



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Septuagésima tercera Reunión
París, 9 – 13 de noviembre de 2014

**ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA
PARA EL AÑO 2014**

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUMA solicita al Comité Ejecutivo la aprobación de un monto financiación de 2 663 944 \$EUA para llevar a cabo sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo de 2014, más gastos de apoyo al organismo por un monto de 106 275 \$EUA, como figura en el cuadro 1. La presentación de la solicitud se adjunta al presente documento.

Cuadro 1.- Programa de trabajo del PNUMA para 2015

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Monto solicitado (\$EUA)	Monto recomendado (\$EUA)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional			
Argelia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VI)	257 400	257 400
Antigua y Barbuda	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V)	60 000	60 000
Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IX)	78 867	78 867
Brunei Darussalam	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV)	70 000	70 000
Cote d'Ivoire	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VII)	106 340	106 340
República Dominicana (la)	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VIII)	134 333	134 333
Etiopia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VI)	60 000	60 000
Guinea Bissau	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV)	60 000	60 000
Kirguistán	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VII)	115 830	115 830
Lesotho	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VII)	60 000	60 000
Madagascar	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VI)	60 700	60 700
Mauricio	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IV)	60 000	60 000
Namibia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VIII)	60 000	60 000
Saint Kitts y Nevis	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VI)	60 000	60 000
Santa Lucía	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase IX)	60 000	60 000
San Vicente y las Granadinas	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VI)	60 000	60 000
Suriname	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase V)	73 333	73 333
Togo	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VIII)	60 666	60 666
Uganda	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase II)	60 000	60 000*
Viet Nam	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase X)	118 976	118 976

Yemen	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (Fase VIII)	169 999	169 999
Total parcial para A1		1 846 444	1 846 444
Gastos de apoyo al organismo (7 por ciento para fortalecimiento institucional):		0	0
Total para A1		1 846 444	1 846 444
A2: Preparación de proyectos			
Antigua y Barbuda	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)	20 000	20 000
Armenia	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)**	10 000	10 000
Chile	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)**	20 000	20 000
Egipto	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)***	20 000	20 000
Guyana	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)	30 000	30 000
Irak	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)	45 000	45 000
Omán	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)***	27 000	27 000
Qatar	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)***	20 000	20 000
Yemen	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)	50 000	50 000
Total parcial para A2		242 000	242 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo (13 por ciento para preparación de proyectos):		31 460	31 460
Total para A2		273 460	273 460
A3: Asistencia técnica			
Bhután	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Burundi	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Camboya	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Chad	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Haití	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Maldivas	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Myanmar	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Nicaragua	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Paraguay	Verificación del informe para la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC	30 000	30 000
Total parcial para A3		270 000	270 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo (13 por ciento para asistencia técnica):		35 100	35 100
Total para A3		305 100	305 100
SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
B1: Preparación de proyectos			
China	Preparación de un plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II) (sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración y componentes de habilitación)	305 500	****
Total parcial para B1		305 500	

Gastos de apoyo al organismo (13 por ciento para preparación de proyecto):	39 715	
Total para B1	345 215	
Suma total (A1, A2, A3 y B1):	2 770 219	2 425 004

* Habría que deducir 22 774 \$EUA del monto aprobado para Uganda, de conformidad con la decisión 64/9 c), de lo que resultaría una financiación total de 37 226 \$EUA.

**La descripción del proyecto podrá encontrarse en el documento UNEP/OzLPro/ExCom/73/26 (enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUD para 2014)

*** La descripción del proyecto podrá encontrarse en el documento UNEP/OzLPro/ExCom/73/28 (enmiendas al programa de trabajo de la ONUDI para 2014)

****Proyecto para consideración individual.

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

2. El PNUMA presentó las solicitudes de financiación para la renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) destinados a los 21 países enunciados en el cuadro 1. La descripción de estos proyectos se adjunta como anexo I al presente documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría examinó las solicitudes de renovación de los 21 proyectos FI presentados por el PNUMA en nombre de los Gobiernos pertinentes, confrontándolas con las directrices y las decisiones pertinentes relativas a la admisibilidad para financiación y los volúmenes de las mismas. Dichas solicitudes se sometieron, respectivamente, a referencia cruzada con su plan de trabajo FI original correspondiente a la fase anterior, su programa de trabajo y los datos atinentes al artículo 7, su informe más reciente de la ejecución del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC, el informe del organismo sobre su marcha de las actividades, y todas las decisiones pertinentes de la Reunión de las Partes en el Protocolo de Montreal. Se tomó nota de que estos países se encuentran en situación de cumplimiento con los objetivos de eliminación de SAO estipulados en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Renovación del proyecto de FI para Uganda

4. El proyecto de FI para Uganda se aprobó en la 13ª reunión (julio de 1994) por una cuantía de 64 515 \$EUA. En la 64ª reunión, en el contexto de la cuestión del orden del día que trató del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUMA para 2010, se informó de que se habían desembolsado 29 774 \$EUA de los 64 515 \$EUA que se habían aprobado para el proyecto. Posteriormente, el Oficial del Ozono al cargo en aquellas fechas facilitó un informe de gastos por un monto de 7 000 \$EUA. El Comité Ejecutivo decidió pedir la devolución de los 22 774 \$EUA que no se habían contabilizado en el proyecto de FI para Uganda (UGA/SEV/13/INS/02), cancelar el proyecto, y permitir que el reembolso de los fondos se dedujera de la próxima extensión de dos años del FI destinado a Uganda (decisión 64/9 c)).

5. La Secretaría informó al PNUMA de que Uganda estaba en situación de admisibilidad para recibir 60 000 \$EUA¹ de financiación para la fase II del Proyecto de FI, pero que los 22 774 \$EUA se deducirían de dicho monto para que volvieran al Fondo Multilateral. A lo largo de las negociaciones, el PNUMA informó a la Secretaría de que el Gobierno de Uganda cumplirá sus obligaciones contraídas en el marco del proyecto de FI, independientemente de la deducción de 22 774 \$EUA en cumplimiento de

¹ Uganda solicitó 64 515 \$EUA para la fase II del Proyecto de FI, de enero de 2015 a diciembre de 2016, monto que ya fue aprobado para el período 1994-1996 (tres años). La decisión 35/57 permite la renovación del Proyecto a un nivel un 30 por ciento más elevado que el nivel acordado históricamente, de lo que resultaría un monto de 55 912 \$EUA para una renovación de dos años. No obstante, dado que la decisión 43/37 dispone una financiación mínima de 30 000 \$EUA por año para un país de bajo consumo, Uganda podría aspirar a una financiación de FI de 60 000 \$EUA para una renovación de dos años.

la decisión 64/9 c). El PNUMA devolvería a la 73ª reunión el saldo de 34 741 \$EUA del proyecto, es decir, los 64 515 \$EUA aprobados menos los 29 774 \$EUA.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

6. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud de renovación de FI para Argelia, Antigua y Barbuda, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cote d'Ivoire, la República Dominicana, Etiopía, Guinea-Bissau, Kirguistán, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauricio, Namibia, San Kitts y Nevis, Santa Lucía, San Vicente y las Granadinas, Suriname, Togo, Viet Nam, y Yemen por un volumen de financiación como figura en el cuadro 1. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno poner en conocimiento de los Gobiernos las observaciones que figuran en el anexo II del presente documento.

7. La Secretaría recomienda también la aprobación general de la renovación de FI para Uganda por un volumen de 60 000 \$EUA, con la salvedad de que 22 774 \$EUA de dicha cantidad se deduciría de conformidad con la decisión 64/9 c) y de que el PNUMA reembolsaría a la 73ª reunión 34 741 \$EUA de los saldos de la fase I del proyecto de FI. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno poner en conocimiento del Gobierno de Uganda las observaciones que figuran en el anexo II del presente documento.

A2: Preparación de Proyecto para los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)

Descripción del proyecto

8. El PNUMA presentó, en su calidad de organismo cooperante, las solicitudes de financiación para la preparación de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC de los nueve países que se indican seguidamente, a saber: Antigua y Barbuda, Guyana, Iraq y Yemen (PNUMA en calidad de organismo director de la ejecución); Armenia y Chile (PNUD² en calidad de organismo director de la ejecución); y Egipto, Omán, y Qatar (ONUDI³ en calidad de organismo director de la ejecución). Los pormenores de las actividades que se acometerán durante el proceso de preparación del proyecto se describen en los respectivos programas de trabajo del organismo director de la ejecución.

9. En el caso de Antigua y Barbuda, Armenia, Chile, Egipto, Iraq, Omán, Qatar y Yemen, las solicitudes se suman a otras peticiones del PNUD y de la ONUDI para los sectores de fabricación de HCFC y otros sectores fundamentales, como corresponda. En el caso de Guyana, el PNUMA es el único organismo que solicita financiación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC.

10. El PNUMA facilitó las descripciones de las actividades destinadas a respaldar las solicitudes para la preparación de proyectos para Antigua y Barbuda (20 000 \$EUA para el PNUMA y 10 000 \$EUA para la ONUDI), Guyana (30 000 \$EUA), Iraq (45 000 \$EUA para el PNUMA y 25 000 \$EUA para la ONUDI), y Yemen (50 000 \$EUA para el PNUMA y 20 000 \$EUA para la ONUDI), en calidad de organismo director de la ejecución. Las presentaciones incluyen un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades de ejecución de la etapa I, justificación de la financiación para la preparación de proyecto solicitada y una lista de las actividades y de los correspondientes presupuestos. Las correspondientes solicitudes para Antigua y Barbuda, Iraq y Yemen, y para la ONUDI en calidad de organismo cooperante, figuran en el documento (UNEP/OzL/Pro/ExCom/73/28)

11. El total de la financiación solicitada para estos países se atiene a los límites prescritos en la decisión 71/42, fundamentándose en el consumo de HCFC remanente admisible para financiación.

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/26.

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/28.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

12. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices relativas a la financiación de la preparación de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para los países que operan al amparo del artículo 5, como se recoge en la decisión 71/42, y acometió un extenso análisis de la etapa I de los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC y de la situación de la ejecución de los tramos a fechas de la preparación del presente documento. Se facilitaron las observaciones por las que se pedía aclaración de la información presentada a fin de respaldar las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos, y se mantuvieron sólidas deliberaciones para llegar a entender tanto las actividades necesarias para la etapa II y como la financiación que se solicitaba.

13. El PNUMA confirmó que para Antigua y Barbuda, Guyana, Iraq y Yemen, la etapa II el plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC está siendo preparado con vistas a cumplir la reducción del 35 por ciento del consumo de HCFC para 2020. La Secretaría señaló que en el caso de Antigua y Barbuda, y Guyana, la solicitud es coherente con las directrices de la decisión 71/42 d) y g), y que los países han demostrado un considerable avance en la ejecución de la etapa I de sus planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC.

14. En lo tocante a Iraq, la Secretaría expresó su preocupación por la falta de un progreso sólido en la ejecución de la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC, señalando que la solicitud de financiación de su tramo presentada a la 73ª reunión se retiró dado que no se había cumplido el volumen del umbral de desembolso del 20 por ciento. El PNUMA explicó que las cuestiones relativas a las demoras en la ejecución habían sido resueltas y que las actividades seguían el curso previsto. La aprobación de la preparación del proyecto en esta reunión es importante por las circunstancias especiales en Iraq, donde las dificultades conexas a la recogida de datos requieren un tiempo y un esfuerzo adicionales. La demora de esta aprobación podría emplazar al país en una situación de incumplimiento. A fin de allanar la situación, el PNUMA presentó un plan de trabajo con un calendario sobre cómo procederán las actividades de preparación tras la aprobación de la preparación del proyecto.

15. En el caso del Yemen, el PNUMA explicó que la etapa II atajará el sector de las espumas de poliuretano⁴ y el sector de los equipos de refrigeración comercial, que no se abordó en la etapa I. El sector de servicio y mantenimiento constituirá también una prioridad, dado que le atañe más del 95 por ciento del consumo de los HCFC en el Yemen.

16. Tras estas deliberaciones, la Secretaría concluyó que las solicitudes para la preparación de proyecto para Antigua y Barbuda, Guyana, Iraq y el Yemen cumplen con las prescripciones de la decisión 71/42 y por ende convienen en un volumen de financiación como se recoge en el cuadro 1.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

17. La Secretaría del Fondo recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de financiación de los componentes del PNUMA para la preparación del proyecto de los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II) para Antigua y Barbuda, Armenia, Chile, Egipto, Guyana, Iraq, Omán, Qatar y el Yemen por el volumen de financiación que figura en el cuadro 1.

⁴ La petición atinente al sector de espumas se presenta en las enmiendas del programa de trabajo de 2014 de la ONUDI (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/28)

A3: Asistencia técnica**Descripción del proyecto**

18. El Comité Ejecutivo, en la decisión 72/22, solicitó entre otras cosas a los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución pertinentes incluir en las enmiendas a sus respectivos programas de trabajo a presentar a la 73ª reunión, la financiación para los informes de verificación de la etapa I de los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC de Bhután, Burundi, Camboya, Chad, Haití, Maldivas, Myanmar, Nicaragua y Paraguay, en los que el PNUMA es el organismo director de la ejecución.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

19. La Secretaría tomó nota de que la financiación solicitada por el PNUMA para cada uno de los países era coherente con los fondos aprobados por el Comité Ejecutivo para verificaciones similares en reuniones anteriores. Así mismo, la Secretaría tomó nota también de que los informes de verificación para estos países tienen que presentarse al menos con una antelación de 60 días de celebrarse la correspondiente reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en la que se busque la aprobación del futuro tramo de su plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC.

La recomendación de la Secretaría

20. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general para los informes de verificación de la etapa I de los planes de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para Bhután, Burundi, Camboya, Chad, Haití, Maldivas, Myanmar, Nicaragua y Paraguay por el volumen de financiación se figura en el cuadro 1, dándose por entendido que los informes de verificación se presentarán con una antelación mínima de 60 días antes de la celebración de las reuniones aplicables del Comité Ejecutivo en las que se busque la aprobación del futuro tramo de su plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC, de conformidad con el apartado 5 b) del acuerdo entre el país y el Comité Ejecutivo para la reducción del consumo de los HCFC.

SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN INDIVIDUAL**B1: Preparación de Proyecto para el plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II)**

China: Preparación de la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración y de componentes habilitadores (305 500 \$EUA)

Descripción del proyecto

21. En consonancia con la información pertinente sobre la solicitud de financiación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para China, presentada en las enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUD para 2014⁵, el PNUMA presentó una solicitud de financiación para la preparación de proyectos destinados al sector de servicio y mantenimiento y componentes habilitadores para la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para China, por un volumen total que asciende a 398 000 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo, compuesto de 305 500 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo para el PNUMA, 57 500 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo al organismo para el Gobierno de Alemania, y de 35 000 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo para el Gobierno del Japón.⁶

22. Los pormenores de las actividades a acometer durante la preparación del proyecto destinado a estos componentes se facilita en consonancia con la decisión 71/42. La preparación conllevará la actualización del plan del sector de servicio y mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración aprobado como parte de la etapa I, y el desarrollo ulterior de estrategias para la ejecución de tres componentes

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/26.

