



**Programme des  
Nations Unies pour  
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COMITE EXECUTIF  
DU FONDS MULTILATERAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTREAL  
Soixante-dix-neuvième réunion  
Bangkok, 3 – 7 juillet 2017

**PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU  
PROGRAMME DES NATIONS UNIES POUR L'ENVIRONNEMENT  
(ONU-ENVIRONNEMENT)  
POUR L'ANNÉE 2017**

## OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le Programme des Nations Unies pour l'environnement (ONU-Environnement) demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver la somme de 1 048 499 \$ US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 6 500 \$ US, pour son programme de travail de 2017, précisé au tableau 1. La soumission est jointe au présent document.

**Tableau 1 : Programme de travail d'ONU-Environnement pour l'année 2017**

Pays	Activité/projet	Somme demandée (\$ US)	Somme recommandée (\$ US)
<b>PARTIE A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE</b>			
<b>A1 : Projets de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions</b>			
Bhoutan	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (VII <sup>e</sup> étape)	85 000	85 000
Burkina Faso	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (XII <sup>e</sup> étape)	92 685	92 685
Cambodge	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (IX <sup>e</sup> étape)	144 214	144 214
Guyana	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (VII <sup>e</sup> étape)	85 000	85 000
Mongolie	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (X <sup>e</sup> étape)	85 000	85 000
Namibie	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (IX <sup>e</sup> étape)	85 000	85 000
Philippines	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (XI <sup>e</sup> étape)	231 850	231 850
Zimbabwe	Projet de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions (IX <sup>e</sup> étape)	189 750	189 750
Total partiel d'A1		998 499	998 499
Coûts d'appui à l'agence (nuls pour le renforcement des institutions) d'A1 :		0	0
Total d'A1		998 499	998 499
<b>A2 : Préparation de projets</b>			
République démocratique du Congo	Préparation d'un plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) (stratégie globale)	50 000	50 000
Total partiel d'A2		50 000	50 000
Coûts d'appui à l'agence (13 pour cent pour l'assistance technique) :		6 500	6 500
Total d'A2		56 500	56 500
Total global (A1 et A2):		1 054 999	1 054 999

### **PARTIE A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE**

#### **AI : Renforcement des institutions**

##### **Description des projets**

2. ONU-Environnement a présenté des demandes de projets de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions pour les pays indiqués dans le tableau 1. La description de ces projets est jointe à l'annexe I au présent document.

##### **Observations du Secrétariat**

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes de renouvellement de huit projets de renforcement des institutions présentées par ONU-Environnement au nom des gouvernements concernés par rapport aux

lignes directrices et décisions pertinentes en matière d'admissibilité et de niveaux de financement. Les demandes ont été vérifiées par rapport au plan de travail original de renforcement des institutions de l'étape précédente, aux données relatives au programme de pays et présentées en vertu de l'article 7, aux derniers rapports sur la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), au rapport périodique de l'agence et aux décisions pertinentes de la Réunion des Parties. Il a été noté que ces pays ont présenté des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour l'année 2016, conformément aux objectifs d'élimination des SAO au titre du Protocole de Montréal, et que leur consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse pas la consommation maximum annuelle permise dans leurs accords de PGEH respectifs conclus avec le Comité exécutif. De plus, toutes les demandes présentées prévoient des indicateurs d'efficacité pour la prochaine étape des projets de renforcement des institutions, comme l'exige la décision 74/51 e).<sup>1</sup>

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale des demandes de renforcement des institutions du Bhoutan, du Burkina Faso, du Cambodge, de Guyana, de la Mongolie, de la Namibie, des Philippines et du Zimbabwe au niveau de financement indiqué dans le tableau 1 de ce document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter transmettre aux gouvernements des pays mentionnés les observations exprimées à l'annexe II au présent document.

