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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Soixante-neuvième réunion
Montréal, 15 – 19 avril 2013

RAPPORTS PÉRIODIQUES ET CONFORMITÉ

SOMMAIRE ANALYTIQUE

Ce document est divisé en six parties. Les points principaux et les conclusions sont résumés ci-dessous :

- Il y a eu production de CFC, de tétrachlorure de carbone et de bromure de méthyle en Chine en 2011. La production de CFC a été permise dans le cadre des dérogations pour utilisations essentielles. La production de tétrachlorure de carbone a été permise à des fins d'utilisation comme agent de transformation et en laboratoire. La production de bromure de méthyle a été inférieure aux 20 pour cent de la valeur de référence, comme exigé pour l'année 2011;

- La consommation totale de sept pays visés à l'article 5 étés de 35 034 tonnes PAO de HCFC; cinq pays ont produit moins de HCFC que leur valeur de référence en 2011 et la part la plus importante de la production (32 106 tonnes PAO) a été réalisée en Chine;

- La plupart des pays ont eu une consommation nulle des substances restantes (à l'exception des HCFC et des dérogations) et 25 pays ont rapporté une consommation supérieure aux mesures de réglementation de 2015;

- Selon les données relatives au programme de pays et/ou communiquées en vertu de l'article 7, aucun pays ne semble être en situation de non-conformité aux mesures de réglementation au 1er mars 2013;

- Tous les pays admissibles ont reçu l'approbation de soutien financier pour la préparation de leur plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) sauf le Sud Soudan; le Sud Soudan a ratifié tous les amendements du Protocole de Montréal et le soutien financier pour la préparation a été inclus dans le programme d'activités du PNUE pour l'année 2013 aux fins de mise en œuvre;

- Huit pays visés à l'article 5 n'ont pas reçu de soutien financier pour leur PGEH, mais un seul PGEH a été soumis à la 69e réunion;

- Soixante-dix-neuf pays ont déclaré une consommation de HCFC pour 2011 ou 2012 inférieure à la consommation de référence;

- Sept pays soumettront (Libye, Mauritanie, Sud Soudan et Tunisie) ou soumettront de nouveau (République populaire démocratique de Corée, Botswana et République arabe syrienne) leur PGEH après la 69e réunion;

- Deux des trois questions liées à la conformité soulevées en 2012 ont déjà été réglées, comme en font foi les données déclarées en vertu de l'article 7; l'information reçue des agences d'exécution et du Secrétariat de l'ozone révèle qu'une question n'a pas été réglée;

- Les données relatives aux programmes de pays révèlent que :

    - Cent trente-huit des 143 pays tenus de communiquer des données relatives au programme de pays ont soumis des données pour 2011 et 81 pays ont utilisé le modèle de soumission électronique;

    - Les 830,3 tonnes PAO de consommation restante sont entièrement composées de bromure de méthyle;

    - Les prix du HCFC-22 et du HCFC-142b étaient plus faibles que le prix des substances de remplacement indiquées dans les données relatives au programme de pays; le prix du HCFC-141b

était inférieur à celui des substances de remplacement HCFC-245fa et HFC-365mfc, mais supérieur au prix du cyclopentane et du pentane, en 2011;

- Le Comité exécutif a éliminé 24 pour cent de la consommation de référence de HCFC par le biais de projets approuvés;

- La consommation de HCFC a augmenté de 0,05 pour cent dans les 147 pays ayant communiqué des données pour 2010 et 2011;

- Cent trente-cinq des 144 pays ayant soumis de l'information sur leur programme de pays ont indiqué que le programme était fonctionnel (130 des 138 pays ayant soumis des données pour 2011 possédaient un programme de permis en vigueur et six ont indiqué que leur programme fonctionnait, mais « pas trop bien », et ont fourni des raisons expliquant la situation à la 68e réunion);

- Soixante et onze pays ont indiqué avoir mis en place un système de quotas lié aux mesures de réglementation des HCFC;

- Sept des 25 projets dont la mise en œuvre connaît un retard sont recommandés aux fins de maintien de suivi;

- Des rapports supplémentaires sont recommandés pour 47 projets pour lesquels un rapport de situation est présenté à la présente réunion, et un rapport supplémentaire est recommandé pour une activité de préparation de PGEH.

Introduction

1. Ce document comprend six parties :

   a) La partie I a été préparée en réponse aux décisions 32/76 b), 46/4 et 67/6 c), qui chargent le Comité exécutif de préparer pour chaque réunion un compte rendu sur l'état de la conformité des pays visés à l'article 5 touchés par les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal et en tant que guide pour la planification des activités de conformité des HCFC.

   b) La partie II contient de l'information sur les pays visés à l'article 5 touchés par les décisions des Parties en matière de conformité.

   c) La partie III présente des données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays, dont une analyse des données sur la consommation des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO), par secteur. Elle propose également une section sur les caractéristiques des programmes nationaux d'élimination des SAO.

   d) La partie IV présente les résultats des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard et pour lesquels un rapport de situation spécial ou des rapports détaillés spécifiques ont été demandés.

   e) La partie V présente le rapport de l'ONUDI sur le plan d'élimination du tétrachlorure de carbone en République populaire démocratique de Corée en réponse à la décision 68/34 b).

   f) La partie VI contient un rapport sur la mobilisation des ressources.

2. La partie V sera émise en tant qu'additif en édition limitée au présent document.

3. L'analyse effectuée et les conclusions tirées dans le présent document sont sans effet sur la situation en matière de conformité déterminée par la Réunion des Parties, le seul organe habilité à évaluer une telle situation. Les données communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole servent exclusivement à déterminer la situation de conformité d'un pays sur une base annuelle. L'analyse développée dans le présent document s'appuie à la fois sur les données communiquées au Secrétariat du Fonds sur la mise en œuvre des programmes concernant plusieurs périodes de conformité et celles communiquées en vertu l'article 7. En conséquence, le présent document ne détermine pas en soi la conformité. Plus exactement, il évalue les perspectives qui s'offrent aux pays visés à l'article 5 dans leurs efforts de se mettre en conformité avec une ou plusieurs des mesures de réglementation prévues par le Protocole de Montréal. Il a pour principal objet de recenser les SAO qui doivent encore faire l'objet de mesures soutenues par le Fonds multilatéral.

PARTIE I : SITUATION ET PERSPECTIVES EN MATIÈRE DE CONFORMITÉ (SUR LA BASE DES DERNIÈRES DONNÉES DISPONIBLES)

4. Cette partie présente les résultats de l'analyse de la situation concernant le respect des mesures de réglementation applicables à l'élimination finale des CFC, des halons et du tétrachlorure de carbone avant 2010, du bromure de méthyle et du méthylchloroforme[1] d'ici à 2015, et applicables au gel des HCFC en

[1] Aucun projet s'attaquant aux substances de l'annexe B-I n'a été recensé; le Comité exécutif n'a ni examiné ni financé des projets s'attaquant à ces substances qui sont soumises à une réduction de 85 p. 100 de la valeur de

2013. Cette analyse suppose que les dernières données relatives à la consommation communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 ou relatives aux programmes de pays ont pris en compte l'élimination découlant des projets achevés approuvés par le Comité exécutif. Au total, 242 954 tonnes PAO ont été éliminées dans les secteurs de consommation et 191 936 tonnes PAO ont été éliminées dans le secteur de la production grâce aux projets achevés depuis la création du Fonds multilatéral jusqu'en décembre 2011. Ceux-ci ont été évalués à 2,06 milliards $US sur un montant total approuvé d'environ 2,61 milliards $US. Une description détaillée de la méthode utilisée dans cette analyse est présentée dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/37/18, qui a été soumis à la 37e réunion du Comité exécutif.

5. L'analyse s'est appuyée sur les dernières données disponibles. Au 1er mars 2013, un pays visé à l'article 5 a communiqué des données en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2012 et 145 pays visés à l'article 5 ont fait de même pour l'année 2011 (par rapport à 141 en mars 2012). Un autre pays n'a communiqué au Secrétariat du Fonds pour l'année 2012 que les données sur les progrès accomplis dans la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays (décision 17/34). L'analyse suppose que les derniers niveaux de consommation de SAO déclarés excluant les HCFC n'ont pas augmenté.

6. Les agences bilatérales et multilatérales d'exécution ont présenté à la 67e réunion du Comité exécutif des rapports périodiques comportant des données sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre de toutes les activités et projets approuvés par le Comité jusqu'à la fin 2011. Des données sur les projets susceptibles d'être approuvés en 2013 ont été tirées du *Plan d'activités général du Fonds multilatéral* (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/6), qui sera examiné à la 69e réunion.

7. Le Secrétariat du Fonds poursuivra la synthèse de toutes les données incluses dans les versions précédentes des rapports sur la situation et les perspectives en matière de conformité, données qu'il utilise à des fins analytiques et qui sont disponibles sur demande.

PROGRAMMES DE PERMIS, ET AMENDEMENTS DE BEIJING ET DE MONTRÉAL

8. Le Secrétariat de l'ozone a fourni un compte rendu sur les données relatives à la mise en place des programmes de permis au 8 mars 2013. Il met au jour des questions en instance entourant la mise en place d'un programme pour le Botswana, la Gambie et le Sud Soudan seulement. Le Botswana a ratifié l'Amendement de Montréal au Protocole de Montréal le 21 février 2013 et le Sud Soudan a fait de même le 16 octobre 2012. Ces pays sont tenus de mettre en place un programme de permis dans les six mois suivant la date de ratification de l'Amendement de Montréal. En ce qui concerne la Gambie, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note que le rapport du PNUE révèle que la réglementation révisée concernant les SAO est désormais conforme à l'article 4B du Protocole et prévoit un programme de permis pour les exportations. Les informations les plus récentes reçues de la part du Secrétariat de l'ozone ont toutefois révélé que cette réalisation n'avait pas été communiquée comme demandé à la décision XXIV/17.

9. Les pays visés à l'article 5 suivants n'avaient pas ratifié l'Amendement de Beijing au 21 février 2013 : Arabie saoudite, Libye, Mauritanie et Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, mais avaient transmis des données en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2011.

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référence à compter de 2007

SECTEUR DE LA PRODUCTION

10. Le tableau 1 contient les plus récentes données sur la production dans les pays visés à l'article 5, sauf en ce qui concerne les HCFC.

Tableau 1

PRODUCTION DE SAO PAR PAYS (2011) ET VALEUR DE RÉFÉRENCE

Pays	Substance	Source	Valeur de référence	Production la plus récente
Chine	CFC	A7	47 003,9	339,0
Chine	Tétrachlorure de carbone	A7	32 479,7	258,7
Chine	Bromure de méthyle	A7	776,3	174,8

11. Sur les sept pays[2] visés à l'article 5 qui ont des installations de production de CFC, les gouvernements de l'Argentine, de la Chine, de l'Inde, du Mexique, de la République populaire démocratique de Corée et de la République bolivarienne du Venezuela ont conclu des accords pour des réductions prévues. Tous les projets du secteur de la production des CFC ont été achevés, mais il reste encore des données à communiquer dans le cadre de l'accord amendé avec la Chine permettant la production de CFC à des fins essentielles à l'extérieur de la Chine et pour une partie de la tranche restante pour l'Inde présentée à la présente réunion pour approbation. Le gouvernement du Brésil a fait savoir qu'il avait éliminé sa production de CFC de sa propre initiative. En ce qui concerne la production de halons, le gouvernement de la Chine a conclu un accord et le gouvernement de l'Inde a reçu une subvention unique destinée à la clôture de ses installations de production de halons. La Chine a été le seul pays à produire des CFC en 2011 et cette production a été de 339 tonnes PAO. La décision XXII/4 accorde à la Chine une dérogation pour utilisation à des fins essentielles de 741,15 tonnes PAO pour les inhalateurs à doseur.

12. Quatre pays (Brésil, Chine, Inde et République populaire démocratique de Corée) ont établi une valeur de référence pour la production de tétrachlorure de carbone. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé des projets d'élimination complète du tétrachlorure de carbone dans les secteurs de la production et de la consommation de trois pays (Chine, Inde et République populaire démocratique de Corée). Un projet sur le tétrachlorure de carbone utilisé comme agent de transformation a été approuvé pour le Brésil à la 54e réunion. La Chine a produit 258,7 tonnes PAO de tétrachlorure de carbone en 2011. Le Secrétariat de l'ozone a révélé que 179,92 tonnes PAO ont été utilisées comme agent de transformation (utilisation autorisée en vertu de la décision XXII/8) et 235,14 tonnes PAO ont été destinées à une utilisation en laboratoire (autorisée en vertu de la décision XXII/7). Deux des quatre usines sont toujours en exploitation et fabriquent des CFC aux fins d'utilisation comme matière première et d'agent de transformation. Le Brésil a réalisé l'élimination sans l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral. L'usine de CFC en République populaire démocratique de Corée a été fermée.

13. Des projets de fermeture de la production de méthylchloroforme ont été approuvés pour la Chine seulement. Il n'y a pas eu de production de méthylchloroforme en 2011 dans les pays visés à l'article 5.

[2] Bien que la Roumanie ait reçu un financement pour l'élimination de la production et de la consommation de CFC, de tétrachlorure de carbone et de bromure de méthyle, elle n'est pas incluse, car elle a été reclassée comme un pays non visé à l'article 5 au 1er janvier 2008.

14. Des projets de fermeture de la production de bromure de méthyle ont été approuvés pour la Chine, un des deux seuls pays visés à l'article 5 à posséder des installations de production de bromure de méthyle. L'autre pays, la République de Corée, ne sollicite pas l'assistance du Fonds multilatéral. Une quantité de 174,8 tonnes PAO de bromure de méthyle a été produite en Chine en 2011, ce qui se situe sous la limite de réglementation de 80 pour cent de la valeur de référence (776,3 tonnes PAO) et de la limite de 176 tonnes PAO prévue dans l'accord sur le secteur de la production (décision 47/54).

15. Sept pays ont produit des HCFC en 2011 : Argentine, Chine, Inde, Mexique, République bolivarienne du Venezuela, République de Corée et République populaire démocratique de Corée.

Tableau 2

PRODUCTION DE HCFC PAR PAYS (2011) ET VALEUR DE RÉFÉRENCE

Partie	Source	Production en 2011	Valeur de référence	Production la plus récente moins la valeur de référence
Argentine	A7	221,0	224,6	(3,6)
Chine	A7	32 106,1	29 122,0	2 984,1
Inde	A7	1 504,0	2 399,5	(895,5)
Mexique	A7	649,7	697,0	(47,3)
République bolivarienne du Venezuela	A7	134,3	123,1	11,2
République de Corée	A7	392,4	395,1	(2,7)
République populaire démocratique de Corée	A7	26,4	27,6	(1,2)
Total		**35 033,9**	**32 988,9**	**2 045,0**

16. De façon générale, la production de HCFC dans les pays visés à l'article 5 (35 033,9 tonnes PAO) dépasse de 2 045 tonnes PAO la valeur de référence totale pour la production de ces pays (32 988,9). Cette situation est largement attribuable à la production de la Chine, qui dépasse la valeur de référence de 2 984,1 tonnes PAO, alors que le niveau de production dans cinq pays producteurs (Argentine, Inde, Mexique, République de Corée et République populaire démocratique de Corée) a été inférieur à la valeur de référence en 2011.

17. Le Sous-groupe sur le secteur de la production étudie actuellement des lignes directrices pour la production de HCFC. Les usines mixtes de l'Argentine, de l'Inde, du Mexique et de la République bolivarienne du Venezuela ayant déjà reçu une assistance pour l'élimination des CFC ne sont pas admissibles à un soutien financier supplémentaire pour la cessation de la production de HCFC, comme le stipule leur accord d'élimination des CFC avec le Comité exécutif. La République de Corée n'a pas demandé d'assistance financière en tant que pays visé à l'article 5.

18. Le Comité exécutif a reçu une demande de la Banque mondiale pour la première étape d'un plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC au nom du gouvernement de la Chine. La proposition est à l'étude du Sous-groupe sur le secteur de la production.

SECTEUR DE LA CONSOMMATION

19. Cette partie présente un résumé des résultats d'une analyse détaillée exposant dans quelle mesure les pays semblent être en situation de non-conformité ou les activités dont les chiffres de consommation

les plus récents sont supérieurs à ceux prévus par les mesures de réglementation. Les tableaux récapitulatifs ci-dessous révèlent que tous les pays visés à l'article 5 semblent être en conformité aux mesures de réglementation de 2010, selon les données de 2012 pour les HCFC, les halons, le tétrachlorure de carbone et le méthylchloroforme. Ils présentent également les données de consommation pour les prochaines mesures de réglementation pour le bromure de méthyle et les HCFC, y compris les données de 2011. Les sommaires sont fondés sur les données jointes à l'annexe I, qui contient de l'information détaillée par substance.

20. L'annexe I jointe au présent rapport comprenait, au cours des années antérieures, des appendices sur la situation de tous les pays pour les six substances. À compter du présent rapport, cette information ne sera fournie que pour les pays consommant des CFC, du tétrachlorure de carbone et du méthylchloroforme. Les appendices pour le bromure de méthyle et les HCFC continueront à être fournis pour tous les pays où l'élimination complète n'est pas encore requise. Aucun appendice n'est fourni pour les halons, car tous les pays ont communiqué une consommation la plus récente nulle.

21. L'évaluation de la conformité présentée à l'annexe I comprend de l'information sur la date d'approbation des activités requises pour la conformité. Cette information aidera le Comité exécutif à évaluer les perspectives de conformité des pays, car la date d'approbation permet de connaître le temps écoulé depuis la mise en œuvre de l'accord ou du projet. L'information sur l'approbation des projets est tirée de l'inventaire des projets approuvés.

CFC

22. Le tableau 3 présente un sommaire de la situation des pays en matière de conformité aux mesures de réglementation des CFC.

Tableau 3

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DES CFC :
SOMMAIRE DES PAYS DONT LES PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DÉPASSENT LES MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DE 2010

Données	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente dépasse l'objectif d'élimination complète de 2010
Données de 2012 (article 7 ou programme de pays)	0 pays*
Consommation la plus récente	0 pays*

* Ne comprend pas les pays profitant d'une dérogation

23. L'appendice I de l'annexe I présente de l'information sur les pays ayant consommé des CFC. Il précise que ces pays consommateurs profitaient d'une dérogation aux fins d'utilisation essentielle de CFC ou d'utilisation essentielle urgente de CFC-113.

Halons

24. Le tableau 4 présente un sommaire de la situation des pays en matière de conformité aux mesures de réglementation des halons. Soixante et un pays, dont des pays participant à des banques de halons régionales, ont reçu de l'assistance pour des activités de banques de halons ou des accords d'élimination. Aucun pays n'a déclaré de consommation de halons dans son dernier rapport de données.

Tableau 4

**MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DES HALONS :
SOMMAIRE DES PAYS DONT LES PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DÉPASSENT LES MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DE 2010**

Données	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente dépasse l'objectif d'élimination complète de 2010
Données de 2012 (article 7 ou programme de pays)	0 pays
Consommation la plus récente	0 pays

Bromure de méthyle

25. Le tableau 5 présente un récapitulatif de la situation des pays en matière de conformité aux mesures de réglementation pour le bromure de méthyle (à l'exception des applications de quarantaine et préalables à l'expédition). Sur les 147 pays visés à l'article 5 qui ont ratifié l'Amendement de Copenhague, 145 ont communiqué des données de référence complètes et 58 une consommation de référence et une consommation la plus récente nulles. Cent pays visés à l'article 5 ont bénéficié de l'aide du Fonds multilatéral pour les activités et/ou les projets d'élimination du bromure de méthyle.

Tableau 5

**MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DU BROMURE DE MÉTHYLE :
SOMMAIRE DES PAYS DONT LES PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DÉPASSENT LES PROCHAINES MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION***

Données	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente est supérieure à l'objectif d'élimination de 20 % de 2005	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente est supérieure à l'objectif d'élimination de 100 % d'ici à 2015
Données sur 2012 (article 7 ou programme de pays)	0 pays	0 pays
Consommation la plus récente	0 pays	25 pays

* Ce tableau fait référence aux 145 pays visés à l'article 5 ayant déclaré une valeur de référence et leurs données de consommation la plus récente.

26. L'appendice II de l'annexe I présente de l'information sur les pays ayant consommé du bromure de méthyle.

- Le Comité exécutif a approuvé en partie[3] des projets d'élimination du bromure de méthyle pour 9 pays (Algérie, Argentine, Chine, Congo, Nigéria, République démocratique du Congo, Soudan, Swaziland et Turquie) et le financement d'un projet de démonstration seulement pour un pays (Turquie). La consommation restante admissible dans ces pays s'élève à 823,7 tonnes PAO;

- Cinq des 9 pays ont déclaré une consommation nulle pendant plus d'un (Congo, Nigéria, République démocratique du Congo, Swaziland et Turquie);

- Des projets d'investissement sont en cours de mise en œuvre dans 18 pays ;

[3] La Chine possède un projet d'élimination complète du bromure de méthyle et une possibilité de projet sur le ginseng, si celui-ci est un jour permis

- Des activités de préparation pour le développement de projets pour le traitement de dattes humides en Algérie et en Tunisie, où l'utilisation est permise à l'heure actuelle en raison d'une dérogation en vertu de la décision XV/12, pourront être mises en branle lorsque des solutions de rechange deviendront accessibles.

27. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander aux agences d'exécution d'examiner le besoin de projets supplémentaires pour le bromure de méthyle dans les pays suivants pour lesquels des projets partiels sur le bromure de méthyle ont été approuvés ou visés par la décision XV/12 : Algérie, Argentine, Chine, Congo, Nigéria, République démocratique du Congo, Soudan, Swaziland, Tunisie et Turquie.

Pays ayant dépassé les objectifs de consommation de bromure de méthyle fixés dans leur accord

28. Le Secrétariat a examiné les données sur la consommation de bromure de méthyle communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole de Montréal et a pris note que les pays ayant reçu de l'assistance pour éliminer les utilisations réglementées de bromure de méthyle respectaient les prochaines mesures de réglementation. Il semble toutefois que quatre pays, notamment Argentine, Égypte, Kenya et Maroc, ont dépassé la consommation maximum permise en 2011 fixée dans leurs accords respectifs avec le Comité exécutif, comme indiqué ci-dessous :

Utilisation du bromure de méthyle en 2011

Pays	Consommation (tonnes PAO)	
	Permise en vertu de l'accord	Déclarée (article 7)
Argentine	184,4	291,3
Égypte	116,4	133,2
Kenya	6,6	8,5
Maroc	28,0	50,9

29. Après avoir pris connaissance de la situation, le Secrétariat a prié l'ONUDI, en qualité d'agence principale, de fournir une estimation de la consommation de bromure de méthyle en 2012 dans les pays ci-dessus, ainsi que les motifs justifiant une telle consommation de bromure de méthyle par rapport aux quantités indiquées dans les accords, et les plans d'action proposés pour atteindre les objectifs établis dans les accords.

30. En ce qui concerne le Kenya, l'ONUDI a indiqué qu'elle a reçu une lettre du gouvernement datée du 15 février 2013 dans laquelle il précise que la consommation estimative de bromure de méthyle en 2012 est nulle. De plus, le projet sera mené à terme à la fin de 2013 et le rapport d'achèvement de projet sera remis en 2014. L'ONUDI a ajouté que la réglementation du pays comprendra l'interdiction d'importer du bromure de méthyle.

31. En ce qui concerne l'Égypte, l'ONUDI a indiqué que la situation politique et sociale particulière du pays en 2011 a retardé la mise en œuvre du projet; les mesures de contrôle des importations n'étaient pas pleinement appliquées, ce qui a entraîné une hausse des importations de bromure de méthyle au pays et il y a eu des retards dans l'enregistrement des fumigènes de remplacement, de sorte que les objectifs d'élimination proposés dans l'accord n'ont pas pu être atteints. Compte tenu de la situation, le gouvernement de l'Égypte a informé l'ONUDI de son intention de demander une prolongation de projet d'une durée d'un an sans aide financière supplémentaire du Fonds multilatéral. Les consultations entre le gouvernement et l'ONUDI à cet égard sont en cours.

32. Quant au Maroc, l'ONUDI a indiqué que tous les éléments du projet inclus dans l'accord entre le gouvernement et le Comité exécutif ont été mis en œuvre avec succès et sont presque terminés. En ce qui concerne les cucurbitacées (c.-à-d., melons et melons d'eau), visés par le plus récent projet approuvé, toutes les activités ont été réalisées et les fermiers produisent leurs récoltes sans bromure de méthyle. Par conséquent, l'ONUDI s'attend à ce que la consommation de bromure de méthyle en 2012 soit inférieure à la quantité permise en vertu de l'accord, ce qui n'était pas le cas lorsque les données communiquées en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole ont révélé une consommation de 22 tonnes PAO de plus que permis. Les consultations entre le gouvernement et l'ONUDI se poursuivent.

33. Quant à l'Argentine, l'ONUDI a indiqué que la mise en œuvre du projet se poursuit; la majorité du bromure de méthyle sert à la production de fraises (pépinières et fruits). L'ONUDI a précisé que les données sur la consommation de SAO (y compris le bromure de méthyle) fondées sur le programme de permis sont communiquées au Secrétariat de l'ozone par le Bureau national de l'ozone (en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole) et au Secrétariat du Fonds (dans les rapports périodiques sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays). Les données sur la consommation de bromure de méthyle déclarées comprennent les quantités importées à des fins réglementées et d'application de quarantaine et préalables à l'expédition. Le projet sur le bromure de méthyle en Argentine est mis en œuvre par l'Institut national de technologie agricole (INTA en espagnol) qui relève du ministère de l'Agriculture. Le ministère a la responsabilité de contrôler la consommation réelle du bromure de méthyle utilisé par les fermiers dans le cadre du projet. L'ONUDI a expliqué qu'il semble y avoir des contradictions entre les quantités de bromure de méthyle déclarées à titre officiel et la consommation réelle (pour les utilisations réglementées, et sanitaires et préalables à l'expédition) et les stocks, et que la question est actuellement à l'étude avec les autorités compétentes.

34. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander à l'ONUDI de lui remettre un rapport périodique à la 70^{e} réunion, sur l'état actuel de la mise en œuvre des projets sur le bromure de méthyle en Argentine, en Égypte et au Maroc, comprenant des explications détaillées des raisons pour lesquelles la consommation déclarée en vertu de l'article 7 est supérieure à la consommation permise en vertu des accords respectifs conclus avec le Comité exécutif, et de proposer des plans d'action pour atteindre les objectifs fixés dans les accords.

Tétrachlorure de carbone

35. Le tableau 6 résume la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation du tétrachlorure de carbone. Les données résumées ne comprennent pas les matières premières et ne font pas la distinction entre les utilisations finales spécifiques (p. ex., comme solvant et agent de transformation). Quatre-vingt-dix des 146 pays ayant déclaré une valeur de référence ont déclaré une consommation de référence et la plus récente nulles.

Tableau 6

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DU TÉTRACHLORURE DE CARBONE : SOMMAIRE DES PAYS DONT LES PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DÉPASSENT LES MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DE 2010

Données	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente dépasse l'objectif d'élimination complète de 2010
Données de 2012 (article 7 ou programme de pays)	0 pays*
Consommation la plus récente	0 pays*

* Ne comprend pas les pays profitant d'une dérogation ni les pays ne demandant pas le soutien du Fonds multilatéral

36. L'appendice III de l'annexe I présente l'information sur les pays qui consomment du tétrachlorure de carbone. Il révèle que ces pays consommateurs profitaient d'une dérogation pour utilisation dans les procédés, en laboratoire et à des fins d'analyse.

Méthylchloroforme

37. Le tableau 7 présente un sommaire de la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation du méthylchloroforme. Cent trois des 146 pays ayant déclaré une valeur de référence ont indiqué une valeur de référence et une consommation la plus récente nulles.

Tableau 7

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DU MÉTHYLCHLOROFORME : SOMMAIRE DES PAYS DONT LES PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DÉPASSENT LES PROCHAINES MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION

Données	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente est supérieure à l'objectif d'élimination de 20 % de 2005	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente est supérieure à l'objectif d'élimination de 100 % d'ici à 2015
Données sur 2012 (article 7 ou programme de pays)	0 pays	0 pays
Consommation la plus récente	0 pays	République de Corée

38. La République de Corée, le seul pays dont la consommation la plus récente dépasse les prochaines mesures de réglementation, a accepté de ne pas recevoir de soutien financier du Fonds multilatéral.

39. L'appendice IV de l'annexe I présente l'information sur les pays qui consomment du méthylchloroforme.

Consommation de HCFC

40. L'appendice V de l'annexe I propose une analyse des plus récentes données sur la consommation de HCFC et des approbations par pays. Des renseignements supplémentaires ont été fournis précisant les PGEH approuvés à ce jour, les PGEH soumis à la 69e réunion et la durée des PGEH (tels que les PGEH approuvés afin de réduire la consommation de 10 pour cent d'ici à 2015 ou de réaliser la réduction de 35 pour cent de 2020).

41. Tous les pays ont reçu des sommes pour la préparation des projets des PGEH, sauf la République de Corée, Singapour, le Sud Soudan et les Émirats arabes unis. Le soutien financier pour la préparation des PGEH comprend des sommes destinées au programme de permis nécessaire à l'application des mesures de réglementation des HCFC. La République de Corée, Singapour et les Émirats arabes unis ont accepté de ne pas demander le soutien financier du Fonds multilatéral.

42. Tous les pays ont ratifié l'Amendement de Copenhague. La décision 53/37 stipule que la ratification de l'Amendement de Copenhague est une condition préalable au financement de l'élimination des HCFC. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé les PGEH pour 137 pays à ce jour, pour une valeur de 556,3 millions $US (dont 308,1 millions $US déjà décaissés).

43. La première étape des PGEH dure le temps nécessaire pour réaliser au moins la réduction de 10 pour cent d'ici 2015, et même plus :

- 27 pays (7 pays à faible volume de consommation, 20 pays autres que pays à faible volume de consommation) visent la conformité pour la période 2011 à 2015 ;

- 101 pays (57 pays à faible volume de consommation et 32 pays autres que pays à faible volume de consommation, plus 12 pays insulaires du Pacifique) visent la conformité pour la période 2011 à 2020 ;

- Neuf pays à faible volume de consommation (Bhoutan, Cambodge, Croatie, Maldives, Maurice, Namibie, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines et Seychelles) ont reçu un soutien financier pour l'élimination complète des HCFC bien avant l'échéance d'élimination de 2040, p. ex., la Croatie d'ici à 2014 et les autres d'ici à 2020 ou à 2025.

44. Sept des huit pays restants n'ont reçu aucun autre soutien financier que des sommes destinées à la préparation de projets. L'autre pays est le Sud Soudan, qui a ratifié tous les amendements au Protocole de Montréal et n'a pas soumis de données le rendant admissible au soutien financier pour les PGEH. Cependant, un projet a été approuvé pour le Sud Soudan à la 68e réunion, pour la mise sur pied d'un Bureau national de l'ozone. Un PGEH pour la Barbade a été soumis à la 69e réunion.

Tableau 8

PAYS VISES À L'ARTICLE 5 SANS PGEH APPROUVÉ (TONNES PAO)

Pays	Valeur de référence	Point de départ	Tous les projets approuvés	Reste	% approuvé
Barbade*	3,7			3,7	
Botswana	11,0			11,0	
République populaire démocratique de Corée	78,0			78,0	
Libye	114,7			114,7	
Mauritanie	20,5			20,5	
Sud Soudan	ADD			ADD	
République arabe syrienne	135,0	135,0	12,9	122,1	9,56 %
Tunisie	40,7			40,7	
Total	**3 865,2**	**2 452,9**	**526,0**	**3 372,0**	

* Pays pour lesquels un PGEH a été soumis à la 69e réunion.
ADD = Aucune donnée déclarée

45. Les plans d'activités de 2013-2015 comprennent des activités pour la première étape du PGEH de tous les pays n'ayant pas encore soumis de PGEH (Libye, Mauritanie, République arabe syrienne, République populaire démocratique de Corée, Sud Soudan et Tunisie) sauf le Botswana. Les plans d'activités des agences bilatérales pour les années 2013-2015 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/7) comprennent une recommandation exhortant les agences bilatérales et d'exécution d'inclure la première étape du PGEH pour le Botswana dans leurs plans d'activités.

46. Un pays a déjà reçu l'approbation de projets d'investissement pour l'élimination des HCFC en vue de réaliser une réduction de 10 pour cent de sa valeur de référence, sans approbation de la première étape du PGEH, comme indiqué dans le tableau 9.

Tableau 9

PAYS QUI ÉLIMINERONT D'IMPORTANTES QUANTITÉS DE HCFC GRÂCE À DES PROJETS D'INVESTISSEMENT, SANS APPROBATION DE LA PREMIÈRE ÉTAPE DU PGEH

Pays	Sommes approuvées ($US)	Élimination PAO approuvée dans le cadre de projets d'investissement	Valeur de référence	Pourcentage de la valeur de référence approuvé
République arabe syrienne	1 465 361	12,9	135,0	10 %

47. Cent quarante-sept pays visés à l'article 5 ont déclaré une valeur de référence et une consommation la plus récente au 1er mars 2013. Les données sur la consommation de 2011 ou 2012 sont inférieures à la valeur de référence pour soixante-dix-neuf pays.

48. Le tableau 10 présente un sommaire de la conformité des pays aux mesures de réglementation des HCFC.

Tableau 10

MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION DES HCFC : SOMMAIRE DES PAYS DONT LES PLUS RÉCENTES DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DÉPASSENT LES PROCHAINES MESURES DE RÉGLEMENTATION

Données	Pays dont la consommation la plus récente dépasse l'objectif de gel de 2013
Données de 2012 (article 7 ou programme de pays)	Un pays
Consommation la plus récente	68 pays

49. Soixante-trois des 68 pays ont reçu un soutien financier du Fonds multilatéral pour leur accord d'élimination des HCFC.

PARTIE II : ÉTAT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DANS LES PAYS VISÉS PAR LES DÉCISIONS DES PARTIES

50. Cette partie porte sur les pays visés à l'article 5 touchés par les décisions sur la conformité.

51. Trois décisions adoptées en matière de conformité visent 3 pays. Deux questions relatives à la conformité ont déjà été réglées comme en témoignent les données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 et une question portant sur les programmes de permis n'a pas encore été réglée selon l'information fournie par les agences d'exécution et le Secrétariat de l'ozone. Le tableau 11 précise la mesure dans laquelle des progrès ont été réalisés à l'égard des décisions de la Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Montréal, selon l'information fournie au Secrétariat de l'ozone et aux agences.

