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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Octogésima Reunión
Montreal, 13–17 de noviembre de 2017

PROYECTO DE PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DE SUPERVISIÓN Y EVALUACIÓN PARA EL AÑO 2018

Introducción

1. En este documento se presenta el proyecto de programa de trabajo de supervisión y evaluación para el año 2018 para su examen por el Comité Ejecutivo. Las actividades de supervisión y evaluación en el programa de trabajo se han propuesto de acuerdo a las deliberaciones del Comité Ejecutivo respecto de asuntos relacionados con la supervisión y evaluación tratados en reuniones anteriores; el examen de los informes sobre la marcha de las actividades de los proyectos en curso y los informes de terminación de los proyectos; así como los debates celebrados con los organismos de ejecución y la Secretaría.

2. En consecuencia, el proyecto de programa de trabajo de supervisión y evaluación consta de lo siguiente:

Actividades de evaluación

- Segunda fase de la evaluación sobre el sector de servicios de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración
- Estudio teórico para la evaluación de las actividades de creación de capacidad en los departamentos de aduanas y los sistemas de concesión de licencias y cupos para las importaciones/exportaciones de HCFC
- Estudio teórico para la evaluación de la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en los proyectos y las políticas del Protocolo de Montreal

Actividades de supervisión

- Informe consolidado sobre la terminación de proyectos para proyectos con acuerdos plurianuales y proyectos individuales

3. Durante la aplicación del programa de trabajo de 2018, puede que surjan otras cuestiones de interés que deban señalarse a la atención del Comité Ejecutivo. Por consiguiente, con el fin de tener en cuenta esas cuestiones, podría requerirse un cierto grado de flexibilidad en la aplicación del programa de trabajo, así como en la asignación de su presupuesto.

Actividades de evaluación para el año 2018

Segunda fase de la evaluación sobre el sector de servicios de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración: misiones sobre el terreno

4. Con esta actividad concluye la evaluación del sector de servicios de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración que comenzó con el estudio teórico presentado a la 80ª reunión[1] en el que se proponía la visita a una serie de países. El objetivo de las misiones sobre el terreno es recoger y analizar información para responder a las preguntas y cuestiones planteadas en el estudio teórico. Sobre la base de los resultados, se formularán lecciones aprendidas que contribuirán al desarrollo y la aplicación de proyectos futuros en el sector de servicios de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración. Se preparará un informe para cada país y un informe de síntesis en que se resumirán los resultados, se extraerán conclusiones y se formularán recomendaciones. El mandato figura en el anexo I del presente documento.

Estudio teórico para la evaluación de las actividades de creación de capacidad en los departamentos de aduanas y los sistemas de concesión de licencias y cupos para las importaciones/exportaciones de HCFC

5. El estudio teórico para evaluar las actividades de creación de capacidad en los departamentos de aduanas y los sistemas de concesión de licencias y cupos para las importaciones/exportaciones de HCFC será presentado en la 82ª reunión. En él se analizarán los resultados de las actividades de creación de capacidad financiadas por el Fondo Multilateral en relación con la puesta en vigor de sistemas de concesión de licencias y cupos y la mejora de la eficacia de los departamentos de aduanas para el control de las SAO. También se evaluarán las necesidades adicionales de creación de capacidad para contribuir a superar los desafíos asociados a la aprobación de la Enmienda de Kigali. El mandato del estudio teórico figura en el anexo II del presente documento.

Estudio teórico para la evaluación de la incorporación de la perspectiva de género

6. El estudio teórico para evaluar la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en los proyectos y las políticas del Fondo Multilateral se presentará en la 81ª reunión. En el estudio teórico se analizarán las iniciativas para incluir la perspectiva de género en las actividades y los proyectos relacionados con la aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal, contribuir a la incorporación de las cuestiones de género en los proyectos conexos y alentar a los interesados del Fondo Multilateral a que busquen una manera más sistemática de incluir las consideraciones de género en sus actividades. No se solicitará financiación para llevar adelante el estudio. El mandato del estudio teórico figura en el anexo III del presente documento.