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/73/25.

habilitadores, a saber, la capacitación en políticas normativas de las autoridades locales, el fortalecimiento del control de las importaciones y exportaciones de los HCFC, y la estrategia de extensión y comunicación que el PNUMA señaló como respaldo institucional fundamental para el éxito general de la ejecución del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC. Al igual que con otros sectores, esta estrategia sectorial está siendo preparada la cumplir con el objetivo de reducción del 35 por ciento del consumo de los HCFC en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal. La presentación vino además acompañada de un desglose de las actividades y costos.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

23. Como respuesta a las observaciones sobre el elevado costo propuesto de la recogida de datos y de la inclusión de los usuario de transportes refrigerados y de grandes cadenas de almacenamiento en frío en el marco del estudio, el PNUMA informó de que el fomento de prácticas idóneas en estos subsectores de consumo de HCFC, de tan rápido crecimiento, contribuiría a cumplir con la reducción del 35 por ciento en este sector. La estrategia para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento en la etapa II se centrará en la promoción de prácticas idóneas para reducir el consumo de HCFC, así como en la preparación de técnicos para adoptar la nueva generación de refrigerantes mediante la gestión y mejora de los mecanismos de capacitación, el desarrollo de un sistema de titulación nacional, medidas técnicas tal como el control de fugas, gestión adecuada de sistemas, mantenimiento preventivo, o gestión de la refrigeración, con un especial enfoque en los consumidores de gran calibre (como, por ejemplo, supermercados, almacenes en frío, sistemas de climatización comercial e industrial). Partiendo de todo esto, el PNUMA reitera la importancia de desarrollar una estrategia para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento y de identificar los componentes habilitadores.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

24. El Comité Ejecutivo puede estimar oportuno aprobar la solicitud de financiación del PNUMA atinente a los componentes para la preparación de proyecto del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (etapa II) para el sector de servicio y mantenimiento y para otras actividades habilitadoras destinadas a China por el volumen de financiación de 305 500 más gastos de apoyo al organismo por un monto de 39 715 \$EUA.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Algeria: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Nov-93 297,000
	Phase II:	Mar-99 90,010
	Phase III:	Jul-02 257,000
	Phase IV:	Apr-06 257,400
	Phase V:	Apr-09 257,400
	Total:	1,158,810
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		257,400
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		257,400
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		257,400
Date of approval of country programme:		1991
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)	2,119.5
(b)	Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	237.3
(c)	Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)	20.9
(d)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	5.8
(e)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	62.12
(f)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	4.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a)	Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b)	Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c)	Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	51.07
(f)	Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.90
	Total:	51.97
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		20,958,147
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		17,952,591
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		2,733.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		2,784.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	16,326,211
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,158,810
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,473,126
Total:	20,958,147

Progress report

2. The activities carried out in the context of the phase V of the Institutional Strengthening (IS) project for Algeria in the period of 2009 and 2014 were satisfactory. The main objective of the project for this period was to expedite the implementation of the phase-out plan for CFCs, halons and CTC; complete the training for refrigerant technicians; coordinate operation of the recovery and recycling centres; coordinate the enforcement of the licensing system; submit reports to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariat; and initiate the preparation of the HPMP.

Plan of action

The main objective of phase VI of the IS project for the next two-year period (2014-2016) is to ensure 10 per cent reduction in the consumption of HCFCs as required by the Montreal Protocol. The main activities are to: ensure the sustainability of ozone unit activities; continue the implementation of the existing licensing and quota system; coordinate the implementation of HPMP activities; continue information dissemination and awareness raising focused on decision makers, stakeholder and the general public; collect and report Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat and on country programme progress to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat.

Antigua and Barbuda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-98	36,000
	Phase II: Nov-02	31,200
	Phase III: Dec-04	60,000
	Phase IV: Dec-12	60,000
	Total:	187,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase V) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
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)		10.7
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		0.3
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.22
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.22
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		614,750

Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	517,624
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	3.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	3.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	97,300
(b) Institutional strengthening:	187,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	330,250
Total:	614,750

Progress report

4. Antigua and Barbuda, through its NOU, continued to implement all of the activities that are required under the Montreal Protocol to ensure compliance by the country, namely Article 7 data reporting, introduction of an HCFC quota system, maintaining zero consumption of CFCs, and building capacity of customs and other enforcement officers. The role of stakeholders through the soon to be formalized Steering Committee, including customs, and the local refrigeration association, has contributed to changing the environmental appreciation of many businesses towards advancing to new and emerging ozone friendly technologies in different applications. The National Ozone Unit (NOU) continued many of its programmes including public education and awareness utilizing national media, collaborating with customs to ensure the quota system is being properly enforced, and monitoring and strengthening the quality of data collected through inclusion of a secondary unit in the customs tariff. The country participated in network meetings as well as in Montreal Protocol meetings, which has enhanced the capacity of the NOU to maintain the Montreal Protocol as a priority on the agenda of the Ministry as well as improved delivery at the national level, particularly the significant progress in the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and preparation of stage II of the HPMP that was submitted for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 73rd meeting.

Plan of action

5. During the next phase of the IS project, Antigua and Barbuda will strengthen its HCFC licensing and quota systems, as well as the monitoring mechanisms through continued information exchange and training of customs and enforcement officers. Data verification mechanisms will be enhanced in order to continue reporting data as per Article 7 in a timely manner. As Antigua and Barbuda advance towards achieving a fully sustainable economy that encompasses sound environmental practices, the NOU intends to widen the number of stakeholders involved in its work through the Steering Committee, and in national activities generally. These are expected to include regular consultations, training, and media awareness. Research into new technologies and other applications with the refrigeration association is expected to propel the work in good practices by technicians. As part of stage II of the HPMP second stage, training activities, information sharing and exchange will continue to include technicians and enforcement agency, national and overseas workshops, and other training including participation on the informal prior informed consent (i-PIC) platform. Strengthening of standards and other regulations to improve the work of technicians and the phase-out of ODS generally are also envisaged. Continued participation in network meetings and other Montreal Protocol-related meetings during the next phase are considered critical to feed into public awareness activities at the national level, including awareness raising and provision of relevant information for decision-makers.

Bolivia (Plurinational State of): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-95	91,000
Phase II:	Nov-98	60,670
Phase III:	Jul-01	60,670
Phase IV:	Jul-03	100,000
Phase V:	Nov-05	78,867
Phase VI:	Nov-07	78,867
Phase VII:	Nov-09	39,434
Phase VIII:	Jul-12	78,867
	Total:	588,375
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		78,867
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		78,867
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		78,867
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
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)		75.7
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.3
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		6.1
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.37
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	0.37
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		3,034,371
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		2,741,975
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		112.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		106.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,141,563
(b) Institutional strengthening:	627,808
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,265,000
Total:	3,034,371

Progress report

7. For the period under review, the Plurinational State of Bolivia has advanced the implementation of its the Montreal Protocol activities with the main achievements as follows: ratification of the Beijing Amendment by an Act of the Plurinational State of Bolivia No. 352 of March 19, 2013; compliance with the ODS phase-out goals according to Montreal Protocol provisions for Article 5 countries; submission of the required data to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat; an operational HCFC licensing and quota system; ongoing public awareness campaigns which cover information on the status of national, regional and international implementation of Montreal Protocol; regular participation in international and regional ozone related meetings; awareness raising among national stakeholders on HCFCs phase-out; and monitoring the implementation of the HPMP.

Plan of action

8. The planned activities for the next phase are as follow: a) sustaining ODS phase-out achieved through enforcement of the legislation as well as implementation the HPMP as scheduled, b) continuing with control and monitoring of the implementation of the ODS Import Licensing System, c) developing closer links and sharing information on a regular basis with the Customs Department, d) implementation of the second tranche of the HPMP, e) continuation of public education activities to raise awareness amongst the general public as well as among policy and decision makers in order to keep ozone layer protection issues a top national priority.

Brunei Darussalam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-98	80,000
Phase II:	Jul-04	70,000
Phase III:	Jul-12	70,000
	Total:	220,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IV) (US \$):		70,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IV (US \$):		70,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		70,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
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)		78.2
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		6.1
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		4.27
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	4.27

Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	1,071,800
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	774,014
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	67.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	66.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	52,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	220,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	799,000
Total:	1,071,800

Progress report

10. The implementation of phase III of the IS project was significantly delayed due to the longer than expected period of review and signature of the agreement between UNEP and Brunei Darussalam. However, the NOU was operational during the phase III period, and Brunei Darussalam is in compliance with its ODS phase-out obligations during. Brunei Darussalam has effectively enforced its quota system through the application permit system since 1 January 2013. The country has also submitted its country programme and Article 7 data reports on time following close cooperation between Department of Environment, Parks and Recreation (DOEPR) and the Royal Customs and Excise Department. In addition, the NOU initiated the labelling system for ODS cylinders, certificate system for the servicing technicians following the successful organization of training workshops for servicing technicians. The NOU also organized several public awareness activities to raise awareness of the public and end-users on HCFC phase-out.

Plan of action

11. Activities to be implemented in phase IV of the IS project to assist the country to comply with the Montreal Protocol will include: strict enforcement of the licensing and quota system for HCFC import/export; coordination of the implementation of activities under the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP); continuing the implementation of the labelling requirement for ODS cylinders; preparation and enforcement of the restriction of import of HCFC- based refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment from 2015 onwards; certification of RAC technicians; and, the restriction on establishing new industrial unit using HCFCs for manufacturing new products. In addition, the NOU will ensure timely collection and submission of the country programme progress report and Article 7 data.

Côte d'Ivoire: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	122,810
Phase II:	Nov-98	81,800
Phase III:	Jul-04 & Apr-06	106,340
Phase IV:	Nov-07	106,340
Phase V:	Dec-10	106,340
Phase VI:	Dec-12	106,340

Total:	629,970
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):	106,340
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):	106,340
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	106,340
Date of approval of country programme:	1994
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)	294.2
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	0.0
(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)	63.8
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	8.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	54.20
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	54.20
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	5,136,077
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	2,054,708
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	470.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	165.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	3,325,957
(b) Institutional strengthening:	629,970
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,180,150
Total:	5,136,077

Progress report

13. The activities carried out in the context of phase VI of the IS project for Cote d'Ivoire in the period of 2013 and 2014 were satisfactory. The main objective of the IS project were achieved including: ensuring sustainability of ozone unit activities; continued training activities, dissemination and awareness raising among key stakeholders and the general public; coordination of the implementation of HPMP activities; enforcement of regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS as per the harmonized UEMOA (L'Union économique et monétaire ouest-africaine) ODS regulations; monitoring and assessment of the progress of implementation of HPMP activities, and; collection and reporting of timely data to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats.

Plan of action

14. The main objective of the IS project for the next two years (2015 to 2016) is to sustain compliance with the total phase-out of CFCs, halons and other substances and to ensure 10 per cent

reduction in HCFC consumption by 2015 as required by the Montreal Protocol. The main activities will be to: (i) ensure sustainability of ozone unit activities; (ii) continue information dissemination and awareness raising among the decision makers, stakeholders and the general public; (iii) coordinate the implementation of tranche 2 of the HPMP and the submission of future tranches; (iv) facilitate enforcement of regulatory measures to control the imports and use of HCFCs as per the harmonized UEMOA ODS regulations, and; (v) collect and report data to the Ozone Secretariat and Fund Secretariat in a timely manner.

Dominican Republic (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		UNEP
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-95	155,000
Phase II:	Nov-99	103,000
Phase III:	Apr-03	134,333
Phase IV:	Apr-06	134,333
Phase V:	Nov-08	134,333
Phase VI:	Dec-10	134,333
Phase VII:	Dec-12	134,333
	Total:	929,665
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		134,333
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		134,333
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		134,333
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
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)		539.8
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		4.2
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		29.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		3.6
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		51.2
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		104.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		34.78
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	34.78
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		8,260,451
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		7,195,039
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		675.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		680.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	5,445,804
(b) Institutional strengthening:	929,665
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,884,982
Total:	8,260,451

Progress report

16. For the period under review, the Dominican Republic has advanced in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities. Main achievements are as follows: (i) building and sustaining of high level political support for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol; (ii) sustained management of ODS phase-out compliance to the Montreal Protocol through the implementation of approved projects; (iii) building of ODS trade control monitoring with the General Direction of Customs and enforcement authorities; (iv) submission of required data to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat; (v) ongoing public awareness activities which cover information on the status of national, regional and international implementation of Montreal Protocol. Completion of the ODS licensing/quota system that includes all ODS controlled under the Montreal Protocol; (vi) regularly represented in the International and Regional Meetings and nationalization of the decisions taken at these meetings; (vii) building awareness rising among national stakeholders on HCFC phase-out, and; (viii) monitoring the HPMP implementation.

Plan of action

17. The planned activities for the next phase, comprise the following issues: (i) sustaining compliance with ODS phase-out achieved; (ii) continuing with control and monitoring of the implementation of the import licensing system; (iii) assist the national focal point and liaise with country authorities; (iv) implementation of stage I of the HPMP and preparation of the stage II for approval of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund; (v) continuation of public education activities to raise awareness amongst the general public as well as among policy and decision makers in order to keep ozone layer protection issues as a top national priority.

Ethiopia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Oct-96	60,500
Phase II: Nov-99	40,300
Phase III: Apr-03	54,432
Phase IV: Dec-03 & Nov-06	60,000
Phase V: Nov-09	60,000
Total:	273,232
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2012

Annex I

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)	33.8
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	1.1
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.5
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	5.5
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	15.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	5.46
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	5.46
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	645,552
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	29.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	11.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	70,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	273,232
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	702,525
Total:	1,045,757

Progress report

19. Ethiopia is in full compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations for the phase-out of all controlled substances. The NOU has been involved in many activities centred on raising awareness, training and capacity building of refrigeration technicians, customs and other law enforcement officers, and in the implementation of various phase-out plans. Ethiopia gazetted its Environmental Management (Control of Ozone Depleting Substances) Regulations in 2011. In order to control the importation and consumption of HCFCs, a licensing system which is quota-based was operationalised. The system provides a mechanism to verify facilities handling HCFCs in order to ensure that they have adequate human capacity and equipment to manage HCFCs in an environmentally sound manner. These activities have enabled the NOU to create a good working relationship with governmental bodies, industry associations and other relevant stakeholders which are closely involved in supporting ODS phase-out activities in the country.

Plan of action

20. For the next phase of the IS project (December 2014 to November 2016), the NOU aims to sustain compliance with the Montreal Protocol and to implement programmes and strategies as stipulated in the HPMP for Ethiopia to achieve the gradual phase-out of HCFCs leading to a complete phase-out by 2030. In order to do this, additional training for 120 refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians will be conducted and certification schemes for refrigeration technicians will be established in order to achieve the 10 percent reduction of HCFCs in 2015. Furthermore, activities to achieve and sustain the

2015 phase-out deadline for methyl bromide will be carried out. The NOU will strengthen the network between relevant institutions and establish contact with the Ethiopian Standards Agency to collaborate in achieving the goals and objectives of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. Additionally, the NOU will continue to carry out massive public awareness activities, coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP, ensure integration of Montreal Protocol objectives into national environmental policy and regulations and strengthen collaboration with different stakeholders in matters relating to the protection of the ozone layer.

Guinea-Bissau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Apr-03 & Jul-04	90,000
Phase II:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase III:	Jul-12	60,000
	Total:	210,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IV) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IV (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2004
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)		26.3
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		2.8
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.31
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.31
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		1,079,900
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		990,780
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		26.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		21.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	40,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	210,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	829,900
Total:	1,079,900

Progress report

22. The implementation of phase III of the IS project for Guinea Bissau proceeded satisfactorily and the NOU was fully operational. HPMP activities implementation were carried out as planned with the NOU also coordinating the implementation of the investment project under the HPMP being implemented by UNIDO. Data on 2013 ODS consumption and Article 7 data was reported to the Ozone Secretariat and the progress reports on country programme implementation were sent in a timely manner to the Fund Secretariat.

Plan of action

23. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will be coordinating the preparation and implementation of all activities of the HPMP. The NOU intends to undertake more awareness activities aimed at the public and stakeholders. The funding of the IS project will allow the country to maintain a full-time NOU staff team to be able to meet all reporting requirements to UNEP as implementing agency as well as country programme reporting to the Fund Secretariat and Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat. The NOU of Guinea Bissau is well established in the government structure, and Montreal Protocol issues received good attention from decision makers. During the next period, the NOU will: (i) coordinate the enforcement of ODS regulation; (ii) complete the remaining investment activities, and monitor the success of these activities; (iii) coordinate the preparation and implementation of the HPMP; (iv) collect data and submit reports to the different Secretariats and regularly attend all ozone related meetings, and; (iv) coordinate awareness raising activities through various media and conferences in schools and campuses, including celebration of Ozone Day.

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-02	133,650
Phase II:	Dec-04	115,830
Phase III:	Nov-06	115,830
Phase IV:	Jul-08	115,830
Phase V:	Jul-10	115,830
Phase VI:	Dec-12	115,830
	Total:	712,800
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		115,830
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		115,830
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		115,830
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
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)		72.8
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		4.1
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		14.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		

(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	3.99
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	3.99
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	2,487,527
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	2,309,495
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	85.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	85.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	369,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	712,800
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,404,927
Total:	2,487,527

Progress report

25. The Ozone office of the Kyrgyz Republic updated the regulatory system to control HCFCs. Supporting legislation acts for implementation of the quota/licensing system for HCFCs were developed and approved. The code of good practice in refrigeration and air-conditioning was developed, printed and distributed to service companies and refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians through public association of refrigeration technicians. The implementation of the national HCFC phase-out management plan is ongoing. Useful and innovative awareness materials were also developed and distributed.

Plan of action

26. The Ozone office will continue working to ensure compliance with the HCFC quota system and the country will further develop supportive legislative measures to control HCFCs consumption. The Ozone office will ensure the implementation of the approved HPMP activities. The preparation activities for HPMP second phase will be also initiated. Public awareness activities related to the protection of the ozone layer and climate change will be continued.

