



联合国  
环境规划署

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执行蒙特利尔议定书  
多边基金执行委员会  
第八十三次会议  
2019年5月27日至31日，蒙特利尔

环境规划署 2019 年工作方案

## 基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 环境规划署请执行委员会为表 1 所列其 2019 年工作方案核准 3,081,992 美元，外加 48,050 美元的机构支助费用。来文随附于本文件之后。

表 1: 环境规划署 2019 年工作方案

国 别	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
<b>A 节: 建议一揽子核准的活动</b>			
<b>A1: 延长体制强化项目</b>			
阿富汗	延长体制强化项目 (第十一阶段)	192,000	192,000
不丹	延长体制强化项目 (第十三阶段)	85,000	85,000
布基纳法索	延长体制强化项目 (第十三阶段)	92,685	92,685
柬埔寨	延长体制强化项目 (第十阶段)	144,214	144,214
科特迪瓦	延长体制强化项目 (第九阶段)	136,115	136,115
刚果民主共和国	延长体制强化项目 (第九阶段)	85,000	85,000
厄瓜多尔	延长体制强化项目 (第七阶段)	226,305	226,305
斯威士兰	延长体制强化项目 (第六阶段)	85,000	85,000
冈比亚	延长体制强化项目 (第十阶段)	85,000	85,000
几内亚比绍	延长体制强化项目 (第六阶段)	85,000	85,000
洪都拉斯	延长体制强化项目 (第九阶段)	85,000	85,000
基里巴斯	延长体制强化项目 (第七阶段)	85,000	85,000
利比里亚	延长体制强化项目 (第八阶段)	109,073	109,073
蒙古	延长体制强化项目 (第十一阶段)	85,000	85,000
帕劳	延长体制强化项目 (第八阶段)	85,000	85,000
菲律宾	延长体制强化项目 (第七阶段)	231,850	231,850
萨摩亚	延长体制强化项目 (第十阶段)	85,000	85,000
所罗门群岛	延长体制强化项目 (第八阶段)	85,000	85,000
索马里	延长体制强化项目 (第七阶段)	85,000	85,000
汤加	延长体制强化项目 (第七阶段)	85,000	85,000
坦桑尼亚联合共和国	延长体制强化项目 (第阶段)	85,000	85,000
赞比亚	延长体制强化项目 (第阶段)	85,000	85,000
津巴布韦	延长体制强化项目 (第十阶段)	189,750	189,750
A1 小计		2,596,992	2,596,992
机构支助费用 (占体制强化的 7%)		0	0
A1 共计		2,596,992	2,596,992
<b>A2: 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目编制</b>			
博茨瓦纳*	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (第二阶段) 的编制工作	25,000	25,000
斯威士兰	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (第二阶段) 的编制工作	20,000	20,000
缅甸*	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (第二阶段) 的编制工作	20,000	20,000
尼加拉瓜*	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (第二阶段) 的编制工作	20,000	20,000
苏里南*	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (第三阶段) 的编制工作	20,000	20,000
多哥*	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (第二阶段) 的编制工作	40,000	40,000
赞比亚*	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划 (第二阶段) 的编制工作	20,000	20,000

国 别	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
津巴布韦**	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第二阶段）的编制工作	40,000	40,000
	A2 小计	205,000	205,000
	机构支助费用（占项目编制的 13%）	26,650	26,650
	A2 共计	231,650	231,650
<b>A3: 扶持活动技术援助（第 79/46 号决定）</b>			
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动	250,000	250,000
	A3 小计	250,000	250,000
	机构支助费用（占扶持活动的 7%）	17,500	17,500
	A3 共计	267,500	267,500
<b>B 节：建议单独审议的活动</b>			
<b>B1: 项目编制</b>			
阿拉伯叙利亚共和国	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第二阶段）的编制工作	30,000	***
	B1 小计	30,000	***
	机构支助费用（占项目编制的 13%）	3,900	***
	B1 共计	33,900	***
	合计（A1、A2、A3、B1）	3,130,042	3,096,142

\* 工发组织为合作执行机构

\*\* 开发计划署为合作执行机构

\*\*\* 供单独审议

## A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

### A1：体制强化

#### 项目说明

2. 环境规划署提交了表 1 的 A1 节所列各国体制强化项目延长的申请。这些项目的说明载于本文件的附件一。

#### 秘书处的评论

3. 秘书处参照有关供资资格和资金数额的准则和相关决定，审查了环境规划署代表有关国家政府提交的 23 项延长体制强化项目的申请。秘书处对照前一阶段原先的体制强化工作计划、国家方案和第 7 条数据、上一份氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行情况报告、各机构的进展报告以及缔约方会议的任何相关决定，反复核实了这些申请。秘书处注意到，这些国家提交了它们的 2017/2018 年国家方案数据，并遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的管制目标，其年度氟氯烃消费量未超过各国与执行委员会分别签订的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定中所示年度最高允许消费总量。此外，所有提交的申请都按照第 74/51 号决定(e)段<sup>1</sup>包含了

<sup>1</sup> 执行委员会决定继续利用第六十一次会议（第 61/43 号决定(c)段）核准的延长体制强化的现有格式，其中对第 10 节作了修改，以表示应当列入 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56 号文件附件十九中所载的业绩指标（第 74/51 号决定(e)段）。

体制强化项目下一阶段计划活动的业绩指标。

### 秘书处的建议

4. 秘书处建议依照本文件表 1 的 A1 节所示供资数额一揽子核准阿富汗、不丹、布基纳法索、柬埔寨、科特迪瓦、刚果民主共和国、厄瓜多尔、斯威士兰王国、冈比亚、几内亚比绍、洪都拉斯、基里巴斯、利比里亚、蒙古、帕劳、菲律宾、萨摩亚、所罗门群岛、索马里、汤加、坦桑尼亚联合共和国、赞比亚和津巴布韦的体制强化延长的申请。执行委员会不妨向上述国家政府转达本文件附件二中的评论。

### A2：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目编制

#### 项目说明

5. 环境规划署作为牵头执行机构代表表 1 的 A2 节所示 8 个国家提交了编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的申请。

6. 环境规划署提供了活动的说明，用以支持上述各国项目编制工作的申请。为各国提交的文件包括：申请项目编制资金的理由；关于各国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段执行情况的进展报告；以及可能活动的清单和相应预算。开发计划署作为斯威士兰和津巴布韦的合作执行机构，在其 2019 年工作方案中申请了 30,000 美元，外加机构支助费用；<sup>2</sup> 工发组织作为尼日利亚的合作机构，在其 2019 年工作方案中申请了 75,000 美元，外加机构支助费用。<sup>3</sup>

### 秘书处的评论

7. 在审查 8 项申请时，秘书处考虑了：第 71/42 号决定所载第 5 条国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段编制工作的供资准则，已核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段，编制本文件时各次付款的执行情况。秘书处注意到，为各国申请的资金符合第 71/42 号决定。

8. 环境规划署确认，博茨瓦纳、斯威士兰、缅甸、苏里南、多哥、赞比亚和津巴布韦的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段将符合 2030 年的 100% 的目标；尼加拉瓜将符合 2025 年 67.5 % 的目标，剩余的付款申请将依照其与执行委员会的《协定》的安排予以提交。

### 秘书处的建议

9. 秘书处建议按表 1 的 A2 节所示供资金额，一揽子核准博茨瓦纳、斯威士兰、缅甸、尼加拉瓜、苏里南、多哥、赞比亚和津巴布韦氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的项目编制申请。

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<sup>2</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/17。

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/19。

A3：扶持活动的技术援助（第 79/46 号决定）

### 背景

10. 根据第 79/46 号决定，<sup>4</sup> 环境规划署提交了表 1 的 A3 节所示为编制阿拉伯叙利亚共和国扶持活动的编制工作供资的申请。

11. 扶持活动包括：

- (a) 审查制定逐步减少氢氟碳化物立法和政策框架的国家政策和规定；管制框架/政策影响评估；利益攸关方协商以及提高对批准《基加利修正案》的好处认识；
- (b) 关于采用和管理氢氟碳化物以及氢氟碳化物替代品的能力建设，包括叙利亚海关和执法官员的进口监测培训需要评估；国家臭氧机构和其他监管机构的逐步减少氢氟碳化物的管理培训需要评估；以及制冷和空调技师的安全使用氢氟碳化物替代品的培训需要评估；以及
- (c) 制定和更新消耗臭氧层物质立法、国家海关的氢氟碳化物和含氢氟碳化物的产品的守则，许可证配额制度，以促进对氢氟碳化物和氢氟碳化物替代品以及氢氟碳化物设备进出口的监测；建立消耗臭氧层物质替代品数据库和报告制度。

### 秘书处的评论

12. 秘书处审查了扶持活动申请，认为申请符合第 79/46 号决定的要求，同时注意到：

- (a) 环境规划署提交了阿拉伯叙利亚共和国政府的核准信函，函中表示该国打算尽最大努力尽早批准《基加利修正案》；
- (b) 项目提案包括对每项扶持活动、体制安排、费用细目和执行时间表的说明；
- (c) 项目的执行期为 18 个月。

13. 为该国申请的资金符合第 79/46 号决定(c)段，其计算系以该国的氟氯烃基准为依据。依照第 81/31 号决定 (a)(二)段的规定，阿拉伯叙利亚共和国扶持活动的申请将由额外自愿捐款供资。

### 秘书处的评论

14. 秘书处建议按表 1 的 A3 节所示供资金额，一揽子核准阿拉伯叙利亚共和国逐步减少氢氟碳化物扶持活动的申请，依照第 81/31 号决定 (a)(二)段资金来自额外自愿捐款。

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<sup>4</sup> 除其他外，执行委员会决定在以下基础上核准扶持活动：允许各国灵活开展一系列扶持活动以履行《基加利修正案》规定的本国的初步义务；扶持活动可包括但不限于：协助和支持早日批准《基加利修正案》的活动；启动对体制安排的支持；审查许可证制度；关于氢氟碳化物的数据报告；以及非投资活动示范。

## B 节：建议单独审议的活动

### B1：氢氟碳化合物相关项目的项目编制（第 78/3 号决定(g)段）

#### 项目说明

15. 环境规划署作为牵头执行机构提交了表 1 的 B1 节所列阿拉伯叙利亚共和国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段编制工作的申请。环境规划署在来文中说明了支持资金申请的各项活动以及活动清单和相应的预算。

16. 给开发计划署的阿拉伯叙利亚共和国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段项目编制资金在执行委员会第五十五次、第五十八次和第六十一次会议上获得核准，<sup>5</sup> 总金额 236,250 美元，外加 17,719 美元的机构支助费用。工发组织还在第六十二次会议上收到了一项投资项目的资金，用于 Al Hafez 集团公司的单体空调设备和硬质聚氨酯隔温板制造中淘汰 HCFC-22 和 HCFC-141b。<sup>6</sup> 不过，由于内战，计划的制定和投资项目的实施受阻；执行委员会后来决定，一旦该国安全情况允许，将重新提交氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。<sup>7</sup>

#### 秘书处的评论

17. 在审查该项申请时，秘书处考虑了第 71/42 号决定所载第 5 条国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段编制工作的供资准则，包括工发组织所执行的投资项目（Al Hafez 集团公司）的执行情况。秘书处注意到，为该国所申请资金符合第 71/42 号决定。

18. 环境规划署在答复秘书处提出的问题时表示，阿拉伯叙利亚政府承诺将尽全力确保尽早完成氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的编制工作，以确保遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》。环境规划署还解释说，目前的申请将符合该国到 2025 年削减 67.5% 的氟氯烃基准消费量的履约承诺。

19. 环境规划署还认识到，在项目编制资金获准后，仍有通过工发组织开展的活动，同时还拟定了一份初步总体战略文件。但该国政府申请给予额外资金以便对氟氯烃消费量进行实质性的调查，并更新初步编制的战略。作为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的一部分，工发组织还将利用以往核准的资金余额（41,444 美元），继续编制泡沫塑料行业的投资项目。

20. 给予 Al Hafez 集团公司的项目，工发组织曾经表明，它是持续的项目，如果政治局势允许，预计将于 2020 年 7 月完成。

21. 秘书处注意到，阿拉伯叙利亚共和国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段编制工作的资金已经获得核准，因此，秘书处正在征求执行委员会对于环境规划署所提本项申请的意见，同时亦顾及工发组织的组成部分将利用以往核准资金的余额进行编制。

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<sup>5</sup> 第五十五次会议：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段总体战略（136,250 美元，外加 10,219 美元的机构支助费用）；第五十八次会议：制冷和空调行业投资项目的项目编制（60,000 美元，外加 4,500 美元的机构支助费用）；第六十一次会议：泡沫塑料行业投资项目的项目编制（40,000 美元，外加 3,000 美元的机构支助费用）。

<sup>6</sup> 第六十二次会议上获得核准，费用总额为 1,465,361 美元，外加给工发组织的 109,902 美元的机构支助费用（第 62/39 号决定(a)段）。

<sup>7</sup> 第 68/38 号决定(b)段。

## 秘书处的建议

22. 执行委员会不妨：

- (a) 考虑核准阿拉伯叙利亚共和国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制的申请，金额为 30,000 美元，外加 3,900 美元的机构支助费用；以及
- (b) 注意到作为合作机构，工发组织将利用以往为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段编制工作核准的工发组织可动用资金来编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的投资组成部分。





**Annex I**

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS**

**Afghanistan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-04 and Jul-05	60,000
Phase II:	Nov-05	150,000
Phase III:	Nov-07	150,000
Phase IV:	Jul-09	81,250
Phase V:	Jul-11	150,000
Phase VI:	Jul-13	150,000
Phase VII:	May-15	150,000
Phase VIII:	Nov-17	192,000
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>1,083,250</b>
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		192,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		192,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		192,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2005
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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)		23.6
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		18.54
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>18.54</b>
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		3,385,994
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		2,380,897
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		189.1
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		179.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	1,144,744
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,083,250
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,158,000
	<b>Total:</b>
	<b>3,385,994</b>
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

2. During phase VIII of the Institutional Strengthening (IS) project for Afghanistan, the National Environmental Protection Agency (Ozone Unit) implemented all the activities agreed in the action plan, including a licensing and quota system for HCFCs; enforcement of measures undertaken to monitor illegal ODS trade through extensive capacity building; and training of customs officers in cooperation with the

customs department. The revised ozone regulations have been approved by cabinet, and regulatory measures are being enforced. The Article 7 and country programme (CP) data were reported in a timely manner and data was crosschecked with HCCFC importers and users to ensure reliability. Awareness-raising activities were conducted, including the World Ozone day celebrations to promote HCFC phase-out and low-global-warming potential (GWP) technologies. Targets for 18 of the 20 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved, one was partially achieved, and one was not achieved. Continuous implementation of the remaining activities in phase VIII, including crosschecking data in 2018, will fully satisfy the performance indicator for data reporting.

#### Plan of action

3. Phase IX of the IS project will focus on implementing the HPMP to achieve the 35 per cent reduction target and preparing for stage II of the HPMP. The action plan includes implementing the ban on HCFC-based equipment and other policy measures, conducting regular consultations, capacity building for customs officers, field visits and monitoring, and inter-country coordination with neighbouring countries to prevent illegal trade. The NOU will continue training technicians in good practices in coordination with industry associations, and will implement enabling activities to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

#### **Bhutan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-04 and Jul-05	130,000
	Phase II: Nov-07	60,000
	Phase III: Jul-09	32,500
	Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V: Dec-13	60,000
	Phase VI: May-15	60,000
	Phase VII: Jul-17	85,000
	Total:	487,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2005
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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 (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.11
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.11
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		1,370,500
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,115,464
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		0.5
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		0.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	147,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	487,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	736,000
Total:	1,370,500
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

### Progress report

5. During phase VII of the IS project for Bhutan, the NOU implemented activities as planned. The NOU of Bhutan is an integral part of the national policy-making and implementation structure, and the national ozone officer (NOO) is a government official. The licensing and quota system for HCFC import/export is being strictly enforced, and enforcement activities are being enhanced through regular training. The monitoring of illegal trade of all ODS included a follow-up border dialogue with India, China, Nepal and Bangladesh. The NOU conducted training workshops for the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector, including for mobile air conditioning, in response to technician and market demand. Training of RAC technicians will be enhanced to ensure the availability of local master trainers. The HPMP is being implemented as per the approved plan. Targets for 15 of the 16 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

### Plan of action

6. Phase VIII of the IS project will focus on the ongoing implementation of the HPMP and the initiation of HFC phase-down related to the incoming ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU will implement enabling activities concurrently with the HPMP, and will focus on introducing new zero-ODP and low-GWP HCFC alternatives in the country. It will furthermore prepare the necessary conditions for HFC phase-down, such as monitoring of HFC consumption, enhancing enforcement for the control of HFCs, capacity building in the servicing sector, and awareness raising for key stakeholders and market players.

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

Summary of the project and country profile	UNEP
Implementing agency:	UNEP
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
Phase XII: Jul-17	92,685
Total:	850,155
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):	92,685
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):	92,685
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	92,685
Date of approval of country programme:	1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2010

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
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 (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	12.98
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	12.98
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):	2,618,255
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):	2,158,627
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	78.8
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	76.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	425,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	850,155
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,343,100
Total:	2,618,255
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

8. During phase XII of the IS project for Burkina Faso, the NOU collected ODS import data from the customs department and subsequently submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. To ensure coordination, annual stakeholder meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee, major importers, and the consumers' association. The Government also organized a workshop with main stakeholders in the public and private sectors to discuss the ratification and implications of the Kigali Amendment, as well as activities that would help the country to fulfil initial HFC phase-down obligations. Burkina Faso ratified the Kigali Amendment on 26 July 2018. The NOU supervised the training of 138 RAC technicians and 158 customs and enforcement officers. The training sessions are ongoing. Awareness-raising activities included the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on laws such as the import ban on HCFC-based equipment, regulations, and Meeting of the Parties (MOP) decisions. Burkina Faso celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network meetings and Montreal Protocol meetings. Targets for 17 of the 18 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

Plan of action

9. Phase XIII of the IS project will focus on continuing information dissemination and awareness raising; coordinating the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about annual quotas to importers; putting in place the technician certification programme; continuing monitoring and evaluation activities; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collecting and reporting data in a timely manner to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and raising awareness about the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

**Cambodia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Mar-02 30,000
	Phase II:	Dec-03 100,000
	Phase III:	Nov-05 112,667
	Phase IV:	Nov-07 112,667
	Phase V:	Jul-09 61,028
	Phase VI:	Jul-11 112,667
	Phase VII:	Jul-13 112,667
	Phase VIII:	May-15 112,667
	Phase IX:	Jul-17 144,214
	Total:	898,577
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		144,214
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		144,214
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		144,214
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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 (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		4.64
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	4.64
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		3,686,077
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		3,288,500
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		95.4
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		94.4

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	780,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	898,577
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,007,500
	Total:
	3,686,077
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

11. During phase IX of the IS project for Cambodia, the NOU enforced the HCFC import licensing and quota system, monitored the import of HCFC and reconciled import data with the General Department of Customs and Excise, coordinated the implementation of the HPMP, implemented enabling activities for HFC phase-down, reported Article 7 data and CP data in a timely manner, organized public awareness activities to raise awareness on the Montreal Protocol, actively joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol, and conducted one border dialogue with Viet Nam to prevent illegal trade by strengthening cooperation on ODS and HFC trade control. During the reporting period, the Government of

Cambodia moved toward integrating the Montreal Protocol into the Environment and Natural Resources Code, which is being finalized. The Code will provide an institutional framework for the country to develop long-term planning for the Montreal Protocol including the Kigali Amendment. The Government of Cambodia has also developed an online licensing and quota system. Targets for 17 of the 18 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

#### Plan of action

12. Phase X of the IS project will focus on continuing to implement the following activities: strict enforcement of HCFC import/export licensing/quota and launching of the on-line licensing system; monitoring import and export of ODS with regular reconciliation of statistics with the General Department of Customs and Excise; conducting capacity-building activities for enforcement officers and refrigeration technicians and other activities under the HPMP and as part of enabling activities for HFC phase-down; working with the Ministry of Labour and Vocational Training to conclude development of the assessment criteria guideline for servicing technicians for the certification system; continuing to follow-up on the internal process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment; ensuring the continuity of awareness programmes and information exchange; and promoting international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Article 7 and CP progress reports will be prepared and submitted in a timely manner.