Tableau 11

CONFORMITÉ DÉCLARÉE AUX DÉCISIONS DES PARTIES SUR LA CONFORMITÉ

Question liée à la conformité	Conforme selon les données déclarées en vertu de l'article 7	Déclarée comme conforme aux agences d'exécution et/ou au Secrétariat de l'ozone	Non conforme ou conformité non déclarée aux agences d'exécution et/ou au Secrétariat de l'ozone	Total
Programme de permis			1	1
Communication des données	2			2
Total	**2**		**1**	**3**

Information fournie à l'annexe II

52. L'annexe II présente de l'information sur les pays visés par les décisions des Parties en matière de conformité en 2013. L'information est présentée par question liée à la conformité et par pays. L'annexe II comprend aussi deux colonnes intitulées « Observations de l'agence d'exécution à l'intention de la 69e réunion » et « Évaluation du Fonds multilatéral à partir des observations préliminaires des agences, des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 et de l'information du Secrétariat de l'ozone ».

PARTIE III : DONNÉES SUR LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROGRAMMES DE PAYS

53. La partie III contient de l'information sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays, y compris la consommation par secteur, soumise au Secrétariat du Fonds avant le 1er mai de chaque année. Elle présente également de l'information supplémentaire sur les caractéristiques du programme d'élimination des SAO des pays. Le modèle de soumission des données relatives au programme de pays a été approuvé à la 35e réunion du Comité exécutif, dans la décision 35/58 e) et a été modifié dans les décisions 46/39 et 60/4 b) iv).

DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION PAR SECTEUR, SAUF LES HCFC

54. Des rapports sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays étaient attendus de 143[4] pays visés à l'article 5 au 1er mars 2013. Le Secrétariat du Fonds a reçu des rapports de deux pays pour 2012, 136 pays pour 2011, 2 pays pour 2010 et 3 pays pour 2009. Il faut préciser que le renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions est conditionnel à la réception des données sur les programmes de pays. De

[4] Ne comprend pas l'Afrique du Sud qui commencera à fournir des données sur les HCFC dès l'an prochain, conformément à la décision 67/5 d) ii).

plus, les données sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays doivent être remises avant la dernière réunion de l'année et suivantes en tant que condition préalable à l'approbation et au décaissement des sommes approuvées pour le projet. Tous les pays ayant présenté une demande de financement à la 69e réunion ont aussi soumis des données relatives au programme de pays pour l'année 2011.

55. Bien que les niveaux de consommation rapportés portent sur différentes années et peuvent être différents des données communiquées en vertu de l'article 7, les données relatives au Programme de pays fournissent l'évaluation sectorielle la plus récente par pays et à l'échelle mondiale. Ces données devraient aider les pays visés à l'article 5 concernés et le Comité exécutif à évaluer l'élimination restant à effectuer par secteur.

56. Le tableau 12 présente la consommation totale restante de SAO (sauf les HCFC) à éliminer par secteur, en tenant compte des projets approuvés mais pas encore mis en œuvre. Il précise également la consommation totale éliminée dans le cadre de projets approuvés mais pas encore achevés.

Tableau 12

CONSOMMATION TOTALE RESTANTE DE SAO (SAUF LES HCFC) PAR SECTEUR

Secteur	Total de la consommation la plus récente	Pourcentage du total de la consommation la plus récente	Total de l'élimination approuvée mais non achevée	Quantité restante à éliminer
Aérosols	0,0	0,0 %	240,4	*
Mousses	0,0	0,0 %	20,0	*
Fumigènes	1 874,3	59,7 %	1 769,4	104,9
Halons	0,1	0,0 %	0,0	0,1
Utilisation en laboratoire	259,6	8,3 %	0,0	259,6
Inhalateurs à doseur	661,4	21,1 %	546,0	115,4
Agent de transformation	199,4	6,4 %	0,0	199,4
Réfrigération	141,1	4,5 %	1 364,7	*
Solvants	3,7	0,1 %	0,0	3,7
Stérilisants	0,0	0,0 %	0,0	0,0
Tabac	0,0	0,0 %	0,0	0,0
Total	**3 139,6**	**100,0 %**	**3 940,5**	**683,0**

***** L'élimination approuvée dépasse la consommation la plus récente

57. Les réductions totales de SAO (sauf les HCFC) approuvées mais pas encore mises en œuvre (tableau 12) ne comprennent pas les réductions approuvées en principe dans le cadre d'accords pluriannuels ni les réductions attendues des activités de banques de halons. En plus des réductions déjà financées, le Comité exécutif a approuvé, en principe, des projets d'élimination sectoriels et nationaux pour lesquels des tranches annuelles sont décaissées lorsque les réductions prévues sont réalisées.

58. Les réductions réalisées lors de futures tranches annuelles élimineront d'importantes quantités de la consommation restante indiquée dans le tableau 12. De plus, les consommations de référence restantes de CFC, de halons et de tétrachlorure de carbone dans les pays visés à l'article 5 seront éliminées grâce aux plans de gestion de l'élimination finale. Cependant, les données des projets approuvées mais pas

encore mis en œuvre n'englobent pas toute cette quantité. De plus, les réductions de SAO approuvées mais pas encore mises en œuvre indiquées dans le tableau 12 ne comprennent pas une certaine consommation de halons dans les pays participant déjà à des banques de halons.

59. La consommation totale restante de SAO (sauf les HCFC) devant être éliminée (en tenant compte de l'élimination réalisée dans les pays à faible volume de consommation grâce aux plans de gestion de l'élimination finale, aux banques de halons, aux projets d'élimination complète et aux accords pluriannuels approuvés en principe) semble être de 830,3 tonnes PAO (tableau 13). Il s'agit des mêmes 830,0 tonnes PAO que la quantité déclarée à la 66e réunion.

Tableau 13

CONSOMMATION TOTALE RESTANTE DE SAO (SAUF LES HCFC) PAR SUBSTANCE SELON LES DONNÉES RELATIVES AU PROGRAMME DE PAYS ET COMMUNIQUÉES EN VERTU DE L'ARTICLE 7 (APRÈS AVOIR PRIS EN CONSIDÉRATION LES RÉDUCTIONS DES PLANS DE GESTION DE L'ÉLIMINATION FINALE ET DES PLANS DE GESTION DES FRIGORIGÈNES POUR LES PAYS À FAIBLE VOLUME DE CONSOMMATION, DES BANQUES DE HALONS, DES PROJETS D'ÉLIMINATION COMPLÈTE ET DES ACCORDS PLURIANNUELS APPROUVÉS EN PRINCIPE)

Produit chimique	Consommation restante de SAO (tonnes PAO)
CFC	0,0*
Tétrachlorure de carbone	0,0
Halons	0.0
Bromure de méthyle	830,3
Méthylchloroforme	0,0
Total	**830,3**

* Selon la décision 60/5 d)

DONNÉES SUR LA CONSOMMATION DE HCFC

60. Le tableau 14 présente les niveaux de consommation de HCFC établis à partir des plus récentes données disponibles. Il révèle que la consommation de HCFC est de 530 062 tonnes métriques (35 502 tonnes PAO), composée principalement de HCFC-22 (59,3 pour cent du total) et de HCFC-141b (33,8 pour cent du total). Ces 503 062 tonnes métriques de HCFC représentent une augmentation de 23 452 tm par rapport aux 560 610 tm déclarées à la 66e réunion. Le niveau de consommation dans ce rapport est fondé sur les données de 2012 pour 2 pays, de 2011 pour 136 pays, de 2010 pour 2 pays et de 2009 pour 3 pays. Les pays ayant déclaré une consommation pour 2010 et 2011 ont connu une augmentation de la consommation de 0,05 pour cent.

Tableau 14

NIVEAUX DE CONSOMMATION LES PLUS RÉCENTS DE HCFC PAR PRODUIT CHIMIQUE

Produit chimique	Tonnes métriques	Tonnes PAO	Pourcentage du total
HCFC-123	3 012,3	60,2	0,2 %
HCFC-124	2 161,3	47,5	0,1 %
HCFC-141b	109 132,4	12 004,6	33,8 %
HCFC-141b dans les polyols prémélangés importés	4 647,9	511,3	1,4 %
HCFC-142b	28 149,0	1 829,7	5,2 %
HCFC-21	3,1	0,1	0,0 %
HCFC-22	382 544,4	21 039,9	59,3 %
HCFC-225	53,5	3,7	0,0 %
HCFC-225ca	73,3	1,8	0,0 %
HCFC-225cb	16,7	0,6	0,0 %
HCFC-415b	268,0	2,7	0,0 %
Total	**530 062,0**	**35 502,2**	**100,0 %**

61. En comparaison, le Fonds a réduit la consommation de SAO de 239 282 tm (255 642 tonnes PAO) au 31 décembre 2011.

62. La consommation restante de HCFC à éliminer dépend des valeurs de référence des PGEH et des quantités de polyols prémélangés importés visées par les PGEH. L'information sur les quantités de polyols prémélangés n'est disponible que pour les PGEH approuvés car les données sur les polyols ne sont pas fournies dans les programmes de pays ni dans les rapports soumis en vertu de l'article 7. Le tableau 15 indique les quantités de HCFC à éliminer dans les pays dont le PGEH est approuvé.

Tableau 15

CONSOMMATION TOTALE RESTANTE DE HCFC PAR SUBSTANCE (tonnes PAO)

HCFC	Référence	Point de départ	Approuvée	Restante	% approuvé
HCFC-123	33,1	30,3	0,4	29,9	1,45 %
HCFC-124	26,6	26,1	1,0	25,1	3,75 %
HCFC-141	1,9	0,9	0,0	0,9	0,00 %
HCFC-141b	10 705,5	10 761,5	4 289,0	6 472,5	39,86 %
HCFC-142b	1 997,3	2 001,2	606,1	1 395,1	30,29 %
HCFC-21	1,5	0,7	0,0	0,7	0,00 %
HCFC-22	20 358,1	19 968,5	2 941,1	17 027,4	14,73 %
HCFC-225	3,1	1,6	0,0	1,6	0,00 %
HCFC-225ca	1,8	1,6	0,0	1,6	0,00 %
HCFC-225cb	0,7	0,7	0,0	0,7	0,00 %
HCFC-141b dans les polyols prémélangés importés	-	562,0	289,7	272,3	51,55 %
Total	**33 129,5**	**33 355,2**	**8 127,3**	**25 227,9**	**24,37 %**

CARACTÉRISTIQUES DES PROGRAMMES DE PAYS

63. Le modèle de rapport sur les programmes de pays adopté à la décision 46/39 et révisé à la 60e réunion (décision 60/4 b) iv)) donne aux Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone la possibilité d'évaluer les perspectives de conformité des points de vue quantitatif et quantitatif.

Communication des données

64. Le Secrétariat a mis en ligne le nouveau modèle révisé de communication des données relatives au programme de pays et actualisé le portail Web sur les programmes de pays, conformément à la décision 63/4 b) ii), ce qui a exigé le retrait des CFC, du tétrachlorure de carbone et des halons du modèle à partir du rapport des données de 2012 dû le 1er mai 2013. Les CFC, le tétrachlorure de carbone et les halons ne feront donc plus partie du rapport de situation et conformité à partir de la 70e réunion.

Caractère complet des données

65. Le nouveau modèle de communication des données relatives au programme de pays en est à sa sixième année d'utilisation. Dix pays ont communiqué leurs données pour 2011 en utilisant le modèle approuvé à la 46e réunion et 128 pays ont utilisé le modèle révisé adopté à la 60e réunion. Par contre, la plupart des données communiquées au moyen du nouveau modèle dans les trois sections principales, qualitatives, quantitatives et réglementaires, étaient incomplètes. Seize pays seulement : Bahamas, Belize, Botswana, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, État plurinational de Bolivie, Lesotho, Malaisie, Niger, Paraguay, République bolivarienne du Venezuela, République centrafricaine, Serbie, Togo, Zambie et Zimbabwe ont fourni toute l'information requise dans les trois sections (sans espaces vierges).

66. Le Secrétariat a pris connaissance des données sur la mise en œuvre des programmes de pays fournies en ligne, conformément à la décision 59/4 v) iv). Le Secrétariat a constaté que 81 pays (sur les 138 pays ayant communiqué des données) ont communiqué leurs données pour 2011 en utilisant le programme en ligne lancé le 25 avril 2007. Deux pays seulement des 143 pays visés ont transmis des données sur le programme de pays pour l'année 2012, 136 pays ont communiqué des données pour 2011, 2 pays pour 2010 et 3 pays pour 2009, dans les délais requis pour en faire l'analyse dans le présent document.

Sommaire des données

<u>Toutes les SAO sauf les HCFC</u>

67. Cent vingt des 138 pays soumettant un rapport et visés par un plan de gestion des frigorigènes/plan national d'élimination/plan de gestion de l'élimination finale ont indiqué avoir accompli des progrès ou terminé la mise en œuvre de leur plan de gestion des frigorigènes/plan national d'élimination/plan de gestion de l'élimination finale. En ajoutant les pays ayant communiqué des données pour 2011, 124 des 143 pays ont accompli des progrès ou terminé la mise en œuvre de leur plan de gestion des frigorigènes/plan national d'élimination/plan de gestion de l'élimination finale.

68. Si l'on tient compte des pays ayant communiqué des données avant 2011, 13 550 appareils de récupération et 4 984 appareils de recyclage sont en fonctionnement. Soixante-quatorze pour cent des pays utilisant des appareils de récupération et recyclage ont indiqué que les appareils fonctionnaient de manière « satisfaisante » ou « très bien ». Au total, 227,9 tonnes PAO de CFC-11 ont été récupérées et 153,2 PAO de celles-ci ont été réutilisées, et 18 097 tonnes PAO de CFC-12 ont été récupérées et 1 991,8 tonnes PAO de celles-ci réutilisées. Des données n'ont pas été recueillies pour les autres SAO. Les données les plus récentes communiquées pour 2006-2011, compilées aux données tirées des rapports

précédents, révèlent que 63 410 techniciens en entretien d'équipement de réfrigération ont été formés, 55 235 techniciens ont été accrédités et 1 965 formateurs de techniciens en réfrigération ont été formés.

69. Cent huit des 143 pays ayant communiqué des données (y compris des données des rapports des années précédentes) ont indiqué avoir un programme de quotas en place. De plus, 124 pays ont fait savoir que l'enregistrement des importateurs était obligatoire. On rapporte qu'au total, 15 092 agents de douane ont été formés. Rien n'indique s'il s'agit de données annuelles ou cumulatives.

70. Cent trente-cinq des 144 pays tenus de soumettre des rapports ont indiqué que leur programme de permis était fonctionnel (130 des 138 pays ayant déclaré des données pour 2011 possèdent un programme de permis fonctionnel; six ont précisé que leur programme ne fonctionnait « pas trop bien » (Afghanistan, Bénin, Botswana, îles Cook, Haïti et États fédérés de Micronésie). Le Comité exécutif, à sa 68e réunion, a demandé aux pays concernés d'expliquer pourquoi leur programme de permis ne fonctionnait pas bien. L'information reçue au Secrétariat fournit les raisons suivantes pour expliquer le fonctionnement insatisfaisant : le besoin de lois supplémentaires (Afghanistan, îles Cook et Haïti), la diffusion d'information sur le programme de permis est en cours (Bénin), le cabinet n'a pas encore approuvé la réglementation sur les SAO (Botswana) et la nécessité d'obtenir l'appui du gouvernement (États fédérés de Micronésie). L'information sur l'état du programme de permis en 2012 sera soumise le 1er mai 2013.

71. Six de ces 138 pays (Guinée-Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et Timor-Leste) n'ont fourni aucune information permettant de déterminer si leur programme de permis fonctionnait de manière « satisfaisante », « très bien » ou « pas trop bien ». Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander aux gouvernements de Guinée-Bissau, du Kenya, du Mozambique, du Panama, de Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et de Timor-Leste, de communiquer en toute urgence au Secrétariat pour une deuxième année consécutive, sauf la Guinée-Bissau, de l'information à l'effet que leur programme de pays fonctionne de manière « satisfaisante », « très bien » ou « pas trop bien ».

Données sur le prix des CFC et des HCFC et leurs substances de remplacement

72. Le tableau 16 offre un compte rendu du prix de certaines SAO et leurs substances de remplacement.

Tableau 16

PRIX MOYEN DES CFC, DES HCFC ET DE LEURS SUBSTANCES DE REMPLACEMENT

SAO	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2005 selon rapport à la 50e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2006 selon rapport à la 54e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2007 selon rapport à la 57e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2008 selon rapport à la 60e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2009 selon rapport à la 63e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2010 selon rapport à la 66e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (Rapport de 2011)	Nombre de pays où les prix ont augmenté	Nombre de pays où les prix ont baissé	Fourchette ($US/kg) (Rapport de 2011)	Nombre de pays déclarant des données sup. à 0 pour 2011	Données exclues* du calcul de la moyenne ($US/kg.) (Rapport de 2011)
CFC-11	7,09 $	9,67 $	10,65 $	11,42 $	12,30 $	13,55 $	10,80 $	4	1	De 4,36 $ (Chine) à 25 $ (Mexique)	9	40,40 $ (Brésil)
CFC-12	8,98 $	10,95 $	12,81 $	11,52 $	10,84 $	12,08 $	15,82 $	11	3	De 4,50 $ (Cambodge) à 46,70 $ (Brésil)	23	4,04 $ (Madagascar) 165 $ (Timor-Leste)
CFC-113	9,02 $	19,41 $	19,00 $	16,52 $	9,91 $	5,94 $	8,26 $	S.o.	1	De 4,47 $ (Chine) à 13 $ (Malaisie)	4	347,80 $ (Bosnie-Herzégovine)
CFC-114	9,98 $	17,37 $	18,92 $	16,31 $	6,35 $	15,25 $	10,79 $	S.o.	1	De 8,57 $ (Chine) à 13 $ (Malaisie)	2	Aucune

SAO	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2005 selon rapport à la 50e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2006 selon rapport à la 54e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2007 selon rapport à la 57e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2008 selon rapport à la 60e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2009 selon rapport à la 63e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2010 selon rapport à la 66e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (Rapport de 2011)	Nombre de pays où les prix ont augmenté	Nombre de pays où les prix ont baissé	Fourchette ($US/kg) (Rapport de 2011)	Nombre de pays déclarant des données sup. à 0 pour 2011	Données exclues* du calcul de la moyenne ($US/kg.) (Rapport de 2011)
CFC-115	10,94 $	12,41 $	11,97 $	8,82 $	11,62 $	11,51 $	10,29 $	S.o.	1	De 7,58 $ (Chine) à 13 $ (Malaisie)	2	Aucune
Cyclopentane	S.o.	S.o.	4,03 $	1,91 $	3,74 $	4,68 $	4,66 $	2	S.o.	De 2,14 $ (Chine) à 7,50 $ (Cameroun)	5	Aucune
HCFC-123	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	9,09 $	15,23 $	11,13 $	5	1	De 5,71 $ (Chine) à 20,24 $ (Paraguay)	13	1,50 $ (État plurinational de Bolivie), 32 $ (République bolivarienne du Venezuela)
HCFC-124	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	12,73 $	9,14 $	9,83 $	2	S.o.	De 7,65 $ (Chine) à 12,85 $ (Indonésie)	3	Aucune
HCFC-133	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	19,25 $	S.o.	4,85 $	S.o.	S.o.	4,85 $ (Chine)	1	Aucune
HCFC-141b	S.o.	S.o.	3,87 $	6,66 $	5,00 $	6,02 $	6,73 $	16	8	De 2,40 $ (République islamique d'Iran) à 19 $ (République bolivarienne du Venezuela)	40	2,12 $ (Chine) 25 $ (Zimbabwe)
HCFC-141b dans les polyols prémélangés importés	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	3,99 $	3,81 $	4,77 $	4	3	De 2,40 $ (Bosnie-Herzégovine) à 16,67 $ (Gambie)	15	0,70 $ (Swaziland) 32 $ (Zimbabwe)
HCFC-142b	S.o.	S.o.	5,46 $	6,59 $	7,75 $	7,09 $	6,00 $	1	S.o.	De 3,10 $ (Chili) à 9,30 $ (Kirghizistan)	8	30 $ (Géorgie)
HCFC-22	5,41 $	6,52 $	7,21 $	7,75 $	7,35 $	8,61 $	9,28 $	55	32	De 2,40 $ (Arabie saoudite) à 41,30 $ (Botswana)	121	69 $ (Jamaïque) 85 $ (Timor-Leste) 130,45 $ (Îles Marshall) 146,29 $ (Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines) 160,92 $ (Nauru) 180 $ (Turkménistan) 215 $ (Angola)
HCFC-225	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	9,00 $	10,00 $	10,00 $	S.o.	S.o.	10 $ (Malaisie)	1	Aucune
HCFC-225ca	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	32,22 $	37,10 $	42,86 $	1	S.o.	42,86 $ (Philippines)	1	Aucune
HCFC-225cb	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	19,11 $	37,10 $	42,86 $	1	S.o.	42,86 $ (Philippines)	1	Aucune
HFC-134a	12,21 $	13,16 $	12,44 $	11,37 $	12,52 $	15,14 $	16,64 $	49	29	De 0,93 $ (Gambie) à 48 $ (République centrafricaine)	116	110 $ (Angola) 135 $ (Timor-Leste) 208,90 $ (Nauru) 245 $ (Turkménistan) 355,55 $ (Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines)
HCFC-227ea	S.o.	S.o.	9,32 $	12,97 $	18,03 $	28,30 $	16,40 $	1	3	De 2,20 $ (Seychelles) à 35 $ (Indonésie)	7	95,24 $ (Philippines)
HCFC-245fa	S.o.	S.o.	7,44 $	10,38 $	10,11 $	12,26 $	10,83 $	S.o.	2	De 7,82 $ (Chine) à 14,67 $ (Indonésie)	3	Aucune
HFC-356mfc	S.o.	S.o.	15,52 $	10,38 $	9,63 $	11,00 $	14,00 $	S.o.	S.o.	De 10 $ (Malaisie) à 18 $ (Indonésie)	2	Aucune
Isobutane (HC-600a)	S.o.	S.o.	14,24 $	22,53 $	24,36 $	21,08 $	20,97 $	11	10	De 2,45 $ (Chine) à 66,66 $ (Philippines)	38	0,30 $ (Chili) 85 $ (Turkménistan) 105 $ (Angola)

SAO	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2005 selon rapport à la 50e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2006 selon rapport à la 54e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2007 selon rapport à la 57e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2008 selon rapport à la 60e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2009 selon rapport à la 63e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (pour 2010 selon rapport à la 66e réunion)	Prix moyen/ kilo ($US/kg) (Rapport de 2011)	Nombre de pays où les prix ont augmenté	Nombre de pays où les prix ont baissé	Fourchette ($US/kg) (Rapport de 2011)	Nombre de pays déclarant des données sup. à 0 pour 2011	Données exclues* du calcul de la moyenne ($US/kg.) (Rapport de 2011)
												120,21 $ (Lesotho)
Inhalateurs à doseur (fabrication de mousse)	S.o.	S.o.	3,83 $	3,34 $	2,91 $	3,15 $	3,09 $	2	1	De 2,54 $ (Chine) à 4 $ (Cameroun)	6	Aucune
Formiate de méthyle	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	5,02 $	3,62 $	S.o.	S.o.	S.o.	Aucune	0	Aucune
Pentane	S.o.	S.o.	1,40 $	6,00 $	2,20 $	3,30 $	4,00 $	S.o.	S.o.	4 $ (Arménie)	1	Aucune
Propane (HC-290)	S.o.	S.o.	6,49 $	7,88 $	20,53 $	21,79 $	22,23 $	7	2	De 6,50 $ (Indonésie) à 52,38 $ (Philippines)	13	3,00 $ (Argentine) 175 $ (Sénégal)
R-404A	S.o.	S.o.	12,44 $	16,46 $	16,13 $	18,67 $	20,68 $	34	32	De 1,42 $ (Zambie) à 90 $ (Turkménistan)	104	0,02 $ (Dominique) 140 $ (Angola) 175 $ (Timor-Leste) 250 $ (Haïti) 259,89 $ (Nauru) 370,37 $ (Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines)
R-407C	S.o.	S.o.	14,21 $	17,42 $	16,95 $	20,80 $	21,36 $	27	22	De 2,50 $ (République islamique d'Iran) à 86,05 $ (îles Salomon)	80	1,42 $ (Zambie) 140 $ (Angola) 300 $ (Turkménistan)
R-410A	S.o.	S.o.	14,21 $	15,43 $	16,44 $	20,26 $	21,70 $	29	28	De 2,50 $ (République islamique d'Iran) à 95 $ (Turkménistan)	91	140 $ (Angola) 213,99 $ (Nauru) 250 $ (Haïti) 300 $ (Timor-Leste) 399 $ (Antigua-et-Barbuda) 442,59 $ (Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines)
R-502	14,20 $	16,74 $	21,44 $	16,97 $	16,20 $	13,50 $	18,15 $	10	1	De 6 $ (République islamique d'Iran) à 30,10 $ (Croatie)	19	105 $ (Turkménistan) 250 $ (Haïti)
R-507A	S.o.	S.o.	12,47 $	17,69 $	17,48 $	17,55 $	20,78 $	17	6	De 7,54 $ (Indonésie) à 72,95 $ (îles Salomon)	46	130 $ (Angola) 227,50 $ (Turkménistan) 250,67 $ (Nauru)

* Toutes les données de 0 $ ont été exclues

73. Aucune donnée de ce genre n'a été fournie pour les halons, le bromure de méthyle et le tétrachlorure de carbone.

74. Neuf pays seulement ont fourni des prix pour le CFC-11 et 23 pays ont fourni des prix pour le CFC-12, et il n'est pas clair s'il y a des CFC à vendre dans la plupart des pays, car ces CFC proviendraient de quantités stockées. Le prix du HCFC-22 et du HCFC-142b est plus bas que le prix des substances de remplacement indiquées dans les données relatives au programme de pays. Le prix du HCFC-141b est inférieur à celui des substances de remplacement HCFC-245fa et HFC-356mfc, mais plus élevé que le prix du cyclopentane et le pentane, selon les barèmes de 2011.

HCFC

75. Le modèle révisé de communication d'information pertinente sur l'élimination des HCFC approuvé à la 60e réunion (décision 60/4 b) iv)) est utilisé pour une quatrième année. Cent vingt-huit des 138 pays ont communiqué leurs données pour 2011 en utilisant le modèle révisé comprenant de l'information sur les HCFC.

76. Soixante et onze des 143 pays ayant communiqué des données ont indiqué avoir en place des programmes de quotas et 108 pays ont indiqué que l'enregistrement des importateurs est obligatoire. Au total, 395,3 tonnes PAO de HCFC-22 ont été récupérées, et 249,3 tonnes PAO de celles-ci ont été réutilisées. Au total, 5 507 agents de douane auraient été formés, 1 451 appareils de récupération et 508 appareils de recyclage sont fonctionnels, 11 343 techniciens ont été accrédités, 14 252 techniciens ont été formés et 1 640 formateurs de techniciens ont été formés en récupération et recyclage des HCFC.

PARTIE IV : PROJETS DONT LA MISE EN ŒUVRE ACCUSE DU RETARD ET POUR LESQUELS DES RAPPORTS DE SITUATION SPÉCIAUX ONT ÉTÉ DEMANDÉS

77. Vingt-cinq projets en cours ont été classés parmi les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse du retard et pourraient faire l'objet des mesures du Comité exécutif pour l'annulation des projets. Les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse du retard sont des projets 1) dont l'achèvement accuse plus de 12 mois de retard et/ou ii) pour lesquels il n'y a eu aucun décaissement de fonds dans les 18 mois suivant l'approbation. Les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse du retard sont répartis comme suit parmi les agences bilatérales et d'exécution : ONUDI (huit), PNUD (cinq), PNUE (quatre), Banque mondiale (un), République tchèque (deux), Italie (un), Japon (un) et Espagne (un). Les rapports de la France (un) et d'Israël (un) n'ont pas été reçus. Les retards sont habituellement attribuables à des facteurs externes, suivis de raisons techniques et des raisons d'entreprise.

Tableau 17

SOMMAIRE DES PROGRÈS ACCOMPLIS DANS LES PROJETS DONT LA MISE EN ŒUVRE ACCUSE DU RETARD

	République tchèque)	**BIRD**	**Italie**	**Japon**	**Espagne**	**PNUD**	**PNUE**	**ONUDI**	**Total**
Nombre de projets déclarés	2	1	1	1	1	5	4	8	23
Nombre de projets achevés	2		1	1		3	3	1	11
Nombre de projets ayant connu des progrès							1		1
Nombre de projets ayant connu un certain progrès		1			1	2		7	11

Progrès dans le règlement des causes de retard

78. Les agences bilatérales et d'exécution ont indiqué dans leurs rapports avoir connu différents niveaux de succès dans l'élimination des causes des retards. Onze projets figurant sur la liste des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard à la 68e réunion sont achevés (annexe III). Un projet ayant connu

des progrès à passer d'une étape à l'autre ou pour lequel la cause du retard a été éliminée pourrait être retiré de la liste des projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse du retard (annexe IV).

Projets pour lesquels il y a eu un certain progrès

79. Onze projets ont connu un « certain progrès », et les agences bilatérales et d'exécution ont indiqué que ces projets continueraient à faire l'objet d'un suivi (annexe V). Les projets approuvés depuis plus de trois ans doivent continuer à faire l'objet d'un suivi, indépendamment des progrès accomplis (décision 32/4). Par conséquent, ces projets ne peuvent pas être retirés de la liste avant l'achèvement, indépendamment des progrès accomplis. Ils sont donc recommandés pour un suivi continu.

Projets pour lesquels des rapports de situation supplémentaires sont demandés

80. Les projets de renforcement des institutions, de formation des agents de douane, de récupération et recyclage, et de démonstration ne sont pas assujettis aux procédures d'annulation. Le Comité exécutif a toutefois décidé de continuer à en assurer le suivi, comme nécessaire (décision 36/14 b)). Le Comité exécutif, à sa 68e réunion, a demandé 70 rapports de situation supplémentaires. Ces rapports sont nécessaires lorsqu'il semble ne pas y avoir eu de progrès depuis le dernier rapport et/ou d'autres obstacles à la mise en œuvre ont été signalés. Vingt-trois projets appartiennent à cette catégorie. Des rapports périodiques supplémentaires ont été demandés pour la 70e réunion pour 47 projets (annexe VI). Ceux-ci doivent préciser les raisons ayant motivé la demande de rapports de situation supplémentaires.

Développement du PGEH/signature du document de projet

81. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé 295 PGEH et activités de préparation d'élimination de HCFC dans 144 pays à ce jour, de sorte que des activités liées aux PGEH ont été approuvées dans 137 pays. Compte tenu du nombre de PGEH déjà approuvés, sept PGEH seront présentés à la 69e réunion.

82. Le Comité exécutif, à sa 68e réunion, a demandé deux rapports périodiques supplémentaires pour les projets de développement de PGEH. Ces rapports périodiques sont nécessaires lorsqu'il n'y a eu aucun signe de progrès depuis le dernier rapport et/ou des obstacles supplémentaires à la mise en œuvre ont été signalés. Les activités de PGEH visées en sont à différentes étapes d'achèvement, où un pays (Mauritanie) n'a pas encore commencé et un autre (Barbade) verra son PGEH proposé à la 69e réunion. Un rapport périodique supplémentaire a été demandé pour la 70e réunion pour la Mauritanie (annexe VII).

Projets soumis à des exigences particulières pour la remise de rapports

83. Des rapports particuliers ont été demandés à la 69e réunion pour 41 projets/activités, notamment des rapports détaillés particuliers sur un projet sur le CO_2 supercritique dans la mousse vaporisée en Colombie (COL/FOA/60/DEM/75), mis en œuvre par le Japon, quatre projets liés au plan national d'élimination des CFC au Brésil (BRA/PHA/50/INV/278, BRA/PHA53/INV/280, BRA/PHA/56/INV/284 et BRA/PHA/59/INV/293) mis en œuvre par l'ONUDI, les mesures prises par le PNUE pour les projets à Haïti afin d'améliorer le volet de formation et le virement de fonds, et de fournir suffisamment de conseils techniques pour prendre des décisions technologiques, le rapport de l'ONUDI sur la République populaire démocratique de Corée démontrant que les importations d'équipement au pays dans le cadre du plan d'élimination du tétrachlorure de carbone ont été conformes aux résolutions du Conseil national de sécurité des Nations Unies adoptées depuis 2006, et les rapports sur les activités de mobilisation des ressources. Aucun rapport supplémentaire n'a été requis pour deux projets mis en œuvre par le PNUD, trois projets mis en œuvre par le PNUE et cinq projets mis en œuvre par l'ONUDI. Le Comité exécutif, à sa 69e réunion, prendra une décision sur la nécessité d'un rapport spécifique supplémentaire pour un projet sur le tétrachlorure de carbone en République populaire démocratique de

Corée et une activité de mobilisation des ressources. Ces rapports sont surtout demandés pour les raisons suivantes :

- La décision 55/43 b), qui exige un rapport sur les dispositions d'approbation des projets individuels de démonstration et d'investissement sur les HCFC afin d'obtenir un compte rendu des coûts différentiels d'investissement, des coûts différentiels d'exploitation et des applications technologiques ;
- Les décisions de la 67e réunion concernant les rapports périodiques sur les plans de gestion de l'élimination finale/plans nationaux d'élimination, lorsque les rapports d'achèvement de projet ne sont pas soumis.

84. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter demander la remise de rapports spécifiques supplémentaires à la 70e réunion pour les 29 projets pour lesquels des questions ont été soulevées, indiqués à l'annexe VIII.

85. En ce qui concerne le plan de gestion de l'élimination finale pour la Zambie, le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, a soumis à la 69e réunion du Comité exécutif, le rapport de vérification de la consommation pour les années 2007 à 2009. Le plan de gestion de l'élimination finale a été approuvé à la 53e réunion, aux fins de mise en œuvre par le PNUE en qualité d'agence principale et du PNUD en tant qu'agence de coopération. En approuvant la deuxième tranche, à la 57e réunion, le Comité exécutif a aussi approuvé un financement supplémentaire de 20 000 $US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence, afin de vérifier que la consommation en Zambie respecte les limites de consommation précisées dans l'accord de plan de gestion de l'élimination finale. Le rapport de vérification a d'abord été soumis à la 68e réunion, mais il a ensuite été retiré et il est soumis de nouveau à la 69e réunion. Les observations ci-dessous portent sur la révision de la proposition à la 69e réunion.

86. L'accord sur le plan de gestion de l'élimination finale indiquait une consommation maximum de 4,11 tonnes PAO pour les années 2007 à 2009. Le gouvernement a déclaré une consommation de 4,1 tonnes PAO en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2007, 2,0 tonnes PAO en 2008 et nulle pour les années 2009 et suivantes. Le rapport de vérification confirme la conséquence de ces données dans son information sur les douanes, le bureau central des statistiques et le Bureau national de l'ozone. Cependant, les données communiquées par les importateurs révèlent une consommation supérieure à la consommation déclarée pour 2008 et 2009, bien qu'elle respecte amplement la consommation maximum permise en vertu de l'accord du plan de gestion de l'élimination finale. À cet égard, le rapport de vérification révisé précise que les chiffres obtenus des importateurs correspondent à leurs ventes et que certains d'entre eux utilisaient des stocks de CFC importés au cours des années précédentes.