Lesotho: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Oct-96 30,000
Phase II:	Nov-99 20,000
Phase III:	Apr-05 26,000
Phase IV:	Nov-07 60,000
Phase V:	Dec-10 60,000
Phase VI:	Dec-12 60,000
Total:	256,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):	60,000

Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1996
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)	5.1
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	0.2
(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)	3.5
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	1.96
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	1.96
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	724,395
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	656,839
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	6.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	7.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	227,300
(b) Institutional strengthening:	256,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	241,095
Total:	724,395

Progress report

28. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Lesotho continued successfully. During the period reported, the NOU of Lesotho implemented the required activities under the IS and coordinated HPMP implementation particularly through the steering committee. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system and monitored the import/export of ODS. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers and refrigeration technicians. Article 7 data and country programme data were reported to the Ozone Secretariat and the Fund Secretariat respectively.

Plan of action

29. The NOU, under the Ministry of Energy, Meteorology and Water Affairs, is the responsible authority for the coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring the implementation of HPMP. The country will endeavour to implement its action plan to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector. Training of newly recruited and refresher training for existing customs officers

will take place to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including control measures of HCFCs. The NOU will continue with awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Madagascar: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-99	70,000
Phase II:	Jul-04	60,700
Phase III:	Jul-06	60,700
Phase IV:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,700
Phase V:	Jul-12	60,700
	Total:	312,800
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		60,700
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		60,700
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,700
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
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)		47.9
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		24.9
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		2.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		15.95
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	15.95
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		1,395,200
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,264,617
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		44.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		35.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	265,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	312,800
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	817,400
Total:	1,395,200

Progress report

31. The activities carried out in the context of the IS Project for Madagascar from 2012 to 2014 were satisfactory. The main objective of phase V of the IS project was: to coordinate the implementation of HPMP activities; information dissemination and awareness-raising activities; to collect and report the consumption data to the Ozone Secretariat as per reporting requirements of Article 7 of the Protocol; and, to collect and report on the progress on country programme implementation to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat by 1 May each year for the previous year's data.

Plan of action

32. The main objective of the IS project for the next two-year period (2014-2016) is to ensure the 10 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 2015 as required by the Montreal Protocol. The main activities will be to: (i) ensure sustainability of ozone unit activities; (ii) continue information dissemination and awareness raising among decision makers, stakeholder and the general public; (iii) coordinate the implementation of the activities in the second tranche of the HPMP; (iv) continue the implementation of the licensing and quota system, and; (v) collect and report data to the Ozone Secretariat and report country programme progress to the Fund Secretariat.

Mauritius: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jun-93	50,000
	Phase II: Apr-05	60,000
	Phase III: Nov-07	60,000
	Total:	170,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IV) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IV (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
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)	29.1
(b)	Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	0.0
(c)	Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(d)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.1
(e)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	8.0
(f)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a)	Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b)	Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c)	Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	5.44
(f)	Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
	Total:	5.44
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		1,809,465
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,423,375

ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	57.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	57.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,063,738
(b) Institutional strengthening:	170,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	575,727
Total:	1,809,465

Progress report

34. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Mauritius is going on successfully. The country had experienced some delays in the implementation of project activities due to the administrative changes but the NOU is now fully functional and IS project has progressed well. During the period reported, the NOU implemented the required activities under the IS and HPMP, and had implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system for HCFC. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained Customs officers, and refrigeration technicians and strengthened the capacity of training centres.

Plan of action

35. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring of the implementation of HPMP in the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of Mauritius. The country will endeavour to implement its action plan to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector, and training of newly recruited and remaining customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including control measures of HCFCs. The NOU will continue awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Namibia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov-95	61,765
Phase II: Jul-00	41,177
Phase III: Dec-03	53,530
Phase IV: Nov-05	60,000
Phase V: Nov-07	60,000
Phase VI: Nov-09	60,000
Phase VII: Apr-12	60,000
Total:	396,472
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):	60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):	60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000

Annex I

Date of approval of country programme:	1995
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)	21.9
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	8.3
(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)	8.4
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	7.02
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	7.02
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	1,524,562
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	1,196,148
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	22.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	18.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	792,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	396,472
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	363,090
Total:	1,524,562

Progress report

37. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Namibia is going on successfully. During the period reported, the NOU of Namibia has implemented the required activities under the IS and HCFC phase-out management plan. The NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of a licensing and quota system and embarked on an awareness programme, training for customs officers, refrigeration technicians and other stakeholders. Namibia effective licensing and quota system is seen as a model for other countries to follow.

Plan of action

38. The NOU is the responsible authority for the coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and for monitoring the implementation of the HCFC phase-out plan. The NOU of Namibia will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector and customs officers for the enforcement of the ODS regulations, and its awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Saint Kitts and Nevis: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Feb-97	30,000
Phase II:	Apr-04	13,000
Phase III:	Nov-05	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-09	60,000
Phase V:	Dec-12	60,000
	Total:	223,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
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)		3.7
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		0.5
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.32
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.32
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		686,944
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		3.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		2.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	55,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	223,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	587,700
Total:	865,700

Progress report

40. As a result of implementation of phase V of the IS project and the achievement of its objectives, Saint Kitts and Nevis maintained its compliance under the Montreal Protocol and maintained the freeze in HCFC consumption achieved in 2013. During the reporting period, the relationship between customs, technicians, the climate change unit and the energy sector improved. This promoted information and knowledge sharing, particularly in the area of more energy efficient low-GWP alternative technologies.

Draft standards for the RAC sector on the transportation, handling and storage of refrigerants, with particular emphasis on natural refrigerants were developed.

Plan of action

41. During the next phase of the IS project (phase VI), the NOU will continue to monitor and enhance the existing licensing system by updating the legislation to include HCFC blends, and will capitalize on the technological and database management capabilities of the ASYDUCA data platform (international computerized system designed for customs transactions). The second tranche of the HPMP is expected to commence and will assist the Federation to achieve the 10 per cent phase-out of HCFCs in January 2015 and the other goals of the second tranche. Public education and awareness will be crucial in order to ensure that all stakeholders understand their roles in the HCFC phase-out process. Additionally, climate protection and energy efficiency will continue to be taken into account when making decision regarding alternative technologies, the establishment of any incentives and in the general implementation of ozone protection activities. Saint Kitts and Nevis would like to improve its participation in regional and international meetings and negotiations, and will continue to work to highlight the challenges for very low-volume consuming countries (VLVC) and the actions needed to assist them to implement the Montreal Protocol.

Saint Lucia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Feb-97	36,580
	Phase II: Mar-00	24,400
	Phase III: Jul-02	31,200
	Phase IV: Jul-04	31,200
	Phase V: Jul-06	60,000
	Phase VI: Jul-08	60,000
	Phase VII: Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VIII: Dec-12	60,000
	Total:	363,380
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
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)		8.3
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		1.1
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.57
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00

	Total:	0.57
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		
		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		
		1,112,230
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		
		1,029,154
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		
		11.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		
		11.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	304,850
(b) Institutional strengthening:	363,380
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	444,000
Total:	1,112,230

Progress report

43. During phase VIII of the IS project and as a result of the implementation of activities and the achievement of the objectives under the project, Saint Lucia was able to maintain compliance under the Montreal Protocol and maintain the freeze in HCFC consumption achieved in 2013. Ozone layer protection issues remained on the priority list of policy makers, and greater linkages were forged with stakeholders with responsibility for climate change and energy implementation in Saint Lucia. The NOU also sought to continue to strengthen the relationship with technicians and the Energy Unit, Climate Change Unit in an effort to promote information and knowledge sharing, particularly in the area of alternative technologies.

Plan of action

44. During the phase IX of the IS project the NOU will continue to monitor and enhance the existing licensing and quota system by capitalizing on access granted by customs, to ASYCUDA World. The second tranche of the HPMP will be under implementation and will guide Saint Lucia to the achievement of the 10 per cent phase-out of HCFCs in January 2015. Public education and awareness will be crucial in ensuring that all the general public and stakeholders and partners understand their roles in the HCFC phase-out process. Additionally, climate protection and energy efficiency will continue to be taken into account when making decisions regarding alternative technologies, establishment of any incentives and in the general implementation of ozone protection activities. The NOU will continue to sensitize the Saint Lucians about ozone layer linkages to climate change and energy efficiency and the importance of exploring alternatives that result in climate and energy benefits. Saint Lucia also seeks to remain active in international and regional negotiations and will continue to highlight the challenges for very low volume consuming countries (VLVC) and the actions needed to assist them with implementing the Montreal Protocol.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	

Annex I

Phase I:	Jul-98	30,300
Phase II:	Apr-04 & Apr-05	43,130
Phase III:	Nov 06	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-09 & Dec-10	60,000
Phase V:	Apr-12	60,000
	Total:	253,430
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
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)		1.8
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		0.3
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption 2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.18
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.18
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		880,354
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		854,023
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		2.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		2.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	252,115
(b) Institutional strengthening:	253,430
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	374,809
	Total:
	880,354

Progress report

46. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines has surpassed the 10 per cent reduction target by achieving a 36 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption in 2013, three years ahead of the phase-out schedule of the Annex C substances proposed in the HPMP. The NOU provided substantive support in establishing a laboratory for air-conditioning and refrigeration technicians. Both the country programme progress reports and Article 7 data were submitted in advance of the official submission dates to the Ozone and Fund Secretariat respectively. The refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians association was reactivated. The NOU along with the Environmental Management Department and the Richmond Vale Academy organized a campaign for the rural communities in Saint Vincent to commemorate World

Environment Day and participated in the Nutrition Awareness Week Symposium as part of our public awareness activities. The NOU held phase II stakeholder consultations which are the customs training on license/quota system, illegal trade, data entry and sharing, use of identifiers and importers and customs brokers consultation on safe handling and storage of ODS, import license, quota system and restrictions, illegal trade and monitoring ODS.

Plan of action

47. During the next phase of the IS project, the licensing system will be amended to introduce mandatory certification of technicians (only certified technicians will be allowed to import/purchase refrigerant). A licensing fee for all imports of non-ozone friendly substances will be imposed and HCFC-based equipment will be included in the restricted goods to be imported. The NOU will continue to implement the phase-out strategy as per the HPMP for St. Vincent and the Grenadines. Regulations will be amended to include new standards for technicians, extend the ban on appliances and equipment using ODS entering the port of the country. Technicians will embark on phase III training in good refrigeration practices, recovery, recycling and retrofitting of HCFCs, and alternative technology and natural refrigerant with particular emphasis on hydrocarbon technology. The NOU will oversee the establishment and monitor the management and functioning of five recovery centres throughout the islands. These centres will provide certified retrofitters and trained technicians with the necessary equipment needed to perform recovery, reclamation and storage of spent, discarded or contaminated refrigerants that will be stored for reuse or destruction, in keeping with the good practices taught to technicians during training. This initiative seeks to reduce the incidences of venting during servicing and retrofitting. Phase II customs brokers and importers consultation on safe handling and storage procedures of ODS, import license and quota systems as well as phase II safe handling and storage of ODS, import license and quota systems as well as protecting SVG borders from illegal trade of ODS workshop for customs officers will commence in 2015. The NOU will continue public awareness activities to sensitize the general public as well as key policy makers about issues pertaining to ozone layer depletion and protection. World Ozone Day will be commemorated with a ceremony and youth fair. The recovery centres will be established and launched at the World Ozone Day ceremony as well as the public awareness paraphernalia to disseminate to the general public.

Suriname: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-03	110,000
Phase II:	Nov-06	73,333
Phase III:	Nov-09	73,333
Phase IV:	Jul-12	73,333
	Total:	329,999
Amount requested for renewal (phase V) (US \$):		73,333
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):		73,333
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		73,333
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
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)		41.3
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0

Annex I

(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	2.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	1.24
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	1.24
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	1,266,568
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	1,221,970
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	41.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	41.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	193,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	329,999
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	777,180
Total:	1,300,179

Progress report

49. The Republic of Suriname, through the NOU, continued to implement activities that are required under the Montreal Protocol to ensure compliance by the country. The role of stakeholders including Ministry of Trade & Industry, Customs, the Bureau of Public Health and the local refrigeration technicians association has also contributed to changing the appreciation of many businesses towards advancing to new and emerging ozone friendly technologies. The NOU continued many of its programmes including public education and awareness utilizing national media and the association, collaborate with the Ministry of Trade & Industry, the Bureau of Public Health and Customs to ensure the licensing system is being properly enforced and monitored. Suriname has submitted its Article 7 and country programme data indicating that it is in compliance with the 2013 freeze in HCFC consumption.

Plan of action

50. As the Republic of Suriname advance towards achieving a fully sustainable economy that encompasses sound environmental practices, the NOU together with key stakeholders such as the local technicians association intends to widen the number of stakeholders involved in its work and the national activities generally. These are expected to include regular consultations, training, and awareness activities. Currently, together with the local technicians association the NOU has set up experiments/research into new technologies, namely hydrocarbon based, and other applications that will propel the work in good practices by technicians. Strengthening of standards and other regulations to improve the work of technicians and the phase-out of ODS generally are also envisaged in the NOU's plan. Some changes in NOU had delayed submission of HPMP progress implementation and financial reporting and Suriname will be implementing remaining activities of first tranche of the HPMP until June 2015, and plans to submit the request for the second tranche of the HPMP to the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee.

Togo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-97	70,000
Phase II:	Jul-02	60,667
Phase III:	Dec-04	60,667
Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,666
Phase V:	Nov-08	60,666
Phase VI:	Dec-10	60,666
Phase VII:	Dec-12	60,666
	Total:	433,998
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		60,666
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		60,666
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,666
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
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)		39.8
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(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)		20.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		18.98
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	18.98
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		1,667,498
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,471,349
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		40.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		39.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	357,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	433,998
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	876,500
Total:	1,667,498

Progress report

52. The activities carried out in the context of the IS Project for Togo in the period of 2013 and 2014 were satisfactory. The main objective of the IS project for phase VII was to coordinate the implementation of the ODS regulations in light of HCFCs and implementation of the HPMP; participate regularly in all meetings of the regional network; coordinate outreach activities through various media and lectures in schools and campuses, including the celebration of Ozone Day; ensuring sustainability of ozone unit activities; continuing information dissemination and awareness raising among the decision makers, stakeholders and the general public and collect and report data to the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The NOU ensured the control of ODS imports through all ports of entry of Togo through its partnership with customs. Two annual meetings were held with the authorities of the Customs Lomé on fixing the quota and associated measures. Consultation and coordination with other agencies and national stakeholders continued and annual meetings were held with the national committee, and with major importers and consumers associations. A number of training activities and/or regional workshops were held for customs officer and technicians.

Plan of action

53. The main objective of the IS project for the next two-year period (2015-2016) is to sustain compliance with the freeze in HCFC consumption and to ensure the 10 per cent HCFCs reduction as required by the Montreal Protocol by 2015. The main activities are to: (i) ensure sustainability of ozone unit activities; (ii) continue information dissemination and awareness raising among the decision makers, stakeholders and the general public; (iii) continue the implementation of the existing licensing and quota system; (iv) coordinate the implementation of the activities of the second tranche of the HPMP; and, (v) collect and report Article 7 data to the Ozone Secretariat and the country programme progress report to the Fund Secretariat

Uganda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	64,515
	Total:	64,515
Amount requested for renewal (phase II) (US \$):		64,515
Amount recommended for approval for phase II (US \$):		60,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		60,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
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)		12.8
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.4
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.2
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		6.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00

(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.00
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.00
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):	952,315
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	777,106
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):	46.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	35.5

* Note that US \$22,774 would be deducted from this amount in accordance with decision 64/9(c) which requested the return of the US \$22,774 that had not been accounted for in the IS project in Uganda (UGA/SEV/13/INS/02), to cancel the project, and to allow the return of funds to be deducted from the next two-year extension of IS for Uganda.

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	483,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	64,515
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	404,000
Total:	952,315

Progress report

55. Since 1997 Uganda has been carrying out IS activities including data reporting and coordination activities with no funding from the Multilateral Fund. However, the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Uganda continued successfully. The NOU of Uganda has implemented the required activities for HPMP preparation and implementation. The NOU reviewed and implemented ODS regulations resulting in the enforcement of the licensing and quota system. The NOU also embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers, refrigeration technicians and conducted national survey for HCFC use in preparation for the HPMP. The country had also actively participated in regional network and international meetings, including membership of the Executive Committee in 1999, 2000 and 2013.