#### **Côte d'Ivoire: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	122,810
Phase II:	Nov-98	81,800
Phase III:	Jul-04 and Apr-06	106,340
Phase IV:	Nov-07	106,340
Phase V:	Dec-10	106,340
Phase VI:	Dec-12	106,340
Phase VII:	Nov-14	106,340
Phase VIII:	Dec-16	136,115
Total:		872,425
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		136,115
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		136,115
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		136,115
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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)		63.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		8.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		47.06
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		47.06
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		5,828,532
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		2,635,458
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		473.8
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		210.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	3,325,957
(b) Institutional strengthening:	872,425
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,630,150
Total:	5,828,532
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

### Progress report

14. During phase VIII of the IS project for Côte d'Ivoire, the NOU collected ODS import data from the customs department and subsequently submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. To ensure coordination, annual stakeholders meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee, major importers, and the consumers' association. The Government also organized a workshop with main stakeholders in the public and private sectors to discuss the ratification and implications of the Kigali Amendment, as well as activities that would help the country fulfill initial HFC phase-down obligations. The NOU supervised the training of 91 RAC technicians and 85 customs and enforcement officers. The training sessions are ongoing. Awareness-raising activities included the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on laws such as the ban on imports of HCFC-based equipment, regulations, and MOP decisions. Côte d'Ivoire celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network meetings and Montreal Protocol meetings. Targets for 16 of the 19 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved, two were partially achieved and one was not achieved.

### Plan of action

15. Phase IX of the IS project will focus on continuing information dissemination and awareness raising; coordinating the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about annual quotas to importers; putting in place the technician certification programme; continuing monitoring and evaluation activities; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collecting and reporting data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats in a timely manner; and raising awareness about the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

### **Democratic Republic of Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	UNEP
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-99	32,270
Phase II: Dec-00	64,540
Phase III: Jul-05	64,540
Phase IV: Jul-07	64,540
Phase V: Jul-09	48,405
Phase VI: Dec-10	64,540
Phase VII: Dec-13	64,540
Phase VIII: Dec-16	85,000
Total:	488,375
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:	1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2011

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	4.7
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	66.2
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	1.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	6.11
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	6.11
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):	4,647,027
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):	4,163,654
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	356.2
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	353.3

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	2,302,680
(b) Institutional strengthening:	488,375
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,855,972
Total	4,647,027
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

Progress report

17. During phase VIII of the IS project for the Democratic Republic of the Congo, the NOU collected ODS import data from the customs department and subsequently submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. To ensure coordination, annual stakeholder meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee, major importers, and the consumers' association. The Government also organized a workshop with main stakeholders in the public and private sectors to discuss the ratification and implications of the Kigali Amendment, as well as activities that would help the country fulfill initial HFC phase-down obligations. The NOU supervised the training of 65 RAC technicians and 50 customs and enforcement officers. The training is ongoing. Awareness-raising activities included the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on laws such as the import ban on HCFC-based equipment, regulations, and MOP decisions. The Democratic Republic of the Congo celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network meetings and Montreal Protocol meetings. Targets for 12 of the 18 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved, five were partially achieved and one was not achieved.

Plan of action

18. Phase IX of the IS project will focus on continuing information dissemination and awareness raising; starting the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about annual quotas to importers; putting in place the technician certification programme; continuing monitoring and evaluation; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collecting and reporting data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats in a timely manner; and undertaking further steps to ensure ratification of the Kigali Amendment.



## Ecuador: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I	Mar-93	204,000
Phase II:	Jul-99	97,300
Phase III:	Apr-04	176,800
Phase IV	Mar-07 and Nov-08	176,800
Phase V:	Nov-09	95,767
Phase VI:	May-16	226,305
	Total:	976,972
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		226,305
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		226,305
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		226,305
Date of approval of country programme:		1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		2.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		23.5
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		66.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2018) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		15.48
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	15.48
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		10,745,186
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		8,207,191
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		831.6
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		682.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,021,027
(b) Institutional strengthening:	976,972
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,747,187
	Total:
	10,745,186
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

### Progress report

20. During phase VI of the IS project for Ecuador, the NOU worked with stakeholders to revise the national ODS legislation, including the establishment of a ban on the manufacturing and import of HCFC-based air-conditioners as of December 2018. The NOU also reported Article 7 and CP data in a timely manner, including the submission in advance of the 2018 reports. Activities coordinated by the NOU under stage I of the HPMP included several training sessions for RAC servicing technicians provided by trainers from the public vocational institute, training on safe handling of flammable refrigerants provided to university students, and training to customs officers on ODS regulation, application of the harmonized system of customs codes for HCFCs and HFCs, and prevention of illegal ODS trade. The HPMP verification report concluded that the licensing and quota system applied by the NOU and the National

Customs Service of Ecuador ensures full compliance with the Montreal Protocol targets. The Government of Ecuador formally ratified the Kigali Amendment in January 2018. Ecuador participated in all regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings and hosted the XXX Meeting of the Parties of the Montreal Protocol. Targets for 11 of the 16 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and five were partially achieved.

#### Plan of action

21. Phase VII of the IS project will focus on continuing activities such as developing the HFC license/quota system, establishing a ban on the manufacturing and import of domestic refrigeration equipment using HCFCs in thermal insulation and HCFCs and HFCs as refrigerants in 2019, and implementing the foam investment project approved at the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee to phase out HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols. Accordingly, beginning 1 January 2020, the Ministry of Production is preparing a ban on the import of pure HCFC-141b. The NOU will also continue the training in good practices for technicians in the RAC servicing sector, the training of customs officers and enforcement inspectors, and the partnership with public and private sector stakeholders to comply with Ecuador's ODS phase-out and reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue the public awareness campaigns through e-media and the RAC association and the implementation of the enabling activities for the future HFC phase-down as part of its Kigali Amendment obligations.

#### **Eswatini (the Kingdom of): Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec-94	67,320
	Phase II: Dec-03	58,344
	Phase III: Nov-07	60,000
	Phase IV: Nov-09	32,500
	Phase V: Dec-13	60,000
	Total:	278,164
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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)		1.7
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.75
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	0.75
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		1,994,282
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,646,342
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		36.5
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		33.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	789,448
(b) Institutional strengthening:	278,164
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	926,670
Total:	1,994,282
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

23. During phase V of the IS project for the Kingdom of Eswatini, the Ministry of Tourism and Environmental Affairs (NOU) enforced regulatory measures including a ban on HCFC-141b, and included ozone issues in the national developmental plans and the customs training curriculum. A licensing and quota system has been effectively enforced in collaboration with the customs department. All importers were registered; annual quotas were issued and compliance with the quotas was monitored. Based on the Article 7 and CP data reported for 2017 and the verification report for 2018, Eswatini is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol control target and HCFC consumption is 73 per cent below the baseline. The NOU directly implemented the HPMP, ODS alternative survey and the enabling activities for ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Information dissemination and awareness-raising activities were conducted for stakeholders and the general public on ozone issues, including the celebration of the International Ozone Day.

Plan of action

24. Phase VI of the IS project will focus on continuing to enforce the HCFC licensing and quota system to gradually reduce HCFC consumption in line with the country's commitments under the HPMP. The action plan includes developing policies to incorporate energy efficiency issues; continuing capacity building for customs officers and technicians; disseminating information on new technologies and raising awareness. The NOU will coordinate the implementation, monitoring and reporting the activities in the HPMP, and will expedite ratification of Kigali amendment.

**Gambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: May-96	42,200
Phase II: Mar-00	28,000
Phase III: Dec-03	36,573
Phase IV: Apr-06	60,000
Phase V: Apr-08	60,000
Phase VI: Jul-10	60,000
Phase VII: Jul-12	60,000
Phase VIII: May-14	60,000
Phase IX: Dec-16	85,000
Total:	491,773
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:	1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2011

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
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)	1.5
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.44
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>0.44</b>
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):	1,685,473
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):	1,231,692
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	43.1
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	42.8

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	243,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	491,773
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	900,200
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,685,473</b>
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

26. During phase IX of the IS project for Gambia, the NOU enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of an import licensing and quota system, which includes a ban on the import of unwanted or banned ODS and ODS-dependent appliances. The NOU also trained customs officers and refrigeration technicians, and strengthened the capacity of training centres. The NOU facilitated the formation of seven regional RAC technicians' associations that have been instrumental in monitoring ODS consumption at the regional level. The NOU also implemented awareness-raising activities, including the celebration of the international ozone day, and initiated the administrative procedure to ratify the Kigali Amendment in coordination with relevant stakeholders. Targets for 12 of the 15 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and three were partially achieved.

Plan of action

27. Phase X of the IS project will focus on continuing to implement the training programme for refrigeration technicians, and the training of customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including HCFC control measures. The NOU will continue awareness-raising activities through mass media, non-governmental organizations, workshops, and the distribution of awareness materials (e.g., newspapers, brochures, pamphlets) to the industry and other stakeholders, the timely submission of Article 7 and CP data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats and coordinate the implementation of stage I of the HPMP as well as launch the implementation of stage II. The NOU will participate actively in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol.

## Guinea-Bissau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Apr-03 and Jul-04	90,000
Phase II:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase III:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-14	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-18	85,000
	Total:	355,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.98
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	1.98
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		1,544,900
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,064,225
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		27.2
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		21.7

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	115,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	355,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,074,900
	Total:
	1,544,900
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

### Progress report

29. During phase V of the IS project for Guinea-Bissau, the NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs department and subsequently submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. To ensure coordination, annual stakeholder meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee, major importers and the consumers' association. The Government also organized a workshop with main stakeholders in the public and private sectors to discuss the ratification and implications of the Kigali Amendment, as well as activities that would help the country fulfill initial HFC phase-down obligations. The NOU supervised the training of 100 RAC technicians and 105 customs and enforcement officers. The training sessions are ongoing. Awareness activities included the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on laws such as the import ban of HCFC-based equipment, regulations, and MOP decisions. Guinea-Bissau celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network meetings and Montreal Protocol

meetings. Targets for 15 of the 17 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and two were partially achieved.

Plan of action

30. Phase VI of the IS project will focus on continuing information dissemination and awareness raising; coordinating the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about annual quotas to importers; putting in place the technician certification programme; continuing monitoring and evaluation activities; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collecting and reporting data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner; and raising awareness about the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

**Honduras: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Oct. 1996	66,000
Phase II:	Dec. 2000	44,000
Phase III:	Jul. 2003	57,200
Phase IV:	Apr. 2005	60,000
Phase V:	Nov. 2006	60,000
Phase VI:	Apr. 2009	60,000
Phase VII:	Dec. 2012	60,000
Phase VIII:	Nov-15	85,000
	Total:	492,200
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:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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)		19.9
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		259.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		10.80
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	10.80
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		6,686,605
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		6,059,920
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		679.3
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		673.3

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	4,462,255
(b) Institutional strengthening:	492,200

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,732,150
Total:	6,686,605
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

### Progress report

32. During phase VIII of the IS project for Honduras, the NOU worked to implement the Decree 006/2012 on the ODS controls, which includes all controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol and their alternatives. The Government of Honduras has established a ban on the import of HCFC-based second hand RAC equipment and the NOU worked in coordination with the customs department and prosecution authorities to prevent illegal trade and seize non-authorized imports of equipment. Article 7 and CP data were submitted for 2016 and 2017, indicating that the country is in compliance with the HCFC phase-out control measures. The NOU also coordinated activities under stage I of the HPMP, including the training of customs officers on ODS regulations, the application of the harmonized system of customs codes for HCFCs and HFCs, and the prevention of illegal ODS trade. The Ministry of Environment, UNEP and INFOTEP (the national authority for the certification of labour forces) signed a Memorandum of Understanding to develop and implement a revised refrigeration technician certification programme (including flammable refrigerants). The Government of Honduras formally ratified the Kigali Amendment in January 2019. The country participated in all regional and international Montreal Protocol meetings and most of the regional network meetings. Targets for 16 of 21 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and five were partially achieved.

### Plan of action

33. Phase IX of the IS project will focus on continuing activities such as the development of the HFC license/quota system and the promotion of zero/low-GWP alternative refrigerants. The NOU will continue promoting the training in good practices for technicians in the RAC servicing sector, as well as the training of customs officers and enforcement inspectors, and will foster partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders to comply with Honduras's ODS phase-out and reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will also continue encouraging the recovery and recycling of refrigerants, monitoring the bank of unwanted ODS, undertaking public awareness campaigns targeting end-users and RAC service technicians, and implementing enabling activities for the future HFC phase-down as part of its Kigali Amendment obligations.

### **Kiribati: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-02	23,000
Phase II: Jul-06 and Nov-07	37,666
Phase III: Nov-09	32,500
Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI: May-16	85,000
Total:	298,166
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:	2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2011

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.02
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Total:	0.02
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):	534,266
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):	386,661
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	0.6
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	0.0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	298,166
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	236,100
Total:	534,266
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

35. During phase VI of the IS project for Kiribati, UNEP trained the new NOO who arrived in 2017. The NOO manages all national Montreal Protocol implementation including the HPMP, ODS alternative survey and enabling activities for HFC Phase-down. The country has effective ODS regulation that supports the licensing and quota system. The NOU held regular meetings and maintained communication with all stakeholders in the public and private sectors. Importers and servicing technicians were made aware of the national requirement for the phasing out of HCFCs, with importers moving more toward non-HCFC dependent technologies. The 2016 and 2017 Article 7 data report and CP progress report were submitted in a timely manner and showed compliance. The NOU took the lead in achieving ratification of the Kigali Amendment, which was ratified on 26 October 2018. Targets for 14 of the 15 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

Plan of action

36. Phase VII of the IS project will focus on strengthening the implementation and enforcement of the Ozone Layer regulations, HCFC licensing and quota system and annual renewal of the informal prior informed consent; implementing and enforcing of the licensing system for the RAC servicing technicians; strengthening the national industry association and enhancing its recognition at the national level; providing training and capacity building to key sectors such as law enforcement officials (including customs) and RAC servicing technicians; conducting regular awareness-raising activities targeted at the public and end users; ensuring timely submission of Article 7 and CP data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; implementing the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP, enabling activities for HFC phase-down and preparation activities for stage II of the HPMP; disseminating information to target groups; and participating actively in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol.



**Liberia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-03	127,820
Phase II:	Mar-07	85,213
Phase III:	Apr-09	85,213
Phase IV:	Apr-11	85,213
Phase V:	Apr-13	85,213
Phase VI:	Nov-15	109,073
Phase VII:	Nov-17	109,073
	Total:	686,818
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		109,073
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		109,073
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		109,073
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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)		5.3
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.31
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.31
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		2,051,881
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,642,521
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		58.1
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		41.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	415,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	686,818
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	949,563
	Total:
	2,051,881
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

38. During phase VII of the IS project for Liberia, the NOU enforced the ODS import licensing system and related ODS control measures in partnership with relevant bodies, and collected, processed and reported ODS consumption data to the Ozone and the Fund Secretariats. The NOU conducted training for customs and other law enforcers in detecting ODS, checking ODS import documentation, monitoring ODS imports and collecting and analysing import data. The NOU also provided training to technicians in safety and good refrigeration practices; developed national standards for technicians based on ISO5149; provided scholarships to 40 youths desirous of reading RAC at the Monrovia Vocational Training Institute; provided scholarships to four RAC instructors for further studies in South Africa; completed draft updates to ODS regulations to include issues linked to the Kigali Amendment and implemented awareness-raising and

enabling activities. The NOU participated in international meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and celebrated International Ozone Day. Targets for 16 of the 17 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was not achieved.

### Plan of action

39. Phase VIII of the IS project will focus on carrying out programs and strategies aimed at achieving gradual HCFC phase out, including through the enforcement of HCFC import and quota system regulations, additional training for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, and the development of national standards for adopted refrigerants. The NOU will also implement the enabling activities aimed at promoting energy efficiency and energy-efficient equipment, review current ODS regulations and the customs training manual to consider provisions of the Kigali Amendment; and participate in Montreal Protocol-related meetings and celebrations, among other things.

### **Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-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
	Phase X: Jul-17	85,000
	Total	607,900
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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 (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.59
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.59
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		1,852,570
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,524,119
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		13.3
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		12.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	335,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	607,900
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	909,670
Total:	1,852,570
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

41. During phase X of the IS project for Liberia, the licensing and quota system for HCFCs was implemented through the adoption of the new revised regulation; control measures to sustain HCFC phase-out were enforced; and measures were undertaken to monitor illegal ODS trade, including of ODS alternatives such as HFCs, low-GWP options and equipment containing them. The National Ozone Authority (NOA) organized a number of awareness-raising activities including the celebration of World Ozone Day. The NOA also started implementing enabling activities in Mongolia. A large number of publications were translated into Mongolian and widely distributed to reflect the recent developments of the Montreal Protocol such as the Kigali Amendment and the upcoming 35 per cent reduction target by 2020. Targets for 18 of the 19 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one performance indicator was partially achieved.

Plan of action

42. Phase XI of the IS project will focus on continuing coordination and support for HCFC phase-out activities in the country, as well as for ratification of the Kigali Amendment and awareness-raising activities about its implications and the phase-down of high-GWP refrigerant substances. Through a well-organized quota and licensing system and enforcement activities, the NOA will continue guiding the introduction of new zero-ODP and low-GWP alternatives with strong engagement on the part of the private sector. The NOA will extend and strengthen good cooperation with the Mongolian customs organization, and relevant Ministries and Industry Associations. The NOA will continue conducting training in good practices and awareness-raising activities for HCFC phase-out, HFC phase-down and the introduction of alternative substances. The NOA also started implementing the Enabling Activities project in Mongolia and is expected to successfully finish the project and ratify the Kigali Amendment during the next phase of the IS project. The NOA also will start developing stage II of the HPMP and facilitate the verification process for 2017-2019.

