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COMITE EXECUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL
Soixante et onzième réunion
Montréal, 2 – 6 décembre 2013

**AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DE L'ONUDI
POUR L'ANNÉE 2013**

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. L'ONUDI demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver le montant de 651 165 \$US, plus 47 982 \$US de frais d'appui d'agence, au titre des amendements à son programme de travail pour l'année 2013. Cette demande est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Amendements au programme de travail de l'ONUDI pour l'année 2013

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE			
A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions			
Bosnie-Herzégovine	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IV)	95 333	95 333
Libye	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase III)	136 065	136 065
Oman	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase III)	68 467	68 467
Serbie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase V)	131 300	131 300
Sous-total pour A1		431 165	431 165
Coûts d'appui d'agence (7 % pour le renforcement des institutions) :		30 182	30 182
Total pour A1		461 347	461 347
A2 : Préparation de projet			
Tunisie	Préparation de projet pour le bromure de méthyle	35 000	35 000
Sous-total pour A2		35 000	35 000
Coûts d'appui d'agence (7 % pour l'assistance préparatoire)		2 450	2 450
Total pour A2		37 450	37 450
A3 : Assistance technique			
Albanie	Rapport de vérification sur la mise en œuvre du PGEH	30 000	30 000
Niger	Rapport de vérification sur la mise en œuvre du PGEH	30 000	30 000
Serbie	Rapport de vérification sur la mise en œuvre du PGEH	30 000	30 000
Turkménistan	Rapport de vérification sur la mise en œuvre du PGEH	30 000	30 000
Sous-total pour A3		120 000	120 000
Coûts d'appui d'agence (9 % pour d'autres activités en dessous de 250 000 \$US)		10 800	10 800
Total pour A3		130 800	130 800
SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL			
B1 : Préparation de projet			
Algérie	Préparation de projet pour le bromure de méthyle	35 000	35 000
Soudan	Préparation de projet pour le bromure de méthyle	30 000	30 000
Coûts d'appui d'agence (7 % pour l'assistance préparatoire)		4 550	4 550
Sous-total pour B1		69 550	69 550
Total (A1 & A2 & A3 & B1) :		699 147	699 147

SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

A1 : Renforcement des institutions

Description du projet

3. L'ONUDI a soumis des demandes concernant le renouvellement de projets de renforcement des institutions en Bosnie-Herzégovine, Libye, Oman et Serbie qui figurent au tableau 1, à la section A.1 :

Renforcement des institutions. La description de ces projets est présentée à l'Annexe I du présent document.

Observations du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat a examiné les rapports finals et les plans d'action du renforcement des institutions soumis par l'ONUDI au nom des gouvernements des pays mentionnés ci-dessus et a noté que ces pays sont en conformité avec les objectifs d'élimination des substances appauvrissant la couche d'ozone (SAO) du Protocole de Montréal. Le Secrétariat a tenu compte des décisions 59/17, 59/47(a) et 61/43 lors de l'examen de ces demandes.

Recommandations du Secrétariat

5. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale de ces demandes de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions pour la Bosnie-Herzégovine, la Libye, l'Oman et la Serbie au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter faire part aux gouvernements des pays précédemment cités des observations présentées à l'Annexe II du présent document.

A2. Préparation de projet pour le bromure de méthyle

Description du projet

6. L'ONUDI a demandé le financement de la préparation des projets d'élimination de l'utilisation du bromure de méthyle pour les pays figurant aux sections A.2 et B.1 du tableau 1 : Préparation de projet, conformément à la décision 69/4(b)(iv)¹. Les fonds de préparation de projet en Algérie et en Tunisie sont destinés à l'élimination de l'utilisation du bromure de méthyle dans la fumigation des dattes à taux d'humidité élevée et, au Soudan, dans la fumigation des sols. Dans sa demande, l'ONUDI a indiqué que les fonds de la préparation de projet sont demandés afin d'identifier les activités nécessaires au support technique en vue de développer des projets sur le bromure de méthyle qui permettront à ces pays de respecter leur objectif d'élimination en 2015. La consommation de bromure de méthyle ainsi que les valeurs de références respectives de ces pays sont indiquées au tableau 2 ci-dessous :

Tableau 2 : Données sur le bromure de méthyle sur la base de l'article 7 (tonnes PAO)

Pays	Valeur de référence	consommation 2011	consommation 2012
Algérie	4,7	1,8	1,8
Soudan	3,0	1,2	1,2
Tunisie	8,3	6,6	6,6

Observations du Secrétariat

7. Cette demande soumise est en accord avec la décision 69/4(b)(iv). Ces trois pays sont inclus dans la décision et ont également ratifié l'Amendement de Copenhague, ce qui est une condition préalable à l'approbation des projets destinés à l'élimination du bromure de méthyle.

