



**Programme des
Nations Unies pour
l'environnement**



Distr.
GÉNÉRALE

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/34
21 novembre 2019

FRANÇAIS
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-quatrième réunion
Montréal, 16 – 20 décembre 2019

**AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUD
POUR L'ANNÉE 2019**

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUD demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver le montant de 2 031 929 \$US, plus 144 035 \$US de frais d'appui d'agence, au titre de ses amendements à son programme de travail pour l'année 2019, indiqués au tableau 1. La demande est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Amendements au programme de travail du PNUD pour 2019

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE			
A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions			
Costa Rica	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	179 857	179 857
Inde	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	477 734	477 734
Indonésie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	347 194	347 194
Malaisie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	357 760	357 760
Panama	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	191 360	191 360
Uruguay	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	193 024	193 024
Sous-total pour A1		1 746 929	1 746 929
Coût d'appui d'agence		122 285	122 285
Total pour A1		1 869 214	1 869 214
A2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation des rapports de vérification de la consommation de HCFC			
Angola	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Arménie	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Jamaïque	Rapport de vérification de la phase I du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Sous-total pour A2		90 000	90 000
Coût d'appui d'agence		8 100	8 100
Total pour A2		98 100	98 100
A3. Préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC			
Géorgie	Préparation du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II)	30 000	30 000
Mali*	Préparation du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II)	10 000	10 000
Mozambique*	Préparation du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II)	10 000	10 000
République de Moldova**	Préparation du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase III)	20 000	20 000
Sous-total pour A3		70 000	70 000
Coût d'appui d'agence		4 900	4 900
Total pour A3		74 900	74 900
A4: Assistance technique pour des activités de facilitation			
Haïti	Activités de facilitation pour la réduction progressive des HFC	95 000	95 000
Sous-total pour A4		95 000	95 000
Coût d'appui d'agence		6 650	6 650
Total pour A4		101 650	101 650

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL			
A1 : Préparation de projet			
Égypte	Préparation d'un projet d'investissement portant sur les HFC dans le secteur de l'assemblage des équipements de lutte contre l'incendie	30 000	***
Sous-total pour B1		30 000	***
Coût d'appui d'agence		2 100	***
Total pour B1		32 100	***
Total général (A1, A2, A3, A4, B1)		2 175 964	2 143 864

* PNUE en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale

** PNUE en tant qu'agence d'exécution de coopération

*** Pour examen individuel

SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

Description du projet

2. Le PNUD a présenté des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays mentionnés au tableau 1 dans la section A1. Ces projets sont décrits à l'annexe 1 du présent document.

Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné, à la lumière des lignes directrices et des décisions pertinentes se rapportant à l'admissibilité et aux niveaux de financement, les demandes de renouvellement de six projets de renforcement des institutions soumises par le PNUD au nom des gouvernements concernés. Ces demandes ont été recoupées avec les informations contenues dans le plan de travail initial du renforcement des institutions de la phase précédente, le programme de pays et les données communiquées au titre de l'article 7, le rapport le plus récent sur la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), le rapport périodique de l'agence et toutes décisions applicables de la Réunion des Parties au Protocole de Montréal. Il a été noté que ces pays ont soumis les données de leur programme de pays pour 2018 et qu'ils sont en conformité avec les objectifs de réglementation aux termes du Protocole de Montréal, et que leur consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse pas la consommation annuelle maximale admissible indiquée dans leur accord respectif de PGEH conclu avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, toutes les demandes soumises comprennent des indicateurs de performance pour les activités prévues pour la prochaine phase des projets de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 74/51(e).

Recommandations du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour le Costa Rica, l'Inde, l'Indonésie, la Malaisie, le Panama et l'Uruguay au niveau de financement indiqué dans la section A1 du tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter faire part au gouvernement des pays précédemment cités des observations présentées à l'annexe II du présent document.