**Palau: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-02	34,000
Phase II: Jul-06 and Nov-07	41,333
Phase III: Nov-09	32,500
Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI: Jul-13	60,000
Phase VII: Nov-17	85,000
Total:	372,833
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Date of approval of country programme:	2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.2
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.10
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.10
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):	638,833
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):	476,208
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	1.4
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	0.0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	372,833
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	266,000
Total:	638,833
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

44. During phase VII of the IS project for Palau, the NOU, which has been institutionalized into the operations of government and closely integrated into HCFC implementation, functioned effectively. The NOU maintained the enforcement of ODS licensing and quota systems, as well as control of illegal trade in ODS. The NOU worked closely with the customs department to launch the Single Window System, which will enable effective trade data monitoring of HCFCs, HFCs and HFC-based equipment, and will continue to do so under next phase of the IS project. The NOU engaged actively with the Steering Committee and national stakeholders in both the public and private sectors, and held regular meetings with these stakeholders. ODS consumption data were reported to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner. The NOU also assisted in the management of the Palau RAC Association. All activities agreed to under HPMP stage I, second tranche, were successfully implemented. The NOU worked with UNEP for the preparation of stage II of the HPMP. Targets for 15 of the 16 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

Plan of action

45. Phase VIII of the IS project will focus on continuing the management of national activities that ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU is responsible for all national activities under the Montreal Protocol, including attendance at regional and international meetings. The NOU is also responsible for the management of the IS project, HPMP stage I second tranche, HPMP stage II preparation, and enabling activities for HFC phase-down. The NOU will keep enforcing the licensing and quota system for HCFCs, HFCs and HFC-based equipment; banning the import of HCFC-based equipment; conducting joint inspection at the entry point with Customs and other key stakeholders; working with Customs to launch the Single Window System; raising awareness about HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down; and participating in relevant meetings related to the Montreal Protocol to support implementation and policy

development. Palau has ratified the Kigali Amendment since August 2017, and timely approval of phase VIII of the IS project would help the NOU maintain its momentum for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and prepare to meet the country's initial obligations under the Kigali Amendment.

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

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
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 and Apr-05	181,133
Phase V:	Apr-06	181,133
Phase VI:	Apr-08	181,133
Phase VII:	Apr-10 and Nov-11	222,962
Phase VIII:	Jul-11	181,133
Phase IX:	Jul-13	181,133
Phase X:	May-15	181,133
Phase XI:	Jul-17	231,850
Total:		2,071,076
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		231,850
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		231,850
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		231,850
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2012
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II):		2017
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)		162.0
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		10.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		112.29
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		112.29
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		42,041,031
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		33,149,937
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		3,772.7
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		3,765.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	32,099,660
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,071,076
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	7,870,295
Total:	42,041,031
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

47. During phase XI of the IS project for the Philippines, the country continued implementing the licensing scheme for the importation of ODS and alternatives; calculating the quota allocation for HCFC imports; monitoring cases of illegal trade as well as the converted foam project, and conducting public awareness activities that included a celebration during Ozone Month. The process for ratifying the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol was initiated. The country also actively participated in regional and global ozone-related workshops, meetings. Targets for 14 of the 15 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

Plan of action

48. Phase XII of the IS project will focus on continuing the implementation of the licensing and quota system for HCFC import/export, the submission of data reports, the monitoring of ODS imports, and the conduct of public awareness activities. Phase XII will also enable the Philippine Ozone Desk (POD) to continue monitoring the grant recipients of the investment project on HCFC-141b phase-out in the foam sector and the full implementation of stage II of the HPMP. The POD will work on the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment.

**Samoa: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: May-97	30,000
	Phase II: Apr-03	26,000
	Phase III: Nov-05	60,000
	Phase IV: Nov-07	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-09	35,000
	Phase VI: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VII: Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VIII: May-15	60,000
	Phase IX: Nov-17	85,000
	Total:	476,000
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:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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 (2018) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.01
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.01
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		1,046,950
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		856,652
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		3.9
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		3.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	75,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	476,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	495,950
Total:	1,046,950
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

50. During phase IX of the IS project for Samoa, the Government's Ozone Section (NOU), which is under the Meteorology Department of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment (MNRE), effectively implemented the IS and HPMP stage I projects, as well as the enabling activities for the phase-down of HFCs. The country's licensing and quota system operated successfully. The NOU conducted an internal review of the current data collection system, and continued discussions with stakeholders on the establishment of an online database portal that would be accessible to all importers. The NOU also facilitated the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in March 2018. As part of the HFC phase-down enabling activities, Samoa is working with national stakeholders to review the existing ODS regulations to include a HFC licensing and quota system as well as data monitoring and reporting. Targets for 15 of the 20 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved, and five were partially achieved, with significant progress expected by the beginning of phase X in November 2019.

Plan of action

51. Phase X of the IS project will focus on managing compliance; reporting arrangements for the years 2020 and 2021; finalizing and submitting the amendment of ODS regulations to facilitate the HFC control and reporting; managing the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP; gazetting and enforcing the revised Ozone Layer Protection Regulations that now include HFC controls; implementing the licensing and quota system; and strengthening the database system to better manage and report on HCFC and HFC consumption data. The NOU will continue to work within the existing institutional structure to implement the IS and HPMP stage I projects, and carry out enabling activities for the HFC phase-down. The NOU will also continue to carry out awareness-raising activities and distribute material to industry and other stakeholders. The NOU will continue monitoring to ensure zero CFC consumption, submitting Article 7 and CP data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner, coordinating the completion of stage I of the HPMP, and launching the implementation of stage II of the HPMP. The NOU will engage key stakeholders for early action in implementing the Kigali Amendment, including by reporting in 2020 the country's HFC consumption data for 2019.

**Solomon Islands: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	UNEP
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-02	20,250
Phase II: Jul-06 and Nov-07	36,833
Phase III: Jul-09	32,500
Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI: May-15	60,000
Phase VII: Nov-17	85,000
Total:	354,583
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):	85,000

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	2.0
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.23
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.23
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):	757,083
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):	472,733
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	2.4
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	0.0

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	354,583
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	402,500
Total:	757,083
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

53. During phase VII of the IS project for Solomon Islands, the NOU, which is under the Ministry of Mines, Energy and Rural Electrification, effectively implemented the IS and HPMP stage I, second tranche projects, as well as the enabling activities for HFC phase-down. The successful operation of the country's licencing and quota system enabled the country to meet its Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out obligations. Compliance is sustained through the application of a combination of legislative, capacity building and awareness programmes. For example, the country adapted the 2017 Harmonised commodity description and coding system (HS) code for customs imports and included a system to flag imports of ODS and non-ODS refrigerants in the 2017 HS coding system; and the constitution of the Solomon Islands Refrigeration Association (SIRAC) was finalized in 2018. The NOU has been working with national stakeholders on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Targets for 12 of the 15 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved, and three were partially achieved, with significant progress expected by the beginning of phase VIII in December 2019.

Plan of action

54. Phase VIII of the IS project will focus on continuing to implement the revised HCFC licensing and quota system to maintain existing Montreal Protocol compliance and include HFCs as part of the licensing system. Other activities will include: working closely with the Customs Department to strengthen HCFC data monitoring and tracking; establishing a joint inspection team to monitor refrigerants sold on the domestic market; coordinating with stakeholders to implement Montreal Protocol activities, implement stage I of the HPMP, prepare stage II of the HPMP, and conduct enabling activities for HFC phase-down; collaborating with the Ministry's Energy Section on including types of refrigerant in the license under the



Minimum Energy Performance Standards regulation; disseminating information to target groups; and participating in relevant meetings related to the Montreal Protocol to support implementation and policy development. Phase VIII will furthermore focus on strengthening collaboration with the Solomon Islands National University and SIRAC on training and certification of RAC technicians. The approval of IS phase VIII will also assist Solomon Islands in ratifying the Kigali Amendment.

### Somalia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Mar-02 and Dec-04	
Phase I:	and Nov-09	82,000
Phase II:	Dec-12	60,000
Phase III	Dec-16	85,000
	Total:	227,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IV) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IV (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2009
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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)		45.1
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		15.40
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	15.40
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		897,374
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		489,462
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		1.8
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		1.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	275,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	227,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	395,374
	Total:
	897,374
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

### Progress report

56. During phase III of the IS project for Somalia the NOU, under the Office of Environment affairs in the Office of the Prime Minister, effectively implemented the IS and HPMP stage I projects. The successful operation of the country's licencing and quota system enabled the country to stay on course to meet the 35 per cent HCFC reduction in 2020. The country actively strengthened the enforcement of ozone control regulations through its licensing and quota system. It sustained compliance through a combination of legislative, capacity-building and awareness-raising programmes. A total of 40 customs officers and

180 refrigeration technicians were trained, and the capacity of training centres in the country was strengthened. Targets for 12 of the 16 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and four partially achieved, with significant progress expected by the beginning phase IV in July 2019.

### Plan of action

57. Phase IV of the IS project will focus on continuing to implement the HCFC licensing and quota system to maintain the Montreal Protocol compliance management programmes. Other activities will include: strengthening and enforcing ODS control laws and regulations, including the licensing and quota system; enhancing national capacity to provide for more efficient implementation of the Montreal Protocol; strict monitoring and control of HCFC consumption, and facilitating access to and use of low-GWP alternative substances and technologies; organizing the training of RAC servicing sector technicians and customs officers; strengthening partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders; and raising awareness of stakeholders through the mass media, non-government organizations (NGOs), workshops, and the distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, and pamphlets. The NOU will continue to submit Article 7 and CP data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner. The NOU will also facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

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

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	19,700
Phase II:	Jul-06 and Nov-07	36,566
Phase III:	Nov-09	32,500
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI:	May-15	60,000
Phase VII:	Nov-17	85,000
	Total:	353,766
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.1
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.01
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.01
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		626,066
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		424,307
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		1.1
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		0.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	353,766
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	272,300
Total:	626,066
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

### Progress report

59. During phase VII of the IS project for Tonga, the NOU, which is under the Ministry of Meteorology, Energy, Information, Disaster Management, Environment, Climate Change and Communications (MEIDECC), effectively implemented the IS and HPMP stage I projects, and HFC phase-down enabling activities. The successful operation of the country's licencing and quota system enabled the country to meet its Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out obligations. Compliance was sustained through holistic approaches comprising legislative measures, the licensing and quota system, monitoring and enforcement, capacity building, the involvement of the Steering Committee and the RAC Association, and public/sector awareness-raising activities. The NOU coordinated activities that led to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment on 17 September 2018. As part of HFC phase-down enabling activities, the Government of Tonga has completed the review of the existing Ozone Layer Protection Act. The amendment, which has been drafted to include a HFC licensing and quota system, control of HFC-based equipment and data monitoring and reporting, is being finalized in consultation with relevant stakeholders. Targets for 19 of the 21 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and two partially achieved, with significant progress expected by the beginning of phase VIII in December 2019.

### Plan of action

60. Phase VIII of the IS project will focus on continuing to implement the country's HCFC licensing and quota system to maintain the Montreal Protocol compliance management programmes. Other activities will include: finalizing and submitting the amendment of existing Ozone Layer Protection Act to the Legislative Assembly for enactment to facilitate the control and reporting of HFCs; strengthening the implementation and enforcement of the ODS Act, regulations, licensing and HCFC quota systems with a ban on HCFC based equipment; working closely with the customs department to strengthen the data monitoring and tracking of HCFCs complimented by field inspection to ensure timely submission of Article 7 and CP data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; coordinating with stakeholders in the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities as well as stage I of the HPMP; coordinating the preparation of stage II of the HPMP and HFC phase-down enabling activities; disseminating information to target groups; and participating in relevant meetings related to the Montreal Protocol to support implementation and policy development.

### **United Republic of Tanzania (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Oct-96	66,000
Phase II:	Dec-04	57,200
Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase V:	Apr-12	60,000
Phase VI:	May-14	60,000
	Total:	363,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		60,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		60,000

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	60,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	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)	1.7
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	1.15
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
<b>Total:</b>	<b>1.15</b>
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2017
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):	3,547,816
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):	2,734,277
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	361.1
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):	292.5

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	1,888,587
(b) Institutional strengthening:	363,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,296,029
<b>Total:</b>	<b>3,547,816</b>
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

62. During phase VI of the IS project for Tanzania, the NOU, which is under the Vice-President's Office, effectively implemented the IS activities and the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP. The successful operation of the country's licencing and quota system enabled the country to meet its Montreal Protocol HCFC phase-out obligations. The country has actively strengthened the enforcement of ozone control regulations through its licensing and quota system. Compliance is sustained through the application of a combination of legislative measures, capacity building and awareness programmes. The NOU embarked on an awareness programme, trained customs officers and refrigeration technicians, held meetings with the refrigeration association and provided supplementary training to technicians in good servicing practices. The country participated in national, regional network and international meetings on ozone issues, and celebrated International Ozone Day. Targets for 13 of the 15 performance indicators set by the country have been fully achieved and two partially achieved, with significant progress expected by the beginning of phase VII in July 2019.

Plan of action

63. Phase VII of the IS project will focus on continuing to implement the ODS licensing and quota system for HCFCs to maintain the Montreal Protocol compliance management programmes. Other activities will include: organizing training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration servicing sector technicians; training customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations, including HCFC control measures; organizing an awareness-raising programme through the mass media, NGOs, workshops, and the distribution of awareness materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets to the industry and other stakeholders; facilitating the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the

implementation of HFC enabling activities; and promoting the use of ozone- and climate-friendly alternative technologies.

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

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	May-93 75,600
	Phase II:	Mar-00 50,400
	Phase III:	Dec-04 65,520
	Phase IV:	Apr-09 65,520
	Phase V:	Dec-13 65,520
	Phase VI:	Dec-16 85,000
	Total:	407,560
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:		1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.1
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		5.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		29.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.48
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	2.48
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		2,101,528
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		1,631,195
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		43.6
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		60.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	538,548
(b) Institutional strengthening:	407,560
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,155,420
	Total: 2,101,528
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

65. During phase VI of the IS project for Zambia, the NOU successfully implemented the required activities under the Montreal Protocol. The licensing and quota system was effectively enforced to ensure compliance with the HCFC phase-out target. The NOU directly implemented the activities in the HPMP and provided training to customs officers, border control police officers, and refrigeration technicians. The NOU also conducted an awareness-raising programme and International Ozone Day celebrations. Targets for 12 of the 13 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and one was partially

achieved. The continued implementation of the enabling activities for ratification of the Kigali Amendment will enable the country to fully meet the performance indicator.

Plan of action

66. Phase VII of the IS project will focus on continuing to implement the HPMP and the methyl bromide phase-out in coordination with other Government departments. The action plan includes continuing to enforce the licensing and quota system to ensure sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol; providing a training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector; providing training to customs officers to enable the enforcement of control measures; and conducting awareness raising programme through various media and channels.

**Zimbabwe: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-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	80,297
	Phase VII: Apr-13	148,242
	Phase VIII: May-15	148,242
	Phase IX: Jul-17	189,750
	Total:	1,262,131
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		189,750
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		189,750
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		189,750
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		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 (2017) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		10.65
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		10.65
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2017
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2018) (US \$):		10,463,020
Amount disbursed (as at November 2017) (US \$):		9,763,835
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		502.7
ODS phased out (as at November 2017) (ODP tonnes):		464.5

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	7,335,279
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,262,131

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,865,610
Total:	10,463,020
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

### Progress report

68. During phase IX of the IS project for Zimbabwe, the NOU implemented the required activities under the IS and stage I of the HPMP. The licensing and quota system was effectively enforced, including the ban on the unwanted ODS and ODS-based appliances. A number of activities were implemented, including an awareness programme; training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians; strengthening of the capacity of training centres; and the training of trainers. The NOU also developed the national standard for the certification of technicians to support the sustainability of capacity development. In coordination with relevant stakeholders, the NOU implemented the enabling activities to support the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Targets for 17 of the 19 performance indicators set by the country were fully achieved and two were partially achieved.

### Plan of action

69. Phase X of the IS project will focus on continuing to enforce the licensing and quota system to ensure sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol; training refrigeration servicing technicians; training customs officers to support the enforcement of ODS regulations for import control; and conducting an awareness-raising programme. Efforts will also be devoted to submitting Article 7 and CP data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner, coordinating the completion of the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP, and launching the implementation of the second tranche. The NOU will actively be engaged in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol.





