



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



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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Septuagésima novena Reunión
Bangkok, 3 – 7 de julio de 2017

**PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PROGRAMA DE LAS NACIONES UNIDAS PARA EL
MEDIO AMBIENTE (ONU MEDIO AMBIENTE) PARA 2017**

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente (ONU Medio Ambiente) solicita la aprobación por el Comité Ejecutivo de 1 048 499 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 6 500 \$EUA para su programa de trabajo para 2017, que figura en el cuadro 1. La comunicación se adjunta a este documento.

Cuadro 1: Programa de trabajo de ONU Medio Ambiente para 2017

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Monto solicitado (\$EUA)	Monto recomendado (\$EUA)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional			
Bhután	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	85 000	85 000
Burkina Faso	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	92 685	92 685
Camboya	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	144 214	144 214
Guyana	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	85 000	85 000
Mongolia	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	85 000	85 000
Namibia	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	85 000	85 000
Filipinas	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	231 850	231 850
Zimbabwe	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	189 750	189 750
Total parcial de A1		998 499	998 499
Gastos de apoyo al organismo (nulos para fortalecimiento institucional) para A1:		0	0
Total para A1		998 499	998 499
A2: Preparación de proyectos			
República Democrática del Congo	Preparación de un plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (estrategia general)	50 000	50 000
Total parcial de A2		50 000	50 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo (13% para asistencia técnica)		6 500	6 500
Total para A2		56 500	56 500
Total general (A1 y A2):		1 054 999	1 054 999

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

2. ONU Medio Ambiente presentó las solicitudes de renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para los países indicados en el cuadro 1. Las descripciones de estos proyectos se presentan en el anexo I de este documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría examinó las solicitudes para la renovación de ocho proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional presentadas por ONU Medio Ambiente en nombre de los Gobiernos interesados de

conformidad con las directrices y las decisiones pertinentes respecto a la admisibilidad y los niveles de financiación. Todas las solicitudes fueron comprobadas con el plan de trabajo de fortalecimiento institucional para la fase anterior, los datos sobre el programa de país y notificados con arreglo al artículo 7, el informe más reciente sobre la ejecución del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC, el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del organismo y todas las decisiones pertinentes de la Reunión de las Partes. Se observó que estos países presentaron datos sobre la aplicación del programa de país para 2016, en cumplimiento de los objetivos de eliminación de SAO con arreglo al Protocolo de Montreal, y que su consumo anual de HCFC no excede el consumo anual total máximo admisible indicado en sus planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC respectivos acordados con el Comité Ejecutivo. Además, todas las solicitudes presentadas incluyen indicadores de desempeño para las actividades planificadas para la fase siguiente de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional de conformidad con la decisión 74/51 e)¹.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para Bhután, Burkina Faso, Camboya, Filipinas, Guyana, Mongolia, Namibia y Zimbabwe, con el nivel de financiación indicado en el cuadro 1 de este documento. El Comité Ejecutivo podría estimar oportuno expresar a los Gobiernos antes mencionados las observaciones que figuran en el anexo II de este documento.

A2: Preparación del proyecto

República Democrática del Congo: Preparación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (estrategia general): 50 000 \$EUA

Descripción del proyecto

5. En nombre del Gobierno de la República Democrática del Congo, ONU Medio Ambiente, en calidad de organismo principal de ejecución, ha presentado una solicitud de financiación para la preparación de la estrategia general de la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC, tal como se muestra en el cuadro 1. El PNUD, en calidad de organismo de ejecución cooperante, solicita financiación adicional (20 000 \$EUA), tal como figura en su programa de trabajo para 2017². En la presentación se incluye información actualizada sobre la aplicación de la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC, la justificación de la financiación solicitada, las actividades que se pondrán en marcha y los presupuestos correspondientes.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

6. La Secretaría examinó la solicitud de preparación del proyecto de conformidad con la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC aprobado en la 63ª reunión con el fin de cumplir las medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal correspondientes a 2015, así como las directrices para la financiación de la preparación de la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para los países que operan al amparo del artículo 5, que figuran en la decisión 71/42. La República Democrática del Congo tiene un nivel de base de HCFC de 66,21 toneladas PAO, un consumo de 15,4 toneladas PAO en 2015 notificado con arreglo al artículo 7 del Protocolo de Montreal, y un consumo de 9,35 toneladas PAO para 2016 según los datos notificados con arreglo al programa de país.

¹ El Comité Ejecutivo decidió continuar utilizando el formato existente para las solicitudes de renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional, aprobado en la 61ª reunión (decisión 61/43 c)), con una modificación en la sección 10 para indicar que deberían incluirse indicadores de desempeño, como figura en el anexo XIX del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56 (decisión 74/51 e)).