Informe consolidado sobre la terminación de proyectos para proyectos con acuerdos plurianuales y proyectos individuales

7. El Oficial Superior de Supervisión y Evaluación colaborará estrechamente con los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución pertinentes para presentar todos los informes de terminación del proyecto pendientes de los proyectos con acuerdos plurianuales y los proyectos individuales a las reuniones 81ª y 82ª.

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/10.

8. El informe consolidado sobre la terminación de proyectos ofrecerá al Comité Ejecutivo un panorama general de los resultados y las lecciones aprendidas que se describen en los informes de terminación del proyecto.

Calendario para la presentación de documentos

9. En el Cuadro 1 se presenta una sinopsis de las actividades comprendidas en el proyecto de programa de trabajo de supervisión y evaluación propuesto para el año 2018.

Cuadro 1. Calendario de presentación de actividades en el programa de trabajo de supervisión y evaluación para el año 2018

81ª reunión	82ª reunión
Informe consolidado de terminación de proyectos con acuerdos plurianuales y proyectos individuales	Informe consolidado de terminación de proyectos con acuerdos plurianuales y proyectos individuales
Estudio teórico para la evaluación de la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en los proyectos y las políticas del Protocolo de Montreal	Segunda fase de la evaluación sobre el sector de servicios de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración
	Estudio teórico para la evaluación de las actividades de creación de capacidad en los departamentos de aduanas y los sistemas de concesión de licencias y cupos para las importaciones/exportaciones de HCFC

Presupuesto

10. En el cuadro 2 se presenta el presupuesto para el programa de trabajo de supervisión y evaluación para el año 2018. En él se incluyen los honorarios y los gastos de viaje de los consultores y del Oficial Superior de Supervisión y Evaluación, que participarán en los estudios de casos y asistirán a reuniones regionales, según sea necesario.

Cuadro 2. Propuesta de presupuesto para el programa de trabajo de supervisión y evaluación para el año 2018

Descripción	**Monto ($ EUA)**
Segunda fase de la evaluación sobre el sector de servicios de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración	
Visitas sobre el terreno (9 países, 7 días/país)	
Personal:	
• Viajes (4 x 6 000 $EUA)	24 000
• Dietas (28 x 350 $EUA/día)	9 800
Consultores	
• Honorarios: (7 días x 9 países x 500 $EUA/día)	31 500
• Viajes (9 x 3 000 $EUA)	27 000
• Dietas (63 x 350 $EUA/día)	22 050
Redacción del informe (9 x 7 días x 500 $EUA/día)	31 500
Informe de síntesis (12 días x 500 $EUA/día)	6 000

Descripción	Monto ($ EUA)
Estudio teórico para la evaluación de las actividades de creación de capacidad en los departamentos de aduanas y los sistemas de concesión de licencias y cupos para las importaciones/exportaciones de HCFC	
Redacción del informe (30 días x 500 $EUA/día)	15 000
Estudio teórico para la evaluación de la incorporación de la perspectiva de género en los proyectos y las políticas del Protocolo de Montreal	
Redacción del informe	0
Presentación de la base de datos sobre lecciones aprendidas en la reunión anual de la red del PNUMA*	
• Viajes (1 x 2 000 $EUA)	2 000
• Dietas (5 x 386 $EUA/día)	1 930
Total parcial	**170 780**
Varios**	4 000
Total	174 780

* En respuesta a la decisión 75/5 f), la Secretaría desarrolló un motor de búsqueda en línea para acceder a las lecciones aprendidas de los proyectos con acuerdos plurianuales y los proyectos individuales que figuran en sus informes de terminación del proyecto, con miras a facilitar su consulta a los interesados, por ejemplo, en el momento de elaborar o aplicar proyectos similares[2]. Con el fin de garantizar el uso general de esta herramienta y divulgar la información que en ella figura, el Oficial Superior de Supervisión y Evaluación presentará las bases de datos en la reunión anual de la red del PNUMA, que reunirá a todos los Oficiales del Ozono en París, en 2018.