## 附件二

### 执行委员会就提交第八十三次会议的体制强化项目延长所表示的意见草案

#### 阿富汗

1. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有孟加拉国体制强化项目（第九阶段）延长的申请，并注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年国家方案执行数据和第 7 条数据。执行委员会认识到，阿富汗拥有结构合理的许可证和配额制度，并且高效和及时地执行了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划。组织开展了提高认识的外联活动，举行了臭氧日庆祝活动。因此，执行委员会相信阿富汗政府将继续在政策和项目层面实施各项活动，以确保该国到 2020 年 1 月 1 日实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

#### 不丹

2. 执行委员会审查了提交的进展报告，其中载有不丹体制强化项目（第八阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年第 7 条数据和向基金秘书处报告了 2017 年和 2018 年国家方案执行数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会注意到，不丹承诺加快淘汰时间表；同时注意到，不丹拥有结构合理和有效的许可证和配额制度，并经常与海关、业界和进口商进行协作；同时还注意到不丹承诺将批准《基加利修正案》，并正在实施各项扶持活动。因此，执行委员会相信不丹将继续在政策和项目层面实施各项活动，以确保该国实现与执行委员会的《协定》中的加快的最大允许消费量目标，该国将制定必要的措施履行《基加利修正案》规定的该国的初步义务。

#### 布基纳法索

3. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有布基纳法索体制强化项目（第十三阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，布基纳法索采取了重大步骤淘汰期消耗臭氧层物质的消费，即通过许可证和配额制度实施消耗臭氧层物质的进口管制，并对海关官员和制冷技师进行了培训。因此，执行委员会希望布基纳法索将在今后两年内继续圆满地实施各项淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

#### 柬埔寨

4. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有柬埔寨体制强化项目（第十阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国及时地向臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年第 7 条数据和向基金秘书长报告了 2017 年和 2018 年国家方案执行数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会认识到，柬埔寨启动了制定消耗臭氧层物质在线许可证制度的工作，氟氯烃淘汰管理计划正在按计划执行。因此，执行委员会希望柬埔寨将在今后两年内继续在政策和活

动层面实施各项活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 科特迪瓦

5. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有科特迪瓦体制强化项目（第九阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，科特迪瓦采取了重大步骤淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费量，即通过许可证和配额制度实施了消耗臭氧层物质的进口管制，培训了海关官员和制冷技师。因此，执行委员会希望科特迪瓦将在今后两年内继续圆满地实施各项淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 刚果民主共和国

6. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有刚果民主共和国体制强化项目（第九阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，刚果民主共和国采取了重大步骤淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费量，即通过许可证和配额制度实施了消耗臭氧层物质的进口管制，培训了海关官员和制冷技师。执行委员会希望刚果民主共和国将在今后两年内继续圆满地实施各项淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 厄瓜多尔

7. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有厄瓜多尔体制强化项目（第七阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年第 7 条数据，向基金秘书处报告了 2017 年和 2018 年国家方案执行数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会注意到，厄瓜多尔政府于 2018 年 1 月 22 日交存了该国的《蒙特利尔议定书基加利修正案》批准书，该国并圆满地实施了数项淘汰管制物质的活动。因此，执行委员会相信厄瓜多尔将继续圆满地实施这些活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 斯威士兰王国

8. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有斯威士兰体制强化项目（第六阶段）延长的申请，并注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年国家方案执行数据和第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。因此，执行委员会希望斯威士兰将继续圆满地实施各项淘汰活动，以便维持已实现的氟氯烃淘汰和实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 冈比亚

9. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有冈比亚体制强化项目（第十阶段）延长的申请，并注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年国家方案执行数据和第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，该国制定了有

效的氟氯烃进出口许可证和配额制度，并实施了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段规定的各项活动。因此，执行委员会相信冈比亚将继续圆满地实施这些活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 几内亚比绍

10. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有几内亚比绍体制强化项目（第六阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，几内亚比绍采取了重大步骤淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费量，并赞赏几内亚比绍努力削减氟氯烃消费量，因此，希望几内亚比绍将在今后两年内继续圆满地实施各项淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 洪都拉斯

11. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有洪都拉斯体制强化项目（第九阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国向基金秘书处报告了 2017 年和 2018 年国家方案执行数据和向臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到该国制定了有效的消耗臭氧层物质进出口许可证和氟氯烃配额制度，并认识到，洪都拉斯政府于 2019 年 1 月 28 日交存了该国的《蒙特利尔议定书基加利修正案》批准书。因此，执行委员会相信洪都拉斯将继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 基里巴斯

12. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有基里巴斯体制强化项目（第八阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2016 年和 2017 年第 7 条数据和基金秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到基里巴斯采取了重大步骤加强与国家消耗臭氧层物质指导委员会的合作，并于 2018 年 10 月 28 日批准了《基加利修正案》。执行委员会赞赏基里巴斯的努力，因此希望该国继续实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 利比里亚

13. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有利比里亚体制强化项目（第八阶段）延长的申请，并注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，利比里亚通过许可证和配额制度实施了消耗臭氧层物质的进口管制，并培训了海关官员和制冷技师。执行委员会注意到利比里亚政府的努力，因此并希望利比里亚将在今后两年内继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 蒙古

14. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有蒙古体制强化项目（第十一阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年第 7 条数据和向基金秘书长报告

了 2018 年国家方案执行数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，蒙古继续严格执行了氟氯烃许可证和配额制度，并在采取措施确保通过经常性会议获得国家指导委员会的战略指导意见。因此，执行委员会希望该国将继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 帕劳

15. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有帕劳体制强化项目（第八阶段）延长的申请，并注意到该国向臭氧秘书处报告了 2017 年第 7 条数据和向基金秘书长报告了国家方案执行数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，帕劳采取了淘汰氟氯烃消费量的措施，包括改进和执行许可证制度，实施对氟氯烃设备进口的管制，以及积极参与制冷协会。因此，执行委员会希望帕劳将在今后两年内继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 菲律宾

16. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有菲律宾体制强化项目（第十二阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还认识到，菲律宾实施了氟氯烃进出口许可证和配额制度，开展了提供公众认识活动以支持淘汰消耗臭氧层物质活动。因此，执行委员会相信菲律宾将继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 萨摩亚

17. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有萨摩亚体制强化项目（第十阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》并正在采取必要步骤实现《蒙特利尔议定书》与氟氯烃相关的管制措施。执行委员会注意到该国制定了有效的许可证和配额制度，氟氯烃淘汰活动正在取得进展。执行委员会还赞赏地注意到该国于 2018 年 3 月 23 日批准了《基加利修正案》，同时承诺将尽早采取行动执行该修正案。执行委员会赞赏该国积极参加区域网络和《蒙特利尔议定书》的会议。因此，执行委员会相信萨摩亚将继续实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 所罗门群岛

18. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有所罗门群岛体制强化项目（第八阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》以及该国正在实现《蒙特利尔议定书》与氟氯烃相关的管制措施。执行委员会注意到，所罗门群岛加强了执行其许可证和配额制度和监测氟氯烃进口的跟踪系统的力度，将良好做法纳入了制冷和空调培训课程，实行了正规的制冷和空调资格制度。因此，执行委员会相信所罗门群岛将继

续有目的实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 索马里

19. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有索马里体制强化项目（第四阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会欣慰地注意到，该国将继续逐步削减氟氯烃消费量，与此同时继续努力实现批准《基加利修正案》。执行委员会将欢迎该国政府承诺继续对业已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质的长期监测、报告、核实和执法，因此，希望索马里能够实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 汤加

20. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有汤加体制强化项目（第八阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会赞赏地注意到，汤加继续严格执行本国的氟氯烃许可证和配额制度以及对氟氯烃设备进口的禁令；汤加于 2018 年 9 月 17 日批准了《基加利修正案》，并承诺尽早采取行动执行该修正案。执行委员会赞赏汤加的努力，并相信汤加将继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 坦桑尼亚联合共和国

21. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有坦桑尼亚联合国共和国体制强化项目（第七阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到该国正在实现《蒙特利尔议定书》与氟氯烃相关的管制措施。执行委员会注意到该国政府承诺继续对业已淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质的长期监测、报告、核实和执法。因此，执行委员会相信坦桑尼亚政府将继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 赞比亚

22. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有赞比亚体制强化项目（第七阶段）延长的申请，并赞赏地注意到赞比亚分别向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2018 年国家方案执行数据和 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。执行委员会还注意到，该国政府开展了数项支持消耗臭氧层物质淘汰的活动。因此，执行委员会相信该国将继续圆满地实施氟氯烃淘汰活动，以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。

### 津巴布韦

23. 执行委员会审查了提交的报告，其中载有津巴布韦体制强化项目（第十阶段）延长的申请，并注意到赞比亚报告了 2017 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》。此外，执行委员会还注意到该国继续顺利和协调地实施了现行的项目，包括支持实现批准

《基加利修正案》的扶持活动。因此，执行委员会相信该国将继续逐步削减氟氯烃的消费量以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》所要求的到 2020 年 1 月 1 日削减 35% 的氟氯烃消费量。



**AMENDMENT TO  
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME  
2019**

**Presented to the  
83rd Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
of the Montreal Protocol**

**April 2019**

**United Nations Environment Programme**

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. UN Environment's Work Programme 2019 was approved at the 82<sup>nd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 83<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

## B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2019

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2019-2021, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
  - Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **23** countries.
  - Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 1 and 2) in **9** countries
  - Support for Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment in **1** country.
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.
6. Requests for extension of EA projects implementation period are presented in the table 3.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 83<sup>rd</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)</b>				
Afghanistan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	192,000	0	192,000
Bhutan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIII)	92,685	0	92,685
Cambodia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	144,214	0	144,214
Cote d'Ivoire	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	136,115	0	136,115
Congo, DR	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Ecuador	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	226,305	0	226,305
Eswatini (the Kingdom of)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	85,000	0	85,000
Gambia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Guinea-Bissau	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	85,000	0	85,000
Honduras	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Kiribati	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Liberia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	109,073	0	109,073
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	85,000	0	85,000
Palau	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Philippines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	231,850	0	231,850
Samoa	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Solomon Islands	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Somalia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IV)	85,000	0	85,000
Tonga	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Zambia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Zimbabwe	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	189,750		189,750
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>2,596,992</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>2,596,992</i>



<b>PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGES 1 AND 2)</b>				
Botswana	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	25,000	3,250	28,250
Eswatini (the Kingdom of)	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	20,000	2,600	22,600
Myanmar	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	20,000	2,600	22,600
Nicaragua	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	20,000	2,600	22,600
Suriname	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	20,000	2,600	22,600
Syria	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	30,000	3,900	33,900
Togo	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	40,000	5,200	45,200
Zambia	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	20,000	2,600	22,600
Zimbabwe	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	40,000	5,200	45,200
<i>Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)</i>		<i>235,000</i>	<i>30,550</i>	<i>265,550</i>
<b>ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR KIGALI AMENDMENT</b>				
Syria	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	250,000	17,500	267,500
<i>Sub-total for Enabling Activities</i>		<i>250,000</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>267,500</i>

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 83<sup>rd</sup> Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	2,596,992	0	2,596,992
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)	235,000	30,550	265,550
Sub-total for Enabling Activities	250,000	17,500	267,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3,081,992</b>	<b>48,050</b>	<b>3,130,042</b>

Table 3. Requests for extension of EA projects implementation period for projects approved at ExCom-80

<b>Country</b>	<b>Project title</b>	<b>Extension period</b>
Angola	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Bhutan	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Cambodia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	No request for extension
China	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment (cooperating agency) **	30 June 2020
Chile	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment (cooperating agency) **	30 June 2020
Dominica	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Dominican Republic	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Ecuador	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Eritrea	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Gabon	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Ghana	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	31 December 2019
Guatemala	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Kyrgyzstan	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Lesotho	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment (lead agency) *	31 December 2019

Maldives	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment (lead agency) *	30 June 2020
Mexico	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment (cooperating agency) **	30 June 2020
Mongolia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Namibia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Nigeria	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Palau	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Rwanda	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment (lead agency) *	30 June 2020
Saint Lucia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Senegal	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Sudan	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment (lead agency) *	30 June 2020
Suriname	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Togo	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Tonga	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	No request for extension
Turkmenistan	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Zambia	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	30 June 2020
Zimbabwe	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	31 December 2019

\* Letter of extension covers all components including the bilateral cooperating agency (Government of Italy)

\*\* Letter of extension is submitted by the lead agency.

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

**Title:** *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (23 countries) Afghanistan, Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Cote d'Ivoire, Congo, DR, Ecuador, Eswatini (the Kingdom of), Gambia, Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Kiribati, Liberia, Mongolia, Palau, Philippines, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Somalia, Tonga, United Republic of Tanzania (the), Zambia and Zimbabwe*

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

These projects have been included in the UN Environment's 2019-2021 Business Plan.

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

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

**Time Frame:** 24 months

<b>Per country cost:</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>US\$</b>
	Afghanistan	192,000
	Bhutan	85,000
	Burkina Faso	92,685
	Cambodia	144,214
	Cote d'Ivoire	136,115
	Congo, DR	85,000
	Ecuador	226,305
	Eswatini (the Kingdom of)	85,000

Gambia	85,000
Guinea-Bissau	85,000
Honduras	85,000
Kiribati	85,000
Liberia	109,073
Mongolia	85,000
Palau	85,000
Philippines	231,850
Samoa	85,000
Solomon Islands	85,000
Somalia	85,000
Tonga	85,000
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	85,000
Zambia	85,000
Zimbabwe	189,750
<b>Total:</b>	<b>US\$ 2,596,992</b>

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

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Stage 2- HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
<b>Country:</b>	Botswana	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2019-2020.	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	25,000 + PSC.
UNIDO	Overarching	15,000 + PSC.

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Balance returned to ExCom-77.	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>		
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	100	<b>Year of commitment</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>		
Botswana's HPMP was approved for the period of 2016-2030, at the Executive Committee meeting in June 2016, with UNEP as the lead implementing agency and UNIDO as the cooperating implementing agency. Stage I of the HPMP, anticipated to run for the period 2016-2020 is aimed at promoting environmentally friendly refrigerant use practices. The national strategy for HCFC reduction was targeting both the manufacturing and servicing sectors; and promoting ozone and climate-friendly alternatives and establishment of safe natural refrigerant use practices to enable their safe use in the long term. Total fund disbursement level is at 67 % (as of February 2019). The verification of HPMP targets for 2015-2018 has been performed in 2018, and the report confirmed data reported by the NOU on an annual basis was accurate. The country has already achieved the 10% HCFC reduction and it is expected that by continuing with the ongoing activities the country will also achieve the 35% reduction by 2020.		
<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
Legal/regulatory framework	The Government of Botswana, through the National Ozone Office, has established and is now operating the licensing and quota system for the import/export of ODSs. This is reflected in the ODS Regulations of 2014	UNEP

	<p>which prohibit the importation or exportation of these substances unless issued with a permit under the regulations. The National Ozone Office issues permit and manages the quotas for each importer.</p> <p>Customs Officers' important monitoring role cannot be overlooked in the implementation of the licensing and quota system.</p> <p>4 major workshops have been conducted for a total of approximately 600 customs officers have been trained to date since the inception of the project. This constitute about 80% of customs officers in the country.</p> <p>A training workshop was also held for graduate students under the Graduate Training Program for Customs school in august 2017. A total of 23 graduate were trained on ozone depletion and ozone depleting substances.</p> <p>A joint border dialogue was for customs officers between Botswana and Zimbabwe was conducted under this tranche.</p> <p>A border dialogue for customs officers from Botswana, Zambia and Zimbabwe was conducted which attracted a total of 40 customs officers from the 3 countries during tranche 2.</p>	
Refrigeration servicing sector	<p>Certification of technicians is reflected in the ODS Regulations of 2014 as mandatory. Service technicians are also required to obtain licences issued under the regulations to continue with their servicing work. BRACA is at the centre of this certification procedure as they provide the training and actual certification.</p> <p>2 Major training workshops were conducted where a total of 45 technicians were trained and certified.</p> <p>During tranche 2, Technicians training workshop was conducted for Debswana mining house in February 2019, where attendance was by RAC technicians from the mine, and some from their stakeholders and gov't departments. A total of 33 technicians were trained, 6 of which were from the informal sector" in a mining town of a population of about 15 thousand.</p>	UNEP
Others; Support to four regional centres through provision of technical assistance, equipment and incentive programme for access of tool kits, spare parts, alternative fluid	<p>Equipment and tools were purchased for the training of RAC technicians in 2017. The training is conducted at the RAC centres in Francistown and Gaborone and the equipment adopted by the centre thereafter. However, the tools and equipment still remain available for the NOU to use for future technicians</p> <p>10 refrigerant identifiers were purchased and delivered in December 2018, now waiting official handover to Customs Department</p>	UNIDO
Others; Support to Botswana Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Association (BRACA)	<p>The Association has officially registered and launched. The NOO, through the project, has been facilitating the association's activities.</p>	UNEP

	<p>More technicians and companies are now registered with the association, although there is plenty of room for improvement in this regard.</p> <p>The Association is also at the responsible for implementation of technicians training and certification.</p> <p>2 stakeholder consultation meetings were held in January and February 2019 where participants from government and private companies were informed of the establishment of BRACA and the importance of joining the association</p>			
Others, specify	Monitoring and Evaluation of HPMP Implementation: The NOU project steering committee continues to monitor the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities and meetings are held twice yearly. The NOU further engaged an expert to monitor the implementation of HPMP project activities and advise accordingly	UNEP		
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	(select)		
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	171.1	156	N/A
(select)	(select)			
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
A comprehensive verification of HCFC consumption for Botswana was conducted covering the years 2014 to 2017. The data shows a decline in the consumption of HCFC and the country has been in compliance with Montreal Protocol targets during the verification period. The verification further confirmed that the country was implementing an impeccable ODS licensing and quota system. All the HCFCs in Botswana are used in the servicing sector.				
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>		
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by RAC sector,	UNEP		
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment.	UNEP		
Others, specify. Stakeholders consultations	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country.	UNEP		
Others, specify. Market profile of HCFC and alternatives based equipment	Determine the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies which are ozone friendly and incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP stage 2.	UNIDO		
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>		
Updated data on HCFC consumption in servicing sector and inventory of HCFC based equipment	10,000	UNEP		
Identify the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies	5,000	UNIDO		

Recruitment of international consultant to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	10,000	UNIDO
Stakeholders consultations and development of HPMP Stage II project document	5,000	UNEP
Recruitment of international consultant to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	10,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>40,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
<p>The overarching strategy for Botswana is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the refrigeration sector as well as promoting and adopting ozone friendly and energy efficient technologies. The strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing policies and capacity development of refrigeration experts to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies. The Government of Botswana is committed, to the extent possible, to phase out remaining HCFC consumption while increasing use of natural refrigerants. Results of the ODS alternatives survey, as well as training need assessment for the refrigeration servicing sector that will be performed under the Enabling activities project will be taken into consideration when creating the Stage II phase out strategy.</p>		

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Stage 2 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
<b>Country:</b>	Eswatini (Kingdom of)	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNDP	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2019-2020	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	20,000 + PSC
UNDP	Overarching	10,000 + PSC

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Stage I PRP funding has been returned to ExCom 72.	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>		
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Year of commitment</b> <b>2030</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>		
<p>The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Eswatini was approved at the 63rd Meeting of the Executive Committee with a total funding of US\$877, 948 for the period of 2011 to 2020 to reduce the consumption of HCFCs by 35% of the baseline. The national strategy for HCFC reduction was targeting both the manufacturing and servicing sectors; and promoting ozone and climate-friendly alternatives and establishment of safe natural refrigerant use practices to enable their safe use in the long term. The first 3 tranches were successfully implemented. The request for the fourth and final tranche has been submitted to ExCom-83. Total fund disbursement level is at 72 % (as of February 2019). The verification of HPMP targets for 2014-2018 has been performed and the report confirmed data reported by the NOU on an annual basis was accurate.</p>		
<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
Legal/regulatory framework	The Government of Eswatini has established a licensing and quota system that supports the country's HCFC phase-out activities. Although the Regulations focus on refrigerants, the import and use of HCFC-based equipment is highly discouraged. Mandatory registration of ODS importers and users is enforced. The NOU also advocates for policy interventions intended at discouraging importation of HCFC-based equipment and	UNEP



