Delivering Energy Efficient and Climate Friendly Cooling through National Cooling Action Plans

LAUNCH OF NCAP METHODOLOGY & REGIONAL CAPACITY BUILDING WORKSHOPS FOR LAC:

First Session: August 31 (9-11am GMT-5)

Second Session: September 2 (9-11am GMT-5)

Objectives: Bring together country representatives and policy makers from Latin America and the Caribbean, linking them with global and local experts to discuss how to develop and implement the Cool Coalition's National Cooling Action Plans. Discuss challenges, opportunities and solutions in developing NCAPs, and identify short-term regional priority activities for implementation of comprehensive action on cooling.

Workshop recording and presentations:

https://coolcoalition.org/delivering-energy-efficient-and-climate-friendly-cooling-through-national-cooling-action-plans-in-latin-america-and-the-caribbean/

Cool Coalition NCAP Methodology:

https://coolcoalition.org/national-cooling-action-plan-methodology/

Key messages:

- Countries in the LAC region need to develop National Cooling Action Plans (NCAPs) to accelerate the transition to efficient and sustainable cooling for all and support energy, climate and sustainable development goals.
- NCAPs provide roadmaps that pave the way for cross-sectoral collaborations and synergies, including for action on energy efficiency and refrigerants transition. They enable cross-sectoral collaboration and provide a clear policy, intervention and investment pathway to facilitate action for all sectors involved.
- Technical assistance, policy support tools and financial support are widely available for country officials to endeavor in the NCAPs development process.
- The policy framework plays an important role in how we structure our societies. This is also the case for the cooling sector.

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- Carlos Andrés Hernández Arias, Regional Technical Specialist, Montreal Protocol /Chemicals Unit, UNDP: carlosandres.hernandez@undp.org
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In collaboration with:

Detailed Workshop Report - DAY 1

Session II: Setting up NCAP recommendations and Diving into Implementation		
09:00-09:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Kasper Koefoed, UNDP
09:05-09:15	Montreal Protocol portfolio and priorities in LAC and Caribbean regions	Donnalyn Charles / Marco Pinzon, OzonAction, UNEP
09:15-09:30	HFC phase-down strategies and the role of the servicing sector	Marissa Gowrie, National Ozone Officer, Trinidad and Tobago
09:30-09:45	Energy Efficiency Policy: MEPs and labels	Roberto Peixoto, International Consultant, UNDP
09:45-10:30	**Round table:** Access to Finance for NCAP Development and Project Implementation	Moderator: Lily Riahi, Coordinator, Cool Coalition • Jessica Brown, Program Director, Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme • Johannes Heister, Senior Environmental Specialist, Climate Change Department, World Bank • Omar Villacorta, Financial Markets Senior Specialist, Connectivity, Markets and Finance Division, Inter-American Development Bank • Sabin Basnyat, Senior Energy Efficiency Specialist, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, Green Climate Fund
10:30-10:55	Q&A	Moderation: Carlos Andrés, UNDP
10:55-11:00	Final remarks and Closure	ECLAC

In collaboration with:

Welcome Remarks from Ms. Jeannette Sánchez, Director, Natural Resources Division, UN ECLAC

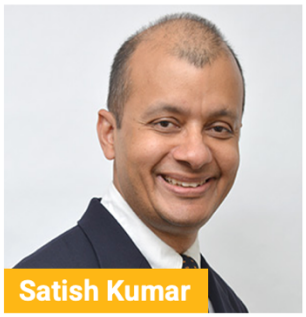
Ms Jeannette Sánchez opened by welcoming everyone to the workshop and emphasising the crucial need for a sustainable green recovery after the COVID-19 pandemic. The desire for reactivation of businesses, growth, and development is felt by all but it must not deviate from the drive to promote sustainable development and climate action.

There is a central focus on the 2030 agenda on improving energy efficiency, sustainable refrigeration, low carbon options, sustainable productions. Investments in energy efficiency has stalled due to the pandemic, therefore, incentives to improve sustainable technologies are key and can greatly benefit our recovery post-pandemic.

The challengesthat Latin America face, such as access to refrigeration, low carbon production options, energy poverty, are examples of actions areas that need to be tackled to achieve our SDGs. Creating safe, sustainable, and resiliant cities and areas for all with reliable cooling and cold supply chains is essential. Action must be taken comprehensively and holistically to achieve climate-friendly sustainable cooling for all, and developing National Cooling Action Plans helps us do just that. ECLAC will continue to support interconnections of sustainable cooling and uphold its commitment to supporting countries achieving a transition to sustainable cooling for an energy efficienct environment.

