



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

对行政费用机制的审查：按国别对项目管理单位、机构加强和执行机构的分析，包括在履约协助方案下的活动和供资、行政费用机制的核心单位和其他要素以及国家层面独立核查的资料（第 82/82 号决定(b)段）

背景

1. 执行委员会第七十九次会议根据第 75/69 号决定(b)、(c)和(d)段审议了多边基金行政费用机制及其核心单位供资预算的审查报告¹，旨在帮助评估 2018-2020 三年期行政费用。
2. 随后，执行委员会请秘书处除其他外为第八十二次会议编写一份文件，介绍项目管理单位的职责和费用，分析这些费用和职责如何关联到机构加强、环境规划署履约协助方案、项目编制经费、项目执行和核查活动支助费用以及各机构在多大程度上向其他机构转移行政职责（第 79/41 号决定(f)段）。
3. 根据第 79/41 号决定(f)段，秘书处向第八十二次会议提交了一份文件²，分析了项目管理单位的职责和费用以及各机构在多大程度上向其他机构转移行政职责。
4. 在随后的讨论中³，各成员对该文件表示赞赏，这份文件有助于理解项目管理单位的各个方面，值得注意的是，缺乏对实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的协定附录 5-A 的统一使用，该附录是为了清楚地描述和定义项目管理单位和国家臭氧机构的作用和职责。然而，执行委员会要求提供更多信息，以便更好地了解项目管理单位和国家臭氧机构的作用和职责的不同。要求进行更详细的补充分析，重点关注项目管理单位和国家臭氧机构在收集和报告议定书第 7 条数据方面的作用；为项目管理单位提供资助的资金情况与为国家臭氧机构提供资助的机构加强情况的比较，按国别

¹该报告除其他外，旨在确定方案支助费用的适当水平以便管理基金支持的项目，更新行政费用相关组成部分的定义，包括核心单位费用、履约协助方案、中央事务，执行机构、金融中介和项目管理单位（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/43）。

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/63。

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/72 第 283 段。

进行，在支持氟氯烃淘汰管理计划实施方面项目管理单位和国家臭氧机构可能存在的重叠；项目管理单位、国家臭氧机构和执行机构的作用和职责；核查过程和相关费用，这些内容会放到今后关于监督、核查和报告消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动执行情况的讨论中。

5. 随后，执行委员会除其他外请秘书处与执行机构协商为第八十三次会议编写一份文件，按国别提供对项目管理单位、机构加强项目和执行机构的详细分析，包括与以下相关的内容：环境规划署履约协助方案下的活动和资金；开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行的核心单位以及行政费用机制的其他要素；以及国家层面独立核查的资料（第 82/82 号决定(b)段）。

6. 秘书处根据第 82/82 号决定(b)段编写了本文件。

文件范围

7. 本文件进一步分析了 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/82/63 号文件所载信息，特别是第 82/82 号决定(b)段纳入的要素，阐述了实施基金支持的活动的有关职责和费用。本文件根据对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段和机构加强资金申请的审查所收集的资料按国别进行了分析。分析是基于与第 82/82 号决定(b)段纳入的要素有关的大量政策和决定，即项目管理单位，机构加强项目、执行机构（包括环境规划署履约协助方案及开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行的核心单位）、基金行政费用机制的其他要素以及氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下的核查。

8. 本文件还基于与双边和执行机构在机构间协调会议上的讨论，包括 2019 年 3 月的最近一次会议，以及与各机构的双边会谈。文件纳入了执行机构过去提供的以及为编写本文件而特别提供的宝贵信息。有关资料的摘要载于本文件附件一。秘书处赞赏地注意到与各机构进行的富有成果的讨论以及它们提供的资料。

第 82/82 号决定(b)段有关的职责和费用

9. 自设立多边基金以来，执行委员会不断审查基金的行政费用。执行委员会第 26 次会议核准了行政费用的定义以及支付此类费用的合格组成，将其与项目执行和管理的项目费用区分开来（第 26/41 号决定）。2001 - 2002 年间，根据多边基金战略规划，执行委员会通过了国家主导的方式，以第 35/5 号决定核准设立履约协助方案⁴，并同意向开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行提供核心单位费用，减少分等机构支助费率⁵。

10. 自第六十次会议批准最早两个氟氯烃淘汰管理计划以来，国家臭氧机构、项目管理单位以及双边和执行机构的作用和职责有所增加。执行委员会除批准包括项目管理单位资金在内的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划付款外，还单独批准为准备氟氯烃淘汰管理计划新阶段而提供的资金；低消费量国家氟氯烃消费量的核查准备；根据第 74/51 号决定机构加强项目的延续（每两年一次）⁶；环境规划署履约协助方案预算以及开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行的核心单位费用。

11. 表 1 概述了与以下方面有关的作用和职责以及供资方式：机构加强；为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划实施而设立的项目管理单位；氟氯烃淘汰管理计划实施中的双边和执行机构；环境规划署履约协助方案；开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行的核心单位。

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/35/67。

⁵ 现行的适用于开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行的行政费用机制包含年度核心单位供资，可以考虑每年将这种供资至多增加 0.7%，但需每年进行审查，项目费用在 250,000 美元或以上的项目，包含机构加强项目延续和项目筹备工作，机构支助费用为 7%，项目费用在 250,000 美元以下的项目，机构支助费用为 9%，生产行业项目的机构费用逐案确定，不超过 6.5%。

⁶ 执行委员会以高出历史商定水平 28% 的水平核准所有机构加强项目和延续，每年机构加强供资最低为 42,500 美元，以继续支持遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》以及应对氟氯烃淘汰的挑战。执委会还决定在执行委员会 2020 年第一次会议上审查机构加强项目，包括供资水平。

表 1. 机构加强、项目管理单位、双边和执行机构、履约协助方案和核心单位概览⁷

供资来源	作用和职责	供资方式
机构加强	<p>在几乎所有获得多边基金支持的第 5 条款国家，国家臭氧机构都负责协调《蒙特利尔议定书》相关活动的实施，履行与执行委员会达成的协定中规定的国家淘汰义务。国家臭氧机构在双边和执行机构的支持下，通过机构加强供资，实施以下一系列活动的的能力得到加强，即：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 制定国家消耗臭氧层物质淘汰战略，通常要协调利益相关方并与国家臭氧委员会协商 促进批准《蒙特利尔议定书》修正案 落实并执行受控物质管控和监督的法律法规 对第 7 条和国家方案实施进展报告规定的消费和生产数据报告的收集、分析和提交工作进行管理 协调利益相关方，例如政府机构、海关部门、进口商/出口商和贸易商、行业和行业/贸易协会、培训中心和非政府组织 将政府部门与委员会、秘书处和各机构联系起来 将臭氧层保护问题纳入国家计划 提高包括公众在内的利益相关方的认识 	<p>在收到前一期的两年进展报告和后一期的两年行动计划后，每两年延续一次供资。</p> <p>机构加强预算用于支付人员薪金和臭氧办公室运行费用。</p> <p>开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行的机构加强项目 7% 的机构支助费用；环境规划署的机构加强项目不适用机构支助费用。</p>
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下的项目管理单位	<p>经批准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中包括的投资项目（如适用）、培训方案、技术援助和提高认识活动的日常实施。</p> <p>项目管理单位为国家臭氧机构和独立核查员的核查过程（如与利益相关方的会议、数据收集的协调工作及对审查结论的意见）提供支持。</p> <p>项目管理单位通常在国家臭氧机构的指导下，负责协调非政府利益相关方或一些政府部门、行业协会、研究机构、标准部门、培训机构和统计局，以实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的相关活动。</p> <p>虽然数据收集、分析和报告的主要责任仍在国家臭氧机构，但在某些情况下，项目管理单位参与收集和分析与氟氯烃淘汰管理计划实施有关的受控物质的消费数据。</p>	<p>根据拟议的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划供资总额提供资金，同时考虑到氟氯烃淘汰管理计划整个阶段将要实施的活动类型。</p> <p>按照以下原则对项目管理单位的资金水平提出建议：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 对于非低消费量国家，平均按氟氯烃淘汰管理计划申请资金总额的 5%、最高不超过 10% 计算；及 对于低消费量国家，项目监督和协调是每个低消费量国家合格资助的一部分⁸，分配到氟氯烃淘汰管理计划每个阶段的额度不超过合格资金总额的 20%。 <p>与机构加强的资金不同，国家可以灵活地重新分配批准的项目管理单位资金用于淘汰活动。但是，执行机构对项目管理单位的支付应达到批准的最高资金水平。</p>
双边 / 执行机构	<p>协定附录 6 规定了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下双边和执行机构的作用和职责，包括：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 牵头机构：确保按照协定及其具体内部程序和要求，进行绩效和财务核查（中国除外，由世界银行进行绩效核查）；拟订先前付款的进展报告以及后续付款的行动计划；进行独立核查，查实已经实现淘汰目标并完成相关付款活动；完成进展报告和总体计划的报告要求；确保独立技术专家 	<p>对于开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行，根据项目类型和费用，机构支助费用从 6.5% 到 9.0% 不等。</p> <p>对于双边机构和环境规划署，根据项目费用，机构支助费用从 11% 到 13% 不等。</p>