	<p>promotion of the alternative technologies. The quotas for importers are reviewed and allocated annually by the NOU in consultation with the Customs department and all ODS importers. Five awareness meetings on the revised ODS Regulations were conducted with key stakeholders. These include the technicians, importers, large chain stores, government departments, policy makers and Customs officers to strengthen enforcement. Only three meetings were held in Tinkhundla centres to raise awareness. Two workshops were organised for 30 decision makers which included members of Parliamentary Committee on Environment, Ministry of Trade, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Health, representative from the University, Controller of Customs and committee members of the RAC Association to disseminate ODS regulation and promote the implementation and enforcement of the revised ODS regulations; and two importers' meetings were held for allocation of quotas, and HCFC reduction target awareness.</p>	
Refrigeration servicing sector	<p>Total of 155 Customs and enforcement officers (Police department, Border Defence force, Swaziland Standards Authority and Port Health) have been trained on monitoring ODS imports and preventing illegal trade. Refrigerant identifiers were procured and distributed to key entry points in the country. Four joint inspections were conducted at Ngwenya, Lavumisa, Matsamo and Managa borders. Three (3) commercial borders did on-site training on ODS monitoring. ODS issues have been incorporated into Customs training modules. The training contributed to the reduction in cases of illegal trade and better control on imports of ODS and ODS-dependent equipment.</p>	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	<p>A total of 226 refrigeration technicians and 15 trainers were trained on good refrigeration servicing practices and in the use and safe handling of hydrocarbon-based refrigerants. Their capacity was also strengthened through provision of the necessary tool kits. National Refrigeration Association was established and held two meetings on the code of conduct of refrigeration technicians in the country. Inspections were conducted in three major refrigeration workshops and two major ODS importers. These were aimed at monitoring implementation of the good refrigeration practices and are done jointly with committee members of the Refrigeration Association. A meeting was held for the National Refrigeration Association during which the importance of establishing certification scheme to ensure the enforcement of best practices was stressed. Ten toolkits (e.g., portable recovery units, recycling kits, leak detectors and vacuum pumps) were purchased to strengthen the capacity of the centers of excellence established in technical colleges.</p>	UNEP
Manufacturing-REF	<p>Palfridge cyclopentane conversion project implementation: Implementation of the project for the conversion from HCFC-141b to cyclopentane as the foam blowing agent at the Palfridge Factory progressed as planned. This project was completed in November 2015, which resulted in the phase-out of 5.6 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b. Consumption of HCFC-141b ceased</p>	UNDP

	since the completion of the project and no quotas have been allocated since 2016.			
Others, specify.	Monitoring and Evaluation of HPMP Implementation: The NOU project steering committee continues to monitor the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities and meetings are held twice yearly. The NOU further engaged an expert to monitor the implementation of HPMP project activities and advise accordingly	UNEP		
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	21.15	13.6	8.5
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
The country has made major efforts in HCFC consumption reductions especially in the manufacturing sector having completely eliminated the use of HCFC141b in foam making. HCFC-22 is used for servicing unitary and split air-conditioning systems, in commercial refrigeration and food-processing facilities, and in some industrial applications. The use of HCFC22 in the servicing sector has also seen a gradual decrease between 2014 and 2017. In this regard, the country has successfully met the 2013 and 2015 freeze and 10% reduction targets respectively.				
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>		
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by RAC sector,	UNEP		
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment.	UNEP		
Others, specify. Stakeholders consultations	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country.	UNEP		
Others, specify. Market profile of HCFC and alternatives based equipment	Determine the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies which are ozone friendly and incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP stage 2.	UNDP		
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>		<b>Agency</b>	
Updated data on HCFC consumption in servicing sector and inventory of HCFC based equipment	5,000		UNEP	
Identify the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies	5,000		UNDP	
Recruitment of international consultant to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	5,000		UNDP	

Stakeholders consultations and development of HPMP Stage II project document	5,000	UNEP
Recruitment of international consultant to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	10,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
<p>The overarching strategy for Eswatini is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the manufacturing and RAC sector through promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits. The strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing policies and capacity development of refrigeration experts to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies. The Government of Eswatini is committed, to the extent possible, to phase out remaining HCFC consumption while increasing use of natural refrigerants. Results of the ODS alternatives survey, as well as training need assessment for the refrigeration servicing sector that will be performed under the Enabling activities project will be taken into consideration when creating the Stage II phase out strategy.</p>		

# **Funding Request for the Preparation of Stage II of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of the Republic of the Union of Myanmar**

**Jointly developed by Environmental Conservation Department of Ministry  
of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation of the Republic of  
the Union of Myanmar, UNEP and UNIDO**

## **1. Background**

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I for Myanmar was developed by the Environmental Conservation Department (ECD), Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation (MONREC) with the assistance of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) as the lead implementing agency and the United Nations Industry Development Organization (UNIDO) as the co-operating implementing agency. The HPMP Stage I for Myanmar was approved by the ExCom at its 68<sup>th</sup> meeting in December 2012.

The overall objective of the HPMP Stage I for Myanmar is to enable the country to comply HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol; freeze at baseline consumption in 2013, 10% reduction in 2015 and 35% reduction in 2020. The HPMP Stage I will enable Myanmar to achieve a sustained level of 2.8 ODP tonnes prior to 1 January 2020 in compliance with Montreal Protocol schedules. The HPMP Stage I for Myanmar has been implemented since 2012 and will be completed by 2020. According to the agreement between Myanmar and the ExCom, the funding level of US \$280,000, excluding programme support cost, has been approved in principle to Myanmar to implement the proposed strategies and actions under the approved HPMP Stage I. Of which, US \$220,000 was approved for UNEP and US \$60,000 for UNIDO. The above funding is scheduled to be released in 4 tranches: the first tranche upon approval of the project, the second tranche in 2015, the third tranche in 2017 and the last tranche in 2020.

Due to the conditional approval of the HPMP Stage I on the national licensing system and the delay in the signing of the Small-scale Funding Agreement (SSFA), the implementation of HPMP Stage I, first tranche could not be undertaken until the signing of the SSFA in February 2016. As a result, there was delay in the tranche request of the HPMP Stage I of Myanmar from the original plan as indicated in the Agreement. Since the approval of HPMP Stage I, Myanmar has received 3 tranches as follows:

- The first tranche was approved at the 68<sup>th</sup> ExCom meeting in conjunction with the approval of the HPMP, Stage I by the ExCom. The first tranche of US \$ 159,000 (excluding programme support cost) was approved to Myanmar to implement the first tranche implementation plan for 2012-2015. The funds approved for the first tranche implementation is solely for UNEP component.
- Given that the second tranche originally scheduled in 2015 has been deferred to 2017 and the request of the third tranche has also been agreed in 2017, the combined request the second and the third tranche of Myanmar HPMP Stage I was approved at the 80<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting in November 2017. The total funding of US\$ 92,000 (excluding programme support cost) was approved for Myanmar to implement the activities during 2018-2020. Of which, US\$ 32,000 was through UNEP and US\$ 60,000 was approved through UNIDO.
- The final tranche will be requested in 2020 at the total amount of \$US 29,000 (excluding support cost) through UNEP.

As part of the ExCom Decision 80/71, the Multilateral Fund Secretariat had updated the Agreement between the Government of Myanmar and the ExCom specifically Appendix 2-A with regard to the revised funding schedule which combined the second and third tranches.

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance left to be returned to the Multilateral Fund.

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

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

The HPMP Stage I for Myanmar elaborates the three-pronged approaches: 1) limit the supply of HCFCs, 2) reduce demand of HCFCs for servicing existing equipment and 3) limit new demand of HCFCs, which have been implemented through a number of activities on policy and enforcement, non-investment and investment.

Progress of implementation of activities by tranche is elaborated below.

**Table 2:** Progress in the implementation of first and combine second and third tranche of the HPMP Stage I for Myanmar

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Combined Second and Third Tranche
<b>Policy, regulations and enforcement</b>		
Policy review and amendments of regulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Myanmar implemented the licensing system for ODSs including HCFCs through the Ozone Order 2014. The Ozone Order 2014 has been effective since April 2014 and promulgated under the Environmental Conservation Rule of Environmental Conservation Law. Substances covered under the Ozone Order 2014 are all types of ODS whether they are virgin, recovered/reclaimed or in mixture. The import and export of ODSs are subject to the license issued by the Ministry of Commerce following recommendation by ECD.</li> <li>○ The quota system for HCFCs has also been implemented since 2013 and quota is allocated to importers by ECD on an annual basis.</li> <li>○ Prior to issue the recommendation to issue the import license, ECD will also cross-check aggregate import quantity to ensure that total import after new approval would not exceed the quota assigned to each importer.</li> <li>○ The import of ODS-based equipment including HCFC is carried out through the normal procedures of the license issued by the Ministry of Commerce without recommendation by ECD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ As part of results from the National Stakeholder Meeting on implementation of HPMP Stage I, ECD is working with concerned ministries to draft the legal framework as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Ban the import of HCFC-based room air-conditioners with cooling capacity less than 2.5 HP starting was initially planned by 1 January 2018. However, due to the delay in establishment of the regulation, the expected ban has been differed until 2020.</li> <li>● Ban the import of all other types of HCFC-based RAC equipment from 1 January 2021.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Training of enforcement officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ECD translated UNEP's publication on the customs training into local language and distributed to the Customs Department and the Ministry of Commerce.</li> <li>○ With assistance of UNEP, ECD organized 2 train-the-trainer workshops for customs and enforcement officer during 5-7 December 2016 and 15-16 June 2017 in Yangon (49 participants from customs and Ministry of Commerce).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Under the combined second and third tranche, one more refresher training workshop for customs and enforcement officers will be organized. The training workshop is planned to be held in the second half of 2019.</li> <li>○ As a result of verification of HCFC consumption, ECD is discussing with the Ministry of Commerce and the Customs Department in a joint inspection to monitor domestic market for illegal ODS trade.</li> </ul>

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Combined Second and Third Tranche
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ECD organized 1 refreshment training workshop for the customs and enforcement officers during 20-21 December 2018 (26 participants from customs and Ministry of Commerce).</li> <li>○ 3 units of advance model of refrigerant identifiers were delivered to Myanmar. ECD handed over refrigerant identifiers to the Customs Department for inspection purposes. The remaining one refrigerant identifier was kept at NOU for monitoring of refrigerant traded in the domestic market.</li> </ul>	
<b>Refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing</b>		
Training of technician on good practice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ECD translated UNEP publication training material on “Good Servicing Practices: Phasing out HCFCs in the Air-Conditioning Servicing Sector” in local language and distributed to the RAC trainers and RAC technicians during the training workshops organized under HPMP Stage I.</li> <li>○ With assistance of UNEP, ECD organized 1 train-the-trainer workshops for good practices training during 28 November - 1 December 2016 in Yangon (33 participants).</li> <li>○ ECD organized 6 training workshops throughout country (386 participants) in 2017 and 4 training workshops throughout country (117 participants) in 2018.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Under the combined second and third tranche, 5 training workshops for RAC technicians on good practices are planned to be held in the second half of 2019.</li> <li>○ Under this tranche, ECD has initiate the discussion with 4 RAC associations in Myanmar to support the delivery of the training. Members of association are involved in the planning process.</li> </ul>
Certification of RAC technician	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ECD had discussed the development of the standard for examination and certification procedures with the National Skill Standard Authority (NSSA). NSSA, which is headed by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLES).</li> <li>○ However, the certification system is voluntary basis to accredit the RAC technicians to obtain different salary scale depending on their competency.</li> </ul>	ECD is exploring the synergy of the national qualification system with the on-going HPMP as well as the legal framework and timeframe to put in place the restriction to sale refrigerant to only servicing companies that have employed certified RAC technicians and registered with the local government.
<b>Investment component for refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing</b>		
Acquisition of basic service tools for alternative	Not applicable under first tranche.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ UNIDO has engaged ECD on the acquisition of RAC servicing tools to eligible RAC servicing workshop. List of tools and equipment has been prepared and 50 RAC servicing workshops have been identified.</li> <li>○ ECD is reviewing list of beneficiaries for final approval so that UNIDO can proceed with the procurement of tools and equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Foam manufacturing sector</b>		
Conversion to ODS-free alternative technology	Not applicable under first tranche.	Not applicable under second tranche. UNIDO is working with ECD to conclude the way forward for the foam manufacturing sector.
<b>Information, education, and communication</b>		
Information, education and	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ECD conducted awareness meetings to inform the government policy to phase-out HCFC, new licensing system to control import and</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ECD has developed the IEC implementation plans to be implemented as part of the combined second and third tranche.</li> </ul>

Component	Progress in the implementation	
	First Tranche	Combined Second and Third Tranche
Communication (IEC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>export of HCFC and training programme under HPMP.</li> <li>○ Activities under the IEC is also implemented as part of the public awareness activities on the Montreal Protocol conducted by ECD.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ ECD works to engage 14 local offices of environmental conservation department to support communication with stakeholders in other region in Myanmar to support the implementation of HPMP especially enforcement of the regulation.</li> </ul>
<b>Project Management &amp; Monitoring</b>		
Project Management	ECD was responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of all activities during the first tranche of HPMP as described above.	ECD continued to be responsible for planning, implementation and monitoring of all activities during the combined second and third tranche of HPMP as described above.

### 3. The overarching strategy

The overarching strategy of the HPMP Stage II for Myanmar will be built from the achievement received from HPMP Stage I e.g. (i) strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system by implementing recommendations from verification of HCFC consumption especially improving the tracking mechanism of HCFC import and reconciliation of import data from different sources, (ii) capacity of the customs authority in enforcing the licensing system including mandatory labelling requirement of HCFC cylinder and onsite inspection of refrigerant traded in the domestic market, (iii) sustaining the capacity building of customs and enforcement officers and RAC servicing sector, (iv) integrating certification of RAC technicians into the existing framework and (v) new policy initiatives to foster the sustainable phase-out of HCFC. This is to take into account the Kigali Amendment in the implementation of HPMP Stage II to the possible extend.

The HPMP Stage II for Myanmar is aiming to support the country to achieve complete phase-out of HCFCs under the Montreal Protocol by 2030.

#### 3.1. HCFC consumption

Although Myanmar imported bulk HCFC-141b in the small quantity in 2010, only HCFC-22 has been imported into Myanmar since the implementation of HPMP Stage I. Myanmar is ODS import-dependent country. HCFC-22 has been imported from Singapore and China. As there has been no export of HCFCs, consumption of Myanmar is defined from the import amount of HCFC-22. HCFC consumption during 2013-2017 as per Ozone Secretariat and preliminary data of HCFC consumption in 2018 is shown in Table below.

Table 2: HCFCs consumption in Myanmar during 2013-2018

Substances	HCFC Consumption (ODP Tonnes)					
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HCFC-22 <sup>1</sup>	3.02	1.98	1.48	3.34	3.59	2.54 <sup>2</sup>

#### 3.2. Information to be collected

The preparation of HPMP Stage I for Myanmar was based on the information collected in 2010-2011. The strategies and approach in the implementation of HPMP Stage I was based on the given situation during that period. Therefore, in the preparation of HPMP Stage II for Myanmar, it is essential to understand the change in situation and contexts of HCFC phase-out in the country. The updated information would have to be collected, analysed with the Government of Myanmar to enable country

<sup>1</sup> HCFC-22 consumption in 2013-2017 is official consumption based on Article 7.

<sup>2</sup> ECD is reconciling import statistics from different sources to report official consumption. Therefore, consumption of HCFC-22 in 2018 indicated in the table is preliminary data.

to jointly determine, based on the updated circumstance, the period of the HPMP Stage II should be covered, until the completely phase-out HCFC consumption and what should be appropriate timeline that would not jeopardize the needs of the countries. This would also include the strategies and approaches to address emerging need of the country.

Information to be collected during the preparation of HPMP Stage II for Myanmar would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users (update of Stage I survey);
- Inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially for room air-conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment and the forecast on the future inventory to understand the demand of HCFC for servicing / installation in each country in the future;
- Analysis of the current situation of HCFC-based equipment and recent development trends of alternative technologies in the domestic market taking into account the fact that Myanmar is equipment import-dependent countries;
- Feedbacks from relevant national stakeholders e.g. the Customs Department, Ministry of Commerce, vocational training schools, Myanmar Engineering Society, National Skill Standard Authority, RAC servicing sector and importers etc. on
  - Experiences, challenges and lessons learned from the implementation of HPMP Stage I that are to be taken into account the implementation of HPMP Stage II e.g. the licensing system of HCFC and HCFC-based equipment and other related regulatory frameworks, RAC servicing sector.
  - Strategies to be proposed under HPMP Stage II in the country context e.g. consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives) or possibility to set-up and enforce a robust refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions.
  - The number of technicians, servicing workshop, national standards framework, alternatives in the market and development trends,
- Although Myanmar has not submitted the National Survey on Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) Alternatives in line with Decision XXXVI/9 of the Montreal Protocol on Substance that Deplete the Ozone Layer, ECD has prepared preliminary report on current use and future trends of ODS alternatives by application and by sector. Information from the preliminary report will be used during the preparation and will be incorporated into the HPMP Stage II.

### **3.3. Activities proposed under preparation request**

This document aims to request the funds for the preparation of the HPMP Stage II for Myanmar. As requested by the Government, UNEP is the lead implementing agency and UNIDO is the cooperating implementing agency of the HPMP Stage II for Myanmar. All activities proposed under this preparation request will be undertaken by UNEP and UNIDO and with support from the country during the data collection and analysis as well as development and finalization of overarching strategy and national implementation plan.

In consultation with the Government, UNEP will be responsible for data collection and analysis, drafting and finalization of national strategy and country's action plan as input to the HPMP stage II development

Activities will include (i) conducting nation-wide survey, (ii) analyzing data and preparation of national strategies and project document of HPMP Stage II, (iii) conducting national consultation workshops to obtain feedback from the stakeholders and (iv) finalizing the national strategies and project document of HPMP Stage II. Two national consultation workshops will be organized at least:

- The first workshop is to be organized prior to the commence of national data collection to inform concerned stakeholders on the scope and methodology of the survey, finalization of questionnaire as well as expected data from the survey.



- The second workshop is to be organized with the objective to brainstorm on components of HPMP Stage II project document with the national stakeholders and to obtain their feedback according to the specific country context.
- In between, national consultations with stakeholders will also be organized on the data verification, phaseout strategy, policy coordination, activities, monitoring and implementation, etc.

In consultation with the Government, it is proposed that

- UNEP will be responsible for data collection and analysis, drafting and finalization of national strategy and country's action plan as input to the HPMP stage II development through international consultant. The consultant will also support the development of the overarching HPMP Stage II project document. The consultant needs to conduct travel to the country to provide specific assistance during the preparation process.
- UNIDO will be responsible for conducting two national consultation workshops to obtain feedback from the stakeholders in different stage of preparation as mentioned above.
- Both UNEP and UNIDO will work closely with ECD and the national stakeholders during the preparation and finalization of HPMP Stage II for submission to the ExCom.

With the above activities, the total funding is being requested from the Multilateral Fund for the preparation of HPMP Stage II for Myanmar to be implemented by UNEP and UNIDO is 30,000 US\$. Of which, 20,000 US\$ will be implemented through UNEP and 10,000 US\$ will be implemented through UNIDO.

Activities	Proposed cost for UNEP (\$US)	Proposed cost for UNIDO (\$US)
Survey of HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	12,000	-
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment		
Analysis of data and development of national strategies as inputs to HPMP Stage II		
Two national consultation workshops and consultation meetings during the preparation of Stage II HPMP	-	10,000
International consultant for guiding data collection and analysis, drafting and finalizing Stage II HPMP (including travel costs)	8,000	-
<b>Total (\$US) without PSC</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>

**Note:** The funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to changes based on the further discussion between the NOU, implementing agency and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Background**

The Stage I HPMP for Nicaragua was approved at the 66<sup>th</sup> meeting of the ExCom in April 2012 for the period 2012 to 2020. This request is for preparing the second stage of HPMP in order to Nicaragua to meet the 67.5% HCFC baseline reduction by 2025 according to its country commitments under the Montreal Protocol.