Plan of action

56. The NOU is the responsible authority for coordination of the implementation of the IS programme and HPMP implementation in the Environmental Protection Agency of Uganda. The country will endeavour to implement its Action Plan to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector. Training of newly recruited and remaining customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including control measures of HCFCs will proceed. The NOU will continue with the awareness raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Viet Nam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	

Annex I

Phase I:	Jul-95	137,280
Phase II:	Jul-99	91,520
Phase III:	Mar-01	91,520
Phase IV:	Jul-03	118,976
Phase V:	Jul-05	118,976
Phase VI:	Jul-07	118,976
Phase VII:	Apr-09	118,976
Phase VIII:	Apr-11	118,976
Phase IX:	Dec-12	118,976
	Total:	1,034,176
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		118,976
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		118,976
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		118,976
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
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)		500.0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		37.1
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		1.6
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.2
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		221.2
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		136.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		202.85
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		50.0
	Total:	252.85
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		16,987,678
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		7,856,100
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		856.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		652.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	12,357,238
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,034,176
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,596,264
	Total:
	16,987,678

Progress report

58. During the period under review Viet Nam implemented all activities planned for the IS project phase IX have in a timely manner. It included operation of the quota system for HCFCs (including pre-blended HCFC polyols) and improvement of ODS import/export control; data collection, dissemination and reporting; coordination and supervision the implementation of HPMP; public awareness and celebration of the Ozone Day; participation in regional and international meetings. The

objectives of phase IV of the IS project were achieved and together with stage I of the HPMP for Viet Nam, which was approved by the Executive Committee, has enabled Viet Nam to meet freeze of HCFC consumption by 2013.

Plan of action

59. The IS action plan for phase X focuses the further strengthening of HCFC quota system enforcement, especially the import control of pre-blended HCFC-141b polyols. The NOU will coordinate the implementation of stage I of the HPMP and the preparation of stage II of the HPMP. Under phase X the NOU will continue to be responsible for implementing, coordinating, integrating and supervising all activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol in Viet Nam in general and the country's HPMP in particular.

Yemen: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-98	120,000
Phase II:	Dec-01	118,000
Phase III:	Dec-03	104,000
Phase IV:	Nov-05 & Apr-06	170,000
Phase V:	Nov-07	170,000
Phase VI:	Nov-09	169,999
Phase VII:	Dec-12	169,999
	Total:	1,021,998
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		169,999
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		169,999
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		169,999
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
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)		1,796.1
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		140.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.9
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		158.2
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		54.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		116.16
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		11.00
	Total:	127.16
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2014) (US \$):		
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		5,795,829
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2014) (ODP tonnes):		1105.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		474.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	2,929,134
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,021,998
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,523,805
Total:	7,474,937

Progress report

61. During phase VII Yemen has updated its national import/export licensing system to include HCFCs in order to control and monitor of all ODS. The new ODS regulation was put in place in 2013 with cooperation and coordination from all governmental and private stakeholders and enabled Yemen to achieve the 2013 target of freezing its HCFCs consumption. Yemen has succeeded in keeping the NOU operating in spite of political and security difficulties experienced during the period of this cycle. All required reports were submitted to the Ozone Secretariat and the Fund Secretariat, and the NOU has coordinated and cooperated with implementing agencies (UNEP and UNIDO) to implement the remaining components of national phase-out plan (NPP) and submitted the HPMP progress report. Yemen participated on regular basis in the Executive Committee and Montreal Protocol meetings which enabled the country to be up to date with all Meeting of the Parties (MOP) and Executive Committee decisions and gain good experience in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Yemen has implemented a comprehensive public awareness campaign through organizing thematic workshops/seminars for concerned stakeholders in the governmental and private sectors as well as publishing and disseminating awareness materials.

Plan of action

62. The NOU will continue during phase VIII to coordinate with government and private sectors to update them on MOP and Executive Committee decisions and ensure their involvement in NOU activities in order to ensure their support and cooperation during the implementation of national strategy to phase-out HCFCs according to the Montreal Protocol schedule. The NOU will follow up as priority the issue of initiating measures to improve HCFCs controls including the initiation of HCFCs import quota system and update of the licensing system to ensure sustain the phase-out of CFCs, the complete phase-out of methyl bromide, and compliance with the 10 per cent HCFC reduction target in 2015. The NOU will intensify its efforts to ensure the proper implementation of the HPMP and will continue producing public and industry awareness materials, and preparing Article 7 and country programme data reports.

Anexo II

PUNTOS DE VISTA EXPRESADOS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO SOBRE LA RENOVACIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS A LA 73ª REUNIÓN

Argelia

1. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Argelia, tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el país había notificado los datos de 2013 a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que en dicho año había mantenido la eliminación total del consumo de los CFC y los halones, y cumplido con el objetivo de estabilización del consumo de los HCFC. El Comité Ejecutivo expresa su satisfacción de que, a pesar de las demoras, se cubrió el cargo de Coordinador Nacional del Ozono y de que la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono se encuentra a día de hoy funcionando eficazmente. El Comité Ejecutivo por ende confía en que en el transcurso de los próximos dos años Argelia continúe la implantación eficaz de su sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias, divulgación de información y fomento de la concienciación, y notificación de datos, y en que coordinará acertadamente la ejecución de las actividades de eliminación del consumo de los HCFC.

Antigua y Barbuda

2. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Antigua y Barbuda, tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el país había notificado los datos atinentes al artículo 7 para 2013 a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que el país había logrado la estabilización del consumo de los HCFC en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo confía por ende en que Antigua y Barbuda presentará la solicitud de financiación para el segundo tramo del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC en 2015, y en que en el transcurso de los dos próximos años el país continuará con éxito la ejecución de sus actividades de eliminación de los HCFC.

Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)

3. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia, tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el país había ratificado la Enmienda de Beijing en 2013, que había notificado los datos de consumo a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que la Parte había mantenido la situación de cumplimiento con las medidas de control estipuladas en el Protocolo Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce los esfuerzos desplegados por el Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia respecto de las actividades de eliminación de SAO, si bien toma nota de la frecuente rotación del Oficial Nacional del Ozono y de la necesidad de integrar plenamente las cuestiones de la protección de la capa de ozono en los planes nacionales para poder alcanzar los futuros objetivos de eliminación del consumo de los HCFC como está previsto. El Comité Ejecutivo alienta al Gobierno del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia a asegurarse de la continuidad del Oficial Nacional del Ozono y confía en que las actividades del proyecto de FI a ejecutar en la próxima fase en el país sirvan para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC en 2015.

Brunei Darussalam

4. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Brunei Darussalam, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado los datos conexos al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que el país había alcanzado la situación de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC para 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo, tomó nota también con reconocimiento de que Brunei Darussalam dispone de un sistema bien estructurado y vigente de concesión de cuotas y licencias y de que la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC se ha ejecutado eficiente y puntualmente. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que Brunei Darussalam continúe sus actividades tanto en el plano de proyectos como en el de políticas normativas a fin de posibilitar al país cumplir con la reducción del 10 por ciento de su consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Côte d'Ivoire

5. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Côte d'Ivoire, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado los datos de 2013 a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que dicho país había alcanzado la situación de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC en cumplimiento de lo prescrito en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo encomia a Côte d'Ivoire por sus esfuerzos para reducir el consumo de los HCFC y por los avances logrados en el primer tramo de la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC, si bien observa que la presentación de la segunda trama de la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC sufre demoras. El Comité Ejecutivo confía a pesar de todo en que en el transcurso de los próximos dos años, Côte d'Ivoire continuará con la implantación del sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias, el plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC y los proyectos de FI para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de tales HCFC para 2015.

República Dominicana (la)

6. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para la República Dominicana, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado los datos conexos al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que la Parte había alcanzado la situación de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC al nivel de su consumo básico de referencia para 2013. El Comité tomó nota además de la eficaz relación que actualmente existe entre la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono, las autoridades aduaneras, y otros funcionarios de ejecución de la ley, y de que el país haya asignado un equipo completo a la Oficina nacional del Ozono, reconociendo además el ininterrumpido compromiso del Gobierno por tener un oficial de alto nivel gestionando las actividades del Protocolo de Montreal. Dadas las actividades planificadas para la próxima fase, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que la República Dominicana mantenga el momento y alcance la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC como se estipula en el Protocolo de Montreal para 2015.

Etiopía

7. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Etiopía, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado los datos conexos al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que había alcanzado la situación de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC en 2013 y que se encontraba en situación de cumplimiento con el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota también con

reconocimiento de la puesta en funcionamiento del sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias del país y, por ende, confía en que en la próxima fase del proyecto de FI, el país continúe con la implantación de sus actividades de eliminación del consumo de HCFC previstas para lograr la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Guinea-Bissau

8. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Guinea Bissau, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado los datos de 2013 a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que había alcanzado la situación de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC estipulada en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota también con reconocimiento del éxito alcanzado por el país en el control de las importaciones de los HCFC en el marco de la Unión Económica y Monetaria de África Occidental, y confía en que en el transcurso de los próximos dos años, Guinea Bissau implante con éxito sus actividades del programa de país y las actividades de eliminación de los HCFC y que logre la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Kirguistán

9. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Kirguistán, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el País había alcanzado en 2013 la situación de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC estipulada en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota también con reconocimiento del continuado compromiso del país para implantar sus actividades de eliminación de SAO y confía en que en los próximos dos años, Kirguistán continúe con éxito la ejecución de sus actividades del proyecto de FI y de eliminación del consumo de los HCFC para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC en 2015.

Lesotho

10. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Lesotho, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que había alcanzado la situación de cumplimiento de sus objetivos de reducción de todos los SAO. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de que Lesotho había tomado iniciativas, a saber, la implantación del sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias para el control de las importaciones de SAO, y la capacitación de los oficiales de aduanas y de los técnicos de equipos de refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo manifestó su expectativa de que, en los próximos dos años, Lesotho continúe la implantación del sistema de concesión de licencias, la eliminación del consumo de los HCFC, los programas de asistencia técnica y los programas sin inversión, y que mantenga y acreciente sus niveles actuales de reducción de las SAO, especialmente la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Madagascar

11. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Madagascar, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había mantenido la eliminación total del consumo de los CFC y los halones, y que había alcanzado la estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC permaneciendo al nivel de consumo básico de referencia en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que, en el transcurso de los próximos dos años, Madagascar

continúe con éxito la implantación del proyecto de FI y el segundo tramo de la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015 como se estipula en el Protocolo de Montreal.

Mauricio

12. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Mauricio, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había se encontraba en situación de cumplimiento de los objetivos de reducción de las SAO, con arreglo a lo estipulado en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de que Mauricio había tomado medidas para eliminar su consumo de tales SAO, incluyendo en ello la implantación de los controles de importación de SAO, sirviéndose de un sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias, y la capacitación de oficiales de aduanas y de técnicos de refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo apreció los esfuerzos desplegados por Mauricio y prevé que, en el transcurso de los próximos dos años, Mauricio continúe implantando el sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias, y el plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC, para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Namibia

13. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Namibia, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había se encontraba en situación de cumplimiento con el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de que Namibia había tomado medidas para atajar la eliminación de las SAO, incluyendo en ello la implantación de los controles de importación de los HCFC mediante un sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias, y la capacitación de los oficiales de aduanas y la de técnicos en equipos de refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo aprecia los esfuerzos de Namibia y prevé que, en el transcurso de los próximos dos año, Namibia continúe la implantación del sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias, el plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC, y que logre alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015 como se estipula en el Protocolo de Montreal.

San Kitts y Nevis

14. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para San Kitts y Nevis, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que la Parte había alcanzado en 2013 el nivel de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC. El Comité Ejecutivo toma nota con reconocimiento de que San Kitts y Nevis continúa con su compromiso de fortalecer y ejecutar sus sistemas de concesión de cuotas y licencias. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que San Kitts y Nevis mantenga el nivel de estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC y que alcance con éxito la reducción del 10 por ciento para 2015.

Santa Lucía

15. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para San Lucía, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había alcanzado el objetivo de estabilización del consumo de los HCFC en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce que la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono ha sido proactiva en la aplicación de la etapa I del plan de

gestión de eliminación de los HCFC y que el sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias está implantado y en funcionamiento. El Comité Ejecutivo confía en que en el transcurso de los dos próximos años, Santa Lucía continúe la implantación de las actividades de eliminación de los HCFC, sirviéndose con éxito de los proyectos de FI de eliminación de los HCFC para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

San Vicente y las Granadinas

16. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para San Vicente y las Granadinas, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había alcanzado el objetivo de estabilización del consumo de los HCFC en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce el progreso efectuado, especialmente en lo tocante al desarrollo y ejecución de los sistemas de concesión de cuotas y licencias, confía en que en el transcurso de los próximos dos años San Vicente y las Granadinas continúe con éxito con la implantación de las actividades de ejecución de los HCFC para lograr alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Suriname

17. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Suriname, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había alcanzado el objetivo de estabilización del consumo de los HCFC en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó también nota de que había habido algunos cambios en la Dependencia Nacional del Ozono y cuestiones administrativas que han demorado la presentación de la solicitud de financiación del segundo tramo del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC. Sea como fuere, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que al renovarse el proyecto de FI, Suriname reforzará sus esfuerzos para coordinar la aplicación de las actividades de eliminación de los HCFC con objeto de alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Togo

18. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Togo, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había alcanzado el objetivo de estabilización del consumo de los HCFC en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó también nota de que el sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias funcionaba satisfactoriamente y confía en que, en el transcurso de los próximos dos años, Togo continúe con éxito con la implantación de las actividades de eliminación de los HCFC para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Uganda

19. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Uganda, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país estaba en situación de cumplimiento de los objetivos de reducción de las SAO como se estipula en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota además de que Uganda ha tomado medidas para eliminar su consumo de SAO, incluida la implantación de un sistema de concesión de licencias, la capacitación de los funcionarios de aduanas y de los técnicos en equipos de refrigeración, y de que prevé que, en el plazo de

dos años, Uganda continúe con la implantación del sistema de concesión de licencias y con las actividades de eliminación del consumo de los HCFC, a fin de mantener los actuales niveles de reducción del consumo de SAO y que logre alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.

Viet Nam

20. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (FI) para Viet Nam, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos de 2013, indicando así que el país había alcanzado la estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoce que Viet Nam ha venido ejecutando el sistema de concesión de cuotas y licencias conexas al consumo de los HCFC, incluidos la importación y exportación de los polioles premezclados en los que están presentes los HCFC. El Comité Ejecutivo toma nota también de que la etapa I del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC está siendo ejecutada de forma eficaz y puntual, y confía en que Viet Nam alcanzará la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC y la completa eliminación del consumo del bromuro de metilo para 2015.

Yemen

21. El Comité Ejecutivo, tras examinar el informe presentado junto con la solicitud para la fase VIII del proyecto de FI para el Yemen, tomó nota con reconocimiento del hecho de que el país había notificado los datos a la Secretaría del Ozono, indicando así que el país había alcanzado la estabilización en el consumo de los HCFC al nivel del consumo básico de referencia en 2013. El Comité Ejecutivo tomó nota también de que en el marco del proyecto de FI, y pese a las difíciles condiciones, el Yemen había tenido éxito en la recogida y verificación de los datos del consumo. El Comité Ejecutivo prevé que los esfuerzos reguladores en curso mejorarán ulteriormente la implantación del sistema de vigilancia del consumo de las SAO y que el Yemen continúe con éxito la implantación de las actividades de eliminación del consumo de las HCFC para alcanzar la reducción del 10 por ciento en el consumo de los HCFC para 2015.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2014**

**Presented to the
73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

October 2014

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2014 was approved at the 72nd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2014

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2014-2016, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
 - Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) in **10** countries
 - Verification reports on the implementation of the HPMPs in **9** countries.
 - Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **21** countries.
4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total requested funding by project groups are presented in Table 1.
5. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 73rd Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGE 2)				
Antigua and Barbuda	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – lead agency	20,000	2,600	22,600
Armenia	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – cooperating agency	10,000	1,300	11,300
Chile	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – cooperating agency	20,000	2,600	22,600
China	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – lead agency for refrigeration servicing sector and enabling components	305,500	39,715	345,215
Guyana	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – lead agency	30,000	3,900	33,900
Egypt	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – cooperating agency	20,000	2,600	22,600
Iraq	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – lead agency	45,000	5,850	50,850
Oman	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – cooperating agency	27,000	3,510	30,510
Qatar	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – cooperating agency	20,000	2,600	22,600
Yemen	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – lead agency	50,000	6,500	56,500
<i>Sub-total for preparation requests</i>		<i>547,500</i>	<i>71,175</i>	<i>618,675</i>
VERIFICATION REPORTS ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE HPMPs				
Bhutan	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Burundi	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Cambodia	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Chad	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Haiti	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900

Maldives	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Myanmar	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Nicaragua	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Paraguay	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
<i>Sub-total for verification reports</i>		<i>270,000</i>	<i>35,100</i>	<i>305,100</i>
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Algeria	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	257,400	0	257,400
Antigua and Barbuda	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	60,000	0	60,000
Bolivia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	78,867	0	78,867
Brunei Darussalam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	70,000	0	70,000
Cote d'Ivoire	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	106,340	0	106,340
Dominican Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	134,333	0	134,333
Ethiopia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Guinea Bissau	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	60,000	0	60,000
Kyrgyz Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	115,830	0	115,830
Lesotho	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	60,000	0	60,000
Madagascar	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,700	0	60,700
Mauritius	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	60,000	0	60,000
Namibia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	60,000	0	60,000
Saint Kitts and the Nevis	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Saint Lucia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	60,000	0	60,000
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Suriname	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	73,333	0	73,333
Togo	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,666	0	60,666
Uganda	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase II)	60,000	0	60,000*
Vietnam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	118,976	0	118,976
Yemen	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	169,999	0	169,999
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>1,846,444</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,846,444</i>

* Decision 64/9(c): "To request the return of the US \$22,774 that had not been accounted for in the IS project in Uganda (UGA/SEV/13/INS/02), to cancel the project, and to allow the return of funds to be deducted from the next two-year extension of IS for Uganda."