### **A2 : Préparation de projet**

République démocratique du Congo : Préparation de la phase II du PGEH (stratégie globale) : 50 000 \$US

#### **Description du projet**

5. ONU-Environnement, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, présente au nom du gouvernement de la République démocratique du Congo, une demande de préparation de stratégie globale pour la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), comme indiqué dans le tableau 1. Le PNUD, en qualité d'agence coopérative, demande somme supplémentaire de 20 000 \$US, comme indiqué dans son programme de travail pour l'année 2017.<sup>2</sup> La soumission comprend un compte rendu de la mise en œuvre de la phase I du PGEH, la justification de la somme demandée, les activités à mettre en œuvre et les budgets correspondants.

#### **Observations du Secrétariat**

6. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande de préparation de projet par rapport à la première étape du PGEH approuvée à la 63<sup>e</sup> réunion afin de respecter les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal pour l'année 2015 et les lignes directrices du financement de la préparation de la deuxième phase du PGEH pour les pays visés à l'article 5 contenues dans la décision 71/42. La valeur de référence de la République démocratique du Congo pour les HCFC est de 66,21 tonnes PAO, sa consommation déclarée en vertu de l'article 7 du Protocole de Montréal a été de 15,4 tonnes PAO en 2015 et sa consommation relative au programme de pays a été de 9,35 tonnes PAO en 2016.

7. La troisième et dernière tranche du PGEH a été soumise aux fins d'examen à la 79<sup>e</sup> réunion du Comité exécutif, mais a été reportée à cause de l'absence du rapport de vérification de la consommation de HCFC de 2013 à 2016. Malgré les progrès accomplis dans les activités prévues pour cette période, la

<sup>1</sup> Le Comité exécutif a décidé de continuer à utiliser le format actuel pour les renouvellements du renforcement des institutions, tel qu'approuvé à la 61<sup>e</sup> réunion (décision 61/43 c)), avec une modification à la section 10 afin d'indiquer que les indicateurs d'efficacité devraient être inclus, tels qu'ils figurent à l'annexe XIX au document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56 (décision 74/51 e)).

<sup>2</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/21.

demande de tranche mentionnait la nécessité de réviser le point de départ de la réduction globale durable de la consommation de HCFC dans le PGEH.

8. Le Secrétariat a reconnu que le financement de la préparation de la phase II du PGEH est nécessaire afin d'assurer le maintien des activités d'élimination entreprises à la phase I. Le Secrétariat a aussi indiqué que les sommes restantes de la phase I ne représentent que 10 pour cent du secteur de l'entretien. La demande de financement de la stratégie globale de la phase II du PGEH respecte les limites énoncées à la décision 71/42, et est établie en fonction de la consommation restante admissible de 52,2 tonnes PAO<sup>3</sup> de HCFC, à partir d'un point de départ de 58 tonnes PAO.

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (IV<sup>e</sup> étape) pour le Bhoutan et a pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a déclaré des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds pour l'année 2016 et des données relatives à l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone. Le Comité exécutif constate avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Bhoutan est engagé à respecter le calendrier d'élimination accélérée des HCFC et que le pays possède un programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas bien structuré. Le Comité exécutif a pris note que le plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour le Bhoutan a été mis en œuvre de manière efficace et respectueuse des délais, et intégré au processus de planification nationale. Il a également constaté avec satisfaction que le pays a pris les mesures nécessaires pour entreprendre la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif est donc confiant que le gouvernement du Bhoutan poursuivra ses activités relatives aux politiques et aux projets, afin de veiller à ce que sa consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse par la consommation maximale permise en vertu de l'accord du PGEH conclu avec le Comité exécutif.

### **Burkina Faso**

2. Le Secrétariat du Fonds recommande l'approbation générale de la demande de préparation de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC de la République démocratique du Congo relevant d'ONU-Environnement, au niveau de financement indiqué dans le tableau 1 de ce document, étant entendu que si le point de départ de la consommation globale durable de la consommation de HCFC est révisé à la première réunion, le financement sera modifié en conséquence et le solde sera retourné à la même réunion.

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<sup>3</sup> La République démocratique du Congo peut recevoir jusqu'à 70 000 \$ US pour la préparation de la stratégie globale du PGEH.

