



**Programme des  
Nations Unies pour  
l'environnement**



Distr.  
GÉNÉRALE

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/16  
21 avril 2015

FRANÇAIS  
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

---

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF DU  
FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL  
Soixante-quatorzième réunion  
Montréal, 18-22 mai 2015

**PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE POUR 2015**

**OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS**

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver la somme de 6 461 196 \$US pour son programme de travail 2015, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 627 900 \$US (tableau 1). La proposition est jointe au présent document.

**Tableau 1 : Programme de travail du PNUE pour 2015**

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
<b>SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE</b>			
<b>A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcements des institutions</b>			
Afghanistan	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VII)	150 000	150 000
Angola	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase V)	134 400	134 400
Bhoutan	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Burkina Faso	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	72 410	72 410
Cambodge	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	112 667	112 667
Djibouti	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Guinée équatoriale	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase II)	80 000	80 000
Guinée	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	60 000	60 000
Guyana	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Kenya	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	151 667	151 667
Mali	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	60 677	60 677
Mongolie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	60 000	60 000
Palau	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Philippines	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	181 133	181 133
Samoa	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	60 000	60 000
Îles Salomon	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Tonga	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	60 000	60 000
Zimbabwe	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	148 242	148 242
Sous-total A1		1 631 196	1 631 196
Coûts d'appui d'agence (aucun pour le renforcement des institutions) pour A1 :		0	0
Total A1		1 631 196	1 631 196

<b>SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL</b>			
<b>B1 : Assistance technique pour études de faisabilité</b>			
Égypte	Étude de faisabilité sur le refroidissement collectif**	30 000	*
Koweït	Étude de faisabilité sur le refroidissement collectif**	30 000	*
Sous-total B1		60,000	
Coûts d'appui d'agence (13 pour cent pour l'assistance technique) :		7 800	*
Total B1		67 800	
<b>B2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation d'enquêtes sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO</b>			
Afghanistan	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Algérie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Angola	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Antigua-et-Barbuda	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Arménie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Barbade	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Bénin	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Bhoutan	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Botswana	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Brunéi Darussalam	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Burkina Faso	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Cambodge	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Cabo Verde	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Tchad	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Comores	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Côte d'Ivoire	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
République populaire démocratique de Corée	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Djibouti	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Guinée équatoriale	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Érythrée	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Éthiopie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Gambie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Ghana	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Guinée	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*

Guyana	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Jamaïque	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Kenya	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Kirghizistan	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
République démocratique populaire lao	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Lesotho	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Libéria	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Madagascar	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Malawi	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Maldives	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Micronésie (États fédérés de)	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Mongolie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Mozambique	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Myanmar	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Namibie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Népal	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Nigéria	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Pakistan	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
République de Moldova	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Rwanda	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Sao Tome-et-Principe	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Seychelles	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Sierra Leone	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Sri Lanka	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Soudan	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Swaziland	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Tanzanie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Timor-Leste	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*

Togo	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Trinité-et-Tobago	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	150 000	*
Turkménistan	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Zambie	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
Zimbabwe	Enquête nationale sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO	60 000	*
	Sous-total B2	4 770 000	
Coûts d'appui d'agence (13 pour cent pour assistance technique) :		620 100	*
	Total B2	5 390 100	
	Grand total (A1, B1 et B2) :	7 089 096	

\* Pour examen individuel

\*\*La description du projet figure dans le document UNEP/OzLPro/ExCom/74/17 (Programme de travail de l'ONUDI pour 2015)

## SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

### A1 : Renforcement des institutions

#### Description du projet

2. Le PNUE a présenté les demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays figurant au tableau 1. La description de ces projets se trouve à l'annexe I du présent document.

#### Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes de renouvellement de dix-huit projets de renforcement des institutions présentées par le PNUE au nom des gouvernements concernés, en fonction des directives et décisions pertinentes se rapportant à l'admissibilité et les niveaux de financement. Les demandes ont été comparées au plan de travail initial de la phase précédente pour le renforcement des institutions, aux données du programme de pays et de l'article 7, au dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), au rapport périodique de l'agence, et à toutes décisions pertinentes prises par la Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Montréal. Il a été noté que ces pays respectent les objectifs d'élimination des SAO au titre du Protocole de Montréal et ont présenté leurs rapports sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour 2013, sauf Palau et le Zimbabwe qui ont soumis leurs rapports pour 2014.

#### Recommandations du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays suivants : Afghanistan, Angola, Bhoutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodge, Djibouti, Guinée, Guinée équatoriale, Guyana, îles Salomon, Kenya, Mali, Mongolie, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Tonga et Zimbabwe, au niveau de financement indiqué au tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter transmettre aux gouvernements susmentionnés les observations figurant à l'annexe II du présent document.

## **SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL**

### **B1 : Assistance technique pour une étude de faisabilité sur le refroidissement collectif**

Égypte : étude de faisabilité sur le refroidissement collectif : 30 000 \$US

Koweït : étude de faisabilité sur le refroidissement collectif : 30 000 \$US

5. Le PNUE a présenté des demandes en rapport avec deux études de faisabilité sur le refroidissement collectif, le premier en Égypte, le deuxième au Koweït, au montant de 30 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 3 900 \$US, pour chaque étude. L'ONUDI est l'agence d'exécution principale. Les informations détaillées sur les activités qui seront menées dans le cadre des études de faisabilité, ainsi que les observations et les recommandations du Secrétariat figurent dans le programme de travail de l'ONUDI pour 2015 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/17).

### **B2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation des enquêtes sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO**

#### **Description du projet**

6. Le PNUE a présenté 57 demandes de financement pour la réalisation d'enquêtes nationales sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO en vue de donner suite au paragraphe 4 de la décision XXVI/9<sup>1</sup>, qui figurent au tableau 1.

7. Ces enquêtes ont pour objectif d'aider les pays visés à l'article 5 à mieux comprendre leurs tendances de consommation de substances de remplacement des SAO, ainsi que la distribution par secteur et sous-secteur. Les inventaires des solutions de remplacement peuvent par ailleurs donner aux pays un aperçu de leurs marchés nationaux sur lesquels les solutions de remplacement ont été (et seront) introduites, tout en prenant en compte les technologies existantes. Les enquêtes estimeront, pour chaque substance, les quantités utilisées dans le pays, détermineront celles susceptibles de remplacer les HCFC et les HFC dans l'avenir, et évalueront, pour chaque substance, les quantités qui devraient être employées pour la période 2015-2030.

#### **Observations du Secrétariat**

8. Afin de donner suite à la demande des Parties au Comité exécutif figurant au paragraphe 4 de la décision XXVI/9, le Secrétariat a préparé le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/53, qui présente le texte de la décision et qui prie le Comité exécutif d'indiquer quelle serait la meilleure façon de satisfaire la requête de la Réunion des Parties. Jointe au document susmentionné apparaît une « note du Secrétariat » renfermant de l'information sur la demande de financement supplémentaire pour réaliser des inventaires ou des enquêtes sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO dans les pays visés à l'article 5 intéressés.

9. Comme le Comité exécutif n'a pas arrêté la façon de donner suite à la requête des Parties, le Secrétariat n'a pas reçu de demande d'enquêtes sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO de la part des pays visés à l'article 5. Dans ses délibérations, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter noter qu'aucune demande d'enquête ne figure dans le plan d'activités du PNUE pour 2015-2017, et que ces demandes ne sont pas nécessaires pour assurer ou accélérer le processus de satisfaction des besoins des pays visés à l'article 5 en matière de conformité aux calendriers d'élimination des HCFC.

---

<sup>1</sup> Les Parties au Protocole de Montréal ont décidé *notamment* « de prier le Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral d'envisager de fournir un financement supplémentaire pour réaliser des inventaires ou des enquêtes sur les solutions de remplacement des substances qui appauvrissent la couche d'ozone dans les Parties visées au paragraphe 1 de l'article 5 qui sont intéressées, si elles en font la demande ».

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

10. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter examiner les demandes concernant la réalisation d'enquêtes nationales sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO, qui figurent au tableau 1 du présent document, dans le contexte de l'examen du point 12 de l'ordre du jour, Suite donnée à la décision XXVI/9 (paragraphe 4) de la vingt-sixième Réunion des Parties sur le financement supplémentaire pour réaliser des inventaires ou des enquêtes sur les solutions de remplacement des SAO.



**United Nations  
Environment  
Programme**

Distr.  
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/16  
21 April 2015

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH



---

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF  
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
Seventy-fourth Meeting  
Montreal, 18-22 May 2015

**UNEP's WORK PROGRAMME FOR 2015**



## COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$6,461,196 for its 2015 work programme, plus agency support costs of US \$627,900 listed in Table 1. The submission is attached to the present document.