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 73rd Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for Preparation requests	547,500	71,175	618,675
Sub-total for Verification reports	270,000	35,100	305,100
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	1,846,444	0	1,846,444
Grand Total	2,663,944	106,275	2,770,219

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (21 countries) Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Bolivia, Brunei Darussalam, Cote d'Ivoire, Dominican Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea Bissau, Kyrgyz Republic, Lesotho, Madagascar, Mauritius, Namibia, Saint Kitts and the Nevis, Saint Lucia, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, Togo, Uganda, Vietnam and Yemen*

Background: Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed eighteen countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.

These projects have been included in the UNEP 2014-2016 Business Plan.

Objectives: To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Activities and description: Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: 24 months

<i>Per country cost:</i>	Country	US\$
	Algeria	257,400
	Antigua and Barbuda	60,000
	Bolivia	78,867
	Brunei Darussalam	70,000
	Cote d'Ivoire	106,340
	Dominican Republic	134,333
	Ethiopia	60,000
	Guinea Bissau	60,000
	Kyrgyz Republic	115,830
	Lesotho	60,000
	Madagascar	60,700
	Mauritius	60,000
	Namibia	60,000
	Saint Kitts and the Nevis	60,000
	Saint Lucia	60,000
	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	60,000
	Suriname	73,333
	Togo	60,666
	Uganda	60,000
	Vietnam	118,976
	Yemen	169,999
	Total:	1,846,444

*Note: No project support costs are requested for institutional strengthening projects.

**Funding Request for the Preparation of
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plans of
Antigua and Barbuda
By: UNEP & UNIDO**

Background

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at its 66th Meeting of the held in Montreal in April 2012, approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Antigua and Barbuda for the period 2012 to 2015 to reduce HCFC consumption by 10 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of US \$51,700, plus agency support costs of US \$6,721 for UNEP. \$45,850 was approved for the First Tranche.

The Government of Antigua and Barbuda committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agency:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015

The Government has agreed to establish as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the baseline of 0.3 ODP tonnes, calculated using actual consumption of 0.5 ODP tonnes and 0.1 ODP tonnes reported for 2009 and 2010, respectively.

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation fund has been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	Import and Export License and Quotas for HCFCs	License and Quota systems in place which currently restricts imports and exports of HCFC. Ministerial Order to be formalised soon, will include controls on HCFC-based equipment.
	Restriction and/or ban on imports of HCFC based R&AC equipment	Steps have been taken to include list of equipment containing HCFCs for control as part of the Ministerial Order when formalised.
	Restrictions on HFCs as and when new non-ODS, low GWP technologies are available	Currently, availability of low GWP technologies is very limited. HFCs are still the commercially viable replacement in the market and since the local market is dependent on imports, consideration is currently being given to restricting or imposing controls on HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment only. Once low GWP technologies are available due consideration to restricting HFCs will be given.
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
	Customs Training	Four workshops have been held and 35 customs officers have been trained. Other 50 more customs officers are already planned to be trained under current stage of the HPMP.
	Training of Trainers for R&AC	An R&AC Train the Trainers Workshop has been held

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
	installation and servicing of HCFC-22 and other economic and environmental friendly alternatives as and when they become available. (at present the only commercially available alternative is R-410a.systems), as well as in retrofitting existing equipment to drop in substitutes, R-407c, R-290 etc.	and 10 Technicians have been trained in installation, servicing and retrofitting (if applicable) to current HCFC-based and R-410A systems.
	Training of technicians for R&AC installation and servicing of HCFC-22 and other economic and environmental friendly alternatives as and when they become available. (at present the only commercially available alternative is R-410a.systems), as well as in retrofitting existing equipment to drop in substitutes, R-407c, R-290 etc..	Forty R&AC technicians have been trained by trainers in four workshops. Fifty additional refrigeration technicians are scheduled to be trained in 5 workshops under current HPMP stage.
	Awareness and information dissemination on reduction of HCFCs and later, introduction of non-ODS, low GWP technologies	Specialized radio and TV messages targeted to refrigeration technicians, demonstration activity on alternatives to HCFC during ozone day celebration, and distribution of public awareness material. These are expected to be on-going, and complementary to other awareness strategies being developed under IS, to avoid duplication.
3	<i>Investment Activities</i>	
	Procurement of Refrigerant Identifiers	Procurement of two identifiers is being completed. These will be given to Customs Department for immediate use.
4	<i>Project Coordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation</i>	An interim consultant who assists in monitoring implementation, gathering information and preparing draft reports is in place as of January 2013.

Overarching Strategy

The overarching strategy that Antigua and Barbuda expects to implement is based on the assumption that new commercially viable refrigeration and, in particular, air-conditioning technologies that use zero ODP and low GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available in the coming decade. The strategy will be a dynamic one, with changes and fine tuning being done as the circumstances require. The overarching strategy will be based on regulatory measures, technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, and technology choices.

HCFC Consumption

Antigua and Barbuda have reported HCFC consumption for 2011 as 0.38 OD Tonnes and for 2012 as 0.11 ODP tonnes. It should be noted that importers prefer to import in container loads as it reduces the shipping cost. This has led to major fluctuations in imports. With low imports in one year, there is a shortfall of availability in the following year, resulting in higher imports to meet the demand. This should not be considered stockpiling.

Information to be collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system: This kind of information has been collected, but update is required to get a better understanding of the current situation and development trends.

- Inventory of the HCFC based equipment: this has been collected, but update is required with consideration of the short life span in Antigua and Barbuda, especially for room air conditioners;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the set up and enforcement of refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical intervention.
- Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives) Market share of the HCFC based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get better understanding of how the ozone and climate friendly alternatives technologies are received.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UNEP, as leading agency, and UNIDO, as cooperating agency. The proposed activities and budget is as following:

Activities	Proposed cost	UNEP	UNIDO
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	5,000	5,000	
Survey of end users, importer of the HCFC based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	4,000		4,000
Consultation with private sectors as well as other government departments for the new policy initiatives such as certificate system for the servicing technicians.	6,000	5,000	1,000
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	6,000	5,000	1,000
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	9,000	5,000	4,000
Total (USD)	30,000	20,000	10,000

Note: All the preparation activities including the stakeholder consultations and finalization of the Stage-II HPMP will be conducted in an integrated manner of both UNEP and UNIDO leads components. Thus the funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to change based on the further discussion between the NOU, implementing agencies and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.

Funding Request for HPMP stage-II preparation for Refrigeration servicing sector and enabling components in China

By UNEP, GIZ and Japan

1. Background

The 55th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol approved US\$375,000, and US\$100,000 for the preparation of the HCFCs Phaseout Management Plan (HPMP) in China for the Servicing sector and for Enabling strategies respectively. UNEP was the Lead Implementing Agency to assist the HPMP development for these sector and strategies.

The HPMP for the Servicing Sector in China (Stage I) was approved by at the 64th ExCom meeting in July 2011 with three enabling components, namely, the policy training for local authorities, strengthening the HCFC import/export control, and the outreach and communication strategy, with a total funding level of US\$5,640,000 for the period of 2011-2015. UNEP is the Lead Implementing Agency with Japan as the co-operating Implementing Agency.

With successful implementation of the Stage I HPMP in the Servicing sector and the Enabling components, the Government of China has requested UNEP again as Lead agency, and GIZ and Japan as cooperating agencies to submit the request for the preparation funding of the Stage II HPMP in the servicing sector and the enabling components. The estimated funding for the preparation is US\$398,000.

2. Sector background and coverage

The growth in production of industrial and commercial refrigeration/air conditioning (ICR) continued at an annual growth rate of over 20% in the past decade. HCFCs banks stored in refrigeration and air-conditioning (R/AC) equipment in China was about 800,000 metric tonnes (MT) in 2009. The annual consumption of R-22 in the country's servicing sector accounted for around 60,000 MT the same year, representing about 28% of the total national consumption of HCFCs. This percentage will keep on increasing as the manufacturing sector phases out in the coming years, signifying the importance of the servicing sector phaseout during the HPMP Stage II and beyond. Domestic RAC and ICR equipment are key users of HCFCs in the servicing sector, while there are also a small number of mobile air conditioners using HCFC blends as refrigerant.

It was proposed that the servicing sector will target the promotion of the good practices to reduce the HCFCs consumption in this sector as well as to get the servicing sector prepared for the adoption of the new generation of refrigerants, though, among other measures, management and improvement of the training mechanism, development of national certification system, technical measures such as leakage control, proper system management, preventive maintenance, or green refrigeration management with particular focus on large consumers (e.g. supermarkets, cold stores, commercial/industrial AC systems). Stage II will design an effective monitoring system on (reduced) HCFC consumption. Stage II should also focus on China's export potential and how it impinges on the servicing sector in the importing countries. This will highlight the role of Chinese original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) in importing countries especially in view of the introduction of flammable refrigerants. Liability issues in this regard will impact on OEM's approaches to capacity building, etc. in importing countries.

3. Progress on the Implementation of the Stage I HPMP

Since the HPMP (Stage I) was approved, FECO organized series of activities to achieve the proposed target, mainly including:

- 1) Developing the management policy for servicing sector based on the promulgated National ODS Management regulation;
- 2) Developed two industrial codes to regulate the servicing behavior for Room air conditioner and Industrial/Commercial Refrigeration. The one for RAC sub-sector has been submitted to

the Industrial Code Commission for approval. The code for ICR sub-sector has finished the second draft and expected complete in early 2015;

- 3) Developed training materials for good practice in servicing following national consultations;
- 4) Selected and contracted 6 institutions as the first batch of national/regional training centres to organize the training programme for national trainers and technicians. The second batch of training centres selection is planned for the second half of 2014. It is estimated that over 2,500 trainers/technicians will be trained before the end of 2015.
- 5) Conducted a study on revising the existing authentication certification for technicians. The final report and policy suggestion has been submitted to relevant authorities for review;
- 6) Revised the existing authentication certification scheme for servicing enterprises, to include concerns of good practices in ICR sub-sector. The updated certification scheme is expected to be published before end of 2015;
- 7) Pilot project in Shenzhen city. A series of pilot activities were implemented in Shenzhen to get management experiences in stage I, which would be reviewed and replicated in stage II, if applicable;
- 8) Organized three times of Ozone2Climate Technology Roadshows and Industry Roundtables with CRAA to promote low GWP/higher energy efficiency alternatives to HCFCs.

For the enabling components, the progress of implementation is as follows:

- 9) Organized training for Ozone officers in local Environmental Protection Bureau (EPB). During 2011-2014, more than 300 local ozone officers were trained to enhance the ODS management capability of local EPB in the selected areas
- 10) Outreach and awareness activities regularly. Distributed more than 7000 publicity materials nationwide by FECO in 2011-2014. Organized special event or public outreach activities each year to increase the awareness of ODS phaseout effectively, such as PSA with a film star, Ms. Li Bing Bing, for the Ozone Day celebrations and collaboration with a famous artist, Prof. Xikun Yuan.
- 11) Organized annual training course for importer and exporters during 2011-2014, more than 350 participants were trained to update them the development of policies, regulations and related procedure.
- 12) Organized annual training course for local Custom officers during 2011-2013, more than 260 participants were trained to enhance the ODS enforcement capability.
- 13) Upgraded the electronic management system on ODS import and export and put into use in December 2013.
- 14) Revised the Circular on management of ODS import and export and taken into effect since March 1, 2014.

As to lessons/experience gathered so far through Stage I HPMP implementation, the following are worthwhile mentioning for the Servicing sector and the Enabling components:

Servicing sector plan

- Effective management of the servicing sector needs much cooperation with local EPB. For the management of servicing technicians, the cooperation from the Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security (MHRSS) and other ministries as well as from Associations concerning Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (R/AC) manufacturers and servicing, is necessary. The development of good practice codes/regulations is essential before organizing the training activities. The training programme on good practices could be sustained by closely working with the national vocational training system.
- Industry associations are key players in ensuring environmental performance of the industry. China did good networking and sharing of expertise between refrigeration associations and professional associations in developing and developed countries, with IIR, in Europe through AREA, and in North America by AHRI. Worked closely with the industry associations, for example in China close coordination and collaboration with China Household Electrical Appliances Association, China Refrigeration/AC Association, etc.
- Track the refrigerant supply chain is a good approach for phase out in the servicing sector.

Enabling components

- Importance of Policy and regulatory frame work: Multi-cooperation with local customs and import countries is necessary for combating illegal trades. UNEP's informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) system provided a useful platform for countries to share information and contact instantly in order to prevent the illegal trades.
- Training for officers from local EPB is crucial for the strictly enforce of all the ODS regulations. Consultations with local EPBs and its database as per pollutant registration system was critical for ODS Management at the local level.
- Through organizing the outreach and communication activities regularly, Ozone protection awareness increased significantly in relevant sectors, as well for general public who are potential customs of HCFC free products.

4. Activities to be undertaken for the Stage II preparation:

To prepare the HPMP in Stage II, the assumed activities in the Servicing sector and the Enabling components include the following:

Servicing sector plan

- 1) Organize field survey in 5-10 cities to obtain relevant data in local servicing market to get a better understanding of their management status.
- 2) Organize survey in transportation refrigeration sub-sector nationwide and large HCFC consumers along the cold chain (i.e. cold stores, supermarkets), which was not covered during the Stage I preparation.
- 3) Survey on the status of recovery/recycling equipment utilization, and the barriers for the technicians to conduct refrigerant recovery/recycling
- 4) Evaluate the training effectiveness under Stage I and derive optimization of training approach/concept.
- 5) Measure and calculate the possibly phaseout consumption in Stage II in China (based on monitoring concept/system).
- 6) Explore with experts and servicing technicians how to link the servicing sector plan with a strategy for improved energy efficiency in R/AC equipment.
- 7) Organize consultations with stakeholders and experts in the servicing sector in order to develop and finalize Stage II HPMP. At least one consultation should be dedicated to understand the existing challenges of informal servicing workshops /technicians as well as to identify an approach on how to address them.

Enabling components

- 8) Organize field visit(s) to and a survey on local EPBs in selected provinces on their capacity and mechanism to enforce the licensing and quota systems and to combat/prevent illegal trade.
- 9) Organize field visit(s) to and a survey on selected importers and exporters to document their current perception of ODS import and export management. To consult with China's trade partners in other countries to understand their perception and needs also.
- 10) Evaluate the impact of the three Enabling components under Stage I.
- 11) Conduct a survey on the end user of the R/AC products, real estate developer, and key other stakeholders on their knowledge and willingness for the products with low GWP/higher energy efficiency alternative to HCFC.
- 12) Organize consultations with stakeholders and experts so that the Enabling components proposal can be reviewed and finalized with their input.

5. Timelines for preparation

For completion, 4 quarters (i.e., 12 months) will be needed as shown below.

