



Next Steps: Stakeholder Engagement

Background: To ensure that ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment takes place in the most effective way, it is important to set up a mechanism for on-going stakeholder engagement. Each Party already has arrangements in place for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. In most countries it will be appropriate for the same team that carries out the existing Montreal Protocol activities to be the focal point for Kigali Amendment implementation (e.g. the National Ozone Unit). This team needs to engage with the following different groups of stakeholders:

- a) Other government officials
- b) Private sector experts and representatives of civil society
- c) Experts and support agencies from other countries

Engagement with Government Officials:

The requirements for legislative and administrative actions are described in [Kigali Fact Sheet 7](#). These steps need to be taken in conjunction with Government officials from the following departments:

- the Treaty Unit of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (or similar), for support on the ratification process
- the Trade Ministry (or similar) for support on HFC licencing, quota allocation and monitoring of production, imports and exports of HFCs
- the Environment Ministry (or similar) for support on modifications to the existing national enabling legislation for the Montreal Protocol
- Customs and Border Control for support related to monitoring of imports of HFCs.

Various barriers to the successful phase-down of HFCs are discussed in [Kigali Fact Sheet 11](#). To overcome these barriers, it will be very helpful to address key issues with relevant officials including:

- Safety experts for support related to national legislation, safety codes and standards that may prevent the use of some lower GWP alternatives
- Training experts for support related to technician training

The HFC phase-down will create an important contribution towards national targets for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Interaction between the Kigali Amendment and other climate change policies are discussed in [Kigali Fact Sheet 12](#). It is helpful to engage with:

- Officials responsible for implementing the UN FCCC Paris Agreement on climate change
- Energy efficiency experts for support related to the interaction between the policy to reduce use of HFCs and the impact that might have on energy efficiency policies.

Engagement with the Private Sector and Civil Society:

An important first step in the Kigali Amendment implementation process is the development of a national HFC phase-down strategy. This is described in [Kigali Fact Sheet 6](#). The strategy requires a thorough understanding of existing markets for HCFCs and HFCs, together with the identification of the most appropriate and cost-effective actions that can be taken to reduce demand for HFCs. Engagement with the private sector is an essential part of the process of developing and implementing a phase-down strategy. As discussed in [Kigali Fact Sheet 6](#), this is a “2-way process”:

- Some stakeholders can make a positive contribution to the strategy development by providing insights into the current markets and opinions on the best technical options and timelines.
- Some stakeholders need support to help them understand the new products and technologies. In particular, there may be a need to support training and to assist in the setup of new infrastructure for the supply of lower GWP alternatives.

It is recommended that each Party sets up a consultation forum to engage with key experts in the private sector. The organisations and companies that should be invited to such a forum might vary considerably, depending on the circumstances in each country. The following may be appropriate:

Sector	Possible Stakeholders
Supply of fluids including refrigerants, propellants and foam blowing agents	Producers and importers of HCFCs, HFCs and lower GWP gases
	Other companies in the supply chain for HCFCs and HFCs (e.g. companies that fill refrigerant cylinders and refrigerant wholesalers)
	Companies that recycle / reclaim / destroy used refrigerants
Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heat Pumps (RACHP)	Trade Associations representing different parts of the RACHP market
	Equipment manufacturers and importers supplying RACHP equipment
	Installation and maintenance contractors for RACHP equipment
	Major end users of RACHP (e.g. supermarkets)
	Other RACHP experts (e.g. design consultants, safety specialists)
Other HFC markets: foam insulation, aerosols, fire protection	Trade Associations representing other HFC markets
	Product manufacturers and importers in these markets
Civil Society	NGOs and other bodies with expertise related to HFCs and climate/ozone issues

In the early stages of Kigali Amendment implementation, the key role of a consultation forum would be to use the expertise of the private sector and NGOs to support development of the national HFC phase-down strategy. Once the strategy has been clarified, the forum could be used as a vehicle to raise awareness amongst a wider range of stakeholders and to identify further support required.

Engagement with experts / support agencies from other countries: Many countries will be developing their own HFC phase-down strategies. In many cases these strategies will have similar components and there could be significant saving of time and effort through engagement with experts from other countries and from international organisations.

The Ozone Secretariat and four Multilateral Fund implementing agencies (UNEP OzonAction, UNDP, UNIDO and the World Bank) will be regularly producing useful resource materials on the Kigali Amendment (such as these Kigali Fact Sheets). Two good places to search for relevant materials are:

UNEP OzonAction Website: www.unep.org/ozonaction

Montreal Protocol Ozone Secretariat Website: www.ozone.unep.org

Technology trends related to the latest lower GWP alternatives can be monitored via information published and regularly updated on the websites above. This includes information about the alternatives available in each sector and sub-sector of the HFC market.

Support for national strategy development that is more customised to a specific country may be available from independent international experts funded via the Multilateral Fund.

Some non-Article 5 countries already have national policies in place for the rapid phase-down of HFC use. For example, in the European Union there will be an HFC consumption cut of around 40% by 2018. Equipment designers and manufacturers are rapidly introducing new products that use the many lower GWP alternatives that are on the market. Useful information is available from equipment manufacturers and from producers of lower GWP fluids. Some of this information can be accessed via the above websites. See **Kigali Fact Sheet 14** for further references and links to resource materials.