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United Nations Development Programme

PROJECT DOCUMENT

[Barbados / HPMP II and MEPS for the RAC Sector]

Project Title: Stage II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Barbados and (Minimum Energy Performance Standards) MEPS for the (Refrigeration and Air Conditioning) RAC sector
Project Number: 01004534
Implementing Partner: United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
Start Date: October 01, 2025 **End Date: December 31, 2029**
PAC Meeting date: September 25, 2025

Brief Description
At the Intersessional Approval Process for the 91st meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) held on December 2022, through document 91/37, the ExCom approved stage II of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Barbados for the period 2022 to 2030 to reduce HCFC consumption by 100% (2.4 ODP tonnes) of the country's baseline. Stage II of the HPMP will reduce 100% of the HCFCS consumption to 2030. This project will be financed with US $520,000 (US$298,000 for UNEP as lead agency and US$222,000 for UNDP as cooperating agency), plus agency support costs of US $58,720 (US$ 38,740 for UNEP as and US$19,980 for UNDP). The proposed activities in stage II, which include the promotion of good refrigeration practices, and the enforcement of the licensing and quota system, will reduce the amount of HCFC-22 used for refrigeration servicing. The activities planned by Barbados, including efforts to improve servicing practices and enhance refrigerant recovery and reuse, indicate that the implementation of the HPMP will reduce the emission of refrigerants into the atmosphere, therefore resulting in climate benefits. In addition, Barbados submitted a project in line with decision 89/6 to create an enabling environment for the development and implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector through training and awareness programmes and the development of a process to monitor implementation progress and evaluate the uptake of MEPS. The specific purpose of the activities is to combine technical support with awareness raising on the potential energy-efficiency gains in remaining HCFC-22 RAC Equipment, preparing a plan for adoption of energy efficiency (EE) technologies in that sector and provide inputs for the development and/or enhancement of energy efficiency regulations and relevant policies for the RAC sector as appropriate in the future. The funds available for these activities are $100, 000. The total amount of funds allocated for both projects combined is $322.000 This project will support the implementation of UNDP's component for the Barbados stage II HPMP. The resources implemented through UNDP are divided into two tranches: first tranche of USD$125,000 is scheduled for 2025-2026 and the second tranche of USD$97,000 is scheduled for 2026-2029, plus USD$100,000 dedicated to the implementation of MEPs in the RAC sector.

Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD): Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Resources Management (SDG 13) **UNMSDCF 6**: Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them. **UNDP CPD Output 3.3** - Governments and communities have increased capacities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change.	**Total resources required:**	US$322,000
	Total resources allocated:	US$322,000
	UNDP TRAC:	
	Donor:	US$322,000
	Government:	
	In-Kind:	
	Unfunded:	

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UNDP Strategic plan (2026-2029) **A**.4.1 National commitments of global environmental agreements embedded within policies, institutions, and budgetary frameworks A.4.2 Financing for climate and nature-based solutions expanded to promote prosperity while protecting the planet. **Indicative Output(s) with gender marker**[1]: Output 1&2: GEN1		

Agreed by (signatures)[2]:

Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (Primary Beneficiary and technical focal point)	**Ministry of Economic Affairs and Investment (Government of Barbados UNDP Focal Point)**	**UNDP Multi-Country Office for Barbados and the Eastern Caribbean**
Signed by: David Leacock 90A92E84B1E44D9... Print Name: David Leacock	Signed by: Jennifer Hunte 5DFEBD93F6CD48D... Print Name: Jennifer Hunte	DocuSigned by: Limya Eltayeb 03DD4D3F37AE422... Print Name: Limya Eltayeb
Date: 25-Nov-2025	Date: 16-Dec-2025	Date: 05-Nov-2025

[1] The Gender Marker measures how much a project invests in gender equality and women's empowerment. Select one for each output: GEN3 (Gender equality as a principal objective); GEN2 (Gender equality as a significant objective); GEN1 (Limited contribution to gender equality); GEN0 (No contribution to gender quality)

[2] Note: Adjust signatures as needed

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LIST OF ABREVIATIONS

Acronym	Full Term
ASYCUDA	Automated System for Customs Data
AWP	Annual Work Plan
BFS	Barbados Fire Service
BMA	Barbados Manufacturers Association
BNSI	Barbados National Standards Institution
BVTB	Barbados Vocational Training Board
CED	Customs and Excise Department
CFCs	Chlorofluorocarbons
CIMH	Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology
CP	Country Programme
CPAP	Country Programme Action Plan
CPD	Country Programme Document
CVQ	Caribbean Vocational Qualification
DCCA	Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs
DIM	Direct Implementation Modality
DPC	Direct Project Cost
DRR	Deputy Resident Representative
EE	Energy Efficiency
e-LS	Electronic Licensing System
EPD	Environmental Protection Department
ExCom	Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
GAS	Government Analytical Services
GEF	Global Environment Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GoB	Government of Barbados
GPRAC	Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
GWP	Global Warming Potential
HACT	Harmonized Approach to Cash Transfers
HCFCs	Hydrochlorofluorocarbons
HFCs	Hydrofluorocarbons
HPMP	HCFC Phase-out Management Plan
HS	Harmonized System (tariff classification)
IA	Implementing Agency
IRRF	Integrated Results and Resources Framework
LQS	Licensing and Quota System
LVC	Low-Volume Consuming (Country)
MAFS	Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security
MeBr	Methyl Bromide
MENB	Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy
MEPS	Minimum Energy Performance Standards
MLF	Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol
MOP	Meeting of the Parties (to the Montreal Protocol)
MP	Montreal Protocol
MT	Metric Tonnes
NCST	National Council for Science and Technology

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NDC	Nationally Determined Contribution
NFP	National Focal Point
NIM	National Implementation Modality
NOSC	National Ozone Steering Committee
NOU	National Ozone Unit [also known as the ODS and HFC Management Programme (Ozone Programme)]
OAI	Office of Audit and Investigations
ODS	Ozone-Depleting Substances
ODP	Ozone-Depleting Potential
PAC	Project Appraisal Committee
PBP	Performance-Based Payment
PMCU	Project Management Coordination Unit
QA	Quality Assurance
QPS	Quarantine and Pre-shipment
RAC	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning
RACAB	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Association of Barbados
RR	Resident Representative
SBAA	Standard Basic Assistance Agreement
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SH	Sexual Harassment
SJPI	Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology
SIDS	Small Island Developing States
SSA	Sanitation Service Authority
TVET	Technical and Vocational Education and Training
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNMSDCF	United Nations Multi-Country Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UNSDCF	United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework
UWI	University of the West Indies

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I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE

Barbados acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, and its London and Copenhagen Amendments on July 20th, 1994. The country subsequently acceded to the Montreal and Beijing Amendments on December 10th, 2002. The government of Barbados signed the Kigali Amendment on April 19th, 2018. Barbados is classified as an Article 5 country under the Protocol. Barbados is complying with all legal obligations assumed when the amendments were ratified. While Barbados-Montreal Protocol Country Programme addresses the monitoring and management of all 114 chemicals annexed to the Protocol, the present document was prepared to address the phase out of Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) in accordance with the 91st meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) held in December 2022, through the document 91/72.

Barbados does not manufacture any ozone depleting substances (ODS) or refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment and therefore implementation of the convention has been through the restriction of imports and exports of the Montreal Protocol controlled substances via an Import and Export Licensing and Quota System (LQS). The Protocol requires developing countries to phase-out consumption of ODS to prescribed levels required by the Protocol. To achieve these phase-out targets, several key supporting measures including but not limited to capacity building, education and awareness and the control of RAC equipment have been identified as important components that should be included in national plans and activities.

The Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (MENB) is the lead agency implementing the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Montreal Protocol). However, the overall responsibility for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol lies with the National Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Management Programme of the MENB.

This document presents the Second Stage of Barbados' Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase out Management Plan (HPMP Stage II) and additional activities to implement MEPS in the RAC sector. The strategy for the development of HPMP Stage II is based on four programmes that complement each other to comply with the 100% in baseline reduction by 2030. Barbados, however, could use 2.5% of the baseline in the period 2030-2040 to attend to the RAC service tail.

The Government of Barbados prepared the second stage of the phase-out management plan for HCFCs, which are categorised as Annex C, Group I Substances under the Montreal Protocol with financial support from the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) and technical assistance from the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the lead implementing agency, under the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy. UNDP was selected as a cooperating agency that will support the implementation of the HPMP Stage II.

The Government of Barbados has a regulatory system for HCFCs phase-out, and its control is sustained by the Licensing and Quota System (LQS). The ODS and HFC Management Programme maintains records of quotas and obtains actual HCFCs licensing data from the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) and HCFCs import data from the

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Customs and Excise Department (CED) for its periodic reporting requirements including annual Country Programme and Article 7 data submissions to the Multilateral Fund (MLF) and Ozone Secretariats respectively.
In addition, Barbados submitted a project in line with decision 89/6 to create an enabling environment for the development and implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector through training and awareness programmes and the development of process to monitor implementation progress and evaluate the uptake of MEPS.

The specific purpose of the proposed activities is to combine technical support with awareness raising on the potential energy-efficiency gains in remaining Hydrochlorofluorocarbon-22 (HCFC-22) RAC equipment; preparing a plan for adoption of energy-efficient (EE) technologies in that sector; and provide inputs for the development and/or enhancement of energy efficiency regulations and relevant policies for the RAC sector as appropriate in the future.

These activities will contribute to ensuring that Barbados meets globally agreed phase-out targets in accordance with Decision XIX/6 while promoting the introduction of non ODS-based and low-GWP alternatives.

This project will focus on the implementation of both the second stage of the HPMP as well as MEPS.

Institutional Framework

The implementation of the HPMP Stage II and the implementation of the MEPS will be carried out by the ODS and HFC Management Programme, MENB. There is no separate Project Management Unit (PMU) for the implementation of the HPMP. The work of the Programme is managed and coordinated by the National Ozone Officer, who reports directly to the Senior Environmental Officer who in turn reports to the Permanent Secretary of the MENB. The ODS and HFC Management Programme is responsible for the implementation of all Montreal Protocol projects. Further, the ODS and HFC Management Programme collaborates with public and private sector and non-governmental organisations to implement actions necessary to ensure that the Montreal Protocol compliance is achieved and sustained.

There is a National Ozone Steering Committee (NOSC) that provides technical advisory support to the Programme, as required. The Committee is presently comprised of representatives of the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Association of Barbados (RACAB), importers of refrigerants and RAC equipment, Customs and Excise Department (CED), Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA), Barbados National Standards Institution (BNSI), Government Analytical Services (GAS) Laboratory, Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI), Barbados Fire Service (BFS), University of the West Indies (UWI) Cave Hill Campus, the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH), Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS), the National Council for Science and Technology (NCST) and Barbados Manufacturers Association (BMA). Examples of the cooperative relationship with some of the NOSC organisations and stakeholder entities are provided to give insight into how inter agency and organisational collaboration is implemented at the national level to ensure that the Montreal Protocol compliance is achieved and sustained.

The Customs and Excise Department (CED) falls under the Ministry of Finance. The CED is responsible for import/export monitoring of HCFCs, and other Montreal Protocol controlled substances and ensuring that trade is conducted following

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established regulations. Communication with the ODS and HFC Management Programme is on an 'as-needed' basis. If irregularities are observed with a shipment, the CED is expected to work with the Programme to address the matter.

The Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) is within the Ministry of Energy and Business Development. The role of DCCA in the context of the Montreal Protocol is to issue licences for import and/or export of HCFCs and HFCs. The Programme collaborates routinely with the DCCA on matters pertaining to the monitoring and management of the Licensing and Quota system (LQS) for Montreal Protocol controlled substances.

The ODS and HFC Management Programme consults with the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Association of Barbados as appropriate when policies, plans, activities and legislative measures are to be developed for the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Servicing sector (RSS). Additionally, the Programme consults and collaborates with the Association as it relates to the development and implementation of policy, capacity building and education and awareness raising initiatives. The Programme also involves the Association in the training to utilize their in-house expertise as trainers. The RAC association also supports the Ozone program by encouraging all technicians and other relevant members of the sector to participate in sector-related activities.

The ODS and HFC Management Programme has maintained a partnership with the Samuel Jackman Prescod Institute of Technology (SJPI), which is the island's foremost technical and vocational educational institution for RAC. Over the years, the Programme has supported the training of SJPI instructors, provided scholarships to RAC students enrolled in their second year of study in the Diploma in RAC programme and provided equipment to upgrade the RAC laboratory. The SJPI also supports the Ozone Programme by providing technical expertise and use of the facilities to undertake both the theoretical and practical components of training workshops convened.