87. Le Secrétariat a amorcé un dialogue avec le PNUE, qui a obtenu des éclaircissements sur plusieurs points auprès des vérificateurs. Les précisions fournies n'ont pas réglé toutes les questions soulevées par le Secrétariat concernant la conséquence de la consommation réelle et des données déclarées en vertu de l'article 7. Quoi qu'il en soit, les résultats démontrent bien que la consommation réelle des années 2007 à 2009 est demeurée inférieure aux limites indiquées dans l'accord et satisfait ainsi aux conditions stipulées dans l'accord.

88. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note du rapport de vérification de la consommation de 2007-2009 du plan de gestion de l'élimination finale en Zambie, qui démontre que la consommation est demeurée sous la consommation maximum permise indiquée pour les années 2007 à 2009, approuvée dans l'accord du plan de gestion de l'élimination finale.

Mesures prises pour les projets à Haïti afin d'améliorer le volet de formation et le virement de fonds, et de fournir suffisamment de conseils techniques pour prendre des décisions technologiques (décision 68/3 b) i))

89. La mise en œuvre de projets à Haïti, notamment le projet de renforcement des institutions, le plan de gestion des frigorigènes et le plan de gestion de l'élimination finale, se sont heurtée à des obstacles attribuables à l'instabilité politique, les changements fréquents de gouvernement et les désastres naturels. Le PNUE a soumis à la 69e réunion un rapport sur les mesures prises pour les projets d'Haïti afin d'améliorer le volet de formation et le virement de fonds, et de fournir suffisamment de conseils techniques pour prendre des décisions technologiques, conformément à la décision 68/3 b) i).

90. En ce qui concerne les mesures prises par le PNUE pour faciliter le virement de fonds, l'agence a fait savoir que trois missions officielles ont été réalisées à Haïti, entre les mois d'août 2011 et octobre 2012, afin de rencontrer les hautes instances gouvernementales, dont le ministre de l'Environnement, et de fournir de l'information à jour aux nouveaux administrateurs du Bureau de l'ozone. Le PNUE a informé les représentants haïtiens que l'accord pour la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions était arrivé à terme. Par conséquent, un nouvel accord devra être signé à la réception du rapport financier et des activités remis en vertu de l'accord échu afin que le pays puisse recevoir le solde des fonds. Ce rapport n'ayant toujours pas été reçu au 21 février 2013, le Directeur régional du PNUE fera parvenir une lettre officielle au nouveau ministre de l'Environnement sur la question.

91. Le PNUE a indiqué que les techniciens haïtiens ont participé à l'atelier de la région des Caraïbes à l'intention des techniciens en réfrigération et en climatisation, et qu'un autre technicien a participé à un atelier de formation à Cuba sur les solutions de remplacement à long terme dans le secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation. Le PNUE a fait savoir que la formation sur les technologies de remplacement sera offerte, mais a reconnu que les communications et la coopération avec les autres établissements de formation technique à l'extérieur de Port-au-Prince, qui pourraient être utilisées pour offrir une formation officielle aux nouveaux techniciens en réfrigération, posent un défi. Le PNUE a expliqué qu'en donnant suite aux activités de formation, les liens déjà établis avec la Mission des Nations Unies pour la stabilisation en Haïti (MINUSTAH) ont été maintenus et que les efforts de reconstruction continuent à répondre aux besoins du pays et aux exigences du Protocole de Montréal. On s'attend à ce que les administrateurs du Bureau de l'ozone continuent à travailler avec MINUSTAH dans le cadre du PGEH afin de veiller à ce que les techniciens reçoivent la formation nécessaire pour favoriser l'élimination des HCFC.

92. Le PNUE a pris des mesures pour offrir suffisamment de conseils techniques pour favoriser la prise de décisions technologiques, dont l'échange d'information par le biais des mécanismes de centres d'échanges, des sources de documentation et d'expériences lors des réunions de réseaux régionaux, une orientation directe à l'administrateur du Bureau de l'ozone par le biais de discussions lors des missions, etc. De plus, les liens créés avec l'association de réfrigération ont aidé à diriger les techniciens vers les technologies disponibles et à attirer l'attention sur les technologies qui auraient le plus de bienfaits pour la protection de la couche d'ozone, le climat et la consommation d'énergie.

93. Malheureusement, les efforts envisagés pour favoriser une intégration plus rapide du nouvel administrateur du Bureau de l'ozone n'ont pas eu de résultats à cause du roulement important des dirigeants gouvernementaux, une situation qui ne prévoit aucune procédure d'encadrement pour assurer le transfert de connaissances aux nouveaux dirigeants. Les discussions nationales sur les technologies de remplacement et la sensibilisation nécessaires afin de diriger l'assistance internationale reçue ont été menées dans le cadre du processus de préparation du PGEH. Elles ont découragé l'installation d'équipement de réfrigération et de climatisation à base de technologies dépassées et encouragé

l'utilisation d'équipement écoénergétique qui réduit les coûts tout en étant bénéfique pour le développement du pays et aussi pour le respect du Protocole de Montréal.

94. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Prendre note avec satisfaction du rapport sur les mesures prises pour les projets d'Haïti afin d'améliorer le volet de formation et le virement de fonds, et de fournir suffisamment de conseils techniques pour prendre des décisions technologiques ;

b) Prier le PNUE de soumettre un compte rendu sur la préparation et la soumission du rapport financier et des activités, ainsi que la signature du nouvel accord sur le renforcement des institutions pour Haïti, qui permettra de décaisser les fonds.

Brésil : Plan national d'élimination des CFC (rapport de vérification indépendant de 2011-2012 et rapport périodique de 2012) (PNUD)

95. Le PNUD, en sa qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, a présenté à la 69e réunion du Comité exécutif, au nom du gouvernement du Brésil, un rapport de vérification de la consommation pour les années 2011-2012, ainsi qu'un rapport sur la mise en œuvre du plan national d'élimination des CFC. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé le plan national d'élimination des CFC du Brésil à sa 37e réunion, afin d'éliminer complètement la consommation de CFC au pays avant le 31 décembre 2009. Une somme de 26,7 millions $US plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence ont été approuvés en huit tranches, la dernière ayant été approuvée à la 59e réunion, en 2009.

96. Le rapport de vérification confirme les données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 par le Brésil pour l'année 2011, qui font état d'une consommation nulle. Pour l'année 2012, le rapport confirme la conformité au Protocole de Montréal, car la consommation nulle a pu être vérifiée. Les données qui seront soumises en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2012 n'ont pas encore été communiquées au Secrétariat de l'ozone, de sorte que la vérification n'a pas pu s'étendre à ces données.

97. Le rapport périodique porte sur des activités mises en œuvre selon le plan approuvé à la 66e réunion du Comité exécutif et leur état d'achèvement, ainsi que sur les activités qui doivent encore être mises en œuvre afin d'achever le projet :

a) Les activités suivantes ont été achevées depuis la 66e réunion : la distribution de trousses d'outils de récupération et le suivi d'activités par les utilisateurs finaux ; la mise sur pied de centres de recyclage et la distribution de trousses d'essai en laboratoire, ainsi que la mise en service connexe, la formation et la préparation de lignes directrices ; un projet de démonstration dans le secteur de la réfrigération commerciale et 18 reconversions de l'équipement de réfrigération d'utilisateurs finaux, dont la mise en service et la documentation des économies d'énergie réalisées, et la publication de normes techniques pour la réduction des émissions de frigorigènes en tant qu'étape finale de la participation et des discussions sur les propositions de normes techniques ;

b) D'autres activités sont en cours : la récupération et le recyclage des refroidisseurs, dont l'achat et la livraison de deux refroidisseurs, l'installation est prévue pour le mois de mars de l'année en cours. L'information sur l'efficacité des refroidisseurs livrés dans le cadre de ce projet sera diffusée jusqu'au milieu de 2013, et mettra fin à cette activité. La mise en place d'un logiciel pour réduire l'utilisation et le commerce illicites de SAO, surtout le CFC est une autre activité en cours. Ce système, qui a pour but de surveiller les importations, les exportations, la récupération, la régénération et le recyclage des SAO a

été programmé. Sa version bêta est sous essai et optimisée, et le système devrait fonctionner à son plein potentiel en juin 2013. En dernier lieu, le groupe de gestion de projet continue à offrir un soutien technique et opérationnel aux différents sous-projets, mènera à terme les activités restantes et fermera le projet.

98. Le PNUD s'attend à ce que toutes les activités soient terminées vers le milieu de 2013 et à la remise du rapport d'achèvement de projet au cours de la deuxième moitié de 2013. Il reste un solde de 400 000 $US en date de mars 2013, dont 390 000 $US sont engagés.

99. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Prendre note du rapport de vérification de la consommation de 2011 et 2012 et du rapport annuel de mise en œuvre de 2011 et 2012 du plan national d'élimination des CFC au Brésil ;

b) Demander au PNUD :

i) De mener à terme les activités restantes, comme indiqué dans le rapport sur la mise en œuvre du plan national d'élimination ;

ii) À l'achèvement du plan national d'élimination, de remettre un rapport d'achèvement de projet, en 2013, en utilisant le modèle noté à la 65e réunion et proposé par le PNUD ;

iii) De retourner le solde au Fonds multilatéral lorsque les activités restantes seront terminées.

Colombie : Projet de démonstration visant à valider l'utilisation de CO_2 supercritique dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthanne rigide vaporisée

Contexte

100. Le gouvernement du Japon a soumis à la 69e réunion un rapport intérimaire sur le projet de démonstration visant à valider l'utilisation de CO_2 supercritique dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthanne rigide vaporisée. Le Comité exécutif a approuvé le projet à titre exceptionnel à la 60e réunion, étant entendu que le projet serait le seul et unique projet de validation de la technologie du CO_2 supercritique dans la fabrication de mousses de polyuréthanne rigides vaporisées.

101. L'équipement d'injection de la mousse modifié afin d'utiliser du CO_2 supercritique et des formules à base de polyuréthanne a été acheté et livré en Colombie en septembre 2012. Les essais sur les échantillons de mousse ayant pour but d'évaluer leurs propriétés physiques ont eu lieu entre les mois d'octobre 2012 et mars 2013. Les résultats finaux et les conclusions du projet de démonstration seront présentés lors d'un séminaire international qui aura lieu au cours de la réunion de réseau de l'ozone de l'Amérique latine en mai-juin 2013. Le rapport final du projet de démonstration devrait être remis à la 70e réunion.

Observations du Secrétariat

102. Le Secrétariat a pris note de l'analyse approfondie menée pour démontrer la faisabilité de la technologie pour les différentes mousses dans différentes conditions climatiques (c.-à-d. en haute altitude, température modérée et humidité relative, et à faible altitude, température élevée et humidité relative).

103. Lors de son examen du rapport intérimaire, le Secrétariat a demandé au gouvernement du Japon d'inclure l'information suivante dans le rapport final :

a) L'évaluation économique de l'utilisation de la technologie à base de CO_2 supercritique brevetée et utilisée par Achilles dans l'application de la mousse vaporisée ;

b) Une description de la matière de polyuréthanne requise pour la technologie à base de CO_2 supercritique, le fait de savoir si Achilles (l'entreprise qui détient le brevet de la technologie) est le seul fournisseur, et les redevances que doivent payer les entreprises de mousse ayant choisi la technologie à base de CO_2 supercritique ;

c) Une description des modifications à apporter à l'équipement de vaporisation faisant partie de l'équipement de référence (p. ex., utilisation du HCFC-141b) afin d'utiliser la technologie à base de CO_2 supercritique, ainsi qu'une indication des exigences minimales, du niveau de formation et des compétences requis des opérateurs d'équipement à vaporiser de la mousse dans les pays visés à l'article 5 afin d'utiliser la technologie avec succès ;

d) Les principaux obstacles survenus à ce jour dans l'application de la technologie dans des conditions précises, et la façon dont ils ont été surmontés.

104. Le gouvernement du Japon a confirmé que l'information demandée par le Secrétariat sera intégrée dans le rapport final du projet de démonstration.

105. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Prendre note avec satisfaction du rapport intérimaire sur le projet de démonstration ayant pour but de valider l'utilisation du CO_2 supercritique dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthanne rigide vaporisée, proposé par le gouvernement du Japon ;

b) Prier le gouvernement du Japon de présenter le rapport final sur le projet de démonstration, en tenant compte de l'information supplémentaire demandée dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/5, à la 70e réunion.

PARTIE VI : RAPPORTS SUR LES ACTIVITÉS DE MOBILISATION DES RESSOURCES

106. Le Comité exécutif, à sa 63e réunion a approuvé la somme de 680 000 $US pour quatre projets de mobilisation des ressources individuels qui seront mis en œuvre par le PNUD (200 000 $US), le PNUE (100 000 $US), l'ONUDI (200 000 $US) et la Banque mondiale (180 000 $US). Ces projets ont pour but de mobiliser des ressources afin de réaliser des bienfaits climatiques qui dépassent les avantages offerts par la seule élimination des HCFC. Le PNUD, le PNUE, l'ONUDI et la Banque mondiale ont soumis un rapport intérimaire à la 66e réunion. Le PNUD et l'ONUDI ont préparé un autre rapport sur les progrès accomplis pour la 67e réunion, tandis que la Banque mondiale a remis son rapport sur les progrès accomplis à la 68e réunion, conformément à la décision 66/15 l), m), n) et o). Pour sa part, le PNUE n'a pas remis le rapport dû à la 68e réunion.

107. À l'issue de son examen des rapports soumis à la 68e réunion et en tenant compte des rapports précédents des agences d'exécution, le Comité exécutif, dans sa décision 68/4, a décidé, entre autres :

c) En ce qui concerne les avantages connexes de la mobilisation des ressources :

i) De prendre note de l'information importante sur la mobilisation des ressources contenue dans l'étude théorique sur l'évaluation des projets sur les refroidisseurs présentée dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68 /10 et reprise aux paragraphes 48 à 54 du présent rapport ;

ii) De demander au PNUD, au PNUE, à l'ONUDI et à la Banque mondiale de tenir compte de l'information fournie dans l'étude théorique, lorsqu'elle est pertinente, et de l'intégrer aux rapports finaux sur la mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat qui seront présentés à la 69e réunion, selon le mandat mis de l'avant dans les décisions 63/20, 63/22, 63/23 et 63/24 ;

iii) De charger le Secrétariat d'inclure dans son examen et son sommaire des rapports finaux, une élaboration des éléments demandés dans les décisions de la 63e réunion du Comité exécutif, en consultation avec les agences d'exécution concernées, et de présenter à la 69e réunion, sa recommandation sur les critères qui pourraient aider à déterminer s'il convient d'entreprendre un programme à court terme pour la mobilisation de financement pour les projets non admissibles recensés dans ces rapports finaux.

108. Les rapports finaux sur ces projets de mobilisation des ressources doivent être soumis à la 69e réunion, conformément aux décisions 63/20, 63/22, 63/23 et 63/24. Le Secrétariat a reçu les rapports finaux du PNUD et de l'ONUDI, un rapport intérimaire du PNUE et de l'information de la Banque mondiale à l'effet que son rapport ne sera prêt qu'à la 70e réunion.

Mondial : Mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat

Rapport périodique

109. Le PNUE a soumis un court rapport intérimaire sur son projet de mobilisation des ressources, soulignant que l'approbation donnée autorisait le PNUE à entreprendre une étude sur les modes de financement possibles, des ateliers régionaux sur le cofinancement et/ou une ou plusieurs activités sur le cofinancement dans un ou plusieurs pays à faible volume de consommation dont le PGEH a été approuvé, qui seraient financés en tant qu'activités de mobilisation des ressources. Le rapport précise que la mise en œuvre de l'étude sur les modes de financement possibles avait progressé, et fournit le compte rendu suivant :

a) 20 000 $US des fonds destinés au projet ont été alloués à l'étude ;

b) Le mandat de l'étude a été préparé ;

c) Un consultant possédant l'expérience internationale requise dans le domaine des accords multilatéraux sur l'environnement, les pays à faible volume de consommation et la mobilisation des ressources a été repéré, et les procédures administratives pour retenir ses services seront bientôt achevées ;

d) Le PNUE est en train de recruter les membres de l'équipe d'évaluation de la qualité ;

e) Le personnel du Programme d'aide à la conformité a effectué une recherche préliminaire sur le cofinancement, notamment sur la documentation existante sur les expériences à tirer des activités de mobilisation des ressources des autres agences. Le processus d'apprentissage interne du Programme d'aide à la conformité est en cours dans ce secteur

d'activités.

110. Le PNUE a communiqué ce qui suit au sujet du volet sur les ateliers régionaux :

a) Des fonds destinés au projet ont été alloués aux ateliers et remis aux équipes régionales du Programme d'aide à la conformité ;

b) Les discussions sont en cours au sein du Programme d'aide à la conformité afin de recenser les éléments communs, la méthodologie à utiliser pour l'atelier et les principaux participants à inviter afin de respecter un certain niveau d'uniformité et de comparabilité entre les régions ;

c) Les équipes du Programme d'aide à la conformité sont en train de préparer des ateliers sur le cofinancement qui seront mis au programme des réunions de réseau régional de 2013 ;

d) Une liste préliminaire des invités/partenaires possibles des ateliers a été élaborée, comprenant des mécanismes de financement multilatéraux et régionaux, des experts financiers du secteur privé dans le domaine du carbone et autres organismes du secteur privé. Le PNUE poursuit l'élaboration de cette liste.

111. Le rapport du PNUE est joint à l'annexe IX.

Observations du Secrétariat

112. Le Secrétariat a constaté que le rapport du PNUE était très préliminaire et ne portait sur aucune activité importante achevée pendant la période visée. Le PNUE a admis qu'il y a eu des retards dans la mise en œuvre du projet, en précisant que les travaux sur l'étude vont bon train. Il a aussi constaté que le Comité exécutif, dans sa décision d'approuver ces fonds, a demandé au PNUE d'organiser des ateliers régionaux dans le cadre des réunions de réseau relevant du Programme d'aide à la conformité afin d'économiser des coûts, et de présenter les ateliers à des dates qui permettront d'intégrer les expériences acquises par les autres agences dans leurs activités de mobilisation des ressources au matériel de l'atelier. Comme les activités de mobilisation des ressources des autres agences venaient tout juste de prendre fin, le PNUE a jugé qu'il devra présenter les ateliers en 2013 afin d'assurer leur pertinence tout en réalisant des économies.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

113. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Prendre note du rapport sur la mobilisation des ressources soumis par le PNUE ;

b) Exhorter le PNUE :

i) De soumettre le rapport final de l'étude des modes de financement pour les pays à faible volume de consommation en tenant compte des décisions du Comité exécutif et des renseignements spécifiques que ce rapport devrait contenir ;

ii) De mener à terme les ateliers régionaux sur le cofinancement d'ici à la fin de décembre 2013, en vue d'être en mesure de soumettre un rapport sur les conclusions de ces ateliers à la première réunion de 2014.

Mondial : Mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat (PNUD)

Rapport final

114. Le PNUD a remis son rapport final sur le projet de mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat, conformément aux décisions du Comité exécutif. Le rapport final du PNUD a réitéré les informations communiquées à ce jour :

a) Que les États-Unis d'Amérique ont transféré la somme de 1,7 million $US au PNUD aux fins de démonstration et d'application de technologies à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète et écoénergétiques dans les secteurs de la mousse de polyuréthanne et de la climatisation et réfrigération commerciales de l'Inde, de l'Indonésie et de la Malaisie. En plus de faire la démonstration de ces technologies, ces projets devraient offrir des choix de politiques et de réglementation en appui aux interventions techniques, recommander des méthodes de comptabiliser les avantages pour le climat et établir des repères pour les coûts et les échéanciers de mise en œuvre ;

b) Qu'une proposition a été développée, en collaboration avec l'équipe de l'atténuation du climat du FEM, aux fins de financement par le Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, qui met l'accent sur le financement d'améliorations écoénergétiques dans les secteurs de la réfrigération et de la climatisation.

115. Le PNUD a aussi fourni de l'information sur l'additionnalité des projets proposés ; la transparence et la bonne gouvernance ; l'assurance que ces projets éviteraient les incitations perverses pour les pays ; l'examen des possibilités de partage des profits, y compris le retour de fonds au Fonds multilatéral ; la garantie de la pérennité des projets proposés ; l'évitement du dédoublement de projets semblables ; l'information sur les coûts transactionnels, comme demandé à la décision 63/20 a) ii). Tout ceci est résumé au tableau 18.

116. En réponse à la décision 68/4 c) ii), le PNUD a précisé les deux principaux enseignements tirés de l'étude théorique qui pourraient être d'intérêt pour ses efforts de mobilisation des ressources :

a) La capacité de mobiliser des ressources de l'extérieur : Selon le PNUD, ce projet a utilisé une méthode de mobilisation des ressources semblable à la méthode utilisée dans le projet de démonstration sur les refroidisseurs, qui permettrait de solliciter des fonds d'aide publique au développement. Le PNUD a donc pu s'engager auprès du secteur privé, du FEM et des sources et partenaires bilatéraux pour les quatre projets pilotes entrepris dans le cadre de ce projet ;

b) Le potentiel de reproduire le modèle utilisé pour d'autres pays : Dans son examen de la mesure dans laquelle les projets en cours peuvent être reproduits en l'absence de ressources supplémentaires du Fonds multilatéral, le PNUD a indiqué que malgré l'existence de plusieurs dénominateurs communs, les interventions requises devront être ajustées en fonction des partenaires qui s'engageront dans le processus. Par exemple, le cas des plans sectoriels d'élimination des HCFC dans les secteurs manufacturiers est très différent de compagnies et de propriétaires de bâtiments devant faire face à des projets de démonstration sur les refroidisseurs. Le PNUD est également d'avis que l'assistance bilatérale a été plus rapide et plus fiable, et les interventions d'organes extérieurs moins nombreuses. Il a aussi précisé que les méthodes de cofinancement reposant sur des dispositions innovatrices offraient un meilleur potentiel d'obtenir un financement supplémentaire substantiel. Bien que cette approche ait offert de meilleures chances de

reproduction, la complexité des dispositions prises avec les institutions pourrait causer des retards à cause des échéances serrées de conformité pour les pays.

117. Le rapport du PNUE est joint à l'annexe X.

Observations du Secrétariat

118. Le Secrétariat a constaté, dans son examen du rapport, que ce dernier était semblable au rapport soumis à la 67e réunion, et que l'information supplémentaire fournie n'était que l'information supplémentaire exigée à la décision 68/4 c) ii). Il a également relevé que la méthode utilisée avait été très peu analysée et qu'en ce qui concerne les projets déjà financés, aucun rapport sur les progrès accomplis n'a été fourni.

119. Le Secrétariat a transmis de nombreux commentaires et observations au PNUD portant notamment sur les éléments à inclure dans le rapport final, en plus des éléments ayant déjà été fournis. Le Secrétariat a notamment demandé des éclaircissements sur :

a) La façon dont les fonds attribués à ce projet ont permis au PNUD de mobiliser les ressources supplémentaires et aussi comment ils ont été utilisés ;

b) Les nouvelles approches utilisées pour obtenir les ressources actuelles mentionnées par le PNUD et les critères/processus décisionnels utilisés pour choisir les partenaires éventuels et les pays cibles.

120. Au cours de son examen du matériel fourni par le PNUD sur les éléments requis en vertu de la décision 63/20, le Secrétariat a constaté que l'information fournie était très générale. Le Secrétariat a demandé au PNUD de fournir de plus amples explications sur certains aspects de ces éléments, comme suit :

a) Le PNUD a-t-il examiné l'additionnalité des projets proposés, en tenant compte des mandats spécifiques des différents organes de financement (p. ex., FEM et Fonds multilatéral)? Les fonds du FEM sont-ils fournis en plus des ressources existantes, même s'ils ne vont pas directement au Fonds?

b) Le PNUD s'est-il penché sur le concept des incitations perverses non seulement en ce qui a trait à la technologie, mais aussi au futur financement de projets semblables?

c) De quelle manière le PNUD a-t-il tenu compte non seulement de la pérennité des projets pour lesquels des ressources ont été mobilisées, mais de la méthode globale de mobilisation des ressources?

d) En ce qui concerne l'examen des coûts de transaction, de quelle manière cette méthode (un financement destiné spécifiquement à la mobilisation des ressources) se distingue-t-elle de l'exercice habituel de préparation de projet par le PNUD, où les sommes destinées à la préparation du projet sont attribuées par le Fonds, et de quelle manière les sommes fournies à ces fins aideront-elles à mobiliser d'autres ressources à l'avenir?

121. Le Secrétariat a aussi demandé au PNUD de présenter des conclusions à la fin du rapport, étant donné que le Comité exécutif avait demandé la remise d'un rapport final et non seulement d'un compte rendu.

122. La réponse du PNUD contenait l'information suivante :

a) Les sommes ont été utilisées de la même manière que les fonds destinés à la préparation des projets, mais dans un but précis (p. ex., améliorer l'efficacité énergétique, non admissible en vertu du Fonds multilatéral) et ont servi à payer les coûts différentiels des experts techniques, le temps des employés techniques, les déplacements, les ateliers et les réunions nécessaires à l'exécution de cet exercice par le PNUD.

b) Quant aux nouvelles méthodes, le PNUD a ajouté que le dénominateur commun des méthodes passées et de la méthode actuelle serait de s'assurer que les bénéficiaires du projet sont financièrement stables et autonomes, une exigence qui s'applique à tous les projets subventionnés.

c) Au cours de ses discussions sur le respect des critères, le PNUD a indiqué qu'en ce qui concerne les sommes fournies par le gouvernement des États-Unis, le PNUD a été sélectionné dans le cadre d'un appel d'offres gouvernemental. Quant au FEM, en qualité d'agence principale du PGEH de l'Indonésie, elle est la source tout indiquée pour l'examen des questions d'efficacité énergétique liées à sa mise en œuvre du PGEH.

d) Le PNUD a aussi indiqué que l'exercice de mobilisation des ressources n'aurait pas été possible dans le soutien financier du Comité exécutif, et un financement institutionnel supplémentaire sera nécessaire pour poursuivre cette méthode. Il estime que cet exercice devrait toujours être considéré comme étant en sus et au-delà du mandat de l'agence et vu comme tel.

123. Le Secrétariat a examiné les réponses fournies par le PNUD et estime que bien que le rapport final actuel ait fourni de l'information sur les progrès accomplis dans l'exercice de mobilisation des ressources, il ne fournit pas d'analyse approfondie du projet dans son ensemble ni de conclusions qui pourraient être utilisées ultérieurement. Le PNUD estime que ces conclusions ne pourront être atteintes que lorsque le Comité exécutif aura examiné les résultats décrits.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

124. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note du rapport final sur la mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat proposé par le PNUD et demander au PNUD de préparer une analyse finale et complète des résultats qu'il contient, aux fins de soumission au Comité exécutif avant la 71e réunion, au plus tard.

Mondial : Mobilisation des ressources pour l'élimination des HCFC et avantages connexes pour le climat (ONUDI)

Rapport final

125. L'ONUDI a soumis son rapport final sur le projet de mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat, conformément aux décisions du Comité exécutif. Elle a concentré ses efforts sur le FEM en tant que source et partenaire de financement possible pour ces activités, et a choisi la Gambie, le Maroc et le Viet Nam pour ses projets dans les secteurs de la pêche et de la transformation des aliments. Dans son rapport final, l'ONUDI a expliqué l'état des trois projets mentionnés dans son rapport préliminaire remis précédemment. En ce qui concerne la Gambie et le Viet Nam, le concept du projet comprend trois éléments principaux pour promouvoir le développement d'un

marché pour des frigorigènes à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète dans le secteur de la réfrigération industrielle (Gambie) et du secteur des chambres froides (Viet Nam). Ces éléments sont :

a) Soutien aux politiques et à la réglementation

b) Transfert technologique

c) Renforcement des capacités et sensibilisation

126. Le projet du Maroc prévoyait un système en cascade de CO_2 et de HFO-1234ze afin d'éliminer l'utilisation des SAO, réduire les émissions de gaz à effet de serre et améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des navires de pêche en eau profonde.

127. L'ONUDI a indiqué que les Bureaux nationaux de l'ozone de la Gambie et du Viet Nam ont appuyé les propositions de moyenne envergure pour ces deux pays, qui devraient bientôt être proposés au Secrétariat du FEM aux fins d'approbation. La soumission et l'approbation du projet de pleine envergure pour le Maroc est prévue au 6e cycle du FEM, qui débute en 2014.

128. L'ONUDI a fourni des renseignements détaillés sur l'additionnalité des projets proposés, la transparence et la bonne gouvernance, l'assurance que ces projets éviteront les incitations perverses pour ces pays, l'examen des possibilités de partage des profits, la prévision du retour de fonds au Fonds multilatéral, la garantie de pérennité des projets proposés, l'évitement du dédoublement de projets semblables, et de l'information sur les coûts transactionnels, comme demandé à la décision 63/23 a) ii). Tout ceci est résumé au tableau 18.

129. L'ONUDI a tenu compte de la décision 68/4 c) ii) et a fourni les enseignements tirés du projet sur les refroidisseurs, plus particulièrement le projet régional sur les refroidisseurs en Afrique, qui possède certains traits communs avec les pays ciblés par les efforts de mobilisation des ressources. L'ONUDI a fait savoir que dans le cas du projet sur les refroidisseurs en Afrique, différents mécanismes avaient été mis sur pied pour les divers pays participants car plusieurs pays bénéficiaires n'avaient pas les moyens financiers d'effectuer les paiements forfaitaires uniques exigés pour les nouveaux refroidisseurs. L'ONUDI a mentionné qu'une approche semblable pourrait être utilisée dans les projets sur le remplacement des systèmes à base de HCFC. Le projet pour la Gambie dont il est question ici examinera l'utilisation d'un fonds renouvelable, alors que le projet pour le Viet Nam portera sur l'utilisation de prêts à des conditions de faveur.

130. Le rapport indique également que le projet sur les refroidisseurs en Afrique avait fourni une riche expérience sur la confiance qui se développe entre les parties prenantes et les partenaires, un résultat positif qui deviendra un atout pour les futurs projets. L'ONUDI a mentionné qu'elle envisagera l'approche utilisée pour le projet sur les refroidisseurs lorsqu'elle développera des projets semblables pour le remplacement des systèmes à base de HCFC.

131. Le rapport de l'ONUDI est joint à l'annexe XI.

Observations du Secrétariat

132. Le Secrétariat a transmis de nombreux commentaires et observations à l'ONUDI, et lui a demandé de fournir de plus amples informations sur les mêmes éléments que ceux demandés au PNUD (paragraphes 119 et 120, ci-dessus). Le Secrétariat a aussi demandé à l'ONUDI d'émettre des conclusions à la fin du rapport.

133. En réponse à ce qui précède, l'ONUDI a remis un rapport révisé et actualisé qui a tenu compte des commentaires et des observations du Secrétariat. Tous les éléments demandés ont été intégrés en totalité dans le rapport révisé remis par l'ONUDI.

134. Dans sa conclusion, l'ONUDI a indiqué qu'en raison de sa nouveauté, le projet de mobilisation des ressources a été un défi pour l'ONUDI même si en tant qu'institution, l'ONUDI a toujours choisi des solutions de remplacement sans SAO en tenant compte des éléments liés à l'efficacité énergétique. Le processus d'examen des sources de cofinancement, de développement de nouvelles idées, de sélection des pays cibles et d'assurance de synergie avec les projets déjà approuvés par le Fonds multilatéral a aidé l'ONUDI à mieux comprendre la complexité d'obtenir des avantages climatiques connexes pour les projets sur les HCFC. Il a aussi permis à l'ONUDI de faire des avancées dans le développement de mécanismes pour resserrer les synergies au sein de l'organisation et à l'extérieur de celle-ci, et de découvrir des meilleures occasions de mobilisation de ressources pour l'avenir.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

135. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter prendre note du rapport final sur la mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat soumis par l'ONUDI.

Mondial : Mobilisation des ressources pour l'étude sur les avantages connexes de l'élimination des HCFC (Banque mondiale)

Progrès

136. La Banque mondiale a informé le Secrétariat, dans une communication datée du 20 février 2013, qu'elle était incapable de soumettre son rapport final à la présente réunion. La Banque mondiale a précisé que le rapport est en attente d'information et doit subir un examen critique par des pairs avant d'être mis au point. Elle a ajouté qu'elle pourrait soumettre à l'avance la section sur l'expérience acquise dans le cadre des projets sur les refroidisseurs, conformément à la décision 68/4 c) ii).

137. La Banque mondiale a fait savoir que le rapport final sera soumis au Comité exécutif à sa 70e réunion, aux fins d'examen.

Observations du Secrétariat

138. Dans ses échanges avec la Banque mondiale, le Secrétariat a été informé que les travaux sur l'étude se poursuivaient et qu'ils devraient prendre fin sous peu. La Banque mondiale a remis une version préliminaire de la section sur l'étude portant sur le projet sur les refroidisseurs, mais le Secrétariat n'a pas inclus l'examen de cette section, car il ne s'agissait pas de la version définitive. L'examen sera effectué lors de la réception du rapport.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

139. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter exhorter la Banque mondiale de soumettre le rapport final sur l'étude sur les avantages connexes pour le climat d'ici à la 70e réunion.

Tableau 18

Sommaire des éléments des décisions 63/20 a) et 63/23 a) soumis par le PNUD et l'ONUDI

	PNUD	**ONUDI**
Additionnalité des projets proposés	Les projets proposés visent spécifiquement les résultats escomptés cibles qui s'ajoutent aux objectifs d'élimination des HCFC, soit par l'utilisation d'autres technologies/ technologies émergentes à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète, soit en améliorant l'efficacité énergétique, ou les deux, qui ne sont pas habituellement admissibles ni financés par le Fonds multilatéral.	Les projets proposés pour la Gambie, le Maroc et le Viet Nam pourraient respecter la définition de l'additionnalité, car en plus d'éliminer des SAO, ils cerneraient et fourniraient des moyens de surmonter les obstacles à l'efficacité énergétique dans ces reconversions.
Transparence et bonne gouvernance, et couverture des mouvements de trésorerie;	Les fonds mobilisés seraient gérés et utilisés conformément aux règles et aux procédures du PNUD, et dans le respect des accords avec les donateurs pertinents. Ces sommes seraient justifiées et déclarées comme provenant des fonds du Fonds multilatéral. On ne s'attend pas à ce que les fonds mobilisés soient suffisants pour couvrir tous les coûts, de sorte que des engagements de cofinancement des entreprises participantes seraient obtenus, jusqu'à concurrence des sommes nécessaires.	L'ONUDI a mis au point un système de planification des ressources de l'entreprise afin d'accroître la transparence, l'acheminement de l'information, l'efficacité et l'efficience. Ce système de planification facilite l'acheminement de l'information entre les différentes unités au sein de l'entreprise et gère les rapports avec les parties prenantes de l'extérieur. L'ONUDI a aussi élaboré un document d'introduction qui fournit de l'information sur les bonnes pratiques d'organisation, de gestion et de gouvernance. Ces deux outils serviront de principes directeurs dans la mise en œuvre des projets par l'ONUDI.
Assurance que ces projets éviteraient les incitations perverses;	Les résultats techniques escomptés et autres de ces sous-projets sont clairement définis. Les fonds mobilisés seraient décaissés aux entreprises participantes et/ou autres bénéficiaires dans le cadre d'accords fondés sur l'efficacité comportant des étapes, indicateurs et cibles précis. La diligence raisonnable requise dans les accords avec les donateurs sera dûment respectée.	Certains craignent que les paiements en carbone pour la destruction des SAO n'entraînent la contamination intentionnelle de SAO vierges aux fins de destruction, ce qui créerait une incitation perverse. Aucune des propositions actuelles sur la mobilisation des ressources ne cible la destruction, de sorte qu'une telle éventualité est peu probable. L'ONUDI estime également que le Fonds multilatéral a prévu des mesures de protection contre les incitations perverses (p. ex., examen technique des projets, accords de PGEH, date limite, etc.)