**Table 1: UNEP's Work Programme for 2015**

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
<b>SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL</b>			
<b>A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects</b>			
Afghanistan	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VII)	150,000	150,000
Angola	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase V)	134,400	134,400
Bhutan	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Burkina Faso	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase XI)	72,410	72,410
Cambodia	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VIII)	112,667	112,667
Djibouti	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Equatorial Guinea	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase II)	80,000	80,000
Guinea	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase IX)	60,000	60,000
Guyana	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Kenya	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase X)	151,667	151,667
Mali	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VIII)	60,677	60,677
Mongolia	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase IX)	60,000	60,000
Palau	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Philippines (the)	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase X)	181,133	181,133
Samoa	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VIII)	60,000	60,000
Solomon Islands	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Tonga	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VI)	60,000	60,000
Zimbabwe	Institutional strengthening renewal (phase VIII)	148,242	148,242
Subtotal for A1		1,631,196	1,631,196
Agency support costs (nil for institutional strengthening) for A1:		0	0
Total for A1		1,631,196	1,631,196
<b>SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION</b>			
<b>B1: Technical assistance for feasibility studies</b>			
Egypt	District cooling feasibility study**	30,000	*
Kuwait	District cooling feasibility study**	30,000	*
Subtotal for B1		60,000	
Agency support costs (13 per cent for technical assistance):		7,800	*
Total for B1		67,800	
<b>B2: Technical assistance for preparation for ODS Surveys</b>			
Afghanistan	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Algeria	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Angola	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Antigua and Barbuda	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Armenia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Barbados	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Benin	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Bhutan	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Botswana	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Brunei Darussalam	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Burkina Faso	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Cambodia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Cabo Verde	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Chad	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*

Country	Activity/Project	Amount Requested (US \$)	Amount Recommended (US \$)
Comoros	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Cote D'Ivoire	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Djibouti	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Equatorial Guinea	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Eritrea	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Ethiopia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Gambia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Ghana	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Guinea	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Guyana	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Jamaica	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Kenya	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Kyrgyzstan	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Lesotho	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Liberia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Madagascar	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Malawi	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Maldives	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Micronesia (Federated States of)	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Mongolia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Mozambique	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Myanmar	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Namibia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Nepal	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Nigeria	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Pakistan	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Republic of Moldova	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Rwanda	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Sao Tome and Principe	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Seychelles	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Sierra Leone	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Sri Lanka	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Sudan	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Swaziland	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Tanzania	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Timor-Leste	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Togo	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Trinidad and Tobago	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	150,000	*
Turkmenistan	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Zambia	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
Zimbabwe	Survey of ODS alternatives at the national level	60,000	*
	Subtotal for B2	4,770,000	
Agency support costs (13 per cent for technical assistance):		620,100	*
	Total for B2	5,390,100	
Grand Total (A1, B1 and B2):		7,089,096	

\* For individual consideration

\*\* Project description in document UNEP/OzLPro/ExCom/74/17 (UNIDO's work programme for 2015)

## **SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL**

### **A1: Institutional strengthening**

#### **Project description**

2. UNEP submitted the requests for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) projects for the countries listed in Table 1. The description for these projects is presented in Annex I to the present document.

#### **Secretariat's comments**

3. The Secretariat reviewed the requests for the renewal of eighteen IS projects submitted by UNDP on behalf of the Governments concerned against the guidelines and relevant decisions regarding eligibility and funding levels. The requests were cross-checked against the original IS work plan for the previous phase, country programme and Article 7 data, the latest report on implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), the agency's progress report, and any relevant decisions of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. It was noted that these countries are in compliance with the ODS phase-out targets under the Montreal Protocol and have also submitted their country programme implementation reports for 2013 except for Palau and Zimbabwe which have submitted reports for 2014.

#### **Secretariat's recommendations**

4. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the IS renewal requests for Afghanistan, Angola, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Palau, Philippines (the), Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Zimbabwe at the level of funding indicated in Table 1 of this document. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the aforementioned Governments the comments which appear in Annex II to this document.

## **SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION**

### **B1: Technical Assistance for a feasibility study for district cooling**

Egypt: Feasibility study for district cooling: US \$30,000

Kuwait: Feasibility study for district cooling: US \$30,000

5. UNEP submitted requests for two feasibility studies for district cooling, one in Egypt and one in Kuwait, in the amount of US \$30,000, plus agency support costs of US \$3,900, for each study. UNIDO is the lead implementing agency for these studies. The details of the activities that will be undertaken as part of the feasibility studies and the Secretariat's comments and recommendations are described in the 2015 work programme of UNIDO (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/17).

### **B2: Technical assistance for preparation for ODS surveys**

#### **Project description**

6. UNEP submitted 57 funding requests to conduct national surveys on alternatives to ODS in response to paragraph 4 of decision XXVI/9<sup>1</sup>, as listed in Table 1.

---

<sup>1</sup> The Parties to the Montreal Protocol decided *inter alia* "to request the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider providing additional funding to conduct inventories or surveys on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in interested parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 upon their request".

7. The objective of the surveys would be to assist an Article 5 country to better understand its consumption trends for non-ODS alternatives, and their distribution by sector and subsector. The inventories on ODS alternatives may also provide the countries with an overview of their national markets where ODS alternatives have been (and will be) phased in, while taking into consideration existing technologies. The surveys will estimate the amounts of each ODS alternative currently used in the country, identify alternatives that could be potentially used in the future to replace HCFCs and HFCs; and forecast the amounts of each of the ODS alternatives currently used and potentially to be used in the country for the 2015-2030 period.

#### **Secretariat's comments**

8. In response to the request by the Parties to the Executive Committee in paragraph 4 of decision XXVI/9, the Secretariat has prepared document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/53, presenting the text of decision and seeking guidance from the Executive Committee on how to address this request from the Meeting of the Parties. Attached to the above-mentioned document is a "Note from the Secretariat" which contains information on the matter of providing additional funding to conduct inventories or surveys on ODS alternatives in interested Article 5 countries.

9. As the Executive Committee has not decided on how to address the request by the Parties, the Secretariat has not reviewed the requests on surveys on ODS alternatives submitted by Article 5 countries. In its deliberations, the Executive Committee may wish to note that the requests for surveys were not included in the 2015-2017 business plan of UNEP, and are not required to meet or accelerate the HCFC compliance needs of Article 5 countries.

#### **Secretariat's recommendation**

10. The Executive Committee may wish to consider the requests to conduct national surveys on alternatives to ODS, as listed in Table 1 of this document in the context of its discussion on agenda item 12 on follow-up to decision XXVI/9 (paragraph 4) of the Twenty-sixth Meeting of the Parties on additional funding to conduct inventories or surveys on ODS alternatives.

-----

**Annex I**

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS**

**Afghanistan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-04 & Jul-05	60,000
	Phase II: Nov-05	150,000
	Phase III: Nov-07	150,000
	Phase IV: Jul-09 & Jul-10	150,000
	Phase V: Jul-11	150,000
	Phase VI: Jul-13	150,000
	Total:	810,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		150,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		150,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		150,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2005
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		23.8
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		23.8
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		17.7
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	17.7
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		2,339,368
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,876,938
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		154.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		151.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	811,368
(b) Institutional strengthening:	810,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	718,000
Total:	2,339,368

Progress report

2. The Government of Afghanistan through its National Environmental Protection Agency (Ozone Unit) has implemented the sixth phase of its institutional Strengthening (IS) project. A number of steps were taken to strengthen the control of ODS trade including the listing of CFCs as banned items and HCFCs as “notice goods” in the tariff book, the translation of a book on ODS identification into the local language for use by customs officer, the development of draft guidelines on issuing quotas following a Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) mission in October 2014, and discussions with Pakistan on

issues relating to illegal trade. Following a dialogue with the Afghanistan National Standard Agency (ANSA) the development of standards for non-HCFC-based equipment has been added to ANSA's 2015 work plan. International Ozone Day was celebrated in two provinces, and a number of awareness materials and other technical publications were translated. Afghanistan participated in all meetings of the South Asia network in 2014.

Plan of action

3. The activities planned for the seventh phase of the IS project for Afghanistan will sustain the 10 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption already achieved. Activities will include consultations on the HCFC-based equipment ban, twice yearly meetings with the Afghanistan custom Department on data collection, field surveys and visits, customs officers training, and an awareness campaign will further assist Afghanistan to gradually reduce HCFC consumption and achieve the 35 per cent reduction target by 2020. The national ozone unit (NOU) will continue training in good practices and awareness activities.

**Angola: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov. 2002	213,300
	Phase II: Nov. 2006	134,400
	Phase III: Apr. 2011	134,400
	Phase IV: Apr 2013	134,400
	Total:	616,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase V) (US \$):		134,400
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):		134,400
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		134,400
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		16.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		15.43
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		15.43
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		1,706,833
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,388,209
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		97.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		97.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	125,333
(b) Institutional strengthening:	616,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	965,000
Total:	1,706,833

Progress report

5. The Angola NOU has implemented the fourth phase of the IS project ensuring a working relationship with governmental bodies, industry associations and other relevant stakeholders that are closely involved in supporting ODS phase-out activities in the country. Activities included training of refrigeration technicians (including the safe use of hydrocarbons) and customs enforcement officers; the implementation of ODS phase-out projects; ODS data collection; and awareness-raising. Efforts were made to strengthen the effectiveness of the licensing system through workshops on the control of import, export and re-export of ODS in accordance with the current customs Tariff. The Ministry of Environment and the Ministry of Commerce are working together to publish a decree on quotas with the aim of improving on the effectiveness of the current quota system. The NOU has also put in place a mechanism to verify facilities handling HCFCs to ensure that they have adequate human resources and equipment to manage HCFCs.