Training Module: The NCAP Development Process and Cooling Demand Assessment

Energy Efficiency and Cooling Specialist
Cool Coalition
UNEP



President and Executive Director
Alliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE)

Senior Research AssociateAlliance for an Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE)

Mr. Marco Duran presented on the key role that National Cooling Action plans for countries to better address the cross-cutting nature of cooling by bringing together key stakeholders to holistically approach cooling and develop comprehensive solutions while also linking the achievement of SDGs, the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol and the Paris Agreement through NDCs.

Mr Duran announced the launch of a comprehensive methodology to support countries in developing their NCAP, developed by UNEP in collaboration with the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UN ESCAP) and the Alliance for and Energy Efficient Economy (AEEE) building on the experience and expertise of key partners such as UNDP, SEforALL, U4E and others othersin the context of the Cool Coalition.

He explained that the NCAP methodology can cover all sectors of cooling through 5 modules, it looks at cooling from the perspective of both the “met” and “unmet” demand, and that it can

be applied and adapted according to each country's priorities and needs. He also highlighted the importance of inter-institutional collaboration and carrying out am initial diagnose of the national situation in order to define limitations and scopes of the NCAP and setting up the context. The methodology has 7 steps to guide NCAP development and has the ultimate goal of helping national governments to have better visibility of opportunities for better addressing the cooling demand, improve coordination with institutions and international agencies and accelerate the transition to energy efficient and climate-friendly cooling.

The Alliance for Energy Efficient Economy (AAAE)'s Dr Satish Kumar guided participants on how to implement the NCAP Methodology in countries. He presented the foundational principles, which include adaptability to meet the unique needs of the country, simplification and prioritisation depending on available resources and stakeholders involved, and accounting for the skills that are available. The NCAP Methodology has been designed to address the diverse needs of different countries whilst also giving an answer to policymakers wondering how to create policies that move towards sustainable cooling and increase access. Mr. Kumar also highlighted that the methodology fosters alignment on actionable policies, leverages cross-governmental action, and helps to set direction and cooling targets toreduce ts impact on the climate while maximising benefits.

The NCAP methodology follows a Lean, Mean, and Green construct. Firstly, reducing cooling loads to the extent possible. Secondly, serve cooling loads efficiently with low-climate impact. Thirdly, optimise the cooling operations and behaviours to deliver cooling where and when it is needed. Multi-stakeholder and collaborative development from the outset is paramount for effective results. The NCAP coordinating entity should work with public, private and academia sectors to drive the process because of the cross-cutting nature of the NCAP. As a result, integrated policymaking creates a more robust form of policies instead of one sector attempting to implement an NCAP. Continuous engagement and lateral work through government and sectors is crucial for a robust NCAP by aligning objectives, strategies, and maximising benefits.

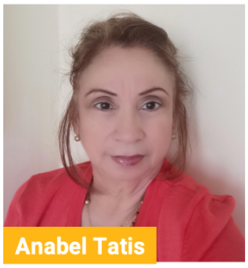
Gerry George (AAAE) dived into understanding the cooling demand assessment (stage 2 of the NCAP methodology). This is the heart of the NCAP methodology which establishes the current and future cooling demand of the country. It is a data-driven assessment that presents the 'unmet' and 'met' current and future cooling demand. 'Met' is the cooling demand that has been served through mechanical means, whereas the 'unmet' is the cooling demand that has not been served due to lack of access to cooling. The cooling demand assessment not only establishes a baseline for both demands and also projects future growth in two scenarios: business as usual where cooling demand will evolve based on ongoing level, and intervention scenario based on an accelerated level.

Mr. George explained that the data assessment frameworks provided as part of the Methodology are a directional tool to support the data collection and analysis, not instructional. The NCAP development team should exercise discretion to create flexibility to suit country's contexts. A challenge is access to data which are not always available, however, using data at the international level and cross-sector collaboration is usually a solution to this. Once the data assessment is complete it will give an indication into which cooling sectors need to be addressed through the NCAP at present and future.