**Los fondos varios están previstos para cubrir viajes adicionales no previstos durante las misiones y la sustitución imprevista de equipos de oficina para la supervisión y evaluación.

Medida que se espera adopte el Comité Ejecutivo

11. El Comité Ejecutivo podría aprobar el programa de trabajo de supervisión y evaluación propuesto para 2018 con un presupuesto de 174 780 $EUA como se indica en el cuadro 2 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/11.

[2] Los informes de terminación de los proyectos individuales y los proyectos con acuerdos plurianuales pueden consultarse, respectivamente, en los siguientes motores de búsqueda: http://www.multilateralfund.org/pcrindividual/search.aspx and http://www.multilateralfund.org/myapcr/search.aspx

Annex I

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE SECOND PHASE OF THE EVALUATION OF THE REFRIGERATION SERVICING SECTOR

Background

1. At its 79th meeting, the Executive Committee approved the terms of reference for the evaluation of the refrigeration servicing sector. The importance of the servicing sector as one of the largest consumer of ODS as well as one that will significantly be affected by the HFC phase-down, called attention on the opportunity of such evaluation. The evaluation was planned in two stages: stage one consisted of a desk study, and stage two country evaluations reports following the field visits, which would be based on the findings and recommendations of the desk study.

2. The desk study examined selected projects in the refrigeration servicing sector in both low-volume consuming (LVC) and non-LVC countries[3], in various geographical regions and implemented by various bilateral and implementing agencies (IAs). It concluded that the HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) were in majority successfully implemented, with only 2.8 per cent of cases of non-compliance with the Montreal Protocol and levels of consumption well below the control targets of the Montreal Protocol. Smaller ODS consuming countries may need a more focused assistance concerning HCFC consumption monitoring and reporting. The desk study also tackles the causes of delays in project implementation; the institutional strength in the legislative area; the attitude towards safety issues concerning technology based on flammable refrigerants; the impact of demonstration projects and the need for disseminating results; issues related to refrigerant containment in terms of recovery, recycling and reclamation; and energy efficiency.

3. The field visits will focus on key issues stressed in the desk study and will collect updated information about the project implementation, based on direct observation and discussions with various stakeholders.

Objective of the evaluation

4. The objective of the second stage of the evaluation is: (a) to provide a thorough analysis of the project implementation in the refrigeration servicing sector in a sample of countries selected based on the key issues stressed by the desk study; (b) to formulate lessons learned for improving future similar projects; and (c) to identify potential issues that could be related to the phasing-down of HFCs in the servicing sector with a special attention to blends.

5. The evaluation will address the following issues:

Project implementation

6. It will analyze the main activities in the servicing sector under the HPMPs as well as their impact on HCFC phase-out.

[3] The countries included in the study are: Burkina Faso, Djibouti, Ghana, Nigeria and Senegal in the African region; Bahrain, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia from the Middle East region; Cambodia, China, Fiji, the Islamic Republic of Iran and Maldives from the Asia and Asia-Pacific region; Armenia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia from the Eastern European region; Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Grenada, Mexico, Peru and Uruguay from the Latin American and Caribbean region; and the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, the Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu all englobed under one single project for the so called Pacific Island Countries (PICs).

7. How did they contribute to the transition to low-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives and how can HFC phase-down activities in the servicing sector build on this experience? Were technical assistance and capacity building taken into consideration to address safety issues associated with low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives?

8. How, if at all, did activities address the risks associated with retrofitting HCFC-based equipment with flammable alternatives?

9. What were the issues related to availability and affordability of spare parts and refrigerants?

10. What were the main issues encountered in the project implementation in LVC countries as compared to non-LVC countries?

11. All the countries covered by the desk study presented delays with various causes, such as the reorganization of the Government institutions, complexity of activities, communication with the stakeholders. The field visits will gather more in-depth information about these delays, their causes and how to avoid them in the future.

12. According to the desk study, the refrigeration associations have been key in the design and implementation of all the activities directed to the refrigeration servicing sector. How did the major stakeholders coordinate and communicate? What will be their role in the transition to the phasing down of the HFC?