**Annex I**

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS**

**Bhutan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Implementing agency:	UN Environment
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
Phase VI: May-15	60,000
Total:	430,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
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 (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.14
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.14
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):	1,263,300
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):	933,384
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	0.50
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	0.10

1. 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:	430,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	686,000
Total:	1,263,300

Progress report

2. During phase VI of the IS project the licensing and quota system for HCFCs import/export was enforced, the country banned imports of HCFC-based equipment, the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) was implemented as per the approved plan, and awareness and outreach activities were organized. The refrigeration technician training curriculum was developed and integrated into that of the Technical Training Institutes. Monitoring of illegal trade of all ODS was addressed during border dialogues with India, Nepal and Bangladesh held in December 2016. The ODS alternative survey was

conducted in consultation with stakeholders, and completed in May 2017. Bhutan has ensured the implementation of all activities included in the HPMP, which have assisted Bhutan to comply with the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule. The National Environment Commission endorsed the Kigali Amendment in principle and has directed the National Ozone Unit (NOU) to place it on the agenda of the upcoming session of the National Assembly and then to the National Council.

### Plan of action

3. The action plan for phase VII of the IS project was developed in close collaboration with the members of the Ozone Technical Committee. Based on the need for policy and regulatory interventions to ensure the phase-out of HCFCs, the NOU will initiate the introduction of new zero ODP and low-GWP HCFC alternatives. The NOU plans to further strengthen its close cooperation with the Customs, relevant Ministries and industry associations to ensure the smooth implementation of the HPMP including the introduction of the certification system. The NOU will continue conducting training on good refrigeration practices and awareness activities and continue the preparatory activities to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

### **Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-93	83,500
	Phase II: May-97	55,700
	Phase III: Mar-99	55,700
	Phase IV: Mar-01	55,700
	Phase V: Nov-02	72,410
	Phase VI: Dec-04	72,410
	Phase VII: Nov-06	72,410
	Phase VIII: Nov-08	72,410
	Phase IX: Dec-10	72,410
	Phase X: Dec-12	72,410
	Phase XI: May-15	72,410
	Total:	757,470
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		92,685
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		92,685
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		92,685
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 (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		14.41
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	14.41
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		2,198,570
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		1,942,623
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		78.77
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):		76.78

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	335,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	757,470
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,106,100
Total:	2,198,570

Progress report

5. During phase XI of the IS project for Burkina Faso the NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs Department and submitted country programme implementation and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. Annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee and with the major importers and consumers association. The NOU resolved the delays in the implementation of the stage I of the HPMP and prepared the third tranche for submission. Training activities targeted customs officers, refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) trainers, and RAC technicians. Awareness activities targeted consumers and importers (availability of HCFC alternatives) and the Customs Department (import ban on HCFC-based equipment, regulations and decisions of the Parties); celebration of international ozone day; and awareness raising in schools. Burkina Faso participated in regional network and in Montreal Protocol meetings, and maintained compliance with the Montreal Protocol throughout the period under review.

Plan of action

6. In phase XII of the IS project, the NOU is planning the following activities: continue to coordinate stage I of the HPMP including submission and subsequent implementation of the third tranche; continue information dissemination and awareness raising; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and provide information about annual quotas to importers; strengthen the capacity to fight illegal trade; continue training refrigeration technicians under the HPMP; continue monitoring and evaluation; organise annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collect and report data in a timely manner to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and undertake the necessary preparation at national level for ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

**Cambodia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UN Environment
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
Phase VIII: May-15	112,667
Total:	806,002
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):	144,214
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):	144,214
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	144,214
Date of approval of country programme:	2003

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
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 (2015) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	11.69
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>11.69</b>
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):	3,443,502
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):	2,786,506
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	95.37
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):	93.80

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	780,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	806,002
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,857,500
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,443,502</b>

Progress report

8. Phase VIII of the IS project for Cambodia was coordinated by the NOU under the Department of Environment Pollution Control of the Ministry of Environment. The NOU supervises the project management unit (PMU) of the HPMP. Activities included: strict enforcement of the HCFC import and export licensing and quota system; coordination of the implementation of the HPMP; coordination of the ODS alternative survey; country programme and Article 7 data reporting; public awareness activities to support the HPMP implementation; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; and, south-south cooperation activities, which included a border dialogue with Thailand to strengthen ODS import/export controls, and a train the trainers activity on handling flammable refrigerants with China. The NOU organized the translation of the Kigali Amendment into the Khmer language.