ROUND TABLE: <u>Sharing Experiences on NCAP development and implementation</u>

Lorena Alarcón
Ozone Unit Consultant
Climate Change Office
Ministry of the Environment
Chile

Elías Gómez
National Ozone Layer Protection Program Coordinator
Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources
Dominican Republic



Anabel Tatis
Project Coordinator, UNDP
National Ozone Unit
Ministry of Health
Panama

Moderator

Miriam Hinostroza
Head, Global Climate Action Unit
UN Environment Programme

Ms. Lorena Alarcón started by explaining about the methodology used to prepare the National Cooling Plan Proposal (NCPP), which was developed jointly by the Ozone Unit of the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Energy. The proposal was developed in two stages: the first through the gathering and review of information such as legal and regulatory framework, inventory of HFCs, programs and regulations on energy consumption in the sector. The second stage focused on the analysis of the challenges related to the NCPP, availability of energy efficient alternatives, financing for technological reconversion, capacity building, among others. The design of the NCPP was based considering its scope and its link with some measures on EE and for CC mitigation. The validation of this proposal was carried out through workshops with all the key actors involved. The participatory and validation process on the NCPP was fundamental to incorporate the vision of the interested parties (RAC sector, energy efficiency and climate change), this resulted in a comprehensive strategy.

Mr. Elías Gómez explained that the government of the Dominican Republic has sought actions to help curb the impact of climate change. Through the commitments assumed after ratifying the Paris Agreement and the Montreal Protocol, key sectors have been empowered for the creation of comprehensive strategies. With the creation of the NCP, some barriers were identified that could hinder the technological reconversion, including: the initial investment costs, limited knowledge about more efficient technologies, limited financing, distrust of new technologies and after-sales service. The result has been the creation of a comprehensive strategy that includes: MEPS and labeling, monitoring and verification programs, recycling of RAC equipment, financing, replacement programs and awareness campaigns.

Ms. Anabel Tatis explained that unlike the rest of the countries in the region, the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Panama is under the responsibility of the Ministry of Health. Therefore, the process of coordination and preparation of the Panama Cooling Plan (PCP) represented quite a challenge, since it involved three key government sectors: the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Environment and the National Secretariat of Energy. It was identified that there were public policies aligned with the PCP, energy efficiency labeling, certification, technical training, RAC equipment waste management, refrigerated transport and cold chain. For the validation of the plan, a workshop was held to identify priority actions and opportunities for improvement. As a result, a comprehensive plan was generated that includes monitoring, verification, and compliance.

Presentation: Mainstreaming the National Cooling Plans into National Strategies

Mr. Kasper Koefoed mentioned UNDP is proud to partner with the leading organizations in the cooling space on the organization of this important event. The cooling sector as we normally define it has traditionally been seen more like a cross cutting issue across the economic sectors rather than having a specific focus on its own.

Programme Advisor, Montreal Protocol Unit. Regional Technical Advisor, Chemicals and Waste, Nature, Climate and Energy (NCE) UNDP

In this presentation we will look into the strategic importance of the cooling sector and try to see how we can provide it with a more prominent place both in the national and international climate agenda. Many countries are developing National Cooling Actions Plans (NCAPs) to coordinate action on energy efficiency and the HFC phase down under the Kigali Amendment, and to proactively address their growing cooling needs while reducing the climate impact of the cooling practices. The policy framework plays an important role in how we structure our societies. This is also the case for the cooling sector.

The cooling work under the UNFCCC has traditionally been focused on the Energy Sector and Energy Efficiency and limited attention was put on the gasses that were controlled under the Montreal Protocol. The Paris Accord was an important agreement. It led to the subsequent adoption of the Kigali amendment on HFCs, where a phase-down schedule for HFCs was put in place for all countries in the world under the Montreal Protocol. The Montreal Protocol also has the framework in place to phase out of use the HCFCs by 2030 globally. These three pillars are very important for the cooling sector, and the National Cooling Action Plans is what puts them all together.

The Development of the National Cooling Plans have also forced institutions and Ministries to work more together and in coordination with Private Sector. The Climate Promise focus on three pillars: 1. To strengthen the Climate Pledges towards the SDGS and to enhance the level of the ambition in the NDCs, 2. To Scale up the Climate Action to deliver impact on the ground; and 3. To Engage all the society to collectively take ambitious climate Action. The Climate Promise is delivered in close collaboration with 35 key strategic partners and will have important impact at both the national and international level. This Climate Promise and this partnership is important for how the cooling sector is being included in the NDCs in the future. Hence the National Cooling Plans provide a good framework in that context and can describe how specific activities in the National Cooling Plan will contribute to the increase in level of ambition of the NDCs.