Examen des possibilités de partage des profits, y compris le retour de sommes au Fonds multilatéral;	Ces efforts de mobilisation des ressources ont pour but de créer un guide/modèle pour le développement et la mise en œuvre de projets ayant plusieurs objectifs et sources de financement. Aucun de ces projets n'envisage la création de revenus et de profits. Aucune ressource externe mobilisée grâce à ces efforts ne peut être retournée au Fonds multilatéral. Toute somme inutilisée sur les 200 000 $US fournis par le Fonds multilatéral à l'origine pourra être retournée au Fonds multilatéral conformément aux conditions stipulées dans l'accord entre le PNUD et le Fonds multilatéral.	Le remue-méninges, le processus d'examiner les sources de cofinancement possible, la sélection des pays cibles, et la mise en commun d'information et de connaissances avec les autres services techniques de l'ONUDI ont aidé nos équipes à mieux comprendre la question complexe de la création d'avantages connexes pour le climat. De plus, l'ONUDI développe des mécanismes pour resserrer les synergies et la coopération avec les services internes travaillant dans le secteur des changements climatiques et de l'efficacité énergétique, qui laissent présager des occasions prometteuses pour l'avenir.
Garantie de pérennité des projets proposés;	La diligence raisonnable a été et sera respectée afin d'assurer la solidité technique et financière des bénéficiaires choisis. Le cofinancement des bénéficiaires sera sans doute nécessaire pour la plupart des interventions prévues. C'est ce qui garantira la pérennité.	Le projet a pour but de recenser les meilleures solutions technologiques pour remplacer les installations de réfrigération industrielle à base de HCFC-22 dans différents secteurs, climats et environnements. Les projets de reconversion pilotes permettront d'acquérir de l'expérience en adoption de technologies à faibles répercussions sur le climat dans la reconversion d'installations de réfrigération industrielle existantes, notamment au niveau des coûts de reconversion et de l'évaluation des avantages pour le climat. Les projets fourniront de l'information sur les mécanismes financiers les plus aptes à favoriser l'obtention de sommes supplémentaires pour promouvoir la reconversion des installations de réfrigération industrielle semblables restantes, y compris les navires de pêche.
Évitement du dédoublement de projets semblables;	Le PNUD s'est assuré que les sous-projets et les bénéficiaires ont été choisis là où le PNUD possédait déjà un mandat de travail clair pour des secteurs/sous-secteurs dans le contexte de la première étape du PGEH dans les pays concernés. Le PNUD veillera à éviter le chevauchement avec d'autres projets jouissant d'autres sources de financement et est disposé à coordonner avec d'autres agences afin d'éviter le dédoublement des efforts	L'expression double comptage peut signifier la double monétisation qui survient lorsqu'une diminution ou une élimination particulière d'émission de gaz à effet de serre est monétisée pour une première fois en tant que crédit de gaz à effet de serre et une deuxième fois en tant que prime de gaz à effet de serre. Des règlements ont été élaborés afin de prévenir les deux éventualités dans toutes les normes de protocoles réputés développées pour suivre les compensations des émissions de carbone. Des règles semblables pourraient être adoptées dans les projets de mobilisation des ressources du Fonds multilatéral afin de protéger les participants

		au programme contre les nombreuses demandes de soutien financier pour le même projet. Les programmes de gaz à effet de serre peuvent apporter une solution au moyen de procédures de supervision telles qu'un registre développé spécialement pour les projets de mobilisation des ressources.
Information sur les coûts transactionnels.	L'information sur les coûts transactionnels ne serait disponible qu'à l'achèvement des sous-projets. L'achèvement de ces projets est prévu pour la fin de 2014.	L'ONUDI ne prévoit pas avoir recours au financement du carbone pour les projets de mobilisation des ressources qui aboutissent à une réduction de la consommation d'énergie à cause de la mise à niveau technologique. Par conséquent, l'ONUDI estime que les coûts transactionnels ne s'appliquent pas pour le moment.

RECOMMANDATIONS

140. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

a) Prendre note :

i) Avec satisfaction des rapports de situation et des rapports sur les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse du retard soumis au Secrétariat par les agences d'exécution et les gouvernements de la République tchèque, de l'Italie, du Japon et de l'Espagne dont il est question dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/5;

ii) Que 81 rapports sur la mise en œuvre de programmes de pays pour l'année 2011 ont été remis au moyen du programme en ligne lancé le 25 avril 2007;

iii) Que le Secrétariat et les agences d'exécution prendraient des mesures établies, selon l'évaluation du Secrétariat, et communiqueraient avec les gouvernements et les agences d'exécution, et les aviseraient, si nécessaire;

iv) Du rapport de vérification de la consommation de 2007 à 2009 du plan de gestion de l'élimination finale pour la Zambie, qui démontre que la consommation est demeurée sous la consommation maximum permise de 2007 à 2009 convenue dans l'accord du plan de gestion de l'élimination finale;

v) Avec satisfaction du rapport sur les mesures prises pour les projets d'Haïti afin d'améliorer le volet de formation et le virement de fonds, et fournir suffisamment de conseils techniques pour prendre des décisions technologiques;

vi) Du rapport de vérification de la consommation de 2011 et 2012 et du rapport

annuel sur la mise en œuvre pour l'année 2012 du plan national d'élimination des CFC du Brésil;

vii) Avec satisfaction du rapport intérimaire sur le projet de démonstration pour valider l'utilisation de CO_2 supercritique dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthanne rigide vaporisée proposé par le gouvernement du Japon;

viii) Du rapport sur la mobilisation des ressources soumis par le PNUE;

ix) Des rapports finaux sur la mobilisation de ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat soumis par le PNUD et l'ONUDI;

b) Demander :

i) Des rapports périodiques supplémentaires sur les projets figurant aux annexes VI et VII au présent document;

ii) La soumission de rapports périodiques supplémentaires sur les 29 projets ayant soulevé des questions figurant à l'annexe VIII, à la 70e réunion;

iii) Aux gouvernements de la France et de l'Italie de remettre leurs rapports sur les projets dont la mise en œuvre accuse un retard à la 70e réunion;

iv) Aux agences d'exécution d'examiner le besoin de projets supplémentaires sur le bromure de méthyle dans les pays suivants qui font l'objet de projets partiels sur le bromure de méthyle ou sont soustraits de la décision XV/12 : Algérie, Argentine, Chine, Congo, Nigéria, République démocratique du Congo, Soudan, Swaziland, Tunisie et Turquie.

v) À l'ONUDI de remettre à la 70e réunion, un rapport sur la situation de la mise en œuvre des projets sur le bromure de méthyle en Argentine, en Égypte et au Maroc, y compris une explication détaillée des raisons pour lesquelles la consommation déclarée en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole de Montréal pour l'année 2001 est supérieure aux quantités permises en vertu des accords respectifs de ces pays avec le Comité exécutif et les plans d'action proposés pour atteindre les objectifs établis dans ces accords;

vi) Aux gouvernements de Guinée-Bissau, Kenya, Mozambique, Panama, Papouasie-Nouvelle-Guinée et Timor-Leste de remettre au Secrétariat en toute urgence, pour une deuxième année consécutive, sauf pour la Guinée-Bissau, un rapport indiquant si leur programme de permis fonctionne de manière « satisfaisante », « très bien » ou « pas trop bien »;

vii) Au PNUE de remettre un compte rendu sur la production et la soumission d'un rapport d'activités et financier, et la signature d'un nouvel accord sur le renforcement des institutions pour Haïti qui permettra de décaisser le solde des fonds;

viii) Au PNUD d'achever les activités restantes indiquées dans le rapport sur la mise en œuvre du plan national d'élimination pour le Brésil, de soumettre un rapport d'achèvement de projet lorsque le plan national d'élimination sera mené à terme

en 2013, en utilisant le modèle adopté à la 65e réunion et proposé par le PNUD, et de retourner toute somme restante à la fin des activités à achever au Fonds multilatéral;

ix) Au gouvernement du Japon de soumettre le rapport final sur le projet de démonstration pour valider l'utilisation de CO_2 supercritique dans la fabrication de mousse de polyuréthanne rigide vaporisée en Colombie comprenant l'information supplémentaire demandée dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/5 à la 70e réunion;

x) Au PNUD de préparer une analyse complète exhaustive des résultats fournis dans le rapport final sur la mobilisation des ressources aux fins d'avantages connexes pour le climat proposé par le PNUD aux fins de présentation au Comité exécutif d'ici à la 71e réunion;

c) Exhorter le PNUE :

i) De remettre le rapport final de l'étude sur les modes de financement possibles des pays à faible volume de consommation à la 70e réunion, en tenant compte des décisions du Comité exécutif sur l'information spécifique à inclure dans le rapport;

ii) De mener à terme les ateliers régionaux sur le cofinancement d'ici à la fin décembre 2013 en vue de remettre un rapport sur les conclusions de ces ateliers à la première réunion de 2014;

d) Exhorter la Banque mondiale de soumettre un rapport final sur l'étude sur les avantages connexes sur le climat avant la 70e réunion.

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Annex I

DETAILED ANALYSIS OF THE STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION IN COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES ON COMPLIANCE AND THOSE WHOSE LATEST CONSUMPTION DATA EXCEEDS THE CONTROL MEASURES

1. Annex I presents the detailed analysis of the status of implementation in countries subject to decisions of the Parties on compliance and those whose latest consumption data exceeds the next control measures. The data tables in Appendices I-V indicate whether a country has received a total phase-out agreement for a specific controlled substance. The analysis of halons indicates whether a halon banking activity has been approved. Halon banking guidelines require that regulations facilitating production and import bans are established within six months of the establishment of a reclamation centre (decision 18/22). The methyl bromide analysis (Appendix II) indicates further whether a country has received funding for a phase-out to meet the 2005 control measures. Appendices III and IV present information on the carbon tetrachloride (CTC) and methyl chloroform (TCA) phase-out, respectively. Appendix V provides information on HCFC consumption only.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR CFCs (Appendix I)

2. Countries have been grouped into one category: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the 2010 100 per cent phase-out target.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the 2010 phase-out target

3. This category consists of 4 countries which have a reported consumption of CFC amounting to 203.7 ODP tonnes.

4. The Executive Committee has approved national CFC phase-out agreements for all of these countries.

5. All of these 4 countries that have latest consumption that exceeded zero consumption either have essential use authorizations for CFC consumption (Argentina, Bangladesh and China,) as per decision XXII/4 or emergency essential use for CFC-113 2010-2011 consumption as per decision XXII/4 para. 7 (Dominican Republic (the)).

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR HALONS

6. Seventy-five countries have reported no consumption of halons between 1995 and 2011.

7. Sixty-one countries have received support for halon banking activities or phase-out agreements. This includes those countries participating in regional halon banks. Halon banking is presumed to be the last funded activity in the halon consumption sector for most countries but there are some halon phase-out activities that are part of multi-sectoral phase-out agreements.

8. Countries have been grouped into the following one category: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the 2010 100 per cent phase-out target.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the 2010 phase-out target

9. All countries are in compliance with the 100 per cent halon baseline reduction target.

ANALYSIS OF COMPLIANCE FOR METHYL BROMIDE (Appendix II)

10. This section presents the analysis for compliance with methyl bromide control measures. It should be noted that all data reported and used in this analysis relate to controlled use only, which means that the data exclude quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS). 145 of the 147 Article 5 countries that have ratified the Copenhagen Amendment have reported complete baseline data. Of these 147 countries, 58 reported zero for both the baseline consumption and the latest consumption.

11. One-hundred Article 5 countries have received support from the Multilateral Fund for methyl bromide activities and/or projects. This includes projects that will lead to a complete phase-out of methyl bromide in 62 of these countries, partial phase-out in an additional 9, and other forms of assistance received by 29.

12. Countries have been grouped into the following two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the 20 per cent reduction target of 2005 that applies until December 2014; and (b) those whose latest consumption exceeds the 2015 100 per cent phase-out target. Appendix II identifies those countries that have not ratified the Copenhagen Amendment.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the 20 per cent MB baseline reduction target

13. All countries are in compliance with the 20 per cent methyl bromide baseline reduction target.

(b) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the 2015 phase-out target

14. This category consists of 25 countries that may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 1,898.5 ODP tonnes by 2015 in order to comply with the 100 per cent reduction targets. Of the 25 countries, 19 countries have approved projects that will lead to complete phase-out of methyl bromide. Five countries may need additional assistance from the Multilateral Fund to achieve the phase-out of methyl bromide by 2015. The remaining country (Singapore) is currently not eligible to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund.

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE (CTC) (Appendix III)

15. This section presents the analysis of compliance with CTC control measures. All data reported and used in this analysis are those related to controlled use only, which excludes feedstock. Reported CTC consumption was not differentiated by specific end use, such as solvents, process agents and laboratory use.

16. Of the 146 countries with reported baseline data, 90 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

17. Countries have been grouped into the following one category: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the 2010 100 per cent phase-out target. Appendix III specifies that all countries have ratified the London Amendment.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the 2010 phase-out target

18. This category consists of 4 countries that may need to phase out additional CTC amounting to 259.8 ODP tonnes to meet the 100 per cent reduction by 2010. Three of the 4 countries have received funding for CTC phase-out agreements or projects from the Multilateral Fund. The Republic of Korea has agreed not to receive CTC funding from the Multilateral Fund.

19. Countries with latest CTC consumption that exceeded zero consumption have process agent use exemptions for CTC consumption as per decision XXII/8 (China) or CTC consumption for laboratory and analytical uses (Croatia, Nepal), except Republic of Korea (the).

METHYL CHLOROFORM (TCA) (Appendix IV)

20. This section presents the analysis for compliance with TCA control measures. Of the 146 countries that have reported baseline data, 103 reported zero both for the baseline and the latest consumption.

21. Countries have been grouped into two categories: (a) those whose latest consumption exceeds the 70 per cent reduction target of 2010; and (b) those whose latest consumption exceeds the 2015 100 per cent phase-out target. Appendix IV specifies that all countries have ratified the London Amendment.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the 70 per cent TCA baseline reduction target

22. All countries are in compliance with the 70 per cent TCA baseline reduction target.

(b) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the 100 per cent TCA baseline reduction target

23. This category consists of one country (Republic of Korea (the)) that may need to meet additional combined reduction amounting to 10 ODP tonnes by 2015 in order to comply with the 100 per cent reduction target. The Republic of Korea is not eligible to receive TCA funding from the Multilateral Fund.

HCFCs (Appendix V)

24. Appendix V also includes an analysis of the latest consumption and baseline data on HCFCs and indicates whether the country had received HPMP preparation funding, the number of investment projects approved, the number of demonstration projects approved, total phase-out approved in ODP tonnes and activities planned in the 2013 business plans. All of the 148 countries already reported both the baseline and the latest consumption except South Sudan.

25. All countries have received HPMP project preparation funds except the Republic of Korea, Singapore, South Sudan and the United Arab Emirates. The Republic of Korea and Singapore had agreed not to receive funding from the Multilateral Fund.

(a) Countries whose latest consumption exceeds the freeze reduction target

26. This category consists of 68 countries that may need to phase out additional HCFC amounting to 2,547.3 ODP tonnes to meet the freeze reduction target by 2013.

27. Sixty-three of the 68 countries have received funding for HCFC phase-out agreements from the Multilateral Fund. Of the 5 remaining countries, one country has submitted HCFC phase-out projects to the 69th meeting.

Appendix I

CFC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2011 Action Plan Target	2012 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Percentage Over 100% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	Phase-Out in 2013 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved
Argentina	A7	2011	4,697.2	28.3				0%	*	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-04
Bangladesh	A7	2011	581.6	48.0	Decision XXI/17			0%	*	No	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-04
China	A7	2011	57,818.7	126.9				0%	*	Yes	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-2005 (Last agreement approved by the ExCom for CFC)
Dominican Republic (the)	A7	2011	539.8	0.5				0%	**	No	No	Non-LVC country with an approved terminal CFC phase-out plan	Apr-05

*For essential use authorizations for CFC consumption.
** For emergency essential use for CFC-113 2010-2011 consumption per decision XXII/4 para. 7.

Appendix II

METHYL BROMIDE ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2011 Action Plan Target	2012 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Percentage Over 100% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	Phase-Out in 2013 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Algeria	A7	2011	4.7	1.8				0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-06	Yes
Angola	A7	2011	NDR	0.0						No	No			Yes
Argentina	A7	2011	411.3	291.3				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Mar-02	Yes
Chile	A7	2011	212.5	166.3	Decision XVII/29			0%	Over	No	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-10	Yes
China	A7	2011	1,102.1	174.8				0%	Over	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB (Possible additional funding for 100 ODP tonnes of MB used as a soil fumigant in ginsen crop).	Dec-03	Yes
Costa Rica	A7	2011	342.5	106.1				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-01	Yes
Egypt	A7	2011	238.1	133.2				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08	Yes
Guatemala	A7	2011	400.7	211.1	Decision XVIII/26			0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-09	Yes
Guinea	A7	2011	NDR	0.0						No	No			Yes
Honduras	A7	2011	259.4	86.8	Decision XVII/34			0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2011 Action Plan Target	2012 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Percentage Over 100% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	Phase-Out in 2013 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2011	26.7	0.7				0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	Yes
Jamaica	A7	2011	4.9	1.2				0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-05	Yes
Jordan	A7	2011	176.3	19.2				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-99	Yes
Kenya	A7	2011	217.5	8.5				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-2002 and Nov-2011	Yes
Malaysia	A7	2011	14.6	3.5				0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-04	Yes
Mexico	A7	2011	1,130.8	488.2				0%	Over	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Apr-08	Yes
Morocco	A7	2011	697.2	50.9				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08	Yes
Saudi Arabia	A7	2011	204.1	29.4				0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-07	Yes
Singapore	A7	2011	5.0	0.8				0%	Over	No	No			Yes
Sudan (the)	A7	2011	3.0	1.2				0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects that would as a minimum enable compliance with the 2005 MB limit	Nov-02	Yes
Thailand	A7	2011	183.0	20.7				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Dec-04	Yes
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2011	1.7	0.1				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-11	Yes

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2011 Action Plan Target	2012 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 20% Reduction	Percentage Over 100% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	Phase-Out in 2013 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Ratified Copenhagen Amendment
Tunisia	A7	2011	8.3	6.6				0%	Over	No	No	Country that has not received assistance to achieve the 2005 MB phase-out target (Decision XV/12)		Yes
Uruguay	A7	2011	11.2	6.0	Decision XVII/39	6.00	6.00	0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Jul-01	Yes
Viet Nam	A7	2011	136.5	69.6				0%	Over	Yes	Yes	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06	Yes
Yemen	A7	2011	54.5	18.1				0%	Over	Yes	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-08	Yes
Zimbabwe	A7	2011	557.0	2.4				0%	Over	No	No	Country with approved projects for complete phase-out of MB	Nov-06	Yes

Appendix III

CTC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2011 Action Plan Target	2012 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 85% Reduction	Percentage Over 100% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	Phase-Out in 2013 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Ratified London Amendment
Angola	A7	2011	NDR	0.0						No	No			Yes
China	A7	2011	49,142.1	258.7				0%	*	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-02	Yes
Croatia	A7	2011	3.9	0.6				3%	**	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Apr-05	Yes
Nepal	A7	2011	0.9	0.1				0%	**	No	No	Country with an approved CTC phase-out plan/project	Nov-05	Yes
Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2011	638.0	0.4				0%	Over	No	No			Yes

* For process use exemptions.
** For laboratory and analytical uses.

Appendix IV

TCA ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Compliance Decision	2011 Action Plan Target	2012 Action Plan Target	Percentage Over 30% Reduction	Percentage Over 70% Reduction	Percentage Over 100% Reduction	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	Phase-Out in 2013 Business Plans	Remarks	Date Approved	Ratified London Amendment
Angola	A7	2011	NDR	0.0							No	No			Yes
Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2011	513.3	10.0				0%	0%	Over	No	No			Yes

Appendix V

HCFC ANALYSIS

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage Over Freeze	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	HPMP Project Preparation Approved	Number of Individual Investment Projects Approved	Number of Demonstra-tion Projects Approved	Activities in 2013 Business Plan	HPMP/ Individual Projects Approved	Date of Approval	HPMPs or Individual Projects Submitted to the 69th Meeting for Considera-tion	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/ Submission)	Additional Percent of Starting Point/BP Baseline Addressed by Individual Projects (Approval/ Submission)
Afghanistan	A7	2011	23.8	24.0	1%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Albania	A7	2011	6.0	6.5	8%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Algeria	A7	2011	62.1	67.3	8%	13.5	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-10		20% by 2017	
Angola	A7	2011	16.0	11.6	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		10% by 2015	
Antigua and Barbuda	A7	2011	0.3	0.4	27%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		10% by 2015	
Argentina	A7	2011	400.7	511.6	28%	79.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-10		17.5% by 2017	
Armenia	A7	2011	7.0	7.5	7%	2.2	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		10% by 2015	
Bahamas (the)	A7	2011	4.8	3.1	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Bahrain	A7	2011	51.9	57.3	10%	3.7	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-12		39% by 2020	
Bangladesh	A7	2011	72.6	88.4	22%	20.8	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		30% by 2018	
Barbados	A7	2011	3.7	2.7	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes			HPMP	35% by 2020	
Belize	A7	2011	2.8	1.9	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Benin	A7	2011	23.8	23.8	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Bhutan	A7	2011	0.3	0.3	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		100% by 2025	
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	A7	2011	6.1	7.5	23%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	A7	2011	4.7	3.4	0%	5.3	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Botswana	A7	2011	11.0	2.7	0%	0.0	Yes			No					
Brazil	A7	2011	1,327.3	1,046.4	0%	63.5	Yes		2	Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		10% by 2015	
Brunei Darussalam	A7	2011	6.1	8.1	32%	0.6	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Burkina Faso	A7	2011	28.9	27.9	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Burundi	A7	2011	7.2	7.0	0%	0.4	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage Over Freeze	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	HPMP Project Preparation Approved	Number of Individual Investment Projects Approved	Number of Demonstra-tion Projects Approved	Activities in 2013 Business Plan	HPMP/ Individual Projects Approved	Date of Approval	HPMPs or Individual Projects Submitted to the 69th Meeting for Considera-tion	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/ Submission)	Additional Percent of Starting Point/BP Baseline Addressed by Individual Projects (Approval/ Submission)
Cambodia	A7	2011	15.0	13.7	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-10		100% by 2035	
Cameroon	A7	2011	88.8	73.8	0%	22.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		20% by 2017	
Cape Verde	A7	2011	1.1	0.3	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Central African Republic (the)	A7	2011	12.0	12.0	0%	0.5	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Chad	A7	2011	16.1	17.0	6%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Chile	A7	2011	87.5	109.0	25%	7.6	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
China	A7	2011	19,269.0	20,739.0	8%	411.1	Yes	1	9	Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		10% by 2015	
Colombia	A7	2011	225.6	217.4	0%	65.2	Yes		1	Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		10% by 2015	
Comoros (the)	A7	2011	0.1	0.1	20%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Congo (the)	A7	2011	8.9	10.6	19%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Cook Islands (the)	A7	2011	0.1	0.1	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Costa Rica	A7	2011	14.1	21.8	54%	14.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Cote d'Ivoire	A7	2011	63.8	59.3	0%	3.3	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Croatia	A7	2011	4.0	4.2	4%	8.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-10		100% by 2016	
Cuba	A7	2011	16.9	14.3	0%	15.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Democratic People's Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2011	78.0	90.0	15%	0.0	Yes			Yes					
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	A7	2011	81.2	56.9	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Djibouti	A7	2011	0.7	0.7	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Dominica	A7	2011	0.4	0.2	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Dominican Republic (the)	A7	2011	51.2	50.1	0%	12.5	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		10% by 2015	
Ecuador	A7	2011	23.5	32.3	37%	15.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Egypt	A7	2011	386.3	355.6	0%	160.5	Yes	1	1	Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		25% by 2018	
El Salvador	A7	2011	11.7	9.6	0%	6.5	Yes			No	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Equatorial Guinea	A7	2011	6.3	5.7	0%	0.3	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage Over Freeze	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	HPMP Project Preparation Approved	Number of Individual Investment Projects Approved	Number of Demonstra-tion Projects Approved	Activities in 2013 Business Plan	HPMP/ Individual Projects Approved	Date of Approval	HPMPs or Individual Projects Submitted to the 69th Meeting for Considera-tion	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/ Submission)	Additional Percent of Starting Point/BP Baseline Addressed by Individual Projects (Approval/ Submission)
Eritrea	A7	2011	1.1	1.0	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Ethiopia	A7	2011	5.5	11.3	105%	0.5	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-12		35% by 2020	
Fiji	A7	2011	8.5	14.5	70%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Gabon	A7	2011	30.2	46.0	52%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Gambia (the)	A7	2011	1.5	1.0	0%	0.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Georgia	A7	2011	5.3	4.3	0%	0.7	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Ghana	A7	2011	57.3	30.7	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-10		35% by 2020	
Grenada	A7	2011	0.8	0.2	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Guatemala	A7	2011	8.3	9.9	19%	2.3	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Guinea	A7	2011	22.6	24.5	9%	1.2	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Guinea-Bissau	A7	2011	1.5	2.9	91%	0.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Guyana	A7	2011	1.8	2.4	34%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Haiti	A7	2011	3.6	4.2	17%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-12		35% by 2020	
Honduras	A7	2011	19.9	22.6	13%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
India	A7	2011	1,608.2	1,484.6	0%	145.4	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-12		10% by 2015	
Indonesia	A7	2011	403.9	337.5	0%	71.9	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		20% by 2018	
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	A7	2011	380.5	376.9	0%	73.4	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Iraq	A7	2011	108.4	110.4	2%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		13.82% by 2015	
Jamaica	A7	2011	16.3	4.5	0%	3.6	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Jordan	A7	2011	83.0	101.3	22%	15.9	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		20% by 2017	
Kenya	A7	2011	52.2	48.6	0%	3.1	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		21.1% by 2017	
Kiribati	A7	2011	0.1	0.0	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Kuwait	A7	2011	418.6	397.8	0%	60.7	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-12		39.2% by 2018	
Kyrgyzstan	A7	2011	4.1	3.0	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	A7	2011	2.3	2.7	16%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage Over Freeze	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	HPMP Project Preparation Approved	Number of Individual Investment Projects Approved	Number of Demonstra-tion Projects Approved	Activities in 2013 Business Plan	HPMP/ Individual Projects Approved	Date of Approval	HPMPs or Individual Projects Submitted to the 69th Meeting for Considera-tion	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/ Submission)	Additional Percent of Starting Point/BP Baseline Addressed by Individual Projects (Approval/ Submission)
Lebanon	A7	2011	73.5	92.3	26%	12.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		17.5% by 2017	
Lesotho	A7	2011	3.5	2.5	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Liberia	A7	2011	5.3	5.4	2%	0.6	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Libya	A7	2011	114.7	131.9	15%	0.0	Yes			Yes					
Madagascar	A7	2011	24.9	16.5	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Malawi	A7	2011	10.8	12.7	18%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Malaysia	A7	2011	515.8	482.3	0%	53.7	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		15% by 2016	
Maldives	A7	2011	4.6	3.7	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-10		100% by 2020	
Mali	CP	2012	15.0	17.6	17%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Marshall Islands (the)	A7	2011	0.2	0.2	20%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Mauritania	A7	2011	20.5	20.5	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes					
Mauritius	A7	2011	8.0	8.8	10%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		100% by 2030	
Mexico	A7	2011	1,148.8	1,083.4	0%	274.9	Yes		1	Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		30% by 2018	
Micronesia (Federated States of)	A7	2011	0.2	0.1	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Mongolia	A7	2011	1.4	1.2	0%	0.5	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Montenegro	A7	2011	0.8	0.7	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Morocco	A7	2011	59.7	78.8	32%	11.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Nov-11		20% by 2017	
Mozambique	A7	2011	6.5	8.4	29%	0.3	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Myanmar	A7	2011	4.3	5.8	34%	0.4	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-12		35% by 2020	
Namibia	A7	2011	8.4	10.0	18%	0.9	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		100% by 2025	
Nauru	A7	2011	0.0	0.0	Over	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Nepal	A7	2011	1.1	1.1	0%	0.3	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Nicaragua	A7	2011	6.8	5.4	0%	0.7	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Niger (the)	A7	2011	16.0	15.9	0%	2.7	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-12		35% by 2020	
Nigeria	A7	2011	398.2	461.8	16%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		10% by 2015	

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage Over Freeze	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	HPMP Project Preparation Approved	Number of Individual Investment Projects Approved	Number of Demonstra-tion Projects Approved	Activities in 2013 Business Plan	HPMP/ Individual Projects Approved	Date of Approval	HPMPs or Individual Projects Submitted to the 69th Meeting for Considera-tion	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/ Submission)	Additional Percent of Starting Point/BP Baseline Addressed by Individual Projects (Approval/ Submission)
Niue	A7	2011	0.0	0.0	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Oman	A7	2011	31.5	34.8	11%	5.2	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		10% by 2015	
Pakistan	A7	2011	247.4	276.1	12%	71.6	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		10% by 2015	
Palau	A7	2011	0.2	0.2	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Panama	A7	2011	24.8	23.8	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		10% by 2015	
Papua New Guinea	A7	2011	3.3	1.7	0%	0.2	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		100% by 2025	
Paraguay	A7	2011	18.0	16.8	0%	1.8	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Peru	A7	2011	26.9	32.5	21%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-12		10% by 2015	
Philippines (the)	A7	2011	208.4	164.9	0%	40.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-12		10% by 2015	
Qatar	A7	2011	86.9	96.6	11%	22.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		20% by 2015	
Republic of Korea (the)	A7	2011	1,908.0	2,108.9	11%	0.0	No			No					
Republic of Moldova (the)	A7	2011	1.0	1.3	31%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Rwanda	A7	2011	4.1	5.5	34%	0.2	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	A7	2011	0.5	0.5	0%	0.2	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Saint Lucia	A7	2011	0.2	1.1	435%	0.1	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	A7	2012	0.3	0.3	0%	0.2	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		100% by 2025	
Samoa	A7	2011	0.3	0.3	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Sao Tome and Principe	A7	2011	2.2	0.1	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Saudi Arabia	A7	2011	1,468.7	1,750.8	19%	107.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-12		40% by 2020	
Senegal	A7	2011	36.2	36.1	0%	3.6	Yes			No	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Serbia	A7	2011	8.4	12.5	49%	2.3	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Seychelles	A7	2011	1.4	0.9	0%	0.4	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		100% by 2025	
Sierra Leone	A7	2011	1.7	1.9	10%	0.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Singapore	A7	2011	216.1	110.8	0%	0.0	No			No					
Solomon Islands	A7	2011	2.0	2.0	2%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage Over Freeze	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	HPMP Project Preparation Approved	Number of Individual Investment Projects Approved	Number of Demonstra-tion Projects Approved	Activities in 2013 Business Plan	HPMP/ Individual Projects Approved	Date of Approval	HPMPs or Individual Projects Submitted to the 69th Meeting for Considera-tion	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/ Submission)	Additional Percent of Starting Point/BP Baseline Addressed by Individual Projects (Approval/ Submission)
Somalia	A7	2011	45.1	45.2	0%	0.5	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
South Africa	A7	2011	369.7	379.3	3%	24.9	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
South Sudan	NDR	NDR	NDR	NDR			No			Yes					
Sri Lanka	A7	2011	13.9	16.3	17%	0.5	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Sudan (the)	A7	2011	52.7	55.0	4%	11.9	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-10		30% by 2017	
Suriname	A7	2011	2.0	4.0	101%	0.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	
Swaziland	A7	2011	7.3	3.1	0%	7.7	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Syrian Arab Republic	A7	2011	135.0	176.6	31%	12.9	Yes	1		Yes	Individual	Dec-10			10%
Thailand	A7	2011	927.6	811.3	0%	50.3	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-12		15% by 2018	
The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	A7	2011	1.8	0.9	0%	1.6	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-10		35% by 2020	
Timor-Leste	A7	2011	0.5	0.2	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Togo	A7	2011	20.0	19.1	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Tonga	A7	2011	0.1	0.1	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Trinidad and Tobago	A7	2011	46.0	34.2	0%	2.5	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Tunisia	A7	2011	40.7	33.9	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes					
Turkey	A7	2011	551.5	427.7	0%	160.5	Yes		1	No	HPMP	Dec-12		86.4% by 2017	
Turkmenistan	A7	2011	6.8	5.8	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Dec-10		35% by 2020	
Tuvalu	A7	2011	0.1	0.0	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	
Uganda	A7	2011	0.2	0.1	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-12		35% by 2020	
United Arab Emirates (the)	A7	2011	557.1	641.8	15%	0.0	No			No					
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	A7	2011	1.7	10.0	486%	0.2	Yes			No	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Uruguay	A7	2011	23.4	17.6	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		10% by 2015	
Vanuatu	A7	2011	0.3	0.1	0%	0.0	Yes			No	HPMP	Apr-11		35% by 2020	

Country	Source	Year of Latest Consumption	Baseline	Latest Consumption	Percentage Over Freeze	Ongoing Phase-Out (As of March 2013)	HPMP Project Preparation Approved	Number of Individual Investment Projects Approved	Number of Demonstra-tion Projects Approved	Activities in 2013 Business Plan	HPMP/ Individual Projects Approved	Date of Approval	HPMPs or Individual Projects Submitted to the 69th Meeting for Considera-tion	Control Measures Addressed by HPMPs (Approval/ Submission)	Additional Percent of Starting Point/BP Baseline Addressed by Individual Projects (Approval/ Submission)
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	A7	2011	207.0	165.1	0%	0.0	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Viet Nam	A7	2011	221.2	223.3	1%	44.7	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Apr-11		10% by 2015	
Yemen	A7	2011	158.2	71.9	0%	11.6	Yes			No	HPMP	Dec-12		15% by 2015	
Zambia	A7	2011	5.0	9.2	85%	0.4	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Jul-11		35% by 2020	
Zimbabwe	A7	2011	17.8	19.8	11%	6.1	Yes			Yes	HPMP	Nov-11		35% by 2020	