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	National HCFC Phase Out Management Plan – HPMP Stage 2 preparation	
<b>Country:</b>	Nicaragua	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2019-2020	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	20,000
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Balance returned to ExCom-62.	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	67.5	<b>Year commitment</b>	of 2025
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<p><i>In December 2016, the Ministries of the Environment and Natural Resources and of Energy and Mines approved a mandatory plan for recovery of all HCFC-22 during servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment. A guide and technical standards for the public procurement of new RAC equipment following established environmental parameters, were agreed in October 2017.</i></p> <p><i>The Government has also issued a ban on imports of HCFC-141b (pure and in pre-blended polyols), effective as of December 2017, and is currently considering banning imports of HCFC-22-based RAC equipment. Thirty-five customs officers have been trained in the revisions to legal instruments to control ODS, and additional workshops are scheduled for June 2019 at six different customs entry points.</i></p> <p><i>The following activities were conducted in the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>– 140 technicians in three cities were trained in good refrigeration service practices and handling hydrocarbon (HC) refrigerants while servicing HC based refrigeration equipment. In addition, the National Technology Institute certified 300 technicians;</i></li> <li><i>– A refrigerant reclamation centre was established in Managua at the Nicaraguan-German Training Centre (CECNA) and 50 technicians were trained in the use of the reclamation unit, which operates with multiple refrigerants (e.g., HCFC-22, HFC 134a and R-407C). The centre is intended to be used by</i></li> </ul>			

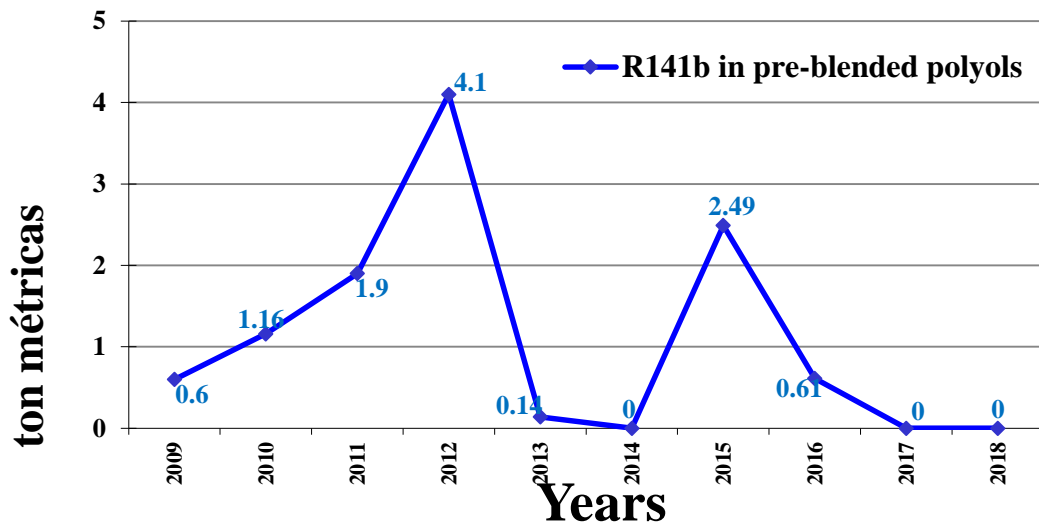
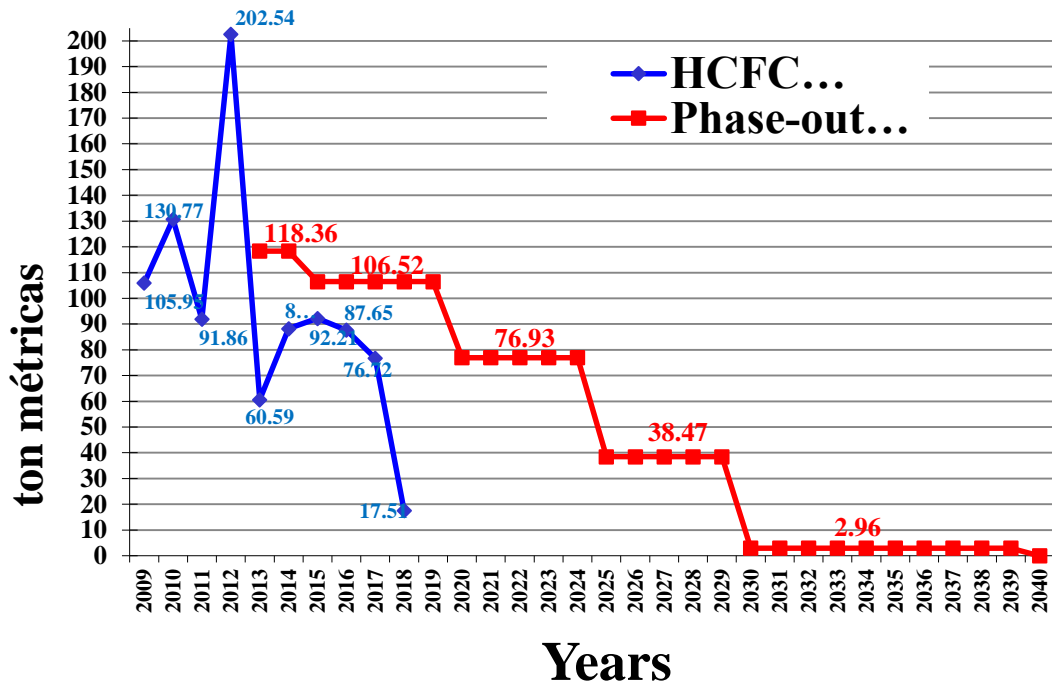
<p><i>large end-users handling a variety of refrigerants and independent technicians. The refrigerant will be stored and processed only when certain amount has been collected. CECNA will charge a fee for the reclamation service in order to operate in a self-sustaining manner;</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- <i>Refrigeration tool kits (e.g., vacuum pumps, hand-held electronic leak detectors, service manifolds for R-600 and R-290, cylinders, and filter driers) were purchased and delivered to the reclamation centre;</i></li> <li>- <i>Technical information exchange and outreach activities included promotion of the technician certification programme, promotion of good RAC servicing practices, and the reproduction and distribution of technical data sheets, inter alia, on domestic cooling and safe use of alternatives. Public awareness activities such as press releases, national and local media activities and radio programmes.</i></li> </ul>				
<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Implementing agency</b>
<i>Refrigeration servicing sector</i>	<i>Improved control of ODS trade. Implementation monitoring and control</i>			<i>UNEP</i>
<i>Refrigeration servicing sector</i>	<i>Technical assistance for the refrigeration and air conditioning service sector. Incentive programme for conversion of refrigeration and air conditioning systems.</i>			<i>UNIDO</i>
<i>Manufacturing-Foam PU</i>	<i>Technical assistance for the investment component for the phase-out of 0.31 ODP tonnes of HCFCs used in the foam manufacturing sector;</i>			<i>UNIDO</i>
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
<i>HCFC-22</i>	<i>RAC servicing</i>	<i>85.55</i>	<i>76.72</i>	<i>17.51</i>
<i>HCFC-123</i>	<i>RAC servicing</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>HCFC-124</i>	<i>RAC servicing</i>	<i>0.541</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>HCFC-141b</i>	<i>RAC servicing</i>	<i>1.56</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<i>HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols</i>	<i>Manufacturing-Foam PU</i>	<i>0.61</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>0</i>
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
<p><i>The Government of Nicaragua reported HCFC reduction of consumption below 35% of the HCFC baseline in 2017, and in 2018 it was lower than the 50% of baseline, however such consumption needs to be consolidated for country compliance. Since the approval of stage I of the Nicaragua HPMP, the HCFC country consumption has been below the targets established by the Montreal Protocol and the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee. The fluctuations on HCFC consumption are due to market forces, but overall consumption is controlled through the import quota system. Each annual HCFCs import quotas have been issued at the level of 5% less than previous year. Since 2017, the consumption of HCFC-141b pure and contained in imported pre-blended polyols have been zero. Additional information about consumption trends is available in the Annex I.</i></p>				
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Agency</b>
<i>New information on ODS regulations</i>	<i>Legal framework to support the HCFC overarching strategy including the country policy on GWG national voluntary contributions and promotion of energy efficiency measures, among others.</i>			<i>UNEP</i>
<i>New information on ODS regulations</i>	<i>Number of customs officers and enforcement officers involved in the ODSs and ODSs-based technology imports' procedures and gap knowledge to prevent the illegal trade of the Montreal Protocol controlled substances.</i>			<i>UNEP</i>
<i>Informative technical material</i>	<i>Need for technical and informative information required to impact technical personnel, decision makers, companies and end users in the assimilation of new refrigerants and alternative technologies.</i>			<i>UNEP</i>

<i>Technical assistance to RAC sector</i>	<i>Number of technicians and engineers trained and certified on good practices, refrigerant conservation methods and alternative technologies, as part of the technical assistance required for the refrigeration and air conditioning service and maintenance sector.</i>	<i>UNIDO</i>
<i>Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector</i>	<i>Technical assistance required for phasing out the use of HCFC-141b in flushing refrigeration circuits</i>	<i>UNIDO</i>
<i>Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector</i>	<i>Technical assistance required in the foam sector to phase out the use of HCFC-141b contained in imported polyols.</i>	<i>UNIDO</i>
<i>During the development of these activities, a large amount of information has been generated and needs to be processed. For example, the results and impact of the Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities have to be assessed and considered in the country strategy for the HPMP II.</i>		
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
<i>Assessment of current situation and needs of stakeholders (Survey update, Data analysis, Institutional coordination, etc.)</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>UNEP</i>
<i>Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage 2, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector (International Consultant).</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>UNIDO</i>
<i>Stakeholders' meetings (2)</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>UNEP</i>
<i>Reporting and monitoring</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>UNEP</i>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
<p><i>The strategy to be defined will be aligned with country commitments to the Kigali Amendment and national climate change policy. It is pointed out that in the HPMP I the country has promoted the adoption of long-term alternatives in the RAC servicing sector. However, training and certification system should be reinforced to avoid the increasing of HFCs country consumption. Examples of such measures are as follows:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>- establishment of a tariff Customs code system for the identification of HCFCs, HFCs and blends, the training of technicians of refrigeration and air conditioning sector to adequately handle the new alternative refrigerants which do not damage the ozone layer and have little or no global warming potential.</i></li> <li><i>- development and dissemination of technical materials aimed for technicians, refrigeration servicing companies, decision makers and end users is very important in the development of both projects.</i></li> <li><i>- updating of the regulatory framework to manage all substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol including HFCs.</i></li> </ul>		

## ANNEX I

Substance	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HCFC-22	66.04	102.66	119.66	81.06	183.95	53.86	76.93	79.35	85.55	76.72	17.51
HCFC-123	0.00	0.18	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
HCFC-124	2.84	0.40	2.29	2.74	3.27	1.61	3.31	0.94	0.541	0.0	0.0
HCFC-141b	1.96	2.71	8.02	8.06	15.32	5.12	7.973	11.92	1.56	0.0	0.0
<b>Total ODS</b>	<b>70.84</b>	<b>105.95</b>	<b>130.77</b>	<b>91.86</b>	<b>202.54</b>	<b>60.59</b>	<b>88.23</b>	<b>92.21</b>	<b>87.65</b>	<b>76.72</b>	<b>17.51</b>
<b>Total ODP (in ODP ton)</b>	<b>3.91</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>5.41</b>	<b>11.87</b>	<b>3.56</b>	<b>5.18</b>	<b>5.70</b>	<b>4.89</b>	<b>4.22</b>	<b>0.96</b>
<b>HCFC contained in Preblended Polyols</b>	1.30	0.60	1.16	1.9	4.1	0.14	N/A	2.49	0.61	0.0	0.0
<b>ODP contained in preblended polyols</b>	0.14	0.07	0.13	0.21	0.45	0.02	N/A	0.26	0.07	0.0	0.0

Control	Year of Application	Physical Value MT	Consumption 2009	Consumption 2010
Baseline	Average from 2009 to 2010	118.36	105.95	130.77
Baseline consumption	2013	118.36		
10 % Reduction	2015	106.52		
35 % Reduction	2020	76.93		
67,5 % Reduction	2025	38.47		
97,5 % Reduction	2030	2.96		
100 % Reduction	2040	0.00		



**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC phase-out management plan (Overarching strategy)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of Stage-II HCFC Phase out Management Plan for SURINAME	
<b>Country:</b>	SURINAME	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2019-2020	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	20,000
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Stage I PRP funding balance has been returned to ExCom-73 (US \$1,049) and ExCom-75 (US \$1,904).	

**Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>Year commitment</b>	<b>of 2030</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>			
<p>The First Stage of the HPMP I for Suriname was approved at the 65th Meeting of the Executive Committee with a total funding of US\$210,000 (excluding agency support costs) for the period 2010 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 35% of the baseline. The overarching strategy has the main goal to provide ozone and climate benefits through the integrated plan for ozone depleting substances (ODS) reductions for the refrigeration sector, promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies. The HPMP I sought to initiate the phase out of the HCFC consumption in the country as required by the Montreal Protocol. Its focus was on the following components: (a) Policy including improvements to the national legislation; (b) Capacity Building including training of customs and enforcement officers and training of RAC Technicians; (c) Public Awareness and Education; (d) Project Coordination and Management and (e) Independent Verification of the achievements of the HPMP. The project has been implemented with support from UNEP as a lead agency and UNIDO as a cooperating agency. The Government of Suriname committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agencies: (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure; (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015; (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 35% from 2020. In 2011 the Government of Suriname agreed its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption of 1.98 ODP tonnes as a baseline, calculated using actual consumption reported in 2009 and estimated consumption for 2010. Suriname has progressed with implementation of Tranche One and Two of its HPMP I</p>			

and is currently implementing Tranche Three. Notable achievements include meeting the 2013 HCFC freeze and 10 percent reduction targets in 2015 and building the capacity of refrigeration technicians in good refrigeration practices, recovery and recycling. Further, Suriname has a licensing and quota system (LQS) and has trained a number of Customs and enforcement officers. Additionally, a number of public awareness activities were undertaken to promote the transition to low GWP, energy efficient technologies. The funding for the verification report for HPMP I for Suriname was approved at the 75th meeting of the Executive Committee. The verification report covered the period 2013 -2017 and highlighted the need to strengthen the HCFC licensing and monitoring system. The Government of Suriname submitted a special report on Action taken by Suriname to strengthen the HCFC licensing and monitoring system, addressing the issues identified in the review of the HCFC verification report to the 83rd meeting of the Executive Committee.

### 3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	Tranche 1: There were no activities relating to this component under Tranche. Tranche 2: The Decree Negative List (the legislation regulating the imports/exports of refrigerants and related equipment) was amended in 2006 to include all refrigerants, including HFCs. This means that all refrigerants are controlled under the licensing system. HCFCs and their dependable equipment were also included in the legislation. Further, during the Tranche, HCFC import quotas were set allocated to respective importers. The MoTIT, responsible to issuance of import/export licenses, is regularly being guided by the NOU concerning imports of refrigerants and equipment dependent on refrigerants. Tranche 3: The MoTIT is developing an E-Licensing System (eLS) that will control the import and export of all products for Suriname. This national eLS will also apply to ODS, refrigerants and their products and equipment. The NOU has been providing information and guidance to the MOITT on the specific controls that need to be applied to ODS, refrigerants and their products and equipment, i.e, the quota system and list of restricted importers that currently apply to HCFCs and HFCs and other requirements. It is expected that the eLS will be completed by 2020.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Tranche 1: The NOU has trained 250 Customs and other Enforcement Officials in the monitoring and control of trade in ODS. In addition, the NOU has hosted 3 workshops regarding implementation of Suriname's HPMP, which focused on attaining the country's obligations under the Montreal Protocol including achieving the 'HCFC freeze' and the 10% phase-out in 2015. Through the training, Customs' authorities were provided with Refrigerant Identifiers during the tranche in order to support the work of the NOU. The NOU in cooperation from the Air-conditioning, Refrigeration & Ventilation Association Suriname (ARVAS) established a training program Level 1, being implemented by ARVAS, which followed the guidelines set by the Caribbean Vocational Quality (CVQ) Standards. From May 2013, this Level 1 training became mandatory for local technicians and members from ARVAS. During the Tranche, ARVAS trained and certified 100 technicians out of approximately 200 technicians nationwide, through a total 4 training workshops. Topic covered in the training include the Ozone Layer, Basic Safety measures in Refrigeration, Basic Theory on A/C and Refrigeration, and Maintenance/Serviceing technics	UNEP



	<p>as well as Practical Sessions. The NOU in cooperation from the ARVAS established a training program Level 1, being implemented by ARVAS, which followed the guidelines set by the CVQ Standards. From May 2013, this Level 1 training became mandatory for local technicians and members from ARVAS. During the Tranche, ARVAS trained and certified 100 technicians out of approximately 200 technicians nationwide, through a total 4 training workshops. Topic covered in the training include the Ozone Layer, Basic Safety measures in Refrigeration, Basic Theory on A/C and Refrigeration, and Maintenance/Serviceing technics as well as Practical Sessions. In collaboration with the NOU and supported by UN Environment, in October 2013 ARVAS hosted two Cuban trainers who conducted a training program on HC technologies for 55 local technicians including members from ARVAS. During the four-day training program, the following topics were covered: Hydrocarbons (HCs) and Basic Principles, Safety, Conversion technics HCFC/HFC to HCs, VRF Systems and Practical Sessions. Tranche 2: The NOU trained 30 Customs Officers in HCFCs, HCFC-based equipment, data collection and monitoring of imports. 10 Bureau of Standards Officers were also trained in HCFCs, HCFC-based equipment, data collection and monitoring of imports. In addition to formal training, three has also been ongoing on-the-job training/consultations with both agencies. Additionally, on a regular basis and since receiving Refrigerant Identifiers, the NOU has provided support to Customs and ARVAS in order to verify imports of refrigerants and their dependable equipment. Tranche 3: all training will continue including training for Importers and Retailers Training in record keeping, report preparation and implications of violating the LQS.</p>	
Refrigeration servicing sector	<p>Capacity Building: Tranche 2: The NOU trained 50 RAC Technicians in 3 workshops and consultations. In collaboration with UNIDO, 4 technicians participated in a Train-the-Trainer Regional Workshop from 22 – 25 August 2017 in Grenada on “Refrigeration and Air Conditioning using Flammable Refrigerants. As a follow up to this training, the 4 participants have put together a Curriculum/Training Program to train local technicians. A reporting session was organized with ARVAS in October 2017 and training of local technicians, starting with ARVAS members commenced in May 2018.</p>	UNIDO
Others, specify.	<p>Public Awareness and Education: Tranche 1: During the Tranche, the NOU engaged in a number of information exchange meetings including exchanges with Government agencies (on monitoring &amp; enforcement matters) and private sector (importers, retailers &amp; technicians). This was especially important when the NOU hosted the annual English-Speaking Caribbean NOO Network Meeting in April 2014 in Paramaribo. Local stakeholders also attended and participated during thus Network Meeting. Public Outreach was a regular activity for the NOU. On a regular basis students and schools were provided with information on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol both nationally and internationally. On average, 25 students (primary &amp;</p>	UNEP