Although not currently a member of the NOSC, the Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Council plans, coordinates and establishes qualification standards for the RAC and other sectors. The ODS and HFC Management Programme has worked with the TVET Council to validate the certification modules to be included in the certification programme for the Level II Caribbean Vocational Qualification (CVQ) in Air Conditioning and Refrigeration and to identify and train candidates as part of the Level IV CVQ Assessor training.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Security (MAFS) collaborates with the ODS and HFC Management Programme on matters related to Methyl Bromide (MeBr) consumption for Quarantine and Pre-shipment (QPS) purposes as well as the transition to alternatives for QPS purposes.

Licensing and Quota System (LQS)

Barbados achieved the 35 per cent reduction target in 2020 as per the HPMP agreement with the Executive Committee and is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol's HCFC reduction schedule. Overall, HCFC consumption has been decreasing despite increases in consumption recorded in 2016, 2019, and 2022. Those increases were attributed to a lower consumption in 2015, 2018 and 2021 attributed largely to the timing of ordering of refrigerants and those shipments being landed at the port of entry later than anticipated (i.e. the following year). Additionally, there was a significant decrease in HCFC consumption in 2020 and 2021 due to reduced activity in the Refrigeration and Air

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Conditioning Servicing Sector (RSS) and related sectors due to the Covid-19 global pandemic. Those years are not representative of the HCFC consumption trend in the country. While the consumption of HCFC22 is expected to maintain a downward trend overall, it is expected that there will be an increase in HCFC consumption following the economic recovery from Covid-19 since 2020 and 2021 were atypical years.

The Customs Act (2021) is the umbrella legislation that has established the licensing system for the import/export of all ODS including HCFCs. The Customs (List of Prohibited and Restricted Imports and Exports) Order, 2009 (the Order) that falls under Customs Act, provides details on the licensing of ODS. The 2010 amendment to the Order added Chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) to the list of substances banned from import and export (i.e. halons, CTC, methyl chloroform, hydrobromofluorocarbons and bromochloromethane), included HCFCs on the restricted imports and exports schedules and kept Methyl Bromide (MeBr) in the list of restricted imports, requiring a licence. The Customs (List of Prohibited and Restricted Imports and Exports) (Amendment) Order 2020 included the eighteen (18) HFCs controlled under the Montreal Protocol in the items listed in the restricted imports and exports schedule. HFCs were also added to the list of items managed through the Import and Export Licensing system.

The confirmation of HCFC importers took place when the HPMP Stage I was approved. Importers who participated in the consultations and provided requested data and accompanying documentation to substantiate the data were allocated HCFC import quotas spanning 2013 to 2030. The ODS and HFC Management Programme, MENB communicates quota allocations to each importer at the end of the year for each subsequent year. Notification of the quota allocation assigned to each company are also sent to the Customs and Excise Department and the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA), which are the enforcement and licensing authorities respectively.

In September 2019, the Customs and Excise Department launched the Automated System for Customs Data (ASYCUDA) World platform. In this regard, an electronic licensing system (e-LS) for all commodities requiring a licence controlled under the Customs Act Cap 66 now Customs Act (2021) was introduced through ASYCUDA. The DCCA and the ODS and HFC Management Programme have been able to adjust to the transition from the paper-based system to the e-LS and have been working assiduously to ensure that quotas and the Licensing System (LS) are managed efficiently. As part of the process, the two Tariff Heading/Harmonised System (HS) codes 2903 and 3827 (previously listed under 3824) associated with Montreal Protocol controlled substances are coded in the system in a way that their entry triggers an alert in the system for the requirement of an import and export licence.

Individuals and businesses importing and exporting HCFCs, and other chemicals controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer are required to first obtain permission to import or export these regulated chemicals from the ODS and HFC Management Programme, MENB before applying to the DCCA for an import or export licence. Proof of permission to import or export these regulated chemicals obtained from the ODS and HFC Management Programme must be uploaded when applying to the DCCA for the licence, through the Customs and Excise Department's ASYCUDA World online platform which generates the DCCA licence.

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II. II. STRATEGY

Barbados does not manufacture any ODS or RAC equipment and HCFCs consumption is related to the control of imports. In HPMP Stage II, Barbados is going to work on the elimination of HCFCs including HCFC-22 while preparing to commence phase down the consumption of HFCs by 10% by January 1, 2029.

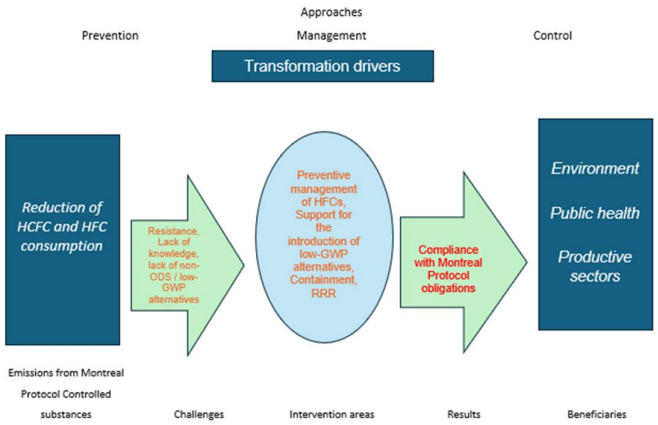


Figure 1. Theory of change

The strategy for the development of the HPMP Stage II and the Energy Efficiency Activities are based on six project components that complement each other as part of the work to comply with the 100% in baseline reduction by 2030. The proposed national calendar for reduction as a percentage of baseline HCFCs consumption, compared with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol is detailed in the following table and Figure, based on a baseline of HCFCs of 3.69 Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) tonnes (servicing sector).

Table 1. Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C for Barbados in the period 2022 – 2030 (HPMP Stage II).

Year	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C (ODP tonnes)	Base line reduction (%)
2013	3.69	0.0
2014	3.69	0.0
2015	3.32	0.0
2016	3.32	10.0
2017	3.32	10.0
2018	3.32	10.0
2019	3.32	10.0
2020	2.40	35.0
2021	2.40	35.0
2022	2.40	35.0
2023	2.40	35.0
2024	2.40	35.0
2025-2029	1.20	35.0
2030	0.00	100.0

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The Strategy for the Second Stage of the HPMP is based on lessons learned and will follow the successful strategic lines implemented during the First Stage, namely capacity building by providing technical assistance to the RAC vocational schools and RAC sector professionals through training, strengthening of the policy and regulatory framework as appropriate and implementation of awareness raising campaigns aimed to achieve the overall objective of reducing the demand for HCFCs used as refrigerant for servicing in the RAC sector. To meet this objective, the HPMP Stage II for Barbados and the energy efficiency improvement activities have been designed with six components aimed toward addressing strategic areas related to reducing local consumption of HCFCs. These six components are as follows:

Component 1. Improved policy, legislative and regulatory framework (UNEP)

- Certification programme continuation (including hiring consultant to perform a study on registration of businesses (service companies/workshops), meetings with stakeholders and follow-up actions based on the conclusions of the study).
- Sensitisation meetings with stakeholders to inform about the ban and other legislative measures where relevant that are to be prepared under Stage I.
- Preparation of the ban on the import of all HCFCs from 1 January 2030 (keeping in mind the servicing tail exception as per the Montreal Protocol obligations).

Component 2. Control over import of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment (UNEP and UNDP)

- Identifiers to be purchased (at least 4) and repair of existing identifiers as appropriate (at least 2) (UNDP).
- Training of 50 customs officers (including training material, training of trainers and trainer costs) (UNEP).
- Consultant to do a feasibility study on the integration of the ozone curriculum into the Customs and Excise Department's internal training curriculum for Customs Officers (UNEP).
- Training of 25 customs brokers (UNEP).

Component 3. Capacity building for refrigeration technicians and vocational schools (UNEP and UNDP)

- Retraining of trainers/training of new trainers as appropriate, training of 80 technicians (targeted training on HCFC alternatives for already addressed technicians as well as broad training for new technicians) and training for waste brokers (UNEP).
- Upgrade of Code of Practice, making it interactive (cost to create the interactive good practice guide and cost consultants to be hired) (UNEP).
- Recovery cylinders, recovery machines and related tools and devices for the NOU, as required (to support refrigerant recovery by RAC technicians, and Waste Brokers), equipment to BVTB and equipment upgrade to SJPI (UNDP).

Component 4. Public and stakeholders awareness (UNEP)

- Electronic and/or printed material to be developed and distributed to the public through television, print, radio and social media platforms.
- Information tools and other related material to be developed and distributed to main stakeholders with the focus on end-users such as commercial sector, construction sector, hotels, medical facilities, procurement officers (e.g. electronic fact sheets/notices about different types of refrigerant, tips on maintenance, benefits of the transition away from HCFC-22, tips on good practices in RAC, country progress towards HCFC-22 phase-out as appropriate).

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- Technical seminars with refrigeration technicians.
- Technical seminars in the hotel, construction sector and any other relevant sectors (with the management and procurement officers).
- Promotion of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) gender policy in the public as it relates to the Montreal Protocol.

Component 5. Project monitoring, evaluation and reporting (UNEP)

- Consultants/project personnel to support HPMP implementation, monitoring and reporting.
- Travel/missions/visits to vocational schools, servicing centres, ports of entry, site visits etc.
- Miscellaneous.

Component 6. Improvement of Energy Efficiency (UNDP)

- Data collection regarding equipment conditions and characterization of remaining operational HCFC RAC systems, and identification of barriers to the adoption of Low-GWP technologies.
- Review existing and proposed MEPs in the national cooling strategy for the RAC Sector, and the EE and labelling standards that exist for the RAC sector, including a proposal on ozone friendly, low GWP refrigerant alternative criterion.
- Preparation of work plan calculating GHG emissions from remaining equipment, and design of an EE low-GWP pilot project
- Procuring and commissioning of an EE low-GWP system(s)
- Sensitisation, training and awareness raising materials

With the implementation of the proposed strategy, Barbados plans to achieve the 100% reduction in the consumption of HCFCs by January 1, 2030 to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol. Consequently, the following specific achievements are anticipated:

- Enhanced skills in good practices in RAC and increased awareness about low-GWP HCFC refrigerant and RAC equipment alternatives,
- Reduction in the demand for HCFC-22 and other HCFCs in the RAC servicing sector,
- Adoption and enforcement of national policies, legal requirements and voluntary initiatives aimed at reducing refrigerant emissions and supporting the transition to ozone friendly, low GWP and energy efficient refrigerants and refrigerant technologies, and
- Increased awareness about RAC equipment and available alternatives by end users to reduce HCFCs consumption and adoption of low GWP and energy efficient alternatives.

The project scope is aligned with the Human rights-based approach since the elimination of HCFCs including HCFC-22 and preparing the phase down the consumption of ozone depleting layer HFCs has significant impacts at a global scale related to reduction of Greenhouse gas emission that cause global warming and pose risks to human health. The actions of the Montreal Protocol through activities such as the proposed in the project which are known to contribute to an annual reduction of skin cancer in about 2 million people each year until 2030, among other similar conditions. The project will monitor, and safeguard human rights are integrated throughout all project activities.

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III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS

Expected Results

The project forms an integral component of HPMP Stage II for Barbados and includes a plan for achieving Barbados' compliance targets as per Executive Committee (ExCom) of the MLF for the Implementation Decision 86/56 of the Montreal Protocol. The HPMP Stage II for Barbados, presents a plan to achieve the targets for the period 2021-2030. The activities, for this project, will focus on stakeholders involved in the importation, servicing and use of refrigerants and RAC. These activities are proposed to be completed through several interventions that include the provision of modern tools, equipment and devices to support HCFCs re-use and the performance of preventative maintenance of RAC equipment as well as training support. Cooperation of private sector enterprises engaged in selling RAC equipment will continue to be encouraged to support enhanced uptake of and the effective transition to alternative technologies. As presented in the previous sections, the project will support the government to achieve its set targets for phasing out HCFCs in accordance with the globally agreed Montreal Protocol timeline. Lessons learned about coordination and capacities of relevant partners, profiles of end user and market systems, have been considered in the design of this second stage which will allow to continue promoting alliances between the government, the industry and end users to achieve the 100% phase out of HCFC by 2030. The successful achievement of outputs and outcomes during the implementation of the project HPMP Stage I for Barbados are being scaled up in this project, allowing continuity of significant activities such as providing remaining equipment, tools and devices to the vocational centres and institutions, for the upgrade the RAC laboratory.