Plan of action

9. For phase IX of the IS project, Cambodia will continue with the implementation of the third tranche of the HPMP; enforce the HCFC import/export licensing and quota system; continue with capacity building of customs enforcement officers, refrigeration technicians and initiate other measures, such as the technicians certification system. The NOU will work with national stakeholders to coordinate the internal process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment, ensure the continuity of awareness and information exchange programme, promote international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and submit country programme data and Article 7 data.



**Guyana: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-97	65,000
Phase II:	Jul-01	43,400
Phase III:	Apr-06	56,333
Phase IV:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,000
Phase V:	Dec-12	60,000
Phase VI:	May-15	60,000
Total:		344,733
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
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 (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.58
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		1.58
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,936,933
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		1,508,682
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		67.22
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):		60.40

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	883,750
(b) Institutional strengthening:	344,733
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	708,450
Total:	1,936,933

Progress report

11. In the period under review, IS funding (phase VI) assisted Guyana with its effort to reduce HCFC consumption. The country implemented and completed stage I of the HPMP and achieved the 10 per cent reduction of its HCFC baseline by 1 January 2015. The proposal for stage II of the HPMP was submitted and approved by the Executive Committee. ODS imported into the country were verified by the Customs Department in accordance with the quotas and permits issued by the National Ozone Action Unit (NOAU) of the Ministry of Agriculture, and a ban was introduced on HCFC-based equipment in Guyana's national legislation. The Guyana Revenue Authority with the assistance of the NOUA monitored equipment imported into the country to enforce the ban. The NOAU compiled data on ODS for 2015 and 2016 which was submitted to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; recovery and recycling data was also collected during those years. The NOU also coordinated the ODS alternative survey and submitted

the required report on the project. Guyana celebrated international ozone day and participated in regional networks and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

12. In phase VII of the IS project Guyana will undertake the following activities: coordination of implementation of stage II of the HPMP; cooperation with customs officers of the Guyana Revenue Authority to identify and verify refrigerant gases using the refrigerant identifiers; training of refrigeration technicians in the safe handling, storage and use of hydrocarbons and recovery and recycling of ODS; data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; celebration of international ozone day and production of information materials; and monitoring of imports of HCFC-based equipment. Guyana also plans to initiate administrative procedures to ratify the Kigali Amendment in coordination with national stakeholders and to attend regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

**Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
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
	Phase IX: May-15	60,000
	Total	522,900
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
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 (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.45
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.45
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,612,570
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		1,354,347
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		13.31
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):		12.40

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)Investment projects:	335,000
(b)Institutional strengthening:	522,900
(c)Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	754,670
Total:	1,612,570

### Progress report

14. During phase IX of the IS project, Mongolia carried out all the activities in its action plan, including strict implementation of the licensing and quota system for HCFCs; and measures to monitor illegal ODS trade such as customs officers training. The National Ozone Authority (NOA) strengthened cooperation with the Customs General Administration and together with the reporting obligations for HCFC importers and users, resulted in reliable import/export data and timely reporting of country programme and Article 7 data. Several publications were translated into Mongolian distributed including standards, handbooks and manuals for training of refrigeration technicians. Stage I of the HPMP was implemented according to schedule and the third tranche of funding was submitted and approved at the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting. A review of international standards related to HCFCs, their alternatives and technology used in RAC was completed in June 2016. The report on the ODS alternatives survey was also finalized.