8. Le Secrétariat a noté que, à l'exception du Soudan, les deux autres pays avaient reçu antérieurement des fonds pour des activités liées au bromure de méthyle, comme le montre le tableau 3,

¹ Les agences d'exécution ont été chargées d'examiner le besoin de projets supplémentaires sur le bromure de méthyle dans certains pays ayant fait l'objet de projets partiels sur le bromure de méthyle ou ayant été soustraits à l'obligation de respecter les mesures de réglementation du bromure de méthyle en vertu de la décision XV/12 de la quinzième Réunion des Parties.

ci-dessous. Pour expliquer pourquoi des fonds de préparation de projet supplémentaires étaient nécessaires pour l'Algérie et la Tunisie, l'ONUDI a indiqué que la préparation de projet antérieure avait été approuvée il y a plusieurs années, et qu'il était nécessaire d'actualiser la situation dans ce domaine pour ces deux pays. Dans le cas du Soudan, le projet prendra en main les usages réglementés du bromure de méthyle dans le pays.

Tableau 3. Projets approuvés sur le bromure de méthyle

Pays	Agence	Date de Réunion pour approbation	Titre du projet	Date d'achèvement	Financement alloué (\$US)
Algérie	ONUDI	22	Formulation de projet dans le secteur du bromure de méthyle	Janv-2000	8 000
Algérie	ONUDI	34	Préparation de projet pour remplacer le bromure de méthyle pour la fumigation des dattes dans 10 unités	Déc-2011	25 000
Algérie	ONUDI	50	Assistance technique pour l'élimination du bromure de méthyle dans les désinfections des légumineuses	Déc-2008	51 000
Total partiel					84 000
Tunisie	ONUDI	24	Produits de remplacement de l'utilisation du bromure de méthyle dans l'horticulture à la Société Méditerranéenne Fruitière	Févr-2001	301 730
Tunisie	ONUDI	33	Préparation de projet dans le secteur des fumigènes (dattes)	Déc-2011	25 000
Total partiel					326 730
TOTAL					410 730

Recommandation du secrétariat

9. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation globale de la demande de préparation de projet sur le bromure de méthyle pour la Tunisie au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document.

A3 : Assistance technique

Description du projet

10. Par la décision 70/15(c), le Comité exécutif a, entre autres, demandé aux agences bilatérales et d'exécution concernées d'inclure dans les amendements à leur programme de travail respectif qui seront présentés à la 71^e réunion le financement des rapports de vérification de la phase 1 des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour les pays figurant au tableau 1, à la section A.3 : Assistance technique, avec l'ONUDI comme agence principale d'exécution.

Observations du Secrétariat

11. Le Secrétariat a noté que les financements demandés par l'ONUDI pour chacun des pays étaient conformes aux coûts actuels et en accord avec les financements approuvés par le Comité exécutif lors de réunions précédentes pour des vérifications similaires. Il a également noté que les rapports de vérification

pour ces pays devaient être soumis au moins 60 jours avant la réunion du Comité exécutif lors de laquelle les demandes liées à la prochaine tranche de leur PGEH sont présentées.

Recommandation du secrétariat

12. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale pour les rapports de vérification se rapportant à la phase I des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour l'Albanie, le Niger, la Serbie et le Turkménistan au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document, à condition que les rapports de vérification soient soumis au moins 60 jours avant la réunion du Comité exécutif concernée lors de laquelle les demandes liées à la prochaine tranche de leur PGEH sont présentées.

SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL

B1 : Préparation de projet pour le bromure de méthyle pour l'Algérie et le Soudan

Observations du Secrétariat

13. Les demandes de préparation de projet pour l'Algérie et le Soudan (tableau 1, section B.1) décrites aux paragraphes 6, 7 et 8 ci-dessus, sont recommandées pour examen individuel car, lors de la finalisation du présent document, le Secrétariat a noté que les deux pays n'avaient pas encore remis leur rapport périodique sur les données de mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour 2012. La décision 52/5(f), stipule que : « les données sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays doivent être présentées avant la dernière réunion de l'année et les réunions subséquentes comme condition préalable à l'approbation et au décaissement des fonds pour ces projets ».