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Results

The project (HPMP II) has been approved by the ExCom at the Intersessional Approval Process for the 86th meeting of the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protcol (ExCom86), while the MEPS for the RAC sector was approved by the ExCom at the Intersessional Approval Process for the 96th. The funds approved for the HPMP II is US$ 222,000 and those funds will be received in two tranches. The first tranche in the amount of USD$125,000 is scheduled to be disbursed for the period 2025-2026 and the second tranche totalling USD$97,000 is scheduled to be disbursed in 2026. In addition, USD$ 100,000 were approved to implement MEPS in the RAC sector, which will be disbursed in 2025. These funds are to be used to implement the activities of the two components to phase-out of HCFCSs and the component to implement energy efficiency activities in the RAC sector. The successful implementation of Barbados' HPMP Stage II and the implementation of MEPS will result in the reduction of HCFCs consumption levels of 2.40 ODP tonnes by the year 2030.

In order to meet the HCFC reduction target, necessary actions should be taken according to the project document design as approved by the Executive Committee of the MLF for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (ExCom). This phase-out will be addressed in the HPMP Stage-II, predominantly through technical support and investments connected to the RAC servicing sector since HCFCs are reportedly only consumed in that sector based on consumption records. The Government of Barbados, mainly through the ODS and HFC Management Programme of the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy will coordinate and manage implementation of the project.

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Partnerships

Government of Barbados. The overall responsibility for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol lies with the ODS and HFC Management Programme of the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy. However, given the complex and diverse nature of the HCFC phase-out effort, the support and cooperation of several wider stakeholder groups has been required and essential to ensuring the success of the national HCFC phase out programme to date. These include:

a. The Ministry of Finance
b. TheMinistry of Economic Affairs and Investment,
c. Customs and Excise Department,
d. Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs,
e. Office of the Chief Parliamentary Counsel,
f. Barbados National Standards Institution,
g. Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Association of Barbados (RACAB),
h. Refrigerant Importers and retailers,
i. Academia
j. Government agencies external to the ODS and HFC Management Programme with scientific expertise
k. RAC Equipment Importers and retailers,
l. Technical and Vocational Institutions, and
m. Barbadian society

The ODS and HFC Management Programme. The ODS and HFC Management Programme manages the implementation of the HPMP. Its roles are: (i) Undertake the implementation of all project activities, with assistance from Implementing Agencies, (ii) collect and organize information generated by the project, (iii) facilitate all legal and policy procedures required for successful implementation of project activities, (iv) Coordinate and implement activities with the stakeholders and (v) execute necessary awareness raising activities.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). The UNDP is designated as the lead Cooperating Agency for the investment component of this project. UNDP will be responsible for providing technical support and managing the implementation of the investment component of the project. UNDP will also be responsible for the relevant project reporting and independent verification of achievement of ODS phase-out targets under the Agreement once requested by the Executive Committee. As established on UNDP's strategic plan, 2026-2029, UNDP will continue to support countries' progress towards high human development, while protecting the planet. UNDP's support in the implementation of national commitments such as the Montreal Protocol translate into effective local action that help achieve just and sustainable transitions. UNDP's comparative advantage is anchored in a unique combination of capabilities and experience to its work, including Global reach, local impact, partnership catalyst, and deep expertise based on ample knowledge and experience on the implementation of development project in a changing environment that demand integrated development solutions.

Technical and Vocational Institutions: The SJPI and the Barbados Vocational Training Board (BVTB) are the two public technical and vocational institutions in Barbados which offer instruction and qualifications in RAC to the diploma and certificate level respectively. Taking into consideration the evolving technologies in the global RAC industry and the

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need to ensure that future technicians keep pace with these changes the ODS and HFC Management Programme views the inclusion of capacity building initiatives at technical and vocational institutions as paramount. To this end, under the HPMP Stage I project, the Programme provided equipment, tools and devices to support an equipment upgrade of the RAC laboratory at the SJPI. All of the equipment requested by the SJPI under Stage I was not provided due to cost constraints and the ODS and HFC Management Programme is seeking to provide further support by providing the remaining equipment identified as part of stage I, which the SJPI deemed to still be of relevance under HPMP Stage II. Further, the upgrade of the RAC laboratory of the BVTB could not be addressed in HPMP Stage I due to cost constraints. However, this institution will be provided with equipment, tools and devices under HPMP Stage II to upgrade the RAC laboratory.

Industry. The ODS and HFC Management Programme will work with industry associations and other RAC stakeholders to build capacity and raise awareness about HCFC phase-out and related matters through the convening of training workshops, meetings and seminars as well as the dissemination of information via print and electronic media to facilitate and encourage the adoption of HCFC free technologies with minimal disruption. Industry associations will be encouraged to participate in relevant project activities and to cooperate with the ODS and HFC Management Programme to ensure the national phase-out of HCFCs by 2030.

Assumptions, Risks and Constraints

Progress of the HPMP Stage II project and energy efficiency project components could be delayed due to risks and constraints that may arise over the course of implementation. Examples of risks and constraints that may impact the project include but are not limited to weather systems, epidemics such as the global Covid-19 pandemic, internal and/or external administrative delays, processing delays, equipment availability and supply chain issues. Therefore, identification, assessment and management of these risks and constraints for the duration of the project would be necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the project. Risk is addressed in further detail in Section X. Risk Management.

Stakeholder Engagement

The Second Stage of the HPMP and energy efficiency activities for Barbados will involve close coordination among Government, technical and vocational institutions (being the intended beneficiaries), the RAC Association of Barbados, regulatory bodies and the implementing agency (UNDP). The project's stakeholder engagement and coordination are the foundation for systematic and sustainable HCFCs phase-out and for the successful implementation of the project. Importantly, the project is expected to be implemented with minimal disruption to public and private sector operations or to the livelihoods of various industry stakeholders and at minimal cost to beneficiaries. The project is aligned with the principle, leave no one behind (LNOB), since it aims at reducing harmful pollutants and contaminated equipment that is often discarded inappropriately potentially causing significant harm to the environment and vulnerable people, affecting their health and safety. Ozone depletion has been related with melanoma, eye cataracts and other cancers. Taking actions to achieve 100% phase out of HCFCs nationwide and to promote Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC), benefits all members of the society, and especially the most vulnerable groups which are often discriminated and excluded, and have less possibilities to secure a good living environment. The project's benefits will have positive impacts on the most vulnerable including women, children, the elderly and all the Barbadian society since it will reduce health risk and pollution.

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Knowledge

The project results (100% phase out of HCFCs) will be periodically reported to the Executive Committee as a requirement. Concerning knowledge products, training manuals will be produced and distributed among industries, technicians and others during the workshops. Finally, it is worth highlighting that the Second Stage HPMP for Barbados will be regularly updating the database of import/export and in country consumption of ODSs and their alternatives which is owned by the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy. The information is cross checked with data sources from the DCCA, CED and data directly collected from enterprises. The database is also reported to the MLF Secretariat.

Digital and data technology applications will be sought and its adoption will be assessed alongside the MENB to improve the registry and security of data and its sustainability.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

The activities specified in Barbados' HPMP Stage II and energy efficiency project are expected to contribute to the national reduction in the consumption of HCFCs by 100% by 2030 as well as the promotion and expansion of the uptake of ozone friendly, low GWP and energy efficient alternative refrigerant technologies. The domestic and commercial air conditioning (AC) and commercial refrigeration sectors are reportedly the predominant sectors in which some HCFC usage remains. Therefore, focus will be placed on supporting the transition and enhanced uptake of HCFC refrigerant alternatives in these remaining sectors. A sustainability and exit strategy will be prepared alongside UNEP and MENB before project to ensure appropriateness from project partners and continuation of the project results.

Gender Mainstreaming

The development and implementation of HPMP Stage I in Barbados involved the participation of women. The projects and programmes that will comprise HPMP Stage II for Barbados and energy efficiency activities will consider in their implementation targeting females and males, as both agents and beneficiaries, to apply for positions as consultants and trainers. Furthermore, capacity building and awareness raising activities that will be implemented during the project will ensure the full and active participation and representation of women and men.

The MLF has incorporated gender considerations into all funded Projects. Furthermore, in February 2020, a guide for Stage II of HPMPs indicating that the issue of gender should be included was published. An annex with a list of indicators that can be included in monitoring and integration of this topic in projects was published[3]. The MFL has an approved Operational Policy on Gender Mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported projects. UNDP MLF reporting formats have been revised in order to ensure a gender-responsive approach to UNDP MLF projects. Emphasis in collecting more and better sex-disaggregated data, especially on participation in meetings and trainings as information on the number of male and female participants in project meetings will be enhanced to meet the MLF and UNDP's gender policy.

3 Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Guide for Project Preparation for Stage II of HCFC Phase-Out Management Plans (updated, February 2020). Inter-agency Coordination Meeting. MLF/IACM.2020/1/14.

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In accordance with the MLF provisions, the ODS and HFC Management Programme will monitor and report gender disaggregated data on project activities, introduce gender sensitive language in communication and recruitment process, and compare female involvement in different activities against the targets.

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

This project considers updating the "Guide on Good Practices in Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Services", it also includes the development of various materials for dissemination (manuals, brochures, etc.), capacity building in the form of training and sensitisation of technicians and as well as the upgrade of the equipment used in the RAC laboratories of the BVTB and SJPI and updating the institutional legal and regulatory framework. In order to carry out each of these activities, it will be necessary to consider hiring various services and consultancies; in addition, various services will be required to prepare the various educational and outreach materials.

Having regard to the above in which the UNEP would be serving as the lead Implementing Agency, UNDP in its capacity as Cooperating Agency must purchase goods and services in accordance with current applicable UNDP regulations. UNDP will utilise a competitive bidding process and ensure that the best quality products and services are acquired at the most affordable cost and that the products obtained comply with all the specifications required by the Government of Barbados. The partners experience in Phase I project related with recruitment and procurement of good and services will be considered to determine the most cost-effective procurement strategies to be implemented by the project.

Project Management

UNDP will frame its assistance under a Direct Implementation Modality. in which UNDP will assume the technical and administrative responsibility for mobilising and applying effectively the required inputs to reach the expected outputs. UNDP assumes overall management responsibility and accountability for project implementation. Accordingly, UNDP must follow all policies and procedures established for its own operations UNDP will be working in close collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification to execute this project.

The **Responsible Party** is responsible and accountable for managing the agreed activities of this project, including the monitoring and evaluation of project interventions, achieving project outputs, and for the effective use of project resources. It acts on the basis of the signed Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and a Project Document. The Responsible Party manages the use of the procured goods and services to carry out project activities and produce outputs.

Project Board (also called Project Steering Committee): The Project Board is the group responsible for making by consensus, management decisions for a project when guidance is required by the Project Manager, including recommendation for UNDP/Implementing Partner approval of project plans and revisions. In order to ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value for money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Programme Manager and the Implementing Partner. In addition, the Project Board plays a critical role in UNDP

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commissioned project evaluations by quality assuring the evaluation process and products, and using evaluations for performance improvement, accountability and learning. Project reviews by this group are made at designated decision points during the running of the project, or as necessary when raised by the Project Manager. Based on the approved annual work plan (AWP) or Project Document, the Project Board may review and approve project quarterly plans when required and authorize any major deviation from these agreed quarterly plans. It is the authority that signs off the completion of each quarterly plan as well as authorizes the start of the next quarterly plan. It ensures that required resources are committed and arbitrates on any conflicts within the project or negotiates a solution to any problems between the projects and external bodies. In addition, it approves the appointment and responsibilities of the Project Manager and any delegation of its Project Assurance responsibilities. Potential members of the Project Board are reviewed and recommended for approval during the Project Appraisal Committee (PAC) meeting. Representatives of other stakeholders can be included in the Board as appropriate. The PSC will meet at least once a year as per UNDP guidelines. The objective is to create a mechanism for effective project management. This group contains four roles:

Project Director (also called Executive): individual representing the project ownership to chair the group, it will be UNDP There should be only one project executive, who should normally be a national counterpart.

Development Partners (also called Supplier): individuals or groups representing the interests of the parties concerned which provide funding and/or technical expertise to the project. Typically includes Implementing Partners, UNDP, donors.