	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Inception meeting	X			
Field survey planning	X	X		
Data collection		X	X	
Data analysis		X	X	
Project preparation/ strategy development			X	X
Stakeholder consultations			X	X
Proposal review and finalization				X

6. Project costs and break-down

Particulars	Total in USD	UNEP	GIZ	Japan
Workshops / meetings (3 for servicing sector and 1 for enabling components)	40,000	40,000		
National consultants for the servicing sector plan (data collection and analysis)	208,500	203,500	5,000	
National consultants for the enabling components (data collection and analysis)	50,000	50,000		
International consultants (assist data analysis, strategy development, and HPMP Stage II proposal development for both the servicing sector plan and the enabling components)	39,500		22,500	17,000
Travel (international) (US\$6,000 per time/ per person)	60,000	12,000	30,000	18,000
Total	398,000	305,500	57,500	35,000

Funding Request for the Preparation of Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of Guyana By UNEP

Background

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at its 63rd Meeting held in Montreal in April 2011, approved stage I of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Guyana for the period 2011 to 2015 to reduce HCFC consumption by 10 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of \$18,000, plus agency support costs of \$2,340 for UNEP, and \$48,000, plus agency support costs of \$4,320 for UNDP. \$64,750, comprising US \$11,000, plus agency support costs of US \$1,430 for UNEP, and US \$48,000, plus agency support costs of US \$4,320 for UNDP was approved for the First Tranche.

The Government of Guyana committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agency:

- (iii) **Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.**
- (iv) **Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015**

The Government of Guyana agreed to establish as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the average level of actual reported consumption in 2009 and estimated consumption in 2010, which has been estimated at 0.97 ODP tonnes. Guyana's baseline was estimated at 1.00 ODP tonnes at the time that the country document was being prepared. After revision of 2009 consumption data (23rd MOP) the baseline becomes 1,8 ODP tones.

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation fund has been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

	Activity	Progress In Implementation	Agency
1	Technical Capacity Development		UNDP
	Train the Trainers	Trainers from a previous train the trainers programme has been conducting technicians training for the National Ozone Action Unit. New train the trainers activities will take place when required.	
	Technicians Training	<p>2012 – A total of two (2) workshops were conducted which had the participation of 25 persons.</p> <p>2013 – A 2-day technician workshop which included a public awareness session as well as practical involving retrofitting an air-conditioning unit from R-22 to R-290 was conducted. A total of 21 persons participated</p> <p>2014 – A total of four (4) workshops were conducted in different regions of Guyana. The workshops had a combined total of 55 persons participating.</p> <p>All planned workshops for this phase was completed.</p>	

Activity	Progress In Implementation	Agency
	<p>However, there is a need in next stage for further training workshops with new alternatives, for example, with R-410a systems which are largely being imported as a result of the ban on R-22 systems.</p>	
<p>Customs Training</p>	<p>2012 – A total of two workshops were conducted which had the participation of 25 customs officers in the region 9.</p> <p>2013 – A total of 27 customs officers were trained over two days in Georgetown, Region 4</p>	
<p>Provision of Tools and Equipment</p>	<p>Equipment procurement phase was completed in 2013. Distribution of equipment has commenced but is not completed. Equipment is being distributed to technical schools and practicing technicians on a needs basis. The current focus is in aiding technical schools who have refrigeration programmes running as well as those now introducing the programme, to have workshops that are adequately equipped based on CVQ guidelines.</p>	
2 Policy – Legal and Institutional		UNEP
<p>Support for local refrigeration association</p>	<p>The refrigeration association in Guyana GARVA with the assistance of the NOU is currently creating a technicians register in order to revamp the association.</p> <p>Even though the association is not fully operational, practicing technicians are supported through the NOU by a loan system (for recovery units and other tools) which is designed to encourage technicians to engage in good refrigeration practices.</p>	
<p>Legal consultant</p>	<p>Guyana’s legislation for importation and monitoring of the ODS and other refrigerants constitutes 2 Trade Orders.</p> <p>The Trade Order was first passed in 2007 for monitoring of CFCs and later amended in 2010 to cover HCFCs.</p> <p>Legal support has been provided in order to enhance Guyana’s legislation; as of January 1, 2013 the importation of equipment containing HCFCs is being enforced by the Guyana Revenue Authority. The main focus has been on air-conditioning units and large freezers being imported.</p> <p>Guyana’s legislation also includes quota importation system which requires importers to apply for a quota annually. The country quota for the year is then divided among all registered importers at the beginning of the year. Importers can then apply for permits within their assigned quotas. In this way, the NOU with the assistance of the customs department of the Guyana Revenue Authority is able to control and monitor all importations</p>	

	Activity	Progress In Implementation	Agency
		of refrigerants (both ODS and Non-ODS). Guyana was able to achieve the January 1, 2013 freeze at the country baseline and is currently on target to achieve the January 1, 2015 10% reduction. An International Consultant, was hired to assist in the development of the CVQ Level 1 standard to be implemented in technical schools	
	Stakeholders consultation	Stakeholders from the refrigeration sector along with persons from customs and the NOU have participated in the process through which the National Bureau of Standards has recently amended the labelling standards for refrigerants and equipment containing refrigerants.	
3	Monitoring and Reporting	The National Ozone Unit is currently responsible for monitoring and reporting. Information is collected from importers, technicians and Customs department for comparison and compilation on refrigerant importation and use.	UNEP

Overarching Strategy

Guyana will follow the Montreal Protocol schedule to phase out HCFCs and has chose to submit only stage I to meet the 10 per cent reduction target by 2015 due to the uncertainty of new technologies and their commercial availability. Guyana will revisit its decision to follow only the Montreal Protocol schedule in 2015 when technology choices are better defined. Further adjustments in the strategy will be made during the implementation of stage II to ensure a smooth transition to phase out 35% of HCFCs from 2015 to 2020.

HCFC Consumption

As of August 2014, Guyana has reported HCFC consumption to the Ozone Secretariat as follows:

2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Baseline
1.7	1.1	2.4	2.41	1.36	1.8

As can be seen from the above, 2012 consumption is already below baseline.

Information to be Collected

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system: This kind of information has been collected, but update is required to get a better understanding of the current situation and development trends.
- Inventory of the HCFC based equipment: this has been collected, but update is required;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the set up and enforcement of refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical intervention.

- Market share of the HCFC based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get better understanding of how the ozone and climate friendly alternatives technologies are received.
- Need for additional Technicians training in Good Servicing Practices, Recovery and Recycling, Retrofitting to alternative refrigerants, particularly natural refrigerants;
- Need for limited retooling, as considered cost effective, to upgrade capacity to handle emerging technologies and natural refrigerants.

Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UNEP, as leading agency, and UNDP will cooperate on the investment components during the implementation stage. The proposed activities and budget is as following:

Activities	UNEP's proposed cost
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	5,000
Survey of end users, importer of the HCFC based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	4,000
Consultation with private sectors as well as other government departments for the new policy initiatives such as certificate system for the servicing technicians.	6,000
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	6,000
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	9,000
Total (USD)	30,000

Note: To reduce administrative costs it was agreed that the lead agency will request all preparatory funding. However, activities including the stakeholder consultations and finalization of the Stage-II HPMP will be conducted in an integrated manner of both UNEP and UNDP components. Thus the funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to change based on the further discussion between the NOU, implementing agencies and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.

Funding Request for Preparation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan of Iraq

By: UNEP & UNIDO

Country: The Government of Iraq

Title: Preparation of stage II of HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) of Iraq

Project Duration: 24 months

Project Budget: 70,000 (excluding Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNEP

Coordinating Agency: UNIDO

National Counterpart: National Ozone Unit at Ministry of Environment of Iraq

1. Background

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at its 65th Meeting held in Bali in November 2011, approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Iraq for the period 2011 to 2015 to reduce HCFC consumption by 13.82 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of US\$ 770,000 for UNEP and US \$ 410,000 for UNIDO. \$ 115,000 was approved for UNEP and \$80,000 for UNEP for the First Tranche.

The Government of Iraq committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agency:

- (v) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (vi) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 13.82% from 2015

The Government has agreed to establish as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption calculated on the basis of an estimated baseline of 108.38 ODP tonnes, using actual consumption of 110.96 ODP tonnes reported for 2009 under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and estimated consumption of 105.80 ODP tonnes for 2010.

The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation with UNEP as lead agency and UNIDO as coordinating agency has been received.

The details of remaining balances from the PRP funding approved for UNEP and UNIDO for the preparation of the HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan are provided below:

MFS Project Code	Approved Funding (US\$)	Agency	Funds Returned (US\$)	Comment
IRQ/PHA/60/PRP/12	100,000	UNEP	(25,671)	Returned to ExCom 72
IRQ/PHA/55/PRP/03	40,000	UNIDO	-	Project closed 2010
IRQ/PHA/55/PRP/04	30,000	UNIDO	(2,909)	Project closed 2012
IRQ/PHA/59/PRP/11	65,000	UNIDO	-	Project to be closed and reported to the 73 ExCom

2. Progress in the implementation of the stage I (brief information)

Component	Progress in the implementation
Policy & Regulatory Enforcement (UNEP)	
<p>National Legislative Enforcement Committee including conducting national enforcement workshops and training sessions to different governmental authorities and key stakeholders</p>	<p>In 2012, Iraq enacted the Cabinet of Ministers Order No. 5 /2012 for the control of ODS which is a comprehensive legislation that replaced the previous Ministerial decisions used to manage ODS import since Iraq joined the Montreal Protocol in 2008. The work on the development of the comprehensive legislation was made under the implementation of the NPP of Iraq with assistance from UNEP in reviewing the drafts prepared over a period of 3 years.</p> <p>The HPMP is mandated to ensure the appropriate enforcement of the legislation through a proper mechanism. Accordingly, MoE established an Enforcement Committee (which meets periodically) comprising of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment • General Authority for Customs • Ministry of Commerce • Ministry of Industry and Mines • Central Agency for Standardization and Quality Control <p>The committee works to ensure the proper enforcement of the licensing system and solve problems relating to the importation ODS per the ministerial order issued by the Minister of the Environment to introduce detailed procedures and requirements as per the Cabinet of Minister Order 5/2012.</p> <p>As the cycle of procedures is almost completed, NOU will be arranging series of specialized workshops and sessions for different stakeholder i.e. importers, traders/retailers, government authorities and industry to ensure the proper implementation and enforcement of the national legislation. It was planned that such sessions would start mid 2013, however due to political difficulties in the country since early 2013; work has been postponed to 2014.</p>
<p>Development and implementation of E-licensing system including: * Development of TORs of the E-Licensing including requirements and needs of H/W & S/W needs assessment as well assessment of local licensing flow-of-work and related procedures. * Development of the system and tailor it to match local requirements, definitions and procedures * Installation, training of local staff and conducting orientation sessions to importers and local authorities to</p>	<p>After lengthy consultation with NOU and internal consultation at the Ministry of Environment, it was decided that the implementation and operation of E-Licensing system will not be feasible at this stage in Iraq given many political, logistical and institutional obstacle.</p> <p>Therefore, MoE and UNEP agreed to postpone this component till later tranches and suggest to use the resources under this component for purchase of additional refrigerants identifiers which was planned to be a 2nd tranche activity.</p>

Component	Progress in the implementation
<p>promote its use (training of local PMU/NOU staff will be outside Iraq)</p>	
<p>Additional portable identifiers for blends and upgrade of old supplied ones</p>	<p>Although this is 2nd tranche component, but as explained above it was decided to swap this component with the E-licensing component in the 1st tranche of the HPMP. The need for additional identifiers was also advanced due to the successful conclusion of the customs training program under the NPP and the need to further extend the capacity of the Central Agency for Standardization and Quality Control, which is responsible for the inspection in Iraq, and enable it to cover all entry points in Iraq.</p> <p>UNEP is currently working on the supply of the identifiers within the available resources from E-licensing component.</p>
<p>Training, Certification and Standardization (UNEP)</p>	
<p>Supporting tools for the updated curricula including development and production of booklets, training manuals and electronic references for different technical educational levels</p>	<p>This is an overlapped component with NPP of Iraq where the work on the update of vocational and technical education Curricula is concluded through a dedicated Committee established in 2009 and continued to work for 4 years till finalized the update both the theoretical and practical (hands-on) parts of the curricula. The National Authority for Vocational Education and Training reported back (June-2014) that all educational and vocational levels had now incorporated the required update as per the outcomes of the national committee for the Curricula update.</p> <p>Accordingly, the Ministry of Environment, through the HPMP, will start now preparing specialized supporting booklet to support instructors and trainers in the appropriate delivery of the updated curricula. This process includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Consultation and review meetings for the national curricula update committee to agree on the outline and content of the booklets - Consultancy services to develop the booklets - production of the final materials - Orientation sessions to instructors/trainers on the use of the booklets <p>Timeframe for concluding this component mid of 2016.</p>
<p>Implementation of national certification program including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the certification scheme • Prepare the certification admission and testing modules • Conduct pilot training/certification program for 500 technicians in different servicing sub-sectors particularly HCFC consuming sectors 	<p>This is an overlapped component with the NPP of Iraq. The start of relevant activities under this component will be merged by the NPP related component which is the Development of the National Code of Practice. A recently established committee (mid of 2014) for the Development of the Certification Scheme and Codes of Practice. The committee includes members from:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ministry of Environment ○ Ministry of Higher Education ○ Ministry of Education ○ Ministry of Labour

Component	Progress in the implementation
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Technical Education Authority <p>The work-plan is set as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Establish the Technical Coordination Committee (July 2014) - Technical workshop (by UNEP) on experiences from A5 and non A5 in setting certification schemes and codes of practice (Amman, Jordan Sept 2014) - Meetings of the national committee to conclude on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Identification of the qualification/certification levels ○ Draft the qualifying programs ○ Prepare induction indicators ○ Prepare certifying indicators ○ Final consultation meeting ○ Final drafts (Sept.14 - Aug.15) - Introduction of the program through local workshops/meetings
Additional training equipment to upgrade training centres to conduct certification program	This is a 2nd tranche component which not yet started
Specialized technical awareness program for addressing large end-users, buildings owners, consultants and technical decision-makers at governmental level about alternatives to HCFC in different applications particularly zero/low GWP options	This is a 2nd tranche component which not yet started
Development of terms of reference and work plan to prepare national standards and codes related to HCFC consuming sectors which could include equipment, refrigerants, refrigerants' containers, hazardous refrigerants, etc	This is a 2nd tranche component which not yet started
Technical Assistance to the Servicing Sector (UNIDO)	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 3 Labs for testing; GC, reference refrigerant non certified; moisture tester - Karl Fischer ● Leak test of recovery cylinders by pressurised air; ● Air compressor. ● Total \$70,000 per lab 	<p>This is a 2nd tranche component which not yet started</p> <p>Equipment for 1 lab will be procured with 2nd Tranche funds</p>
100 sets: Recovery unit plus filter kits plus 2 cylinders per m/c @800 and Filter kits and 2 cylinders per each RR m/c given in NPP for onsite recovery/reuse (\$ 400 per)	Equipment Has been purchased and delivered to Iraq. Currently the equipment is awaiting custom clearance. Once equipment is cleared they will be distributed according to the established selection process established by the NOU and the PMO of Iraq.
Project Management and Monitoring (UNEP)	
Extension of NPP/PMU role to implement HPMP and support NOU to Monitor implementation including consultancy services and security related costs	Through the existing resources under the NPP relevant management component, the Project Management Unit (PMU) of NPP expanded its mandate to cover the implementation of HPMP. The overlapped and relation between NPP and HPMP was agreed by PMU and NOU to work as follows:

Component	Progress in the implementation
	<p>- Set small team within the PMU team to manage the HPMP work</p> <p>- The team will be part of the NPP/PMU team which its work will continue till closing of the NPP project contracts and activities by end of 2015</p> <p>- The HPMP team will take-over the PMU role after closing of the NPP to become the PMU of the HPMP only</p> <p>UNEP worked with NOU and PMU to ensure the clear roles and responsibilities of both teams and to reflect such arrangements in details within the UNEP-MoE contract for the implementation of the NPP of Iraq and contract for the implementation of the HPMP.</p> <p>In addition to that, UNEP facilitated an annual coordination meeting with PMU and UNIDO for the review of both NPP/HPMP work-plans and progress and adjust the operational implementation plan in accordance with the development/progress and situation on ground. 4 coordination meetings were facilitated by UNEP since the approval of the HPMP (Amman- Feb.12, Bahrain- Oct.12, Bahrain- Nov.13 & Erbil- May.14)</p> <p>All above activities/meetings are covered within the resources available in the NPP project as agreed for the 1st tranche of the HPMP of Iraq as per the project document. Starting from the 2nd tranche, additional resources will be available for the HPMP implementation and management.</p>
Verification	<p>The development of the verification report for the submission of the 2nd tranche of the HPMP is being coordinated by UNEP and UNIDO through the use of international consultancy service. A ToRs for the work has been set and agreed with NOU of Iraq and the international consultant worked closely with NOU to compile and verify the data as per ExCom guidelines and decisions for verification reports and as per the HPMP country agreement with ExCom.</p> <p>The verification work is done remotely due to the escalated security situation in Iraq (since mid of 2014) and inability of UNEP Staff/experts to travel to Iraq except for essential missions.</p>

Challenges & Difficulties

- The main challenge affecting the overall effectiveness of the national country program is the security instability in Iraq and the available budget by the MLF compared to the actual need for executing projects in the field given the country conditions. Over the last 5 years, there was relative improvement of the situation in many areas and considerably in the Northern part particularly the city of Erbil which allowed NOU/PMU and agencies to conduct several training activities with presence of UN staff/experts. However, the security situation started to deteriorate again since early 2014 in larger parts of Iraq which would have negative impact on the future progress if continues. The lesson learned is that UNEP & UNIDO needs to consider carefully the type of activities and commitments to

be included within stage-II while monitoring the overall the progress of improvement and/or deterioration of the national political/security status and reflect so at stage-II document.