### Plan of action

15. Phase X of the IS project will ensure effective implementation of HCFC phase-out activities. The NOA will continue to work closely with and support the PMU. The NOA will initiate the introduction of new zero ODP and low-GWP alternatives, further strengthen cooperation with Customs Organization, relevant Ministries and the industry associations, continue to report country programme and Article 7 data, and conduct good practices training. The NOA will continue awareness activities and participate in regional network and international meetings, and will start preparatory work to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

### **Namibia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov-95	61,765
Phase II: Jul-00	41,177
Phase III: Dec-03	53,530
Phase IV: Nov-05	60,000
Phase V: Nov-07	60,000
Phase VI: Nov-09	60,000
Phase VII: Apr-12	60,000
Phase VIII: Nov-14	60,000
Total:	456,472
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	8.4
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	3.76
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	3.76
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):	1,712,062
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):	1,297,199
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	22.89
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):	20.28

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	792,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	456,472
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	463,090
Total:	1,712,062

Progress report

17. During the eighth phase of the IS project for Namibia the NOU implemented several activities including awareness programmes to promote HCFC phase-out, training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians and customs officers, and preparation of the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP. The NOU established and maintained working relationships with industry associations, collaboration with HCFC importers and other key stakeholders, and reported country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The HCFC import licensing system was strengthened and the quota system worked effectively. The NOU also coordinated the survey of ODS alternatives, and carried out public awareness programme including celebration of international ozone day. Namibia participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

18. For the ninth phase of the IS project the NOU will continue to coordinate the implementation of the IS programme and monitoring of the implementation of stage I of the HPMP. Activities will include: a continued training programme for refrigeration technicians; training of customs officers; awareness raising programme through mass media, non-governmental organizations, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials to industry and other stakeholders; timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data; coordination of the completion of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP and launching implementation of the third tranche. The NOU will engage in regional and international meetings, workshops and events and will initiate the administrative procedures to ratify the Kigali Amendment including raising the awareness of the key policy makers on the matter.

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

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
Implementing agency:			UN Environment /WB
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-93	209,000
	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
	Phase X:	May-15	181,133
		Total:	1,774,755
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			231,850
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			231,850
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			231,850
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 (2015) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			123.26
Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			123.26
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):			40,484,687
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):			32,158,209
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):			3,772.67
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):			3,765.63

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	31,363,531
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,774,755
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	7,346,401
Total:	40,484,687

Progress report

20. The tenth phase of the IS project provided support for the Government to continue implementation of the licensing scheme for imports of ODS and alternatives; calculation of quota allocation for HCFC imports; monitoring for cases of illegal trade; public awareness activities and information dissemination to key stakeholders. Although the final tranche of stage I of the HPMP was delayed, stage II of the HPMP was prepared and submitted to the 79<sup>th</sup> meeting. The NOU also coordinated the ODS alternative survey through the PMU and the survey report is under preparation. The

Philippines continued to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings and initiated the process to ratify the Kigali Amendment.

Plan of action

21. Phase XI of the IS project is envisaged to 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 Philippines to sustain the country's achievement under stage I of the HPMP, and to pursue the implementation of stage II of the HPMP including the investment projects, as well as monitoring of ODS imports, and conducting public awareness activities. Phase XI will also enable the NOU to continue monitoring the grant recipients of the investment project on HCFC-141b phase-out in the foam sector. The NOU will work to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment which will be supported in part through additional public awareness.

**Zimbabwe: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	171,050
Phase II:	Jul-99	114,033
Phase III:	Jul-01	114,033
Phase IV:	Jul-04	148,242
Phase V:	Nov-06	148,242
Phase VI:	Nov-09	148,241
Phase VII:	Apr-13	148,242
Phase VIII:	May-15	148,242
	Total:	1,140,325
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		189,750
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		189,750
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		189,750
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 (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		9.49
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		9.49
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		9,575,260
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		9,390,709
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		485.90
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		464.453

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	6,749,325
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,140,325
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,685,610
Total:	9,575,260

### Progress report

During phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU implemented activities under the IS project and the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP, and coordinated the ODS alternative survey. Zimbabwe's ODS regulations were revised in 2016 to ban imports of methyl bromide, HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols, and TCA and to make it mandatory for importers to report data on HCFC imports. Visits were carried out to major ports of entry to assess control measures and the challenges being faced by customs officers in dealing with ODS imports and exports. The NOU enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of licensing and quota system and continued the awareness programme and training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, strengthened the capacity of training centres, and developed the national standard on certification of RAC technicians which was issued by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe<sup>4</sup>. Zimbabwe was represented at regional network and hosted the joint meeting held in March 2016, and also participated in Montreal Protocol meetings and has initiated the process to ratify the Kigali Amendment.