Beneficiary Representative: individuals or groups of individuals representing the interests of those who will ultimately benefit from the project. The primary function within the Board is to ensure the realization of project results from the perspective of project beneficiaries. Often CSO representative(s) can fulfil this role. The project beneficiaries include the Barbadian society, which will be represented in the project Board by the **ODS & HFC MANAGEMENT PROGRAM, MENB**, given its national mandate and are also beneficiaries of the outputs and outcomes of the project.

Project Assurance: Project Assurance is the responsibility of each Project Board member; however, the role can be delegated. The project assurance role supports the Project Board by carrying out objective and independent project oversight and monitoring functions. This role ensures that appropriate project management milestones are managed and completed. Project Assurance must be independent of the Project Manager; therefore, the Project Board cannot delegate any of its assurance responsibilities to the Project Manager. A UNDP Programme Officer, or M&E Officer, typically holds the Project Assurance role on behalf of UNDP.

Project Manager: The Project Manager has the authority to run the project on a day-to-day basis on behalf of Implementing Partner and Responsible Party within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Project Manager is responsible for day-to-day management and decision-making for the project. The Project Manager's prime responsibility is to ensure that the project produces the results as specified in the project document, to the required standard of quality and within the specified constraints of time and cost. UNDP will appoint the Project Manager in a competitive selection based on UNDP recruitment procedures. Prior to the approval of the project, the Project Developer role is performed by the UNDP staff member responsible for project management functions during formulation until the Project Manager is in place.

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The relevant provisions of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) signed between the Government of Barbados and UNDP on October 21, 1974, including the provisions on liability and privileges and immunities, shall apply to the provision of such support services. Any claim or dispute arising under or in connection with the provision of support services by UNDP shall be handled pursuant to the relevant provisions of the SBAA.

To the extent possible UNDP and partners will use the minimum documents necessary, namely the signed Country Programme Action Plan (CPAP) and signed Project documents to implement programmatic initiatives. However, as necessary and appropriate, project documents will be prepared using, inter alia, the relevant text from the CPAP. UNDP will sign the project documents with partners in accordance with corporate practices and requirements.

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V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK[4]

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNSDCF/Country [or Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework: UNMSDCF 6: Caribbean countries manage natural resources and ecosystems strengthening their resilience and enhancing the resilience and prosperity of the people and communities that depend on them. Contributing Outcome (UNSDCF, CPD, RPD): Resilience to Climate Change and Natural Resources Management (SDG 13)
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets: Outcome 3: Building resilience Indicative Output(s) with gender marker: GEN1 Output 3.3 - Governments and communities have increased capacities to adapt to and mitigate the impacts of climate change Indicator 3.3.2 - Number of risk-informed gender-responsive climate change mitigation actions implemented in specific sectors identified in the nationally appropriate mitigation actions
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan (2026-2029): **A.4.1 National commitments of global environmental agreements embedded within policies, institutions, and budgetary frameworks** A.4.2 Financing for climate and nature-based solutions expanded to promote prosperity while protecting the planet.
Project title and Atlas Project Number: Barbados HPMP II

[4] UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE					TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)					DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	
Output 1 Phasing out HCFCs in line with Montreal Protocol control measures- Control HCFCs imports/consumption.	**1.1** Number of Tonnes of HCFCs imported per year	Customs and Excises Department (CED), the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) and Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (MENB)	2.40	2022	2.40	2.40	2.40	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	Quantitative (surveys) Stakeholder Consultation Verification of HCFCs Phase-out Data from Customs and Excises Department (CED), the Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs (DCCA) and Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (MENB)
	1.2 Number of inventories with characterization of equipment recover for NOU, BVTB and SJPI; and of remaining operational HCFC RAC systems		0	2025						1		1	
Output 2. Technical inputs for safe and energy-efficient	2.1. Number of Plans with technical inputs for the adoption of EE technologies in the	Data from MENB	0	2025						1			

[5] It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

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EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS[5]	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)								DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 2022	Year 2023	Year 2024	Year 2025	Year 2026	Year 2027	Year 2028	Year 2029	
operations of RAC Equipment	remaining RAC sector using HCFC 22												

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VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.	Ozone Programme & UNDP	N/A
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.	Ozone Programme & UNDP	N/A
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.	Ozone Programme, UNEP & UNDP	N/A
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.	Ozone Programme & UNDP	N/A
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.	Ozone Programme, UNEP & UNDP	N/A
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk long with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	Annually, and at the end of the project (final report)		Ozone Programme, UNEP & UNDP	N/A

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Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.	Ozone Programme & UNDP	N/A

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VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN [67]

All anticipated programmatic and operational costs to support the project, including development effectiveness and implementation support arrangements, need to be identified, estimated and fully costed in the project budget under the relevant output(s). This includes activities that directly support the project, such as communication, human resources, procurement, finance, audit, policy advisory, quality assurance, reporting, management, etc. All services which are directly related to the project need to be disclosed transparently in the project document.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			Planned Budget by Year					
			Funding Source	Account	Budget Description	(1st tranche)	2025	2026	(2nd tranche)	2026	Amount
Output 1: Phasing out HCFC in line with Montreal Protocol Measures - Control HCFC imports/consumption	1.1. Identifiers to be purchased (at least 4) and repairs of existing identifiers as appropriate (at least 2)	UNDP	MLF (63030)	72200	Refrigerant identifier	$ 22,000	$ 20,000				$ 20,000
		UNDP	MLF (63030)	72200	Refrigerant identifier			$ 2,000			$ 2,000
	1.2. Recovery cylinders, recovery machines and related tools and devices for the NOU (ozone program) as required (to support refrigerant recovery by RAC technicians and waste brokers), equipment to BVTB and equipment upgrade to SJPI	UNDP	MLF (63030)	72200	Equipment to recovery refrigerant for vocational schools	$ 103,000	$ 103,000		$ 97,000	$ 97,000	$ 200,000
	Subtotal for Output 1										**$ 222,000**
Output 2: Technical inputs for safe and energy efficient operations of RAC Equipment	2.1 Data collection for equipment, age, type, condition, capacity, characterization of remaining HCFC RAC systems, identification of barriers to the adoption of energy efficient low-GWP technologies	UNDP	MLF (63030)	71300	Consultants	$ 100,000	$ 18,000				$ 18,000
	2.2. Review existing and proposed MEPS in the national cooling strategy for the RAC sector, national energy efficiency policy and strategic action plan.	UNDP	MLF (63030)	71200	Consultants		$ 8,000				$ 8,000
	2.3. Preparation of workplan calculating approximate GHG emissions	UNDP	MLF (63030)	71200	Consultants		$ 6,000	$ 6,000			$ 12,000

[6] Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

[7] Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET			Planned Budget by Year					
			Funding Source	Account	Budget Description	(1st tranche)	2025	2026	(2nd tranche)	2026	Amount
	2.4. Procuring devices for measuring energy consumption	UNDP	MLF (63030)	72200	EE, low-GWP equipment		$ 45,000				$ 45,000
	2.5. Training and awareness raising activities	UNDP	MLF (63030)	75700	Trainings and workshops		$ 2,500	$ 5,000			$ 7,500
	2.6. MEPS and standards for the RAC Sector	UNDP	MLF (63030)	71300	Consultants			$ 1,500			$ 1,500
	2.7. Project Coordination, monitoring and reporting	UNDP	MLF (63030)	71400	Contractual service - Individual		$ 4,000	$ 4,000			$ 8,000
	Subtotal for Output 2										**$ 100,000**
Total Project											**$ 322,000**

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VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Roles and Responsibilities

Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Management Programme/National Ozone Unit (NOU), Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (MENB)

General responsibilities.

The Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) and Hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) Management Programme was established within the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (MENB) by the Government for the overall coordination of the ODS Phase-out and HFC phase down programme in Barbados and to act as a national focal point for the implementation of the Vienna Convention or the Protection of the Ozone Layer and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The operations of the Programme are funded by the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (MLF) through the Institutional Strengthening Project (ISP), implemented by UNEP and executed nationally by the MENB. The overall objectives of the ODS and HFC Management Programme are to effectively and efficiently phase-out ODS and phase down HFCs in the country through raising national awareness on the adverse impacts of ODSs and HFCs, implementing ODS phase-out and HFC phase down activities, monitoring and evaluating progress of implementing ODS phase-out and HFC phase down activities, disseminating information on new technologies and ODS and HFC substitutes to the RAC sector in the country, reporting on ODS and HFC consumption and developing, monitoring and assisting with the enforcement of regulations in an effort to meet the obligations of Montreal Protocol. The Programme seeks the advice of representatives from governmental authorities, NGOs, the private sector and academia on a needs basis to support the implementation of its work.

Specific responsibilities.

The ODS and HFC Management Programme will be responsible for the overall coordination of the HPMP Stage II project including operational planning, supervision as well as administrative and financial management. It will run the project (implementation, monitoring and management) on a day-to-day basis on behalf of the Implementing Partner within the constraints laid down by the Board. The Programme will be supported by national and international technical experts as needed as far as the Second Stage HPMP for Barbados implementation is concerned. The roles and responsibilities are listed as follows:

- Overall responsibility of the Technical, financial and operational management of the project,
- Overall responsibility for monitoring and supervision of activities, including the monitoring of consumption,
- Annual reports on the progress of implementation of the HPMP to be submitted to the Executive
- Committee of the Multilateral Fund,
- Coordination of activities among various stakeholders,
- Coordination of review of policy/regulatory framework among related Government agencies,
- Validation of enterprise-level, sector-level and national-level baseline HCFCS consumption data,
- Facilitate servicing industry consultations,
- Communicate and disseminate public information and conduct awareness/outreach initiatives/programmes, and

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- Incorporate some elements of gender perspective.

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

UNDP will provide technical and policy backstopping to the project and will ensure coordination of project activities with the MENB and UNDP Country Office (CO) in Barbados.

To ensure effectiveness and cost-efficiency of project implementation, the UNDP E&E unit will be assigned as main executing unit for the project and will provide quality assurance to the project.

General responsibilities.

- Recruit expert (s) and project staff as required,
- Support NOU/MENB in ensuring an effective and smooth process in the project plans/activities,
- Support NOU/MENB in review and endorsement process on the draft projects/plans/activities, for timely finalization and submission to the ExCom,
- Contract suppliers and procure equipment, tools and devices required under the projects in consultation with the NOU/MENB
- Provide assistance with policy/regulatory, management and technical support to NOU as and when required,
- Assist NOU in the process of consultations with industries on the technical and logistical aspects,
- Provide assistance with policy, management and technical support when required,
- Assist NOU, MENB and stakeholders on alternative technologies and technology transfer,
- Ensure performance verification and disbursements in accordance with the HPMP, and
- Support agreement between the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund and Government of Barbados.

Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (MENB)

The Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy (MENB) will act as the Senior Beneficiary of the project. The MENB will appoint a high-level official who will serve part time as the National Focal Point (NFP) for the project. The NFP will be a senior person appointed to oversee the project who is accountable to the Government and UNDP for the implementation of the project in line with the signed project document. He/she is the approving officer for the project and will be responsible for providing government oversight and guidance for project implementation. The NFP will not be paid from project funds but will represent part of the government in-kind contribution to the project.

General responsibilities.

- Serves as a focal point for coordination of the project with implementing agencies, UNDP, Government and other partners,
- Ensures that Government inputs for the project are available and that the project activities are in line with national priorities,
- Leads and coordinates partners in the selection of the NOU,
- Coordinates with the NOU and facilitates its work and all staff,
- Ensures that the required project work plan is prepared and updated and distributed to the Government relevant entities when applicable,

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- Will represent the National Executing Agency at project meetings and annual reviews, and
- Will lead efforts to build partnerships for the support of outcomes indicated in the project document.

Project Board.