Plan of action

6. For the fifth phase of the IS project, the NOU aims to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol through assisting in implementation of stage I of the HPMP. Additional training for at least 100 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians will be conducted and certification schemes for refrigeration technicians will be established to reduce HCFC consumption in the RAC sector. Consideration will be given to conducting a survey on hydrocarbons since there is currently no precise data on hydrocarbon usage. The NOU will optimize coordination of HCFC phase-out activities by strengthening interactions between relevant institutions; for example a national ozone officer (NOO) will work with the custom department to control ODS imports. Other activities will include ODS data collection, public awareness activities, HPMP coordination, and ensuring integration of Montreal Protocol objectives into national environmental policy and regulations and collaboration with different stakeholders.

**Bhutan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul-04 & Jul-05	130,000
Phase II: Nov-07	60,000
Phase III: Jul-09	60,000
Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
Phase V: Dec-13	60,000
Total:	370,000
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:	2005
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.3
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.28
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.28

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):	1,140,438
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	895,009
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):	28.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	28.1

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	265,438
(b) Institutional strengthening:	370,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	505,000
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,140,438</b>

Progress report

8. The activities reported by the NOU of Bhutan include the introduction of the licensing and quota system for HCFCs; monitoring illegal ODS trade through border dialogues with India, Nepal and Bangladesh; monitoring customs ODS import/exports; information dissemination to key stakeholders; coordinate of implementation of the HPMP; and public awareness including the celebration of Ozone Day. The country's licensing and quota system for HCFCs import/export were strictly enforced and HCFC-based equipment are banned under certain conditions. The RAC technician training curriculum has been integrated into the Technical Institute curriculum. Awareness and outreach activities were organized extensively with the country's Ozone Ambassador, the Queen of Bhutan. The IS project together with implementation of the HPMP contributed to achieve the freeze in HCFC consumption by 2013 and to comply with the 10 per cent reduction in 2015.

Plan of action

9. The IS action plan for the next phase was developed in close collaboration with the project management unit (PMU) of the HPMP. Based on the PMU's advice on the need for policy and regulatory interventions, the NOU will initiate the introduction of new zero ODP and low-global warming potential (GWP) HCFC alternatives in the country. The NOU will also strengthen its cooperation with the customs organization, relevant Ministries and industry associations to ensure the un-interrupted implementation of the HPMP including the introduction of the certification system in technical and vocational institutes. The NOU will continue conducting training in good practices and awareness activities.

**Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov. 1993	83,500
	Phase II: May 1997	55,700
	Phase III: Mar. 1999	55,700
	Phase IV: Mar. 2001	55,700
	Phase V: Nov. 2002	72,410
	Phase VI: Dec. 2004	72,410
	Phase VII: Nov. 2006	72,410
	Phase VIII: Nov. 2008	72,410
	Phase IX: Dec. 2010	72,410
	Phase X: Dec. 2012	72,410



<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Total:	685,060
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):	72,410
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):	72,410
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	72,410
Date of approval of country programme:	1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	28.9
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	14.88
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	14.88
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):	2,071,160
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	1,871,588
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):	78.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	76.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	335,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	685,060
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,051,100
Total:	2,071,160

Progress report

11. Following a six-month period without staff a new NOO was appointed and the NOU is now fully staffed. Activities implemented in the tenth phase included: information dissemination, awareness raising and capacity building activities for key stakeholders and the general public; coordination of the submission of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP; and training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. An improved system to collect and submit ODS data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats was implemented and the quota system was improved through cooperation between the Ministry of Environment (distributing quotas) and the Ministry of Trade, which issues quotas in collaboration with the customs department of the Ministry of Finance. The country celebrated International Ozone Day in 2013 and 2014 and a message from the Minister of Environment was read on national television and radio. Burkina Faso was represented at regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

12. From 2015 to 2017, the IS project will ensure the sustainability of ozone unit activities, comply with the 10 per cent reduction of HCFC consumption in 2015, and commence the work to achieve the 35 per cent reduction in HCFCs required by 1 January 2020. The NOU will continue targeted information dissemination and awareness raising/capacity building for decision makers, stakeholders, school children and the general public, including the celebration of international ozone day. The NOU will ensure the continued coordination of the implementation of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP and will assist

with preparation for the submission of the third tranche to the Executive Committee in 2016. The Ministries of Environment, Trade, and Finance will continue collaborate to improve the control of ODS imports and ODS data collection; Article 7 and country programme data will be submitted in a timely manner to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively.

### **Cambodia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	30,000
Phase II:	Dec-03	100,000
Phase III:	Nov-05	112,667
Phase IV:	Nov-07	112,667
Phase V:	Jul-09	112,667
Phase VI:	Jul-11	112,667
Phase VII:	Jul-13	112,667
Total:		693,335
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		112,667
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		112,667
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		112,667
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.5
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		15.0
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		9.47
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		9.47
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		3,045,835
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		2,537,057
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		95.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		93.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	680,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	693,335
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,672,500
Total:	3,045,835

#### Progress report

14. The seventh phase of the IS project for Cambodia contributed to significant reduction in the HCFC consumption greater than the 10 per cent HCFC reduction target required under the 2015 control measure. Under the seventh phase, the NOU strictly enforced the HCFC import and export licensing and quota system, reported Article 7 data and its country programme report in a timely manner, coordinated HPMP implementation as per agreed schedules, organized public awareness activities, celebrated

international ozone day, actively joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol. The steering committee discussed equipment based on flammable HCFC alternatives that will be in Cambodia market and the NOU is consulting with the standard authority to see how the safety related standard on flammable refrigerants could be introduced into Cambodia, either by adopting the international standards or by developing its own standards based on similar standards of other countries; no final decision has been taken yet. For the remaining months of the seventh phase Cambodia will collect and submit 2014 country programme and Article 7 data; organize awareness activities including international ozone day; coordinate meetings of the steering committee and other stakeholders; issue the HCFC import quota for the year 2016; conduct inspection and monitoring of ODS trade; continue to coordinate the implementation of the HPMP; initiate preparations for submission of the third tranche; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

#### Plan of action

15. During the eighth phase of the IS project for Cambodia, the country will continue the implementation of HPMP including the strict enforcement of HCFC import/export licensing and quota system, and continue to build the capacity of customs enforcement officers, refrigeration technicians and initiate other measures such as the technicians certification system. Cambodia also plans to ensure the continuity of awareness programme and information exchange and promote international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The country will also ensure the continued timely submission of data reports to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

#### **Djibouti: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-02	90,000
Phase II:	Apr-06	78,000
Phase III:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Total:		348,000
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:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.7
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.62
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.62
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		1,181,763
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,058,993
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		21.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		21.4

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	147,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	348,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	686,763
Total:	1,181,763

Progress report

17. In the context of the fifth phase of the institutional strengthening project for Djibouti, the NOU undertook a number of public awareness activities including the celebration of international ozone day with the participation of the Minister of Environment and the publication of a brochure on ozone phase-out activities in Djibouti (Le programme Ozone à Djibouti). The NOU collaborated with the customs department on the implementation of the new harmonized customs codes for ODS took place and will assist the customs department to implement the revised nomenclature in the next phase. The licensing and quota system is working satisfactorily and all HCFCs importers are registered. The NOU continued to assist in the implementation the first tranche of stage I of the HPMP including training of customs officials and RAC technicians and fulfilled all ODS reporting requirements to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. Djibouti participated in the regional network meetings and attended Montreal Protocol meetings in 2013 and 2014.

Plan of action

18. The main objective of the next phase of the IS project for Djibouti is to ensure the continued functioning of the NOU so that Djibouti can achieve and maintain the 10 per cent HCFC reduction step and prepare to meet the 2020 control measure. Activities include: continued information dissemination, awareness raising and capacity building activities for decision-makers, stakeholder and the general public; coordination of the implementation of stage I of the HPMP including submission of the next tranche in 2016; enforcement of regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS as per the national ODS regulations; and to report ODS data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats in a timely manner.