The Climate Promise have assured that the gender element has been recognized and addressed in the national climate policies and planning processes. We believe that the National Cooling Plans are providing an important platform at the national level to properly address the challenges and opportunities of the cooling sector in the countries. If handled properly, there is a huge potential in the cooling sector, and it can potentially play an important role in the NDCs of the countries. The National Cooling Action Plans are therefore strategic.

Closing Remarks

Gustavo Máñez, Climate Change Coordinator for LAC, UNEP

Mr. Gustavo Máñez thanked the participation of the countries for sharing their experience, since this contributes to improving actions for the preservation of the planet. It was mentioned that the demand for electricity would grow three times by 2050, which the implications at the climatic level would be catastrophic.

He highlighted the importance of interagency coordination to facilitate the development and implementation of NCAPs. He emphasized that the adoption of MEPs should be considered, since there is a risk that countries that do not implement efficiency standards may acquire equipment with obscure technologies. Finally, he invited all countries to be part of the Cool Coalition and join forces to participate in concrete actions that help the planet.

Detailed Workshop Report – DAY 2

Session II: Setting up NCAP recommendations and Diving into Implementation		
09:00-09:05	Opening and welcome remarks	Kasper Koefoed, UNDP
09:05-09:15	Montreal Protocol portfolio and priorities in LAC and Caribbean regions	Donnalyn Charles / Marco Pinzon, OzonAction, UNEP
09:15-09:30	HFC phase-down strategies and the role of the servicing sector	Marissa Gowrie, National Ozone Officer, Trinidad and Tobago
09:30-09:45	Energy Efficiency Policy: MEPs and labels	Roberto Peixoto, International Consultant, UNDP
09:45-10:30	**Round table:** Access to Finance for NCAP Development and Project Implementation	Moderator: Larissa Gross, Research Manager, E3G • Jessica Brown, Strategic Advisor, Clean Cooling Collaborative (formerly K-CEP) • Johannes Heister, Senior Environmental Specialist, Climate Change Department, World Bank • Omar Villacorta, Financial Markets Senior Specialist, Connectivity, Markets and Finance Division, Inter-American Development Bank • Sabin Basnyat, Senior Energy Efficiency Specialist, Division of Mitigation and Adaptation, Green Climate Fund
10:30-10:55	Q&A	Moderation: Carlos Andrés, UNDP
10:55-11:00	Final remarks and Closure	Dr. Jeannette Sanchez, Director, Natural Resources Division, UN ECLAC

Presentation: the Montreal Protocol Portfolio and Priorities in LAC and Caribbean Regions

Mr Pinzón started the discussion with a warm welcome to participants and by thanking the collaborative efforts in this project. He began by setting the scene with the antecedents of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) before moving onto the phase out of HFCs and their role in NCAPs. He explained how refrigerants are the biggest consumers of HFCs, and given the growing demand, it is crucial that HFCs are completely phased out in cooling appliances for a sustainable cooling future. He continued to convey how NCAPs are the primary tool countries can use to achieve this by working with UNDP, UNEP, Cool Coalition and financial supporters, such as Clean Cooling Collaborative, the Green Climate Fund, the World Bank, and the Inter-American Development Bank for implementing these plans.

Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator (Caribbean Network) UNEP OzonAction

Mr Pinzón continued, that is paramount that we, as a global community, now focus on the Montreal protocol and reduce our impact on the climate as we have successfully done by reducing our impact on the ozone. He demonstrated the work that partners who are creating enabling activities to prepare countries for the Kigali Amendment which latest about eighteen months and countries will deliver their reports for their readiness of the Kigali Amendment. These international collaborations have helped create tools, such as: refrigerant literacy and management, equip refrigerant and air conditioning (RAC) technicians, refrigerant university courses, Cold Chain Technology Briefs, and more.

NCAPs are at the intersection of NDCs, the Montreal Protocol, and NAMA which will only grow bigger which is why it is important to view NCAPs with these contributing elements in an effort to avoid doubling efforts. Further to this, we must strive for further global collaborations to phase out HFCs to protect our climate.