⁷ 本概览基于执行委员会先前审议的文件中的信息。

⁸ 第 60/44 和第 74/50 号决定

供资来源	作用和职责	供资方式
	<p>开展技术审查；开展监督检查工作；确保现有机制能够高效透明地实施淘汰计划和准确的数据报告；政策，管理和技术支持。</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 合作机构： 如附录 5-A 第 1 (m) 段所述，在需要时提供政策、管理和技术支持方面的援助；实施和评估合作机构资助的活动，同时咨询牵头机构，确保各项活动协调推进；与牵头执行机构就规划、协调和报告安排达成共识，以促进计划的实施。 ● 核查： 除确认多年期协定中的消费/生产目标的遵守情况外，氟氯烃消费和生产的独立核查一直是协助第 5 条款国家改进其氟氯烃进出口许可和配额制度以及可靠的运行机制的有用工具。核查报告是氟氯烃淘汰管理计划牵头执行机构的职责，对所有非低消费量国家都是强制性的，而对于低消费量国家，抽取 20% 的此类国家进行任一年度的核查。 	<p>非低消费量国家核查费用通常由牵头执行机构的机构支助费用支付，而低消费量国家的核查费用由执行委员会核准。</p>
<p>环境规划署履约协助方案⁹</p>	<p>环境规划署协调履约协助方案，这是一个区域性能力建设机制，旨在促进信息、经验和专门知识的交流以实现《蒙特利尔议定书》的履约目标、报告数据、通过并落实政策、采用技术以及强化国家臭氧机构。履约协助方案在协助第 5 条款国家分别向臭氧秘书处和基金秘书处准备和提交第 7 条和国家方案数据方面发挥着关键作用。</p> <p>提交 履约协助方案还：</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 提供特定的履约协助，回答问题，开展对国家臭氧机构的培训，推动执法。 ● 为在国家层面加强利益相关方（如海关官员、制冷技工、制冷协会）的能力进行能力建设，提供培训，信息和支持服务，为履行议定书创造有利环境。 ● 南南合作和南北合作机制，促进两个或更多国家在议定书履约具体技术或政策挑战方面的合作。 ● 一个全球信息、交流和宣传的信息交换所服务，可提供用于支持实现议定书目标的出版物、电子服务和工具。 ● 提供针对具体国家的履约协助服务，以满足国家臭氧机构明确提出的独特履约需求。 	<p>2002 年首次批准履约协助方案的预算。履约协助方案预算的资金申请（包括机构支助费用的 8%）每年提交执行委员会审议。申请资料包括上一年度活动实施的综合进展报告，资金发放的财务报告以及下一年度的工作方案。</p> <p>履约协助方案预算余额每年返还多边基金。</p> <p>秘书处审查有关申请并提出建议。</p>
<p>核心单位</p>	<p>开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行建立了核心单位，为第 5 条款国家履行议定书的活动提供专长和协调一致的支持。</p>	<p>2003 年首次批准核心单位费用的资金申请。</p>

⁹履约协助方案支持 145 个第 5 条款国家，从大小、人口、受控物质的消费和生产来说，覆盖范围广泛。履约协助方案的业务包括在监管基础设施、政策、许可和配额制度、执法和制冷技工方面的能力建设技术支持。

供资来源	作用和职责	供资方式
	核心单位职责包括： <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 收集、审查和预选申请的项目。 ● 与政府打交道并订立法律协定。 ● 编制项目提案。 ● 派遣顾问到项目现场。 ● 提交并跟进提交至执行委员会批准的项目提案。 ● 与基金秘书处就不同的活动进行协调。 ● 编写实施协定和分包商职权范围。 ● 通过适当的招标和评估机制为已批准的项目调动实施团队。 ● 处理已批准项目的合同和会计文件。 ● 报告项目和方案的成果（编写进展报告和项目完成报告）。 ● 在与政府沟通其需求和优先事项基础上，编写业务计划。 ● 编写财务进展报告。 ● 跟进执行进展，包括如有证据表明存在无故拖延或困难则到访该国。 ● 按要求向秘书处提供意见，提交政策文件和问题。 ● 参加执行委员会会议和秘书处会议。 	核心单位费用的申请提交执行委员会审议。秘书处对其进行审查并提出建议。核心单位费用余额（如世界银行的余额）返还多边基金。 核心单位费用还用于：直接费用除其他外包括实务和业务人员配置、设施和备以及方案服务（如资源调动、监测、评估和管理）；间接费用除其他外包括人力、财务、实物和信息技术资源的中央管理；以及法律责任。

按国别对项目管理单位、机构加强和机构支助费用的详细分析

12. 为开展第 82/82 号决定(b)段所要求的按国别的详细分析，秘书处审查了包括中国在内的 34 个非低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段（和相关协定）、29 个低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段以及自氟氯烃淘汰管理计划批准以来为这些国家批准的机构加强项目。

13. 用于分析的资料包括：

- (a) 与执行委员会的协定第 1 段和附录 2-A 中记录的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的实施年数；另外增加一年，以便按照协定第 14 段完成氟氯烃淘汰管理计划；
- (b) 协定附录 2-A 中记录的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的总费用（包括机构支助费用）。在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划由一个以上机构协助实施的情况下，费用为项目合计费用加上机构支助合计费用；
- (c) 批准的项目管理单位预算是从提交执行委员会审议的载有总体氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的项目文件中摘选的；每年的项目管理单位费用是用项目管理单位费用总额除以氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的实施年数来计算的；及
- (d) 机构加强费用是从批准氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的年度起执行委员会批准的所有机构加强延续的总合计费用；每年的机构加强费用是用机构加强总合计费用除以氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的实施年数来计算的。