### Plan of action

23. For the ninth phase of the IS project the NOU will continue implementation of the IS programme and coordination of the implementation of stage I of the HPMP including the training programme for the refrigeration technicians and customs officers. Other activities will include: continued awareness raising targeting the general public, industry and other stakeholders; timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data; preparation of the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP; and engagement in regional and international meetings, workshops and events. The NOU will initiate and lead the administrative procedure to ratify the Kigali Amendment in coordination with relevant stakeholders, including awareness raising of key policy makers.

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<sup>4</sup> Requirements for certification of refrigeration conditioning personnel (ZWS 1012 (2016))





## Annexe II

### PROJETS DE POINTS DE VUE EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF À PROPOS DES PROJETS DE RENOUVELLEMENT DU RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS PROPOSÉS À LA 79<sup>e</sup> RÉUNION

#### **Bhoutan**

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Burkina Faso (XII<sup>e</sup> étape) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a déclaré des données de 2016 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal, et des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour 2016 au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif a pris note que le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO, notamment la mise en place de mesures de réglementation des importations en adoptant un programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas, et la formation des douaniers et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du Burkina Faso et a donc espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la phase I du PGEH et ses activités de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de réaliser la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée pour le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

#### **Burkina Faso**

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Burkina Faso (XII<sup>e</sup> étape) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a déclaré des données de 2016 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal, et des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour 2016 au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif a pris note que le gouvernement du Burkina Faso a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO, notamment la mise en place de mesures de réglementation des importations en adoptant un programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas, et la formation des douaniers et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du Burkina Faso et a donc espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la phase I du PGEH et ses activités de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de réaliser la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée pour le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

#### **Cambodge**

3. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Cambodge (IX<sup>e</sup> étape) et a constaté avec satisfaction que le pays a déclaré des données en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2015 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal pour la réduction de 10 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC en date de 2015, et que le pays a transmis des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour l'année 2016 au Secrétariat du Fonds dans les délais demandés. Le Comité exécutif constate avec satisfaction que le Cambodge applique un programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas d'importation et d'exportation de HCFC bien structuré, qui comprend de l'équipement à base de HCFC. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que le PGEH est en mis en œuvre comme prévu et que des activités de diffusion de l'information et de sensibilisation ont été menées. Le Comité exécutif est donc confiant que le Cambodge poursuivra ses activités relatives aux politiques aux projets afin de préparer le pays à réaliser la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée pour le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

### **Guyana**

4. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Guyana (VII<sup>e</sup> étape) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Guyana a déclaré des données en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2016, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal, et des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour l'année 2016 au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif a constaté que le gouvernement du Guyana a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de HCFC, qui comprennent l'amélioration et l'application de son programme d'octroi de permis, l'interdiction d'importer de l'équipement à base de SAO, et le renforcement des capacités des techniciens de réfrigération en ce qui a trait aux bonnes pratiques et à l'utilisation correcte des frigorigènes de remplacement. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du gouvernement du Guyana et a donc espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le pays continuera la mise en œuvre de la phase II de son PGEH et du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de veiller à ce que sa consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse pas la consommation maximum permise indiquée dans l'accord sur le PGEH convenu avec le Comité exécutif.