13. Was reporting on the implementation of activities regularly done? Is the reporting providing relevant information on challenges encountered and lessons learned?

14. How have the tools developed by UNEP CAP for the refrigeration servicing sector been used? Have they proved useful and adaptable locally? How can they be harmonized?

15. What have been the roles of local refrigeration associations in implementing phase-out activities?

16. To what extent activities being implemented have contributed or could potentially contribute to HFC phase-down in applications not covered in the HPMPs (e.g., domestic refrigeration, commercial refrigeration based on R-404A and R-407C, and mobile air-conditioning)? What could be modified in the project design and implementation to facilitate this?

Policy, legal and regulatory frameworks

17. Countries have adopted various legislative and regulatory measures to control HCFC supply through imports including licensing and quota system for HCFC-based equipment. Several countries have also banned imports of all used HCFC-based equipment, among others. Was there a delay in adopting this legislation and why? Can the enforcement procedures and monitoring tools developed be applied to HFC use and HFC-based equipment?

18. Were there new enforcement procedures and monitoring tools developed to control HCFC use in the sector as well as HCFC-based equipment imports? If so, can they be applied to HFC use and HFC-based equipment?

19. Have activities been undertaken to support inspections and certifications, standardized technical testing, and enforceable technical standards for alternative technologies and if so, what was their impact? To what extent can activities for the phase-down of HFCs build on these activities?

20. What have been the most common regulatory measures adopted by the countries in relation to the refrigeration servicing sector?

21. To what extent the following measures related to the refrigeration servicing sector have been established and implemented in Article 5 countries as part of the HPMPs: mandatory reporting by refrigerant importers and exporters; bans on "non-refillable" (disposable) refrigerant containers; extension of import/export licensing system to all refrigerants; HCFC emissions control measures (e.g., compulsory recovery); ban on the use of HCFC-141b for flushing systems during servicing; ban on imports of second-hand HCFC based equipment; and, predetermined schedules for leakage check by certified personnel for systems with charges above certain limit; and large systems record-keeping (e.g., HCFC logbooks and HCFC-based equipment log books)? Which have been the main barriers to introduce these measures?

22. What measures have been taken to enable the safe introduction of low-GWP, flammable or toxic refrigerants and which were the main barriers in introducing them? What were the impacts? Were there interactions with national, regional or international standards setting bodies related to the safe use of flammable or toxic alternatives?

23. Is there a legislation targeting illegal trade of refrigerants? To what extent illegal trade of refrigerants have been identified in Article 5 countries (e.g., HCFC-22 labelled as HFC-134a)? Have imports of mislabeled refrigerants been identified?

Technology-related issues

24. In each country the evaluation team will inquire about what technology is being implemented and what challenges were encountered to service equipment with alternative technologies? Were alternatives technologies as well as related equipment and tools available in the local markets? Have alternatives to HCFCs that sustain the operation of HCFC-based equipment until the end of life been promoted? If so, which alternatives have been used and what were the results?

25. How can these projects influence technology selection during the assembly, installation, initial charging and commissioning of new refrigeration equipment by servicing enterprises and technicians, when the choice of technology is limited by an already existing system?

26. What was the role of international companies in introducing alternative technologies and to what extent has this influenced the refrigeration servicing sector, HCFC phase-out and introduction of low-GWP alternatives?

27. The desk study implied that for the general public, and even some of the refrigeration servicing sector, the risk of using and servicing equipment containing flammable substances was assumed to be negligible. Is there information on flammable substances accessible to the users? What preventive measures are taken when working with flammable substances?

28. Does reducing the refrigerant charge size in the design of systems impact the amounts of refrigerants emitted during assembly and/or installation?

29. Have servicing activities contributed to improving the energy efficiency of the equipment? If so, were such improvements in energy efficiency monitored or assessed?

30. How, if at all, did servicing activities address the risks associated with retrofitting HCFC-based equipment with flammable alternatives?

31. Have demonstration projects contributed to the servicing sector? If so, how did they contribute and what were the results?