非低消费量国家

14. 表 2 列出了为开展代表性分析选出的 34 个非低消费量国家的资料。

表 2. 来自 34 个非低消费量国家用于开展第 82/82 号决定(b)段要求的分析的有关信息

国家	年数	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划费用 (美元)			支助 (美元) 占比%	项目管理单位费用 (美元)		项目管理单位 (美元) 占比%	机构加强费用 (美元)	
		总计	项目	支助		总计	每年		总计	每年
对除中国外的 33 个非低消费量国家的分析										
阿富汗	11	757,655	679,101	78,554	11.57	66,869	6,079	9.85	642,000	58,364
阿尔及利亚	9	2,146,062	1,993,331	152,731	7.66	150,000	16,667	7.53	257,400	28,600
阿根廷	9	11,597,593	10,775,154	822,439	7.63	400,000	44,444	3.71	1,420,746	157,861
巴林	13	3,033,814	2,808,985	224,829	8.00	165,000	12,692	5.87	230,000	17,692
孟加拉国	10	1,692,305	1,556,074	136,231	8.75	-	-	-	426,400	42,640
巴西	6	21,027,388	19,417,866	1,609,522	8.29	950,000	158,333	4.89	800,280	133,380
智利	6	1,936,306	1,786,455	149,851	8.39	102,433	17,072	5.73	798,434	133,072
哥伦比亚	7	7,338,594	6,821,483	517,111	7.58	336,363	48,052	4.93	1,179,568	168,510
刚果民主共和国	8	527,150	475,000	52,150	10.98	60,000	7,500	12.63	149,540	18,693
多米尼加共和国	10	1,826,192	1,696,225	129,967	7.66	100,000	10,000	5.90	746,891	74,689
厄瓜多尔	11	2,576,812	2,393,159	183,653	7.67	126,000	11,455	5.27	226,305	20,573
埃及	10	9,164,414	8,520,815	643,599	7.55	667,000	66,700	7.83	1,269,475	126,948
印度	5	22,969,344	21,994,490	974,854	4.43	1,020,000	204,000	4.64	1,224,194	244,839
印度尼西亚	9	13,661,136	12,692,684	968,452	7.63	450,000	50,000	3.55	1,236,880	137,431
伊朗伊斯兰共和国	9	10,869,327	9,994,338	874,989	8.75	390,000	43,333	3.90	791,210	87,912
约旦	9	3,579,964	3,329,317	250,647	7.53	100,000	11,111	3.00	819,171	91,019
肯尼亚	7	1,009,000	900,000	109,000	12.11	90,000	12,857	10.00	497,468	71,067
黎巴嫩	8	2,682,242	2,495,109	187,133	7.50	232,300	29,038	9.31	707,210	88,401
利比亚	5	2,042,462	1,908,843	133,619	7.00	4,000	800	0.21	329,279	65,856
马来西亚	7	10,306,530	9,587,470	719,060	7.50	600,000	85,714	6.26	1,274,520	182,074
墨西哥	11	19,421,177	18,066,211	1,354,966	7.50	242,000	22,000	1.34	1,558,570	141,688
摩洛哥	9	1,383,246	1,286,740	96,506	7.50	80,000	8,889	6.22	0	0
尼日利亚	7	5,309,242	4,938,830	370,412	7.50	356,634	50,948	7.22	1,445,600	206,514
巴基斯坦	7	5,881,713	5,448,849	432,864	7.94	-	-	-	1,248,037	178,291
巴拿马	6	364,561	335,545	29,016	8.65	39,000	6,500	11.62	681,720	113,620
秘鲁	6	310,111	282,671	27,440	9.71	50,000	8,333	17.69	304,403	50,734
菲律宾	7	2,495,965	2,295,000	200,965	8.76	230,000	32,857	10.02	998,211	142,602
沙特阿拉伯	10	14,421,066	13,420,971	1,000,095	7.45	500,000	50,000	3.73	200,000	20,000
南非	10	6,990,905	6,533,556	457,349	7.00	420,000	42,000	6.43	0	0
泰国	8	19,394,412	18,108,630	1,285,782	7.10	1,276,633	159,579	7.05	1,234,138	154,267
突尼斯	6	1,966,209	1,800,195	166,014	9.22	150,000	25,000	8.33	247,270	41,212
土耳其	9	15,263,964	14,223,540	1,040,424	7.31	500,000	55,556	3.52	1,112,800	123,644
越南	6	9,809,397	9,125,020	684,377	7.50	532,572	88,762	5.84	661,506	110,251
总计		233,756,258	217,691,657	16,064,601	7.38	10,386,804	1,386,271	4.77	24,719,226	3,232,443
中国										
国家协调	6	387,000	360,000	27,000	7.50	23,400	3,900	6.50		
聚氨酯泡沫	6	78,303,870	73,000,000	5,303,870	7.27	3,650,000	608,333	5.00		
挤出式聚苯乙烯泡沫	6	53,670,860	50,000,000	3,670,860	7.34	2,807,000	467,833	5.61		
工商制冷	6	65,396,900	61,000,000	4,396,900	7.21	3,965,000	660,833	6.50		
房间空调器	6	80,432,150	75,000,000	5,432,150	7.24	4,236,550	706,092	5.65		
溶剂	6	5,362,500	5,000,000	362,500	7.25	325,000	54,167	6.50		
维修	6	6,278,400	5,640,000	638,400	11.32	400,000	66,667	7.09		

国家	年数	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划费用 (美元)			支助 (美元) 占比%	项目管理单位费用 (美元)		项目管理单位 (美元) 占比%	机构加强费用 (美元)	
		总计	项目	支助		总计	每年		总计	每年
总计		289,831,680	270,000,000	19,831,680	7.35	15,406,950	2,567,825	5.71	1,778,400	296,400

15. 根据表 2 中的数据，形成以下结论：

- (a) 除中国外的 33 个非低消费量国家，平均机构支助费用为项目总费用的 7.38%。超过总费用 7.5% 的机构支助费用是因为双边机构和环境规划署参与项目执行；
- (b) 项目管理单位的平均合计资金为项目总费用的 4.77%。孟加拉国和巴基斯坦的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段没有申请项目管理单位资金，而刚果民主共和国、肯尼亚、巴拿马、秘鲁和菲律宾的项目管理单位资金占项目总成本的 10% 或更高；
- (c) 秘书处在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段提交执行委员会批准的时候对项目管理单位核准资金水平进行了审查。资金水平与以下方面有关：包含的活动和行业所需的技术人员和行政人员数量、改造企业数量及行业和地域分布，以及制冷维修行业的活动。项目管理单位资金占氟氯烃淘汰管理计划总费用最高的第 5 条款国家主要是实施与维修行业有关的活动；
- (d) 分析中的 33 个第 5 条款国家中有几个国家在第一阶段批准之前以单个项目方式获得了使用氟氯烃的制造企业的改造资金（如阿尔及利亚、阿根廷、孟加拉国、哥伦比亚、多米尼加共和国、埃及、约旦、墨西哥、摩洛哥、巴基斯坦、菲律宾、沙特阿拉伯和土耳其）。这些单个项目不包括项目管理单位的资金（如技术援助、咨询支持和培训活动也可被视为与项目有关的技术援助活动，是项目费用的一部分）。大部分此类项目在纳入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段时正在执行之中；
- (e) 并非所有第 5 条款国家每两年都提交一次机构加强延续申请。例如，摩洛哥提交的最后一次机构加强资金申请是在第 59 次会议上。自从南非被重新划归为第 5 条款国家，就未批准过机构加强资金；
- (f) 33 个第 5 条款国家（中国除外）核准的机构加强总合计资金达 24,719,226 美元，是氟氯烃淘汰管理计划总费用的 11.2%。机构加强年度合计资金为 3,232,443 美元，约比额度为 1,386,271 美元的项目管理单位年度合计资金高 3 倍；
- (g) 关于中国的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，机构支助合计费用为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段总合计费用的 7.35%，而项目管理单位合计费用为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段总合计费用的 5.71%。自批准氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段以来，中国机构加强总资金达 1,778,400 美元，是氟氯烃淘汰管理计划总费用的 0.66% 及项目管理单位总费用的 11.54%；及
- (h) 有别于项目管理单位活动的在机构加强项目下实施的各项活动的摘要载于表 1。关于第 82/82 号决定(b)段要求开展的分析，本文件附件二概述了表 2 中 33 个非低消费量国家目前正在实施的机构加强实际活动（请注意尚未批准南非的机构加强资金）。这些资料摘自执行委员会批准的执行机构各自的工作方案。