### **Mongolie**

5. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de projet de renforcement des institutions (X<sup>e</sup> étape) pour la Mongolie et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la Mongolie a déclaré des données en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2016 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal, et des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour l'année 2016 au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît que la Mongolie possède un programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas bien structuré, et que la mise en œuvre de la première étape du PGEH se fait de manière efficace et dans le respect des délais. Le Comité exécutif constate avec satisfaction qu'au cours de la prochaine étape du projet de renforcement des institutions, le gouvernement de la Mongolie entreprendra des activités préparatoires qui faciliteront la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du gouvernement de la Mongolie et a donc espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, la Mongolie poursuivra la mise en œuvre de son PGEH et de son projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de préparer le pays à réaliser la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

### **Namibie**

6. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions pour la Namibie (IX<sup>e</sup> étape) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la Namibie a déclaré des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour l'année 2016 et des données en vertu de l'article 7 aux Secrétariat du Fonds et de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal et la consommation maximum permise indiquée dans l'accord sur le PGEH conclu avec le Comité exécutif. Le Comité exécutif a constaté que la Namibie a pris des mesures pour éliminer les SAO, notamment la mise en œuvre d'une réglementation sur l'importation des HCFC au moyen d'un programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas, et la formation des douaniers et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité exécutif a donc confiance qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement de la Namibie poursuivra la mise en œuvre du PGEH et du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de réaliser la réduction de 91 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC d'ici à 2019, conformément avec les objectifs du PGEH.

## **Philippines**

7. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Philippines (XI<sup>e</sup> étape) et a constaté avec satisfaction que le gouvernement des Philippines a déclaré des données en vertu de l'article 7 pour l'année 2015 au Secrétariat, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal, et des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour l'année 2016 au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du gouvernement des Philippines pour appliquer le programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas d'importation et d'exportation de HCFC, et mener des activités de sensibilisation du public, et a pris note avec satisfaction des activités préparatoires visant à faciliter la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité exécutif a donc espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le pays terminera la mise en œuvre de la phase I du PGEH, entreprendra la phase II du PGEH et poursuivra son projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de préparer le pays à réaliser la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.

## **Zimbabwe**

8. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Zimbabwe (IX<sup>e</sup> étape) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Zimbabwe a déclaré des données pour l'année 2016 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal, et des données relatives à la mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour l'année 2016 au Secrétariat du Fonds. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que le gouvernement du Zimbabwe a entrepris des mesures, notamment la mise en œuvre du programme d'octroi de permis pour les SAO et la formation des douaniers et des techniciens en réfrigération. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du gouvernement du Zimbabwe pour réduire la consommation de SAO et s'attend à ce qu'au cours des prochaines années, le pays poursuive la mise en œuvre du programme de permis et les activités d'élimination des SAO avec succès afin de réaliser la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2020.



**AMENDMENT TO  
UN ENVIRONMENT'S WORK PROGRAMME  
2017**

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

**June 2017**

**UN ENVIRONMENT**

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. UN Environment's Work Programme 2017 was approved at the 77<sup>th</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 79<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

## B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2017

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2017-2019, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
  - Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in 8 countries.
  - Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) in 1 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 79<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)</b>				
Bhutan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	92,685	0	92,685
Cambodia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	144,214	0	144,214
Guyana	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Namibia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Philippines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	231,850	0	231,850
Zimbabwe	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	189,750	0	189,750
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>998,499</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>998,499</i>
<b>PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGE 2)</b>				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – lead agency	50,000	6,500	56,500
<i>Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)</i>		<i>50,000</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>56,500</i>

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 79<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 Institutional Strengthening Projects	998,499	0	998,499
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)	50,000	6,500	56,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,048,499</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>1,054,999</b>

### C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UN Environment

**Title:** *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (8 countries) Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Guyana, Mongolia, Namibia, Philippines, and Zimbabwe*

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

These projects have been included in the UN Environment's 2017-2019 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>
	Bhutan	85,000
	Burkina Faso	92,685
	Cambodia	144,214
	Guyana	85,000
	Mongolia	85,000
	Namibia	85,000
	Philippines	231,850
	Zimbabwe	189,750
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>US\$ 998,499</b>

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

**Funding Request for the Preparation of  
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of  
The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)  
By: UN Environment & UNDP**

**Background**

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at its 63<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held in Montreal in April 2011, approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for DRC for the period 2011 to 2015 to reduce HCFC consumption by 10 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of:

- US \$235,000, plus agency support costs of US \$30,550 for UN Environment;
- US \$240,000 plus agency support costs of US \$21,600 for UNDP.