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/21.

7. El tercer y último tramo del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC se presentó a la 79ª reunión para su examen, pero este se aplazó porque el informe de verificación del consumo de HCFC para 2013-2016 no estaba disponible. Si bien se han realizado progresos en las actividades planificadas para el período, en la solicitud de financiación del tramo se indicaba la necesidad de revisar el punto de partida para la reducción acumulativa del consumo de HCFC en su plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC.

8. La Secretaría reconoció que la financiación para la preparación de la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC es necesaria para mantener las actividades de eliminación iniciadas en la etapa I. La Secretaría también observó que los fondos restantes para la etapa I constituyen únicamente el 10% del sector de los servicios de mantenimiento. La solicitud de financiación de la estrategia general para la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC se ajusta a los límites estipulados en la decisión 71/42, sobre la base del consumo admisible restante de 52,2 toneladas PAO³, desde un punto de partida de 58 toneladas PAO.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

9. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud del componente de ONU Medio Ambiente para la preparación de la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC de la República Democrática del Congo con el nivel de financiación establecido en el cuadro 1 del presente documento, en el entendimiento de que si el punto de partida para la reducción acumulativa del consumo de HCFC se revisa en una reunión futura, la financiación se ajustará en consonancia y el saldo se restituirá en esa reunión en particular.

³ La República Democrática del Congo podrá recibir hasta un máximo de 70 000 \$EUA para la preparación de la estrategia general del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Bhutan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
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:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(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

Summary of the project and country profile		
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	UN Environment
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

Summary of the project and country profile	
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
Total:	11.69
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:

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

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

Summary of the project and country profile		
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:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(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

Summary of the project and country profile		
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 77th 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

Summary of the project and country profile			
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:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(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 79th 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

Summary of the project and country profile		UN Environment
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:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(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 Zimbabwe⁴. 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.

⁴ Requirements for certification of refrigeration conditioning personnel (ZWS 1012 (2016))

Anexo II

PROYECTO DE OPINIONES MANIFESTADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO ACERCA DE LA RENOVACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL SOMETIDOS A LA CONSIDERACIÓN DE LA 79ª REUNIÓN DEL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO

Bhután

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Bhután (fase VII) y observó con aprecio que el país notificó datos de 2016 con arreglo a la ejecución del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo y datos de 2016 con arreglo al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció con satisfacción que el Gobierno de Bhután está comprometido con el calendario de eliminación acelerada de los HCFC y que el país cuenta con un sistema de concesión de licencias y cupos bien estructurado y operativo. El Comité Ejecutivo observó que el plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Bhután se aplicó de forma eficiente y oportuna y se incorporó al proceso de planificación nacional, y también tomó nota con reconocimiento de las medidas adoptadas por el país para iniciar la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali al Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo, por lo tanto, confía en que el Gobierno de Bhután proseguirá con las actividades a nivel de las políticas y de los proyectos a fin de garantizar que su consumo anual de HCFC no exceda el consumo máximo permitido en el plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC acordado con el Comité Ejecutivo.

Burkina Faso

2. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Burkina Faso (fase XII) y observó con aprecio el hecho de que el Gobierno de Burkina Faso notificó datos de 2016 a la Secretaría del Ozono que indican que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal y datos de 2016 con arreglo a la ejecución del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo. El Comité Ejecutivo también observó que el Gobierno de Burkina Faso ha tomado algunas medidas para eliminar su consumo de SAO, en particular, la aplicación de controles a la importación de HCFC por medio de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cupos y la capacitación de oficiales de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Burkina Faso y por lo tanto espera que, dentro de los dos próximos años, continúe la ejecución de la etapa I de su plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y las actividades de su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de manera satisfactoria a fin de lograr la reducción del 35% del consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2020.

Camboya

3. El Comité Permanente examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Camboya (fase IX) y reconoció con satisfacción los datos de 2015 notificados con arreglo al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indican que el país está en cumplimiento de la medida de control del Protocolo de Montreal para reducir el consumo de HCFC en un 10% en 2015, y los datos de 2016 notificados con arreglo a la ejecución del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo en forma oportuna. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció con aprecio que Camboya ha aplicado un sistema de concesión de licencias y cupos bien estructurado para las importaciones y exportaciones de HCFC, incluidos los equipos basados en HCFC. El Comité Ejecutivo también observó que el plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC se estaba aplicando según lo planificado y que se estaban llevando a cabo actividades de divulgación de información y sensibilización. El Comité Ejecutivo confía, pues, en que Camboya ejecutará sus actividades tanto a nivel de las políticas como de los proyectos a fin de preparar al país para lograr la reducción del 35% del consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2020.