低消费量国家

16. 对于大多数低消费量国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段，氟氯烃（主要是 HCFC-22）的消费量削减仅仅在制冷和空调设备的维修上。执行委员会根据氟氯烃履约基线议定氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的最高供水水平（第 60/44 号决定(f)(xii)段和第 74/50 号决定(c)(xii)段）。

17. 表 3 列出了为开展代表性分析选出的 29 个低消费量国家的资料。

表 3. 来自 29 个低消费量国家用于开展第 82/82 号决定(b)段要求的分析的有关信息

国家	年数	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划费用 (美元)			支助 (美元) 占比%	项目管理单位费用 (美元)		项目管理单位 (美元) 占比%	机构加强费用 (美元)	
		总计	项目	支助		总计	每年		总计	每年
阿尔巴尼亚	11	346,750	315,000	31,750	10.08	50,000	4,545	15.87	497,952	45,268
安哥拉	7	191,840	176,000	15,840	9.00	36,000	5,143	20.45	575,232	82,176
亚美尼亚	7	649,121	601,838	47,283	7.86	-	-	-	667,200	95,314
巴巴多斯	9	312,880	280,000	32,880	11.74	20,000	2,222	7.14	299,520	33,280
玻利维亚 (多民族国)	11	347,130	315,000	32,130	10.20	33,500	3,045	10.63	258,684	23,517
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	10	1,023,170	953,284	69,886	7.33	-	-	-	312,692	31,269
博茨瓦纳	7	616,000	560,000	56,000	10.00	30,000	4,286	5.36	100,061	14,294
布基纳法索	12	702,300	630,000	72,300	11.48	120,000	10,000	19.05	309,915	25,826
厄立特里亚	10	232,500	210,000	22,500	10.71	17,000	1,700	8.10	145,000	14,500
埃塞俄比亚	10	350,350	315,000	35,350	11.22	30,000	3,000	9.52	145,000	14,500
格鲁吉亚	11	538,468	500,900	37,568	7.50	41,100	3,736	8.21	267,001	24,273
危地马拉	11	480,606	442,137	38,469	8.70	66,500	6,045	15.04	159,744	14,522
海地	10	312,516	280,000	32,516	11.61	23,467	2,347	8.38	128,000	12,800
洪都拉斯	11	691,000	630,000	61,000	9.68	90,000	8,182	14.29	145,000	13,182
老挝人民民主共和国	11	316,400	280,000	36,400	13.00	14,400	1,309	5.14	290,000	26,364
黑山	11	434,838	404,500	30,338	7.50	31,500	2,864	7.79	-	-
纳米比亚	16	1,009,000	900,000	109,000	12.11	100,000	6,250	11.11	205,000	12,813
尼日尔	10	617,125	560,000	57,125	10.20	45,000	4,500	8.04	234,828	23,483
北马其顿	12	1,107,250	1,030,000	77,250	7.50	-	-	-	-	-
阿曼	6	471,354	434,120	37,234	8.58	40,000	6,667	9.21	293,039	48,840
卡塔尔	9	1,243,000	1,150,907	92,093	8.00	90,000	10,000	7.82	113,920	12,658
塞内加尔	11	693,637	630,000	63,637	10.10	60,000	5,455	9.52	693,580	63,053
塞尔维亚	12	1,050,408	973,260	77,148	7.93	45,000	3,750	4.62	430,664	35,889
索马里	10	337,050	315,000	22,050	7.00	66,000	6,600	20.95	145,000	14,500
苏丹	9	1,564,817	1,456,341	108,476	7.45	50,000	5,556	3.43	665,122	73,902
土库曼斯坦	12	700,954	652,050	48,904	7.50	30,000	2,500	4.60	77,000	6,417
乌拉圭	6	408,504	380,004	28,500	7.50	82,000	13,667	21.58	687,648	114,608
赞比亚	11	350,350	315,000	35,350	11.22	50,000	4,545	15.87	150,520	13,684
津巴布韦	11	1,163,088	1,038,818	124,270	11.96	100,000	9,091	9.63	486,234	44,203
总计		18,262,406	16,729,159	1,533,247	9.17	1,361,467	137,005	10.06	8,483,556	935,134

18. 根据表 2 中的数据, 形成以下结论:

- (a) 对于所分析的所有 29 个低消费量国家, 平均机构支助费用为项目总费用的 9.17%。这些费用表明, 双边机构特别是环境规划署在低消费量国家执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划方面提供了更大援助¹⁰;

¹⁰ 环境规划署表示, 在大部分其作为牵头机构与低消费量国家合作实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划时, 在大部分情况下, 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目不包括项目管理单位。在所有这些项目中, 监督和评估都有一个单独

- (b) 项目管理单位的平均合计资金为项目总费用的 10.06%，从没有资金申请（亚美尼亚、波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、北马其顿）到 20% 以上（索马里），差别很大。根据执行委员会的决定，项目管理单位的资金是针对低消费量国家维修行业活动的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的最大允许供资的一部分；
- (c) 黑山和北马其顿的机构加强项目被列入氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段批准的供资，因此未列入表 3；
- (d) 为 27 个第 5 条款国家（黑山和北马其顿除外）批准的机构加强总合计资金为 8,483,556 美元，几乎占氟氯烃淘汰管理计划合计费用的 50%。机构加强年度合计资金为 935,134 美元，约比额度为 137,005 美元的项目管理单位年度合计资金高 7 倍。这表明低消费量国家的国家臭氧机构在实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划方面发挥了积极作用；及
- (e) 类似于非低消费量国家的情况，本文件附件三概述了表 3 所列 27 个低消费量国家目前正在实施的机构加强实际活动。用专门为这些国家批准的资金开展核查活动。

秘书处的评论

19. 提交多边基金申请支持的所有活动，包括氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和氟氯烃生产淘汰管理计划（项目管理单位是费用的一部分）、机构加强项目、低消费量国家的核查程序（在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划之外提供资金）、履约协助方案、开发计划署、工发组织和世界银行的核心单位费用、双边和执行机构的支助费用，均由执行委员会的决定来管控。

20. 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划供资付款和机构加强延续申请提供以下方面的全面数据和资料：进展情况、执行机构、国家臭氧机构和项目管理单位的作用和职责以及与这些作用和职责有关的费用。在其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中没有项目管理单位预算的第 5 条款国家，国家臭氧机构在实施所有活动时至关重要，包括第 7 条和国家方案数据报告。执行进展报告包括可核查的绩效指标，主要目标是每个国家都遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的义务以及与执行委员会达成的协定所规定的目标。

21. 在提交执行委员会审议和作出决定之前，所有提案都要经过秘书处全面彻底的审查，包括财务报告和监督。本次分析考量了不同利益相关方的职能和职责重叠的风险以及与项目活动和监督有关的成本，认为没有重复计算，成本膨胀的风险有限或不存在。

22. 项目文件中概述了双边和执行机构的管理和绩效措施，其中规定了定期的进展报告和支付报告，基于此进行支付并准备和提交氟氯烃淘汰管理计划付款和机构加强资金申请。

建议

23. 执行委员会不妨注意到对行政费用机制的审查：按国别对项目管理单位、机构加强和执行机构的分析，包括履约协助方案下的活动和供资、行政费用机制的核心单位和其他要素以及国家层面的核查的资料（第 82/82 号决定(b)段），载于 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40 号文件。

的部分。监督和评估部分旨在协助低消费量国家通过定期监督和收集数据以便根据绩效标准来衡量进展情况，从而确保氟氯烃淘汰管理计划内所有的项目组成得到高效地落实。

Annex I

DUTIES AND COSTS ASSOCIATED AGENCIES IN IMPLEMENTING ODS PHASE-OUT ACTIVITIES¹

UNDP

1. UNDP has since 2010 been supporting HPMP implementation in 47 countries, and institutional strengthening projects in 22 countries. The HPMP funding approved in principle for UNDP between 2010 and 2018 for stage I amounts to US \$172,741,400, and the total for stage II is US \$241,704,497. The total PMU budget approved in principle for the same period amounts to US \$22,081,442. UNDP's core unit funding approved since 2010 totals US \$18,241,722, and programme support costs approved for HPMPs amount to US \$29,677,769. Institutional strengthening funding approved since 2010 is US \$21,608,065.