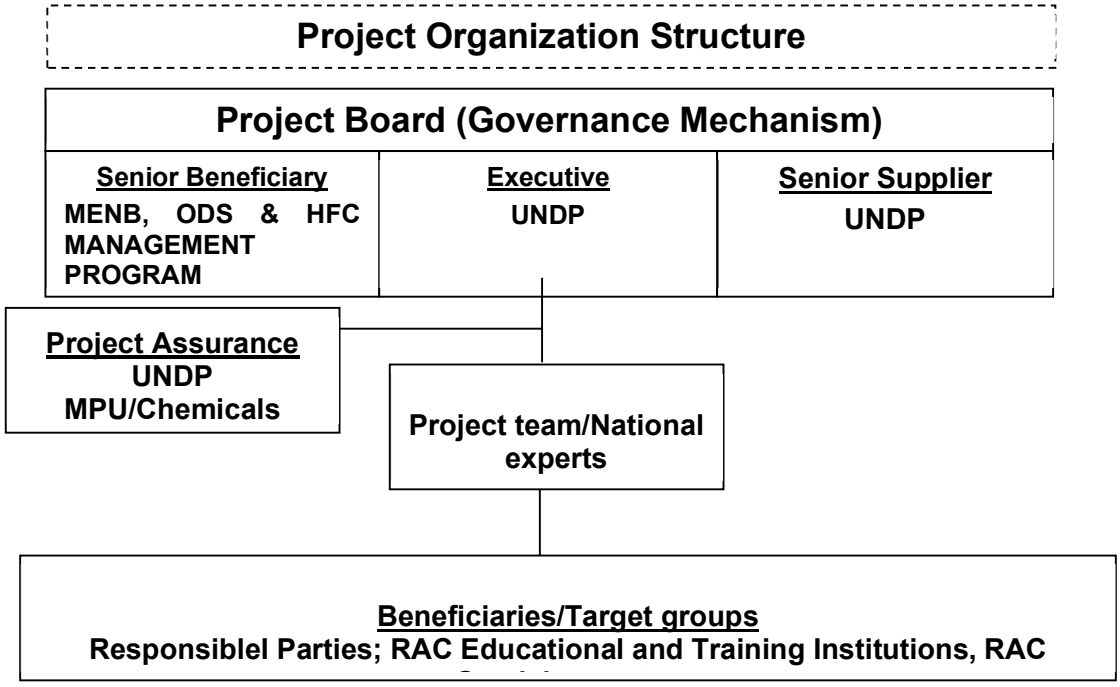
Project Governance will be through the Project Board which will be convened by UNDP in consultation with the government and will serve as the project's governance and decision-making body. The Project Board is responsible for making by consensus, management decisions when guidance is required by the Project Manager. To ensure UNDP's ultimate accountability, Project Board decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition. In case a consensus cannot be reached within the Board, final decision shall rest with the UNDP Management.

The Project Board will comprise representatives of UNDP (UNDP also representing the Multilateral Fund - Senior Supplier of the project), MENB and other entities as agreed between UNDP and the Government. The Coordinator and/or Manager of the ODS and HFC Management Programme will also attend Board meetings. It will meet as necessary, but not less than once every 12 months, to review project progress, approve project work plans (including budgets) and approve major project deliverables. The Board is responsible for ensuring that the project remains on course to deliver products of the required quality to meet the outcomes defined in the project document.

Roles.

- Overseeing the project implementation,
- Approving all project work plans and budgets, as put forward by the NOU,
- Approving any major changes in project plans or programmes,
- Providing technical input and advice,
- Approving major project deliverables,
- Ensuring commitment of resources to support project implementation,
- Arbitrating any conflicts within the project and/or negotiating solutions between the project and any parties beyond the scope of the project, and
- Overall project evaluation.

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IX. LEGAL CONTEXT

This project document shall be the instrument referred to as such in Article 1 of the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA) between the Government of Barbados and UNDP, signed on 21 October 1974. All references in the SBAA to "Executing Agency" shall be deemed to refer to "Implementing Partner."

X. RISK MANAGEMENT

UNDP [Direct Implementation Modality (DIM)]

1. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will comply with the policies, procedures and practices of the United Nations Security Management System (UNSMS.)

2. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will undertake all reasonable efforts to ensure that none of the [project funds][8] [UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document][9] are used to provide support to individuals or entities associated with terrorism , that the recipients of any amounts provided by UNDP hereunder do not appear on the United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List, and that no UNDP funds received pursuant to the Project Document are used for money laundering activities. The United Nations Security Council Consolidated Sanctions List can be accessed via https://www.un.org/securitycouncil/content/un-sc-consolidated-list. This provision must be included in all sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered under this Project Document.

3. Social and environmental sustainability will be enhanced through application of the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (http://www.undp.org/ses) and related Accountability Mechanism (http://www.undp.org/secu-srm).

4. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will: (a) conduct project and programme-related activities in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards, (b) implement any management or mitigation plan prepared for the project or programme to comply with such standards, and (c) engage in a constructive and timely manner to address any concerns and complaints raised through the Accountability Mechanism. UNDP will seek to ensure that communities and other project stakeholders are informed of and have access to the Accountability Mechanism.

5. In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, UNDP as the Implementing Partner will handle any sexual exploitation and abuse ("SEA") and sexual harassment ("SH") allegations in accordance with its regulations, rules, policies and procedures.

6. All signatories to the Project Document shall cooperate in good faith with any exercise to evaluate any programme or project-related commitments or compliance with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards. This includes providing access to project sites, relevant personnel, information, and documentation.

7. UNDP as the Implementing Partner will ensure that the following obligations are binding on each responsible party, subcontractor, and sub-recipient:

[8] To be used where UNDP is the Implementing Partner

[9] To be used where the UN, a UN fund/programme or a specialized agency is the Implementing Partner

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a. Consistent with the Article III of the SBAA [or the Supplemental Provisions to the Project Document], the responsibility for the safety and security of each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient and its personnel and property, and of UNDP's property in such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's custody, rests with such responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient. To this end, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall:
   i. put in place an appropriate security plan and maintain the security plan, taking into account the security situation in the country where the project is being carried;
   ii. assume all risks and liabilities related to such responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's security, and the full implementation of the security plan.

b. UNDP reserves the right to verify whether such a plan is in place, and to suggest modifications to the plan when necessary. Failure to maintain and implement an appropriate security plan as required hereunder shall be deemed a breach of the responsible party's, subcontractor's and sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

c. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient (each a "sub-party" and together "sub-parties") acknowledges and agrees that UNDP will not tolerate sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse of anyone by the sub-parties, and other entities involved in Project implementation, either as contractors or subcontractors and their personnel, and any individuals performing services for them under the Project Document.

   (a) In the implementation of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall comply with the standards of conduct set forth in the Secretary General's Bulletin ST/SGB/2003/13 of 9 October 2003, concerning "Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse" ("SEA").

   (b) Moreover, and without limitation to the application of other regulations, rules, policies and procedures bearing upon the performance of the activities under this Project Document, in the implementation of activities, each sub-party, shall not engage in any form of sexual harassment ("SH"). SH is defined as any unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that might reasonably be expected or be perceived to cause offense or humiliation, when such conduct interferes with work, is made a condition of employment or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment. SH may occur in the workplace or in connection with work. While typically involving a pattern of conduct, SH may take the form of a single incident. In assessing the reasonableness of expectations or perceptions, the perspective of the person who is the target of the conduct shall be considered.

d. In the performance of the activities under this Project Document, each sub-party shall (with respect to its own activities) and shall require from its sub-parties (with respect to their activities) that they, have minimum standards and procedures in place, or a plan to develop and/or improve such standards and procedures in order to be able to take effective preventive and investigative action. These should include policies on sexual harassment and sexual exploitation and abuse; policies on whistleblowing/protection against retaliation; and complaints, disciplinary and investigative mechanisms. In line with this, sub-parties will and will require that their respective sub-parties will take all appropriate measures to:

   (i) Prevent its employees, agents or any other persons engaged to perform any services under this Project Document, from engaging in SH or SEA;

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(ii) Offer employees and associated personnel training on prevention and response to SH and SEA, where sub-parties have not put in place its own training regarding the prevention of SH and SEA, sub-parties may use the training material available at UNDP;

(iii) Report and monitor allegations of SH and SEA of which any of the sub-parties have been informed or have otherwise become aware, and status thereof;

(iv) Refer victims/survivors of SH and SEA to safe and confidential victim assistance; and

(v) Promptly and confidentially record and investigate any allegations credible enough to warrant an investigation of SH or SEA. Each sub-party shall advise UNDP of any such allegations received and investigations being conducted by itself or any of its sub-parties with respect to their activities under the Project Document, and shall keep UNDP informed during the investigation by it or any of such sub-parties, to the extent that such notification (i) does not jeopardize the conduct of the investigation, including but not limited to the safety or security of persons, and/or (ii) is not in contravention of any laws applicable to it. Following the investigation, the relevant sub-party shall advise UNDP of any actions taken by it or any of the other entities further to the investigation.

e. Each sub-party shall establish that it has complied with the foregoing, to the satisfaction of UNDP, when requested by UNDP or any party acting on its behalf to provide such confirmation. Failure of the relevant sub-party to comply of the foregoing, as determined by UNDP, shall be considered grounds for suspension or termination of the Project.

f. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will ensure that any project activities undertaken by them will be implemented in a manner consistent with the UNDP Social and Environmental Standards and shall ensure that any incidents or issues of non-compliance shall be reported to UNDP in accordance with UNDP Social and Environmental Standards.

g. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will take appropriate steps to prevent misuse of funds, fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, by its officials, consultants, subcontractors and sub-recipients in implementing the project or programme or using the UNDP funds. It will ensure that its financial management, anti-corruption, anti-fraud and anti-money laundering and countering the financing of terrorism policies are in place and enforced for all funding received from or through UNDP.

h. The requirements of the following documents, then in force at the time of signature of the Project Document, apply to each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient: (a) UNDP Policy on Fraud and other Corrupt Practices (b) UNDP Anti-Money Laundering and Countering the Financing of Terrorism Policy; and (c) UNDP Office of Audit and Investigations Investigation Guidelines. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient agrees to the requirements of the above documents, which are an integral part of this Project Document and are available online at www.undp.org.

i. In the event that an investigation is required, UNDP will conduct investigations relating to any aspect of UNDP programmes and projects. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will provide its full cooperation, including making available personnel, relevant documentation, and granting access to its (and its consultants', subcontractors' and sub-recipients') premises, for such purposes at reasonable times and on reasonable conditions as may be required for the purpose of an investigation. Should there be a limitation in meeting this obligation, UNDP shall consult with it to find a solution.

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j. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will promptly inform UNDP as the Implementing Partner in case of any incidence of inappropriate use of funds, or credible allegation of fraud, corruption other financial irregularities with due confidentiality.

Where it becomes aware that a UNDP project or activity, in whole or in part, is the focus of investigation for alleged fraud/corruption, each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient will inform the UNDP Resident Representative/Head of Office, who will promptly inform UNDP's Office of Audit and Investigations (OAI). It will provide regular updates to the head of UNDP in the country and OAI of the status of, and actions relating to, such investigation.

k. Choose one of the three following options:

UNDP will be entitled to a refund from the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient of any funds provided that have been used inappropriately, including through fraud corruption, other financial irregularities or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of this Project Document. Such amount may be deducted by UNDP from any payment due to the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient under this or any other agreement. Recovery of such amount by UNDP shall not diminish or curtail any responsible party's, subcontractor's or sub-recipient's obligations under this Project Document.

Where such funds have not been refunded to UNDP, the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient agrees that donors to UNDP (including the Government) whose funding is the source, in whole or in part, of the funds for the activities under this Project Document, may seek recourse to such responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient for the recovery of any funds determined by UNDP to have been used inappropriately, including through fraud, corruption or other financial irregularities, or otherwise paid other than in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Project Document.

Note: The term "Project Document" as used in this clause shall be deemed to include any relevant subsidiary agreement further to the Project Document, including those with responsible parties, subcontractors and sub-recipients.

l. Each contract issued by the responsible party, subcontractor or sub-recipient in connection with this Project Document shall include a provision representing that no fees, gratuities, rebates, gifts, commissions or other payments, other than those shown in the proposal, have been given, received, or promised in connection with the selection process or in contract execution, and that the recipient of funds from it shall cooperate with any and all investigations and post-payment audits.

m. Should UNDP refer to the relevant national authorities for appropriate legal action any alleged wrongdoing relating to the project or programme, the Government will ensure that the relevant national authorities shall actively investigate the same and take appropriate legal action against all individuals found to have participated in the wrongdoing, recover and return any recovered funds to UNDP.

n. Each responsible party, subcontractor and sub-recipient shall ensure that all of its obligations set forth under this section entitled "Risk Management" are passed on to its subcontractors and sub-recipients and that all the clauses under this section entitled "Risk Management Standard Clauses" are adequately reflected, mutatis mutandis, in all its sub-contracts or sub-agreements entered into further to this Project Document.