32. What were the key lessons learned to deal with low-GWP alternatives?

Refrigerant containment (recovery, recycling, reclamation)

33. What activities have been undertaken to promote the recovery of refrigerants and what was their impact? Were business plans for recovery, recycling and reclamation developed? What measures have been taken to sustain these activities in a cost-effective manner? Can recovery and reclamation tools and techniques for HCFCs be transferred to the HFC phase-down?

34. Which institutions are responsible for the management of refrigerant containment practice?

35. Were there refrigerant reclaiming facilities established? Were stockpiles of used or unwanted controlled substances managed cost-effectively?

36. What measures are in place to prevent leakage and are they successful? Can this be emulated to other subsectors?

Training

37. The evaluation will further inquire on how training programmes for refrigeration technicians have managed to build their own sustainability by ensuring that the curricula of technical training institutions are appropriately modified with such training. How did the Multilateral Fund resources help in enhancing the capacity of national vocational/training centres and other local institutes involved in training of refrigeration technicians?

38. Have the training programmes integrated an approach on safe handling of flammable refrigerants and an understanding of related regulations and standards? Do they address issues related to the consequences of poor installation and servicing of equipment that uses flammable refrigerants? Do training programmes include a module on good practices and standards in refrigeration services?

39. Are there certification systems for technicians who successfully participate in training programmes? Are these made mandatory through regulations? Was there any obstacle in making the certifications mandatory?

40. What types of certification schemes have been established in different Article 5 countries and how effective are they to ensure good practices in refrigeration?

Awareness-raising and dissemination of information

41. What are the main channels to disseminate updated information on technically and economically feasible alternative technologies to be applied by local refrigeration and air-conditioning manufacturers?

42. How did technical assistance projects address awareness-related challenges? What awareness-raising strategy was used and what were the results?

43. Are there awareness campaign tailored to a specific target audience? How did the servicing community change following these activities?

44. Was there any collaboration with the customs departments in raising awareness on the handling of the new refrigerants?

Funding

45. How did countries identify sources of co-financing? What were the obstacles, opportunities and challenges to identify such sources of co-financing and what lessons can be learned from there? Were there delays due to obtaining co-funding?

46. How the flexibility, granted to Article 5 countries through their Agreements with the Executive Committee, was used to optimize the allocation upon implementation of the HPMP?

47. How will the increase in the funding available for the servicing sector under decision 74/50, affect the ongoing projects and acceptance of alternatives to HCFCs and HFCs with low-GWP and zero-GWP?

Sustainability

48. How is the certification of technicians organized and what are the impacts? Is there widespread adoption of formal codes of practices? Were good practices included in the curricula of technical training schools? Is the curricula adapted to address among other: good practices, proper handling/management of refrigerant including flammable alternatives and low-GWP and zero-GWP alternatives, mandatory training for technicians (or any other measure)?

49. What lessons in training in good practices can be applied for long-term strategies to be implemented?

50. Have there been issues related to availability and affordability of spare parts and refrigerants and how have they been addressed?

51. What activities could be implemented to reduce emissions during the operation of equipment, while maintaining energy efficiency?

Methodology

52. A team of consultants will be recruited based on their experience and knowledge of the subject matter and of the functioning of the Montreal Protocol and the Multilateral Fund. The team will analyse the existing documents as well as the conclusions and recommendations of the desk study and collect additional information from field visits. Discussions with the Secretariat staff, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) and the bilateral and IAs will be organized as needed.

53. Each field visit will yield a country evaluation report which will be shared with the Secretariat, the bilateral and IAs and the NOU for comments. A synthesis report will summarize the findings from the country evaluation reports and formulate lessons learned and recommendations for consideration by the Executive Committee at the last meeting in 2018.