**Equatorial Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Implementing Agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Start up: Jul 06	40,000
Phase I: Apr-09	80,000
Total:	120,000
Amount requested for renewal (Phase II) (US \$):	80,000
Amount recommended for approval for Phase II (US \$):	80,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening Phase II to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	80,000
Date of approval of country programme:	n/a
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0
Annex E, (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	6.31

Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex E, (Methyl bromide)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	5.12
Total	5.12
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):	485,000
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	363,900
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):	4.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	4.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	75,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	120,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	290,000
Total:	485,000

Progress report

20. The main activities in the first phase of the IS project for Equatorial Guinea involved the coordination of the terminal phase-out management plan (completed 2013), and submission of the first tranche of stage I of the HPMP. The quota system for HCFCs entered into force in 2012 and the NOU worked closely with customs officers to strengthen border control, to implement a licensing and quota system, and assist with the implementation of the ODS nomenclature system. Annual meeting of the National Ozone Committee took place addressing issues such as fixing and allocating quotas to achieve the 10 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 2015, as well as annual meeting with the major importers and consumers associations. Training activities targeted customs officers and refrigeration technicians, which included good practices, the safe handling of hydrocarbons, and using low-GWP alternatives. Article 7 and country programme data reports were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively. Public awareness included activities on television and radio, the production of various awareness materials, and the occasion of International Ozone Day was used to reach out to senior government decision makers. Equatorial Guinea attended a number of regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The country also plans to attend Montreal Protocol meetings in 2015. Staff from the UNEP (CAP) plan a capacity building mission to Equatorial Guinea in May 2015 and will meet with the NOU and higher level government officials to advise on effective operation of the NOU.

Plan of action

21. The main objective of the IS project for the next two years is to ensure sustainability of the ozone unit activities, achieve compliance with the 10 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 1 January 2015, and initiate activities to achieve the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 2020. Activities will include information dissemination and awareness raising activities targeting decision makers, stakeholder and the general public; coordination of the submission and implementation of the second and third tranches of stage I of the HPMP; enforcement of regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS as per the harmonized CEMAC (Economic and Monetary Community of Central Africa) ODS regulations; and ODS data reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, according to the appropriate deadlines.

**Guinea: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-95	50,000
Phase II:	Jul-99	33,333
Phase III:	Jul-01	33,333
Phase IV:	Dec-03	43,333
Phase V:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase VII:	Apr-11	60,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-13	60,000
Total:		399,999
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:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		22.6
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		7.08
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		7.08
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		1,574,669
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,397,407
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		53.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		51.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	360,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	399,999
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	814,670
Total:	1,574,669

Progress report

23. Guinea has strengthened its regulations on the import procedures for ODS including a ban on import of equipment for HCFCs and the allocation of quotas to licensed importers. Discussions took place annually with customs services to assist with the implementation of the ODS nomenclature system for improving the identification of imported products. Annual meetings with the National Ozone Committee and also with major importers and consumers associations were held. Training activities targeted refrigeration technicians, and information on ODS alternatives was disseminated. Awareness raising activities included a press conference with a speech by the Minister of Environment on International Ozone Day and a ceremony with importers, customs technicians and other administrative and technical personnel. Guinea participated in regional network meetings. The NOU coordinated the activities of the

HPMP and ensured the data reporting requirements of the Ozone and Fund Secretariats were fulfilled.

Plan of action

24. The objective of the IS project for the next two years is to ensure sustainability of the Ozone Unit activities, to comply with the 10 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption in 2015 and initiate activities to address the 2020 reduction step. The main activities will be to ensure the functioning of the NOU; continue information dissemination and awareness raising to the decision-makers, stakeholder and the general public; coordinate the implementation of HPMP activities including training of refrigeration technicians and customs officers; facilitate enforcement of regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS as per the ODS regulations; report ODS data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; attend regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

**Guyana: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov. 1997	65,000
	Phase II: Jul. 2001	43,400
	Phase III: Apr. 2006	56,333
	Phase IV: Nov. 2009 & Apr. 2010	60,000
	Phase V: Dec 2012	60,000
	Total:	284,733
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):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.8
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.96
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.96
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		1,584,683
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,426,048
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		66.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		60.4

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	724,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	284,733
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	575,950
Total:	1,584,683

Progress report

26. In the period under review Guyana put in place policy instruments that would enable the country to meet the 2013 and 2015 control measures. HCFC quotas, published in the Official Gazette in January 2014, limited imports to 10 per cent below the country's HCFC baseline for consumption. ODS imported into the country were verified by the customs Department as per the quotas and permits issued. Following the ban on the importation of HCFC-based equipment the Guyana Revenue Authority with the assistance of the NOU has been monitoring equipment imports. Training activities included refrigerant identification for customs officers (September 2014), and four courses covering ODS legislation, alternative refrigerants, and the safe use of hydrocarbons for RAC technicians. The NOU compiled data on ODS imports and recovery and recycling data and relevant ODS data was submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats. Public awareness activities undertaken included the celebration of International Ozone Day. The NOU attended two regional network meetings. Discussions on a national standard on safe handling of refrigerants are on-going and in the interim, international standards on safe handling of refrigerants and hazardous substances are being used as a reference.

Plan of action

27. In the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will coordinate the completion of activities under stage I of the HPMP and prepare to submit stage II of the HPMP to the 75<sup>th</sup> meeting. Other IS activities will include: public awareness; continued training for customs officers on the identification and verification of refrigerant gases; training of refrigeration technicians in the safe handling, storage and use of hydrocarbons and recovery and recycling of ODSs; monitoring of imported equipment; and data reporting the Ozone and Fund Secretariats. Guyana plans to achieve the 2020 Montreal Protocol control measures reducing HCFC consumption by five per cent annually from 2015 to 2019.

**Kenya: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar. 1993	175,000
Phase II:	Jul. 1998	116,667
Phase III:	Dec. 2000	116,667
Phase IV:	Nov. 2002	151,667
Phase V:	Dec. 2004	151,667
Phase VI:	Jul. 2007 & Jul. 2008	151,666
Phase VII:	Jul. 2009	107,431
Phase VIII:	Dec. 2010	151,667
Phase IX:	Apr. 2013	151,667
Total:		1,274,099
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		151,667
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		151,667
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		151,667
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		1.1
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		52.2
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		217.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00



<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	29.14
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
<b>Total:</b>	29.14
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):	7,032,635
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	5,720,389
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):	669.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	443.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	4,318,119
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,274,099
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,440,417
<b>Total:</b>	7,032,635

### Progress report

29. During the period reported, the NOU of Kenya implemented the required activities under the IS project and coordinated stage I of the HPMP. In consultation with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA), the NOU ensured effective implementation of ODS regulations through the enforcement of licensing and quota system. The quota system worked effectively and import licences and permits were issued to ODS and refrigerant importers. Public awareness activities included a painting competition for school children with the best paintings being used as posters and car-stickers to celebrate International Ozone Day. Training for customs officers from most border and entry points in the country covered control measures for the import/export of ODS, and for RAC technicians covered good RAC servicing practice. With respect to methyl bromide the NOU successfully coordinated the phase-out project for methyl bromide (MB) for maize storage (post-harvest sector) at the National Cereals and Produce Board (NCPB).

### Plan of action

30. The NOU will continue to implement the IS project and monitor the implementation of the HPMP to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector, and training of newly recruited and other customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including those for HCFCs. MB consumption will be monitored to ensure that MB meant for quarantine and pre-shipment (QPS) uses is not diverted to MB controlled uses. 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.

### **Mali: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Mar-98 70,000
Phase II:	Dec-01 46,667
Phase III:	Dec-04 60,677
Phase IV:	Nov-06 60,677
Phase V:	Nov-08 60,677

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
	Phase VI:	Apr-11	60,677
	Phase VII:	Apr-13	60,677
		Total:	420,052
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):			60,677
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):			60,677
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			60,677
Date of approval of country programme:			1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			15.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			10.29
Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			10.29
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):			1,967,691
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):			1,793,502
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):			128.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):			127.6

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	633,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	420,052
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	914,639
Total:	1,967,691

Progress report

32. The NOU of Mali has successfully implemented the sixth phase of the IS project. ODS import data from the customs department was reviewed and the country submitted Article 7 and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively. Annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee and with the major importers and consumers association in order to ensure effective coordination with stakeholders. The NOU discussed the use of new harmonized customs code with the customs department. With respect to coordination of the stage I of the HPMP, oversight missions in the field have been carried-out despite the political and security situation in the country. Training of RAC trainers took place in August 2014 and subsequently four workshops for 97 RAC technicians were held from September to October 2014. Awareness activities included the dissemination of information HCFC consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on laws such as the ban on import of HCFC based equipment, regulations and MOP decisions and to the customs department and National Directorate of Trade and Competition, and celebration of International Ozone Day. Mali participated in regional network meetings, and also Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

33. Activities in the seventh phase of the IS project include: information dissemination and awareness raising targeted at decision-makers, other stakeholders and the general public; coordination of the

implementation of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP; significant training programmes for customs officers and RAC servicing technicians; preparations for the submission of the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP; enforcement of regulatory measures to prevent imports and use of ODS as per the harmonized UEMOA ODS regulations; effective implementation of the quota system; and, collection and reporting ODS data to Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

### Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-99	66,000
Phase II:	Mar-02	57,200
Phase III:	Jul-04	57,200
Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-08	60,000
Phase VI:	Apr-10	42,500
Phase VII:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-13	60,000
	Total:	462,900
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:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.4
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.94
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.94
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		1,463,570
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		1,235,119
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		12.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		12.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	335,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	462,900
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	665,670
Total:	1,463,570