Recommandation du secrétariat

14. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager d'examiner ces aspects en tenant compte de la décision 52/5(f) et d'approuver les demandes de préparation de projet sur le bromure de méthyle pour l'Algérie et le Soudan à condition que les données sur leur programme de pays pour 2012 soient soumises officiellement au Secrétariat du Fonds multilatéral d'ici à la 71^e réunion.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-99	110,00
	Phase II: Jul-04	95,333
	Phase III: Nov-11	95,333
	Total	300,666
Amount requested for renewal (phase IV) (US \$):		95,333
Amount recommended for approval for phase IV (US \$):		95,333
Agency support costs (US \$):		6,673
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		102,006
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		24.2
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		4.1
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		1.6
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.7
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		3.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2012) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		4.1
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total	4.1
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2012
Amount approved for projects (as at July 2013) (US \$):		3,873,254
Amount disbursed (as at December 2012) (US \$):		2,854,204
ODS to be phased out (as at July 2013) (ODP tonnes):		257.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2012) (ODP tonnes):		309.4

1. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	3,062,988
(b) Institutional strengthening:	300,666
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	509,600
Total:	3,873,254

Progress report

2. Bosnia and Herzegovina had achieved maintaining compliance status in regard of full CFC consumption phase out and expects compliance with the 2013 HCFCs consumption freezing target. It is expected that the ongoing regulatory efforts will be further enhanced by the implementation of the new phase of the IS. Bosnia and Herzegovina is an active member of the Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia. All efforts have been made by the country to prepare the stakeholders to meet the HCFCs phase-out management plan (HPMP) targets. The HPMP was approved in April 2012 (66th meeting of the Executive Committee). The strategic objective under the phase IV was maintaining zero consumption for already phased-out chemicals in parallel with development of an accelerated phase-out schedule for the HCFCs. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the HPMP plan. The commitment of the Government to put in place advanced phase-out schedule for HCFCs will be supported through increased capacity building of the NOU, as an administrative unit within the structure of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

Plan of action

3. The NOU is further committed to build up capacity at country level in view of compliance with the HCFCs consumption phase-out targets, to coordinate the HPMP implementation and to develop the appropriate activities in RAC sector. The NOU will follow-up with priority the improvement of the HCFCs control, to freeze the HCFCs consumption in 2013 and to achieve the 10 per cent reduction target in 2015, as per the approved phase-out schedule of the Montreal Protocol. The NOU of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be responsible for tracking the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with a specific focus on HCFCs additional restrictions (as a working group has been set-up to develop further regulatory measures on HCFCs placing on the market).

Libya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Dec-00	157,000
	Phase II:	Nov-09	136,065
		Total:	293,065
Amount requested for renewal (phase III) (US \$):			136,065
Amount recommended for approval for phase III (US \$):			136,065
Agency support costs (US \$):			9,525
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase III to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			145,590
Date of approval of country programme:			2000
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a)	Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		716.7
(b)	Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		633.1
(c)	Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		114.7
(f)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		94.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2011) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a)	Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.0
(b)	Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.0
(c)	Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.0

Summary of the project and country profile	
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	131.9
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	131.9
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2012
Amount approved for projects (as at July 2013) (US \$):	6,944,515
Amount disbursed (as at December 2012) (US \$):	5,602,866
ODS to be phased out (as at July 2013) (ODP tonnes):	1,567.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2012) (ODP tonnes):	805.4

4. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	5,782,950
(b) Institutional strengthening:	293,065
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	868,500
Total:	6,944,515

Progress report

5. The implementation of the IS Phase II was delayed 2 years due to the political and security situation in the country arising during its implementation. In spite of the civil war and governmental restructuring process, NOU technical experts in the central administration remained in charge of coordinating Montreal Protocol country activities, maintaining the basic functionality of the office and committing to ensure the country compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations. The NOU has supervised ODS imports/exports and consumption and continued to coordinate the conversion and phase-out programme in all sectors covered by the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, the NOU was instrumental in the establishment of legislative and administrative measures by the Government and to promote and accelerate the phase-out of ODSs. The legislation review with a specific view to HCFCs control was initiated during phase II. Sector specific public awareness programmes were developed and carried out and, through the sector-specific projects; training workshops were organized for manufacturing companies, farmers and customs. During current phase II of IS, MeBr control was fully achieved and Country adopted the Montreal and Beijing Amendments.