A2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation des rapports de vérification de la consommation de HCFC

Description du projet

5. Le Comité exécutif a demandé aux agences bilatérales et d'exécution concernées d'inclure, dans leurs amendements à leur programme de travail respectif qui seront présentés à la 84^e réunion, le financement de la préparation des rapports de vérification de la phase I du PGEH pour la Jamaïque (décision 76/17) et de la phase II pour l'Angola et l'Arménie (décision 83/48), pays dont le PNUD est l'agence principale d'exécution.

Observations du Secrétariat

6. Le Secrétariat a noté que le financement demandé était conforme aux fonds approuvés lors de précédentes réunions pour des vérifications semblables. Il a également noté que le rapport de vérification devait être soumis au moins 60 jours avant la réunion du Comité exécutif lors de laquelle est demandée la prochaine tranche de financement du PGEH.

Recommandations du Secrétariat

7. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation des rapports de vérification concernant la phase I des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour la Jamaïque et la phase II du PGEH pour l'Angola et l'Arménie, au niveau de financement indiqué à la section 2 du tableau 1, à condition que les rapports de vérification soient soumis au moins 60 jours avant la réunion du Comité exécutif concernée lors de laquelle sont sollicitées les demandes liées à la prochaine tranche des PGEH de ces pays. **A3. Préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC**

Description du projet

8. Le PNUD a présenté la demande concernant la préparation de la phase II du PGEH pour la Géorgie en qualité d'agence d'exécution désignée et pour le Mali et le Mozambique en qualité d'agence d'exécution coopérante, avec le PNUE en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale, et celle concernant la préparation de la phase III du PGEH pour la République de Moldova en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, avec le PNUE en tant qu'agence d'exécution coopérante, comme l'indique la section 3 du tableau 1.

9. Le PNUD a fourni des descriptions des activités pour étayer les demandes de préparation de projet pour chacun des pays dont il est l'agence d'exécution désignée ou principale. Les demandes soumises pour chaque pays comprennent : les raisons du financement demandé pour la préparation de projet ; un rapport périodique sur la mise en œuvre des phases I ou II de leur PGEH respectif ; et la liste des activités potentielles accompagnées de leur budget correspondant. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale pour le Mali et le Mozambique et d'agence de coopération pour la République de Moldova, a demandé un montant de 70 000 \$US, plus coûts d'appui d'agence au titre de ses amendements à son programme de travail pour l'année 2019.¹

Observations du Secrétariat

10. Lors de l'examen de ces quatre demandes, le Secrétariat a pris en compte les lignes directrices relatives au financement de la préparation des PGEH pour les pays visés à l'article 5 contenues dans la décision 71/42, les phases I et II du PGEH telles qu'elles ont été approuvées, l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des tranches au moment de la préparation du présent document, ainsi que la

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/35

décision 82/45(c)(i).² Le Secrétariat a noté que les financements sollicités pour chaque pays sont conformes à la décision 71/42 et que le PNUD a confirmé que les tranches restantes concernant ces pays seront soumises conformément aux échéances figurant dans les accords qu'ils ont conclus avec le Comité exécutif.

11. Le PNUD a confirmé que la phase II du PGEH pour la Géorgie atteindra au minimum l'objectif de 67,5 pour cent en 2025, tandis que pour le Mali et le Mozambique, l'objectif de 100 pour cent sera atteint en 2030. La phase III du PGEH de la République de Moldova visera une élimination accélérée afin d'atteindre l'objectif de 100 pour cent en 2025. **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

12. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale pour la préparation de projet de la phase II des plans de gestion l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour la Géorgie, le Mali et le Mozambique, et la préparation de projet pour la phase III du PGEH de la République de Moldova, au niveau de financement indiqué à la section A3 du tableau 1.

A4 : Assistance technique pour des activités de facilitation

Contexte

13. Conformément à la décision 79/46,³ le PNUD a soumis une demande de financement pour la mise en œuvre d'activités de facilitation en Haïti, comme l'indique la section A4 du tableau 1.