Sample of countries

54. The following countries are proposed to be part of the sample of countries to be visited by the evaluation team, based on geographical area, IAs, and specificity of projects:

(a) Chile (Latin American country with servicing in supermarkets; UNDP, UNIDO and UNEP)

(b) Grenada (Caribbean country with 20 recycling and recovery centers and awareness-raising to promote alternative technologies; UNEP and UNIDO);

(c) India (Asian country with the use of R-290; UNDP; UNEP, and Germany);

(d) Kyrgyzstan (Europe and Central Asian (ECA) region with an innovative approach and a phase-out planned for 2020; UNDP and UNEP);

(e) Oman (Middle Eastern country with activities in recovery of refrigerant; UNEP and UNIDO);

(f) Samoa (PIC; UNEP);

(g) Senegal (Western Africa; UNEP and UNIDO);

(h) Turkey (ECA region, demonstration project; UNEP and UNIDO); and

(i) Zimbabwe (Eastern Africa; Germany).

Annex II

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE DESK STUDY OF THE EVALUATION OF CAPACITY BUILDING ACTIVITIES FOR THE CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS AND HCFC IMPORT/EXPORT LICENSING AND QUOTA SYSTEMS

Background and objective

1. At its 63rd meeting, the Executive Committee requested countries to put in place an enforceable national licensing and quotas system for HCFC imports and, where applicable, production and exports, capable of ensuring the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out schedule for the duration of the agreement (decision 63/17). In addition, countries have adopted various complementary legislative and regulatory measures to control HCFC supply through imports including licensing and quota system for HCFC-based equipment, ban on imports of all used HCFC-based equipment, and measures to control HCFC demand in servicing.

2. The performance of the licensing and quota system is linked to the effectiveness of the Customs Departments, the training of custom officers and the use of monitoring tools. The adoption and implementation of the Kigali Amendment will necessitate an adaptation of the legal systems and adjustments of customs officers to address this new challenge. Therefore, updating and improving licensing and quota systems and the activities of the Customs Departments is a priority for the countries. To achieve better results in these areas there is need for a strategic approach to fulfilling the capacity building requirements.

3. The desk study will analyze the results of capacity building activities funded by the Multilateral Fund (MLF) related to the enforcement of the licensing and quota system and to the effectiveness of the Customs Departments, and will assess further needs to help facing the challenges created by the adoption of the Kigali Amendment.

4. The evaluation will be organized in two stages. In stage one, a desk study will examine the existing documentation and will collect additional information from discussions with the implementing agencies (IAs) and staff of the Fund Secretariat. Phase two will consist of field visits during which the conclusions reached in the desk study will be validated and additional information will be gathered from direct discussions with the various stakeholders and visits to the Customs Departments.

5. The present terms of reference cover the first stage of the evaluation, the desk study, and will address the following issues:

Capacity building related to the enforcement of the HCFC import/export licensing and quota system

6. What is the adoption mechanism of the licensing and quota system and the complementary regulations, and what are the institutions involved? What were the capacity building activities to help in the adoption of the new legislation? How can HFC phase-down activities build on these experiences?

7. Where there delays in adopting legislation on HCFC import/export licensing and quota systems and what are their causes?

8. Was the legislation concerning the Customs modified (e.g., with the inclusion of low-global warming potential (GWP) alternatives)? What were the capacity building activities in this area in preparing new legislation (e.g., training and informational material)?

9. Has the Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System (HS) been properly used for HCFCs, pure and blends? What are the future needs for the HS in implementing the Kigali Amendment?

10. Who are the main stakeholders in the elaboration of the licensing and quota system? How is the communication and consultation among stakeholders achieved? How is the collaboration between the authorities responsible for ozone-related issues and customs officers at various levels? Were there activities aiming to improve coordination and collaboration?

11. What is the role of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) in the functioning of the licensing and quota systems? How does it collaborate with the Customs Departments? Is there a close co-operation and co-ordination between NOU and Customs to establish a basis for effectively controlling and monitoring imports of ODS? Were NOU officers trained on HCFC licensing and quotas issues?

12. What has been the role, if any, of professional associations in the design and implementation of the licensing and quota system and what were the main limitations encountered, if any? Were they involved in capacity building activities (e.g., training, workshops)?