2. Core unit funding is approved by the Executive Committee to fulfil the UNDP's global core functions. Core unit costs are not linked to the approved HPMP, PMU, IS and funding. Administrative costs (core activities) are approved to cover the costs of UNDP's Montreal Protocol Unit staff and associated operating expenses. MPU staff coordinate the UNDP Montreal Protocol programme in all Article 5 countries with MLF projects. Staff functions include: preparing delegation of authority to UNDP country offices on project funding approved by the Executive Committee; draw up documents for signature; project implementation; oversight; coordination with other UNDP offices to ensure consistency of MLF programme implementation with UNDP policies and procedures; coordination with MLF Secretariat and the Executive Committee, Treasurer, other implementing agencies; policy advice to Article 5 countries; lead agency functions; business planning; knowledge management; trust fund management, including allocation and monitoring of approved funding and associated budgets as well as substantive (project); and financial reporting to MLF.

3. Administrative costs (project fees) are approved by the Committee to cover UNDP general management costs. General management costs are incurred by UNDP's central, regional and country offices to facilitate implementation of MLF and UNDP programmes funded from sources other than MLF. The fees paid by each source of funding as a percentage of project cost are distributed internally among various offices, including UNDP-MPU, central services and country offices. General management services provided by UNDP include, for example, legal, financial, human resources, travel, procurement, ICT and Security, and general administration. These costs are considered indirect costs since they cannot be directly attributed to a specific project. Without this larger UNDP infrastructure, it would not be possible for the small UNDP-MPU team to operate cost effectively to ensure successful delivery of MLF programmes.

UNEP

4. UNEP is currently responsible for implementing a portfolio of more than 450 ongoing Multilateral Fund projects in A5 countries. It is implementing 104 IS projects for which it does not receive support costs. The HPMP funding approved in principle for UNEP between 2010 and 2018 for stage I amounts to US \$28,143,604, and the total for stage II is US \$24,558,930. The total CAP budget approved in principle for the same period totals US \$85,102,259, and the associated support costs total US \$79,247,836. Unlike other implementing agencies, UNEP does not get core unit funding but CAP. Institutional strengthening funding approved since 2010 totals US \$28,340,583.

5. CAP funding is approved by the Executive Committee to fulfil the UNEP's global core functions. UNEP CAP staff support the project delivery in all A5 countries, whether UNEP is a lead or cooperating

¹ The information presented in this Annex has been provided by the implementation agencies.

agency, and whether or not a lead/cooperating agency has a PMU under its HPMP components. CAP provides technical and financial support to the NOUs related to IS and HPMP projects, as well as CAP services, which cover a wide range of areas, including technical capacity building support on regulatory infrastructure, policies, licensing and quota systems, enforcement, and the refrigeration servicing sector.

6. UNEP works with the majority of LVCs as a lead agency in the implementation of HPMPs. In most of the cases, the HPMP projects do not include a PMU, but a separate component on monitoring and evaluation. In some LVC countries, the PMU acronym stands for project monitoring unit, which is distinctly different from PMU as it is generally understood in the HPMP context. The Project Monitoring Unit applies to the NOUs which have two or more consultants under the component for monitoring and evaluation.

7. The monitoring and evaluation component assists LVCs to ensure effective implementation of all project components within the HPMP through regular monitoring and collection of data to measure progress against performance criteria. One of the important contributions to the successful implementation of HPMPs is that the M&E component ensures that monitoring of the implementation of various activities is done in a timely manner resulting.

8. UNEP implements a few non-LVC HPMPs as lead agency. The PMUs in those large countries are formal, organised units that support complex components of HPMPs. The unit is normally under the supervision and coordination of the NOU.

UNIDO

9. UNIDO is supporting HPMP implementation in 36 low-volume consuming (LVC) countries (excluding Croatia), 36 non-LVC countries in stage I and 15 non-LVCs in stage II of their HPMPs. UNIDO is the lead implementing agency for HPMPs in 33 countries and is the cooperating agency in 43 countries.

10. The HPMP funding approved in principle for UNIDO between 2010 and 2018 for stage I amounts to US \$227,283,003. This excludes the Croatia HPMP and the HCFC project in Syria. The total PMU budget approved in principle for the same period totals US \$18,665,302. UNIDO's core unit funding approved since 2010 totals US \$18,241,722. The programme support costs approved for UNIDO for HPMPs since 2010 amount to US \$34,098,731. This excludes the Croatia HPMP and HCFC project in Syria. Core unit funding is approved by the Executive Committee to fulfil the agency's global core functions. Core unit costs are not linked to the approved HPMP, PMU, IS and funding.

11. Since 2010, UNIDO has been supporting 14 countries with IS activities, including North Macedonia (Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM)), Montenegro and Turkmenistan for which IS activities are included in the HPMP. IS funding approved since 2010 totals US \$6,892,150. This amount excludes the IS included in the HPMPs for North Macedonia, Montenegro and Turkmenistan for which the approved funding in principle is included in the total HPMP funding. The IS projects for these three countries are a stand-alone component of each HPMP, and the activities are implemented in accordance with the IS guidelines.

12. UNIDO has a direct execution model for the PMU budget and the institutional arrangements are the same in all countries where UNIDO is operating since they all follow the same UNIDO rules and project implementation guidelines. The PMU budget is used to finance staff and travel costs and project execution and coordination. When missions are required for PMU staff, individual travel requests are authorized by the project manager and administratively managed centrally by UNIDO.

13. The PMU is not involved in UNIDO's core activities, and its budget and costs are independently managed from the IS funds. The PMU budget is managed as a separate project component and with separate contractual arrangements, TORs and reporting requirements. The approved support costs provide for project implementation and are used to cover UNIDO's administrative operations. UNIDO centrally manages support costs to cover the administrative costs related to project implementation.

The World Bank

14. The Bank has since 2010 been supporting stage I and II HPMP implementation in six countries, and two in institutional strengthening. The HPMP funding approved in principle for the Bank between 2010 and 2018 for stage I amounts to US \$104,629,584, and the total for stage II is US \$168,753,947. The total PMU budget approved in principle for the same period totals US \$14,617,917. The Bank's core unit funding approved since 2010 totals US \$13,797,644 of which US\$1,624,941 was returned. The programme support costs approved for the Bank for HPMPs since 2010 amount to US \$24,719,405.

15. The Bank supports Jordan and Thailand in implementing each country's IS projects. IS funding directly supports the NOU to manage all aspects of Montreal Protocol implementation. Institutional strengthening funding approved for the Bank since 2010 is US \$1,905,976.

16. The Bank has three types of PMU arrangements: autonomous PMU operating parallel to the NOU; PMU reporting to the head of the NOU or other manager in the agency or ministry responsible for Montreal Protocol implementation; and integrated PMU working within the NOU and reporting to the head of the NOU or other manager in the agency or ministry responsible for Montreal Protocol implementation.