Presentation: HFC phase-down Strategies and the Role of the Servicing Sector

Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator (Caribbean Network) UNEP OzonAction

Ms. Gowrie opened with thanks to all the attendees, participants for joining the workshop to discuss the responsibility of nations to take on their own NCAPs and do their part in the HFC phase-down. She highlighted the continued efforts of the Cool Coalition and collaborators for developing of the NCAP methodology.

As the first developing Caribbean country to sign all of the amendments of the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment, Trinidad and Tobago was able to phase out CFCs in 2008, two years ahead of schedule. On top of that, it has met its HFCs phase out programme. Ms Gowrie noted that legal framework was pivotal to remain on track for the programme. Therefore, Trinidad and Tobago's Bureau of Standards had strict oversight on refrigerant requirements and standards having been briefed on their National Cooling Strategy and collaborating with stakeholders. This, for Ms Gowrie, is the key to a successful NCAP and to eschew any failures.

The challenges indicated surrounded the delay to programme activities of education, training, and equipping RAC technicians by the COVID-19 pandemic and the need to be up to speed with regulations, standardisation, and disposal methods with the more products on the market. Due to Trinidad and Tobago's location, disposal of refrigerants is difficult with no option for large scale disposal, something that will be overcome in the future. A factor that Ms Gowrie neatly illustrated was the growing demand for cooling systems with more people at home due to the pandemic. It is an opportunity for countries to recover from the pandemic efficiently whilst catering to the changing needs of the people.

The challenges articulate the importance of communication which, Ms Gowrie, is emphatic about. Communication between multi stakeholders from the outset of the NCAP is crucial and leads to far more improved cooperation and, of course, results. Trinidad and Tobago show the example of their synergised projects in their GEF 6 project which is a four-year project to create a sustained market change towards low carbon RAC technologies. It demonstrates how Trinidad and Tobago consistently aim to strengthen their policies and regulatory framework to ensure their RAC sector is properly equipped and certified, whilst maintaining and enhancing collaborative partnerships.

Presentation: Energy and Efficiency Policy: MEPs and Labels

International Expert, UNDP

Mr Peixoto welcomed all participants and guests of the workshop and opened with the importance of Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) and labels. This is a topic that is at the heart of energy efficient cooling systems and map the road to an energy efficient future, globally. Mr Peixoto explained the role of MEPS and energy labelling for RAC equipment in every country so that, as a global community, we can have a standardisation and minimum level of efficiency for RAC systems.

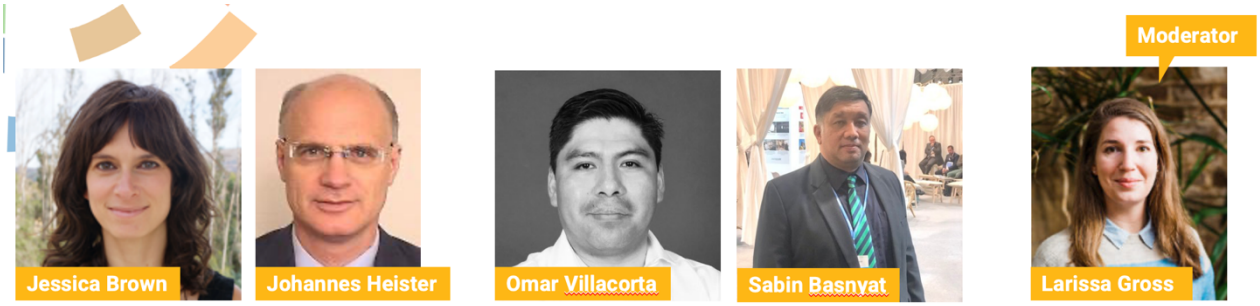
This holistic approach is almost the backbone to a sustainable cooling future for all. Therefore, overcoming the challenges of installing MEPS and labelling in all parts of the world must be addressed as part of individual countries' NCAPs.

Some hotter countries do not have the same rigorous MEPS and labelling for RACs compared to other countries. It makes the need for MEPS to be as regular across all countries as possible in order to create this comprehensive approach to sustainable RAC technology, and of course, MEPS are fundamental to promoting energy efficient products.

However, Mr Peixoto neatly outlined the boundary faced when implementing MEPS due to the rigorous analysis needed when setting MEPS because of the several energy efficient levels that need to be evaluated and compared to a baseline. This means laboratories and facilities to carry out MEPS are required which some countries do not have access to or have the capacity to do so. Aside from this hurdle, the impact of MEPS on financial and energy saving is huge, for instance the EU expected to save 175 million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe) by 2020 as well as generating annual savings for the average consumer. Mr Peixoto emphasised the benefit of synchronisation among countries for MEPS and the continual strengthening of MEPS standards for HFC phase-down.