- In view of the security situation, enforcement of local ODS legislation is always a challenging task given the government's priorities and its ability to control import/export strictly. While, NOU made extraordinary efforts to draft, issue and enforce detailed ODS regulations including establishing and maintaining permanent enforcement committee,, and continues to do so, the overall effectiveness of monitoring import/export only will continue to be questionable. The lesson learned is that NOU and agencies should consider, within stage-II of the HPMP, innovative ideas and approaches to ensure the real phase-out in local markets and should consider incentive options and non-traditional means of monitoring local markets and not only boarders.

Long-term and low-GWP alternatives for high-ambient countries are still being examined, particularly by technology providers and equipment manufacturers. Since Iraq consumes more than 90% of its consumption in the servicing sector, is a recipient for the technology not a developer, there is a great risk of the local market shifting towards high-GWP alternatives which is a trend being witnessed lately not only in Iraq but in the rest of the region. The lesson learned is that NOU and agencies should address the respective sectors as early as possible in a way that can minimize the climate impact on the HCFC phase-out strategy, special technical assistance programs need to be designed in this regard.

- There continue to be operational and administrative difficulties in the implementation of the HPMP during stage-I, such as the lengthy and time consuming process of customs clearance of any equipment/tools; the delay of the financial reporting from the Ministry of Environment; and the logistical problems associated with sending UN experts to the field to support implementation, install equipment, conduct training and monitoring the progress. Those difficulties are expected to continue for some time and both agencies, in cooperation with NOU, should design stage-II to ensure the minimum impact of such beyond control obstacles on the overall objectives and deliverables.

3. The Overarching Strategy

The Government of Iraq will freeze its consumption of HCFCs by 1 January 2013 at the level of 1,858.18 mt (102.2 ODP tonnes) and gradually reduce it from the baseline data to meet a 13.82 per cent reduction in 2015. The overarching strategy of Iraq has been based on consumption reductions in the servicing sector through the enforcement of regulatory measures, recovery/recycling, and better practices to reach the set 2015 compliance target.

The Government decided not to submit to the 65th meeting of the Executive Committee any manufacturing conversion activity, since for the main manufacturer there are doubts regarding the suitability of HFC-410A for high ambient temperatures; at the same time, the company's 2010 consumption is small as compared to the total amount of HCFC consumed in 2010. The Government intends to submit the related activity as part of the second stage of the HPMP.

3.1. HCFC consumption

2012 and 2013 consumption by substance and distribution by sector/subsector were reported as follows:

Substance	RAC Manufacturing		RAC Servicing	
	2012	2013*	2012	2013*
HCFC-22	2.75 ODP T	2.75 ODP T	107.53 ODP T	97.63 DP T

* To be confirmed after verification

The consumption by the RAC manufacturing sector has been constant. Due to the ongoing security issues, consumption in the servicing sector has been affected. However, Iraq's total consumption for

2013 estimated to be 100.38 ODP Tonnes against a maximum allowable total consumption of 102.20 ODP Tonnes.

3.2. Information to be collected

Stage II activities, as described in the original HPMP document are as follows:

For Stage II, Continuation of work in the service sector is needed through strengthening the containment measures introduced in NPP and Stage I through the Reclaim Centres. If appropriate and necessary, additional Reclaim Centres would be established. Details of relevant activities will be developed in the Stage II project document. In addition to that, by the middle of Stage II the country will start examining introduction of incentives for the early retirement concept for large HCFC based applications. In anticipation of viable and mature zero ODS/low GDP technology being available, a project to assist the existing AC manufacturing facility to convert will be implemented.

Stage	Substance/Sector	Activity
Stage II (Up to 2020 corresponds to 35 % of HCFC Baseline)	Investment Project for HCFC-22 Phase Out in a/c Manufacturing	
		Investment project for the State Company for Electrical Industries which manufactures air-conditioners using HCFC-22 as refrigerant
	All HCFC / Policy & Regulation	
		National Legislative Enforcement Committee
		Continued enforcement of ODS Regulation
	Training, Certification and Standardization	
		Continue national certification program
		Implementation of national standards and codes related to HCFC consuming sectors
	HCFC-22 / Technical Assistance to the Servicing sector	
		Early retirement incentive program for large A/C applications
		Technical support on new alternatives and technologies
	HCFC-22 / National HCFC Reclamation Programme	
		Monitoring of Reclamation Centres
		Evaluate need for additional Reclamation Centres and implement if required.
	All HCFC / HPMP Implementation and Monitoring	
		Operation of Project Management Unit
	Monitoring and Verification of HPMP outputs and deliverables	

The proposed activities and the information to be collected to implement the activities are described below.

a) Air Conditioning Manufacturing Investment Project

There are 4 companies manufacturing air-conditioners, water coolers and showcases using HCFC-22 as refrigerant. The largest is the State Company for Electrical Industries with a use of 70 MT HCFC-22 in 2010. The other three have lower use (one has 1.5 MT and the other 2 have 0.5 MT use in 2010). It is proposed to submit a project proposal in Stage II for the State Company for Electrical Industries to convert their A/C manufacturing from R-22. The remaining three factories will be provided technical assistance as their consumption is small.

b) All HCFC / Policy & Regulation

- A National Legislation Enforcement Taskforce was established for the implementation of the NPP and continues its activities for the HPMP implementation by continuous monitoring of the implementation of the legislation and coordination amongst different authorities. For Stage II the activities of the Taskforce will be reviewed to determine if any fine tuning is required and any additional tasks need be undertaken during Stage II implementation.
 - Evaluate the impact of the specialized workshops and sessions held during Stage I for different stakeholders i.e. importers, traders/retailers, government authorities and industry to ensure the proper implementation and enforcement of the national legislation and determine if additional workshops are necessary.
 - Work on the e-licensing system could not start in Stage I due to the many political, logistical and institutional obstacles. MoE and UNEP agreed to postpone this component till later and agreed to use the resources under this component for purchase of additional refrigerants identifiers which was planned to be a 2nd tranche activity. It is proposed to evaluate through discussions whether activities for the e-licensing system can be started during Stage II.
 - Evaluate the impact of the training program based on the revised curricula finalised in Stage I and determine if additional inputs are required.
 - Evaluate the pilot training/certification program for 500 technicians in different servicing sub-sectors particularly HCFC consuming sectors held in Stage I and determine its effectiveness and what additional inputs are required.
 - Evaluate impact of technical awareness program for addressing large end-users, buildings owners, consultants and technical decision-makers at governmental level about alternatives to HCFC in different applications particularly zero/low GWP options and determine what additional activities are required.
 - Assess the implementation of the work to prepare national standards and codes related to HCFC consuming sectors which could include equipment, refrigerants, refrigerants' containers, hazardous refrigerants, etc with the view to determining what other inputs are needed.
 - Review and evaluate policies implemented in Stage I and determine additional policies or need to strengthen existing policies to ensure consumption targets are met. In particular, there will be a focus on equipment and technology.
- c) **HCFC-22 / Technical Assistance to the Servicing sector**
- Conduct a comprehensive survey in the RAC sector to collect HCFC consumption data and equipment details and age, particularly in the large A/C applications, to evaluate and subsequently design an early retirement incentive program for large A/C applications. Conduct a Needs Assessment for the phase-out of HCFC in the commercial refrigeration sectors (stores, transportation and outlets)
 - Evaluate new and emerging technologies for their suitability of use in Iraq with inputs from international experts, through workshops and seminars.
 - Determine the scope of consultancy, exposure and training on availability of alternatives for different sectors (small, medium, commercial).
- d) **HCFC-22 / National HCFC Reclamation Programme**

Conduct a survey to evaluate the effectiveness of the 3 HCFC-22 Reclaim Centres established under the NPP, of which one was provided with testing equipment (Gas Chromatograph, non certified refrigerant standard, Karl Fischer moisture tester, air compressor and accessories to conduct leakage tests on recovery cylinders) in Stage I, with a view to determining if additional Reclaim Centres and testing labs are required to further reduce the use of virgin HCFC-22 and contribute to the reduction in consumption.

e) All HCFC / HPMP Implementation and Monitoring

- Continue supporting the operation of Project Management Unit
- Determine what additional consultancy services (legal and technical) are required for project implementation.
- Monitoring and Verification of HPMP outputs and deliverables

3.3. Activities proposed under preparation request

Information need to be compiled during the preparation of stage-II includes:

1. Data collection and technology discussions related to developing and investment project in the Air Conditioning manufacturing sector.
2. Review and update of the national survey on the HCFC consumption in the different servicing sectors
3. Needs Assessment for the phase-out of HCFC in the commercial refrigeration sectors (stores, transportation and outlets)
4. Review policies, procedures and mechanism related to registering contracting/servicing companies and examine introduction of certification program to HVAC contracting/servicing companies and workshops
5. Examine promoting long-term and low-GWP alternatives and technologies.

Project Preparation Fund Request

Investment Component

Activities	Proposed cost	Agency
Investment project for the State Company for Electrical Industries which manufactures air-conditioners using HCFC-22 as refrigerant	30,000	UNIDO

HPMP Strategy Stage II

Activities	Proposed cost	Agency
Update of National Data through <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Comprehensive survey of the RAC sector to design an early retirement incentive program for large A/C applications and conduct a needs assessment for the phase-out of HCFCs in the commercial refrigeration sector. • Policy review and update and additional regulatory measures if required as described in 3.2 b) above. • Strategy development and consultations/coordination meetings (This includes country contract and any needed	45,000	UNEP

international/national consultancy services)		
Assessing the technical needs for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • proper implementation of the National R&R program • Need for servicing equipment/tools needed by the different servicing sectors • Feasibility of implementing retrofit incentive program for large applications 	25,000	UNIDO
Total	70,000	

Preparation of stage II of HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) of Yemen

By: UNEP & UNIDO

Country: **Yemen**

Title: **Preparation of stage II of HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) of Yemen**

Project Duration: **24 months**

Project Budget: **70,000 (excluding Agency Support Costs)**

Implementing Agency: **UNEP**

Coordinating Agency: **UNIDO**

National Counterpart: **National Ozone Unit at Environment Protection Authority (EPA) of Yemen**

1. Background

The Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) of Protocol Montreal approved, in its 68th meeting, Stage-I of the national strategy of Yemen for phasing out Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFC) named the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP).

The first tranche of the HPMP project, as approved by the ExCom, incorporate balances from the project of National Phase-out Plan (NPP) of Yemen which corresponds to total of remaining balances from the 2 tranches of the NPP project of Yemen.

This document represents the detailed implementation work-plan including budget break-down and timeframe of implementing different activities of the first tranche of the HPMP of Yemen.

The phase-out commitments (targets) and funds allocations for each implementing agency across Stage-I (2013-2015) are included in below table.

Row	Particulars	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	Total
1.1	Montreal Protocol reduction schedule of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	n/a	n/a	158.20	158.20	142.38	n/a
1.2	Maximum allowable total consumption of Annex C, Group I substances (ODP tonnes)	n/a	n/a	158.20	158.20	134.47	n/a
2.1	Lead IA UNEP agreed funding (US \$)		\$215,000		\$165,000		\$380,000
2.2	Support costs for Lead IA (US \$)		\$27,950		\$21,450		\$49,400
2.3	Cooperating IA UNIDO agreed funding (US \$)		\$410,000		0		\$410,000
2.4	Support costs for Cooperating IA (US \$)		\$28,700		\$0		\$28,700
3.1	Total agreed funding (US \$)		\$625,000		\$165,000		\$790,000

3.2	Total support costs (US \$)		\$56,650		\$21,450		\$78,100
3.3	Total agreed costs (US \$)		\$681,650		\$186,450		\$868,050
4.1.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)						62.18
4.1.2	Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)						0
4.1.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)						93.92
4.2.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-141b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)						1.10
4.2.2	Phase-out of HCFC-141b to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)						0.00
4.2.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b (ODP tonnes)						0.00
4.3.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-142b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)						0.00
4.3.2	Phase-out of HCFC-142b to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)						0.00
4.3.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-142b (ODP tonnes)						1.00
4.4.1	Total phase-out of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)						0.00
4.4.2	Phase-out of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)						0.00
4.4.3	Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols (ODP tonnes)						17.55

The balances remaining from the PRP funding approved for UNEP and UNIDO for the preparation of the HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP) of Yemen are given below.

MFS Project Code	Agency	Approved Funding	Funds Returned	Comment
YEM/FOA/63/P	UNIDO	60,000	48,665	Returned to 72nd ExCom
YEM/PHA/55/PRP/29	UNIDO	70,000	1,156	Returned to 72nd ExCom
YEM/PHA/55/PRP/30	UNEP	125,000	(108,600)*	Returned to 72 and 73 ExCom

* The large returned amount of fund is due to expiry of the country contract signed in at the start of the HPMP preparation without disbursing any payment to the country and inability to issue new contract to pay backdated completed activities after the submission and approval of the HPMP. NOU already used the services of local survey team during the preparation of Stage and had to compensate them partially from the IS resources.

The country endorsement letter for the preparation of Stage-II is enclosed with the submission.