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XI. ANNEXES

1. **Project Risk Register**
2. **Risk Matrix**
3. **Project Document Approved by The Executive Committee of The Multilateral Fund**
4. **SESP**

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PROJECT RISK REGISTER

Portfolio/Project Title: Stage II HPMP for Barbados and MEPS for the RAC sector	Portfolio/Project Number:	Date: 13/08/2025

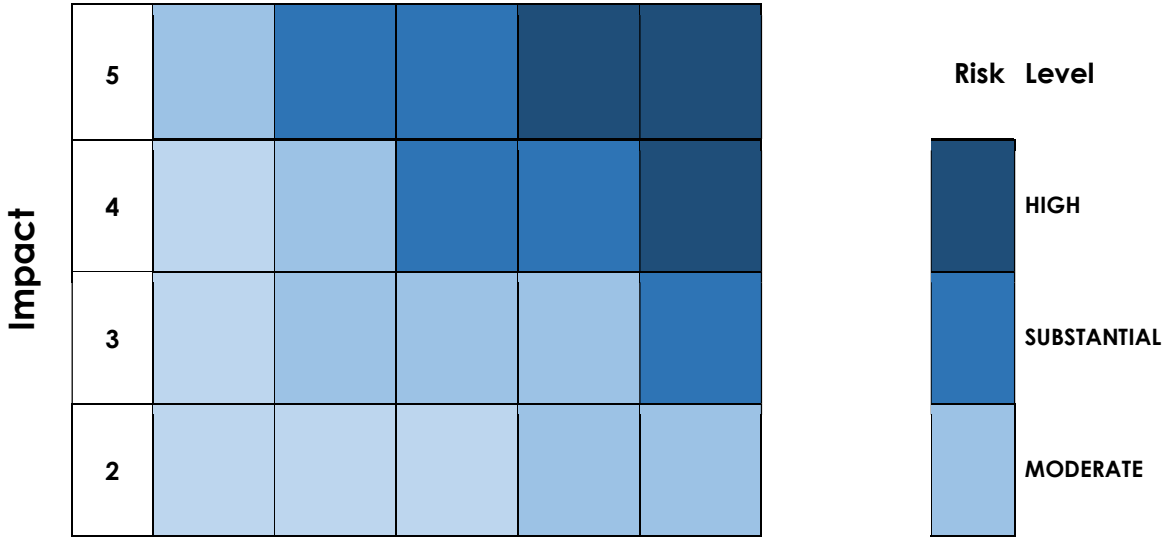
#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
1	There is a risk that hiring consultants face delays due to lack of bidders and/or qualified proposals/professionals that meet the required criteria	As a result of lack of interest and / or qualified professionals / proposals	Which will impact on the project's timeline and effective delivery of services by UNDP	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.9. Procurement) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Oct-25 To: 30-Sep-26	UNDP MENB	Risk Treatment 1.1: Project team will develop a procurement strategy with procurement Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MENB
2	There is a risk that project faces delays in implementation due to difficulties faced by UNEP in components 1, 4, 5, where UNDP doesn't have participation	As a result of challenges in managing the work plan in coordination with the MENB and UNDP	Which will impact on low delivery and reprogramming of UNDP's work plan	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.3. Implementation arrangements) - UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **MODERATE (equates to a risk appetite of EXPLORATORY)**	From: 01-Oct-25 To: 24-Dec-29	…	Risk Treatment 2.1: Periodic meetings between UNDP, UNEP and MENB technical teams will be scheduled to guarantee planning is revised and bottlenecks addressed effectively Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, UNEP, MENB
3	There is a risk that the 2 disbursements of funds are delayed	As a result of delays in receiving deposits causing delays in	Which will impact on the project´s implementation	**4. ORGANIZATIONAL (4.4. Accountability) -**	Likelihood: **2 - Low likelihood**	From: 01-Sep-25	…	Risk Treatment 3.1: Schedule periodic meetings with donors and keep the compliance of conditions for disbursements on check

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#	Event	Cause	Impact(s)	Risk Category and Sub-category (including Risk Appetite)	Impact, Likelihood & Risk Level (see Annex 3 Risk Matrix)	Risk Valid From/To	Risk Owner (team accountable for managing the risk)	Risk Treatment and Treatment Owner
		inception and hiring process of goods and services	timeline and relation with suppliers/ bidders	**UNDP Risk Appetite: EXPLORATORY TO OPEN**	Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	: 01-Jan-27		Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, UNEP, MENB, MLP Risk Treatment 3.2: Keep DRR and RR informed of any bottlenecks and need of support to solve issues with donor in case these arise Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MENB
4	There is a risk that the project can be stalled due to weather events that can cause disaster	As a result of heavy rainfall, storms, hurricanes and related events, the project can face delays due to interruption/damage to infrastructure, environment and social impact	Which will impact on the project timeline, capacity to deliver results and procure goods and services	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.5. Climate change and disaster risks) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **3 - Moderately likely** Impact: **4 - Extensive** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 01-Sep-25 To: 31-Dec-29	…	Risk Treatment 4.1: Monitor weather predictions periodically and adjust project timeline in advance Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MENB, UNEP
5	There is a risk that there will be a low participation of women in trainings and workshops	As a result of a regularly lower participation of women in technical and vocational careers related with Refrigeration and Air Conditioning instruction, qualifications and certification	Which will impact in a lower reach directly on women technical professionals	**1. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL (1.2. Gender equality and women's empowerment) - UNDP Risk Appetite: CAUTIOUS**	Likelihood: **4 - Highly likely** Impact: **3 - Intermediate** Risk level: **SUBSTANTIAL (equates to a risk appetite of OPEN)**	From: 01-Sep-25 To: 31-Dec-29	…	Risk Treatment 5.1: Participation of women in the technical and vocational institutions will be promoted and prioritized, particularly to assist and benefit from the project´s capacity building and training activities Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MENB Risk Treatment 5.2: A gender focus will be prioritized in communication campaigns, materials and visuals to increase awareness, training and sensitization about RAC equipment and available alternatives to reduce HCFCs consumption and adoption of low GWP and energy efficient alternatives Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, UNEP, MENB

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RISK MATRIX



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UNITED NATIONS

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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-sixth Meeting
Montreal, 26-30 May 2025
Item 9(c) of the provisional agenda[1]

PROJECT PROPOSAL: BARBADOS

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

Energy efficiency

• Additional activities to maintain energy efficiency for the servicing sector under decision 89/6(b)	UNDP	Blanket approval

[1] UNDP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/96/1

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.

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PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1. Stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Barbados was approved at the 91st meeting[2] to completely phase out HCFC consumption by 2030, at a total cost of US $520,000, plus agency support costs for UNEP and UNDP. As per the Agreement between the Government of Barbados and the Executive Committee, the second tranche of the HPMP was scheduled to be submitted to the 96th meeting but is postponed to the 98th meeting.

2. On behalf of the Government of Barbados, UNDP as the lead implementing agency, has submitted a request for funding additional activities to enhance energy efficiency in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector and promote the use of energy efficient, low-global-warming-potential (GWP) refrigerants in line with decisions 89/6(b) and 92/22,[3] in the amount of US $100,000, plus agency support costs of US $5,731.[4] The submission includes a description of specific activities, targets, and an implementation plan from June 2025 to May 2027.

Report on HCFC consumption

3. The Government of Barbados reported a consumption of 0.47 ODP tonnes of HCFCs in 2023, which is 87.3 per cent below the country's HCFC baseline for compliance. The Article 7 and country programme (CP) data for 2024 have not been reported yet. The 2019-2023 HCFC consumption is shown in table 1.

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

HCFC	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Baseline
Metric tonnes (mt)						
HCFC-22	30.97	15.89	8.95	19.87	8.54	64.68
HCFC-142b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.06
Total (mt)	**30.97**	**15.89**	**8.95**	**19.87**	**8.54**	**66.74**
ODP tonnes						
HCFC-22	1.70	0.87	0.49	1.09	0.47	3.56
HCFC-142b	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
Total (ODP tonnes)	**1.70**	**0.87**	**0.49**	**1.09**	**0.47**	**3.69**

4. HCFC consumption in Barbados is decreasing due to the uptake of alternatives such as R-410A in various RAC applications, leading to an overall decline in demand for HCFCs. This trend is further supported by the continued strong enforcement of the HCFC licensing and quota system.

Country programme implementation report

5. The Government of Barbados reported HCFC sector consumption data under the 2023 CP implementation report that is consistent with the data reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.

[2] Decision 91/43

[3] Decision 92/22 allows for the submission of requests for activities referred to in decision 89/6(b) separately from HPMP tranche requests, including a revised Agreement between the Government of the Article 5 country concerned and the Executive Committee, on the understanding that those activities were integrated into the ongoing tranche implementation plans.

[4] As per the letter of 12 March 2025 from the Ministry of Environment and National Beautification, Green and Blue Economy of Barbados to UNDP.

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Project description

6. The activities proposed to be implemented during the period from June 2025 to May 2027 are presented in table 2.

Table 2. Activities, expected outputs and costs for the project to enhance energy efficiency in the servicing sector in Barbados

Activity	Performance indicators	Cost (US $)
Technical support for safe and energy-efficient operations of RAC equipment		
• Market assessment of penetration of low-GWP alternatives in the commercial RAC sector through a detailed field survey • Identification of barriers to the adoption of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs and possible measures to overcome those barriers based on inputs from survey and consultations with relevant stakeholders • Estimates of greenhouse gas (GHG) emission, as well as the reduction, direct and indirect, resulting from adopting those alternatives and energy efficiency of equipment using those alternatives • Review of existing and proposed minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and recommending updates to MEPS taking into consideration local conditions; this includes developing a plan for periodic updates to MEPS and incorporating low-GWP refrigerant criteria for equipment, such as labelling schemes with MEPS • Identification of available options for testing energy efficiency of RAC equipment • Design of an overall plan and providing technical support for implementation of an energy efficiency demonstration project • Preparation of technical training materials relating to energy efficiency and awareness materials for promoting the adoption of energy-efficient low-GWP technologies in different applications • Coordination and monitoring	• Estimates of GHG emissions (direct and indirect) from the RAC sector • Barriers to the adoption of low-GWP alternatives and possible steps to overcome those barriers, identified • Plan developed for maximizing the adoption of low-GWP alternatives in different RAC applications • Need for MEPS update defined; cost-benefit analysis of adoption of MEPS undertaken, including a roadmap for periodic updates of MEPS • Possible options identified for testing energy efficiency of RAC equipment • Training and awareness materials developed for the adoption of energy-efficient low-GWP technologies • Technical support for coordination and monitoring	46,000
Subtotal		**46,000**
Demonstration project with energy-efficient low-GWP alternatives to HCFC-22		
• Procurement and commissioning of an energy-efficient low-GWP system in the location of intervention • Acquisition of one or more devices for measuring energy consumption and other selected parameters	• Energy-efficient low-GWP system installed • Benefits of an energy-efficient low-GWP system promoted	45,000
Subtotal		**45,000**
Awareness-raising activities targeting servicing technicians, end users and consumers on the availability and benefits of energy-efficient low-GWP RAC equipment		
Convening stakeholders' consultations and Standards Committee/Technical Committee meetings	Number of persons (disaggregated by gender) trained and/or sensitized and in attendance at awareness sessions	5,000

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Activity	Performance indicators	Cost (US $)
Convening at least one consultation on results; preparation of training and information materials	Enhanced awareness among stakeholders about the economic and global benefits of the alternative low-carbon technologies and MEPS	2,500
Subtotal		**7,500**
MEPS and standards development and/or implementation for the RAC sector as appropriate		
Development of a proposal for implementing and publishing MEPS and/or other relevant standards for the RAC sector	MEPS and/or other relevant standards published as appropriate	1,500
Subtotal		**1,500**
Total		**100,000**

SECRETARIAT'S COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION

COMMENTS

7. The Secretariat has reviewed the project proposal in line with decisions 89/6(b) and 92/22 and sought additional information from UNDP on different activities.

8. Regarding the status of implementation of MEPS, UNDP explained that the current project proposes the development and/or enhancement of MEPS and energy efficiency regulations. The Barbados National Standards Institution has already adopted voluntary energy labelling standards for refrigerators and air conditioners, using government internal funds based on the regional standards of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM). The Ministry of Energy and Business is developing a National Energy Efficiency Policy and Strategic Action Plan, which may include an examination of the existing energy efficiency standards for the RAC sector. Therefore, the successful completion of the project would support the comprehensive integration of the RAC sector's transition to energy-efficient low-GWP technologies into the national policy framework and coordinate with other relevant activities related to energy efficiency in refrigeration, air-conditioning, and heat-pump applications (e.g., implementation of the National Cooling Strategy of Barbados).