Annex II

INFORMATION ON COUNTRIES SUBJECT TO DECISIONS OF THE PARTIES ON COMPLIANCE

Party	Agency	Decisions	Compliance issue	Actions	Implementing Agency Comments for the 69th meeting	MLF assessment based on agencies preliminary comments, A7 data and information from Ozone Secretariat
Gambia (the)	UNEP	XXIV/17	Licensing system	To ensure that that system is structured in accordance with Article 4 B of the Protocol and that it provides for the licensing of exports and to report thereon to the Secretariat	The Gambia's revised ODS Regulations is structured in accordance with Article 4 B of the Protocol and it provides for the licensing of exports. CAP has advised the Gambia to inform the Ozone Secretariat on the current status of the revised ODS Regulations. High level discussions which will involve Ozone Secretariat and UNEP are planned during the upcoming Network Meeting as the Gambia is hosting the meeting	Not achieved as per Ozone Secretariat / IA
Mali	UNEP	XXIV/13	Data reporting issues	To report the 2011 data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency	Mali submitted 2011 data to the Ozone Secretariat on 8 December 2012	Achieved as per A7
Sao Tome and Principe	UNEP	XXIV/13	Data reporting issues	To report the 2011 data to the Secretariat as a matter of urgency	The country submitted 2011 data to the Ozone Secretariat on 1 February 2013	Achieved as per IA

Annex III

COMPLETED PROJECTS

Agency	Code	Project Title
Czech Republic (the)	EUR/SEV/57/TAS/07	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in Europe and Central Asia network countries (first tranche)
Czech Republic (the)	EUR/SEV/60/TAS/10	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in Europe and Central Asia network countries (second tranche)
Italy	IND/ARS/56/INV/424	Plan for phase-out of CFCs in the manufacture of pharmaceutical MDIs
Japan	GLO/SEV/59/TRA/297	Training on alternative technologies to HCFCs
UNDP	AFR/FUM/38/TAS/32	Technical assistance for methyl bromide reductions and formulation of regional phase-out strategies for low-volume consuming countries
UNDP	CHI/REF/48/INV/160	Terminal umbrella project for phase-out of the use of CFC-11, CFC-12 and R-502 (CFC-115) in the manufacture of refrigeration equipment
UNDP	COL/PAG/48/INV/66	Phase-out of CTC as process agent in the elimination of nitrogen trichloride during chlorine production at Prodesal S.A.
UNEP	EUR/SEV/57/TAS/08	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in Europe and Central Asia network countries (first tranche)
UNEP	EUR/SEV/60/TAS/09	Initiating regional cooperation to enforce ODS trade controls in Europe and Central Asia network countries (second tranche)
UNEP	GLO/REF/48/TAS/275	Global technical assistance programme in the chiller sector
UNIDO	ALG/REF/44/INV/62	Conversion of CFC-11 to HCFC-141b and CFC-12 to HFC-134a technology in the last group of commercial refrigerator manufactures (refrigeration sector terminal project)

Annex IV

PROJECTS THAT ARE CLASSIFIED AS "PROGRESS"

Agency	Code	Project Title
UNEP	KUW/PHA/57/TAS/15	TPMP verification

Annex V

PROJECTS THAT ARE CLASSIFIED AS "SOME PROGRESS" THAT ARE RECOMMENDED FOR CONTINUED MONITORING

Agency	Code	Project Title
UNIDO	ARG/SOL/41/INV/137	Plan for phase-out of ODS in the solvent sector
UNDP	BGD/ARS/52/INV/26	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol MDIs (Beximco, Square Pharmaceutical and Acme Pharmaceutical)
IBRD	CPR/ARS/51/INV/447	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the pharmaceutical aerosol sector (2007-2008 biennial programme)
UNIDO	EGY/ARS/50/INV/92	Phase-out of CFC consumption in the manufacture of aerosol metered dose inhalers (MDIs)
UNIDO	IRQ/FOA/57/INV/06	Conversion from CFC-11 to methylene chloride in the production of flexible slabstock foam at Al Hadi Co.
UNIDO	IRQ/REF/57/INV/07	Replacement of refrigerant CFC-12 with isobutane and foam blowing agent CFC-11 with cyclopentane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators and chest freezers at Light Industries Company
UNIDO	IVC/REF/57/INV/32	ODS phase out in 50 existing centrifugal chillers units
Spain	LAC/FUM/54/TAS/40	Technical assistance to introduce chemical alternatives in countries which have rescheduled methyl bromide phase out plan (Argentina and Uruguay)
UNIDO	MOZ/FUM/60/TAS/20	Technical assistance for the elimination of controlled uses of methyl bromide in soil fumigation
UNDP	PAK/ARS/56/INV/71	Plan for phase-out of CFCs in the manufacture of pharmaceutical MDIs
UNIDO	SYR/FUM/49/TAS/95	Methyl bromide national phase-out plan (soil fumigation)

Annex VI

PROJECTS FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL STATUS REPORTS WERE REQUESTED

Agency	Code	Project Title	Reasons
France	AFR/REF/48/DEM/36	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	To request the submission of additional status reports to the 70th meeting to monitor the resolution of the financial mechanism and co-financing issues for Nigeria, Senegal and the Sudan by the 70th meeting as a milestone for achievement in order to avoid consideration of possible cancellation in those countries.
France	AFR/SEV/53/TAS/39	African customs enforcement networks for preventing illegal trade of ODS in the African sub-regional trade organizations (CEMAC, COMESA, SACU and UEMOA)	To request the submission of additional status reports to the 70th meeting to monitor the initiation of the action plan in order to avoid consideration of possible cancellation of the project.
IBRD	ARG/FUM/29/DEM/93	Demonstration project for testing methyl bromide alternatives in post-harvest disinfestation for cotton and citrus (phase I)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting in order to monitor the preparation of the report.
IBRD	IDS/DES/57/PRP/187	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting on the status of completion of the report on ODS destruction and ODS disposal preparatory activities.
IBRD	PHI/DES/57/PRP/85	Preparation for pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting on the status of completion of the report on ODS destruction and ODS disposal preparatory activities.
Japan	AFR/REF/48/DEM/35	Strategic demonstration project for accelerated conversion of CFC chillers in 5 African Countries (Cameroon, Egypt, Namibia, Nigeria and Sudan)	To request the submission of additional status reports to the 70th meeting to monitor the resolution of the financial mechanism and co-financing issues for Sudan by the 70th meeting as a milestone for achievement in order to avoid consideration of possible cancellation in those countries.
Japan	ASP/DES/54/PRP/53	Project preparation for a demonstration project on ODS disposal	To request the submission of additional status reports to the 70th meeting to monitor the preparation of a demonstration project on ODS disposal in the Asia and Pacific Region, if the request for funding is not submitted to the 70th meeting.
Japan	COL/FOA/60/DEM/75	Demonstration project to validate the use of super-critical CO_2 in the manufacture of sprayed polyurethane rigid foam	To request the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the completion of this project if it had not been completed by the 70th meeting.
UNDP	BHU/PHA/63/INV/17	HCFC phase-out management plan (first tranche)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor: (a) progress in implementing the HPMP, which had been approved over one year previously and for which no disbursement had been recorded; (b) delays in signing project documents/letters of agreement.

Agency	Code	Project Title	Reasons
UNDP	BRA/REF/47/DEM/275	Demonstration project for integrated management of the centrifugal chiller sub-sector, focusing on application of energy-efficient CFC-free technologies for replacement of CFC-based chillers	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor projects due to low rates of disbursement of approved funds.
UNDP	CUB/DES/62/DEM/46	Pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor projects due to low rates of disbursement of approved funds.
UNDP	DOM/HAL/51/TAS/39	National halon bank management plan update	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor projects due to low rates of disbursement of approved funds.
UNDP	IND/DES/61/PRP/437	Preparation of a project for demonstration of a sustainable technological, financial and management model for disposal of ODS	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor projects due to low rates of disbursement of approved funds.
UNDP	IRA/PHA/63/INV/204	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche) (foam sector plan: one foam systems house)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor progress in implementing the HPMP, which had been approved over one year previously.
UNDP	STK/PHA/56/INV/13	Terminal CFC phase-out management plan (second and third tranches)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting on project progress.
UNEP	ALG/SEV/57/INS/69	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase V)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the signature of the new agreement for the IS project and implementation progress.
UNEP	ECU/PHA/61/TAS/48	National CFC phase-out plan (third tranche)	To request the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the project progress and the disbursement rates of approved funds.
UNEP	ECU/PHA/61/TAS/50	National CFC phase-out plan (fourth tranche)	To request the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the project progress and the disbursement rates of approved funds.
UNEP	ECU/PHA/61/TAS/52	National CFC phase-out plan (fifth tranche)	To request the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the project progress and the disbursement rates of approved funds.
UNEP	GAB/PHA/62/TAS/26	HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I, first tranche)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor HPMP implementation progress.
UNEP	GUA/FUM/59/TAS/39	National phase-out of methyl bromide (phase II, first tranche)	To request the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the project progress and the disbursement rates of approved funds.
UNEP	HAI/SEV/59/INS/16	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase III)	To request the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the Implementation of the revised plan of activities for the IS project.
UNEP	MAU/PHA/55/PRP/20	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor HPMP project preparation activity, if the project was not submitted to the 70th meeting.

Agency	Code	Project Title	Reasons
UNEP	MAU/SEV/49/INS/17	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting in order to monitor this institutional strengthening project implementation
UNEP	MOR/SEV/59/INS/63	Renewal of the institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting on project document signature for institutional strengthening.
UNIDO	CPR/REF/53/INV/453	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan (fourth tranche)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the delivery and distribution of equipment.
UNIDO	CPR/REF/59/INV/490	Refrigeration servicing sector CFC phase-out plan (sixth tranche)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the delivery and distribution of equipment.
UNIDO	ERI/PHA/63/INV/09	Terminal phase-out management plan for CFCs (second tranche)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the delivery and distribution of equipment.
UNIDO	ETH/FUM/54/PRP/18	Project preparation in the fumigant sector (flowers)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting in order to monitor the project preparation in case the project is not submitted to the 70th meeting.
UNIDO	LIB/FOA/63/PRP/33	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam component)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project document preparation, if not submitted to the 70th meeting.
UNIDO	LIB/PHA/45/INV/25	National ODS phase-out plan: 2nd tranche	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project with issues related to delays in the implementation of the TPMP due to the political and/or security situation in this country.
UNIDO	LIB/PHA/54/INV/28	National ODS phase-out plan: 3rd tranche	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project with issues related to delays in the implementation of the TPMP due to the political and/or security situation in this country.
UNIDO	LIB/PHA/55/PRP/29	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project preparation of projects, if not submitted to the 70th meeting.
UNIDO	LIB/PHA/63/PRP/32	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan (additional funding)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project preparation of projects, if not submitted to the 70th meeting.

Agency	Code	Project Title	Reasons
UNIDO	MEX/ARS/63/INV/156	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b in aerosol manufacturing at Silimex	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor procurement of the equipment for the project.
UNIDO	MEX/MUS/58/PRP/146	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (aerosol and solvent sectors)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project preparation of projects, if not submitted to the 70th meeting.
UNIDO	MOZ/FUM/60/TAS/20	Technical assistance for the elimination of controlled uses of methyl bromide in soil fumigation	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the disbursement rates of approved funds.
UNIDO	QAT/SEV/59/INS/15	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase III)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting: (a) on project document signature for institutional strengthening; (b) to monitor progress of the institutional strengthening project.
UNIDO	SAU/FOA/62/INV/11	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b from the manufacture of extruded polystyrene panel at Line #2 in Arabian Chemical Company	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the project progress and the disbursement rates of approved funds.
UNIDO	SAU/FOA/62/INV/13	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b from the manufacture of extruded polystyrene panel at Al-Watania Plastics	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the project progress and the disbursement rates of approved funds.
UNIDO	SYR/PHA/58/INV/99	National CFC phase-out plan (third tranche)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project with issues related to delays in the implementation of the TPMP due to the political and/or security situation in this country.
UNIDO	SYR/REF/62/INV/103	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b from the manufacture of unitary air-conditioning equipment and rigid polyurethane insulation panels at Al Hafez Group	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting on project progress.
UNIDO	TUN/FOA/58/PRP/50	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (polyurethane foam sector)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project document preparation, if not submitted to the 70th meeting.
UNIDO	TUN/PHA/55/PRP/48	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project preparation of projects, if not submitted to the 70th meeting.
UNIDO	URU/REF/60/PRP/55	Preparation for HCFC phase-out investment activities (refrigeration manufacturing sector)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project document preparation, if not submitted to the 70th meeting.

Agency	Code	Project Title	Reasons
UNIDO	YEM/PHA/55/INV/28	National ODS phase-out plan (first tranche)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor project with issues related to delays in the implementation of the TPMP due to the political and/or security situation in this country.
UNIDO	YUG/PHA/51/INV/31	National CFC phase-out plan (third tranche, transferred from Sweden)	To request, for the third consecutive meeting, the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting to monitor the disbursement rates of approved funds.

Annex VII

PROJECTS FOR WHICH ADDITIONAL STATUS REPORTS WERE REQUESTED FOR HPMP DEVELOPMENT

Agency	Project Number	Project Title	Reasons
UNEP	MAU/PHA/55/PRP/20	Preparation of a HCFC phase-out management plan	To request the submission of additional status report to the 70th meeting in order to monitor the submission of the HPMP if HPMP not submitted to the 70th meeting

Annex VIII

PROJECTS WITH SPECIFIC REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

Code	Agency	Project Title	Reasons
ALG/FOA/62/INV/75	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-141b at Cristor (domestic refrigeration foam)	No additional status report
ARG/REF/61/INV/164	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the RAC manufacturing sector	To request additional status report to the 70th meeting on ways forward to fund shortfall and a revised implementation schedule.
BGD/FOA/62/INV/38	UNDP	Phase-out of HCFC-141b at Walton Hi-Tech Ind. Ltd.	To request the submission of the final report on estimated and actual ICC and IOC, including information on the necessary co-financing expected from the enterprise in line with decision 55/43(b) by the 70th meeting.
COL/FOA/60/INV/76	UNDP	Phase-out of HCFCs to hydrocarbons at Mabe Colombia, Industrias Haceb, Challenger and Indusel S.A.	No additional status report
CPR/REF/60/DEM/498	UNDP	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the commercial air-source chillers/heat pumps at Tsinghua Tong Fang Co.	To request a detailed report to be submitted with next request for a tranche of the ICR sector plan in China
CPR/REF/60/DEM/499	UNDP	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the manufacture of two stage refrigeration systems at Yantai Moon Group Co. Ltd.	To request a detailed report to be included with next request for a tranche of the ICR sector plan in China
CPR/REF/61/DEM/502	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the manufacturing of RACs at Midea and conversion of RAC compressors at Meizhi	To request a detailed report or, if not possible, an update to the 71st meeting
CPR/REF/61/DEM/503	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 in the manufacturing of RACs at Midea and conversion of RAC compressors at Meizhi	To request a detailed report or, if not possible, an update to the 71st meeting
CUB/DES/62/DEM/46	UNDP	Pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	To request a status report to the 72nd meeting, providing information on amounts destroyed as at December 2013, and other progress of project implementation.
Ecuador	UNEP	NPP verification reports for 2009 and 2010	No additional status report
EGY/FOA/62/INV/104	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-141b from manufacturing of polyurethane foam at Mondial Freezers Company	To request the submission of the final report on estimated and actual ICC and IOC, including information on the necessary co-financing expected from the enterprise in line with decision 55/43(b) by the 70th meeting.
EGY/FOA/62/INV/105	UNDP	Conversion from HCFC-141b to n-pentane in the manufacture of polyurethane rigid insulation foam panels at MOG for Engineering and Industry	To request the submission of the final report on estimated and actual ICC and IOC, including information on the necessary co-financing expected from the enterprise in line with decision 55/43(b) by the 70th meeting.

Code	Agency	Project Title	Reasons
EGY/FOA/62/INV/106	UNDP	Conversion from HCFC-141b to methyl formate in the manufacture of polyurethane rigid insulation foam for water heaters at Fresh Electric for Home Appliances	To request a progress report on the status of the re-bidding process, including a preliminary analysis on estimated and actual (based on the selected bid) ICC and IOC by the 70th meeting
EGY/FOA/62/INV/107	UNDP	Conversion from HCFC-141b to methyl formate in the manufacture of polyurethane spray foams at Specialized Engineering Contracting Co.	To request the submission of the final report on estimated and actual ICC and IOC, including information on the necessary co-financing expected from the enterprise in line with decision 55/43(b) by the 70th meeting.
EGY/FOA/62/INV/108	UNDP	Conversion from HCFC-141b to n-pentane in the manufacture of polyurethane rigid insulation foam panels at Cairo Foam	To request the submission of the final report on estimated and actual ICC and IOC, including information on the necessary co-financing expected from the enterprise in line with decision 55/43(b) by the 70th meeting (note: the information could be provided by UNDP technical implementation team).
EGY/FOA/62/INV/110	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-141b from manufacturing of polyurethane foam at El-Araby Co. for Engineering Industries	To request the submission of the final report on estimated and actual ICC and IOC, including information on the necessary co-financing expected from the enterprise in line with decision 55/43(b) by the 70th meeting.
GHA/DES/63/DEM/33	UNDP	Pilot demonstration project on ODS waste management and disposal	To request a status report to the 72nd meeting, specifically to report on the implementation of the GEF component, and further details on amounts destroyed, etc.
JOR/REF/60/INV/86	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b at Petra Co.	To request additional status report or, if not possible, an update to the 71st meeting
KYR/PHA/55/TAS/19	UNEP	TPMP verification	No additional status report
MEX/FOA/59/INV/148	UNDP	Phase-out HCFC-141b at Mabe Mexico	No additional status report
MOR/FOA/62/INV/67	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-141b at Manar (domestic refrigeration foam)	To request additional status report on ICC for awarded contract to the 71st meeting if not submitted by then
PAK/FOA/60/INV/77	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-141b in the manufacture of PU foams at United Refrigeration, HNR, Varioline Intercool, Shadman Electronics and Dawlance	No additional status report
PHI/FOA/62/INV/90	UNIDO	Sector plan for the phase-out of HCFC-141b in the foam sector	To request additional report on individual HCFC demonstration and investment projects approval clause to report on ICC, IOC and technology application in line with decision 55/43(b) for submission to the 69th meeting including a table with the estimated and actual costs of the major pieces of equipment for each of the 10 enterprises

Code	Agency	Project Title	Reasons
PHI/FOA/62/INV/91	Japan	Sector plan for the phase-out of HCFC-141b in the foam sector	To request additional report on individual HCFC demonstration and investment projects approval clause to report on ICC, IOC and technology application in line with decision 55/43(b) for submission to the 70th meeting based on the anticipated completion date of the project.
SAU/FOA/62/INV/11	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b in the manufacturing of XPS foams at Arabian Chemical Company	No additional status report
SAU/FOA/62/INV/12	Japan	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b in the manufacturing of XPS foams at Al Watania Plastics and Arabian Chemical Company	To request additional report on individual HCFC demonstration and investment projects approval clause to report on ICC, IOC and technology application in line with decision 55/43(b) for submission to the 69th meeting based on the anticipated completion date of the project.
SAU/FOA/62/INV/13	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b in the manufacturing of XPS foams at Al Watania Plastics	No additional status report
SAU/FOA/62/INV/14	Japan	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b in the manufacturing of XPS foams at Al Watania Plastics and Arabian Chemical Company	To request additional report on individual HCFC demonstration and investment projects approval clause to report on ICC, IOC and technology application in line with decision 55/43(b) for submission to the 69th meeting based on the anticipated completion date of the project.
SUD/FOA/62/INV/28	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-141b in the manufacture of PU foams at Modern, Amin, Coldair and Akabadi	No additional status report
SYR/REF/62/INV/103	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b at Al Hafez Co.	To request detailed report or, if possible, a full report to the 73rd meeting
TUR/FOA/62/INV/97	UNIDO	Phase-out of HCFC-141b in the PU foam sector and phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b in the XPS foam sector	To request the submission of the final report on estimated and actual ICC and IOC, including information on the necessary co-financing expected from the enterprises in line with decision 55/43(b) by the 71st meeting.
Saudi Arabia	UNIDO	Verification report on CFCs, CTC, TCA and halons for the years 2009 and 2010, and the full implementation report on the national ODS phase-out plan	To request a status report to the 70th meeting on the preparation of the 2009/2010 verification report for CFCs, CTC, TCA and halons, and the implementation report on the national ODS phase-out plan, if not submitted by then
Zambia	UNEP	TPMP Verification Report	No additional status report

Code	Agency	Project Title	Reasons
Detailed specific status reports			
BRA/PHA/50/INV/278	UNDP	National CFC phase-out plan	To request additional report to the 71st meeting if no PCR has been received by then
BRA/PHA/53/INV/280	UNDP	National CFC phase-out plan	To request an additional report to the 71st meeting if no PCR has been received by then
BRA/PHA/56/INV/284	UNDP	National CFC phase-out plan	To request additional report to the 71st meeting if no PCR has been received by then
BRA/PHA/59/INV/293	UNDP	National CFC phase-out plan	To request additional report to the 71st meeting if no PCR has been received by then
COL/FOA/60/DEM/75	Japan	Pilot Supercritical CO_2 in spray foam	To request the Government of Japan to submit the final report of the demonstration project taking into consideration the additional information requested in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/69/5 to the 70th meeting
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	UNIDO	CTC phase-out plan	Not applicable (additional specific status report to be decided by Excom)
Haiti project implementation	UNEP	Actions taken for projects to improve training components and funds transfer and to provide sufficient technical advice for technology decision making	To request UNEP to provide an update on (a) the production and submission of financial and activity report and (b) the signature of the new IS agreement for Haiti that will enable the release of funds balance.
Reports on resource mobilization activities	UNEP	To provide Secretariat recommendations to the 69th meeting on criteria identified in the final reports that could facilitate consideration of whether to engage in a short-term pilot scheme for mobilization of financing for non-eligible projects	Not applicable

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INTERIM REPORT FROM UNEP ON PROJECT ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION TO ADDRESS CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS FOR HCFC PHASE-OUT IN LVC COUNTRIES WITH SERVICING SECTOR ONLY

18 February 2013

1. This report is in response to Decision 63/22 (a), which approved funding at the level of US$ 100,000, plus agency support costs of US$ 13,000 for UNEP, for a study on financing options, regional workshops on co-financing, and/or one or more pilot applications of co-financing for one or more low-volume-consuming countries with an approved HCFC phase-out management plan, to be funded as resource mobilization activities.

2. That decision requested UNEP to provide a final report for consideration by the Executive Committee at its 69th meeting. It also requested UNEP to ensure that the regional workshops were held in the context of the network meetings under UNEP's CAP so as to ensure cost-effectiveness, and that the timing of the workshops *would be such to allow the experiences of other agencies' resource mobilization activities to be incorporated*.

3. Given that the other agencies' resource mobilization projects were recently concluded, and that the agencies will provide their final reports to the 69th Executive Committee meeting, UNEP proposes to use the Main Meetings of the Regional Networks in 2013 to facilitate the sharing of the agencies' experiences with National Ozone Units. Accordingly, the present report should be considered an interim and not a final report from UNEP on its resource mobilization project.

Study on financing options

2. To date, UNEP has made the following progress with relation to the study component of the project:

- US$ 20,000 of the project funds have been programmed for the study component.
- A Terms of Reference for the study has been prepared.
- A consultant with appropriate international experience related to multilateral environmental agreements, LVCs and resource mobilization has been identified and UNEP is finalizing the administrative procedures to retain her.
- UNEP is in the process of identifying the members of the quality review team.
- CAP staff have conducted initial background research on co-financing issues, including existing documentation of the experiences of other agencies' resource mobilization activities. CAP's internal learning process in this area is ongoing.

Regional workshops on co-financing

3. To date, UNEP has made the following progress with relation to the regional workshop component of the project:

- US$ 80,000 of the project funds have been allocated for the workshop component and provided to the regional CAP teams.
- Internal discussions are underway within CAP to identify common agenda elements, workshop methodology, and key participants to invite to ensure a certain level of standardization and comparability across regions.
- The CAP teams are scheduling the regional workshops on co-financing in the context of the Regional Network meetings planned for 2013. As of today, the Main Network meetings are planned for:
  - Main Meeting of the West Asia Network of Ozone Officers, Bahrain, May 2013 (to be confirmed).
  - Joint Meeting of Pacific Island Countries (PIC), South Asia and South East Asia (SEAP) Networks of Ozone Officers, Gold Coast, Australia, 6-9 May 2013.
  - Annual Meeting of the ECA Network of Ozone Officers, Ohrid, FYR Macedonia, 21-23 May 2013.
  - Meeting of the Central America, South America and Spanish-speaking Caribbean Networks of Ozone Officers, Bogota, Colombia, 11-14 June 2013.
  - Joint Meeting of the English-Speaking and French-Speaking Africa Networks of Ozone Officers, Accra, Ghana, 23-26 September 2013.
- An initial roster of potential invitees/partners for the workshops has been developed, drawing on multilateral and regional financing mechanisms, carbon finance experts in the private sector, other private sector organizations. UNEP is continuing to expand this list.

RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS
Final Report

Introduction

Through Decision 63/20, the Executive Committee approved US$ 200,000 plus agency fees for UNDP, for the preparation of four pilot demonstration projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector to examine technical interventions to improve energy efficiency, national policy and regulatory measures to sustain such interventions in order to maximize the climate impact of HCFC phase-out, to be funded as resource mobilization activities on the following conditions:

(i) That UNDP inform the Executive Committee of the four proposals specified above no later than the 67th meeting, noting that this would be submitted for information only and that these proposals would not be funded under the Multilateral Fund;

(ii) That an interim report would be provided at the 66th meeting, which would include an update on the activities so far undertaken and address the following elements:

a. Additionality of the projects proposed;
b. Transparency and good governance, as well as covering the cash flow;
c. Assurance that these projects would avoid perverse incentives for countries;
d. Exploring possibilities of profit-sharing, including return of funds to the Multilateral Fund;
e. Ensuring sustainability of the projects proposed;
f. Avoidance of duplication of similar projects;
g. Information on transaction costs.

UNDP submitted an interim report to the 66th ExCom meeting, providing an update on the progress on this project, and through Decision 66/15 (l) UNDP submitted an additional and more detailed report to the 67th ExCom meeting. At is 68th meeting the Executive Committee decided (Decision 68/4):

(i) To take note of the important information on resource mobilization provided in the desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects as presented in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/68/10 and noted in paragraphs 48 to 54 of the present report [i.e. 68th ExCom report];

(ii) To request that UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank take into account the information provided in the desk study, where relevant, and incorporate such information in the final reports on resource mobilization for climate co-benefits to be presented to the 69th meeting in the context of the terms of reference set out in decisions 63/20, 63/22, 63/23 and 63/24;

(iii) To request the Secretariat, in its review and summary of the final reports, to include an elaboration of the elements called for in the decisions of the 63rd meeting of the Executive Committee, in consultation with the respective implementing agency, and to provide its recommendations to the 69th meeting on criteria identified in those final reports that could facilitate consideration of whether to engage in a short-term pilot scheme for mobilization of financing for non-eligible projects.

Background

The peak timeframe for implementation of HPMP Stage-I in A5 countries is during 2012-2015. During the implementation of HCFC phase-out in enterprises/sub-sectors/sectors involved in HPMP Stage-I, there is a unique window of opportunity to phase-in alternative technologies that are low-GWP, safe, cost-effective and energy-efficient, and thus maximize climate benefits of HCFC phase-out in HPMP Stage-I and beyond. This window is narrow and needs to be fully leveraged, because the enterprises would already be in the process of plant/process modifications during HCFC phase-out, and they may be reluctant to carry out plant/process modifications again/frequently. In the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Sectors, additional opportunities exist for maximizing climate benefits through energy-efficiency enhancements, because of the intense energy use by the equipment, which contributes 60-90% to the lifecycle emissions.

Technical interventions needed to achieve additional climate benefits such as energy-efficiency enhancements, outside of the objective of phasing out HCFCs, may not be eligible for funding from the MLF.

Taking the above into account, UNDP has sought to mobilize resources from bilateral and multilateral sources as well as the private sector, which would be applied at the enterprise/sub-sector/sector level, to achieve/maximize climate benefits, beyond those that would be normally available through funding for HCFC phase-out alone.

The expected outcome of the funding approved for UNDP for resource mobilization, was the development of four concrete proposals, demonstrating the maximization of climate benefits during HCFC phase-out. It may be noted that preparing such proposals is meaningful only if the corresponding financing for the proposals is also mobilized, to ensure resources to successfully implement these proposals, and serve as an example of how such projects could be replicated in future.

Update on UNDP's Resource Mobilization for Climate Co-Benefits

The following provides a summary of UNDP's efforts to date:

1. US Department of State

   US$ 1.7 million including agency fees was mobilized from US Department of State under its Global Climate Change Initiative, to carry out technology demonstrations for low-GWP and energy-efficient alternative technologies, at select enterprises in selected sectors/sub-sectors in the Asia-Pacific region. Funds have already been received by UNDP. The planned five sub-projects cover the following:

Country	Sector/sub-sector	Baseline	Technology
India	Polyurethane Foams (Rigid)	HCFC-141b/HC	HBA-2/FEA-1100/AFA-L1
	Commercial Refrigeration	HCFC-22/Energy-efficiency	R-290/R-600a
Indonesia	Commercial Air Conditioning	Energy efficiency	Compressors, fans, heat exchangers
Malaysia	Polyurethane Foams	HCFC-141b/HC	HBA-2/FEA-1100/AFA-L1
	Commercial Refrigeration	HCFC-22/Energy-efficiency	R-290/R-600a and compressors, fans and heat-exchangers

   In addition to the technology demonstrations, following are the expected additional outcomes:

- Options for policies and regulations for sustaining technical interventions
- Recommendations for accounting of climate benefits
- Establishing benchmarks for costs and implementation timeframes

The overall project work plan comprises of the following key milestones:

Until 3Q 2013:	Preparatory work (host country agreements, enterprise-level agreements)
Until 3Q 2014:	Enterprise-level technology demonstrations
Until 4Q 2014:	Compilation of results and supplementary interventions

2. Global Environment Facility (GEF)

In collaboration with UNDP's GEF-Climate Change Mitigation team, a proposal was developed and submitted to GEF, for energy-efficiency enhancements in the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Sectors in Indonesia. The proposal, under GEF's climate change focal area, and within Indonesia's STAR allocation, has a projected grant funding of about US$ 5 million.

Indonesia plans to phase-out HCFC consumption in manufacturing in these two sectors, as part of its HPMP Stage-I. This project includes technical and policy interventions, which would enable the Indonesian government and industry to enhance energy-efficiency of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment, contributing to Indonesia's voluntary CO_2 emission reduction targets by 2020. The key element of the proposal is that the same stakeholders who would participate in Indonesia's HPMP Stage-I, would receive additional assistance to achieve higher energy-efficiencies in their products. The HPMP Stage-I funding for these sectors, has been shown as concrete co-financing for the GEF proposal.

The proposal is technically cleared by GEF Secretariat and included in the next IWP of the GEF for Council approval.

3. Other bilateral and private sector partnerships

UNDP is pursuing mobilization of financing for energy-efficiency improvements and low-GWP alternatives from other bilateral donors.

UNDP is also in extensive engagement with private sector technology providers in the Foams, Air Conditioning and Refrigeration sectors, to precipitate additional investments for low-GWP and energy-efficient alternatives, through their subsidiaries in A5 countries.

Compliance with other provisions of Decision 63/20

Additionality of the proposed projects

The proposed projects specifically target outcomes that are additional to the HCFC phase-out objectives, either through use of further/emerging low-GWP alternatives or through achieving energy-efficiency enhancements or both, which are not normally eligible or funded by MLF.

Transparency, good governance and covering cash flow

The funds mobilized would be managed and utilized in accordance with UNDP's rules and procedures and consistent with the agreements with the relevant donors. These funds would be accounted for and reported distinctly from MLF funds. It is not expected that the funding mobilized would be adequate to

cover all costs, and therefore co-financing commitments from the participating enterprises to the extent necessary would be obtained.

The MLF funding provided to UNDP will be utilized for developing the proposals and for mobilization of additional financing, for covering costs and overheads that are additional to UNDP's normal work under the MLF.

Avoiding perverse incentives

The technical and other outcomes for the sub-projects are clearly defined. The funds mobilized would be disbursed to the participating enterprises and/or other beneficiaries through performance-based agreements, with clear milestones, indicators and targets. The diligence as required in the agreements with donors will be duly carried out.

Profit-sharing and return of funds to MLF

The purpose of these resource mobilization efforts is to provide a guide/template on how such projects with multiple objectives and sources of financing can be developed and implemented. None of these projects envisage any revenue generation or profits. None of the external resources mobilized as a result of this effort, can be returned to the MLF. If there are any unutilized funds from the original US$ 200,000 provided by MLF, then these could be returned to MLF under the normal terms of agreement between UNDP and MLF.

Ensuring sustainability

Due diligence has been and will be carried out to ensure that the selected beneficiaries are technically and financially sound. It is also expected that co-financing from beneficiaries would be needed for most of the interventions planned. This will ensure sustainability.

Avoidance of duplication of similar projects

UNDP has taken care to ensure that the sub-projects and beneficiaries are selected where UNDP already has a clear mandate to work in the specific sectors/sub-sectors in context of the HPMP Stage-I in the relevant countries. UNDP will also ensure that overlaps with other similar initiatives from different sources of financing are avoided.

Further, Decision 63/20 is specific to UNDP and overlaps with other agencies in this regard, are not envisaged. UNDP will however be ready to coordinate with other agencies to avoid any duplication of efforts.

Information on transaction costs

Information on transaction costs would be available only upon completion of the sub-projects. The expected completion of these projects would be by end-2014.

Compliance with Decision 68/4 (ii)

At is 68th meeting the Executive Committee decided:

(ii) To request that UNDP, UNEP, UNIDO and the World Bank take into account the information provided in the desk study, where relevant, and incorporate such information in the final reports on

resource mobilization for climate co-benefits to be presented to the 69th meeting in the context of the terms of reference set out in decisions 63/20, 63/22, 63/23 and 63/24;

It is important to note that the Executive Committee approved funds for UNDP "for the preparation of four pilot demonstration projects in the refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturing sector to examine technical interventions to improve energy efficiency, national policy and regulatory measures to sustain such interventions in order to maximize the climate impact of HCFC phase-out.

The following lessons learnt applied to the kind of projects funded for UNDP, as follows:

1- The ability to mobilize external resources

The approach used to mobilize resources is in line with what was used for Chillers demonstration projects, where there was acceptance that (as per para 95 ExCom 68/10) counterpart and ODA grant co-financing options should be pursued where quick results are needed".

In the specific case of the 4 pilots under implementation, the approach used to mobilize resources was to engage with the following partners/mechanisms:

A) Private sector: HPMP implementation was already requiring substantive co-finance from private sector in developing countries, even for eligible components, due to agreed level of funding for the Stage I HPMP. Therefore it was of utmost importance we identified other sources of funding to cover of design changes in for instance conversion lines to cover for additional costs for climate related interventions.