2. Progress in the implementation of the stage I (brief information)

#	Component	Progress in the implementation	IA
	Policy Update and Enforcement		
A	Supply of Identification sets: Supply of 12 identifiers at the 1st tranche using funds from the E-licensing component i.e. US\$ 45,000.	The process of supply of the refrigerants identifiers is started by UNEP and identifiers should arrive the country by end of 2014 latest	UNEP

B	Training Programme for 500 Officials (customs and other authorities) including Master Training+ Agreement with National Customs Institute (Training of 500 Officials through 25 training sessions @ US\$ 4,000 per session) (US\$ 2,000 cost to trainers/organizing committee personnel per session + US\$ 2,000 organization cost per each session), 20 sessions will be organized in 1st tranche and 5 sessions in 2nd tranche of HPMP@[Utilizing US\$ 20,000 out of the remaining balances of US\$82,788 of NPP 1st tranche, pursuant to understandings reached between MLFS and UNEP to use such recourses till end of 2014]	NOU in consultation with Customs Authorities and Yemen Standardization, Metrology & Quality Control Organization as well as Environment Protection Authority Branches in Governorates laid out a work plan to train 420 officials with the resources available in the 1 st tranche through 25 training sessions over the period of 2014-2015. The training program will start after signing the country contract with UNEP and release the first payment.	UNEP
Technical Assistance for Servicing Sector			
A	National Campaign to combat fake/counterfeit refrigerants including supply of identification equipment to local market, training and hand-on sessions to specialists, traders and technicians as well as specialized awareness campaign (Equipment to be supplied by UNIDO).	NOU prepared a work-plan for the national campaign that includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Field Investigations on counterfeits cases of refrigerants & analysis of such information • Designing & Printing of awareness messages depending on information collected • Designing and execution of the Awareness Campaigns • Designing & printing of HCFCs quota & licensing systems documents • Launching of HCFCs licensing system on the level of each custom point (at least 2 persons will stay at each Custom Point for 10 days or more as the case needed) The campaign will start after signing the country contract with UNEP and release the first payment.	UNEP
B	Fisheries Help-Center: Technical Support to Fisheries sector including training, consultancy and technical assistance in minimizing leaks and selecting technologies	It was agreed between UNEP and NOU to use resources available in the 1 st tranche to upgrade the capacity of local master trainers in Fisheries specialized training and develop dedicated materials in cooperation with reputable institute/firm. UNEP finalized a terms of reference for the task and identified an international consultant for the training. UNEP is currently negotiating with a training institute in Europe to host the training outside Yemen due to situation in the country. The selected institute is well equipped with relevant commercial refrigeration support training aids preferably related to the fisheries industry. <p>The training program planned to be completed during first half of 2015.</p>	UNEP
C	On-site Training Programme for 350 servicing companies/workshops in 15 provinces through 10 master trainers as continuation to the training program under the NPP with focus on HCFC related aspects (Total of 63 on-site sessions in 21 provinces @ US\$ 2,000 per session out of which US\$ 1,000 for personnel incentives and US\$ 1,000 for organizational cost only 48 session will be under 1st tranche and remaining 15 sessions will be at the 2nd tranche of the HPMP) [Utilizing US\$ 62,788 out of the remaining balances of US\$82,788 of NPP 1st tranche, pursuant to understandings reached between	NOU prepared a work-plan for the On-site Training Programme for Refrigeration Technicians that includes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Master training for 10 Trainees • Ten on-site trainings in Sana'a and other 4 nearby provinces • Ten on-site trainings in Aden and other 3 nearby provinces • Eight on-site trainings in Hodiedah and other 3 nearby provinces • Eight on-site trainings in Mukalla and other 2 nearby provinces 	UNEP

	<p>MLFS and UNEP to use such recourses till end of 2014]</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Seven on-site trainings in Sayun and other 2 nearby provinces • Seven on-site trainings in Taiz and Ibb provinces <p>The campaign will start after signing the country contract with UNEP and release the first payment.</p>	
	<p>Manage counterfeited refrigerants; supply of 100 units of identifiers (simple) @ \$ 1500 each</p>	<p>It was decided to purchase 20 advanced and 50 basic units Purchase Order signed 16 March 2014 for:</p> <p>20 pc Advanced Portable Refrigeration Identifiers – Model ULTIMA ID PRO RI-700 including Kit</p> <p>50 pc Portable Refrigeration Identifiers without printer - Model ULTIMA ID RI-2004-DX including Kit</p> <p>Delivered to Sana’a as of 6 August 2014, cleared through the customs on the same day and stored at the NOU</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
	<p>Strengthening R&R operation building on RMP/NPP:</p> <p>- Upgrade of 85 R&R units supplied under RMP to handle HCFC-22 @ \$ 200 each</p> <p>- Supply of 200 Recycle Kits @ \$ 200</p> <p>- supply of additional 100 vacuum pumps @ \$ 300</p> <p>- Supply of 400 recovery cylinders (30 lb) @ \$ 100 each</p> <p>- Supply of 2000 Acid test kits @ \$ 25 each</p>	<p>Purchased leftover of 66 pc from the producer. No more upgrade kits commercially available. Purchase Order signed 18 March 2014 for:</p> <p>66 pc Upgrade Kit RR750 SP1</p> <p>66 pc Inlet filters for Upgrade Kit</p> <p>66 pc Filter drier for Upgrade Kit</p> <p>Delivered to Sana’a as of 6 April 2014, cleared through the customs on 29 May 2014 and stored at the NOU</p> <p>It was decided to purchase 100 recycle kits only</p> <p>Purchase Order signed 25 February 2014 for:</p> <p>100 pc External Filter Kits EK-63</p> <p>100 pc Double Stage Vacuum Pump VE-245 including 3 litres of spare VP oil</p> <p>Delivered to Sana’a as of 6 August 2014, cleared through the customs on the same day and stored at the NOU</p> <p>It was decided not to purchase this item since there is sufficient stock in the country from the NPP project. Funds were relocated to identifiers to cover the increased cost.</p> <p>It was decided to as a pilot purchase 100 pcs in order to test the acceptance by the sector</p> <p>Purchase Order signed 17 March 2014 for:</p> <p>100 pcs Acidity Test Kits each composed of Model 45002 and Model 45006</p> <p>Delivery to Sana’a expected as of mid-September 2014, custom clearance in preparation</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
	<p>Minimizing unnecessary emissions of R-22 and R-141b during servicing and facilitating retrofitting good practice through supply of 100 flushing units @\$650 each including specialized training on best, safe and sound environmentally</p>	<p>It was decided to as a pilot purchase 10 pcs in order to test the acceptance by the sector</p> <p>Purchase Order signed 17 March 2014 for:</p> <p>10 pc Flushing Unit WKL-301 each incl. 5 drums of 5 litres of flushing liquid STAGFLUSH</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

	cleaning/flushing practices and techniques	10 pcs Contamination Detector Kit each incl. 5 units of 3 tube sets per type of detection Delivery to Sana'a expected as of mid-September 2014, custom clearance in preparation	
	Storage and Distribution	Items cleared through the customs stored at NOU and prepared for distribution	UNIDO
Project Implementation and Monitoring			
A	Project implementation, management and coordination incl. monitoring and reporting (including verification at end of 1st tranche)	<p>Since approval of the HPMP of Yemen by the 68th ExCom (Dec-2012), UNEP/UNIDO tried to visit Yemen for developing the detailed work-plan and agree on the contractual arrangements. However, due to situation in the country both agencies couldn't get a security clearance for visit. Alternatively, several attempts made to meet the NOU of Yemen outside Yemen for finalizing the needed preparatory to start the HPMP.</p> <p>Finally, UNEP and UNIDO managed to set a meeting with NOU at UNEP office in Bahrain (Nov-2013) where a work-plan was agreed. While UNIDO managed to start the procurement of the tools/equipment as per the HPMP approval, UNEP and the Country struggled to review the contractual arrangement given the new legal instrument that UNEP started to apply over the last couple of years.</p> <p>The country contract is now under signature and first payment expected to be released by Sept-2014 which should enable the country to start the implementation on ground.</p> <p>NOU prepared a plan to start work utilizing the service of local team to manage and monitor the implementation in different governorates under the supervision of NOU.</p>	UNEP

3. The overarching strategy

Overarching Phase-out Strategy

Almost all Yemen's HCFC consumption is in the servicing sector. The overarching phase-out strategy designed to address the use of HCFCs in this sector through a combination of Policy Enforcement & Curbing Illegal Trade, and Refrigeration Training & Assistance to servicing sector.

Stages II and III, it is proposed to assist the Commercial Refrigeration equipment manufacturers to move away from R-22 as the refrigerant. It is expected that technically mature commercially would be available, by then, offering zero ODP, low GWP, environmentally friendly technologies.

With the country struggle to recover from recent political instability started in 2011, institutional activities in Yemen are still to reach normality. However, the government of Yemen showed commitments to the continuation of implementing ODS phase-out strategies and comply with the Montreal Protocol including the agreement between Yemen and the Executive Committee for the implementation of the HPMP.

The HPMP of Yemen includes the below Staged-approach targets:

Stage I

As mentioned earlier, more than 99% of Yemen’s HCFC consumption is in the servicing sector and this needs to be addressed immediately and continuously throughout the Phase Out stages. The activities included in Stage-I are shown in the table below.

Stage I Activities

Substance/Sector	Activity
Policy Enforcement & Curbing Illegal Trade	
	Review, Update and subsequently enforce the National ODS Legislation including development of procedures and bylaws.
	Development & Operation of E-licensing system
	Training Programme for 500 Officials (customs and other authorities) including Master Training+ Agreement with National Customs Institute
Refrigeration Training & Assistance to servicing sector	
	National Campaign to combat counterfeit refrigerants
	On-site Training Programme for 350 servicing companies/workshops in 15 provinces through 10 master trainers
	Fisheries Help-Center: Technical Support to Fisheries sector including training, consultancy and technical assistance in minimizing leaks and selecting technologies
Technical Assistance for Servicing Sector	
	Manage counterfeit refrigerants; supply of 100 units of identifiers (simple)
	Strengthening R&R operation building on RMP/NPP: - Upgrade of 85 R&R units supplied under RMP to handle HCFC-22 - Supply of 200 Recycle Kits - supply of additional 100 vacuum pumps - Supply of 400 recovery cylinders (30 lb) - Supply of 2000 Acid test kits
	Minimizing unnecessary emissions during servicing and facilitating retrofitting good practice through supply of 100 flushing units
Project Implementation and Monitoring	
	Project implementation, management and coordination incl. monitoring and reporting (including verification at end of 1st tranche)

For Stage II, evaluation of available technologies of non HCFC based refrigeration and insulation foam will be done and the feasibility of projects for the commercial refrigeration manufacturers will be studied. It is hoped that commercially viable alternatives for small AC units will be available and the use of HCFC-22 in new / imported small units can be prohibited. Continuation of work in the service sector will be needed through strengthening the containment measures introduced in Stage I. If appropriate and necessary, Reclaim Centres will be established. Details of relevant activities shall be developed by the end of Stage I. In addition to that, by the middle of Stage II the country will start focusing on encouraging early retirement of large HCFC based applications particularly for commercial refrigeration and fisheries sectors where potential retrofitting programs will be included in stage-II of the HPMP.

For Stage III, it is expected that natural attrition with continued replacement by non-HCFC equipment and application of constantly declining quotas will reduce the demand and permit reductions consistent with the obligations.

3.1. HCFC consumption

The 2013 consumption by substance and distribution by sector/subsector reported by the country as follows:

Substance	Foam		Refrigeration Servicing		Refrigeration Manufacturing	
	MT	ODP T	MT	ODP T	MT	ODP T
HCFC-22			2015.29	110.84	23.82	1.31
HCFC-141b			7.79	0.8569		
HCFC-142b	23.73	1.54				
HCFC-141 in pre-blended	143.46	N/A				
Total (ODP T)		1.54		111.7		1.31
Total (ODP T) for 2013	114.55					

The consumption in servicing sector continues to be dominant compared to the overall consumption of HCFC in Yemen. HCFC-22 is the major HCFC being used for different types of applications and demand need for servicing expect to increase given the repair needs associated with recovering from the local instability which is combined with violence and aggression in some areas. However, detailed assessment would need to be made during the preparation of Stage-II in order to reassess the servicing sectors given the development in the last 3 years.

The remaining consumption legible for funding as set by the agreement between the Yemen and the Executive Committee is as per Appendix-2 of the agreement and summarized in the below table:

Total phase-out of HCFC-22 agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)	62.18
Phase-out of HCFC-22 to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)	0
Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-22 (ODP tonnes)	93.92
Total phase-out of HCFC-141b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)	1.10
Phase-out of HCFC-141b to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)	0.00
Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b (ODP tonnes)	0.00
Total phase-out of HCFC-142b agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)	0.00
Phase-out of HCFC-142b to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)	0.00
Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-142b (ODP tonnes)	1.00
Total phase-out of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols agreed to be achieved under this Agreement (ODP tonnes)	0.00
Phase-out of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols to be achieved in previously approved projects (ODP tonnes)	0.00
Remaining eligible consumption for HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols (ODP tonnes)	17.55

The below table demonstrates the enterprises with production capacities in Yemen as included in the HPMP document and was not considered in Stage-I of the HPMP but would need to be considered during stage-II.

Table 17 Use of HCFC-141b in Pre-Blended Polyol for Insulation Foam

No	Company Name	Notes	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
			R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)
1	Sterco	2 nd Conversion	4,600	5,200	6,200	8,600	3,660
2	Nagman		5,400	6,500	7,000	9,000	3,835
15	Alma'azabi	Need conversion surely	1,200	1,500	1,800	2,400	1,020
17	Altag Sana'a		6,000	7,000	10,500	11,000	4,690
18	AlTag Aden		7,000	8,000	12,500	13,000	5,500

No	Company Name	Notes	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
			R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)	R-141b use (kg)
22	Sat Factory		28,000	30,000	45,000	61,000	24,000
3	Alarab & Al-Alam	United in UCRA which supposed to switch to HC under NPP	0	0	0	0	0
4	Makah Factory		0	0	0	0	0
5	Specyal Factory		0	0	0	0	0
6	Almadenah Factory		0	0	0	0	0
7	Almukalah Factory		0	0	0	0	0
8	Shamsan		0	0	0	0	0
9	Cristal		0	0	0	0	0
10	Al-Hayat Factory	To be switched to R-141b Under NPP	0	0	0	0	0
11	Al-Naser Factory		0	0	0	0	0
12	Badeeb (Al-Bahr)		0	0	0	0	0
13	Super Steel Factory	These are PU producers too, however, need to be checked under the preparation project.	950	1,125	1,500	2,100	895
14	Masteel Factory		800	1,200	1,440	3,000	1,275
16	Al- Aggi Star		600	900	1,800	2,700	1,150
19	Al-Azab		10,000	20,000	23,500	26,000	11,075
20	Alsharafee		20,000	25,000	27,000	30,000	12,780
21	Bamco		17,650	21,000	23,400	27,900	12,870
23	Delta		6,000	7,000	9,000	11,000	5,000
24	Al-Zoom		18,000	20,000	23,000	26,000	11,700
25	Akhwan Thabet		600	400	300	200	1,000
26	Abo- Hashem		750	1,100	1,300	1,900	700
27	Binta	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total in MT		117.55	144.23	182.04	218.20	93.66

3.2. Information to be collected

3.3. Activities proposed under preparation request

The activities for Stage II of the HPMP will build on the achievements of Stage I. The proposed activities and the information to be collected to implement the activities are described below.

- a) **All HCFC / Policy & Regulation**
 - Review and evaluate policies implemented in Stage I and determine additional policies needed to strengthen existing policies to ensure consumption targets are met. In particular, there will be a focus on equipment and technology related policies.
 - Review and evaluate the effectiveness of revised procedures and criteria for the ODS licensing/quota system and how they are being enforced and strengthen the enforcement aspect.
 - Examine the establishment of a national certification program which includes HCFCs and alternatives and latest technologies, including the establishment of a certification program for the HVAC contractors and servicing companies/workshop.
- b) **HCFC-22 / Technical Assistance to the Servicing sector**
 - Explore the development of a national Codes of Good Practice for different R&AC servicing professions and implementation of associated certification program.

- Conduct a comprehensive survey in the RAC sector to collect HCFC consumption data and equipment details and age, particularly in the large A/C applications, to evaluate and subsequently design an early retirement incentive program for large A/C applications. Conduct a Needs Assessment for the phase-out of HCFC in the commercial refrigeration sectors (stores, transportation and outlets)
 - Evaluate new and emerging technologies for their suitability of use in Yemen with inputs from international experts, through workshops and seminars.
 - Feasibility of implementing retrofit incentive program for large applications
 - Determine the scope of consultancy, exposure and training on availability of alternatives for different sectors (small, medium, commercial).
- c) **Investment Activities**
- Address the needs for the remaining PU foam phase-out users including spray foamier and manufacturing facilities.
 - Assess the needs for phase-out of HCFC in the commercial refrigeration sector including
 - Large end-users
 - Small & Medium scale manufacturers of commercial refrigeration units
 - Assess the feasibility of establishing national Reclamation program for refrigerants with focus on HCFC including a pilot program in some nearby manageable governorates.
- d) **All HCFC / HPMP Implementation and Monitoring**
- Continue supporting the operation of Project Management Unit
 - Determine what additional consultancy services (legal and technical) are required for project implementation.
 - Monitoring and Verification of HPMP outputs and deliverables

3.3. Activities proposed under preparation request

The activities proposed for preparation of the Stage II HPMP for Yemen are described above. The project preparation funding requested is as follows:

Activities	Proposed cost	Agency
Update of the national Survey of HCFC consumption in different sectors and assessment of : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on the consumption of the servicing sector • Review national related policies and procedures and suggest update • Assess technical needs for the servicing sector • Assess the feasibility of establishing code of practice and certification scheme • Assess the need to adopt alternatives in particular low-GWP options 	40,000	UNEP
Assessment for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility of implementing retrofit incentive program for large applications. • Assess the feasibility of establishing national Reclamation program 	20,000	UNIDO
Strategy development and finalization (consultation meetings, stakeholders workshops, consultancy services etc)	10,000	UNEP
	70,000	

Preparation for investment components (to be submitted in UNIDO WPA and not included in this submission)

Activities	Proposed cost	Agency
Preparation for investment project in Foam and commercial refrigeration industry <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Update on the consumption in the manufacturing sector companies of R-141b 	80,000	UNIDO

<p>pure and in pre-blended with polyol</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Update on the eligibility of the companies vis-à-vis ownership and date of establishment• Assess feasibility of non-HCFC conversion technologies in PU foam and refrigeration equipment manufacturing with regard to commercial availability of climate-friendly alternatives• Assess feasibility of non-HCFC environmental friendly conversion technologies in spray foam/insulation		
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