#### Progress report

35. The National Ozone Authority (NOA) of Mongolia implemented all activities in the eighth phase of the IS project including: the introduction of a licensing and quota system for HCFCs; monitoring

illegal ODS trade; monitoring customs import/export data; information dissemination to key stakeholders; the coordination of HPMP implementation; and public awareness activities such as celebration of International Ozone Day. The results achieved together with the activities in the HPMP have assisted Mongolia to reduce the consumption of HCFCs by more than 10 per cent in advance of the 2015 control measure for HCFCs. A Montreal Protocol Joint Mission, (Japan, China and UNEP) to Mongolia was carried out following concerns that the 2012 HCFC consumption for Mongolia was more than double its HCFC baseline due to HCFC-22 consumption by two extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam companies in response to increasing national demand for XPS foam. Following the mission Mongolia explored the importation of recycled HCFC-22 for the two companies with assistance from UNEP CAP and the Import and Export Office of the Foreign Economic Cooperation Office (FECO) of China. However, the approach was not pursued due to the difficulties in identifying recycled HCFCs at customs border posts and because the Chinese supplier was not in a position to certify the HCFCs as recycled. As a result, no quotas for HCFC-22 were issued for 2014 or 2015 and the two companies involved received a quota for testing HFC-152 as an alternative.

### Plan of action

36. The NOA will continue to work in collaboration with the project management unit (PMU) of the HPMP for Mongolia and assist in the introduction of zero ODP and low GWP alternatives. The NOA will continue to strengthen cooperation with the customs organization, relevant ministries and industry association, and to review and refine implementation of the licensing and quota system for HCFCs when necessary based on the experiences and lessons learnt from the previous IS phase. Customs statistics data will be collected and verified regularly and ODS data submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner.

### **Palau: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-02	34,000
	Phase II: Jul-06 & Nov-07	41,333
	Phase III: Nov-09	60,000
	Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
	Total:	255,333
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:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.2
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.12
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.12
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2014
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		355,708
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		279,378

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):	1.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	255,333
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	100,375
Total:	355,708

### Progress report

38. Under the fifth phase of the IS project, the Government of Palau sustained the effective functioning of its NOU through its integration in the government structure. The NOU has one staff member functioning as both the NOU and HPMP project officer and the Government provides significant funding to ensure effective delivery of the phase-out programme. Article 7 data and country programme implementation data was reported to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, with the latter reported online. The 2013 Article 7 data indicated a 31 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption in the RAC servicing sector. Other activities included effective enforcement of the ODS permits and licensing systems; control of illegal trade in ODS customs training; stakeholder meetings comprising both the public and private sectors on a quarterly basis; and assistance with the development and registration of the Palau RAC Association. The NOU assisted with the implementation of all activities under the first tranche of stage I of the HPMP and relevant documents were prepared for the second tranche submitted to the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting as part of the regional HPMP for the 12 Pacific Islands countries (PICs). A number of public awareness materials targeted groups such as RAC technicians and the general public were published.

### Plan of action

39. In the sixth phase of the IS project, Palau will continue the management of national activities ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol. Given that the NOU is responsible for both the IS and projects in stage I of the HPMP, the implementation of the agreed activities under both projects will be synergised. Under the HPMP, the NOU will complete all the requirements for the first tranche of stage I, and manage the implementation of the second tranche, submitted to the 74<sup>th</sup> meeting. The NOU of Palau will continue to sustain the country's Montreal Protocol achievements including: strengthening the established licensing and quota system and implementation of amended regulations and increased enforcement at the entry point through more collaboration work with the customs and other key stakeholders; continuing to raise awareness of the HCFC phase-out through increased school and community activities such as essay contests and community meetings with the help of the technicians association and other key stakeholders. The NOU will work closely with the RAC association to prepare a proposal for the law to address to control the importation and use of ODS and equipment containing ODS, so that Palau as a nation addresses ODS phase-out in keeping with its international and national obligations.

### **Philippines (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Implementing agency:	UNEP/WB
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-93	209,000

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
	Phase II:	Jul-99	139,333
	Phase III:	Mar-02	181,133
	Phase IV:	Apr-04 & Apr-05	181,133
	Phase V:	Apr-06	181,133
	Phase VI:	Apr-08	181,133
	Phase VII:	Apr-10 & Nov-11	158,491
	Phase VIII:	Jul-11	181,133
	Phase IX:	Jul-13	181,133
		<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,593,622</b>
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			181,133
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			181,133
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			181,133
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			208.4
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			10.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			136.69
Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
			<b>Total:</b>
			<b>136.69</b>
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):			39,221,554
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):			30,751,497
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):			3743.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):			3698.5

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	32,246,736
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,593,622
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	5,381,196
	<b>Total:</b>
	<b>39,221,554</b>

Progress report

41. The ninth phase of the IS project for the Philippines provided the necessary support to the government for the following activities: continued implementation of the licensing scheme for the importation of ODS and alternatives, and calculation of the quota allocation for HCFC imports facilitated through effective coordination between the Bureau of customs, ODS importers and the Ozone Desk; revision of the Chemical Control Order for ODS to include provisions for HCFC phase-out, monitoring of cases of illegal trade, and public awareness activities including the production of information materials and promotion of ozone-layer friendly alternatives. The NOU also coordinated the implementation of the stand-alone investment project for HCFC phase-out in the foam sector and stage I of the HPMP, and reported country programme data to the Fund Secretariat in a timely manner.

Plan of action

42. The tenth phase of the IS project will continue the implementation of the licensing system, as well as the quota system for HCFC import/export, and submission of data reports. It will assist the Philippines to sustain the country's achievement under stage I of HPMP, and to pursue the development and implementation of stage II of HPMP including the investment projects. The country will continue to monitor ODS imports, and conduct a number of public awareness activities. The Phase X will also enable Philippine Ozone Desk to continue monitoring the grant recipients of the investment project on HCFC-141b phase-out in the foam sector and the implementation of stage II of the HPMP.

**Samoa: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	May-97	30,000
Phase II:	Apr-03	26,000
Phase III:	Nov-05	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-07	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-09	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-13	60,000
	Total:	356,000
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
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.3
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.11
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.11
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		749,550
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		652,940
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		3.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		3.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	75,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	356,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	318,550
Total:	749,550

Progress report

44. The NOU of Samoa, now under the Meteorology department in the Ministry of Natural Resources, Environment (MNRE), has established working mechanisms with the public and private sector stakeholders. To effectively deliver the responsibilities of the NOU, the Government of Samoa co-financed many of the activities and one additional staff member was recruited in 2013 to ensure the smooth implementation of IS activities. Regular meetings of the national ozone steering committee and the stakeholder committee took place to share knowledge of project activities and enhance linkages with the NOU's activities. Efforts were made to strengthen and facilitate data collection processes to improve the quality and ensure the timeliness of Article 7 and country programme data. Coordination between customs and the NOU has improved greatly since the Joint customs and Ozone Officers Meeting in Tonga in March 2014. The licensing and quota system for HCFCs was effectively implemented and shipments are inspected for any illegal imports. The NOU aims to effectively carry out the remaining IS activities by the project completion date (October 2015).

Plan of action

45. Activities for the next phase of the IS project for Samoa will be implemented in the context of the Management Plan of the Meteorology Division as well as the Corporate Plan of the MNRE, and will include coordination of national stakeholders, strengthening the service technicians' association, training of customs officers on illegal trade and refrigerant identification, good practice workshops for RAC technicians, ODS reporting requirements for 2015, 2016 and 2017, management of implementation of stage I of the HPMP. This will be delivered through a multi-faceted institutional approach including legislation, capacity building and public awareness and education. Given that the NOU is also the management unit for the HPMP, the management of delivery of both projects will be carried out as a coordinated and complementary programme.

**Solomon Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-02	20,250
	Phase II: Jul-06 & Nov-07	36,833
	Phase III: Jul-09	60,000
	Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
	Total:	237,083
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:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.0
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.17
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.17
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2013



<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):	409,333
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	314,515
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):	1.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	237,083
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	172,250
Total:	409,333

### Progress report

47. Solomon Islands has implemented the IS project in a complementary manner together with the activities under stage I of the HPMP for which the NOU is also responsible. In the period under review, the country has integrated ODS phase-out activities into wider national development policies in particular to energy efficiency management. Compliance was sustained through the application of a combination of legislative, capacity building/training and awareness activities targeting RAC distributors, RAC industry, government ministries and the public. Regulations to control ODS trade were enforced by strengthening the licensing system and quota system including training for customs officers and the adoption of the harmonized system of customs codes for imports. The country participated in the regional network and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol. Solomon Islands reported data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats indicating a 91 per cent reduction of HCFC consumption in 2013.