17. The Bank requires under an overall grant agreement that a country recipient of MLF grant funding maintains a project management unit(s) during project implementation with "composition, power, function, staffing and resources," appropriate to fulfilling project responsibilities. The institutional arrangements, responsibilities, and financing of the PMU are described in the agreement and the project appraisal document, and, further detailed in a mandated "project implementation manual." The Bank's overall agreement with the government not only outlines roles and responsibilities, but also requires the country, through the PMU, to continually monitor and evaluate the progress of the project and regularly submit progress and financial reports. This includes "interim financial reports" semi-annually, and an annual audited financial statement within six months after a calendar year, and semi-annual progress reports. Timely submission of documents required by the Executive Committee is also reflected in the grant agreement.

Annex II

**CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION
IN 33 NON-LOW-VOLUME-CONSUMING COUNTRIES**

Country	Meeting	Description
Afghanistan	80	Consult on the HCFC-based equipment ban; hold meetings with customs department on data collection, field surveys and visits; raise awareness among stakeholders of the forthcoming ban on HCFC-based equipment; continue training in good practices and strengthen cooperation with the customs department, ministries and industry associations; and start preparatory work on enabling activities to facilitate Kigali Amendment ratification.
Algeria	73	Ensure the sustainability of ozone unit activities; continue the implementation of the existing licensing and quota system; coordinate the implementation of HPMP activities; continue information dissemination and awareness raising; collect and report data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.
Argentina	82	Through the NOU, strengthen and ensure sustainability of HPMP activities implemented in the servicing sector including technical assistance to end-users for low-GWP alternatives selection and strengthening the legal framework to support activities; coordinate activities with stakeholders; collect and submit CP and Article 7 data; participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; and continue public awareness activities, including celebration of International Ozone Day.
Bahrain	81	Continue to work with stakeholders and update them on Montreal Protocol-related decisions to ensure engagement in implementation of the HPMP and HFC phase-down enabling activities; continue to operate the quota and licensing system; start procedures for Kigali Amendment ratification; initiate the licensing and quota system updates to include HFCs; pursue efforts to identify feasible ODS alternatives (not-in-kind technologies); continue awareness raising; continue to prepare CP and Article 7 data reports.
Bangladesh	77	Continue implementing and monitoring stage I of the HPMP and ODS-related activities; adopt and implement policies, strategies, and ODS control measures; maintain close cooperation with customs and stakeholders to prevent illegal trade in ODS and to monitor HCFC imports; raise awareness and exchange information on ozone layer protection and its linkage to climate change; assist in submitting investment activities under stage II of the HPMP and commence activities upon approval; work with refrigeration and air-conditioning industry to identify and facilitate adoption of low-GWP alternatives.
Brazil	75	Support coordination and monitoring of the implementation of stage I of the HPMP and the initiation of stage II through consultations with stakeholders to continuously review the work plan and update the evolving legislation and rules to ensure the control, monitoring, oversight and proper use of ODS and alternative substances; coordinate the ODS disposal demonstration project and integrated management of the chillers sector; ensure the enabling environment to undertake ODS import controls, participation in Montreal Protocol meetings, continued information dissemination on national legislation and regulations to protect the ozone layer, and awareness raising; and hire consultants to strengthen the NOU technical team and to develop work, studies, and the collection of data on ODS alternatives.
Chile	79	Work with public and private entities to enforce HCFC consumption control measures and coordinate activities including investment projects, training programmes on good refrigeration practices, and public awareness activities; initiate the internal process for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment; continue to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
China	82	Improve policy formulation and enforcement; strengthen international communication; strengthen coordination with related agencies and stakeholders; improve data collection and reporting; and improve the project management capacity of the PMU which will ensure communication with bilateral and implementing agencies in its daily operation, and continue to practice efficient programme management, awareness raising and data reporting, and expand its capabilities to ensure successful ODS phase-out; and attend relevant regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Country	Meeting	Description
Colombia	79	Implement stage II of the HPMP; initiate the process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment; consult with the Climate Change office, Energy Department, and other stakeholders to coordinate efforts through the Montreal Protocol and the UNFCCC; collect and analyze data on ODS alternatives; participate in regional and Montreal Protocol meetings; celebrate International Ozone Day; and continue other awareness activities.
Democratic Republic of Congo	77	Disseminate information and raise awareness including Ozone Day celebration and awareness on low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs; coordinate HPMP activities with stakeholders; promote and enforce the licensing and quota system; continue training of refrigeration technicians; establish incentives on imports of hydrocarbons and develop incentive programmes for enterprises to convert refrigeration equipment; monitor and evaluate HPMP activities; organize annual stakeholder workshops; collect and report ODS data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Dominican Republic	82	Ensure the operation of the HCFC/HFC licensing and quota system; develop national capacities to allow efficient Montreal Protocol implementation; monitor and control imports and use of HCFCs; facilitate access to and use of low GWP alternatives; train RAC servicing technicians, customs officers and enforcement inspectors; foster partnerships with public and private sectors; and implement public awareness campaigns; prepare for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down through the implementation of the revised regulation and through enabling activities.
Ecuador	76	Implement the ODS licensing system; train customs officials on ODS illegal trade; increase controls on imports of ODS equipment and HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols; report ODS data and CP activities; train RAC technicians to promote the use of HCFC alternatives and refrigerant recovery and recycling; and carry out public awareness campaigns.
Egypt	81	Continue to enforce and operate the electronic database connection between the NOU and customs, and initiate consultations to extend the database to include HFCs; coordinate implementation of the foam sector phase-out plan under stage II; manage and monitor HCFC imports through the quota system; promote Kigali Amendment ratification and review and propose regulation amendments; carry out awareness activities on the ban of HCFCs in pre-blended polyols and celebrate international ozone day; and attend regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
India	76	Sustain ODS phase-out; monitor effective implementation of stage I of the HPMP; finalize and implement the strategy for stage II; strengthen institutional networks to achieve the compliance targets; continue implementation and enforcement of the Amended Rules (2014) for ODS; and intensify implementation of information outreach activities involving all stakeholders.
Indonesia	80	Provide support for completion of stage I of the HPMP and implementation of stage II through the enforcement of policies, strategies, control measures, technical assistance and monitoring mechanisms, cooperation with stakeholders, and public awareness; support implementation of enabling activities for the Kigali Amendment; ensure timely submission of data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats and participate in regional network meetings and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Islamic Republic of Iran	82	Control and monitor all ODS consumption; submit CP and Article 7 data; monitor projects and activities under stage II of the HPMP through close coordination with the implementing agencies and relevant stakeholders; coordinate with the Customs department and Trade Promotion Organization and with the Ozone Cells in provinces to implement ODS policy and control measures; carry out awareness-raising and training activities; implement the enabling activities project to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment; and participate in relevant regional and international meetings.