Plan of action

6. IS extension Phase III is critical for achieving the HCFCs control as well as for the finalization of the Libya HPMP. The NOU Libya will finalize the legislative review process for better HCFCs control on the market, the legislative amendments were initiated with the IS Phase II and will require follow-up during the next two years. HCFCs consumption distribution by sub-sectors will be given special attention under IS Phase III implementation.

Oman: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec-00	79,000
	Phase II: Jul-05	68,467
	Phase III: Nov-08	68,467
	Phase IV: Nov-11	68,467
	Total	284,401
Amount requested for renewal (phase V (US \$):		68,467
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):		68,467
Agency support costs (US \$):		4,793
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		73,260
Date of approval of country programme:		2000
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		248.4
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		13.7
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.1
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		31.5
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2012) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		55.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total	55.0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2012
Amount approved for projects (as at July 2013) (US \$):		2,109,721
Amount disbursed (as at December 2012) (US \$):		1,557,472
ODS to be phased out (as at July 2013) (ODP tonnes):		265.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2012) (ODP tonnes):		253.1

7. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	784,120
(b) Institutional strengthening:	284,401
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,041,200
Total:	2,109,721

Progress report

8. The Government of Oman had achieved compliance status in regard of ODS phase-out targets. It is expected that the ongoing regulatory efforts will be further enhanced by the implementation of the new phase of IS, as well as through the coordination of the HPMP implementation. The country is an active member of the Regional Ozone Network and all efforts have been made to finalize its HPMP and initiate the process of HCFCs consumption freeze and to meet the future phase-out commitments.

Plan of action

9. The strategic objective under the phase V will be compliance with the 2013 HCFCs consumption freezing target and preparation of the consuming sectors for the 10 per cent reduction in HCFCs consumption in 2015. The NOU is responsible for monitoring the ODS import and consumption data which is defined by regulation at State level and entities level with clear division of responsibilities and it will be further improved and harmonized and is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the HPMP. The NOU will specifically focus on HCFCs management and will assist UNIDO to further develop the appropriate activities for the HPMP implementation. Regulatory process will envisage control of HCFCs containing equipment, with the scope to reduce the HCFCs consumption market request.

Serbia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-98	151,500
	Phase II: Dec-04	131,300
	Phase III: Nov-09	131,300
	Phase IV: Nov-11	131,300
	Total:	545,400
Amount requested for renewal (phase V) (US \$):		131,300
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):		131,300
Agency support costs (US \$):		9,191
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		140,491
Date of approval of country programme:		
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		849.2
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		3.8
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		18.8
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		8.4
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		8.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2012) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		11.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	10.9
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2012
Amount approved for projects (as at July 2013) (US \$):		8,819,025
Amount disbursed (as at December 2012) (US \$):		6,730,069
ODS to be phased out (as at July 2013) (ODP tonnes):		1,118.3
1ODS phased out (as at December 2012) (ODP tonnes):		848.0

10. Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	6,613,813
(b) Institutional strengthening:	545,400
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,659,812
Total:	8,819,025

Progress report

11. In the period 2011 – 2013, Serbia NOU office has been strengthened and achieved increased visibility both at national and international level, by actively and permanent involvement in the decision making process of the Montreal Protocol. Serbia has introduced in 2012 quotas for all HCFCs bulk imports as well as for their mixtures, and improved the ODS imports/ exports records, as well as the statistics on the ODS place on the market. Public awareness activities organized with the involvement of the non-governmental organization had high impact on the public, while educational institutions (schools) are now taking voluntary initiatives on a yearly basis, i.e. activities for celebrating the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.

Plan of action

12. The IS project phase V in Serbia will support the NOU to remain active, to liaise with consumer sectors, and will enable appropriate coordination activities during HPMP implementation. Serbia NOU is an active member of the Regional Network for Europe and Central Asia and the national technical experts, as well as the professional associations in refrigeration sector, are providing relevant technical support in the region and study cases on alternatives to HCFCs uses, through organization of exhibitions, conferences and other private initiatives.

Annexe II

POINTS DE VUE EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 71^e RÉUNION

Bosnie-Herzégovine

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport final et le plan d'action accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Bosnie-Herzégovine et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays est en conformité avec les obligations de communication de données conformément au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif soutient fortement les efforts déployés par le gouvernement de la Bosnie-Herzégovine pour réduire la consommation de HCFC et pour respecter les objectifs de réduction de consommation de HCFC.