Guyana

4. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Guyana (fase VII) y observó con aprecio el hecho de que el Gobierno de Guyana notificó datos de 2016 con arreglo al artículo 7 que indican que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal y datos de 2016 con arreglo a la ejecución del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo. El Comité Ejecutivo también observó que el Gobierno de Guyana había adoptado medidas para eliminar su consumo de HCFC, entre otras, la mejora y el cumplimiento del sistema de concesión de licencias, la prohibición a la importación de equipos que utilizan SAO y el fortalecimiento de las capacidades de los técnicos en refrigeración en cuanto a buenas prácticas y el uso adecuado de alternativas de refrigerantes. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Guyana y espera por lo tanto que, en los próximos dos años, el país prosiga con la aplicación de la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de manera satisfactoria a fin de garantizar que su consumo anual de HCFC no exceda el consumo máximo permitido en el plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC acordado con el Comité Ejecutivo.

Mongolia

5. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mongolia (fase X) y observó con aprecio el hecho de que el Gobierno de Mongolia notificó datos de 2016 con arreglo al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono que indican que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal y datos de 2016 con arreglo a la ejecución del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció que Mongolia cuenta con un sistema de concesión de licencias y cupos bien estructurado y que la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC se está ejecutando de manera eficiente y puntual. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció con satisfacción que en la próxima fase del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional el Gobierno de Mongolia iniciará actividades preparatorias para facilitar la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali al Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo aprecia los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Mongolia y espera por lo tanto que, dentro de los dos próximos años, Mongolia continúe ejecutando su plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de manera satisfactoria a fin de preparar al país para cumplir la medida de reducción del 35% del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2020.

Namibia

6. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Namibia (fase IX) y observó con aprecio el hecho de que el Gobierno de Namibia notificó datos de 2016 con arreglo a la aplicación del programa de país y con arreglo al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono, respectivamente, que indican que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal y del nivel de consumo máximo permitido establecido en el plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC acordado con el Comité Ejecutivo. El Comité Ejecutivo observó que Namibia ha tomado medidas para eliminar las SAO, tales como la aplicación de controles a la importación de HCFC por medio de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cupos y la capacitación de oficiales de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo confía por lo tanto en que, en los dos próximos años, el Gobierno de Namibia seguirá aplicando el plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de manera satisfactoria para cumplir la medida de reducción del 91% del consumo de HCFC para 2019, de conformidad con los objetivos establecidos en el plan.

Filipinas

7. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Filipinas (fase XI) y observó con aprecio el hecho de que el

Gobierno de Filipinas notificó datos de 2015 con arreglo al artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono que indican que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal y datos de 2016 con arreglo a la ejecución del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Filipinas para poner en vigor el sistema de concesión de licencias y cupos para las importaciones/exportaciones de HCFC y llevar adelante actividades de sensibilización, y tomó nota con satisfacción de las actividades preparatorias para facilitar la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité Ejecutivo espera por lo tanto que, dentro de los dos próximos años, el país finalice la puesta en marcha de la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC, inicie la etapa II de dicho plan y prosiga con el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional de manera satisfactoria con el fin de preparar al país para cumplir la medida de reducción del 35% del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2020.

Zimbabwe

8. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de financiación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Zimbabwe (fase IX) y observó con aprecio el hecho de que el Gobierno de Zimbabwe notificó datos de 2016 a la Secretaría del Ozono que indican que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal y datos de 2016 con arreglo a la ejecución del programa de país a la Secretaría del Fondo. El Comité Ejecutivo observó asimismo que el Gobierno de Zimbabwe ha llevado adelante iniciativas, como la puesta en funcionamiento de un sistema de concesión de licencias para SAO y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Zimbabwe para reducir el consumo de SAO y expresó la expectativa de que, en los próximos años, el país continúe ejecutando el sistema de concesión de licencias y las actividades de eliminación de SAO de forma satisfactoria con el fin de lograr la reducción del 35% del consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2020.



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

**Presented to the
79th 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 77th 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 79th 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 79th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
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>
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGE 2)				
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 79th 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
Grand Total	1,048,499	6,500	1,054,999

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

Per country cost:	Country	US\$
	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
	Total:	US\$ 998,499

*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 63rd 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"> • Results of national survey on refrigerant uses in DRC • Manual for importers and users of refrigerants
4	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
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:

Activities	Proposed cost	UN Environment	UNDP
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

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
Total (USD) without PSC	70,000	50,000	20,000

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.