B) GEF: While GEF has proven to be a key partner regarding the mobilization of additional resources for maximization of climate benefits, lessons learnt from Chillers submissions to the GEF indicated that it is necessary to have project cycles to be somehow synchronized as to avoid long delays in funding (with loss of co-financers and lack of interest of clients in developing countries). In average, GEF project cycle from preparation until CEO endorsement may take 3 to 8 years, depending on many factors, including but not limited to GEF availability of resource to respond to large pipeline of climate mitigation projects, including from previous replenishment cycles. If synchronized and depending on the will of different partners, the duration can be substantially reduced and MLF funds for HPMPs can be used as the source of co-finance required by GEF.

C) Bilateral Assistance: As per the report on lessons learnt from Chillers, UNDP agrees that " because of their short processing time, and relatively quick on-the–ground results, the counterpart and ODA grant co-finance options lend themselves more easily to situations where early results are needed (for example meeting eminent phase-out deadlines)".While the size of the assistance approved/required for pilot projects was limited, the results of resource mobilization via bilateral grant funding were good and funds were available quicker and implementation could start with no delay.

2. The potential to replicate the model used to other countries.

UNDP looked at the extent to what those projects can be replicated in the absence of additional resources from the Multilateral Fund. While there are common denominators, the interventions maybe quite different as the partners dealing with HCFC phase-out in sector plans in manufacturing sectors are quite different than companies and building owners dealing with chillers related demonstration projects.

The identification and sequencing of different sources of funds is something UNDP is experienced to do, with different funding sources in different areas. The challenge is to synergize among different funding mechanisms as to ensure funding is available when the country/company needs to make the necessary change. For that, the bilateral assistance has proven faster and more reliable, with fewer interventions from external bodies, and their decisions. The limitation is of course the volume of resources if replication is required at larger scale.

The option for co-finance through innovative funding arrangements indeed has a greater potential to generate a significant additional funding, but the complexity of such arrangements, while possible to generate as a model and replicate as such, have been proven difficult to implement on time for the required compliance of countries.

Any requests by the Executive Committee to continuously monitor and report on the implementation of projects approved by other funding mechanisms/sources (which fall out of the purview of the MLF), presents a big challenge.

In response to the Executive Committee decision on this matter, Secretariat has exchanged ideas with UNDP and requested further clarification of points in the Report. UNDP has added these exchanges as an Annex of our Report as it finds it to be more effective in enhancing the understanding of the Executive Committee members.

ANNEX: UNDP RESPONSES TO MLF SECRETARIAT COMMENTS ON UNDP FINAL REPORT ON RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR MAXIMIZATION OF CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS

1. ***Secretariat:*** *Could you please give us an overall idea on how the resources provided under the project (US$200,000) allowed UNDP to mobilize the resources indicated in the report (i.e. US$1.7 million from the US and possible Indonesia project)? Please consider whether such additional resources could have been made available to UNDP without this funding support, and kindly provide a brief explanation why or why not?*

   UNDP Response: The funds approved in the project were akin to project preparation costs and have been utilized to cover the incremental costs of staff time and travel, over and above their normal MP duties. In addition, the funds also covered incremental direct costs, such as workshops and meetings. Since UNDP MPU is a self-sustaining unit financed by MLF, which does not receive core funding from UNDP management, there was no other way that such additional resources could have been funded, except through external sources such as MLF, with a clearly defined purpose.

2. ***Secretariat:*** *In order for the Secretariat to have a better understanding of how the funding provided was used for and provide this same information to the Executive Committee, could UNDP please furnish some explanation on how these funds were used, taking into account that in the approval at the 63rd Meeting, the budget was envisaged for Technical experts/travel costs/DSA (US $50,000 per project proposal)? The Secretariat would like to understand through the utilization of funds whether these could be considered an additional transaction or administrative cost that could contribute to a more sustainable resource mobilization exercise in future that could be taken into account when looking at the agencies' costs.*

   UNDP Response: As explained in the response to the previous para, the funds were/are being utilized for the following:
   (a) Costs of MPU staff time over and above their normal MP duties
   (b) Costs of MPU staff travel over and above the normal MP budgets/needs
   (c) Costs of arranging meetings/workshops in several locations including the three countries

(d) Costs of technical experts including time and travel

The above costs are incremental to the "business-as-usual" scenario where only the core MP objectives of ODS phase-out are funded through agency fees and core unit costs. In most of the projects we have mentioned, energy-efficiency enhancements form bulk of the co-benefits and are not eligible for funding under MLF. Thus the costs of preparing projects dealing with energy-efficiency enhancements are incremental to ODS phase-out alone. UNDP does not favour any idea regarding these costs being part of current fees system as we strongly believe the above costs are over and above the normal MP needs.

3. ***Secretariat****: The Secretariat also noted the need for a further analysis in the final report of the process of mobilizing resources undertaken by UNDP, and would like to have a better understanding of the following aspects:*

- *New approaches taken, if any. Did UNDP consider similar approaches used in the past, for instance, that for the chiller project?*

  UNDP Response: As mentioned in the report above, while there are common denominators, the interventions maybe quite different as the partners dealing with HCFC phase-out in sector plans in manufacturing sectors are quite different than companies and building owners dealing with chillers related demonstration projects. The Chiller projects dealt with end-users/owners of ODS based equipment. The current projects are targeted to manufacturers of the equipment. The outcomes are different. So there is no prima facie similarity between these two types of interventions.

- *Lessons learned from past approaches and how these contributed to the current thinking adopted by UNDP*

  UNDP Response: The key commonality between past approaches and the current projects is to ensure that project beneficiaries are financially viable and sustainable. But this should be true for any project, whether MLF or outside MLF.

- *Some insight into UNDP's decision making process in selecting potential partners, for instance was it because of accessibility and closely linked objectives? Specifically, how did UNDP decide to work with the US and the GEF and not with other partners?*

  UNDP response: It is the other way round. UNDP was selected by the United States Government through their procurement process. Regarding the GEF, UNDP had the comparative advantage, because UNDP is the lead agency for the Indonesian HPMP and is implementing the phase-out in the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Sectors. So the Indonesian government selected UNDP.

- *In addition to the above, what decision parameters were also used by UNDP in selecting the pilot countries where such projects could be undertaken?*

  UNDP Response: UNDP focused on countries, in which it was either the lead agency or was the agency responsible for implementing HCFC phase-out in the particular sector.

- *While the report briefly states that UNDP is pursuing mobilization of resources for energy-efficiency improvements and low GWP alternatives with other bilateral donors, could UNDP please elaborate even on brief bullet points what these potential initiatives are?*

UNDP Response: We have not yet decided the areas of intervention, nor is there any concrete progress in that direction to report. The potential bilateral donors could be Australia, Japan, etc., but even that is not in any way close to finalizing at this point.

- *Any other additional information that UNDP could provide would be really helpful.*
  UNDP Response: nothing else regarding the points mentioned.

4. ***Secretariat****: In looking at the different elements required by decision 63/20, the Secretariat noted that the current information under each element is quite generic and does not really provide clarity that is specific to this exercise, and would perhaps benefit from further clarification. Please note some ideas below:*
   UNDP Response: We don't agree with this assessment. Most of the elements described become applicable at best during or in most cases after the implementation stage of the projects.

   (a) With regards to the additionality of the proposed projects, did UNDP look at additionality with respect to the Multilateral Fund and the GEF, taking into account specific mandates and guidelines existing for each funding agency? For instance, under the MLF would the concept of resource mobilization meet the concept of additionality to resources also ready existing even if the money does not necessarily go to the MLF directly? It would be interesting to get your views on this aspect.

   UNDP Response: As mentioned in this Report, the proposed projects specifically target outcomes that are additional to the HCFC phase-out objectives, either through use of further/emerging low-GWP alternatives or through achieving energy-efficiency enhancements or both, which are not normally eligible or funded by MLF. "Additionality" this context is intended to mean no double dipping (funding for the same outcomes again). It is very clear that MLF funds agreed eligible incremental costs of phasing out ODS and does not fund any other costs. The projects for which we mobilized funding, target either energy-efficiency improvements and/or introducing lower GWP alternatives than those that were funded by MLF. There all these projects are clearly "additional" or incremental in terms of their outcomes.

   (b) In looking at the concept of perverse incentives, could this be a case where the funds mobilized could act as a "perverse incentive" that could potentially reduce overall contribution to the MLF and instead be diverted to "voluntary contributions" (like the mobilized resources)? Would this work the same way with other funding sources like the GEF also? You may recall that this was one of the concerns of a number of Article 5 countries during the discussion of resource mobilization at the last MOP, where many of them were concerned about a reduced MLF replenishment if donor countries can pay into a voluntary account that would include an ozone-climate benefit?

   UNDP Response: In UNDP's view, "Perverse incentives" is not meant the way the Secretariat seems to have interpreted, at least based on our understanding of the particular ExCom member's interventions. We understood the question being whether a project which receives funding in this manner, will revert back to the earlier technology after completion (since there is no legally binding international framework), and may be seek further funding for the same basic objective. The analogy is drawn from HFC-23 capture and destruction funding received by HCFC-22 producers under CDM, where there is a risk that after the end of the typical 10-year CDM contract, the producers might start releasing HFC-23 to the atmosphere again. Another example is to increase HCFC-22 production to increase release of HFC-23 to gain more CERs. From this perspective, our projects do not carry this risk, simply because increased energy-efficiency in products require plant modifications which are not reversible and market competition tends to make lower energy-efficiency products obsolete over time.

(c) *As mentioned in para 2 above, the Secretariat is concerned about the sustainability not just of the specific projects where resources have been generated, but also the overall approach of resource mobilization. What are UNDP's views on how this exercise could be sustained? Would there be a need for a more institutionalised funding (i.e. with core unit costs) that could cover a continuing exercise within the agencies?*

UNDP Response: On the first part of this question, as mentioned before, a key commonality between past approaches and the current projects is to ensure that project beneficiaries are financially viable and sustainable. But this should be true for any project, whether MLF or outside MLF.
Regarding the second part, on the overall approach of resource mobilization, UNDP's views are that more institutional funding is critical to the continuation and wider scale of the approach. Nevertheless, we strongly disagree that the additional finance should be part of the agency's fee system/ Core Unit budget. This exercise is above and beyond current agency fee component as agreed between the IA and the ExCom.

At the 21st MOP in Egypt and other meetings, including Executive Committee ones, UNDP has proposed "The Facility for Additional Income" (ODS Facility) as broader approach for the resource mobilization for climate benefits. Document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/58/49, refers to UNDP proposal. Regarding its relevance today, we still believe the ODS Facility could be quite applicable. It would obviously require some adjustments to the current reality. The argument for the ODS Facility remaining relevant is in our view two-fold:
(i) Funds are a good modality now. With the carbon offset markets (e.g. CDM) currently struggling with very low prices, quite a few policymakers are looking at fund-based approaches to performance-based payments for emission reductions. So, for example, the TOR of the green climate fund has the ability to make performance based payments (to complement the carbon market doing so). Basically funds can act as a bridge during this difficult market period, until 2020, when a new global agreement comes into place and hopefully markets can pick things up. Funds also have the ability to more accurately pay the real incremental cost of the action.
(ii) Sectoral approaches. The other big development in carbon finance is that there is more of a move to sector-wide, rather than project by project, approaches to mitigation. So if something like the ODS Facility was to come about, it could sponsor sector wide initiatives.

(d) *The issue of avoiding the duplication of similar projects could somehow be linked to perverse incentives as well. The concern here was not merely an overlap with other agencies but a larger one that looked at the issue of possible double counting, where elements already funded would be funded elsewhere again. Could UNDP provide some views on this based on the recent experience?*

UNDP response: UNDP cannot control this element. If some other funding agency chooses, for whatever reasons, to fund our beneficiaries again, then the responsibility is of that funding agency. From our side, we only incorporate language in our agreements that the beneficiary will not seek funding for this objective again.

(e) *The issue of transaction costs had also been mentioned above. Could UNDP provide an explanation on how this exercise differed from the normal project preparation (PRP) exercise done under the MLF? Please take note of the response to para 2 above for this, to get a better understanding on the use of the funds, and how they will continue to be used (in case there are still some balances left).*

UNDP response: In fact, this exercise does not differ much from the PRP exercise, except that instead of country specific PRPs as is the norm, this is a kind of global PRP. Regarding use of funds, please refer to our response under para 2.

5. *The Secretariat would also appreciate it if UNDP could draw some conclusions in a specific section of the final report on how successful (or not) was this exercise, how it had contributed to ensuring the consideration of climate co-benefits, how the process worked, etc, and what else needs to be done to make this more successful in the future.*

   UNDP Response: The indicator of successful utilization this funding (for resource mobilization for maximizing climate co-benefits), is the fact that resources have been actually mobilized (US bilateral, GEF, etc) for concrete projects, which are currently under approval/implementation. Without the funds allocated by the MLF, we would not have envisaged such results happening.

6. ***Secretariat****: The Secretariat also noted UNDP's efforts in responding to the information required in decision 68/4(ii).*

7. ***Secretariat:*** *As this is the final report of this project, it will be appreciated if all these elements could be compiled into a possible new version of this report so that it can be comprehensively presented to the Executive Committee. As you may be aware, one of the aspects of UNEP's work for resource mobilization would be to share with Article 5 countries (especially LVCs) the approaches taken by the other agencies and therefore a more comprehensive report would be very welcome.*

   UNDP Response: The report we are discussing currently, is UNDP's reporting to the ExCom on a specific project. It is our view that the kind of document the Secretariat is envisaging ("final or comprehensive report") should be a product of the MLF Secretariat, which can be used for information dissemination and knowledge sharing. Such a document can be produced as a result of an ExCom decision (after ExCom reviews, deliberates and acts on the current submission) requesting Secretariat and UNDP to jointly develop the document Secretariat is envisaging. According to us, this would be the appropriate procedure and we will be happy to collaborate with Secretariat on this work.

FINAL REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF PILOT PROPOSALS FOR POSSIBLE CO-FINANCING FOR HCFC ACTIVITIES, TO BE FUNDED AS RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES

COUNTRY:	Global
PROJECT TITLE:	Conversion of HCFC-22 Based Facilities to Ozone and Climate Friendly Alternatives in the Fishing / Food Processing (Servicing) Sectors
SECTOR COVERED:	Replacement of existing industrial Refrigeration installations
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS:	USD 200,000 (excluding support costs)

69th ExCom Meeting

FINAL REPORT

CLIMATE BENEFITS GENERATED UNDER THE HCFC-22 PHASE-OUT AND CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS

1. BACKGROUND

In order to expand linkages between Hydrofluorochlorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out under the Montreal Protocol and other environmental issues, such as climate change and energy efficiency, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) approved funding for UNIDO to prepare two project proposals to identify potential sources of co-financing to cover costs that are not eligible under the Multilateral Fund but that could generate additional climate benefits from non eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

In order to find a programmatic approach to the matter and in order to identify a methodology to be replicated in all HCFC programmes in the future, UNIDO has focused on the GEF as a main funding source for these activities. Other sources of funds have also been considered and approached during project inception, such as bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as voluntary and compliance carbon markets. As it stands now, available resources and timing made the selection of the GEF as target institution as the best option for this exercise. Nonetheless, UNIDO is still very keen on engaging with partners such as the EU and bilateral development agencies, as there is a great potential of scaling up the activities and impact of this project.

The project proposals developed by UNIDO are consistent with the GEF's Climate Change Mitigation Objective 1 that targets "innovative technologies with potentially significant long-term impacts on carbon emissions", which may "involve the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of commercially available technologies that were identified as priorities by the recipient countries but have not been widely adopted in their particular markets."

The project concepts have already been presented informally to the GEF Secretariat. Moreover, two interim reports have been submitted to the Secretariat of the MLF on the occasion of the 66th and 67th Meetings of the Executive Committee and have been formally discussed.[1] Furthermore, a meeting was organized in June 2012 between the representatives of the MLF and the GEF Secretariats as well as UNIDO to discuss the proposed approach. Since then other informal discussions also took place between UNIDO and the GEF Secretariat and the feedbacks are still very positive: the GEF

1 The relevant reports can be retrieved here:
"Report on implementation of approved projects with specific reporting requirements." http://www.multilateralfund.org/66/English/1/6617.pdf
"Status reports and compliance." http://www.multilateralfund.org/67/English/1/6706.pdf

Secretariat confirmed its interest in exploring the future prospects of this pioneer approach.

Moreover, UNIDO has also approved a total of USD 368,000 additional funds as in-kind and cash contributions for the pilot projects in the Gambia and Viet Nam.

The pilot projects have fostered the cooperation of various interested departments at UNIDO with the Montreal Protocol Branch, such as those involved in Agro-Industry, Trade and Capacity-Building and Green-Industry development. This has become a cross-cutting issue at UNIDO which may grow considerably in interest and investment in the next few years.

2. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES PROVIDED BY THE MLF

The total project fund allocated to UNIDO has been allocated and distributed to the following key components related directly to the project formulation activities. UNIDO would like to highlight that these funds did not cover UNIDO's administrative costs.

- International Experts (Consultants),
- National Experts (Consultants),
- Project Evaluation (Appraisal), and
- Travel (International and National)

Through the fund mobilization allocation, UNIDO was able to initiate a new approach of project, which did not exist in the past within the MLF framework. The funds allowed UNIDO to invest in experts both National as well as International, which conducted country surveys, technology assessments, market trends, energy saving assessments, legal policies and legislations, all in sectors which are not eligible under the Multilateral Fund but that could generate additional climate benefits from non eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

Through the funding, the development of the three projects has been successful, including the mobilization of additional funding from both GEF and other co-financing entities. Without the MLF's contribution these project could not have been materialized, as UNIDO does not have financial resources within its core budget to be allocated to similar activities.

In regards to the utilization of these funds, UNIDO considers them to be neither "additional transaction" nor "administrative cost". UNIDO clearly understands that it is not related to administrative costs as explained above. In UNIDO's view, we consider this funding mechanism as "funding for additional project formulation". With the understanding that these funds must be applied to projects aimed at achieving climate benefits from non-eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

Moreover, these funds are used differently from PRP funds, mainly because the funding for additional project formulation objective is to achieve approved projects:

- Which directly contribute to climate benefits from non-eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out, and
- With funding outside the MLF.

3. UNIDO APPROACH

3.1 DECISION PARAMETERS

3.1.1 TARGET SECTOR

As per ExCom decision, UNIDO focused on the preparation of two project proposals for possible co-financing for HCFC activities, to be funded as resource mobilization. UNIDO looked in all sectors covered by the MLF and identified the servicing sector as one of the most critical one in terms of sustainability, diffusion and dimension. Keeping in mind the very limited grant provided by the MLF for servicing activities, UNIDO focused on finding a mechanism for promoting the conversion of the existing installations with low-GWP and energy efficient technologies. UNIDO identified the fishery as the most appropriate sector for designing the pilot projects, since most of the technologies used in Article 5 countries in the industrial refrigeration in the sector (cold stores, fish processing, handling and ice-making plants and freezing units of fishing vessels) are high carbon emitting and work with low energy efficiency. This is why substantial energy efficiency gain can be reached through the introduction of alternative refrigerants with low global-warming potential. In addition, given the importance of fishery in the industry of numerous Article 5 countries[2] as well as the importance of the cold chain in that specific industrial sector, the project concept provides great potential for replications. However, slight modifications and adaptations will be needed based on the specific local conditions.

3.1.2 TARGET COUNTRIES

The funding approved by the MLF for the preparation of project proposals allowed UNIDO to identify three pilot cases in existing industrial refrigeration installations. The target countries were selected according to the size of the country, the geographical region and the role of fishery in the national industry. The interest of the country in the

[2] According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Fisheries and Aquaculture in our Changing Climate Policy brief of the FAO for the UNFCCC COP-15 in Copenhagen, December 2009), directly or indirectly, the livelihood of over 500 million people in developing countries depends on fisheries and aquaculture.

pilot proposal and the potential national co-financing naturally also needed to be taken into account.

After mapping several possibilities and considering a broad range of operating conditions of facilities, as well as social, political and economic environments, the best sites for the pilot projects were identified in existing industrial refrigeration installations in Viet Nam, Morocco and the Gambia.

3.1.3 ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

As part of the project preparation, international experts were appointed to visit the sites and explore the best technical solutions for the conversion of existing industrial refrigeration installations, keeping in mind that alternatives to HCFC-based systems should be ozone and climate friendly with highest priority to natural refrigerants (whenever possible), as well as bring improved energy efficiency to the system. Therefore, the three project proposals has been designed to target two main goals with three different approaches: minimizing the emission of chemicals damaging the ozone layer (i.e. HCFC-22) and mitigating direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions, thereby building synergies across global environmental conventions.

The three project proposals explore a range of refrigerants with low global-warming potential, including ammonia-brine systems, CO_2 in single as well as cascade systems as well as HC units, pioneer and unique in its kind for such application, along with reduction of leaks of ozone-depleting substances and implementation of energy efficiency solutions. The goal is to find the best choice of replacement technology with the best environmental performance and best cost effectiveness. Furthermore, capacity building activities are an integral part of the proposals, ensuring that the conditions are favorable for the replication and sustainability of the projects after its completion.

3.1.4 GEF AS A MAIN CO-FINANCING PARTNER

UNIDO aimed at mapping and identifying potential donors and funding for leveraging additional sources for the pilot projects. In the first phase of this thorough examination beside GEF, mainly those institutions and organizations were considered, which currently support projects in the target countries. Finally, in order to find a programmatic approach to the matter and to identify a methodology to be replicated in all HCFC programmes in the future, the focus was shifted to the GEF as a main funding source for these activities. Furthermore, the solid in-house expertise with GEF projects both in the field of energy efficiency and in ODS phase-out in countries with economies in transition also played an important role in the decision.

3.2 THE THREE PILOT PROPOSALS

3.2.1 Viet Nam

The objective of the proposed project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by creating an enabling environment for the use of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives in cold storage facilities in Viet Nam that currently consume HCFC-22 for servicing and maintenance purposes. The project as a whole will focus on synergies between the UNFCCC and the Montreal Protocol and will also reduce ODS emissions. To reach this objective, the project will use a synergistic combination of technical assistance on policy and regulation, technology transfer, capacity building and awareness-raising.

The proposed initiatives developed under this project will help inform companies worldwide who face the common problem of having to procure future-proof plants that are affordable to run. Instilling knowledge of new technologies through this proposed project will prepare the cold storage industry in Viet Nam to select the best technologies in the conversion away from HCFC-22 avoiding the introduction of high GWP replacements.

Equipment upgrades will greatly reduce the emission of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and greenhouse gases by replacing HCFC-22 with non-ODS refrigerants with very low global warming potentials. The proposed demonstration projects will serve as a pilot for the conversion of other cold storage facilities in Viet Nam and elsewhere in both the choice of technology and project parameters.

The project includes three components in order to promote the development of a market for alternative low GWP refrigerants in the cold storage sector:

1) Policy and regulatory support;
2) Technology transfer; and
3) Capacity building and awareness raising.

A GEF Medium Sized Project Proposal (MSP) has been developed for Viet Nam and is ready to be formally submitted for the GEF Secretariat's approval upon formal endorsement of all co-financiers involved in the project. The NOU of Viet Nam has formally endorsed the project concept.

The logical framework summarizing all outcomes and outputs of this project can be found in Annex 1.

3.2.2 The Gambia

The proposed project for the Gambia aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with industrial refrigeration facilities by removing barriers to increased energy efficiency and establishing the enabling environment for the introduction of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to HCFC-22. The project will use a synergistic combination of technical assistance on policy and regulation, capacity

building and awareness-raising. The project will design and implement incentives to support the adoption of energy efficiency measures; and pilot innovative technical assistance delivery mechanisms.

It is expected that the policy and regulatory support, local energy service providers mechanism, and awareness and capacity development initiatives put in place under this project will help to prepare the market for the future selection and adoption of low GWP alternatives that operate both more efficiently and use chemicals with lower GWP, while minimizing the use of chemicals damaging to the ozone layer and ultimately improving productivity of the fisheries.

The initiatives developed under this project will help inform companies worldwide who face the common problem of having to procure future-proof plants that are affordable to run, especially for small or medium-scale industrial applications. Instilling better practices and knowledge through this proposed project will serve as the foundation for the growing refrigeration demand in The Gambia in the future and prepare this industry to select the best technologies for this market.

A synergistic approach is proposed to create a policy and regulatory environment conducive to the adoption of new technologies; develop mechanisms for technology transfer through the provision of targeted technical support mechanisms to identify energy efficiency measures and refrigerant options - including their economic viability - and incentive mechanisms for owners/operators to carry out improvements; and implement targeted capacity building and awareness initiatives.

The project has three expected outcomes associated with three Components to improve energy efficiency and reduce ozone depleting substances (ODS) emissions in the industrial refrigeration sector in The Gambia:

1) Policy and regulatory support
2) Technology transfer support
3) Capacity development and awareness-raising

A GEF Medium Sized Project Proposal (MSP) has been developed for the Gambia and is ready to be formally submitted for the GEF Secretariat's approval upon formal endorsement of all co-financiers involved in the project. The NOU of the Gambia has formally endorsed the project concept.

The logical framework summarizing all outcomes and outputs of this project can be found in Annex 2.

3.2.3 Morocco

The objective of this project is to lay the foundations for long-term reductions in greenhouse gas and ozone depleting substance emissions by demonstrating a leapfrog

technology using alternative refrigerants in fishing vessels that currently consume HCFC-22 for servicing and maintenance purposes. The project will demonstrate the conversion of cold stores and freezing units of fishing vessels in Morocco from HCFC-22 which has a global warming potential (GWP) of 1700, to the low GWP refrigerants CO_2 and HFO-1234ze (GWP of 6). The project thereby demonstrates the worldwide potential of leapfrog technology for fishing vessels in particular, and for medium-scale industrial and commercial refrigeration in general, both of which are currently dependent on refrigerants with high GHG and ODS emissions.

As consistent with the CCM-1 focal area strategy, the project will: (1) demonstrate and deploy a high efficiency low GHG technology with significant replication potential worldwide; (2) develop policy tools and mechanisms to support the transfer of the technology; and (3) offset GHG emissions through demonstration and deployment projects. This will directly feed into the CCM-2 strategy by establishing appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and exploring sustainable financing and delivery mechanisms, leading to the direct reductions in GHG emissions.

The project will demonstrate the use of a cascade system of CO_2 and HFO-1234ze to eliminate the emissions of ODS, reduce GHG emissions and improve energy efficiency substantially in deep sea fishing vessels, where viable alternatives do not currently exist. Through a pilot demonstration of this emerging clean technology followed by initial technology deployment the project will lay the foundations for large-scale replication.

A GEF Full Sized Project Proposal (FSP) is planned to be developed for Morocco and is likely to be submitted for the GEF Secretariat's approval for the Sixth Replenishment Period (GEF-6) starting in 2014. Under the current project find, the related PIF will be developed.

4. MLF REQUIREMENTS

4.1 ADDITIONALITY OF THE PROJECTS PROPOSED

4.1.1 Elimination of ODS

The projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco aim to replace HCFCs with non-ODS, low GWP alternatives, thereby eliminating the use of ODS for refrigeration. As a result of the implementation of the projects, the emission of ODS would decrease to zero.

The definition of additionality depends to the target donor. The UNFCCC's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), for instance, determines a project to be "additional" "… if anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases by sources are reduced below those

that would have occurred in the absence of the proposed project"[3]. In other words, the project must demonstrate that a Business-As-Usual scenario would not result in the project taking place and there will be no emission reductions.

The CDM Board provided examples that demonstrate "additionality" for small scale projects, and advises project developers to "…identify the most relevant barrier and provide transparent and documented third party evidence such as national/international statistics, national/provincial policy and legislation, studies/surveys by independent agencies etc". The CDM Board recently elaborated on the definition of "additionality" when relevant to developing projects within a Programme of Activities[4] which remains similar to the definition above. Tools have been developed by the UNFCCC to demonstrate and assess additionality[5].

The CDM Board described a number of barriers to implementing the project, including those related to investment, financial (loan), technological and regulatory/policy instruments. In general, the project should demonstrate additionality by providing information that shows 1) there is no regulation or incentive scheme in place covering the project; or 2) the project is financially weak or not the least cost option; or 3) there is a country risk with the implementation of new technology in the country.

The proposed projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco would comply with most of the criteria used in the CDM for "additionality", even though compliance with only one of the criteria would be necessary to demonstrate "additionality".

In regards to the additionality with respect to the GEF, the projects must comply with all GEF requirements of additionality, which is fully considered in each project proposal. For every project, the GEF requires a specific description of baseline of the project as well as proposed alternative scenario, with a description of expected outcomes and components of the project. In the process of project formulation, all ongoing GEF as well as MLF projects in the respective countries were taken into consideration in the baseline scenario, and the project itself was developed additionally to what would have happened in all other projects. Subsequently, incremental costs of the proposed alternative scenario are calculated based on the baseline. Details on GEF operation and incremental cost calculation are available at the following link: http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1890.

When analyzing the additionality aspect from the point of view of Multilateral Fund projects, it is clear that this project is additional to the baseline scenario as it is targeting a sector with HCFC consumption, where the retrofit or replacement of refrigeration

[3] UNFCCC. 2011. CDM Methodology Booklet. Glossary [of Terms], p236. November 2011.
[4] UNFCCC. 2011. Standard for demonstration of additionality…for programme activities. EB65 Annex 3.
[5] UNFCCC. 2012. Methodological tool for the demonstration and assessment of Additionality. Vers. 06.0.0. EB65Report, Annex 21: 13pp.

units into low GWP alternatives is not eligible for funding. This project is additional to the usual activities under HPMPs because it assures that in the phase-out of HCFCs, the project will introduce low-GWP alternatives and promote energy savings from converting technologies in existing refrigeration installations. From the point of view of the MLF, this is an investment as projects will accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs before the set deadlines of the Montreal Protocol and at the same time guarantee that the project sites are leapfrogging the use of HFC and adopting low-GWP alternatives. This GEF project will establish a low GWP development path for cold storage facilities as opposed to the high GWP development path that might result if the HPMP were not accompanied by projects focusing on greenhouse gas emissions such as this one.

4.1.2 Improvements in energy efficiency

Energy efficiency improvements reduce the energy use per unit of activity. Because the cost of energy is increasing in many countries, there is an increasing interest in minimizing energy use and improving profitability. Electricity charges also play a major role in the control and running of cold stores in Viet Nam and the Gambia as operators try to limit the operation of their refrigeration plants to the lowest tariffs periods, and sometimes even over-ride the plant automatic controllers.

When demonstrating and assessing 'additionality' under the CDM, "… changing the technology with and without a change to the source of energy (including an energy efficiency improvement)" is one of four types of measures that are applicable for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore energy efficiency improvement is one of the core 'additionality' criteria for which measures have been developed, even though a 'reduction in energy' is grouped within the jargon of the CDM as 'additional'.
The CDM has developed methodologies for projects that use steam, pump water, make silicon and ferro alloys, replace inefficient boilers for space heating, light bulbs, chillers, power plant turbines, domestic refrigerator production, and fuel switching in new buildings[6]. Elements in these methodologies would be applicable to additionality tests for projects involving energy efficiency improvements related to the replacement of HCFCs.

In order to quantify the reduction in GHG emissions (direct and indirect) as a result of the change to non-ODS, low GWP alternatives, UNIDO will need to accurately assess the reduction in energy consumption by undertaking an energy audit. This will require an examination of the electrical consumption of the building and equipment over a number of years. A register will need to be developed of the equipment and its operational time, when relevant its capacity and power estimates. The thermal characteristics of the buildings will need to be determined with k values determined for the existing and

[6] UNFCCC. 2012. Approved large scale methodologies related to energy efficiency improvements: AM0017 (steam), AM0020 (water pumps), AM0038 (silicon and ferro alloys), AM0044 (boilers), AM0046 (light bulbs), AM0060 (chillers), AM0062 (power plant turbines), AM0070 (domestic refrigerator production), AM0091 (fuel switching in new buildings). CDM Methodologies.

future insulation. Load profiles for the cold stores need to be examined over several months. It is important to draw up an Energy Balance for the building and its equipment, and to make sure that the 'balance closes' and that there are no 'unexplained' gaps in the supply and demand. This procedure needs to be standardized so that benchmarking can take place between the existing and other cold stores in the project sites.

4.2 TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

4.2.1 Transparency

UNIDO has developed an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to improve transparency, information flow, efficiency and effectiveness[7]. ERP facilitates the flow of information between all business functions inside an organization and manage the connections to outside stakeholders. Built on a centralized database, ERP systems consolidate all business operations into a uniform and organization-wide system environment.

ERP provides an integrated suite of IT applications that, following best practice, support business processes and activities such as project management, human resource management, finance, procurement and other corporate core functions, both at Headquarters and the field. The implementation of an ERP system will deliver a fully transparent end-to-end process from identification of needs to achievement of project results i.e. the whole project cycle on one ERP platform; and it will share information without duplication, seamlessly connecting operations at Headquarters and field and across business functions and units.

ERP is part of UNIDO's Programme for Change and Organizational Renewal (PCOR) that aims to increase organizational efficiency and effectiveness by fundamentally changing UNIDO's way of doing business and, at the same time, promote a proactive work environment, organization-wide knowledge sharing, risk management and better results-based management to allow for consistent reporting of results to all stakeholders.

4.2.2 Good governance

UNIDO has developed a prime[8] that provides information on good organization, management and governance practices for organizations that fulfill at least in part a public good role, and practical applications for providers of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) services in different regions. The guiding principles of this prime will be used throughout the implementation of the three pilot projects. Governance is defined as "… the processes and interactions by which the organization

[7] UNIDO. 2012. What is ERP? UNIDO website.

[8] UNIDO. 2010. Good organisation, management and governance practices: A primer for providers of services in Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production. UNIDO.

engages and consults with its stakeholders and accounts for its achievements. Governance characterizes how things are decided and then realized within an organization, be it a government or a company. Governance determines how organizations are directed, administered or controlled".

This primer developed by UNIDO and UNEP provides information on the role and composition of a board; procedures used to control, decide and govern; transparency and accountability; conflicts of interest; stakeholder engagement and external communication; operational management; financial management; other aspects.

At present there is no common agreement on how governance can be specifically applied to resource mobilization projects that are implemented for improvements in energy efficiency. UNIDO is willing to work with other agencies and the MLF to use rules and procedures that have been developed to track carbon offsets and other relevant programmes, such as establishing a board and advisory groups; setting boundaries on project eligibility and geographic restriction; defining what types of energy efficiency projects would be included; defining validation and verification procedures; defining the project approval process; establishing a registry; establishing rules to avoid double counting and accounting for energy efficiency reductions; and providing financial information on transaction costs.

4.3 ASSURANCE THAT THESE PROJECTS WOULD AVOID PERVERSE INCENTIVES FOR COUNTRIES

A perverse incentive is one that "… has an unintended and undesirable result which is contrary to the interests of the incentive makers".