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

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

The HPMP for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was approved based on the estimated baseline at the time of submission (58 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22). The Government has agreed to establish as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the baseline of 58 ODP tonnes. The established baseline for the country is now 66.21 ODP tonnes. The Democratic Republic of the Congo requested a revision of the reported consumption of HCFC-22 in 2009 from 890 MT (48.95 ODP tonnes) to 1,014.98 MT (55.82 ODP tonnes). The request for the revision of the baseline submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo was reviewed during several meetings of the Implementation Committee (46 to 49). MOP Decision XXV/13 noted that “[...] the Democratic Republic of the Congo [...] [has] presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify their requests for the revision of their consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2009 [...] which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

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

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

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

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	Introduction of ODS import monitoring in the curricula of all customs schools;	License and Quota systems in place which currently restrict imports and exports of HCFC. The “Office Congolais du Contrôle” in charge of the control of all imports in DRC has integrated an Ozone Module including the control of ODS and ODS-based equipment into its curricula.
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
Tranche 1	Customs officers training programme to enhance the surveillance of import of HCFCs and HCFC based equipment;	A training workshop for twenty trainers was organized. Also, five workshops for 120 customs officers and inspectors were completed. Five refrigerant identifiers were purchased and used during the customs training workshops.
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	A total of eighty five (85) customs and other enforcement officers were trained on control and identification of ODS and ODS-based equipment including HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment.
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	A training workshop for twenty five (25) trainers was completed. These trainers have provided training to ninety four (94) additional technicians with the main goal of the training workshops to equip refrigeration technicians with knowledge and necessary skills in good refrigeration practices and in hydrocarbon technologies.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	An additional sixty (60) technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies during the 2 training workshops that were organized by the NOU in cooperation with the industry association.
3	<i>Investment project</i>	
Tranche 1	Provision of Equipment and Reinforcement of 4 Training centres	Equipment received and distributed to 4 training centres of excellence (INPP Kinshasa, ITP N’Galema, ITI N’Djili and the ACROPOF, i.e. the refrigeration Association). A survey of the refrigeration professionals was also completed, accounting for ca. 6,000 technicians in the country
Tranche 2	Provision of new Equipment and Reinforcement of 4 new Training centres	Equipment received and distributed to 4 new training centres of excellence – as per the modification of the targets approved at ExCom 70, this was completed in lieu of commercial refrigeration end user programme and local filling facility development. - Two publications will be printed and widely distributed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results of national survey on refrigerant uses in DRC</li> <li>• Manual for importers and users of refrigerants</li> </ul>
4	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	



	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Progress In Implementation</b>
Tranches 1 and 2	Monitoring and evaluation	The NOU recruited two consultants (1 refrigeration expert and 1 customs expert) in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and collect accurate data for both tranches. Consultants provided to the NOU reports on the implementation of the HPMP.

### **Overarching Strategy**

The overarching strategy that DRC expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and, in particular, air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and low-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available in the coming decade.

The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices.

### **HCFC Consumption**

DRC has reported HCFC consumption for 2015 as 15.4 ODP Tonnes and estimated it preliminarily at 15 ODP Tonnes for 2016.

### **Information to be collected**

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

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system (update of Stage 1 survey);
- Analysis of the current situation and development trends;
- Inventory of the HCFC-based equipment especially for room air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the possible set-up and enforcement method of a refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions;
- Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives);
- Estimate of market share of the HCFC-based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get a better understanding of how the ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives technologies are received.

### **Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation**

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UN Environment, as leading agency, and UNDP, as cooperating agency. The proposed activities and budget are as per following:

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Proposed cost</b>	<b>UN Environment</b>	<b>UNDP</b>
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	30,000	30,000	
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	5,000		5,000

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National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	10,000	10,000	
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	25,000	10,000	15,000
<b>Total (USD) without PSC</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>

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