	<p>secondary levels) visit the NOU's library to gather information on a monthly basis. Moreover, from 2012-2014 the NOU presented, upon request from private companies (in the refrigerating business or those soliciting services from technicians), on issues regarding the Ozone Layer and ODS, particularly on the restrictions for HCFC usage. Tranche 2: This was an ongoing activity during implementation of Tranche 2. The NOU developed several public awareness and education materials in support of its public education and awareness activities. Awareness activities were carried out for technicians on alternative technologies and HPMP activities (250 brochures); 100 Customs Quick Tools were reproduced and distributed to Customs Department, importers and refrigeration technicians; and ODS data was publicised in environmental statistics data for 2017. In addition, as part of its strategy to mainstream ODS matters, the NOU provides since 2012 ODS consumption data to the General Bureau of Statistics for inclusion into the publication of their biannual Environmental Statistics Publication. Tranche 3: As part of its strategy to mainstream ODS matters, the NOU has contributed consumption data to the General Bureau of Statistics for their publication on Environmental Statistics. For the 2018 publication, the NOU submitted the necessary data.</p>	
Others, specify.	<p>Project Coordination and Management: Tranche 1: The NOU of Suriname established a coordination and management plan to ensure that the activities of the HPMP were implemented according to the agreed schedule and that project monitoring and reporting was conducted in support of achieving the agreed targets. Tranche 2: To ensure effectiveness implementation of all projects within the HPMP, the NOU maintained responsibility for the day to day execution of ozone layer protection programme activities including implementation of the HPMP. The NOU, through the NIMOS ensured that the MLF and the Government policies and procedures for project management, including procurement guidelines and reporting requirements, are adhered to. Necessary progress and financial reports were prepared and submitted. It should be noted that ARVAS supported the HPMP implementation by providing guidance to the NOU with specifically the selection of appropriate equipment, strengthening the training programmes and the various training institutes and the selection of economically viable and available technologies that bring climate and energy benefits. During the tranche, the NOU collaborated with stakeholders (importers, Customs and Trade) regarding the verification of imports. Additionally, the NOU provided support for a Technical Consultant (Office Space and communication) to assist with monitoring and evaluation of the HPMP. Tranche 3: The current structure whereby the NOU within NIMOS has responsibility for the day to day execution of ozone layer protection programme, including implementation of the HPMP has been maintained. The NOU, through the NIMOS ensures that the MLF and Government's policies and procedures for project management, including procurement guidelines and reporting requirements, are adhered to: Necessary financial and</p>	UNEP

	progress reports prepared by NOU/NIMOS; support completion of the Verification Report to UNEP; support preparation of Tranche 4 Request and Stage II of the HPMP	
Others, specify.	Independent Verification of achievements of the HPMP: The Verification Report Consultant was contracted by UNEP and the mission was completed in March 2018. The report was prepared and the NOU provided input into the final draft which was submitted in early April 2018.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Technical Assistance: Provision of Tools and Equipment: Tranche 1: In consultation with NOU, a range of refrigerant identifiers, equipment, tools and spare parts were procured. In March 2013, the equipment was delivered to the NOU. The NOU together with ARVAS provided to every technician (among others), who successfully passed the ARVAS training program, a set of basic equipment & tools that included 1 Recovery Unit & Vacuum Pump, 1 Two-way manifold, P/T-charts, 2 Recovery cylinders & Filter dryers. ARVAS has retained the 2 refrigerant identifiers, in order to assist technicians, upon their request, with identification of refrigerants. Through this initiative, 100 technicians were provided with basic equipment and tools to promote and strengthen R&R as well the use of alternative refrigerants. This supported the NOU's efforts with increasing the transition to alternative refrigerants such as R-404a, R-407c and R-410a. Currently, we have noted the use of R-600a (in small refrigerators) and HC (for MAC and split units). Tranche 3. Currently being undertaken. The NOU is selecting, in consultation with ARVAS, appropriate tools, equipment and spare parts to support RR&R and the transition to alternative technologies. Currently, the NOU together with ARVAS is providing, among others, every technician, who successfully goes through the ARVAS training program, a set of basic equipment and tools that included 1 Recovery Unit and Vacuum Pump, 1 Two-way manifold, P/T-charts, 2 Recovery cylinders & Filter dryers. ARVAS has retained the 2 refrigerant identifiers, in order to assist technicians, upon their request, with identification of refrigerants. To date 120 technicians have been provided with basic equipment and tools to promote and strengthen RR&R as well the use of alternative refrigerants. The NOU is confident that these training sessions have resulted in an increase in alternative refrigerants such as R-404a, R-407c and R-410a. Currently, the use of R-600a (in small refrigerators) and HC (for MAC and split units) has been noted.	UNIDO

#### 4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)

Substance	Sector	2016	2017	2018
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	18.0	20.909	N/A
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			
(select)	(select)			

<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>		
Suriname only consumes HCFCs and consumes HCFCs in the refrigeration servicing sector. In general, there has been a decreasing trend in consumption though 2017 did show a slight increase in consumption. Despite this slight increase of approximately 16% over the 2016 consumption, the 2017 figure still represents a 42% phase down of HCFCs from the baseline of 36.36 MT.		
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>		
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by RAC sector, inventory of remaining HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioning and commercial HCFC-based equipment; Determine the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low-GWP technologies which are ozone friendly. Incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP Stage II.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Summary of policy initiatives regarding the phase-out of HCFCs such as certification process of technicians, existing codes of practice and their enforcement; Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country.	UNEP
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	(select)
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	(select)
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	(select)
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Review and update national surveys undertaken to verify HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops; and to confirm inventories of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial.	10,000	UNIDO
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	10,000	UNEP
Recruitment of national experts to assist in the development of stage II HPMP	10,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
Though the Kigali Amendment (KA) Enabling Activities (EA) Project Activities are separate, they are connected to the State II Preparation in that the phase out of HCFCs through the Stage II will result in the transition to Low GWP Alternatives which is the goal of the Kigali Amendment. TO this extent, some of the information to be collection in the preparation of the Stage II HPMP include means of reducing current HCFCs in Suriname which is related to the KA EA Project activity of conducting a mapping exercise to determine the HFC refrigerants available on the local market, their alternatives and their uptake. Therefore, the information data set may be the same or can be used to satisfy both projects. Additionally, the preparation of the Stage II will be seeing to determine a market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies which are ozone friendly. This can feed into an assessment report with the EA Project is seeking to undertake, to determine the country's specific needs for the RSS to transition to low GWP, higher EE alternatives; including but not limited to training requirements and training		

tools/equipment; safety standards etc. Here again, the same data set, stakeholder groups and consultations can be used to meet both projects' needs, sharing information and maximizing on resources and ensuring the highest quality results.

**B. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects as part of the HPMP**

1. Agency:		(select)			
2. Sector:		(select)			
3. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported under Country Programme (CP) data?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify reported amount and year: _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No			
4. Information on remaining eligible consumption					
Substance		Remaining eligible consumption (ODP tonnes)			
(select)					
(select)					
(select)					
5. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought					
Enterprise	Year established	HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes) (last three years)			HCFC phase-out to be achieved
		2016	2017	2018	
6. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested					
Activity		Indicative funding (US \$)			
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
TOTAL					

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HPMP (OVERARCHING + INV)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Stage 2 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
<b>Country:</b>	Syria Arab Republic (Syria)	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	Investment Components
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2019-2020	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	30,000 + PSC
UNIDO	INV - Foam PU	30,000 + PSC

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Click or tap here to enter text.	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	67.5	<b>Year commitment</b>	of 2025
<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>			
<p>Funds for Project preparation for HCFC phase-out management plan for Syria and HCFC phase out Investment Activities in Foam Sector were approved at the 55th Meeting of the Executive Committee and at the 61st Meeting of the Executive Committee, respectively. An investment project to Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b from the manufacture of unitary air-conditioning equipment and rigid PU insulation panels at Al Hafez Group was approved by 62nd ExCom in 2010. Thanks to clear subject and focus on one concrete company (Al Hafez Group), the investment project started and is being implemented. That was possible since the company has not been damaged and kept working. Also HPMP Stage I preparatory works have been initiated and an overarching strategy document has been drafted. However, due to the civil war, the development of the plan halted. The continuation was impossible due to diversified and multifocal character of preparatory works, whereby the verification works, eligibility criteria and formulation of different investment components of the HPMP are crucial and unavoidable. A decision has been taken by the ExCom to resume work in the country once the security conditions permit. Although HPMP Stage I was not approved and no MLF funding was available, the country regularly reported data to the Ozone Secretariat, indicating compliance with the MP phase-out schedule. However, there is a constant trend of increasing HCFC consumption (from 21 ODP tonnes in 2014 to</p>			

almost a 100 ODP tonnes in 2017), with a possibility of non-compliance that requires that additional measures are taken as soon as possible. The Government of Syria is therefore seeking assistance for preparation of the HPMP, including activities in relevant sectors of refrigeration servicing and in the rigid polyurethane foam sector to design necessary intervention for compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFCs phase-out targets of 67.5% reduction by 2025.				
<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Implementing agency</b>
Legal/regulatory framework	N/A			UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	N/A			UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	N/A			UNEP
Manufacturing-REF	An investment project to Phase-out of HCFC-22 from the manufacture of unitary air-conditioning equipment at Al Hafez Group was approved by 62nd ExCom in 2010. The investment project is being implemented.			UNIDO
Manufacturing-Foam PU	An investment project to Phase-out of HCFC-141b from the manufacture of rigid PU insulation panels at Al Hafez Group was approved by 62nd ExCom in 2010. The investment project is being implemented.			UNIDO
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	245.75	487.00	N/A
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-Foam XPS	53.04		
HCFC-141b	Manufacturing-Foam PU	334.02	580.00	
HCFC-142b	Manufacturing-Foam XPS	49.28		
HCFC-142b	Manufacturing-REF		3.00	
HCFC-142b	RAC servicing		42.00	
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-REF		73.00	
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
The country has made major efforts in controlling the HCFC consumption despite the challenges associated with poor security conditions during the war combined with lack of support from the MLF due to non-approval of the HPMP. The country has met the 2013 and 2015 freeze and 10% reduction targets respectively. HCFC-22 is used for servicing unitary and split air-conditioning systems, in commercial refrigeration and food-processing facilities, and in some industrial applications. The use of HCFC22 in the servicing sector has also seen big increase between 2016 and 2017. It is also expected that this trend has continued during 2018.				
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Agency</b>
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by sector			UNEP
Updated sectoral consumption information	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment.			UNEP
Others, specify. Stakeholders consultations	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country.			UNEP
Others, specify. Market profile of HCFC and alternatives based equipment	Determine the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies which			UNEP

	are ozone friendly and incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP stage 2.	
New information on ODS regulations	Analysis of the current regulatory and institutional frame work including the enforcement mechanism	UNEP
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing and servicing sector; and inventory of HCFC based equipment	10,000	UNEP
Identify the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies	10,000	UNEP
Stakeholders consultations and development of HPMP Stage II project document	10,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
The overarching strategy for Syria is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the manufacturing and servicing sectors through promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits. The strategy will be based on updating of the existing policies and strengthening their implementation, and capacity development of refrigeration experts to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies. The Government of Syria is committed, to the extent possible, to phase out remaining HCFC consumption while increasing use of low GWP alternatives.		

**B. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects as part of the HPMP**

<b>1. Agency:</b>	UNIDO				
<b>2. Sector:</b>	Foam PU				
<b>3. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported under Country Programme (CP) data?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify reported amount and year: 2017 _____ <input type="checkbox"/> No				
<b>4. Information on remaining eligible consumption</b>					
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Article 7 data for 2017 (ODP tonnes)</b>				
HCFC-22	560.000 tonnes				
HCFC-141b	588.000 tonnes				
Others, specify.	45.000 tonnes (HCFC-142b)				
	The data to be verified during the preparation phase as the Government and agencies will be conducted the detailed survey of sectors and sub-sectors.				
<b>5. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought</b>					
<b>Enterprise</b>	<b>Year established</b>	<b>HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes) (last three years)</b>			<b>HCFC phase-out to be achieved</b>
		<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	
Kawakeb					
Krayem Co.					
Hasan younes & Sons Co.					
Atassi Co.					
Ahmad Halabi					
Baghajati Co.					
Alwaha refrigerator Co.					



Taki & Skaf					
Al Tabrid al Asri					
Bashar Maghyri Co.					
Other SMEs					
Al Salam Company		40.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	45.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	55.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
King Co. (Al Malek)		N/A (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	29.86 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	28.10 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Al Wattar Co.		20.25 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	22.95 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	24.3 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Al Masri Industrial Refrigeration		21.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	22.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	24.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Alpha Refrigerators (*)		18.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	20.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	24.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Allord Factory		17.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	18.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	19.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Albasha Factory		14.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	15.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	16.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Wudian Factory		11.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	13.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	15.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Al Zein Factory		9.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	10.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	11.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Al Sultan Factory		8.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	9.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	10.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
New Lord Factory		7.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	8.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	9.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Al Awad Refrigerators		6.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in	7.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in	8.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in	

		pre-blended polyol (MT)	pre-blended polyol (MT)	pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Eskimo Factory		5.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	6.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	7.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Al Abed Factory		5.00 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	6.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	7.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Inoxa Factory		2.60 (2008) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	3.00 (2009) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	3.00 (2010) HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyol (MT)	
Al Hakim System House Co.		190 (2008) Bulk HCFC-141b available for foaming in (MT)	250 (2009) Bulk HCFC-141b available for foaming in (MT)	300 (2010) Bulk HCFC-141b available for foaming in (MT)	
Baalbaki Co. (system house)		36 (2008) Bulk HCFC-141b available for foaming in (MT)	70 (2009) Bulk HCFC-141b available for foaming in (MT)	52 (2010) Bulk HCFC-141b available for foaming in (MT)	

#### 6. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)
Preparation/revision of foam sector strategy. An investment project to Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b from the manufacture of unitary air-conditioning equipment and rigid PU insulation panels at Al Hafez Group was approved by 62nd ExCom in 2010. The investment project is being implemented. HPMP preparatory works have been initiated and an overarching strategy document has been drafted. The Government of Syria is seeking assistance to resume preparations of the HPMP in relevant sectors to design necessary intervention for compliance with the Montreal Protocol HCFCs phase-out targets.	US\$2,000
Survey to update consumption by sub-sectors all over the country. An extensive update in the foam and foam related refrigeration sectors is necessary and current situation has to be carefully documented. Foam sector in Syria is large and quite diversified.	US\$10,000
National Stakeholders consultation meetings (public institutions)	US\$3,000
Private sector consultations meetings Major companies like Krayem and Atassi have been converted to cyclopentane technology. Al Hafez (foam part) is under implementation Kawakeb: to be inspected; project document to be formulated. The sub-sector of the production of insulated boxes for trucks is developing rapidly in Syria with new manufacturers entering every year. The main companies in this sector are listed in the table above. In the commercial refrigerators manufacturing, some	US\$2,000

<p>manufacturers use R-22 as refrigerant and R- 141b as a blowing agent; some of them use only R-22 as refrigerant. In domestic refrigeration manufacturing, only R-141b is used as blowing agent for foam injection of the body of the refrigerator. Companies in this sector at the time of initial stage of HPMP preparation have been listed in the table above. Proper attention has to be paid to the system houses and an appropriate intervention to be designed. Two major system houses have been identified in Syria at the time of initial stage of the HPMP preparations, Al Hakim System House Co. and Baalbaki Co. Baalbaki Co. has also its own in-house foam production.</p>	
<p>Consultancy (national and international consultant)  - Collection, verification and validation of HCFC consumption in both sectors (foam and foam manufacturing refrigeration) through survey of Government departments, traders, distributors, importers and manufacturers to assess the distribution of HCFC consumption (update previous data collection);  - Develop a plan for implementation of the foam technology conversion activities to be integrated in the overall strategy;  - Evaluate the climate co-benefits.</p>	US\$11,000
<p>Preparing document</p>	US\$2,000
<p><b>TOTAL</b></p>	US\$30,000

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Funding Request for the Preparation of Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan	
<b>Country:</b>	TOGO	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	Click or tap here to enter text.	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	40,000
UNIDO	Overarching	20,000

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Stage I PRP funding balance has been returned to ExCom 72.	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Year commitment of</b>	<b>2030</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>			
<p>The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at its 62nd Meeting, approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for Togo to achieve the 35% reduction in HCFC consumption by 2020 from the starting point for sustained aggregate reduction of 20 ODP tonnes in the amount of 280,000 plus agency support costs of US\$ 36,400 for UNEP as the lead agency and US\$ 350,000 plus agency support costs of US\$ 26,250 for UNIDO as the cooperating agency. The Government of Togo 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; (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 35% by 2020. The funding for the verification report for HPMP Stage I for Togo has been approved at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee. The verification report confirmed that the country is implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports and the country is in compliance with MP targets. The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been used and the balance has been returned to ExCom72. The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.</p>			

<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
Legal/regulatory framework	Togo has a legislative, regulatory and legal framework for controlling the importation and distribution of HCFCs in its territory. The HCFC import/export licensing of ODS in Togo is covered under inter-ministerial decree n°03/MERF/MCITDZF/MEFP which came into force on 20 May 2003, regulating the importation and re-exportation of the substances that deplete the ozone layer and their containers including HCFCs. This is further strengthened with a sub-regional regulation; the Economic Community of West African States Community (ECOWAS) Regulation n° 04/2005/CM/WAEMU which came into force on 04 July 2005. This regulation aims to harmonize regulations relating to the importation, marketing, use and re-exportation of substances that deplete the ozone layer and their containers in ECOWAS member countries. Togo confirms, in line with decision 63/17, that it has in place an enforceable system of licensing and quotas for HCFC imports and that this system can ensure the country's compliance with the HCFC phase-out schedule. The HCFC licensing system is operating effectively and as of January 2013 the quota system is operational and the annual quota is set yearly, in consultation with the main importers, the customs department and the Ministry of Trade, with respect to the HCFC Phase out plan.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	263 enforcement officers trained on identification and control of HCFCs as well as monitoring of the licensing and quota system, during the past 3 tranches. 4 refrigeration identifiers bought for the Customs.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	518 refrigeration technicians trained on good practices in refrigeration and safe handling of hydrocarbon during the past 3 tranches.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Three facilities were identified to benefit from the financial incentive scheme aiming to facilitate the replacement of HCFC-based air-conditioners with low-GWP alternatives. A manufacturer in a position to deliver the required air-conditioners (R290-based air-conditioners) was identified and commercial contract was established. The procurement process is ongoing and is expected to be completed during the course of 2019. 3. Additional RAC tools and equipment have been or are currently being delivered to the centers of excellence. The tools and equipment include in particular: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- 6 refrigerant identifiers (delivered);</li> <li>- 6 refrigerant recovery units (to be delivered in Q2 2019);</li> <li>- 6 electronic detector for halogenated gas (to be delivered in Q2 2019);</li> <li>- 6 electronic detector for flammable gas (to be delivered in Q2 2019);</li> <li>- 6 brazing outfits (to be delivered in Q2 2019);</li> <li>- 1 test rig for temperature and pressure measurement (to be delivered in Q2 2019);</li> <li>- Material for the operation of the above tools and equipment (to be delivered in Q2 2019);</li> <li>- Further small tools (to be delivered in Q2 2019).</li> </ul>	UNIDO

Others, specify.	Monitoring the HPMP implementation: The NOU recruited two consultants (a refrigeration expert and a 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.			UNEP
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	280	272	258
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
Households are increasingly using air conditioners, freezers and refrigerators due to changes in the living standards of mostly urban populations. The use of HCFC is reducing, while HFC and HFC blends use are increasing in the country.				
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Agency</b>
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by RAC sector,			UNEP
Updated sectoral consumption information	Analysis of the current situation and development trends;			UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing legislation to assess whether amendments are needed.			UNEP
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment			UNIDO
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>			<b>Agency</b>
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	15,000			UNEP
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	15,000			UNEP
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	10,000			UNEP
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	10,000			UNIDO
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	10,000			UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,000</b>			
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>				
The overarching strategy that Togo expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and low-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available on the market. 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.				