The funding of HFC-23 abatement as a by-product of HCFC-22 production is often used as an example of a "perverse incentive". Although the CDM methodology contains a cap on HCFC-22 production eligible for crediting, the incentives from the CDM resulted in more HCFC-22 being produced (to generate HFC-23) than would have been produced without the CDM. Increased production of HCFCs was not intended by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol that agreed in 2007 to significantly accelerate the phase out of HCFCs[9]. As a result, the HFC-23 abatement projects have generated almost half of the Certified Emission Reductions generated under the CDM as the return on investment through the carbon market is 70-90 times more than the cost of destroying HFC-23. Since 2007, 19 HFC-23 abatement projects have been approved including eleven in China, five in India and one each in Argentina, Mexico and South Korea. Changes[10] to the

[9] UNEP. 2007. Decision IXX/6: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group 1, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons). Ozone Secretariat website.

[10] UNFCCC. 2011. Report of the 65th Meeting of the CDM Board. Paragraph 86: Summary of changes to AM0001 methodology.

methodology[11] that were recently approved by the CDM Board with the aim of eliminating this perverse incentive are believed by some to be insufficient[12].

The MLF, in establishing the Terms of Reference[13] for the audit of HCFC production in developing countries, aimed to determine if the high HCFC-22 production was driven either by the demand for feedstock for TFE/PTFE or refrigeration purposes, or for financial reward of the CDM credits. Tetrafluoroethylene, the direct reaction product of HCFC-22, is not just used to make PTFE polymer, but is also used to make HFC-125 which is one component of R410a. The audit was required to collect national and individual plant data, place them in the global context for a supply and demand analysis, and assess the impact of the CDM on an individual company, as well as on national and global situations.

4.3.1 Other activities that might result in a perverse incentive

There are concerns that carbon payments for destruction of ODS will result in virgin ODS being deliberately contaminated and then submitted for destruction. As the projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco do not require destruction of the HCFCs, they might legitimately be placed on the market as recycled HCFCs that could be used for servicing of equipment. A perverse incentive related to destruction therefore is unlikely to eventuate.

4.3.2 Organizational activities that guard against perverse incentives

Unlike the CDM review process that failed to act in a timely manner to address deficiencies in the methodology that led to the perverse incentives associated with the production of HFC-23, the MLF has a number of procedures in place that make the likelihood of perverse incentives unlikely. The MLF activities that limit the liability of the Fund to perverse incentives include:

1. Timely project assessment and review through various MLF committees, most notably the ExCom. The ExCom routinely requests further information on a project as part of the process of deciding whether or not to fund the project;
2. Timely modification of the HPMP requirements to ensure appropriate action by Parties e.g. for all submissions from the 68th Meeting onwards, the MLF requires notification by the Party requesting funds for HPMP that an enforceable national system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and, where applicable, production and exports is in place and that the system is capable of ensuring the

[11] UNFCCC. 2011. Approved baseline and monitoring methodology AM0001 "Decomposition of fluoroform (HFC-23) waste streams. Vers. 06.0.0. Annex 10 of EB65.

[12] EIA. 2012. Response to call for public inputs on issues to be addressed in the CDM policy dialogue. UNFCCC website.

[13] MLF. 2010. Terms of Reference for the Technical Audit of HCFC Production in Article 5 countries. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54 Annex IX para 4.

country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule for the duration of this agreement[14];

3. Projects for the conversion of HCFC-based manufacturing capacity installed after 21 September 2007 would not be considered. This restricts the quantity of HCFCs that would need to be phased out, in the event that some facilities are installed after this date. Since HCFC consumption has continued to increase after this date, it is reasonable to assume that in many countries additional facilities have been put in place for which the fund is not liable.
4. The MLF reduces its liability for ODS phase out by operating at a country level.

In addition, it is important for the MLF establish a registry that contains the relevant details for projects that are co-financed with the MLF. Such a registry could be checked to reduce the risk of duplication of requests, or conversely that a single enterprise is not "double dipping" for funds from multiple sources.

In addition, it is important that the MLF does not specify eligibility criteria based on the minimum size of the cold store equipment, as those with smaller equipment may increase the size in order to comply with a the project criteria.

4.3.3 Perverse incentives that could potentially reduce overall contribution to the MLF and instead be diverted to "voluntary contributions"

As these GEF pilot projects fall exclusively under the focal area of the GEF "Climate Change Mitigation," global environmental benefits of projects are calculated in terms of quantity of tons of CO_2 equivalent mitigated, rather than ozone depleting potential (ODP). The mandate of the GEF is not to reduce the consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 countries, therefore, the amount of ODP reduced cannot be an outcome indicator, which means donors may not claim directly protecting the ozone layer by a specific amount through GEF projects.

This means that the GEF itself as well as its donors are focusing on the climate change benefits of the project, and ozone as well as other environmental benefits come as value added of climate change projects. The scope of GEF projects is very broad and comprehensive and donors welcome cross-cutting issues rather than see it as an incentive to cut contributions elsewhere. Besides the protection of the ozone layer, for instance, projects targeting the fishing industry also have a positive impact on biodiversity, as improving refrigeration practices help optimize resources throughout the value chain and therefore help to reduce the pressure on fisheries resources and contribute to conservation of fisheries biodiversity. The same rationale would apply to other funding sources like the GEF.

4.4 ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECTS PROPOSED

[14] MLF. 2011. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/17 para 71

The projects aim at identifying the best technology options for replacing HCFC-22-based industrial refrigeration facilities in different sectors, climates and environments. Pilot conversions will enable generating experiences on the adoption of low-environmental impact technologies in the conversion of existing industrial refrigeration installations, including cost for conversion and assessment of climate benefits. The projects will provide information on most suitable financial mechanisms to leverage additional funds to promote the conversion of the remaining similar industrial refrigeration installations, including fishing vessels.

From the implementation of the approved pilot cases, UNIDO's ultimate goal is to gain experience and expertise that can be used to better assist various countries in developing their national strategy for the HCFC-22 phase-out in the fishing / food processing sectors.

Besides the above mentioned, the demonstrated willingness of the potential partners gives the promise of a successful cooperation for sustainable project outcomes.

Therefore, UNIDO sees the need for sustaining similar activities. However, the main concern would be the means of financing the direct project formulation costs. UNIDO has highlighted before that this project does not relate to core unit cost and therefore, should remain as a stand-alone approach. UNIDO would stand ready to review any suggestions put forward in regards to the establishment of an additional funding source with the main function to provide recourse mobilization within the framework of the of attracting other donors or co-financers for projects, which directly contribute to climate benefits from non eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

4.5 AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION OF SIMILAR PROJECTS

The term double counting can refer to Double Monetization which occurs when a singular GHG emission reduction or removal is monetized once as a GHG credit and a second time as a GHG allowance[15].

Rules have been developed to guard against both eventualities in all reputable protocol standards that have been developed to track carbon offsets[16]. Similar rules could be adopted in the MLF's resource mobilization projects to guard against programme participants making multiple claims for financial support for the same project. GHG programmes can address this through oversight procedures such as a registry that could be developed for resource mobilization projects.

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[15] VCS. 2012. Double counting: Clarification of the rules. VCS 1 February 2012.

[16] 3Degrees. 2011. Carbon Protocols, standards and registries: Climate Action Reserve; Clean Development Mechanism; Good Standard Foundation; Verified Carbon Standard; Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX).

All GHG programmes must address double counting of GHG emission reductions and removals to ensure environmental integrity. Duplication of projects has been an issue in projects in the Kyoto Protocol, the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and the Voluntary Carbon Market that have the potential to claim the same greenhouse gas credits more than once. GEF projects are no different.

GEF projects should always outline the existence of similar projects in the relevant region and country in the baseline scenario in order to assess how existing projects interfere/interact with the proposed project. This is to avoid the duplication of similar projects and double counting of GHG emission reductions as well as assure additionality of the proposed alternative scenario.

Moreover, the proposed GEF projects will be implemented parallel to stage I of the HPMP and thus prior to stage II of the HPMP. Hence, this project will be incremental to the limited number of activities affecting the cold storage sector that are included in the HPMP stage I and will set the baseline for the HPMP stage II, therefore avoiding double-counting. Although stage II for most of the countries is foreseen to cover the servicing sector in a robust manner, the aim of the HPMP is only the reduction of ODS emissions and it does not deal with greenhouse gas emissions. This GEF project will establish a low GWP development path for cold storage facilities as opposed to the high GWP development path that might result if the HPMP were not accompanied by projects focusing on greenhouse gas emissions such as this one.

Furthermore, before the development of a GEF proposal and in line with the ExCom Decision 63/23, UNIDO addressed the issue of the nature and scope of project to other implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund requesting verification through official communication on the existence of projects which target the same sectors (fishing / food processing (servicing) sectors).

4.6 INFORMATION ON TRANSACTION COSTS

UNIDO does not plan to apply for carbon finance for the resource mobilization projects that achieve energy reductions as a result of upgrading the technology. Therefore, UNIDO does not believe that transaction costs are applicable at this time.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

5.1 LINKAGES WITH CHILLER PROJECTS

4.1.1 Lessons Learned

A "Desk Study on The Evaluation Of Chiller Projects"[17] has been circulated during the 68th Meeting of the Executive Committee. UNIDO has noted all lessons learned from the desk study and will take them into account in the process of project implementation.

UNIDO has especially taken into consideration that different methodologies and replacement schemes, with a high degree of flexibility, are necessary to adapt a programme to the needs in different countries where markedly different local conditions prevail. This is already reflected in two of the pilot cases. In Viet Nam, a deal has been agreed with the Vietnamese Environmental Protection Fund to provide with soft loans for facility owners. In the Gambia, a revolving fund will be established with the Ministry of Environment.

UNIDO has also noted that co-financing with the GEF has proven to be a key partnership in chiller projects. However, the necessity of synchronizing two major funding sources, the Multilateral Fund and the GEF, can introduce a two to three year project delays but ultimately can create revenue streams that encourage national engagement. Additional high-level meetings between the two should be arranged in order to settle both issues.

The Regional African Chiller project was UNIDO's first attempt to mobilize additional funds through the phase-out of ODSs. The chiller project aims at promoting energy efficient replacements of CFC-based chillers by offering the replacement of 30 chillers in six African countries. The project attempts to remove the barriers to chiller replacement by illustrating a financial and institutional mechanism able to support chiller replacements while making use of and building on existing instruments within the energy market. A full report on the African Chiller Project will be submitted to the 70th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the MLF.

Through chiller project, different financial mechanisms were established in different countries. In Egypt, for instance, a scheme with the National Bank of Egypt was established for the provision of soft loans for companies interested in replacing their old chillers while, in Cameroon, a revolving fund was put in place. Such schemes are necessary, especially in Africa, because beneficiaries do not have the means to give up-front payments for new chillers and in order to ensure the sustainability of the project. This also applies for this project replacing HCFC-based systems. As mentioned, in order to produce sustainable incentives for natural refrigerants, similar schemes must also be put in place. In Viet Nam, soft loans for companies will be facilitated through the Vietnamese Environmental Protection Fund. In the Gambia, a revolving fund will be established.

[17] "Desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects." http://www.multilateralfund.org/68/English/1/6810.pdf

The chiller project serves as valuable experience in building trust between different stakeholders in the private and public sector. In Africa, it has become evident that it is difficult to maintain a sustainable relationship between banks, companies and the government due to the lack of transparency. The chiller project is therefore an example of how to foster cooperation amongst partners in order to achieve a sustainable solution. This will be the case for all three pilot projects currently being developed, as well as future ones. UNIDO shall take the experience from the chiller projects into consideration when developing financial mechanisms for the replacement of HCFC-based systems.

4.1.2 New Approach

Although the two pilot projects (i.e. resource mobilization and chiller programme) are in principle similar, there are limitations in terms of lessons learned. It was necessary e.g. to develop a new approach towards partners and co-financiers: in the chiller project, most of the mobilized funds come from beneficiary companies, since it is a one-time approach. On the other hand, when addressing the issue of HCFC-based systems, a one-time approach is not sufficient to tackle the problem, and a programmatic method should be developed. That is why UNIDO is focusing on the GEF as a partner for these three pilot projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco. Upon the successful completion of these projects, it is expected that similar concepts could be developed to replace HCFC-based systems, to be extended also to different sectors and countries.

5.2 GEF PROJECT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1 GEF Star Allocation and Competition For Funds

The STAR is a short name of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources. With the STAR, the GEF Secretariat allocates resources in an indicative way to its eligible countries in a replenishment period. In the fifth replenishment period of the GEF (GEF-5), the STAR covers three focal areas: biodiversity (BD), climate change (CC), and land degradation (LD).[18] Although this system gives predictability of funding and flexibility in programming for eligible countries, it also restrains implementing agencies in terms of potential projects, as they are subject to competition for funds.

With the STAR system, availability of funds depends greatly on:

- Country;
- Number of GEF implementing agencies in the country;
- Allocation of funds for each focal area and number of similar projects;
- Project size;
- Timing.

[18] http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_STAR_A4_april11_CRA.pdf

In the case of the three pilot cases, availability of GEF funds was limited as this initiative came about quite late into the fifth replenishment period. Usually, in order to ensure greater availability of funds, implementing agencies should try to have projects approved early in the GEF cycle. In the case of Viet Nam, for instance, GEF funds had to be cut down from planned USD 900,000 to approximately USD 300,000 due to stark competition for funds. For Morocco, the proposed project had to be postponed because funds were no longer available for climate change projects under GEF 5. The GEF focal point also expressed the preference of the country towards Full Sized Projects (over USD 2 Mio GEF contribution), therefore UNIDO must wait until the next cycle in order to apply for GEF funds in Morocco. For future projects, concepts should be developed well in advance so that funds can be secured for planned activities.

4.2.2 The GEF Approach

The GEF approach in regards to project design and development is a very holistic one, which involves the engagement of several counterparts, co-financiers prior to project approval. It also requires a broader approach to project impact, including several aspects besides the targeted focal area such as socioeconomic benefits. Below the characteristics of this approach which are the most striking when compared to the development of MLF-funded projects:

a) Co-financing

Developing a GEF project requires intensive exchange with the host government and potential donors/co-financiers. This includes defining modalities of cooperation, activities and co-financing schemes.

b) Project Endorsement Process

Prior to formal submission of a project to the GEF Secretariat, an endorsement letter is required from the GEF Operational Focal Point[19] and from all the co-financiers. This procedure, depending on the national routine, can take more than six months.

c) Socioeconomic benefits

[19] The GEF Focal Points play a critical coordination role regarding GEF matters at country level as well as serving as the liaison with the GEF Secretariat and Implementing Agencies. The GEF Political Focal Points are concerned primarily with issues related to GEF governance, including policies and decisions, as well as relations between member countries and the GEF Council and Assembly. The GEF Operational Focal Points are concerned with the operational aspects of GEF activities, such as endorsing project proposals to affirm that they are consistent with national plans and priorities and facilitating GEF coordination, integration, and consultation at country level.

Besides promoting integrated approaches that tap the potential for synergies across global environmental issues and ensure that resources and capacity build are best utilized, GEF strongly requires the delivery and monitoring of socioeconomic benefits at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits.

In order to strengthen the gender mainstreaming argumentation in UNIDO's two proposal, extensive consultations took place with UNIDO's Gender Focal Point and the project documents were adjusted accordingly.

6. CONCLUSIONS

In the selection of alternative technologies to replace ODSs, energy efficiency has always been taken into account at UNIDO. However, in the recent years, the introduction of low GWP and high energy efficiency alternatives has gained even higher attention to achieve additional climate benefits in the ODS phase-out process. UNIDO is constantly looking into the assessment of climate impacts of the MP activities, including the application of the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) and the GEF Tracking Tool for Climate Change Mitigation Projects. Recognizing the increasing importance of the subject, staff members regularly participate in trainings and related events.

While developing the three pilot projects, it has also become evident that on the country level it would be also necessary to raise awareness, since it is still not fully clear to NOUs how to mobilize additional funds based on climate benefits generated through the phase-out of HCFCs. This happens because the MLF mechanism is a very specific one, and usually NOUs are not exposed to other environmental financial mechanisms. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that NOUs receive training on GEF mechanisms, as well as others, in order to appreciate the differences between MLF and the GEF. This would allow them to facilitate the dialogue with GEF focal points and substantially contribute to project development.

Given its pioneer nature, the present exercise has been a challenge for UNIDO. The brainstorming, the process of exploring the potential co-financing sources, the selection of the target countries, the information and knowledge sharing with the other technical branches of UNIDO all helped our team to have a better understanding on the complex issue of generating climate co-benefits. Furthermore, UNIDO has been working out mechanisms to strengthen the synergies and cooperation with other branches in-house dealing with climate change and energy efficiency, which promises interesting opportunities for the future.

Future Montreal Protocol projects at UNIDO will definitely benefit from the broader perspective gained through the preparation of this exercise.

ANNEX 1: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK – VIET NAM

Project Narrative	**Indicator**		**Sources of Verification**
Project Objective Reduction of greenhouse gas emission in the cold storage sector in Viet Nam.	*Direct emission reduction:* Direct emissions reduction of 20,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (with the elimination of HCFC-22, with global-warming potential of 1,810) *Indirect emission reduction:* GEF bottom-up methodology – Indirect emissions reduction of 81,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities GEF top-down methodology – 117,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities		Reports from MONRE during and after the duration of the project.
Component 1: Policy and Regulatory Support			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Policy, regulatory and legal measures are adopted by the government to support the adoption of low global-warming potential and energy efficient technology.	Number of national policies changed or adopted in favour of the use of alternative technologies with low global-warming potential.	Public records such as government websites and publications in the national gazette.	Assumes no radical shifts in Government priorities.
Outputs	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
1.1 Gap analysis carried out in the national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. 1.2 Relevant recommendations drafted into	Availability of gap analysis report. Number of laws/regulations/guidance (new or amended) in favour of	Project progress report UNIDO project progress report.	Continuous government support and participation.

the national laws/regulations/guidance.	low global-warming technologies promulgated.		
Component 2: Technology Transfer			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Technology with low global-warming potential (hydrocarbon system) is demonstrated, replicated and deployed.	Up to 20,000 tonnes of CO_2 emission reduced, by enterprise/facility Energy efficiency gain in percentage, by enterprise/facility Technicians of 12 enterprises/facilities reported that they can operate the new technology independently	Records of each enterprise/facility to the National Cleaner Production Centre Validation reports from MONRE Reports from the Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund (VEPF).	The companies want and can proceed with the conversion process.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
2.1 Two pilot demonstration conversions are carried out: 2 cold storage facilities converted from HCFC-22 use to hydrocarbon systems. 2.2 The demonstration	Technology designs are available what time of equipment are installed No of. technicians from each facility are trained	Records of each enterprise/facility to MONRE Validation reports from MONRE Reports of the Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund	The initial two pilot projects are successful. There is sufficient interest from private sector and trainee technicians. The companies are able to use and

conversions are replicated in up to 10 facilities.	(disaggregated by gender) Monitoring of the results is continuous for minimum 12 months. Reduced emission of greenhouse gases and improved energy efficiency are verified. Up to 900,000 USD from the Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund will cover the costs from the new equipment in these 10 companies.	(VEPF). UNIDO project report.	maintain the new technology. Trainees value the information provided and are able to use it in their day to day activities.
Component 3: Awareness raising			
Outcome	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Demand for low-GWP refrigerant systems that are more energy efficient than existing technologies is increased.	At least 20 firm inquiries indicating intent to use alternative refrigerants made to MONRE	Report from MONRE indicates their interest towards the technology.	Continuous support and participation from national authorities and companies.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**

3.1 Lessons learnt and information on technology solutions is disseminated to policy makers, companies, and technicians.[20]	Written materials delivered to 50 policy-makers by month 18 (disaggregated by gender). Up to 10 bilateral meetings carried out by month 24. Up to 100 attendees at stakeholder meeting (disaggregated by gender)	Market survey at the end of the project: demand for replicating the technology in other sectors. Monitoring reports on events and activities.	Assumes the ability to gain media attraction on the issues. Continuous government support and participation.

[20] All awareness and capacity indicators will be collected disaggregated by gender

ANNEX 2: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK – THE GAMBIA

Project Narrative	**Indicator**		**Sources of Verification**
Project Objective Reduction of greenhouse gas emission associated with industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning facilities in The Gambia	*Direct emission reduction*: Direct emissions reduction of 56,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities (elimination of the use of HCFC-22, with GWP of 1,810, and improved energy efficiency) *Indirect emission reduction*: - GEF bottom-up methodology Indirect emissions reduction of 222,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities - GEF top-down methodology 432,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities		Reports from the National Ozone Unit and The Gambia Technical Training Institute during and after the duration of the project.
Component 1: Policy and Regulatory Support			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Policy, regulatory and legal measures are adopted by the government to support the adoption of low global-warming potential and energy efficient technology.	Number of national policies changed or adopted in favour of the use of alternative technologies with low global-warming potential.	Public records such as government websites and publications in the national gazette.	Assumes no radical shifts in Government priorities.
Outputs	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
1.1 Gap analysis carried out in the national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. 1.2 Relevant recommendations drafted into	Availability of gap analysis report. Number of laws/regulations/guidance (new or amended) in favour of	Project progress report UNIDO project progress report.	Continuous government support and participation.

the national laws/regulations/guidance.	low global-warming technologies promulgated.		
Component 2: Technology Transfer			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Technical and financial support on replacement refrigerants, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and operational costs, is ensured.	Up to 56,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent emission reduced Energy efficiency gain in percentage, by enterprise/facility Up to 60 facilities involved in interventions of various scales	Records of each enterprise/facility to the National Ozone Unit and to The Gambia Technical Training Institute Validation reports from The Gambia Technical Training Institute	The pilot demonstration systems with low global-warming potential refrigerants installed. The companies want and can proceed with the conversion process.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
2.1 Refrigeration and air-conditioning support mechanisms established and piloted 2.2 Incentive Mechanism piloted	Up to 20 Support Service providers certified through course given at the training institute (disaggregated by gender) Over 30 interventions supported through the Incentive Mechanism Monitoring of the results is continuous for minimum 12 months. Reduced emission of greenhouse gases and	Records of each enterprise/facility to the The Gambia Technical Training Institute Reports of The Gambia Technical Training Institute UNIDO project report.	There is sufficient interest from private sector and trainee technicians. Certified trainees, as Support Service providers, are able to promote good practices regarding energy efficiency and sustainability in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The companies choose to proceed with improvement process and able to secure financing

	improved energy efficiency are verified.		
Component 3: Awareness raising			
Outcome	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Demand for refrigerant systems with low global-warming potential that are more energy efficient than existing technologies is increased.	At least 20 firm inquiries indicating intent to use alternative refrigerants made to the Gambia Technical Training Institute and to the Support Service.	Report from the Gambia Technical Training Institute and from the Support Service: Companies indicate their interest towards the new technology.	Continuous support and participation from national authorities and companies.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
3.1 Lessons learnt and information on technology solutions is disseminated to policy makers, companies, and technicians.[21]	Written materials delivered to 15 policy-makers (disaggregated by gender). Capacity perception index of 5 reached by the end of the project for targeted trainees[22]	Market survey at the end of the project: demand for replicating the technology in other sectors. Monitoring reports on events and activities.	Assumes the ability to gain media attraction on the issues. Continuous government support and participation. Trainees value the information provided and are able to use it in their day-to-day activities.

[21] All awareness and capacity indicators will be collected disaggregated by gender

[22] A capacity perception index score of between 1 and 5 will be used, to assessed through a survey at the end of the project, disaggregated by gender as follows: 1. No capacity built; 2. Initial Awareness raised (e.g., workshops, seminars); 3. Substantial training in practical application (e.g. vocational training); 4. Knowledge effectively transferred (e.g. passing examination, certification); 5. Ability to apply or disseminate knowledge demonstrated.

FINAL REPORT ON DEVELOPMENT OF PILOT PROPOSALS FOR POSSIBLE CO-FINANCING FOR HCFC ACTIVITIES, TO BE FUNDED AS RESOURCE MOBILIZATION ACTIVITIES

COUNTRY:	Global
PROJECT TITLE:	Conversion of HCFC-22 Based Facilities to Ozone and Climate Friendly Alternatives in the Fishing / Food Processing (Servicing) Sectors
SECTOR COVERED:	Replacement of existing industrial Refrigeration installations
TOTAL PROJECT COSTS:	USD 200,000 (excluding support costs)

69th ExCom Meeting

FINAL REPORT

CLIMATE BENEFITS GENERATED UNDER THE HCFC-22 PHASE-OUT AND CLIMATE CO-BENEFITS

1. BACKGROUND

In order to expand linkages between Hydrofluorochlorocarbons (HCFC) phase-out under the Montreal Protocol and other environmental issues, such as climate change and energy efficiency, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF) approved funding for UNIDO to prepare two project proposals to identify potential sources of co-financing to cover costs that are not eligible under the Multilateral Fund but that could generate additional climate benefits from non eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

In order to find a programmatic approach to the matter and in order to identify a methodology to be replicated in all HCFC programmes in the future, UNIDO has focused on the GEF as a main funding source for these activities. Other sources of funds have also been considered and approached during project inception, such as bilateral and multilateral partners, as well as voluntary and compliance carbon markets. As it stands now, available resources and timing made the selection of the GEF as target institution as the best option for this exercise. Nonetheless, UNIDO is still very keen on engaging with partners such as the EU and bilateral development agencies, as there is a great potential of scaling up the activities and impact of this project.

The project proposals developed by UNIDO are consistent with the GEF's Climate Change Mitigation Objective 1 that targets "innovative technologies with potentially significant long-term impacts on carbon emissions", which may "involve the demonstration, deployment, and transfer of commercially available technologies that were identified as priorities by the recipient countries but have not been widely adopted in their particular markets."

The project concepts have already been presented informally to the GEF Secretariat. Moreover, two interim reports have been submitted to the Secretariat of the MLF on the occasion of the 66th and 67th Meetings of the Executive Committee and have been formally discussed.[1] Furthermore, a meeting was organized in June 2012 between the representatives of the MLF and the GEF Secretariats as well as UNIDO to discuss the proposed approach. Since then other informal discussions also took place between UNIDO and the GEF Secretariat and the feedbacks are still very positive: the GEF

1 The relevant reports can be retrieved here:
"Report on implementation of approved projects with specific reporting requirements." http://www.multilateralfund.org/66/English/1/6617.pdf
"Status reports and compliance." http://www.multilateralfund.org/67/English/1/6706.pdf

Secretariat confirmed its interest in exploring the future prospects of this pioneer approach.

Moreover, UNIDO has also approved a total of USD 368,000 additional funds as in-kind and cash contributions for the pilot projects in the Gambia and Viet Nam.

The pilot projects have fostered the cooperation of various interested departments at UNIDO with the Montreal Protocol Branch, such as those involved in Agro-Industry, Trade and Capacity-Building and Green-Industry development. This has become a cross-cutting issue at UNIDO which may grow considerably in interest and investment in the next few years.

2. ALLOCATION OF RESOURCES PROVIDED BY THE MLF

The total project fund allocated to UNIDO has been allocated and distributed to the following key components related directly to the project formulation activities. UNIDO would like to highlight that these funds did not cover UNIDO's administrative costs.

- International Experts (Consultants),
- National Experts (Consultants),
- Project Evaluation (Appraisal), and
- Travel (International and National)

Through the fund mobilization allocation, UNIDO was able to initiate a new approach of project, which did not exist in the past within the MLF framework. The funds allowed UNIDO to invest in experts both National as well as International, which conducted country surveys, technology assessments, market trends, energy saving assessments, legal policies and legislations, all in sectors which are not eligible under the Multilateral Fund but that could generate additional climate benefits from non eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

Through the funding, the development of the three projects has been successful, including the mobilization of additional funding from both GEF and other co-financing entities. Without the MLF's contribution these project could not have been materialized, as UNIDO does not have financial resources within its core budget to be allocated to similar activities.

In regards to the utilization of these funds, UNIDO considers them to be neither "additional transaction" nor "administrative cost". UNIDO clearly understands that it is not related to administrative costs as explained above. In UNIDO's view, we consider this funding mechanism as "funding for additional project formulation". With the understanding that these funds must be applied to projects aimed at achieving climate benefits from non-eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

Moreover, these funds are used differently from PRP funds, mainly because the funding for additional project formulation objective is to achieve approved projects:

- Which directly contribute to climate benefits from non-eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out, and
- With funding outside the MLF.

3. UNIDO APPROACH

3.1 DECISION PARAMETERS

3.1.1 TARGET SECTOR

As per ExCom decision, UNIDO focused on the preparation of two project proposals for possible co-financing for HCFC activities, to be funded as resource mobilization. UNIDO looked in all sectors covered by the MLF and identified the servicing sector as one of the most critical one in terms of sustainability, diffusion and dimension. Keeping in mind the very limited grant provided by the MLF for servicing activities, UNIDO focused on finding a mechanism for promoting the conversion of the existing installations with low-GWP and energy efficient technologies. UNIDO identified the fishery as the most appropriate sector for designing the pilot projects, since most of the technologies used in Article 5 countries in the industrial refrigeration in the sector (cold stores, fish processing, handling and ice-making plants and freezing units of fishing vessels) are high carbon emitting and work with low energy efficiency. This is why substantial energy efficiency gain can be reached through the introduction of alternative refrigerants with low global-warming potential. In addition, given the importance of fishery in the industry of numerous Article 5 countries[2] as well as the importance of the cold chain in that specific industrial sector, the project concept provides great potential for replications. However, slight modifications and adaptations will be needed based on the specific local conditions.

3.1.2 TARGET COUNTRIES

The funding approved by the MLF for the preparation of project proposals allowed UNIDO to identify three pilot cases in existing industrial refrigeration installations. The target countries were selected according to the size of the country, the geographical region and the role of fishery in the national industry. The interest of the country in the

[2] According to the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (Fisheries and Aquaculture in our Changing Climate Policy brief of the FAO for the UNFCCC COP-15 in Copenhagen, December 2009), directly or indirectly, the livelihood of over 500 million people in developing countries depends on fisheries and aquaculture.

pilot proposal and the potential national co-financing naturally also needed to be taken into account.

After mapping several possibilities and considering a broad range of operating conditions of facilities, as well as social, political and economic environments, the best sites for the pilot projects were identified in existing industrial refrigeration installations in Viet Nam, Morocco and the Gambia.

3.1.3 ALTERNATIVE TECHNOLOGIES

As part of the project preparation, international experts were appointed to visit the sites and explore the best technical solutions for the conversion of existing industrial refrigeration installations, keeping in mind that alternatives to HCFC-based systems should be ozone and climate friendly with highest priority to natural refrigerants (whenever possible), as well as bring improved energy efficiency to the system. Therefore, the three project proposals has been designed to target two main goals with three different approaches: minimizing the emission of chemicals damaging the ozone layer (i.e. HCFC-22) and mitigating direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions, thereby building synergies across global environmental conventions.

The three project proposals explore a range of refrigerants with low global-warming potential, including ammonia-brine systems, CO_2 in single as well as cascade systems as well as HC units, pioneer and unique in its kind for such application, along with reduction of leaks of ozone-depleting substances and implementation of energy efficiency solutions. The goal is to find the best choice of replacement technology with the best environmental performance and best cost effectiveness. Furthermore, capacity building activities are an integral part of the proposals, ensuring that the conditions are favorable for the replication and sustainability of the projects after its completion.

3.1.4 GEF AS A MAIN CO-FINANCING PARTNER

UNIDO aimed at mapping and identifying potential donors and funding for leveraging additional sources for the pilot projects. In the first phase of this thorough examination beside GEF, mainly those institutions and organizations were considered, which currently support projects in the target countries. Finally, in order to find a programmatic approach to the matter and to identify a methodology to be replicated in all HCFC programmes in the future, the focus was shifted to the GEF as a main funding source for these activities. Furthermore, the solid in-house expertise with GEF projects both in the field of energy efficiency and in ODS phase-out in countries with economies in transition also played an important role in the decision.

3.2 THE THREE PILOT PROPOSALS

3.2.1 Viet Nam

The objective of the proposed project is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by creating an enabling environment for the use of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives in cold storage facilities in Viet Nam that currently consume HCFC-22 for servicing and maintenance purposes. The project as a whole will focus on synergies between the UNFCCC and the Montreal Protocol and will also reduce ODS emissions. To reach this objective, the project will use a synergistic combination of technical assistance on policy and regulation, technology transfer, capacity building and awareness-raising.

The proposed initiatives developed under this project will help inform companies worldwide who face the common problem of having to procure future-proof plants that are affordable to run. Instilling knowledge of new technologies through this proposed project will prepare the cold storage industry in Viet Nam to select the best technologies in the conversion away from HCFC-22 avoiding the introduction of high GWP replacements.

Equipment upgrades will greatly reduce the emission of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and greenhouse gases by replacing HCFC-22 with non-ODS refrigerants with very low global warming potentials. The proposed demonstration projects will serve as a pilot for the conversion of other cold storage facilities in Viet Nam and elsewhere in both the choice of technology and project parameters.

The project includes three components in order to promote the development of a market for alternative low GWP refrigerants in the cold storage sector:

1) Policy and regulatory support;
2) Technology transfer; and
3) Capacity building and awareness raising.

A GEF Medium Sized Project Proposal (MSP) has been developed for Viet Nam and is ready to be formally submitted for the GEF Secretariat's approval upon formal endorsement of all co-financiers involved in the project. The NOU of Viet Nam has formally endorsed the project concept.

The logical framework summarizing all outcomes and outputs of this project can be found in Annex 1.

3.2.2 The Gambia

The proposed project for the Gambia aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions associated with industrial refrigeration facilities by removing barriers to increased energy efficiency and establishing the enabling environment for the introduction of low global warming potential (GWP) alternatives to HCFC-22. The project will use a synergistic combination of technical assistance on policy and regulation, capacity

building and awareness-raising. The project will design and implement incentives to support the adoption of energy efficiency measures; and pilot innovative technical assistance delivery mechanisms.

It is expected that the policy and regulatory support, local energy service providers mechanism, and awareness and capacity development initiatives put in place under this project will help to prepare the market for the future selection and adoption of low GWP alternatives that operate both more efficiently and use chemicals with lower GWP, while minimizing the use of chemicals damaging to the ozone layer and ultimately improving productivity of the fisheries.

The initiatives developed under this project will help inform companies worldwide who face the common problem of having to procure future-proof plants that are affordable to run, especially for small or medium-scale industrial applications. Instilling better practices and knowledge through this proposed project will serve as the foundation for the growing refrigeration demand in The Gambia in the future and prepare this industry to select the best technologies for this market.

A synergistic approach is proposed to create a policy and regulatory environment conducive to the adoption of new technologies; develop mechanisms for technology transfer through the provision of targeted technical support mechanisms to identify energy efficiency measures and refrigerant options - including their economic viability - and incentive mechanisms for owners/operators to carry out improvements; and implement targeted capacity building and awareness initiatives.

The project has three expected outcomes associated with three Components to improve energy efficiency and reduce ozone depleting substances (ODS) emissions in the industrial refrigeration sector in The Gambia:

1) Policy and regulatory support
2) Technology transfer support
3) Capacity development and awareness-raising

A GEF Medium Sized Project Proposal (MSP) has been developed for the Gambia and is ready to be formally submitted for the GEF Secretariat's approval upon formal endorsement of all co-financiers involved in the project. The NOU of the Gambia has formally endorsed the project concept.