### Plan of action

48. The NOU will continue to coordinate activities under stage I of the HPMP involving completion of the first tranche and initiation of the second tranche. Planned activities under IS include data reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner; strengthening the National Refrigeration Industry Association (SIRAC); training in good practices for the RAC service sector along with the development of policies for building sustainable training for RAC servicing technicians and certification of technicians; refresher courses for customs and other enforcement officers; and continued efforts to enhance the integration of the Montreal Protocol into the national developmental priorities in particular energy efficiency management and climate adaptation. The country will continue to enforce the ODS licensing and quota system for HCFC, and will annually renew the informal prior informed consent procedures (iPIC). Awareness activities will include messages linking HCFC phase-out with climate benefit, energy efficiency and climate change policy. The country will participate in regional network and international Montreal Protocol meetings and workshops.

### **Tonga: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	19,700
Phase II:	Jul-06 & Nov-07	36,566
Phase III:	Nov-09	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Total:		236,266

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
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:	2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.1
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.04
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.04
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2013
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):	339,016
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):	261,335
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):	1.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	236,266
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	102,750
Total:	339,016

Progress report

50. Based on 2013 data, Tonga has reduced the consumption of HCFCs by 73 per cent of the HCFC baseline for consumption. The country fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner. The IS project and stage I of the HPMP were implemented in a complementary manner as the NOU is responsible for both projects and compliance was sustained through the application of a combination of legislative, capacity building and public/sector specific awareness raising activities. HCFC supply was controlled through strengthening and enforcement of the licensing system, the entry into force in February 2014 of the World Customs Organization (WCO) recommended changes to the Harmonized System (2012); implementation and enforcement of the HCFC quota system from 1 January 2013; implementation of the permit system for handling, storage and sales of HCFC; strengthening of the use of iPIC online; training of the custom and enforcement officers. Tonga hosted the Sixth Meeting of the PIC Network of Ozone Officers and Training of customs Officers in March 2014. HCFC demand was successfully being controlled through: training courses for RAC technicians on good practices; strengthening of the RAC industry association through engagements, meetings and workshops and communication to create an enabling environment. In February of 2015, Tonga won the Asia Environmental Enforcement Award (AEEA) based on the enforcement management processes of a case of illegal shipment of R22.

Plan of action

51. The Government of Tonga plans to build on the achievements gained to date, and in tandem with the activities agreed to under stage I of the HPMP. Activities will include: strengthening the

implementation and enforcement of the ODS Act, regulations, licensing and HCFC quota systems with a ban on HCFC-based equipment and annual renewal of the informal prior informed consent procedures (iPIC); implementation and enforcement of the certification system for the RAC servicing technicians; strengthening of the national refrigeration industry association; training and capacity building to key sectors such as law enforcement officials (including customs), customs brokers and RAC servicing technicians; regular awareness-raising activities targeting the public and end users; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme implementation data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively; coordination of the completion of the first tranche of stage I of the HPMP and submission of the second tranche; and participation in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol.

### Zimbabwe: 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. 1994	171,050
Phase II:	Jul. 1999	114,033
Phase III:	Jul. 2001	114,033
Phase IV:	Jul. 2004	148,242
Phase V:	Nov. 2006	148,242
Phase VI:	Nov. 2009	148,241
Phase VII:	Apr. 2013	148,242
	Total:	992,083
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		148,242
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		148,242
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		148,242
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		17.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		557.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2013) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		15.76
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	15.76
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2014
Amount approved for projects (as at November 2014) (US \$):		9,206,018
Amount disbursed (as at December 2013) (US \$):		8,998,869
ODS to be phased out (as at November 2014) (ODP tonnes):		485.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2013) (ODP tonnes):		458.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	6,628,325
(b) Institutional strengthening:	992,083
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,585,610
Total:	9,206,018

Progress report

53. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in Zimbabwe is continuing successfully. During the seventh phase of the IS project, the NOU of Zimbabwe has implemented the required activities under the IS and stage I of the HPMP. The NOU enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of licensing and quota system and the licensing system now bans the import of unwanted ODS and ODS-dependent appliances. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers, port authorities, refrigeration technicians and conducted a media workshop to raise awareness on ozone protection and role of stakeholders. International Ozone Day was celebrated and a half day symposium was held focussing proper uses of the floating trays by tobacco farmers and proper use of low-GWP hydrocarbon refrigerants. Zimbabwe attended both regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Zimbabwe attended both regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The Secretariat noted that Zimbabwe has sustained MB phase-out in grain storage and tobacco seedling production but that it is considering the submission of Critical Use Nominations for grain storage if alternatives prove to be less effective. The country has experienced erratic rainfall patterns and the fumigation of stored imported maize would be required for its future consumption.

Plan of action

54. The country will implement its IS action plan with the goal of ensuring sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOU plans to continue with the training programmes for RAC technicians newly recruited and existing customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including control measures of HCFCs. Other activities will include enforcement of national regulations; submission of ODS data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner; and an awareness raising programme including media workshops and distribution of information materials to industry and other stakeholders.

## Annexe II

### POINTS DE VUE EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 74<sup>e</sup> RÉUNION

#### **Afghanistan**

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour l'Afghanistan (phase VII) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données indiquant que ce pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a le plaisir de prendre note du recrutement d'un nouveau responsable du Bureau national ozone (BNO) et de l'engagement des principales parties prenantes dans les activités de mise en œuvre à l'échelle du pays. Il est confiant quant au fait que l'Afghanistan mettra en œuvre son plan d'action pour le RI de manière efficace, notamment concernant la coordination entre les parties prenantes, la formation des agents des douanes et les activités visant à stopper le commerce illicite. Le Comité exécutif espère donc qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, l'Afghanistan mettra en œuvre avec succès la prochaine phase du projet de RI et la phase I du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH).

#### **Angola**

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) (phase V) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole. Celles-ci indiquent que ce pays est en conformité avec le gel de la consommation de HCFC au niveau de référence requis au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2013. Le Comité exécutif a le plaisir de noter que les données du programme pays pour 2013 ont été présentées dans les délais et indiquent que le pays dispose d'un système efficace de collecte des données sur les SAO. Le Comité exécutif a formulé l'espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, l'Angola poursuivra avec succès les activités d'élimination des HCFC pour parvenir à réduire sa consommation de HCFC de 10 pour cent ainsi que requis pour le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2015 et qu'il prépare le pays à atteindre la réduction de 35 pour cent requise d'ici le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

#### **Bhoutan**

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Bhoutan (phase VI) et note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué ses données de 2013 en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone ainsi que les données de mise en œuvre du programme pays pour 2013 au Secrétariat du Fonds, et que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a reconnu avec satisfaction que le Bhoutan dispose d'un système d'octroi de permis et de quotas bien structuré et note que le PGEH pour le Bhoutan a été mis en œuvre et intégré au processus de planification du pays. Le Comité exécutif est donc confiant quant au fait que le Bhoutan continuera ses activités aussi bien au niveau des projets que des politiques pour permettre au pays de respecter les prochaines mesures de réglementation relatives à la consommation de HCFC.

#### **Burkina Faso**

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Burkina Faso (phase XI) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données pour 2013, lesquelles indiquent que ce pays est

en conformité avec le gel de la consommation de HCFC au niveau de référence requis pour 2013, ainsi qu'avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également le plaisir d'indiquer que le Burkina Faso a nommé un nouveau responsable du BNO suite au départ du précédent titulaire, et que l'Unité nationale de l'ozone (UNO) est désormais au complet. Le Comité exécutif espère donc que le Burkina Faso réalisera avec succès la phase I du PGEH pour parvenir au respect de la prochaine mesure de réglementation consistant à réduire la consommation de HCFC de 10 pour cent par rapport à la valeur de référence fixée aux fins de conformité et qu'il lancera les activités nécessaires pour arriver à l'étape de réduction de 35 pour cent d'ici le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

### **Cambodge**

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Cambodge (phase VIII) et note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué ses données de 2013 en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone ainsi que les données de mise en œuvre du programme pays pour 2013 au Secrétariat du Fonds, dans le respect des délais. Le Comité exécutif est heureux de constater que le Cambodge a réduit de plus de 35 pour cent la valeur de consommation de référence de HCFC en 2013 et constate avec satisfaction que le Cambodge applique un système bien structuré d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les importations et les exportations de HCFC. Le Comité exécutif a en outre noté que le PGEH pour le Cambodge est mis en œuvre comme prévu, et est donc confiant quant au fait que le pays continuera ses activités tant au niveau des projets que des politiques pour permettre au pays de répondre aux prochaines mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.

### **Djibouti**

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour Djibouti (phase VI) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données pour 2013, lesquelles indiquent que ce pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal et a déjà réduit sa consommation de HCFC de 10 pour cent par rapport à la valeur de référence fixée aux fins de conformité. Le Comité exécutif formule l'espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, Djibouti s'appuiera sur les progrès réalisés pour maintenir les activités d'élimination des HCFC et faire appliquer la législation et la réglementation relatives aux SAO dans le but de respecter la mesure de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal pour 2015 et que le pays fera en sorte de parvenir à une réduction de 35 pour cent de sa consommation de HCFC d'ici le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

### **Guinée équatoriale**

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour la Guinée équatoriale (phase II) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données pour 2013 indiquant que ce pays est en conformité avec le gel de la consommation de HCFC prévu en 2013 par le niveau de référence requis. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît avec satisfaction l'efficacité du système d'octroi de permis et de quotas en Guinée équatoriale et le fait que les données du programme pays ont été présentées dans les délais au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif espère donc qu'aux cours des deux prochaines années, la Guinée équatoriale continuera à mettre en œuvre la phase I du PGEH et parviendra à respecter la réduction de 10 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC comme l'exige le Protocole de Montréal pour 2015.