ROUND TABLE

Access to Finance for NCAP Development and Project Implementation



During the round table discussion on access to finance for NCAP development, moderated by Larissa Gross research manager from E3G, partner representatives shared their expertise on accessing finance for countries implementing NCAPs and how countries can find support to carry out their individual NCAP.

Ms Gross begun by introducing the panel and explaining that each panel member represents organisations that are unlocking financing on sustainable cooling. Ms Gross then asked the panel

what their organisations are doing to help access to finance for a transition to a more sustainable cooling sector. Ms Brown spoke about the Clean Cooling Collaborative's latest four-year impact report about how they have focused on a number of initiatives, including institutional strengthening for efficiency which, through that work, supported a number of NCAPs (26). It has very been effective for putting sustainable cooling on the global agenda with a number of important examples where energy efficient cooling has taken a national priority for countries.

Mr Heister gave an introduction on how the World Bank is financing and supporting the transition to a sustainable cooling sector. The World Bank has been an implementing agency of the Montreal Protocol since its outset and now that sustainable cooling has received more attention recently, the World Bank has released their second Climate Change Action Plan which includes the importance of energy efficient cooling, cold chains, and access to cooling. It hopes to extend 35% of World Bank finance on climate development as well as the emergence of reports with World Bank client countries on how climate change will affect them and how energy efficient cooling will be a part of that development.

Mr Villacorta spoke about how the Inter-American Development Bank is supporting NCAP development because NCAPs are an opportunity for IADB as well as being an opportunity to support green economic recovery post-pandemic. IADB is committed to awareness and setting coherent goals. For instance, working with cities on financing cooling at the macro and micro levels on general and specific demand by forming the link between demand and finance. Mr Villacorta explained how cities are being supported in LAC, how NCAPs benefit the IADB, and what is working well on the finance side and can be replicated. IADB, as a multilateral institution, it can help keep dialogue open and provide new information to see how our mitigation instruments are working in energy saving.

Mr Basnyat from Green Climate Fund demonstrated its support for the transition to a more sustainable cooling sector. Being that largest climate fund in the world, GCF have an updated strategy plan (GCF1) of $10 billion (USD) fund for clean cooling and all aspects of mitigation and adaptation for a transition to a more sustainable cooling sector. GCF have two approaches that support countries, 1). Enabling the environment in countries through policies, including NCAPs, MEPS, and other facilitating policies that can enhance uptake of clean cooling, 2). Investment so that implementation of strategies can happen. Alongside a three-stage financing window: 1). Readiness which is a $1 million fund that each country has access to in order to develop policies to get them into the climate space, for example there are seven readiness proposals form countries in the African region who are preparing MEPS policies on refrigeration and air conditioning as well as some in the Asia region. 2) Project Preparation Facility which is $1.5 million of financing to facilitate projects. 3) Funding Proposals which is funding of up to $300 million to finance plans in cooling, cold chains, and more. Mr Basnyat noted that, for GCF, the cooling sector has not only a double effect of energy efficient cooling but also HFC phase-down.

Mr Basnyat articulated how can the process of developing an NCAP be beneficial to a country that is submitting a related GCF project. The GCF's Funding Proposals can support NCAPs because NCAPs provide legitimacy to Funding Proposals and create a trickle-down effect for more projects, possibly incorporated in the NCAP. He concluded by saying that if NCAPs are part of the Funding Proposals then it will have greater benefit. GCF might create a larger programme that can be more flexible for countries who have different needs.

Ms Brown explained how can NCAPs translate into technical support and what would be the recommendation for countries starting this process. The role of NCAPs help create a cross-sectoral governance and align efficient climate-friendly cooling action with Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) so that cooling is embedded in policies at the national level. It is important to work hard to take NCAPs forward once NCAPs are established and keep momentum. This is threefold: firstly, domestic government action through policies or financial support to implement NCAP strategies, secondly, international support, and thirdly, domestic and international

investment. Seeking partnerships for this type of support is important, particularly bilateral and multilateral development banks as well as organisations such as Clean Cooling Collaborative to catalyse the work of NCAPs. The Clean Cooling Collaborative will continue to support current NCAPs and policies to move current NCAPs forwards.