Capacity building related to strengthening of the Customs Departments' monitoring of HCFC import/export

Training of customs officers

13. Training of customs officers and provision of adequate identification equipment are needed to ensure the effective enforcement of the licensing and quota system. The desk study will seek answers to the following questions:

14. Is training on ODS integrated into the regular training curricula of customs officers?

15. What is the number of customs training courses conducted and officers trained (under the HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMP), regional or sectorial phase-out projects)?

16. Was there a national in-country Customs training capacity established (e.g., specialized training institutes and train-the-trainers courses)?

17. Is the sustainability (e.g., follow-up and refreshment) of training activities ensured?

18. Are training manuals updated regularly?

19. Is adequate identification equipment supplied? Were customs officers trained in their use? How efficient was it?

20. Are there backstopping mechanisms for customs?

21. Are there means to assess the priority attributed to ozone-related issues by Customs?

22. Is there training for the enforcement authorities (e.g., police and standard enforcement agencies)?

23. Are there regional and e-based trainings organized?

Monitoring system

24. Is there an effective monitoring system to collect data on the functioning of the licensing and quota system, which includes, *inter alia*, frequency of infractions, seizures and penalties and quantities of imported and seized goods? Were the customs officers trained to create and use an effective monitoring system?

25. Is there a collection of information about black market and illegal trade in the country, and how is it operated? Were customs officers trained to record illegal shipments to reveal the full dimension of such trade?

26. Do professional associations play a role in identifying black market and informing the relevant authorities? Are they involved in awareness raising and dissemination of the information to importers, service technicians and end-users?

27. Is there an electronic monitoring system with appropriate software in place and was there adequate training on how to use it?

Record keeping

28. What are the issues facing record keeping and management of databases on ODS imports/exports, including data compilation and verification, monitoring and tracking mechanisms? How are they addressed?

29. How have the databases on ODS imports and exports facilitated the control of substances and ODS-based equipment?

30. Are there inconsistencies between customs reports (based on actual imports) and NOU statistics (based on licenses issued)? If yes, how are they dealt with?

Regional and international trade and cooperation

31. What are the issues concerning regional illegal trade and how are they addressed? Is there cooperation within the region to tackle illegal ODS trade?

32. Are there informal regional networks of customs officials to participate in combating illegal ODS trade?

33. Is there an exchange of information about shipments and lists of authorized importers between exporting and importing countries?

34. Were there activities (e.g., workshops and seminars) aiming at harmonizing legislation at the regional level?

35. What is the state of the cooperation and coordination with the World Customs Organization? How can it be improved?

Funding-related issues

36. Was there a difference in the adequacy of funding between countries in capacity building for elaborating and enforcing the licensing and quota system and in organizing custom-related activities (e.g., training)?

Sustainability

37. Is the customs personnel involved from the earliest stage of the capacity building initiative, including the diagnostic stage, to identify capacity building needs? Are they involved in the formulation, design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of capacity building effort?

38. What activities have been undertaken to achieve the long-term sustainability of the customs training programmes funded by the MLF (e.g., mandatory training for customs officers; dealing with the rotation of customs officers; and integrating ODS training into customs training curriculum)?

39. What lessons learned (e.g., on customs officers training and good practices) can be applied for long-term strategies to be implemented?

Organization of the evaluation

40. A consultant will be recruited based on his or her experience and knowledge of the subject matter and of the functioning of the Montreal Protocol and the MLF. The consultant will prepare a desk study that includes an in-depth review of the existing documentation such as project documents, progress reports, verification and project completion reports; minutes from regional Ozone Officers meetings, ODS alternative surveys, as well as information gathered from interviews and discussions with members of the Secretariat and the bilateral and IAs.

Output

41. The report, highlighting the main findings and the recommendations for the second stage of the evaluation, will be shared with the Secretariat and IA for comments, and presented to the 82nd Executive Committee meeting.