Libye

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport de la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Libye et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays avait communiqué ses données en vertu de l'article 7 ainsi que les données sur la mise en œuvre du programmes de pays aux Secrétariats de l'Ozone et du Fonds multilatéral indiquant qu'il est en conformité avec les objectifs de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif soutient les efforts déployés par la Libye en vue de soumettre les instruments de ratification pour les Amendements de Beijing et de Montréal au Protocole de Montréal et encourage le pays à présenter son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC pour être en conformité avec les objectifs de réglementation des HCFC de 2013 et 2015.

Oman

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport de la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Oman et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays avait communiqué ses données de 2012 en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que ce pays est en conformité avec les objectifs de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif espère donc que l'Oman continuera à mettre en œuvre son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC avec grand succès.

Serbie

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport de la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Serbie et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays avait communiqué ses données de 2012 en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que ce pays est en conformité avec les objectifs de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif espère donc que la Serbie va continuer à mettre en œuvre ses activités d'élimination des SAO avec grand succès afin de parvenir à la conformité avec les objectifs de réglementation des HCFC de 2013 et 2015.



UNITED NATIONS INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

71st Executive Committee of the
Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol

UNIDO Work Programme

71st ExCom

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 71st ExCom of the Multilateral Fund has been prepared following the government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2013-2015.

Institutional strengthening extension requests are submitted based on the country requests, for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Oman, Libya and Serbia.

Pursuant to the Decision 69/4, preparatory activities are requested for Algeria, Sudan and Tunisia, addressing the MeBr consumption phase-out in Sudan and MeBr phase-out in high moisture dates (fumigants sector) in Algeria and Tunisia.

One demonstration activity for destruction of seized ODSs is proposed in Algeria.

In the light of the Decision 70/15(c) requiring lead implementing agencies to consider verification reports for several LVCs countries, the UNIDO 70th WPA included such funding requests for Albania, Niger, Serbia and Turkmenistan.

The 71st UNIDO Work Programme Amendment is also including the UNIDO Core Unit funding request for the year 2014 that has been forwarded to the MLF Secretariat as an individual concept.

The UNIDO 71st WPA document comprises the following sections:

Section 1

Gives in a tabulated form by project types and country a consolidated list of activities foreseen for the above mentioned institutional strengthening support requests, preparatory and demonstration activities mentioned above, and the proposed core unit funding

Funding is requested as follows:

- Institutional strengthening extension requests amounting US\$ 461,347 (including US\$ 30,182 representing 7 % A.S.C.)
- Preparatory assistance funding for MeBr phase-out in post harvest applications, amounting US\$ 107,000 (including US\$ 7,000 representing 7 % ASC)
- Demonstration activity for ODS destruction in Algeria, amounting US\$ 464,549 (including US\$ 30,391 representing 7% ASC)
- HPMP Stage 1 verification reports and UNIDO Core Unit funding for the year 2014, amounting to US\$ 2,143,242 (including support cost)

- **Total: US\$ 3,176,138 including A.S.C.**

Section 2

Section 2 provides the corresponding project concepts indicating general details and funding requirements.

The concepts for the ODS destruction demonstration activity in Algeria and the UNIDO Core Unit funding were individually submitted.

Section 1

Consolidated table giving project preparation
and non-investment projects in all countries and sectors

Country	Type	Subs-	Title of Project	Requested amount USD	A.S.C	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %
					USD		
Institutional strengthening							
Bosnia and Herzegovina	INS	All	Extension of IS support - Phase IV	95,333	6,673	102,006	7
Libya	INS	All	Extension of IS support - Phase III	136,065	9,525	145,590	7
Oman	INS	All	Extension of IS support - Phase III	68,467	4,793	73,260	7
Serbia	INS	All	Extension of IS support - Phase V	131,300	9,191	140,491	7
Subtotal				431,165	30,182	461,347	
Preparatory assistance							
Algeria	PRP	MeBr	MB project preparation	35,000	2,450	37,450	7
Sudan	PRP	MeBr	MB project preparation	30,000	2,100	32,100	7
Tunisia	PRP	MeBr	MB project preparation	35,000	2,450	37,450	7
Subtotal				100,000	7,000	107,000	
Technical Assistance							
Albania	TAS	All	Verification report for stage I of HPMPs	30,000	2,700	32,700	9
Niger	TAS	All	Verification report for stage I of HPMPs	30,000	2,700	32,700	9
Serbia	TAS	All	Verification report for stage I of HPMPs	30,000	2,700	32,700	9
Turkmenistan	TAS	All	Verification report for stage I of HPMPs	30,000	2,700	32,700	9
Global	TAS	All	Core Unit funding 2014	0	2,012,442	2,012,442	NA
Subtotal				120,000	2,023,242	2,143,242	
Grand TOTAL				651,165	2,060,424	2,711,589	