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Stage 2 – HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
<b>Country:</b>	Zambia	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2019-2020	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	20,000 + PSC
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000 + PSC

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Stage I PRP funding balance has been returned to ExCom 72.	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	100	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul> <p>The first stage of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Zambia was approved at the 64<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee with a total funding of US\$315,000 + PSC for the period 2011 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 35% of the baseline. The overarching strategy has the main goal to provide ozone and climate benefits through the integrated plan for ODS reductions for the refrigeration sector, promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies. The first 3 tranches were successfully implemented, and the country is implementing tranche 4. Total fund disbursement level is at 80% (as of February 2019). The verification of HPMP targets for 2016-2018 has just been approved in Dec 2018 and will be performed in 2019.</p>			
<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Implementing agency</b>
Legal/regulatory framework	The Government of Zambia has established a licensing and quota system that supports the Country's HCFC phase-out activities. This included the control of the		UNEP

	<p>import of HCFC-based equipment, as well as the registration of importers.</p> <p>The quotas for importers are determined by the National Ozone Committee and implemented by the Customs Department in consultation with the National Ozone Unit (NOU).</p> <p>Two awareness meetings on the revised ODS regulations were conducted to key stakeholders including importers, distributors, technicians, industrial sector and policy makers. Posters with key messages from the regulations were produced and distributed to the public.</p> <p>In addition, the NOU has trained and oriented staff in 3 regions namely Central, Copperbelt and Southern on the existing policies and legislations regarding the protection of the ozone layer.</p> <p>A total of 40 participants drawn from different government departments, the private sector and community representatives along the line of rail participated at such important meetings. This information is playing a pivotal role on raising awareness of HCFC phase-out to the local communities.</p>	
Refrigeration servicing sector	Capacity building of enforcement officers: About 200 customs and enforcement officers trained on monitoring and enforcement of ODS policy and regulations. Refrigerant identifiers were procured and distributed to 3 key entry points in the country. The NOU in collaboration with the Customs Department, Zambia Bureau of Standards and the Police conducted several joint monitoring inspections to suppliers of refrigerants in the country. The monitoring of the entry points in the country were conducted aimed at checking whether the Customs and other Enforcement Officers are following the ODS control measures as outlined during the trainings.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Capacity building in the refrigeration servicing sector: About 220 technicians and 10 trainers were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies. Monitoring inspections have been conducted to major refrigeration workshops in the country, aimed at checking whether the technicians are following good refrigeration practices as advised during the trainings. The NOU also facilitated two meetings of the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Association of Zambia (RAAZ) which were held in Lusaka and Kitwe. The RAAZ meetings centred on the role of technicians on the HCFC phase-out process and enforcement of best practices in the refrigeration sector.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Provision of equipment and strengthening regional Centres of Excellence for commercial and industrial refrigeration end-users: Equipment and tools were purchased and delivered to the RAC Centers. Training was provided to 25 refrigeration experts on safe handling and working with hydrocarbon refrigerants. About 300 refrigeration technicians have been certified after completing intensive refrigeration training programme in good refrigeration practices by the Northern Technical College in	UNIDO



	collaboration with ZEMA. Twelve sets of servicing tools were procured and distributed to the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Association of Zambia and the servicing centres; technicians were trained on the proper use and maintenance of the tools; and awareness campaigns were conducted to promote the centres so that technicians can access the equipment.		
Others, Monitoring	To ensure effectiveness implementation of all projects within the HPMP, the NOU recruited national experts under the project to have continues monitoring of implementation of project activities		UNEP
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>			
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	50	45.09
(select)	(select)		
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>			
Zambia has made major efforts in HCFC consumption reductions. HCFC-22 is used for servicing unitary and split air-conditioning systems, in commercial refrigeration and food-processing facilities, and in some industrial applications. The use of HCFC22 in the servicing sector has also seen a gradual decrease between 2014 and 2017. In this regard, the country has successfully met the 2013 and 2015 freeze and 10% reduction targets respectively. The country is implementing an impeccable ODS licensing and quota system.			
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>			
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>		<b>Agency</b>
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by RAC sector.		UNEP
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment.		UNEP
Others, specify. Stakeholders consultations	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country.		UNIDO
Others, specify.	Recruitment of international / national experts to assist in the development of stage II HPMP		UNEP/UNIDO
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>			
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>		<b>Agency</b>
Conduct surveys to determine HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops; and to establish inventory of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial.	10,000		UNEP
Recruitment of international consultant to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	10,000		UNEP
Stakeholders consultations and development of HPMP Stage II project document	5,000		UNIDO
Recruitment of national experts to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	5,000		UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>		

**8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?**

The overarching strategy for Zambia is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the RAC sector through promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits. The strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing policies and capacity development of refrigeration experts to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies.

Stage II will aim at implementing activities to phase out remaining HCFC consumption based on the promotion of natural refrigerants use. The Government of Zambia conducted a National Survey on consumption of Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) alternatives in line with Decision XXXVI/9 of the Montreal Protocol on the protection of ozone layer. The main objective of the survey was to enable Zambia better understand its consumption trends of ODS alternatives and their distribution by sectors and subsectors. Furthermore, the survey also focused on opportunities and challenges for adoption of the alternatives. The results of the survey will be incorporated into the HPMP stage II

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE  
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL  
HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM  
HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)**

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	HPMP STAGE II PREPARATION	
<b>Country:</b>	ZIMBABWE	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNDP	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2019-2020	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	40,000.00
UNDP	Overarching	20,000.00

\*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned</li> </ul>	Stage I PRP funds were fully disbursed.	

**A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)**

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>Year commitment</b>	<b>of 2030</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>			
<p>Zimbabwe's baseline consumption is 17.8 ODP tonnes and the consumption has been declining though fluctuating due to a number of factors including the HCFC licensing system and economic factors. The HPMP Stage I for Zimbabwe HPMP was approved at the 65th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund held in Bali, Indonesia in November 2011. The Stage I HPMP was approved to cover the HCFC phase out in Zimbabwe from 2011-2020. The Government of Zimbabwe committed itself to meet the 2013 HCFC freeze, the 2015 10% reduction and to reduce its baseline consumption by 35% in 2020. The total amount approved was US\$ 1,038,818 and this was meant to cover both the manufacturing and servicing sectors. Of this approved amount, US\$ 560,000 was for the servicing sector and US\$478,818 for the manufacturing component to phase out phased out HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols used in the manufacturing of domestic and commercial refrigeration appliances. So far, four tranches totalling US\$982,818.00 (excluding Agency Support Costs) have been approved for Zimbabwe through the Government of Germany. These tranches have enabled the country to successfully implement its HPMP resulting in compliance with the 2013 freeze and the 2015 10% HCFC reduction. The country is on track to achieve the 2020 35% HCFC reduction target.</p>			

<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
Legal/regulatory framework	Since 2005, the Government of Zimbabwe has been successfully implementing a licensing and quota system for the import and export of ODSs. In 2011, following the phasing out of CFCs, CTC and Halons, the NOU reviewed and updated the ODS regulations to ban the imports of CFCs, CTC and halons including appliances that contain these substances. The regulations also took into account, control measures for HCFCs in line with the accelerated HCFC phase out provisions agreed in 2007 at the 19th Meeting of Parties. The ODS regulations were again reviewed in 2016 to ban imports of methyl bromide, methyl chloroform and HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols for polyurethane which was used in the manufacture of refrigeration appliances. The updated regulations were promulgated through statutory instrument 131 of 2016. The same ODS regulations have been revised to control HFCs in line with the Kigali Amendment but have not been promulgated awaiting the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. Once the ratification has been concluded, the Government will promulgate the ODS and HFC regulations.	Other (Bilateral)
Manufacturing-Foam PU	Five companies that were using HCFC-141b in manufacturing of refrigeration appliances namely CAPRI, IMPERIAL, DELFY ENTERPRISES, FREEZING MODERN WAY and REF AIR were assisted to convert to cyclopentane based polyurethane insulation foams. The technology chosen was however not user friendly and most of the companies have since switched to water blown insulation at their own expense.	Other (Bilateral)
Refrigeration servicing sector	The NOU conducted 15 training workshops in major cities such as Harare, Bulawayo, Kwekwe, Gweru, Mutare, Chiredzi, Victoria Falls, Hwange and Masvingo. Training workshops were conducted at Polytechnic Colleges (VTCs) that offer courses in refrigeration and air conditioning. In some cities, the NOU used training centres belonging to companies that train refrigeration technicians through the apprenticeship training programme. Such companies include Hwange Colliery Company and Zimbabwe Power Company both in Hwange and Tongaat Hullet in Chiredzi. The training workshops, which are conducted over four days, focussed was on safe use of Hydrocarbon refrigerants as the best environmentally sound replacements for CFCs, HFCs and HCFCs. Emphasis was put on safety aspects when handling HC refrigerants in terms of storage, transportation, brazing, working environment, risk assessments and correct charging procedures. Good refrigeration practices were also covered. There was an overwhelming response to these training workshops by technicians as HC based cooling units were penetrating the market. A total of 460 RAC technicians from both the informal and formal sectors were trained from 2011 to 2014. Participants were awarded certificates of attendance at the end of the training.	Other (Bilateral)
Refrigeration servicing sector	17 Training workshops were conducted from 2015 to 2018 at various centres across the country and more than 600 technicians were trained. The training workshops now moved to smaller towns without VTCs but with a lot of informally trained technicians operating who could	Other (Bilateral)

	<p>not afford to attend the training in well-established centres. The NOU used facilities at identified workshops and brought tools for effective training. These towns include Chinhoyi, Kariba, Chegutu and Bindura which had never had such training workshops before. These workshops were in addition to the ones conducted in Harare, Bulawayo, Kwekwe, Mutare, Hwange, Masvingo, Chiredzi and Victoria Falls. The training workshops focussed on leak testing and leak prevention because of the flammability characteristics of HC refrigerants. There has an overwhelming response by the technicians from the informal sector as most were getting certificates for the first time in their career.</p>	
Refrigeration servicing sector	<p>From 2012 to 2015, five Customs Training workshops were conducted in Darwendale (outside Harare), KweKwe, Masvingo, Redcliff and Kadoma. A total of 155 customs officers were trained on identifying ODSs, safe handling of ODSs, role of customs in controlling ODS trade, smuggling schemes and the use of refrigerant identifiers. In addition to these formal two-day training workshops, the Ozone Officer and the Chief Customs Trainer visited most of the major ports of entry to check on measures in place to combat illegal ODS trade. The ports of entry visited include Forbes, Nyamapanda, Chirundu, Kariba, Beit Bridge, Plumtre and Harare and Bulawayo airports. Ten refrigerant identifiers (for blends) were distributed to the major ports of entry bringing the total number of identifiers to sixteen including six distributed during the CFC TPMP phase.</p>	Other (Bilateral)
Refrigeration servicing sector	<p>From 2016 to 2018, three training workshops were conducted in Masvingo (2) and Redcliff for 66 customs officers from the major ports of entry. The two cities were chosen because of their geographical locations; they are centrally located which makes it easy for officers from all the ports to access the venues. In addition to the formal workshops, the Ozone Officer and the Chief Training Officer of Customs visited major ports of entry such as Beit Bridge, Plumtree, Forbes, Chirundu, Nyamapanda and Kariba and conducted short training workshops on monitoring and controlling ODS trade, demonstrating the use of refrigerant identifiers and distributing posters and customs checklists. The NOU has conducted three joint NOU-Customs training workshops with Botswana. One was conducted in Redcliff, Zimbabwe and 27 customs officers were joined by two customs officers from Botswana. In August 2018, the NOU took 8 customs officers for another joint border dialogue and training. In January 2019, 7 customs officers from Zimbabwe attended a joint training in Kasane in Botswana. These joint workshops have greatly assisted the two countries to develop common skills in combating illegal ODS trade between the two countries.</p> <p>ODS issues were incorporated into the training curricula of Customs Officers for both formal and refresher courses. The Country Customs Handbook was revised, printed and copies distributed to all the stations and ports of entry</p>	Other (Bilateral)
Others; Support to Vocational Training Centres (Polytechnics)	<p>In 2013, training tools were distributed to the seven Government run training institutions in the country that offer courses in refrigeration. These Colleges are Harare, Bulawayo, Gwanda, Masvingo, Gweru, KweKwe and</p>	Other (Bilateral)

	<p>Mutare Polytechnics. An MOU was signed between the NOU and the colleges on the proper use of the tools and undertaking that the NOU will be free to organize training workshops for the technicians from industry using those facilities. The list of tools donated to each colleges includes seven sets of the following: vacuum pumps, vacuum pump oil, flaring kits, recovery mates, recovery mate consumables, tube cutters(different sizes), vulkan lokrings (different sizes), vulkan compressors (different sizes), charging scales, 40 R-290 cylinders and 40 R-600a cylinders.</p>	
Others; Further Support to VTCs	<p>The 7 VTCs in the country lacked and tools sufficient equipment for hands on training related to HCs. In November 2018, 7 sets of Domestic R600a refrigerators and R600a freezers were purchased and handed over to the Colleges. For the brazing competency training and testing, brazing tools and accessories were purchased and distributed together with the R-600a appliances.</p> <p>In addition, the NOU conducted a two-day workshop in July 2017 at the ZIPAM Centre in Darwendale, jointly with the Ministry of Higher and Tertiary Education (with Polytechnic representatives) to review the curriculum for the training of technicians at Colleges to include new low GWP zero ODP refrigerants. 40 participants attended the curriculum review workshop and these came from the major RAC companies, training institutions and the NOU. The new curriculum was approved by the Higher education Examination Council (HEXCO) and is being implemented with effect from January 2018.</p>	Other (Bilateral)
Others; Support to RAC Association	<p>The NOU facilitated the setting up of regional committees of the RAC association and convened a General Meeting where the practitioners elected their representatives. The NOU hired a legal expert to draft the constitution for the Zimbabwe Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Association (ZRAA). The NOU then conducted a two-day workshop for stakeholder consultations and inputs into the constitution. The constitution was approved with some amendments and has now been published and operationalized. The NOU assisted the Association in convening five meetings so far with full participation of all regional representatives. A total of 1200 technicians are now members of the association, the majority of whom are from the informal sector. There is a lot of interest by those from the informal sector to join the association as they want to be associated with their chosen trade.</p> <p>Twenty recovery machines were distributed to the Association. This is in addition to the 120 recovery machines distributed during the CFC TPMP phase. More than 40 old recovery machines have since broken down and are no longer functional. The Ozone Officers carried out regular visits to workshops where these machines are kept for regular assessment and collection of data on amount of refrigerants recovered and recycled. The six recycling machines bought under the TPMP phase are now malfunctioning.</p>	Other (Bilateral)
Others; Certification of RAC personnel	<p>The NOU with technical support from the Standard association of Zimbabwe (SAZ) developed and published a standard for the certification of RAC personnel. The Technical Committee that developed the</p>	Other (Bilateral)

	<p>standard consisted of 9 RAC experts from the leading companies in Zimbabwe. A stakeholder sensitization workshop was convened to afford RAC practitioners to provide comments on the draft before it was published. 50 RAC practitioners attended the workshop which was held at the SAZ offices in Northridge Park, Borrowdale, Harare.</p> <p>The certification will commence in July 2019 and will be carried out along the same principles as EN13313</p>			
Others; Training of Trainers in CO2 and NH3 Technology	<p>As part of measures to phase out HCFCs and phase down HFCs, two Lecturers (one from Mutare Polytechnic and one from Harare Polytechnic) were sent to the Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Academy (ACRA) in South Africa for training in CO2 and NH3 technology. The lecturers performed very well in their end of training assessments scoring distinctions in most subject. The next group of trainers will be sent to ACRA in April 2019. Thereafter, the trained trainers will train local trainers. Zimbabwe has witnessed an influx of CO2 and NH3 based appliances.</p>	Other (Bilateral)		
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	172.6	192.4	Data under compilation
HCFC-142b	RAC servicing	0.3	0.0	Data under compilation
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
<p>A comprehensive verification of the ODS licensing system for Zimbabwe was conducted during 2017/2018 covering the years 2012 to 2017. The verification confirmed that the country was implementing an impeccable ODS licensing system. However, anomalies were noted on capturing and reporting data on blends such as R-406a and R-408a which did not capture the R-22 and R-142b components in the mixtures. The error was rectified and new data for the years 2014 to 2017 was revised and sent to the Ozone and MLF Secretariats. The data shows a decline in the consumption of HCFCs though showing a fluctuating scenario which is caused by economic challenges the country is facing and these have also affected the RAC sector. The R-142b is a component in the R-408a mixture.</p>				
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>		
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Type, model, sizes and approximate energy consumption of the appliances still using HCFCs in the RAC sector. This information was not gathered during the Stage I preparation because of technological challenges	UNEP		
Updated sectoral consumption information	Sector specific consumption levels of HCFCs to enable the Government to identify and channel resources to specific stakeholders for HCFC phase out activities. This information was not collected in full during the Stage I preparation.	UNEP		
New information on ODS regulations	To gather information on aligning the ODS regulations with the National ozone and climate policies. This information was not gathered during the Stage I preparation because of the lack of emphasis on climate and energy efficiency issues during that period.	UNDP		
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<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
National survey to determine HCFC consumption in different sectors and the appliances still relying on HCFCs,	15,000.00	UNEP
Stakeholder consultation on the draft Stage II HPMP and stakeholder buy in.	10,000.00	UNEP
Recruitment of National and international consultants to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	15,000.00	UNEP
National survey to determine HCFC consumption in different sectors and the appliances still relying on HCFCs,	10,000	UNDP
Recruitment of National and international consultants to assist in the drafting of the Stage II HPMP submission	10,000	UNDP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,000.00</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
<p>The National Ozone Unit has established a good working relationship with the Ministry of Energy and Power development who are now crafting an energy efficiency policy for the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning sector and the development of the Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS). The adoption of zero/low GWP alternatives under the Kigali Amendment will result in more climate and energy saving benefits which might not be realized if the country maintains its current HCFC consumption levels. The Stage II HPMP will therefore go for alternatives that are ozone friendly and in addition energy efficient and climate friendly which is in line with the provisions of the Kigali Amendment.</p>		