Annex III

DESK STUDY ON GENDER MAINSTREAMING IN THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL PROJECTS AND POLICIES

Introduction and rationale for the desk study

1. The concept of gender mainstreaming[1] was emphasized in 1995 at the Fourth World Conference on Women in Beijing. It was included in the Beijing Platform for Action and became an important element of the United Nations (UN) policies and programmes.[2]

2. All UN agencies have a responsibility to adopt a gender perspective and analyze how gender issues are relevant to their mandate. The implementing agencies (IAs) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) have a gender policy[3], and one agency has prepared a guide for gender mainstreaming into the MLF projects in 2015.[4] During the Inter-agency coordination meeting[5], bilateral and IAs mentioned gender oriented activities including training and workshops. There is however no general view of the gender mainstreaming in the MLF projects and no systematic monitoring of gender-oriented projects and activities and of their results. Furthermore, while it is acknowledged that women are more vulnerable in face of climate change[6], the adoption of the Kigali Amendment is an opportunity to improve gender mainstreaming in the policies and projects of the MLF.

3. There is a scarcity of up-to-date information and knowledge products on the linkages of gender and the largely technical activities undertaken under the MLF. Nevertheless, issues germane to the broader environment sector, such as women's representation in decision-making and participation in education and training, are relevant to the implementation of the MLF projects.

Objectives of the desk study

4. To contribute to a more vigorous approach to gender mainstreaming in the related policies and projects and to explore a more systematic way to include gender relevance in the MLF funded activities the study will examine how a gender perspective is applied in the projects funded by the MLF; and analyze the gender policies of the bilateral and IAs agencies and how they were incorporated into the projects and activities. Based on a sample of countries, it will inquire whether there are national gender policies and whether they are taken into account in the areas of interest of the MLF. It will try to answer the following questions:

(a) How gender mainstreaming is included in the policies and projects of the IAs and in the national strategies of the countries? Is it taken into account in project design and in the project cycle?

[1] The process of assessing the implications for women and men of any planned action, including legislation, policies and programmes, in all areas and at all levels.
[2] United Nations. Report of the Economic and Social Council for 1997. A/52/ 18 September 1997.
[3] UNEP: Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment. 2014-2017 (P&S); World Bank Group: Gender Strategy: Gender Equality, Poverty Reduction and Inclusive Growth. 2015**;** UNDP: Gender Equality Strategy 2014-2017; UNIDO: Gender Equality and Empowerment of Women Strategy. 2016-2019.
[4] UNIDO: Guide on Gender Mainstreaming. Montreal Protocol Projects.
[5] Montreal, 5 – 7 September 2017.
[6] 52nd session of the Commission on the Status of Women (2008) "Gender perspectives on climate change," Issues paper for interactive expert panel on Emerging issues, trends and new approaches to issues affecting the situation of women or equality between women and men.

(b) Are there gender advisers and gender focal points in the agencies, and if yes, how are they involved in mainstreaming gender in projects related to the MLF? Are they regularly consulted? Do they participate in project preparation?

(c) Are there countries authorities and stakeholders like Ministries, National Ozone Units (NOUs), private enterprises and professional associations involved in gender mainstreaming? Are they targeted by awareness campaigns and participate in informative activities and trainings? Are there gender focal points at the country level?

(d) Are existing policies helping women to be represented in the decision-making process on issues related to the implementation of projects funded by the MLF?

(e) Are men and women given equal opportunities to benefit from capacity building activities? Are they equally encouraged to participate in trainings and workshops provided by vocational schools and enterprises?

(f) Are there gender statistics on women participation in the activities related to the MLF?

(g) Are there gender sensitive awareness campaigns?

(h) What is the gender balance situation in professional categories such as refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, or customs officers? Are there policies that address the issue of gender balance?

(i) Do project and policies acknowledge gender differences (e.g., men and women are differently affected by toxic substances and are there protective measures recommended)?

Methodology

5. The desk study will undertake a review of existing documents: policies papers, project proposals, progress reports and project completion reports. An electronic survey will be prepared targeting a sample of countries where a variety of projects are implemented and interviews will be carried out by telephone and Skype with members of the bilateral and IAs and NOUs. A report will be prepared and presented to the 81st meeting of the Executive Committee.