Section 2 Project Concept

Country:	Bosnia and Herzegovina
Title:	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Bosnia and Herzegovina – Phase IV
Project Duration:	24 months March 2014 to March 2016
Project Budget:	102,006 (including \$US 6,673 representing 7 % Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina / National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

The project aims at institutional strengthening and capacity building of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina / National Ozone Unit and will ensure helping the Government meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer, with a specific view to strengthen the capability of NOU of controlling the HCFCs. In this context, the National Ozone Office will be assisted in monitoring and identification of Ozone-depleting substances consumption and up-dating the needed national policies and regulations, with a focus on HCFCs consumption.

Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina is officially nominated by Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina as institution as Focal Point for Vienna Convention and Montreal Protocol and the Ozone Unit Manager, as person is officially nominated as the focal point for VC and Montreal Protocol activities.

NOU of Bosnia and Herzegovina is located in Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Sector of natural resources, energy and environmental protection, Department of Environmental Protection. The activities of BiH NOU are annually planned and are part of the integral annual plan of activities of Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations which are yearly adopted by Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. NOU BiH is reporting yearly on its activities through reports of MoFTER to Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina. NOU BiH has its representatives in lower level administration relevant ministries, namely Ministry of Tourism and Environment of Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and Ministry of Physical Planning, Civil Engineering and Ecology of Republika Srpska. Also Focal point for Montreal protocol, from Customs sector of Indirect Taxation Authority is officially nominated and it is liaising with NoU. NOU of Bosnia and Herzegovina is in charge for coordination of all policies, regulations and projects and activities related to implementation of Vienna Convention and Montreal protocol. The NOU BiH is also responsible for ensuring cooperation and coordination vertical and horizontal within country with different stakeholders from governmental and NGO sector, for liaise with Ozone Secretariat, UNIDO as implementing agency and UNEP DTIE.

Project Concept

Country:	Libya
Title:	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Libya – Phase III
Project Duration:	24 months (December 2013 to November 2015)
Project Budget:	145,590 (including US\$ 9,525 representing 7 % Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Environmental General Authority / National Ozone Office

Project Summary

The project aims at institutional strengthening and capacity building of the National Ozone Unit in Libya.

The NOU is integrated in the administrative structure of the Environmental General Authority; it is supervised by the General Commission of the Environmental General Authority and enjoys direct access to the Director General and the Minister.

NOU operates in coordination with other public institutions through bilateral follow up meetings, inter-ministerial meetings and steering committees. The Libyan National Committee for Climate Change and Ozone Depletion includes members from Ministry of Industry, Ministry of Meteorology, National Oil Company, Environmental General Authority and Ministry of Agriculture.

The NOU has supervised and coordinated the conversion and phase-out programme in all sectors covered by the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, the NOU was instrumental in the establishment of legislative and administrative measures by the Government to promote and accelerate the phase-out of ODSs in line with targets set by the Montreal Protocol and the Executive Committee. Sector specific public awareness programmes were developed and carried out and, through the sector-specific projects; training workshops were organized for manufacturing companies, farmers and customs.

During IS extension Phase II, MeBr control was fully achieved and the National Congress adopted in September 2013 the Montreal and Beijing Amendments.

IS extension Phase III is critical for achieving the HCFCs control as well as for the finalization of the Libya HPMP.

Project Concept

Country:	Oman
Title:	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Oman – Phase V
Project Duration:	24 months December 2013 to November 2015
Project Budget:	73,260 (including \$US 4,793 representing 7 % Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs of Oman Ozone Layer Protection Section (NOU)

Project Summary

NOU is well established under the administrative structure of the Ministry of Environment and Climate Affairs in Oman.

NOU is continuously coordinating ODSs phase-out policies at country level and cooperating with other authorities to control the ODS consumption in the Sultanate of Oman. NOU Oman is also responsible for coordinating the ODS projects activities and for sharing the technical experience with concerned authorities, such as Customs, Ministry of Labor and Private Sector.