## **Guinée**

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour la Guinée (phase IX) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l’ozone ses données pour 2013 indiquant qu’il est en conformité avec le gel de la consommation de HCFC au niveau de référence requis pour 2013. Le Comité exécutif espère donc qu’au cours des deux prochaines années, la Guinée poursuivra avec un grand succès la mise en œuvre du projet de RI et les activités d’élimination des SAO prévues dans la phase I du PGEH afin de pouvoir réduire de 10 pour cent sa consommation de HCFC en 2015.

## **Guyana**

9. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Guyana (phase VI) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué ses données de mise en œuvre du programme pays pour 2013 et les données soumises en vertu de l’article 7, respectivement au Secrétariat du Fonds et à celui de l’ozone. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît avec satisfaction que le Guyana dispose d’un système d’octroi de permis et de quotas bien structuré et que la phase I du PGEH pour le Guyana est mise en œuvre de manière efficace et dans les délais, malgré le retard dans la proposition de la deuxième tranche de la phase I du PGEH. Le Comité exécutif est donc confiant quant au fait que le Guyana continuera ses activités aussi bien au niveau des projets que des politiques pour permettre au pays de respecter les prochaines mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.

## **Kenya**

10. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Kenya (phase X) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l’ozone les données pour 2013 en vertu de l’article 7, lesquelles indiquent que ce pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que le Kenya avait pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO dans la période couverte par son projet de RI. Plus précisément, le Kenya a indiqué qu’il avait pris des initiatives importantes, à savoir la mise en œuvre d’un contrôle des importations de SAO grâce à un système d’octroi de permis et de quotas, la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation (RAC). Le Comité exécutif apprécie les efforts du Kenya pour réduire sa consommation de HCFC et exprime l’espoir qu’au cours des deux prochaines années, le Kenya poursuivra la mise en œuvre du système d’octroi de permis et de quotas ainsi que la mise en œuvre de la phase I du PGEH pour parvenir à une réduction de 10 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC en 2015 et préparer la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC d’ici le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

## **Mali**

11. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Mali (phase VIII) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a déclaré ses données au Secrétariat de l’ozone, lesquelles indiquent que ce pays est parvenu au gel de sa consommation de HCFC prévu par le Protocole de Montréal en 2013. Le Comité exécutif prend note avec satisfaction des efforts entrepris par l’UNO pour coordonner la mise en œuvre de la phase I du PGEH malgré les difficultés de déplacement dans le pays, ce qui a démontré l’engagement du Mali à éliminer la consommation de HCFC. Le Comité exécutif espère donc qu’au cours

des deux prochaines années, le Mali poursuivra avec succès la mise en œuvre des activités d'élimination des SAO.

### **Mongolie**

12. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour la Mongolie (phase IX) et note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué ses données de 2013 en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone ainsi que les données de mise en œuvre du programme pays pour 2013 au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif note avec satisfaction que la Mongolie dispose d'un système d'octroi de permis et de quotas bien structuré et a remarqué que la phase I du PGEH pour la Mongolie a été mise en œuvre dans les délais. Le Comité exécutif est donc confiant quant au fait qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, la Mongolie poursuivra ses activités aussi bien au niveau des projets que des politiques de manière à pouvoir respecter les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.

### **Palaos**

13. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour les Palaos (phase VI) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données indiquant qu'il est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que les travaux de l'UNO étaient intégrés dans la structure des institutions du Gouvernement des Palaos et qu'il existait une coordination avec le secteur privé et les établissements publics, notamment le service des douanes et l'association des équipements RAC. Le Comité exécutif espère donc qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, les Palaos continueront à mettre en œuvre leur PGEH avec succès de manière à maintenir et à s'appuyer sur les progrès réalisés à ce jour dans l'application du Protocole de Montréal.

### **Philippines**

14. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour les Philippines (phase X) et note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données de mise en œuvre du programme pays pour 2013 au Secrétariat du Fonds ainsi que ses données de 2013 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, conformément à l'article 7 du Protocole. Ces données indiquent que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît avec satisfaction que les Philippines disposent d'un système d'octroi de permis et de quotas bien structuré et que la phase I du PGEH est mise en œuvre. Le Comité exécutif est donc confiant quant au fait qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, les Philippines continueront leurs activités aussi bien au niveau des projets que des politiques pour permettre au pays de respecter les futurs objectifs fixés par le Protocole de Montréal.

### **Samoa**

15. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Samoa (phase VIII) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué ses données au Secrétariat de l'ozone. Celles-ci indiquent que ce pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif est satisfait des efforts entrepris pour assurer une collaboration efficace entre l'UNO, les agents des douanes et les parties prenantes du pays afin de veiller à ce que les données du programme pays et celles prévues par l'article 7 soient présentées dans les délais aux Secrétariats de l'ozone et du Fonds, respectivement. Le Comité exécutif félicite le Samoa d'être



parvenu au gel de la consommation de HCFC au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2013 et a bon espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le Samoa continuera à mettre en œuvre avec succès les projets approuvés.

### **Îles Salomon**

16. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour les Îles Salomon (phase VI) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données indiquant que ce pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal et a communiqué ses données de mise en œuvre du programme pays au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif a noté en particulier une forte approche multi-sectorielle du projet de RI et espère donc qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, les îles Salomon continueront la coordination réussie de la phase I du PGEH et lanceront la phase II du PGEH pour assurer le respect des prochaines mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.

### **Tonga**

17. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour les Tonga (phase VI) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué au Secrétariat de l'ozone les données en vertu de l'article 7 indiquant que ce pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a noté avec satisfaction que les Tonga avaient réduit leur consommation de HCFC de 73 pour cent par rapport à la valeur de référence établie aux fins de conformité et félicite le pays pour son application efficace du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif est confiant quant au fait qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, les Tonga continueront à mettre en œuvre avec succès leurs activités de RI et la phase I du PGEH de manière à maintenir et à s'appuyer sur les progrès réalisés à ce jour dans l'application du Protocole de Montréal.

### **Zimbabwe**

18. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport présenté avec la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (RI) pour le Zimbabwe (phase VII) et a noté avec satisfaction que le pays a déclaré au Secrétariat de l'ozone ses données pour 2014 indiquant que ce pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que le Zimbabwe a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de SAO dans la période couverte par son projet de RI. Plus précisément, le Zimbabwe a indiqué qu'il a pris des initiatives importantes, à savoir la mise en œuvre d'un contrôle des importations de SAO grâce à un système d'octroi de permis et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation (RAC). Le Comité exécutif apprécie grandement les efforts entrepris par le Zimbabwe pour réduire sa consommation de SAO et exprime l'espoir que dans les prochaines années, le pays poursuivra avec succès la mise en œuvre du système d'octroi de permis, les activités d'élimination des HCFC et celles n'exigeant pas d'investissements en vue de maintenir et de s'appuyer sur ses niveaux actuels de réduction des SAO, notamment l'élimination totale du bromure de méthyle dans le secteur du tabac. Le Comité exécutif espère également que le Zimbabwe parviendra à réduire de 10 pour cent sa consommation de HCFC en 2015 et prendra des mesures pour atteindre l'objectif de réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation des HCFC en 2020.