9. Regarding the implementation of MEPS for air-conditioning, UNDP indicated that coordination with other government entities responsible for energy efficiency (e.g., Department of Commerce and Consumer Affairs) is essential. The implementation process is anticipated to take at least one year. Furthermore, standards will be reviewed and updated as necessary, and as determined by the national ozone unit (NOU) in consultation with the Barbados National Standards Institution.

10. UNDP clarified that Barbados currently lacks national equipment testing facilities. However, a regional testing facility located in Jamaica may be used for ad hoc equipment testing where feasible. The procedures and feasibility of utilizing the regional testing facility will be evaluated during the project.

11. Regarding similar projects funded with non-Multilateral Fund (MLF) sources, UNDP explained that activities related to the adoption of voluntary energy labelling standards, the development of the Barbados National Cooling Strategy, and the National Energy Efficiency Policy and Strategic Action Plan, which may include the assessment of national energy efficiency standards, were funded through non-MLF sources. The activities under the current project are designed to complement those initiatives to maximize impact. UNDP also informed that the NOU would solicit feedback on project activities and convene meetings with the relevant agencies as appropriate.

12. UNDP indicated that the Government of Barbados plans to submit stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan at the 98th meeting. The activities proposed under the current project aim to facilitate

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the adoption of low-GWP technologies, potentially resulting in a faster reduction in the country's dependence on HFCs in commercial refrigeration and residential air-conditioning applications.

Gender policy implementation

13. The Government of Barbados is aware of the Multilateral Fund's operational policy on gender mainstreaming. It will undertake various initiatives, including awareness and outreach activities, to ensure women are provided equal opportunity. These initiatives aim to encourage women to apply for different services related to the project and to participate in various activities as appropriate. UNDP's internal gender policies will also be applied to the project.

Updated Agreement

14. In view of the revised schedule of the second tranche of the HPMP referred to in paragraph 1 above, and 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 Barbados 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 91st meeting by decision 91/43, as contained in annex I to the present document. The updated Agreement will be appended to the final report of the 96th meeting.

Conclusion

15. The project has been submitted in accordance with decisions 89/6(b) and 92/22 and includes activities to promote the use of low-GWP alternatives. It also aims to facilitate the successful development and periodic updates of MEPS for air-conditioning, the implementation of energy labelling requirements, the identification of options for testing the energy efficiency of equipment, and the preparation of technical training materials related to energy efficiency in the RAC service sector. Additionally, a demonstration project for low-GWP refrigerant-based air-conditioning equipment, along with awareness and outreach activities to promote energy efficiency and the adoption of such equipment, will be implemented. The project will contribute to the overall objectives of the HPMP and assist the country in sustaining the achieved reductions of HCFCs while adopting more energy-efficient RAC technologies. Furthermore, it will reduce the country's dependence on HFC-based technologies.

RECOMMENDATION

16. The Fund Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the project for additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low global-warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in Barbados, and the corresponding 2025-2027 implementation plan, at the funding level shown in the table below, on the understanding that the Fund Secretariat has updated the Agreement between the Government of Barbados and the Executive Committee, as contained in annex I to the present document, specifically Appendix 2-A, to reflect the revised schedule of the second tranche of the HCFC phase-out management plan and the revised funding level owing to the inclusion of funding for additional activities to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector; and paragraph 17, which has been added to indicate that the updated Agreement supersedes that reached at the 91st meeting (decision 91/43).

	Project title	Project funding (US $)	Support costs (US $)	Implementing agency
(a)	Additional activities for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low global warming potential and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector	100,000	5,731	UNDP

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Annex I

TEXT TO BE INCLUDED IN THE UPDATED AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF BARBADOS 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 Barbados and the Executive Committee at the 91st meeting of the Executive Committee.

APPENDIX 2-A: THE TARGETS, AND FUNDING

Row	Particulars	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028-2029	2030	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	2.40	2.40	2.40	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	2.40	2.40	2.40	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	n/a
2.1	Lead IA (UNEP) agreed funding (US $)	36,000	0	0	**0**	**52,500**	134,000	0	75,500	298,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US $)	4,680	0	0	**0**	**6,825**	17,420	0	9,815	38,740
2.3	Cooperating IA (UNDP) agreed funding (US $)	125,000	0	0	**100,000**	**97,000**	0	0	0	**322,000**
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US $)	11,250	0	0	**5,731**	**5,559**	0	0	0	**22,540**
3.1	Total agreed funding (US $)	161,000	0	0	**100,000**	**149,500**	134,000	0	75,500	**620,000**
3.2	Total support costs (US $)	15,930	0	0	**5,731**	**12,384**	17,420	0	9,815	**61,280**
3.3	Total agreed costs (US $)	176,930	0	0	**105,731**	**161,884**	151,420	0	85,315	**681,280**
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)									2.27
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)									1.29
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)									0.00
4.2.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-142b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)									0.13
4.2.2	Phase-out of HCFC-142b to be achieved in the previous stage (ODP tonnes)									0.00
4.2.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-142b (ODP tonnes)									0.00

*Date of completion of stage I as per stage I Agreement: 31 December 2023.

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UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Template (v. July 2022)

The completed template, which constitutes the Social and Environmental Screening Report, must be included as an annex to the Project Document at the design stage. Note: this template will be converted into an online tool. The online version will guide users through the process and will embed relevant guidance.

Project Information

Project Information	
1. Project Title	Stage II HPMP for Barbados and MEPS for the RAC sector
2. Project Number (i.e. Atlas project ID, PIMS+)	
3. Location (Global/Region/Country)	Barbados
4. Project stage (Design or Implementation)	Design
5. Date	8/13/2025

Part A. Integrating Programming Principles to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability

QUESTION 1: How Does the Project Integrate the Programming Principles in Order to Strengthen Social and Environmental Sustainability?
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams the human rights-based approach
The project scope is aligned with the Human rights-based approach since the elimination of HCFCs including HCFC-22 and preparing the phase down the consumption of ozone depleting layer HFCs has significant impacts at a global scale related to reduction of Greenhouse gas emission that cause global warming and pose risks to human health. The actions of the Montreal Protocol through activities such as the proposed in the project which are known to contribute to an annual reduction of skin cancer in about 2 million people each year until 2030, among other similar conditions. The project will monitor, and safeguard human rights are integrated throughout all project activities.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project is likely to improve gender equality and women's empowerment
HPMP Stage II for Barbados aim to involve and foster women participation in trainings and awareness campaigns on the significance of the benefits these represent to the ozone layer, the environment and to human health. Women will also be encouraged to be both agents and beneficiaries, to apply for positions as consultants and trainers. Furthermore, capacity building and awareness raising activities that will be implemented during the project will ensure the full and active participation and representation of women and men.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project mainstreams sustainability and resilience
The project will be contributing to the country's reduction by 100% of the HCFCS consumption to 2030 and strengthening the national capacities to development and implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector. These actions contribute directly to a safer environment through reduction of harmful gas emissions, for a more sustainable and resilient environment.
Briefly describe in the space below how the project strengthens accountability to stakeholders
The project directly involves relevant technical, operative and decision-making authorities, end users, academia and private sector of the RAC sector. The multiple stakeholders play differentiated roles which have been clearly identified and recognized by all parties. All the activities of the project will be coordinated and agreed with the relevant parties to ensure the effective achievement of project outcomes and outputs and the follow up actions required for their sustainability. The yearly approved workplans and the agreements and commitments established during the Project Steering Committee meetings will be monitored and updated to ensure the full participation and compliance of stakeholders.

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Part B. Identifying and Managing Social and Environmental Risks

QUESTION 2: What are the Potential Social and Environmental Risks? *Note: Complete SESP Attachment 1 before responding to Question 2.*	**QUESTION 3: What is the level of significance of the potential social and environmental risks?** *Note: Respond to Questions 4 and 5below before proceeding to Question 5*			**QUESTION 6: Describe the assessment and management measures for each risk rated Moderate, Substantial or High**
Risk Description (broken down by event, cause, impact)	***Impact and Likelihood (1-5)***	***Significance (Low, Moderate Substantial, High)***	***Comments (optional)***	***Description of assessment and management measures for risks rated as Moderate, Substantial or High***
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks *2.1 areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?* Risk 1: There is a risk that the project can be stalled due to weather events that can cause disaster. As a result of heavy rainfall, storms, hurricanes and related events, the project can face delays due to interruption/damage to infrastructure, environment and social impact. These can impact on the project timeline and the capacity to procure goods and services and deliver results effectively	I = 3 L =3	Moderate		Risk Treatment: The project will monitor weather predictions periodically to be able to adjust project timeline in advance and implement a contingency plan that can be presented to project partners to reduce delays and reprogramming of project activities Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MENB, UNEP
Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency *8.1 the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?* Risk 2: The project entails the recovery of Recovery cylinders, recovery machines and related tools and devices for the NOU (ozone program) as required (to support refrigerant recovery by RAC technicians and waste brokers). These activities if are not performed adequately in a well-managed environment and following a well revised protocol might cause unintentional release of HCFC to the environment	I = 3 L =2	Moderate		Risk Treatment: The project will ensure that the vocational institutes and RAC technicians are adequately train before they manipulate cylinders and equipment. Also, the manipulation is carried out in well adapted laboratories for this purpose and a clear SOP is compiled and always followed for everyone's safety. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MENB

Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency *8.4 the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs?* *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the **Montreal Protocol**, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention* Risk 3: The project is related to support the national Barbados program to phase out the use of HCFC and to promote an enabling environment for the development and implementation of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) in the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) sector	I = 1 L =1	Low		Risk Treatment: The project aims to have positive impacts and contribute to the phase out of HCFC in Barbados, and to strengthen capacities to reduce imports of RAC equipment to avoid the source of HCFCs. The project will monitor that all the actions that are implemented comply and are consistent with the purpose of the project. The project compliance will be verified at the Project steering Committee meetings. Risk Treatment Owner: UNDP, MENB, UNEP
[add additional rows as needed]				

QUESTION 4: What is the overall project risk categorization?

Low Risk	☐	
Moderate Risk	x	The impact is moderate since extreme weather events can cause project implementation to stall and affect timeline and capacity for delivery of results.
Substantial Risk	☐	
High Risk	☐	

QUESTION 5: Based on the identified risks and risk categorization, what requirements of the SES are triggered? (check all that apply)

Question only required for Moderate, Substantial and High Risk projects

Is assessment required? (check if "yes")	☐			***Status? (completed, planned)***
if yes, indicate overall type and status		☐	Targeted assessment(s)	
		☐	ESIA (Environmental and Social Impact Assessment)	
		☐	SESA (Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment)	
Are management plans required? (check if "yes)	☐			

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	If yes, indicate overall type		☐	Targeted management plans (e.g. Gender Action Plan, Emergency Response Plan, Waste Management Plan, others)	

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			☐	ESMP (Environmental and Social Management Plan which may include range of targeted plans)	
			☐	ESMF (Environmental and Social Management Framework)	
	Based on identified <u>risks</u>, which Principles/Project-level Standards triggered?		**Comments (not required)**		
	Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind				
	Human Rights	☐			
	Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment	☐			
	Accountability	☐			
	1. Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management	☐			
	2. Climate Change and Disaster Risks	X			
	3. Community Health, Safety and Security	☐			
	4. Cultural Heritage	☐			
	5. Displacement and Resettlement	☐			
	6. Indigenous Peoples	☐			
	7. Labour and Working Conditions	☐			
	8. Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	X			

Final Sign Off

Final Screening at the design-stage is not complete until the following signatures are included

Signature	***Date***	***Description***
QA Assessor		UNDP staff member responsible for the project, typically a UNDP Programme Officer. Final signature confirms they have "checked" to ensure that the SESP is adequately conducted.
QA Approver		UNDP senior manager, typically the UNDP Deputy Country Director (DCD), Country Director (CD)**,** Deputy Resident Representative (DRR), or Resident Representative (RR). The QA Approver cannot also be the QA Assessor. Final signature confirms they have "cleared" the SESP prior to submittal to the PAC.
PAC Chair		UNDP chair of the PAC. In some cases PAC Chair may also be the QA Approver. Final signature confirms that the SESP was considered as part of the project appraisal and considered in recommendations of the PAC.