14. Les activités de facilitation sont les suivantes :

- (a) Examen des politiques et des réglementations nationales dans le but d'élaborer un cadre législatif pour la réduction progressive des HFC ; évaluation de l'impact du cadre réglementaire/des politiques ; consultations des parties prenantes et sensibilisation aux avantages de ratifier l'Amendement de Kigali ;
- (b) Renforcement des capacités pour l'adoption et la gestion des HFC et des solutions de remplacement des HFC, concernant notamment l'évaluation des besoins de formation pour les agents des douanes et ceux chargés du respect des réglementations, l'Unité nationale de l'ozone et d'autres instances de réglementation sur la gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC ; et concernant également les techniciens de la réfrigération et de la climatisation sur l'utilisation en toute sécurité des solutions de remplacement des HFC ;
- (c) Élaboration et mise à jour de la législation sur les SAO, des codes douaniers nationaux pour les HFC et les produits contenant des HFC, et système de permis et de quotas pour faciliter la surveillance des importations/exportations de HFC, des produits de remplacement des HFC et des équipements contenant des HFC ; et développement d'une base de données et d'un système de notification.

² L'inclusion de la phase III des PGEH dans le plan d'activités général de 2019-2021, uniquement pour les pays dont on avait approuvé la phase II d'un PGEH pour respecter l'objectif de réduction d'ici à 2020.

³ Le Comité exécutif a décidé entre autres d'approuver les activités de facilitation sur la base que des pays profiteraient de la souplesse nécessaire pour entreprendre diverses activités de facilitation afin de respecter les premières obligations conformément à l'Amendement de Kigali ; les activités de facilitation pourraient comprendre, sans y être limitées, des activités destinées à faciliter la ratification rapide de l'Amendement de Kigali ; le lancement du soutien des dispositions institutionnelles ; l'examen des systèmes de permis ; la communication des données sur les HFC ; et la démonstration d'activités ne portant pas sur des investissements

Observations du Secrétariat

15. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande d'activités de facilitation et a conclu qu'elle satisfaisait à toutes les exigences de la décision 79/46, à savoir :

- (a) La lettre de confirmation du gouvernement de Haïti, indiquant sa volonté de déployer tous les efforts possibles pour ratifier l'Amendement de Kigali dans les meilleurs délais, a été remise par le PNUD ;
- (b) La proposition de projet décrivait chacune des activités de facilitation, les dispositions institutionnelles, la répartition des coûts et le calendrier de la mise en œuvre ; et
- (c) La durée de la mise en œuvre du projet sera de 18 mois.

16. Le financement demandé est conforme à la décision 79/46 (c) et a été calculé en fonction de la valeur de référence du pays pour les HCFC.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

17. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la demande d'activités de facilitation de la réduction progressive des HFC pour Haïti figurant à la section 4 du tableau 1.

SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL

B1 : Préparation de projets portant sur les HFC

Description du projet

18. Le PNUD a présenté une demande de préparation de projet pour la conversion du HFC-227ea à des solutions de remplacement à faible potentiel de réchauffement dans le secteur de l'assemblage des équipements de lutte contre l'incendie en Égypte, figurant à la section B1 du tableau 1. Des précisions sur les demandes de préparation de projets sont fournies dans la demande présentée par le PNUD jointe au présent document.

Observations du secrétariat

19. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande de préparation de projet conformément aux décisions 78/3(g), 79/45(b), et 81/53(b), et a noté que : La demande n'était pas incluse dans le plan d'activités du PNUD pour les années 2018 à 2020, faisant que les propositions soumises ne répondaient pas pleinement aux exigences de la décision 79/45(b) ;

- (b) Le financement demandé est conforme aux décisions pertinentes concernant le financement de la préparation de projets ;
- (c) La demande concerne un projet dans un secteur qui n'a pas encore été couvert précédemment par un projet dans le cadre de la décision 78/3(g) ;

20. En réponse au fait que le projet n'avait pas été inclus dans le plan d'activités, le PNUD a requis une certaine souplesse tout en notant qu'il existait des précédents d'approbation de projets portant sur les HFC qui n'étaient pas inclus dans les plans d'activités.