Mr Hesiter spoke about how NCAPs benefit the World Bank and how does the World Bank follow up on country's NCAP processes as well as how the World Bank has evolved in response to countries' needs. NCAPs sit at the centre of development because they not only mitigate HFC phase-down and climate change but also address SDGs and feed into NDCs. The World Bank follows up on NCAPs to operationalise plans and roadmaps and has a number of funding opportunities at the project or the policy level. For the World Bank, the change for them was the Kigali Amendment where cooling is now an important development and not a luxury. Mr Heister stressed that with the development of the NCAPs was the understanding among developing countries and clients of how the cooling agenda is beneficial to them and what discussions are needed to bring that into regular operations the World Bank support. Not just lending but project development. The World Bank is releasing a roadmap on sustainable cooling that can link up to the NCAP processes. The World Bank will look to incorporate NDCs and NCAPs and will support countries at the implementation stage of NCAPs.

Questions and Answers

Mr Hernández moderated questions from the audience, the first question was addressed to Ms Gowrie: What suggestions do you have for the implementation of NCAPs?

Carlos Andrés Hernández Montreal Protocol Unit, UNDP

Ms Gowrie responded that the best benefit for NCAPs or National Cooling Strategies is to focuus on the various stakeholders throughout the development process so that all policies and commitments were aligned. Her advice was to be as holistic as possible but be as broad as possible and approach and involve sectors that might be incorporated, even if it is far-fetched.

Mr Heister answered a question on how financial support is ranked, however Mr Heister explained that financial support is individual and tailored for different countries where their needs are different. Therefore, there is no ranking on financial support. Mr Basnyat echoed this answer by conveying that GCF's financial support is project-specific. GCF does prioritise LDCs and SIDs but mostly, for the GCF, all countries rank equally as it depends on the project and the impact that project will deliver. Ms Brown reiterated and explained that for the last four years Clean Cooling Collaborative have supported Latin America and a number of NCAPs some of which are ongoing, so it will be introducing prioritsation of four regions: USA, China, India, and South East Asia. However, they are still taking a global approach and continue to support Latin America and other regions in their NDC support facility.

Mr Peixoto answered a question on financing MEPS and supporting acitivities from multilateral funds. There are no clear rules in relation to supporting activities to reduce HFC phase-down and energy efficiency from multilateral funds. Therefore, it is an ongoing dicsussion in the Montreal Protocol about MEPS and energy efficiency funding where there are a number of multilateral agencies that could be sources of that funding. This is an area that has potential to be financed by multilateral funds and it is an important area within the discussion of the Montreal Protocol and those decisions on funding for MEPS.

Closing Remarks by Ms. Jeannette Sánchez, Director, Natural Resources Division, UN ECLAC

Ms Sánchez from ECLAC delivered closing remarks for the workshop by thanking UNDP, UNEP, and the Cool Coalition for organising this workshop. Ms Sánchez illustrated that climate action and sustainable development together with sustainable cooling and a rapid transition to energy efficiency was a top priority for the global agenda and that we must act comprehensively in our approach. NCAPs are critical for a coordinated targeting of work on energy efficiency and HFC reduction as well as proactively addressing the growing cooling demand whilst reducing climate impact.

UNEP and UNDP experts have highlighted how NAPAs can support countries in complying with the Paris Climate Agreement, SDGs, and the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, in line with individual national priorities and socio-economic benefits.

Representatives from Chile, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Trinidad and Tobago shared their experiences towards actions on cooling. Some key points were the need to focus on multi stakeholder collaboration and involvement from the outset, intergovernmental collaboration, harnessing global partnerships, and strengthening policies. Further, a holistic approach incorporating energy efficiency and refrigerant transitions maximises the benefits.

Having shared their experiences, Ms Sánchez invites all countries in the region to use the NCAP methodology and to network with the Cool Coalition for support. Experts from the Cool Coalition and EEEA delivered presentations on the NCAP methodology as a tool for countries to develop robust plans and transition to a more sustainable cooling environment. Further supported by the World Bank, the Green Climate Fund, the Inter-American Development Bank, and the Clean Cooling Collaborative who explained about the funding opportunities for countries.

Bringing together the NCAP methodology tool and the financial support, the workshop demonstrates the need to act boldly to transfer to sustainable cooling.