Country	Meeting	Description
Jordan	82	Monitor importers and industry, train customs officers, and build capacity to track ODS use; implement public awareness activities, and attend ozone-related meetings; oversee HPMP activities to convert about 80 enterprises (refrigeration and foam subsectors) in coordination with the PMU; support the RAC sector with training, technician certification, demonstration projects, and advice on setting-up refrigerant recovery, recycling and reclamation centers; coordinate training on handling and using ODS alternatives; promote study tours to provide technical assistance and exchange information and experiences on ODS alternatives; assist in the development of an electronic management system to include HCFCs and HFC enterprises; raise awareness on HFCs and the Kigali Amendment.
Kenya	80	Train RAC technicians, customs and enforcement officers to support ODS regulations implementation; raise awareness and distribute materials to stakeholders; ensure timely data submission to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; coordinate completion of stage I of the HPMP, and launch the second stage of the HPMP; participate in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol; and engage policy makers for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
Lebanon	82	Implement a public awareness strategy with a special focus on the RAC servicing sector; amend, if necessary, the existing legislation and ODS licensing system to accommodate HFCs and ensure future enforcement of those regulations; facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment with support from the enabling activities for the preparation of a cooling plan, and development of a Minimum Energy Performance Standard; recruit technical consultants and a legal advisor to assist in developing national policies; update the appropriate guidelines for monitoring and evaluation of ODS phase-out projects; and ensure implementation of stage II of the HPMP; participate in the negotiations related to the HFC phase-down guidelines at Montreal Protocol meetings, and participate in regional network meetings.
Libya	81	Continue to monitor HCFC consumption through the licensing and quota system; issue quotas for 2018 and 2019 in line with the Agreement with the Executive Committee and decision XXVII/11; monitor HCFC distribution by sub-sector; continue to coordinate activities with stakeholders on future HFC phase-down; coordinate enabling activities to facilitate Kigali Amendment ratification; carry out information dissemination and awareness; report CP and Article 7 data; and participate in regional and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Malaysia	80	Coordinate completion of stage I of the HPMP, implementation of stage II, and preparations for HFC phase-down; enforce policies, strategies, control measures, technical assistance and monitoring mechanisms; support monitoring activities under stage II including the investment project in the foam sector, technical assistance in the RAC sector, and regulations and measures to control HCFC consumption; initiate enabling activities for Kigali Amendment ratification.
Mexico	82	Prepare the basis for legislative and regulatory measures to be adopted; monitor ODS import and consumption data; collect and submit CP and Article 7 data; implement the quota system to ensure sustainability of the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption in 2018 and 2019; implement stage II of the HPMP, and the HFC conversion projects; coordinate the HFC enabling activities project; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Mexico	7	Support for the Ozone Protection Unit to develop a tracking system for production and imports, preparation of investment project proposals, coordination with industry and implementing agencies, training programmes, negotiate voluntary agreements, update country programme and public information.
Morocco	59	To continue implementing the national ODS phase-out plan including training of refrigeration technicians, operation of the recovery and recycling centres and enforcement of the licensing system; facilitate the preparation and implementation of the HPMP; and submit reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.
Nigeria	82	Increase awareness raising; strengthen collaboration with chemical regulatory agencies, particularly with regard to data reporting; coordinate with industry stakeholders; and build capacity for sustainable implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
Pakistan	82	Hold awareness workshops targeting industry, importers and the general public; train servicing technicians and promote good refrigeration practices; train customs officers; celebrate International Ozone Day; implement awareness activities targeting youth and environmental

Country	Meeting	Description
		university; participate in Montreal Protocol and regional network meetings; implement enabling activities to ratify the Kigali Amendment; collaborate with the National Standards body on the development of safety standards for HC technology; make policy to ensure the safe handling of ODS and the adoption of standards and practices for flammable refrigerants; monitor the quota system in collaboration with all the relevant stakeholders; and launch registration process for HFC importers, initially on a voluntary basis then as a policy.
Panama	80	Ensure sustainability of the phase-out and compliance with the Protocol's control measures; strengthen legislation; support industry and trade to adopt ODS alternatives and related technologies; maintain public awareness activities targeting illegal ODS trade; submit data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats in a timely manner; attend Montreal Protocol meetings; coordinate and monitor the implementation of stage II of the HPMP including projects in the foam and RAC servicing sectors, and the regulations and measures to control HCFC consumption; aim to ratify the Kigali Amendment by the end of 2018.
Peru	80	Assist the national focal point and liaise with country authorities; promote Kigali Amendment ratification; continue implementation of the ODS quota and licensing system; coordinate with the Customs Authority to ensure ODS control measure implementation and illegal trade prevention; continue HPMP implementation and initiate stage II of the HPMP; engage stakeholders to control HCFC demand; raise public awareness; train RAC technicians in safe practices for flammable refrigerants; and strengthen RAC technicians' certification programme.
Philippines	79	Implement the licensing and quota system for HCFC import/export; submit data reports; pursue implementation of stage II of the HPMP; monitor ODS imports; conduct public awareness activities; monitor grant recipients of the foam sector plan; work to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment through additional public awareness.
Saudi Arabia	67	Coordinate the Montreal Protocol programme and update the legislative and regulatory measures; improve HCFC controls through the HCFC import quota system and update the licensing system to operate online; strengthen cooperation with the Customs Department; improve ODS data collection and illegal trade control; and with the Gulf Cooperation Council member countries and regional authorities, build the capacity of refrigeration technicians and customs officers, and conduct awareness-raising activities; finalize the preparation of the HPMP, and ensure data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats.
Thailand	82	Coordinate and implement the allocation of import quotas; monitor imports and exports with the Customs Department; technical assistance and build capacity including support to the Ministry of Energy to raise industry awareness regarding energy efficiency; conduct training workshops on HCFCs and HFCs for customs officials; and conduct public awareness activities.
Tunisia	74	Focus on activities to complete the methyl bromide phase-out (including coordination of the acquisition and distribution of phosphine generators for the fumigation of dates); start the operation and monitoring of the RRR centres in order to minimize imports of HCFCs, and acquire 20 refrigerant recovery units; continue coordinating the implementation of investment projects, training programmes for the RAC manufacturing sector operating with HCFC-22, the acquisition of a number of equipment and tools for vocational training centres, and the updating of training programmes for RAC technicians and training of customs officers to control imports of ODS; conduct a HFC survey; continue awareness efforts including seminars for the 30th anniversary of the Vienna Convention; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Turkey	80	Train and support the new generation of ODS alternatives; increase monitoring of ODS trade to combat illegal trade; collect data and report ODS; implement networking and awareness activities; initiate actions in coordination with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to start the process of Kigali Amendment ratification.

Country	Meeting	Description
Viet Nam	82	Strengthen HCFC quota system enforcement, especially the control of HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols; coordinate HPMP implementation; conduct awareness-raising activities, including International Ozone Day celebration, and activities supporting the operation of the RAC industry associations; submit CP and Article 7 data; and participate in international and regional meetings related to the Montreal Protocol.

Annex III

**CURRENT INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING IMPLEMENTATION
IN 27 LOW-VOLUME-CONSUMING COUNTRIES**