In this context, the National Ozone Office will be assisted in monitoring and identification of Ozone-depleting substances consumption and up-dating the needed national policies and regulations, with a focus on HCFCs consumption.

Sultanate of Oman had achieved compliance status in regard of ODS phase-out targets. It is expected that the ongoing regulatory efforts will be further enhanced by the implementation of new phase of IS.

Sultanate of Oman is an active member of the Regional Ozone Network. All efforts have been made by Sultanate of Oman to finalize its HPMP and initiate the process of HCFCs consumption freeze and the future phase-out commitments. The strategic objective under the phase V will be compliance with the 2013 HCFCs consumption freezing target and an accelerated phase-out for the HCFCs,

Project Concept

Country:	Serbia
Title:	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Oman – Phase V
Project Duration:	24 months December 2013 to November 2015
Project Budget:	140,491 (including \$US 9,191 representing 7 % Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental Protection NOU

Project Summary

As a follow up of the administrative restructuring of Government (central administration) in Serbia, NOU is established currently within the Air and Ozone Layer Protection Unit of the Ministry of Energy, Development and Environmental Protection. Work is supervised in accordance with governmental vertical levels of supervision and responsibilities. Access to senior decision maker is through bilateral follow up meetings and inter-ministerial meetings. NOU activities are regularly reported at sectoral Collegium, held by line assistant minister.

In the period 2011 – 2013, Serbia NOU Office has been strengthened and achieved increased visibility both at national and international level, by actively and permanent involvement in the decision making process of the Montreal Protocol.

Serbia has introduced in 2012 quotas for all HCFCs bulk imports as well as for their mixtures, and improved the ODS imports/exports records, as well as the statistics on the ODS place on the market.

Public awareness activities organized with the involvement of the NGOs had high impact on the large public, while educational institutions (schools) are now taking voluntary initiatives on a yearly basis, as activities for celebrating the 16 September – International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.

The institutional strengthening supports in Serbia, phase V, will support NOU to remain active, to liaise with consumer sectors, and will enable appropriate activities coordination during HPMP implementation

Serbia NOU is an active member of the EECA regional network and the national technical experts, as well as the professional associations in refrigeration sector, are providing relevant technical support in the region and study cases on alternatives to HCFCs uses, through organization of exhibitions, conferences and other private initiatives.

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	Algeria
Sector Covered:	Project preparation in the fumigants sector (high-moisture dates)
Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 37,450 (including 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment

Project Summary

The Executive Committee at its 69th Meeting has recommended Implementing Agencies to consider the need for additional methyl bromide (MB) projects in Algeria, exempted from complying with the MB controls pursuant to Decision XV/12 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties (Decision 69/4).

Par 1 of Decision XV/12 states that:

[quote] the Implementation Committee and Meeting of the Parties should defer the consideration of the compliance status of countries that use over 80 per cent of their consumption of methyl bromide on high-moisture dates until two years after the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel formally finds that there are alternatives to methyl bromide that are available for high-moisture dates [un-quote].

In its 2013 Progress Report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reported that treatments have been designed and are being used for dates in most date-producing countries.

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	Sudan
Sector Covered:	Project preparation in the fumigants sector (post-harvest)
Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 32,100 (including 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment

Project Summary

The Executive Committee at its 69th Meeting has recommended Implementing Agencies to consider the need for additional methyl bromide (MB) projects in Sudan, where no projects have been financed in the MB sector (Decision 69/4).

UNIDO has received an official request from the Government of Sudan for project preparation in the fumigants sector.

PROJECT CONCEPT

Country:	Tunisia
Sector Covered:	Project preparation in the fumigants sector (high-moisture dates)
Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 37,450 (including 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environment

Project Summary

The Executive Committee at its 69th Meeting has recommended Implementing Agencies to consider the need for additional methyl bromide (MB) projects in Tunisia, exempted from complying with the MB controls pursuant to Decision XV/12 of the Fifteenth Meeting of the Parties (Decision 69/4).

Par 1 of Decision XV/12 states that:

[quote] the Implementation Committee and Meeting of the Parties should defer the consideration of the compliance status of countries that use over 80 per cent of their consumption of methyl bromide on high-moisture dates until two years after the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel formally finds that there are alternatives to methyl bromide that are available for high-moisture dates [un-quote].

In its 2013 Progress Report, the Technology and Economic Assessment Panel reported that treatments have been designed and are being used for dates in most date-producing countries.