**AMENDMENT TO  
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME  
2015**

**Presented to the  
74<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
of the Montreal Protocol**

**March 2015**

**UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME**

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2015 was approved at the 73<sup>rd</sup> 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 74<sup>th</sup> 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 2015-2017, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
  - Technical assistance projects in **2** countries
  - Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **18** countries.
  - Support for National Inventory on ODS Alternatives in **57** 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 74<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
<b>TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE PROJECTS</b>				
Egypt	Feasibility Study addressing District Cooling – cooperating agency	30,000	3,900	33,900
Kuwait	Feasibility Study for Alternatives to Central A/C Applications – cooperating agency	30,000	3,900	33,900
<i>Sub-total for technical assistance projects</i>		<i>60,000</i>	<i>7,800</i>	<i>67,800</i>
<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)</b>				
Afghanistan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	150,000	0	150,000
Angola	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase V)	134,400	0	134,400
Bhutan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	72,410	0	72,410
Cambodia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	112,667	0	112,667
Djibouti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Equatorial Guinea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase II)	80,000	0	80,000
Guinea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	60,000	0	60,000
Guyana	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Kenya	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	151,667	0	151,667
Mali	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	60,677	0	60,677
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	60,000	0	60,000
Palau	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Philippines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	181,133	0	181,133
Samoa	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	60,000	0	60,000
Solomon Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Tonga	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	60,000	0	60,000
Zimbabwe	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	148,242	0	148,242
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>1,631,196</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,631,196</i>
<b>NATIONAL INVENTORIES ON ODS ALTERNATIVES</b>				
Afghanistan	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Algeria	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500

UNEP Work Programme Amendment 2015

Angola	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Antigua and Barbuda	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Armenia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Barbados	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Benin	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Bhutan	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Botswana	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Brunei Darussalam	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Burkina Faso	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Cape Verde	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Cambodia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Chad	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Cote d'Ivoire	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Comoros	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Djibouti	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Equatorial Guinea	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Eritrea	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Ethiopia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Gambia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Ghana	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Guinea	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Guyana	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Jamaica	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Kenya	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Korea, DPR	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Kyrgyzstan	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Lao, PDR	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Lesotho	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Liberia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Madagascar	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Malawi	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Maldives	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Micronesia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Moldova, Rep	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Mongolia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Mozambique	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Myanmar	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Namibia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Nepal	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Nigeria	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Pakistan	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Rwanda	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Sao Tome and Principe	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Seychelles	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Sierra Leone	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Sri Lanka	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Sudan	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Swaziland	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Tanzania	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Timor Leste	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Togo	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Trinidad and Tobago	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	150,000	19,500	169,500
Turkmenistan	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
Zambia	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800

Zimbabwe	National Inventory on ODS Alternatives	60,000	7,800	67,800
<i>Sub-total for National Inventories on ODS Alternatives</i>		<i>4,770,000</i>	<i>620,100</i>	<i>5,390,100</i>

 Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 74<sup>th</sup> 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 Technical Assistance Projects	60,000	7,800	67,800
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	1,631,196	0	1,631,196
Sub-total for National Inventories on ODS alternatives	4,770,000	620,100	5,390,100
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6,461,196</b>	<b>627,900</b>	<b>7,089,096</b>

### C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

**Title:** *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (18 countries) Afghanistan, Angola, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Djibouti, Equatorial Guinea, Guinea, Guyana, Kenya, Mali, Mongolia, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga and Zimbabwe*

**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 2015-2017 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

<b>Per country cost:</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>US\$</b>
	Afghanistan	150,000
	Angola	134,400
	Bhutan	60,000
	Burkina Faso	72,410
	Cambodia	112,667
	Djibouti	60,000
	Equatorial Guinea	80,000
	Guinea	60,000
	Guyana	60,000
	Kenya	151,667
	Mali	60,677
	Mongolia	60,000
	Palau	60,000
	Philippines	181,133
	Samoa	60,000
	Solomon Islands	60,000
	Tonga	60,000

Zimbabwe

148,242

**Total:**

**1,631,196**

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

<b>Title:</b>	<b>National Inventories on ODSs Alternatives in 57 countries</b>
<b>Background:</b>	<p>The Meeting of the Parties decision XIX/6 encourages the adoption of substitutes and alternatives to HCFCs that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate, taking into account global warming potential (GWP), energy use and other relevant factors. That decision also directs the Executive Committee when developing and applying funding criteria to give priority to cost-effective projects and programmes which focus on <i>inter alia</i> substitutes and alternatives that minimize other impacts on the environment, including on the climate.</p> <p>In the context of this decision, Article 5 countries face the challenge of selecting alternatives to replace the installed base of HCFC-22 equipment. High-GWP, ozone depleting chemicals (such as HCFCs) are used in most Article 5 countries. Under existing conditions it is expected that much of the HCFC-based equipment at the end of its useful life will be replaced by equipment reliant on/operating with high-GWP alternatives. This transition is already taking place in many countries. It is important that Article 5 countries give due consideration to addressing the barriers to enable the proper introduction of low-climate impact technologies, for which they need to understand the current market and regulatory situation in their countries with regard to ODS alternatives.</p> <p>To support the implementation of HPMP Phase I and to start preparations for Phase II, Article 5 countries require up-to-date data about low-GWP energy efficient alternatives used in the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) and foam sectors. Certain information on alternatives to HCFCs has been collected by Article 5 countries through their HPMPs. However more in-depth, detailed and updated information is needed to provide a clearer picture of the current consumption and use of the full range of alternatives, including both high-GWP and low-GWP alternatives (e.g. natural refrigerants such as ammonia, carbon dioxide, hydrocarbons, and HFOs) as well as not-in-kind technologies.</p> <p>The Meeting of the Parties decision XXVI/9 requests the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund to consider providing additional funding to conduct inventories or surveys on alternatives to ozone-depleting substances in interested Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5 upon their request.</p> <p>Although there are currently no guidelines developed as yet as to how the Executive Committee would respond to decision XXVI/9, nearly 80 Article 5 countries have already expressed interest to UNEP to develop inventories of ODS alternatives. Accordingly, in response to decision XXVI/9 and XXVI/9, UNEP proposes to assist the following first group of Article 5 countries in conducting national inventories on alternatives to ODS, as a supplemental activity that builds and expands on the information collected under the HPMP. UNEP anticipates that the balance countries will submit similar requests to the 75<sup>th</sup> or 76<sup>th</sup> meetings of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>The objective of the project is to help the concerned countries understand their current importation and use of non-ODS alternatives, including both low- and high-GWP alternatives and projected future use patterns. When coupled with the HPMP data, the inventories will provide the countries with a comprehensive picture of their national refrigeration/foam markets by including data on all ODS alternatives, which is not comprehensively captured under other existing projects.</p>
<b>Objectives:</b>	<p>Each of the national projects will:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Establish the current consumption of non-ODS alternatives.</li> <li>▪ Provide future projections of growth patterns by substance and (to the extent feasible) by sector.</li> </ul>

	<p>The countries to be assisted are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Afghanistan</li> <li>▪ Algeria</li> <li>▪ Angola</li> <li>▪ Antigua and Barbuda</li> <li>▪ Armenia</li> <li>▪ Barbados</li> <li>▪ Benin</li> <li>▪ Bhutan</li> <li>▪ Botswana</li> <li>▪ Brunei Darussalam</li> <li>▪ Burkina Faso</li> <li>▪ Cabo Verde</li> <li>▪ Cambodia</li> <li>▪ Chad</li> <li>▪ Comoros</li> <li>▪ Cote d'Ivoire</li> <li>▪ Djibouti</li> <li>▪ Equatorial Guinea</li> <li>▪ Eritrea</li> <li>▪ Ethiopia</li> <li>▪ Gambia</li> <li>▪ Ghana</li> <li>▪ Guinea</li> <li>▪ Guyana</li> <li>▪ Jamaica</li> <li>▪ Kenya</li> <li>▪ Korea, DPR</li> <li>▪ Kyrgyzstan</li> <li>▪ Lao, PDR</li> <li>▪ Lesotho</li> <li>▪ Liberia</li> <li>▪ Madagascar</li> <li>▪ Malawi</li> <li>▪ Maldives</li> <li>▪ Micronesia</li> <li>▪ Moldova, Rep</li> <li>▪ Mongolia</li> <li>▪ Mozambique</li> <li>▪ Myanmar</li> <li>▪ Namibia</li> <li>▪ Nepal</li> <li>▪ Nigeria</li> <li>▪ Pakistan</li> <li>▪ Rwanda</li> <li>▪ Sao Tome and Principe</li> <li>▪ Seychelles</li> <li>▪ Sierra Leone</li> <li>▪ Sri Lanka</li> <li>▪ Sudan</li> <li>▪ Swaziland</li> <li>▪ Tanzania</li> <li>▪ Timor Leste</li> <li>▪ Togo</li> <li>▪ Trinidad and Tobago</li> <li>▪ Turkmenistan</li> <li>▪ Zambia</li> <li>▪ Zimbabwe</li> </ul>
<p><i>Activities:</i></p>	<p>Each national inventory will comprise:</p>

	<p><b><i>Establishment of current consumption of ODS alternatives by substance</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Interact with upstream chemical and equipment suppliers/importers and/or their local representatives, relevant industry associations and government departments as needed.</li> <li>▪ Stakeholder consultations with major end users and others.</li> <li>▪ Collect import (and export as applicable) data for the substances for the past 1-3 years (and any data from licensing and quota systems, if any ODS alternatives are already included).</li> <li>▪ Correlate the substances with possible end-use in various sectors.</li> <li>▪ Establish estimated alternatives use by sector.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Establishment of estimated growth patterns in consumption of ODS alternatives by substance</i></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Review the historical use data of the substances.</li> <li>▪ Review and forecast growth for various applications.</li> <li>▪ Establish growth patterns in use by substance/sector.</li> </ul> <p><b><i>Identification of potential linkages to the country's HPMP</i></b></p>
<i>Time Frame:</i>	12 months
<b><i>Total requested amount: (excluding project support costs )</i></b>	<p><b>US\$= 4,770,000 (without PSC)</b>                  LVC= US\$ 60,000 (without PSC)                  Non-LVC = US\$ 150,000 (without PSC)</p>