Country	Meeting	Description
Albania	80	Continue activities to ensure approval and adoption of legislation; implement the new ODS legislation, develop capacities to promote Montreal Protocol implementation, monitoring and control of HCFC imports and use, and facilitate access to and use of new alternatives and technologies; continue training of RAC servicing technicians, customs officers and environment inspectors; foster partnerships with stakeholders; continue public awareness campaigns; and prepare for Kigali Amendment ratification and implement enabling activities for HFC phase-down.
Angola	80	Continue the training programme for RAC technicians, and customs and enforcement officers to support the enforcement of ODS regulations; maintain database of importers, improve coordination of the allocation of HCFC licenses and quotas, and organize meetings to analyze annual quotas; revise and submit ODS data for approval; engage in regional and international meetings of the Montreal Protocol; and engage policy makers for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
Armenia	82	Monitor and identify the consumption of controlled substances; follow up on policies and regulations for improvements; coordinate matters on illegal trade with Customs; raise awareness of technicians on refrigerant recycling and recovery; cooperate and coordinate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies, advisory groups, and stakeholders; collect and submit CP and Article 7 data; organize Ozone Day celebrations; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Barbados	82	Monitor the implementation of the licensing and quota system; sustain ODS phase-out achieved; strengthen partnerships between the NOU and regional and international partners, and the Climate Change Unit and the Energy Division on Kigali Amendment implementation; coordinate HPMP implementation and HFC phase-down preparatory activities; and continue awareness-raising activities targeting the public and stakeholders.
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	80	Provide assistance to the national focal point for the Montreal Protocol and liaise with authorities; promote Kigali Amendment ratification; continue to implement the ODS quota and licensing system; coordinate with Customs to prevent illegal trade; coordinate stage I of the HPMP implementation with stakeholders; carry out awareness activities; train servicing technicians in safety practices for flammable refrigerants; and strengthen the implementation of the certification system for RAC technicians.
Bosnia and Herzegovina	80	Build capacity to target the HCFC consumption phase-out targets and enhance ongoing regulatory efforts; improve HCFC controls and track the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation; cooperate with the customs authorities to prevent illegal trade, and with the RAC Association to support activities in the sector; ratify the Kigali Amendment and initiate enabling activities for early action to phase down HFCs.
Botswana	76	Coordinate HPMP activities including implementation of ODS regulations, enforcement of the licensing and quota system, regular monitoring of ODS imports through the National Licensing Committee, and training of customs and enforcement officers and technicians including the establishment of a training syllabus for the RAC association; implement public awareness activities; report ODS data; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Burkina Faso	79	Coordinate stage I of the HPMP including submission and implementation of the third tranche; disseminate information and raise awareness; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and provide information about annual quotas to importers; strengthen the capacity to fight illegal trade; train refrigeration technicians under the HPMP; monitor and evaluate; organize annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP alternatives; collect and report data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and prepare for ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Country	Meeting	Description
Eritrea	77	Coordinate the planned activities to achieve the phase-out of HCFCs; ensure an enabling environment for robust collaboration to fully engage with stakeholders; continue training RAC technicians and customs officers and conducting public awareness activities; engage custom officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations; ensure the preparation of the report on the non-ODS alternatives survey.
Ethiopia	77	Strengthen the network between national institutions; conduct additional training for RAC technicians; implement public awareness activities; monitor HPMP activities; and ensure integration of Montreal Protocol objectives into national environmental policy and regulations.
Georgia	81	Further improve the regulatory framework by amending exemptions to ODS use, ensuring mandatory RAC technician certification, and regulating ODS-containing equipment import/export; continue enforcing ODS control measures and monitoring illegal ODS trade through customs and environmental officer training; prepare for Kigali Amendment ratification; report ODS consumption data; assist in HPMP implementation; raise awareness of stakeholders on UNFCCC and Montreal Protocol linkages, and of decision-makers on green procurement; cooperate with the Waste and Chemicals Management Service, relevant ministries and donor programmes to manage ODS-based waste electrical and electronic equipment; and participate in regional networks and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Guatemala	81	Continue activities such as the revision of ODS legislation to fulfill the Kigali Amendment requirements and the development of national capacities; monitor and control the import and use of HCFCs/HFCs; facilitate access to and use of new alternatives; continue HPMP implementation and public awareness activities, and foster partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders; promote Kigali Amendment ratification and HFC phase-down through enabling activities.
Haiti	75	Collect and report data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner; strengthen the capacity of customs officials and technicians to allow for the transition to low-GWP energy-efficient alternatives; support the national refrigeration association; develop a public awareness and education campaign and strengthen relationships with stakeholders; remain active in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; and hire a legal consultant to develop legislation on refrigerants and the Ministerial resolution on the licence and quota system.
Honduras	75	Continue to apply and implement the national law for ODS (Acuerdo #006/2012) and the quota and licensing system; continue to liaise with national authorities; continue to implement HCFC phase-out activities and submit the third tranche of stage I the HPMP; collaborate with the main stakeholders to control HCFC demand; continue public awareness activities and training activities for RAC technicians; continue implementation of R&R activities; coordinate and collaborate with customs authorities; celebrate International Ozone Day; and participate in regional network meetings.
Montenegro	61	Continue implementing information campaigns and the issuance of newsletters; assist in the preparation of the HPMP; and data reporting.
Namibia	79	Coordinate implementation of the IS project and monitor implementation of stage I of the HPMP; train refrigeration technicians and customs officers; raise awareness through various means and distribute awareness materials to industry and other stakeholders; submit CP and Article 7 data; coordinate the completion of the second tranche and launch implementation of the third tranche of the HPMP; engage in regional and international meetings; and initiate the administrative procedures to ratify the Kigali Amendment by raising the awareness of key policy makers.
Niger	80	Disseminate information and raise awareness; coordinate HCFC phase-out activities; promote and enforce the licensing and quota system; train RAC technicians; continue monitoring and evaluation; hold stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP alternatives; collect and report data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; start preparatory activities to facilitate Kigali Amendment ratification; facilitate the verification of HCFC consumption targets to

Country	Meeting	Description
		expedite the submission of the second tranche of stage I; and ensure timely reporting of country programme data.
Oman	82	Submit CP and Article 7 data reports; monitor the licensing system and allocation of quotas on HCFC imports; assist in further developing appropriate activities for HPMP implementation; enforce regulatory controls on HCFC-based equipment; cooperate with custom authorities including customs training and distribution of refrigerant identifiers; update national regulations to include HFCs and facilitate the Kigali Amendment ratification through enabling activities; celebrate International Ozone Day; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Qatar	79	Follow up on policies and regulations for improvements with a view to moving forward the administrative procedures for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment; cooperate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies and with advisory groups (NGOs and those in the refrigeration and air-conditioning and other sectors).
Senegal	80	Disseminate information and raise awareness; coordinate HPMP implementation; promote and enforce the licensing and quota system; provide information on annual quotas to importers; set up the technician certification programme; continue monitoring and evaluation; organize stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP alternatives; collect and report data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner; and start preparatory activities to facilitate Kigali Amendment ratification.
Serbia	80	Support NOU liaison with the HCFC consumption sector; coordinate the submission of the subsequent tranche of the HPMP and ensure timely implementation of HPMP according to schedule; implement enabling activities and discuss the Kigali Amendment with relevant Government officials; update ODS regulations to introduce the ban on the import of HCFC equipment; and revise legislation in line with European Union F-gas legislation.
Somalia	77	Approve and adopt the legal instruments necessary to support the implementation of the ODS legislation; develop national capacity to allow for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol provisions; monitor and control HCFC imports and facilitate access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies; train technicians in the RAC servicing sector and customs officers, and foster partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders; submit CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; coordinate HPMP activities and completion of the project on ODS alternative survey; engage in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol.
Sudan	81	Enforce import regulations for HCFCs and the quota system, and ensure that import quotas are gradually reduced; coordinate HPMP implementation, monitoring and reporting; facilitate the Kigali Amendment ratification process through enabling activities; promote ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies; and encourage HCFC recovery, recycling and reclamation through the introducing of appropriate training and equipment; submit CP and Article 7 data; disseminate information on new technologies and policy developments related to the Montreal Protocol; expand training and equipment for customs officers and RAC technicians; organize celebrations of International Ozone Day; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Turkmenistan	61	Continue monitoring activities to sustain phase-out of CFCs; promote the recovery, recycling and reclamation scheme and organize training in the refrigerating sector; train customs officers and maintain co-operation with customs authorities; implement the methyl bromide phase-out project; finalize the legal system and regulatory acts; complete the preparation of its HPMP; and ensure data reporting.
Uruguay	80	Strengthen the legal framework through additional support from the Legal Office; allocate resources from stage II of the HPMP to support the IS project in terms of technical training, and revision and strengthening of the legal framework; work with entities to enforce HCFC consumption control measures and coordinate activities including investment projects, a training programme on good refrigeration practices, and continuous public awareness activities; initiate the internal process for Kigali Amendment ratification; continue to participate in regional network and international Montreal Protocol meetings.

Country	Meeting	Description
Zambia	77	Coordinate the implementation and monitoring of the HPMP; train technicians in the refrigeration sector; train customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS controls; conduct an awareness-raising programme through the mass media, non-governmental organizations, workshops, and information materials for stakeholders; report ODS data; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.
Zimbabwe	79	Implement IS and coordinate the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; train refrigeration technicians and customs officers; raise awareness; submit CP and ARTICLE 7 data; prepare the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP; engage in regional and international meetings; initiate and lead the administrative procedure to ratify the Kigali Amendment by raising the awareness of key policy makers.