and equipment, energy efficiency strategies in RAC systems, and proper maintenance and servicing practices.

Implementation plan for the second tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan

Activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector

19. Currently, Jamaica's national energy rating system covers domestic appliances, offering consumers potential savings through lower utility bills when using HCFC alternatives that are more energy efficient. The Bureau of Standards of Jamaica (BSJ), which operates as a national testing laboratory, has previously collaborated with the NOU on standards for refrigerant handling and product labeling. Further engagement with the BSJ is anticipated to support training and capacity building initiatives under this project.

20. In line with decision 89/6(d), UNDP has included in the tranche implementation plan the specific actions, performance indicators and funding associated with additional activities to maintain energy efficiency. The project focuses on three main components: (a) fostering cooperation and dialogue between the NOU and policymakers to enhance energy efficiency labeling and establish MEPS for the RAC sector; (b) building technical capacity for trainers and technicians in the RAC sector to measure energy performance and improve equipment maintenance practices; and (c) raising consumer awareness on the importance of using energy-efficient RAC equipment and low-GWP refrigerants.

21. UNDP confirmed that there are no other activities being implemented with non-Multilateral Fund funding sources that could overlap with the activities planned under this project.

Gender policy implementation

22. In line with decisions 84/92(d) and 90/48(c), the Government of Jamaica and UNDP are fully committed to implementing the Multilateral Fund's operational policy on gender mainstreaming. Awareness raising campaigns have been conducted for women currently working in the RAC sector by UNDP and the NOU, including technicians, importers, salespersons, and shop owners. Additionally, efforts are being made to ensure a maximum level of female participation in different activities carried out under the HPMP stages. The completed training during the first tranche had a 45.8 per cent female participation.

Updated Agreement

23. In view of the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector and the accordingly revised funding schedule, the Agreement between the Government of Jamaica and the Executive Committee has been updated. Specifically, Appendix 2-A has been revised and paragraph 17 has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 86th meeting by decision 86/72, as contained in annex I to the present document. The full updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 95th meeting.

Sustainability of the HCFC phase-out and assessment of risks

24. The Government of Jamaica continues to enforce and monitor the implementation of national regulations related to HCFC licensing and quotas. Through ongoing training of customs and enforcement officers, the consumption of HCFCs remains controlled and is below the targets outlined in the country's Agreement with the Executive Committee. To mitigate risks associated with the sustainable phase-out of HCFCs, the Government will continue to enforce controls on HCFC supplies by updating the Trade Order (2014) to include regulations prohibiting the import of HCFC-based equipment, following the necessary consultations and approvals. Additionally, training programmes for RAC technicians will be implemented to build capacity in good service practices, including the safe adoption of alternatives. Once approved and implemented, the activities under the project component pursuant to decision 89/6 will enhance the adoption of sustainable, energy efficient, low-GWP alternatives, particularly in the air-conditioning sector.

Conclusion

25. The Government of Jamaica reduced its consumption of HCFCs to 1.40 ODP tonnes in 2023, which is 91.4 per cent below the HCFC baseline for compliance and 82.9 per cent below the consumption target for that year in the HPMP Agreement with the Executive Committee. The Government is implementing the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and is working closely with customs and enforcement authorities to strengthen the system and transition fully to an online system. Activities related to training and capacity building for RAC service technicians on low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs, energy efficiency strategies in RAC systems, and proper maintenance and servicing practices are also ongoing. Awareness and outreach activities related to HPMP implementation, including promoting good service practices for HCFCs and the adoption of low-GWP technologies, are being actively pursued. Of the total funds approved under the first tranche, 59 per cent has been disbursed. Under the second tranche, the Government will continue to implement training activities for service technicians, customs and enforcement officers, and awareness and outreach activities on proper maintenance, servicing practices, and the adoption of low-GWP alternative technologies. The proposed project, submitted in line with decision 89/6(b), would assist the country in implementing MEPS and labelling programmes.

RECOMMENDATION

26. The Fund Secretariat recommends that the Executive Committee note:

- (a) The progress report on the implementation of the first tranche of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Jamaica;
- (b) The submission of additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in the amount of US \$120,000, plus agency support costs of US \$8,400, for UNDP;
- (c) That the Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of Jamaica and the Executive Committee, as contained in annex I to the present document, specifically: Appendix 2-A, based on the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector referred to in subparagraph (b) above; and paragraph 17 that has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 86th meeting by decision 86/72.

27. The Fund Secretariat further recommends blanket approval of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP for Jamaica, and the corresponding 2024-2027 tranche implementation plan, at the funding level shown in the table below.

	Project title	Project funding (US \$)	Support costs (US \$)	Implementing agency
(a)	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II, second tranche)	276,000	19,320	UNDP

Annex I

TEXT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF JAMAICA AND THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE REDUCTION IN CONSUMPTION OF HYDROCHLOROFLUOROCARBONS IN ACCORDANCE WITH STAGE II OF THE HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

(Relevant changes are in bold font for ease of reference)

17. This updated Agreement supersedes the Agreement reached between the Government of Jamaica and the Executive Committee at the 86th meeting of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars	2020	2021-2023	2024	2025-2026	2027	2028-2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	10.60	10.60	10.60	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	8.20	8.20	8.20	5.30	5.30	5.30	0.00	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US \$)	117,000	0	276,000	0	78,000	0	39,000	510,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)	8,190	0	19,320	0	5,460	0	2,730	35,700
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)	117,000	0	276,000	0	78,000	0	39,000	510,000
3.2	Total support costs (US \$)	8,190	0	19,320	0	5,460	0	2,730	35,700
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)	125,190	0	295,320	0	83,460	0	41,730	545,700
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)								2.48
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)								4.50
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)								0.00
4.2.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-141b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)								0.00
4.2.2	Phase-out of HCFC-141b to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)								3.60
4.2.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b (ODP tonnes)								0.00

*Date of completion of stage I as per decision 88/29(b)(i): 1 June 2022