The logical framework summarizing all outcomes and outputs of this project can be found in Annex 2.

3.2.3 Morocco

The objective of this project is to lay the foundations for long-term reductions in greenhouse gas and ozone depleting substance emissions by demonstrating a leapfrog

technology using alternative refrigerants in fishing vessels that currently consume HCFC-22 for servicing and maintenance purposes. The project will demonstrate the conversion of cold stores and freezing units of fishing vessels in Morocco from HCFC-22 which has a global warming potential (GWP) of 1700, to the low GWP refrigerants CO_2 and HFO-1234ze (GWP of 6). The project thereby demonstrates the worldwide potential of leapfrog technology for fishing vessels in particular, and for medium-scale industrial and commercial refrigeration in general, both of which are currently dependent on refrigerants with high GHG and ODS emissions.

As consistent with the CCM-1 focal area strategy, the project will: (1) demonstrate and deploy a high efficiency low GHG technology with significant replication potential worldwide; (2) develop policy tools and mechanisms to support the transfer of the technology; and (3) offset GHG emissions through demonstration and deployment projects. This will directly feed into the CCM-2 strategy by establishing appropriate policy, legal and regulatory frameworks and exploring sustainable financing and delivery mechanisms, leading to the direct reductions in GHG emissions.

The project will demonstrate the use of a cascade system of CO_2 and HFO-1234ze to eliminate the emissions of ODS, reduce GHG emissions and improve energy efficiency substantially in deep sea fishing vessels, where viable alternatives do not currently exist. Through a pilot demonstration of this emerging clean technology followed by initial technology deployment the project will lay the foundations for large-scale replication.

A GEF Full Sized Project Proposal (FSP) is planned to be developed for Morocco and is likely to be submitted for the GEF Secretariat's approval for the Sixth Replenishment Period (GEF-6) starting in 2014. Under the current project find, the related PIF will be developed.

4. MLF REQUIREMENTS

4.1 ADDITIONALITY OF THE PROJECTS PROPOSED

4.1.1 Elimination of ODS

The projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco aim to replace HCFCs with non-ODS, low GWP alternatives, thereby eliminating the use of ODS for refrigeration. As a result of the implementation of the projects, the emission of ODS would decrease to zero.

The definition of additionality depends to the target donor. The UNFCCC's Clean Development Mechanism (CDM), for instance, determines a project to be "additional" "… if anthropogenic emissions of greenhouse gases by sources are reduced below those

that would have occurred in the absence of the proposed project"[3]. In other words, the project must demonstrate that a Business-As-Usual scenario would not result in the project taking place and there will be no emission reductions.

The CDM Board provided examples that demonstrate "additionality" for small scale projects, and advises project developers to "…identify the most relevant barrier and provide transparent and documented third party evidence such as national/international statistics, national/provincial policy and legislation, studies/surveys by independent agencies etc". The CDM Board recently elaborated on the definition of "additionality" when relevant to developing projects within a Programme of Activities[4] which remains similar to the definition above. Tools have been developed by the UNFCCC to demonstrate and assess additionality[5].

The CDM Board described a number of barriers to implementing the project, including those related to investment, financial (loan), technological and regulatory/policy instruments. In general, the project should demonstrate additionality by providing information that shows 1) there is no regulation or incentive scheme in place covering the project; or 2) the project is financially weak or not the least cost option; or 3) there is a country risk with the implementation of new technology in the country.

The proposed projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco would comply with most of the criteria used in the CDM for "additionality", even though compliance with only one of the criteria would be necessary to demonstrate "additionality".

In regards to the additionality with respect to the GEF, the projects must comply with all GEF requirements of additionality, which is fully considered in each project proposal. For every project, the GEF requires a specific description of baseline of the project as well as proposed alternative scenario, with a description of expected outcomes and components of the project. In the process of project formulation, all ongoing GEF as well as MLF projects in the respective countries were taken into consideration in the baseline scenario, and the project itself was developed additionally to what would have happened in all other projects. Subsequently, incremental costs of the proposed alternative scenario are calculated based on the baseline. Details on GEF operation and incremental cost calculation are available at the following link: http://www.thegef.org/gef/node/1890.

When analyzing the additionality aspect from the point of view of Multilateral Fund projects, it is clear that this project is additional to the baseline scenario as it is targeting a sector with HCFC consumption, where the retrofit or replacement of refrigeration

[3] UNFCCC. 2011. CDM Methodology Booklet. Glossary [of Terms], p236. November 2011.
[4] UNFCCC. 2011. Standard for demonstration of additionality…for programme activities. EB65 Annex 3.
[5] UNFCCC. 2012. Methodological tool for the demonstration and assessment of Additionality. Vers. 06.0.0. EB65Report, Annex 21: 13pp.

units into low GWP alternatives is not eligible for funding. This project is additional to the usual activities under HPMPs because it assures that in the phase-out of HCFCs, the project will introduce low-GWP alternatives and promote energy savings from converting technologies in existing refrigeration installations. From the point of view of the MLF, this is an investment as projects will accelerate the phase-out of HCFCs before the set deadlines of the Montreal Protocol and at the same time guarantee that the project sites are leapfrogging the use of HFC and adopting low-GWP alternatives. This GEF project will establish a low GWP development path for cold storage facilities as opposed to the high GWP development path that might result if the HPMP were not accompanied by projects focusing on greenhouse gas emissions such as this one.

4.1.2 Improvements in energy efficiency

Energy efficiency improvements reduce the energy use per unit of activity. Because the cost of energy is increasing in many countries, there is an increasing interest in minimizing energy use and improving profitability. Electricity charges also play a major role in the control and running of cold stores in Viet Nam and the Gambia as operators try to limit the operation of their refrigeration plants to the lowest tariffs periods, and sometimes even over-ride the plant automatic controllers.

When demonstrating and assessing 'additionality' under the CDM, "… changing the technology with and without a change to the source of energy (including an energy efficiency improvement)" is one of four types of measures that are applicable for reducing greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore energy efficiency improvement is one of the core 'additionality' criteria for which measures have been developed, even though a 'reduction in energy' is grouped within the jargon of the CDM as 'additional'.
The CDM has developed methodologies for projects that use steam, pump water, make silicon and ferro alloys, replace inefficient boilers for space heating, light bulbs, chillers, power plant turbines, domestic refrigerator production, and fuel switching in new buildings[6]. Elements in these methodologies would be applicable to additionality tests for projects involving energy efficiency improvements related to the replacement of HCFCs.

In order to quantify the reduction in GHG emissions (direct and indirect) as a result of the change to non-ODS, low GWP alternatives, UNIDO will need to accurately assess the reduction in energy consumption by undertaking an energy audit. This will require an examination of the electrical consumption of the building and equipment over a number of years. A register will need to be developed of the equipment and its operational time, when relevant its capacity and power estimates. The thermal characteristics of the buildings will need to be determined with k values determined for the existing and

[6] UNFCCC. 2012. Approved large scale methodologies related to energy efficiency improvements: AM0017 (steam), AM0020 (water pumps), AM0038 (silicon and ferro alloys), AM0044 (boilers), AM0046 (light bulbs), AM0060 (chillers), AM0062 (power plant turbines), AM0070 (domestic refrigerator production), AM0091 (fuel switching in new buildings). CDM Methodologies.

future insulation. Load profiles for the cold stores need to be examined over several months. It is important to draw up an Energy Balance for the building and its equipment, and to make sure that the 'balance closes' and that there are no 'unexplained' gaps in the supply and demand. This procedure needs to be standardized so that benchmarking can take place between the existing and other cold stores in the project sites.

4.2 TRANSPARENCY AND GOOD GOVERNANCE

4.2.1 Transparency

UNIDO has developed an Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP) system to improve transparency, information flow, efficiency and effectiveness[7]. ERP facilitates the flow of information between all business functions inside an organization and manage the connections to outside stakeholders. Built on a centralized database, ERP systems consolidate all business operations into a uniform and organization-wide system environment.

ERP provides an integrated suite of IT applications that, following best practice, support business processes and activities such as project management, human resource management, finance, procurement and other corporate core functions, both at Headquarters and the field. The implementation of an ERP system will deliver a fully transparent end-to-end process from identification of needs to achievement of project results i.e. the whole project cycle on one ERP platform; and it will share information without duplication, seamlessly connecting operations at Headquarters and field and across business functions and units.

ERP is part of UNIDO's Programme for Change and Organizational Renewal (PCOR) that aims to increase organizational efficiency and effectiveness by fundamentally changing UNIDO's way of doing business and, at the same time, promote a proactive work environment, organization-wide knowledge sharing, risk management and better results-based management to allow for consistent reporting of results to all stakeholders.

4.2.2 Good governance

UNIDO has developed a prime[8] that provides information on good organization, management and governance practices for organizations that fulfill at least in part a public good role, and practical applications for providers of Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production (RECP) services in different regions. The guiding principles of this prime will be used throughout the implementation of the three pilot projects. Governance is defined as "… the processes and interactions by which the organization

[7] UNIDO. 2012. What is ERP? UNIDO website.

[8] UNIDO. 2010. Good organisation, management and governance practices: A primer for providers of services in Resource Efficient and Cleaner Production. UNIDO.

engages and consults with its stakeholders and accounts for its achievements. Governance characterizes how things are decided and then realized within an organization, be it a government or a company. Governance determines how organizations are directed, administered or controlled".

This primer developed by UNIDO and UNEP provides information on the role and composition of a board; procedures used to control, decide and govern; transparency and accountability; conflicts of interest; stakeholder engagement and external communication; operational management; financial management; other aspects.

At present there is no common agreement on how governance can be specifically applied to resource mobilization projects that are implemented for improvements in energy efficiency. UNIDO is willing to work with other agencies and the MLF to use rules and procedures that have been developed to track carbon offsets and other relevant programmes, such as establishing a board and advisory groups; setting boundaries on project eligibility and geographic restriction; defining what types of energy efficiency projects would be included; defining validation and verification procedures; defining the project approval process; establishing a registry; establishing rules to avoid double counting and accounting for energy efficiency reductions; and providing financial information on transaction costs.

4.3 ASSURANCE THAT THESE PROJECTS WOULD AVOID PERVERSE INCENTIVES FOR COUNTRIES

A perverse incentive is one that "… has an unintended and undesirable result which is contrary to the interests of the incentive makers".

The funding of HFC-23 abatement as a by-product of HCFC-22 production is often used as an example of a "perverse incentive". Although the CDM methodology contains a cap on HCFC-22 production eligible for crediting, the incentives from the CDM resulted in more HCFC-22 being produced (to generate HFC-23) than would have been produced without the CDM. Increased production of HCFCs was not intended by the Parties to the Montreal Protocol that agreed in 2007 to significantly accelerate the phase out of HCFCs[9]. As a result, the HFC-23 abatement projects have generated almost half of the Certified Emission Reductions generated under the CDM as the return on investment through the carbon market is 70-90 times more than the cost of destroying HFC-23. Since 2007, 19 HFC-23 abatement projects have been approved including eleven in China, five in India and one each in Argentina, Mexico and South Korea. Changes[10] to the

[9] UNEP. 2007. Decision IXX/6: Adjustments to the Montreal Protocol with regard to Annex C, Group 1, substances (hydrochlorofluorocarbons). Ozone Secretariat website.

[10] UNFCCC. 2011. Report of the 65th Meeting of the CDM Board. Paragraph 86: Summary of changes to AM0001 methodology.

methodology[11] that were recently approved by the CDM Board with the aim of eliminating this perverse incentive are believed by some to be insufficient[12].

The MLF, in establishing the Terms of Reference[13] for the audit of HCFC production in developing countries, aimed to determine if the high HCFC-22 production was driven either by the demand for feedstock for TFE/PTFE or refrigeration purposes, or for financial reward of the CDM credits. Tetrafluoroethylene, the direct reaction product of HCFC-22, is not just used to make PTFE polymer, but is also used to make HFC-125 which is one component of R410a. The audit was required to collect national and individual plant data, place them in the global context for a supply and demand analysis, and assess the impact of the CDM on an individual company, as well as on national and global situations.

4.3.1 Other activities that might result in a perverse incentive

There are concerns that carbon payments for destruction of ODS will result in virgin ODS being deliberately contaminated and then submitted for destruction. As the projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco do not require destruction of the HCFCs, they might legitimately be placed on the market as recycled HCFCs that could be used for servicing of equipment. A perverse incentive related to destruction therefore is unlikely to eventuate.

4.3.2 Organizational activities that guard against perverse incentives

Unlike the CDM review process that failed to act in a timely manner to address deficiencies in the methodology that led to the perverse incentives associated with the production of HFC-23, the MLF has a number of procedures in place that make the likelihood of perverse incentives unlikely. The MLF activities that limit the liability of the Fund to perverse incentives include:

1. Timely project assessment and review through various MLF committees, most notably the ExCom. The ExCom routinely requests further information on a project as part of the process of deciding whether or not to fund the project;
2. Timely modification of the HPMP requirements to ensure appropriate action by Parties e.g. for all submissions from the 68th Meeting onwards, the MLF requires notification by the Party requesting funds for HPMP that an enforceable national system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and, where applicable, production and exports is in place and that the system is capable of ensuring the

[11] UNFCCC. 2011. Approved baseline and monitoring methodology AM0001 "Decomposition of fluoroform (HFC-23) waste streams. Vers. 06.0.0. Annex 10 of EB65.

[12] EIA. 2012. Response to call for public inputs on issues to be addressed in the CDM policy dialogue. UNFCCC website.

[13] MLF. 2010. Terms of Reference for the Technical Audit of HCFC Production in Article 5 countries. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/60/54 Annex IX para 4.

country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule for the duration of this agreement[14];

3. Projects for the conversion of HCFC-based manufacturing capacity installed after 21 September 2007 would not be considered. This restricts the quantity of HCFCs that would need to be phased out, in the event that some facilities are installed after this date. Since HCFC consumption has continued to increase after this date, it is reasonable to assume that in many countries additional facilities have been put in place for which the fund is not liable.
4. The MLF reduces its liability for ODS phase out by operating at a country level.

In addition, it is important for the MLF establish a registry that contains the relevant details for projects that are co-financed with the MLF. Such a registry could be checked to reduce the risk of duplication of requests, or conversely that a single enterprise is not "double dipping" for funds from multiple sources.

In addition, it is important that the MLF does not specify eligibility criteria based on the minimum size of the cold store equipment, as those with smaller equipment may increase the size in order to comply with a the project criteria.

4.3.3 Perverse incentives that could potentially reduce overall contribution to the MLF and instead be diverted to "voluntary contributions"

As these GEF pilot projects fall exclusively under the focal area of the GEF "Climate Change Mitigation," global environmental benefits of projects are calculated in terms of quantity of tons of CO_2 equivalent mitigated, rather than ozone depleting potential (ODP). The mandate of the GEF is not to reduce the consumption of ozone-depleting substances in Article 5 countries, therefore, the amount of ODP reduced cannot be an outcome indicator, which means donors may not claim directly protecting the ozone layer by a specific amount through GEF projects.

This means that the GEF itself as well as its donors are focusing on the climate change benefits of the project, and ozone as well as other environmental benefits come as value added of climate change projects. The scope of GEF projects is very broad and comprehensive and donors welcome cross-cutting issues rather than see it as an incentive to cut contributions elsewhere. Besides the protection of the ozone layer, for instance, projects targeting the fishing industry also have a positive impact on biodiversity, as improving refrigeration practices help optimize resources throughout the value chain and therefore help to reduce the pressure on fisheries resources and contribute to conservation of fisheries biodiversity. The same rationale would apply to other funding sources like the GEF.

4.4 ENSURING SUSTAINABILITY OF THE PROJECTS PROPOSED

[14] MLF. 2011. UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/63/60, Decision 63/17 para 71

The projects aim at identifying the best technology options for replacing HCFC-22-based industrial refrigeration facilities in different sectors, climates and environments. Pilot conversions will enable generating experiences on the adoption of low-environmental impact technologies in the conversion of existing industrial refrigeration installations, including cost for conversion and assessment of climate benefits. The projects will provide information on most suitable financial mechanisms to leverage additional funds to promote the conversion of the remaining similar industrial refrigeration installations, including fishing vessels.

From the implementation of the approved pilot cases, UNIDO's ultimate goal is to gain experience and expertise that can be used to better assist various countries in developing their national strategy for the HCFC-22 phase-out in the fishing / food processing sectors.

Besides the above mentioned, the demonstrated willingness of the potential partners gives the promise of a successful cooperation for sustainable project outcomes.

Therefore, UNIDO sees the need for sustaining similar activities. However, the main concern would be the means of financing the direct project formulation costs. UNIDO has highlighted before that this project does not relate to core unit cost and therefore, should remain as a stand-alone approach. UNIDO would stand ready to review any suggestions put forward in regards to the establishment of an additional funding source with the main function to provide recourse mobilization within the framework of the of attracting other donors or co-financers for projects, which directly contribute to climate benefits from non eligible activities under the HCFC phase-out.

4.5 AVOIDANCE OF DUPLICATION OF SIMILAR PROJECTS

The term double counting can refer to Double Monetization which occurs when a singular GHG emission reduction or removal is monetized once as a GHG credit and a second time as a GHG allowance[15].

Rules have been developed to guard against both eventualities in all reputable protocol standards that have been developed to track carbon offsets[16]. Similar rules could be adopted in the MLF's resource mobilization projects to guard against programme participants making multiple claims for financial support for the same project. GHG programmes can address this through oversight procedures such as a registry that could be developed for resource mobilization projects.

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[15] VCS. 2012. Double counting: Clarification of the rules. VCS 1 February 2012.

[16] 3Degrees. 2011. Carbon Protocols, standards and registries: Climate Action Reserve; Clean Development Mechanism; Good Standard Foundation; Verified Carbon Standard; Chicago Climate Exchange (CCX).

All GHG programmes must address double counting of GHG emission reductions and removals to ensure environmental integrity. Duplication of projects has been an issue in projects in the Kyoto Protocol, the EU Emissions Trading Scheme and the Voluntary Carbon Market that have the potential to claim the same greenhouse gas credits more than once. GEF projects are no different.

GEF projects should always outline the existence of similar projects in the relevant region and country in the baseline scenario in order to assess how existing projects interfere/interact with the proposed project. This is to avoid the duplication of similar projects and double counting of GHG emission reductions as well as assure additionality of the proposed alternative scenario.

Moreover, the proposed GEF projects will be implemented parallel to stage I of the HPMP and thus prior to stage II of the HPMP. Hence, this project will be incremental to the limited number of activities affecting the cold storage sector that are included in the HPMP stage I and will set the baseline for the HPMP stage II, therefore avoiding double-counting. Although stage II for most of the countries is foreseen to cover the servicing sector in a robust manner, the aim of the HPMP is only the reduction of ODS emissions and it does not deal with greenhouse gas emissions. This GEF project will establish a low GWP development path for cold storage facilities as opposed to the high GWP development path that might result if the HPMP were not accompanied by projects focusing on greenhouse gas emissions such as this one.

Furthermore, before the development of a GEF proposal and in line with the ExCom Decision 63/23, UNIDO addressed the issue of the nature and scope of project to other implementing agencies of the Multilateral Fund requesting verification through official communication on the existence of projects which target the same sectors (fishing / food processing (servicing) sectors).

4.6 INFORMATION ON TRANSACTION COSTS

UNIDO does not plan to apply for carbon finance for the resource mobilization projects that achieve energy reductions as a result of upgrading the technology. Therefore, UNIDO does not believe that transaction costs are applicable at this time.

5. LESSONS LEARNED

5.1 LINKAGES WITH CHILLER PROJECTS

4.1.1 Lessons Learned

A "Desk Study on The Evaluation Of Chiller Projects"[17] has been circulated during the 68th Meeting of the Executive Committee. UNIDO has noted all lessons learned from the desk study and will take them into account in the process of project implementation.

UNIDO has especially taken into consideration that different methodologies and replacement schemes, with a high degree of flexibility, are necessary to adapt a programme to the needs in different countries where markedly different local conditions prevail. This is already reflected in two of the pilot cases. In Viet Nam, a deal has been agreed with the Vietnamese Environmental Protection Fund to provide with soft loans for facility owners. In the Gambia, a revolving fund will be established with the Ministry of Environment.

UNIDO has also noted that co-financing with the GEF has proven to be a key partnership in chiller projects. However, the necessity of synchronizing two major funding sources, the Multilateral Fund and the GEF, can introduce a two to three year project delays but ultimately can create revenue streams that encourage national engagement. Additional high-level meetings between the two should be arranged in order to settle both issues.

The Regional African Chiller project was UNIDO's first attempt to mobilize additional funds through the phase-out of ODSs. The chiller project aims at promoting energy efficient replacements of CFC-based chillers by offering the replacement of 30 chillers in six African countries. The project attempts to remove the barriers to chiller replacement by illustrating a financial and institutional mechanism able to support chiller replacements while making use of and building on existing instruments within the energy market. A full report on the African Chiller Project will be submitted to the 70th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the MLF.

Through chiller project, different financial mechanisms were established in different countries. In Egypt, for instance, a scheme with the National Bank of Egypt was established for the provision of soft loans for companies interested in replacing their old chillers while, in Cameroon, a revolving fund was put in place. Such schemes are necessary, especially in Africa, because beneficiaries do not have the means to give up-front payments for new chillers and in order to ensure the sustainability of the project. This also applies for this project replacing HCFC-based systems. As mentioned, in order to produce sustainable incentives for natural refrigerants, similar schemes must also be put in place. In Viet Nam, soft loans for companies will be facilitated through the Vietnamese Environmental Protection Fund. In the Gambia, a revolving fund will be established.

[17] "Desk study on the evaluation of chiller projects." http://www.multilateralfund.org/68/English/1/6810.pdf

The chiller project serves as valuable experience in building trust between different stakeholders in the private and public sector. In Africa, it has become evident that it is difficult to maintain a sustainable relationship between banks, companies and the government due to the lack of transparency. The chiller project is therefore an example of how to foster cooperation amongst partners in order to achieve a sustainable solution. This will be the case for all three pilot projects currently being developed, as well as future ones. UNIDO shall take the experience from the chiller projects into consideration when developing financial mechanisms for the replacement of HCFC-based systems.

4.1.2 New Approach

Although the two pilot projects (i.e. resource mobilization and chiller programme) are in principle similar, there are limitations in terms of lessons learned. It was necessary e.g. to develop a new approach towards partners and co-financiers: in the chiller project, most of the mobilized funds come from beneficiary companies, since it is a one-time approach. On the other hand, when addressing the issue of HCFC-based systems, a one-time approach is not sufficient to tackle the problem, and a programmatic method should be developed. That is why UNIDO is focusing on the GEF as a partner for these three pilot projects in Viet Nam, the Gambia and Morocco. Upon the successful completion of these projects, it is expected that similar concepts could be developed to replace HCFC-based systems, to be extended also to different sectors and countries.

5.2 GEF PROJECT DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT

4.2.1 GEF Star Allocation and Competition For Funds

The STAR is a short name of the System for Transparent Allocation of Resources. With the STAR, the GEF Secretariat allocates resources in an indicative way to its eligible countries in a replenishment period. In the fifth replenishment period of the GEF (GEF-5), the STAR covers three focal areas: biodiversity (BD), climate change (CC), and land degradation (LD).[18] Although this system gives predictability of funding and flexibility in programming for eligible countries, it also restrains implementing agencies in terms of potential projects, as they are subject to competition for funds.

With the STAR system, availability of funds depends greatly on:

- Country;
- Number of GEF implementing agencies in the country;
- Allocation of funds for each focal area and number of similar projects;
- Project size;
- Timing.

[18] http://www.thegef.org/gef/sites/thegef.org/files/publication/GEF_STAR_A4_april11_CRA.pdf

In the case of the three pilot cases, availability of GEF funds was limited as this initiative came about quite late into the fifth replenishment period. Usually, in order to ensure greater availability of funds, implementing agencies should try to have projects approved early in the GEF cycle. In the case of Viet Nam, for instance, GEF funds had to be cut down from planned USD 900,000 to approximately USD 300,000 due to stark competition for funds. For Morocco, the proposed project had to be postponed because funds were no longer available for climate change projects under GEF 5. The GEF focal point also expressed the preference of the country towards Full Sized Projects (over USD 2 Mio GEF contribution), therefore UNIDO must wait until the next cycle in order to apply for GEF funds in Morocco. For future projects, concepts should be developed well in advance so that funds can be secured for planned activities.

4.2.2 The GEF Approach

The GEF approach in regards to project design and development is a very holistic one, which involves the engagement of several counterparts, co-financiers prior to project approval. It also requires a broader approach to project impact, including several aspects besides the targeted focal area such as socioeconomic benefits. Below the characteristics of this approach which are the most striking when compared to the development of MLF-funded projects:

a) Co-financing

Developing a GEF project requires intensive exchange with the host government and potential donors/co-financiers. This includes defining modalities of cooperation, activities and co-financing schemes.

b) Project Endorsement Process

Prior to formal submission of a project to the GEF Secretariat, an endorsement letter is required from the GEF Operational Focal Point[19] and from all the co-financiers. This procedure, depending on the national routine, can take more than six months.

c) Socioeconomic benefits

[19] The GEF Focal Points play a critical coordination role regarding GEF matters at country level as well as serving as the liaison with the GEF Secretariat and Implementing Agencies. The GEF Political Focal Points are concerned primarily with issues related to GEF governance, including policies and decisions, as well as relations between member countries and the GEF Council and Assembly. The GEF Operational Focal Points are concerned with the operational aspects of GEF activities, such as endorsing project proposals to affirm that they are consistent with national plans and priorities and facilitating GEF coordination, integration, and consultation at country level.

Besides promoting integrated approaches that tap the potential for synergies across global environmental issues and ensure that resources and capacity build are best utilized, GEF strongly requires the delivery and monitoring of socioeconomic benefits at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits.

In order to strengthen the gender mainstreaming argumentation in UNIDO's two proposal, extensive consultations took place with UNIDO's Gender Focal Point and the project documents were adjusted accordingly.

6. CONCLUSIONS

In the selection of alternative technologies to replace ODSs, energy efficiency has always been taken into account at UNIDO. However, in the recent years, the introduction of low GWP and high energy efficiency alternatives has gained even higher attention to achieve additional climate benefits in the ODS phase-out process. UNIDO is constantly looking into the assessment of climate impacts of the MP activities, including the application of the Multilateral Fund Climate Impact Indicator (MCII) and the GEF Tracking Tool for Climate Change Mitigation Projects. Recognizing the increasing importance of the subject, staff members regularly participate in trainings and related events.

While developing the three pilot projects, it has also become evident that on the country level it would be also necessary to raise awareness, since it is still not fully clear to NOUs how to mobilize additional funds based on climate benefits generated through the phase-out of HCFCs. This happens because the MLF mechanism is a very specific one, and usually NOUs are not exposed to other environmental financial mechanisms. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that NOUs receive training on GEF mechanisms, as well as others, in order to appreciate the differences between MLF and the GEF. This would allow them to facilitate the dialogue with GEF focal points and substantially contribute to project development.

Given its pioneer nature, the present exercise has been a challenge for UNIDO. The brainstorming, the process of exploring the potential co-financing sources, the selection of the target countries, the information and knowledge sharing with the other technical branches of UNIDO all helped our team to have a better understanding on the complex issue of generating climate co-benefits. Furthermore, UNIDO has been working out mechanisms to strengthen the synergies and cooperation with other branches in-house dealing with climate change and energy efficiency, which promises interesting opportunities for the future.

Future Montreal Protocol projects at UNIDO will definitely benefit from the broader perspective gained through the preparation of this exercise.

ANNEX 1: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK – VIET NAM

Project Narrative	**Indicator**		**Sources of Verification**
Project Objective Reduction of greenhouse gas emission in the cold storage sector in Viet Nam.	*Direct emission reduction:* Direct emissions reduction of 20,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent (with the elimination of HCFC-22, with global-warming potential of 1,810) *Indirect emission reduction:* GEF bottom-up methodology – Indirect emissions reduction of 81,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities GEF top-down methodology – 117,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities		Reports from MONRE during and after the duration of the project.
Component 1: Policy and Regulatory Support			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Policy, regulatory and legal measures are adopted by the government to support the adoption of low global-warming potential and energy efficient technology.	Number of national policies changed or adopted in favour of the use of alternative technologies with low global-warming potential.	Public records such as government websites and publications in the national gazette.	Assumes no radical shifts in Government priorities.
Outputs	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
1.1 Gap analysis carried out in the national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. 1.2 Relevant recommendations drafted into	Availability of gap analysis report. Number of laws/regulations/guidance (new or amended) in favour of	Project progress report UNIDO project progress report.	Continuous government support and participation.

the national laws/regulations/guidance.	low global-warming technologies promulgated.		
Component 2: Technology Transfer			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Technology with low global-warming potential (hydrocarbon system) is demonstrated, replicated and deployed.	Up to 20,000 tonnes of CO_2 emission reduced, by enterprise/facility Energy efficiency gain in percentage, by enterprise/facility Technicians of 12 enterprises/facilities reported that they can operate the new technology independently	Records of each enterprise/facility to the National Cleaner Production Centre Validation reports from MONRE Reports from the Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund (VEPF).	The companies want and can proceed with the conversion process.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
2.1 Two pilot demonstration conversions are carried out: 2 cold storage facilities converted from HCFC-22 use to hydrocarbon systems. 2.2 The demonstration	Technology designs are available what time of equipment are installed No of. technicians from each facility are trained	Records of each enterprise/facility to MONRE Validation reports from MONRE Reports of the Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund	The initial two pilot projects are successful. There is sufficient interest from private sector and trainee technicians. The companies are able to use and

conversions are replicated in up to 10 facilities.	(disaggregated by gender) Monitoring of the results is continuous for minimum 12 months. Reduced emission of greenhouse gases and improved energy efficiency are verified. Up to 900,000 USD from the Viet Nam Environmental Protection Fund will cover the costs from the new equipment in these 10 companies.	(VEPF). UNIDO project report.	maintain the new technology. Trainees value the information provided and are able to use it in their day to day activities.
Component 3: Awareness raising			
Outcome	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Demand for low-GWP refrigerant systems that are more energy efficient than existing technologies is increased.	At least 20 firm inquiries indicating intent to use alternative refrigerants made to MONRE	Report from MONRE indicates their interest towards the technology.	Continuous support and participation from national authorities and companies.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**

3.1 Lessons learnt and information on technology solutions is disseminated to policy makers, companies, and technicians.[20]	Written materials delivered to 50 policy-makers by month 18 (disaggregated by gender). Up to 10 bilateral meetings carried out by month 24. Up to 100 attendees at stakeholder meeting (disaggregated by gender)	Market survey at the end of the project: demand for replicating the technology in other sectors. Monitoring reports on events and activities.	Assumes the ability to gain media attraction on the issues. Continuous government support and participation.

[20] All awareness and capacity indicators will be collected disaggregated by gender

ANNEX 2: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK – THE GAMBIA

Project Narrative	**Indicator**		**Sources of Verification**
Project Objective Reduction of greenhouse gas emission associated with industrial refrigeration and air-conditioning facilities in The Gambia	*Direct emission reduction*: Direct emissions reduction of 56,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities (elimination of the use of HCFC-22, with GWP of 1,810, and improved energy efficiency) *Indirect emission reduction*: - GEF bottom-up methodology Indirect emissions reduction of 222,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities - GEF top-down methodology 432,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent through all the activities		Reports from the National Ozone Unit and The Gambia Technical Training Institute during and after the duration of the project.
Component 1: Policy and Regulatory Support			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Policy, regulatory and legal measures are adopted by the government to support the adoption of low global-warming potential and energy efficient technology.	Number of national policies changed or adopted in favour of the use of alternative technologies with low global-warming potential.	Public records such as government websites and publications in the national gazette.	Assumes no radical shifts in Government priorities.
Outputs	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
1.1 Gap analysis carried out in the national policy, legal and regulatory frameworks. 1.2 Relevant recommendations drafted into	Availability of gap analysis report. Number of laws/regulations/guidance (new or amended) in favour of	Project progress report UNIDO project progress report.	Continuous government support and participation.

the national laws/regulations/guidance.	low global-warming technologies promulgated.		
Component 2: Technology Transfer			
Outcome	**Indicator**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Technical and financial support on replacement refrigerants, and reducing greenhouse gas emissions and operational costs, is ensured.	Up to 56,000 tonnes of CO_2 equivalent emission reduced Energy efficiency gain in percentage, by enterprise/facility Up to 60 facilities involved in interventions of various scales	Records of each enterprise/facility to the National Ozone Unit and to The Gambia Technical Training Institute Validation reports from The Gambia Technical Training Institute	The pilot demonstration systems with low global-warming potential refrigerants installed. The companies want and can proceed with the conversion process.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
2.1 Refrigeration and air-conditioning support mechanisms established and piloted 2.2 Incentive Mechanism piloted	Up to 20 Support Service providers certified through course given at the training institute (disaggregated by gender) Over 30 interventions supported through the Incentive Mechanism Monitoring of the results is continuous for minimum 12 months. Reduced emission of greenhouse gases and	Records of each enterprise/facility to the The Gambia Technical Training Institute Reports of The Gambia Technical Training Institute UNIDO project report.	There is sufficient interest from private sector and trainee technicians. Certified trainees, as Support Service providers, are able to promote good practices regarding energy efficiency and sustainability in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector. The companies choose to proceed with improvement process and able to secure financing

	improved energy efficiency are verified.		
Component 3: Awareness raising			
Outcome	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
Demand for refrigerant systems with low global-warming potential that are more energy efficient than existing technologies is increased.	At least 20 firm inquiries indicating intent to use alternative refrigerants made to the Gambia Technical Training Institute and to the Support Service.	Report from the Gambia Technical Training Institute and from the Support Service: Companies indicate their interest towards the new technology.	Continuous support and participation from national authorities and companies.
Outputs	**Indicators**	**Sources of Verification**	**Assumptions/Risks (see section 4)**
3.1 Lessons learnt and information on technology solutions is disseminated to policy makers, companies, and technicians.[21]	Written materials delivered to 15 policy-makers (disaggregated by gender). Capacity perception index of 5 reached by the end of the project for targeted trainees[22]	Market survey at the end of the project: demand for replicating the technology in other sectors. Monitoring reports on events and activities.	Assumes the ability to gain media attraction on the issues. Continuous government support and participation. Trainees value the information provided and are able to use it in their day-to-day activities.

[21] All awareness and capacity indicators will be collected disaggregated by gender

[22] A capacity perception index score of between 1 and 5 will be used, to assessed through a survey at the end of the project, disaggregated by gender as follows: 1. No capacity built; 2. Initial Awareness raised (e.g., workshops, seminars); 3. Substantial training in practical application (e.g. vocational training); 4. Knowledge effectively transferred (e.g. passing examination, certification); 5. Ability to apply or disseminate knowledge demonstrated.