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SESP Attachment 1. Social and Environmental Risk Screening Checklist

Checklist Potential Social and Environmental Risks		
INSTRUCTIONS: The risk screening checklist will assist in answering Questions 2-6 of the Screening Template. Answers to the checklist questions help to (1) identify potential risks, (2) determine the overall risk categorization of the project, and (3) determine required level of assessment and management measures. Refer to the SES toolkit for further guidance on addressing screening questions.		
Overarching Principle: Leave No One Behind **Human Rights**		**Answer (Yes/No)**
P.1	Have local communities or individuals raised human rights concerns regarding the project (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
P.2	Is there a risk that duty-bearers (e.g. government agencies) do not have the capacity to meet their obligations in the project?	No
P.3	Is there a risk that rights-holders (e.g. project-affected persons) do not have the capacity to claim their rights?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.4	adverse impacts on enjoyment of the human rights (civil, political, economic, social or cultural) of the affected population and particularly of marginalized groups?	No
P.5	inequitable or discriminatory impacts on affected populations, particularly people living in poverty or marginalized or excluded individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities? [16]	No
P.6	restrictions in availability, quality of and/or access to resources or basic services, in particular to marginalized individuals or groups, including persons with disabilities?	No
P.7	exacerbation of conflicts among and/or the risk of violence to project-affected communities and individuals?	No
Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment		
P.8	Have women's groups/leaders raised gender equality concerns regarding the project, (e.g. during the stakeholder engagement process, grievance processes, public statements)?	No
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.9	adverse impacts on gender equality and/or the situation of women and girls?	No
P.10	reproducing discriminations against women based on gender, especially regarding participation in design and implementation or access to opportunities and benefits?	No
P.11	limitations on women's ability to use, develop and protect natural resources, taking into account different roles and positions of women and men in accessing environmental goods and services? *For example, activities that could lead to natural resources degradation or depletion in communities who depend on these resources for their livelihoods and well being*	No
P.12	exacerbation of risks of gender-based violence? *For example, through the influx of workers to a community, changes in community and household power dynamics, increased exposure to unsafe public places and/or transport, etc*.	No

[16] Prohibited grounds of discrimination include race, ethnicity, sex, age, language, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, religion, political or other opinion, national or social or geographical origin, property, birth or other status including as an indigenous person or as a member of a minority. References to "women and men" or similar is understood to include women and men, boys and girls, and other groups discriminated against based on their gender identities, such as transgender and transsexual people.

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Sustainability and Resilience: Screening questions regarding risks associated with sustainability and resilience are encompassed by the Standard-specific questions below		
Accountability		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
P.13	exclusion of any potentially affected stakeholders, in particular marginalized groups and excluded individuals (including persons with disabilities), from fully participating in decisions that may affect them?	No
P.14	grievances or objections from potentially affected stakeholders?	No
P.15	risks of retaliation or reprisals against stakeholders who express concerns or grievances, or who seek to participate in or to obtain information on the project?	No
Project-Level Standards		
Standard 1: Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resource Management		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
1.1	adverse impacts to habitats (e.g. modified, natural, and critical habitats) and/or ecosystems and ecosystem services? *For example, through habitat loss, conversion or degradation, fragmentation, hydrological changes*	No
1.2	activities within or adjacent to critical habitats and/or environmentally sensitive areas, including (but not limited to) legally protected areas (e.g. nature reserve, national park), areas proposed for protection, or recognized as such by authoritative sources and/or indigenous peoples or local communities?	No
1.3	changes to the use of lands and resources that may have adverse impacts on habitats, ecosystems, and/or livelihoods? (Note: if restrictions and/or limitations of access to lands would apply, refer to Standard 5)	No
1.4	risks to endangered species (e.g. reduction, encroachment on habitat)?	No
1.5	exacerbation of illegal wildlife trade?	No
1.6	introduction of invasive alien species?	No
1.7	adverse impacts on soils?	No
1.8	harvesting of natural forests, plantation development, or reforestation?	No
1.9	significant agricultural production?	No
1.10	animal husbandry or harvesting of fish populations or other aquatic species?	No
1.11	significant extraction, diversion or containment of surface or ground water? *For example, construction of dams, reservoirs, river basin developments, groundwater extraction*	No
1.12	handling or utilization of genetically modified organisms/living modified organisms?[17]	No
1.13	utilization of genetic resources? (e.g. collection and/or harvesting, commercial development)[18]	No
1.14	adverse transboundary or global environmental concerns?	No
Standard 2: Climate Change and Disaster Risks		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		

[17] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety.
[18] See the Convention on Biological Diversity and its Nagoya Protocol on access and benefit sharing from use of genetic resources.

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2.1	areas subject to hazards such as earthquakes, floods, landslides, severewinds, storm surges, tsunami or volcanic eruptions?	Yes
2.2	outputs and outcomes sensitive or vulnerable to potential impacts of climate change or disasters? *For example, through increased precipitation, drought, temperature, salinity, extreme events, earthquakes*	No
2.3	increases in vulnerability to climate change impacts or disaster risks now or in the future (also known as maladaptive or negative coping practices)? *For example, changes to land use planning may encourage further development of floodplains, potentially increasing the population's vulnerability to climate change, specifically flooding*	No
2.4	increases of greenhouse gas emissions, black carbon emissions or other drivers of climate change?	No
Standard 3: Community Health, Safety and Security		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
3.1	construction and/or infrastructure development (e.g. roads, buildings, dams)? (Note: the GEF does not finance projects that would involve the construction or rehabilitation of large or complex dams)	No
3.2	air pollution, noise, vibration, traffic, injuries, physical hazards, poor surface water quality due to runoff, erosion, sanitation?	No
3.3	harm or losses due to failure of structural elements of the project (e.g. collapse of buildings or infrastructure)?	No
3.4	risks of water-borne or other vector-borne diseases (e.g. temporary breeding habitats), communicable and noncommunicable diseases, nutritional disorders, mental health?	No
3.5	transport, storage, and use and/or disposal of hazardous or dangerous materials (e.g. explosives, fuel and other chemicals during construction and operation)?	Yes
3.6	adverse impacts on ecosystems and ecosystem services relevant to communities' health (e.g. food, surface water purification, natural buffers from flooding)?	No
3.7	influx of project workers to project areas?	No
3.8	engagement of security personnel to protect facilities and property or to support project activities?	No
Standard 4: Cultural Heritage		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
4.1	activities adjacent to or within a Cultural Heritage site?	No
4.2	significant excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding or other environmental changes?	No
4.3	adverse impacts to sites, structures, or objects with historical, cultural, artistic, traditional or religious values or intangible forms of culture (e.g. knowledge, innovations, practices)? (Note: projects intended to protect and conserve Cultural Heritage may also have inadvertent adverse impacts)	No
4.4	alterations to landscapes and natural features with cultural significance?	No
4.5	utilization of tangible and/or intangible forms (e.g. practices, traditional knowledge) of Cultural Heritage for commercial or other purposes?	No
Standard 5: Displacement and Resettlement		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
5.1	temporary or permanent and full or partial physical displacement (including people without legally recognizable claims to land)?	No

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5.2	economic displacement (e.g. loss of assets or access to resources due to land acquisition or access restrictions – even in the absence of physical relocation)?	No
5.3	risk of forced evictions?[19]	No
5.4	impacts on or changes to land tenure arrangements and/or community based property rights/customary rights to land, territories and/or resources?	No
Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		No
6.1	areas where indigenous peoples are present (including project area of influence)?	No
6.2	activities located on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.3	impacts (positive or negative) to the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples (regardless of whether indigenous peoples possess the legal titles to such areas, whether the project is located within or outside of the lands and territories inhabited by the affected peoples, or whether the indigenous peoples are recognized as indigenous peoples by the country in question)? *If the answer to screening question 6.3 is "yes", then Standard 6 requirements apply, and the potential significance of risks related to impacts on indigenous peoples must be Moderate or above.* *	No
6.4	the absence of culturally appropriate consultations carried out with the objective of achieving FPIC on matters that may affect the rights and interests, lands, resources, territories and traditional livelihoods of the indigenous peoples concerned?	No
6.5	the utilization and/or commercial development of natural resources on lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples?	No
6.6	forced eviction or the whole or partial physical or economic displacement of indigenous peoples, including through access restrictions to lands, territories, and resources? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 5 above*	No
6.7	adverse impacts on the development priorities of indigenous peoples as defined by them?	No
6.8	risks to the physical and cultural survival of indigenous peoples?	No
6.9	impacts on the Cultural Heritage of indigenous peoples, including through the commercialization or use of their traditional knowledge and practices? *Consider, and where appropriate ensure, consistency with the answers under Standard 4 above.*	No
Standard 7: Labour and Working Conditions		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to: (note: applies to project and contractor workers)		
7.1	working conditions that do not meet national labour laws and international commitments?	No
7.2	working conditions that may deny freedom of association and collective bargaining?	No
7.3	use of child labour?	No
7.4	use of forced labour?	No
7.5	discriminatory working conditions and/or lack of equal opportunity?	No
7.6	occupational health and safety risks due to physical, chemical, biological and psychosocial hazards (including violence and harassment) throughout the project life-cycle?	No

[19] Forced eviction is defined here as the permanent or temporary removal against their will of individuals, families or communities from the homes and/or land which they occupy, without the provision of, and access to, appropriate forms of legal or other protection. Forced evictions constitute gross violations of a range of internationally recognized human rights.

* Note: revised July 2022 modifying presumption of risk significance from Substantial or higher to Moderate or higher.

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Standard 8: Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency		
Would the project potentially involve or lead to:		
8.1	the release of pollutants to the environment due to routine or non-routine circumstances with the potential for adverse local, regional, and/or transboundary impacts?	Yes
8.2	the generation of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous)?	No
8.3	the manufacture, trade, release, and/or use of hazardous materials and/or chemicals?	No
8.4	the use of chemicals or materials subject to international bans or phase-outs? *For example, DDT, PCBs and other chemicals listed in international conventions such as the Montreal Protocol, Minamata Convention, Basel Convention, Rotterdam Convention, Stockholm Convention*	Yes
8.5	the application of pesticides that may have a negative effect on the environment or human health?	No
8.6	significant consumption of raw materials, energy, and/or water?	No

Certificate Of Completion

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Shontelle Wellignton Shontelle.Wellington@barbados.gov.bb Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)	VIEWED Using IP Address: 64.119.198.9	Sent: Nov-18-2025 | 23:42 Resent: Nov-19-2025 | 21:11 Viewed: Nov-20-2025 | 02:41
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Wynelle Savoury Wynelle.savory@barbados.gov.bb Security Level: Email, Account Authentication (None)		Sent: Nov-18-2025 | 23:42 Resent: Nov-19-2025 | 21:11 Resent: Nov-27-2025 | 00:14 Resent: Dec-15-2025 | 23:34
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If you elect to receive required notices and disclosures only in paper format, it will slow the speed at which we can complete certain steps in transactions with you and delivering services to you because we will need first to send the required notices or disclosures to you in paper format, and then wait until we receive back from you your acknowledgment of your receipt of such paper notices or disclosures. Further, you will no longer be able to use the DocuSign system to receive required notices and consents electronically from us or to sign electronically documents from us.

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Unless you tell us otherwise in accordance with the procedures described herein, we will provide electronically to you through the DocuSign system all required notices, disclosures, authorizations, acknowledgements, and other documents that are required to be provided or made available to you during the course of our relationship with you. To reduce the chance of you inadvertently not receiving any notice or disclosure, we prefer to provide all of the required notices and disclosures to you by the same method and to the same address that you have given us. Thus, you can receive all the disclosures and notices electronically or in paper format through the paper mail delivery system. If you do not agree with this process, please let us know as described below. Please also see the paragraph immediately above that describes the consequences of your electing not to receive delivery of the notices and disclosures electronically from us.

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You may contact us to let us know of your changes as to how we may contact you electronically, to request paper copies of certain information from us, and to withdraw your prior consent to receive notices and disclosures electronically as follows:
To contact us by email send messages to: olivier.simah@undp.org

To advise United Nations Development Program of your new email address

To let us know of a change in your email address where we should send notices and disclosures electronically to you, you must send an email message to us at olivier.simah@undp.org and in the body of such request you must state: your previous email address, your new email address. We do not require any other information from you to change your email address.

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i. decline to sign a document from within your signing session, and on the subsequent page, select the check-box indicating you wish to withdraw your consent, or you may;

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