21. Le PNUD a également expliqué que le projet avait pour objectif de faire la démonstration par l'intermédiaire d'une seule entreprise des exigences techniques nécessaires à la conversion des dispositifs de lutte contre l'incendie pour passer de l'utilisation du HFC-227ea (ayant un PRP de 3 220) à

l'utilisation d'un gaz inerte. Ce projet est important non seulement pour l'Égypte, où 80 pour cent des dispositifs de lutte contre l'incendie utilisent du HFC-227ea, mais aussi pour les pays visés à l'article 5 utilisant cette même substance. Le projet permettra aussi de former des techniciens de l'entreprise d'assemblage à contribuer à la reproduction de de cette technologie, identifier et fournir les outils nécessaires pour l'assemblage des dispositifs de lutte contre l'incendie pour passer à l'utilisation d'un gaz inerte, et faire la démonstration de la façon dont ces types de dispositifs peuvent être assemblés. Si la préparation de projet est approuvée, tous les efforts seront mis en œuvre pour assurer que ce projet pourra être soumis à la 85^e réunion.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

22. Notant que cette demande ne répond pas à certaines conditions préalables de projets en vertu des décisions 78/3(g), 79/45 et 81/53, le Secrétariat soumet cette demande pour examen individuel.

23. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager d'examiner s'il y a lieu ou non d'appuyer la demande de préparation de projet pour un projet d'investissement relatif aux HFC dans le secteur de l'assemblage des équipements de lutte contre l'incendie en Égypte pour un montant de 30 000 \$US, plus coûts d'appui d'agence de 2 100 \$US, sur la base des questions soulignées ci-dessus.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Costa Rica: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Oct-92 213,160
	Phase II:	Feb-97 108,087
	Phase III:	Mar-99 108,087
	Phase IV:	Dec-01 108,087
	Phase V:	Dec-03 140,513
	Phase VI:	Nov-05 140,513
	Phase VII:	Nov-07 140,513
	Phase VIII:	Nov-09 140,513
	Phase IX:	Nov-11 140,513
	Phase X:	Dec-13 140,513
	Phase XI:	Nov-15 179,857
	Phase XII:	Nov-17 179,857
	Total:	1,740,214
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		179,857
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		179,857
Agency support costs (US \$):		12,590
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		192,447
Date of approval of country programme:		1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		14.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		342.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2018) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		8.82
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
Total:		8.82
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2019) (US \$):		12,463,176
Amount disbursed (as at December 2018) (US \$):		11,639,014
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2019) (ODP tonnes):		837.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		795.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,807,942
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,740,214
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,915,020
Total:	12,463,176
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

¹ Data as at December 2018 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/18.

Progress report

2. In phase XII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, implemented by the Ozone Technical Office, which is a part of the Directorate of Environmental Quality Management of the Ministry of Environment and Energy, Costa Rica has had an operational HCFC import quota system, and has already complied with the 35 per cent HCFC reduction target for 2020. Illegal trade of ODS has been addressed and no illegal traffic has been detected. The consumption of ODS alternatives with low global-warming potential (GWP) and the use of equipment with higher energy efficiency have been encouraged through various activities. Costa Rica ratified the Kigali Amendment in May 2018. The National Meteorological Institute has monitored and published daily the Ultraviolet Radiation Index for seven regions of the country. Costa Rica has fully achieved all of the 13 performance indicators of this phase.

Plan of action

3. In phase XIII, the licensing system for the control of HFC imports will be optimized, and work will continue on the control of imports of HCFCs and their alternatives, as well as the equipment containing them. Support will continue to be provided for the management of ODS waste, initiated under the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). The training and awareness programme for importers and end-users of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment will be strengthened. Implementation of enabling activities for HFC phase-down and development of the National Cooling Plan will be coordinated and brought to completion.

India: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Oct-92	430,600
Phase II:	Oct-96	287,100
Phase III:	Mar-99	287,100
Phase IV:	Jul-01	287,100
Phase V:	Dec-03	373,230
Phase VI:	Nov-05	373,230
Phase VII:	Apr-08	373,230
Phase VIII:	Apr-10 & Nov-11	373,230
Phase IX:	Apr-12	373,230
Phase X:	May-14	373,230
Phase XI:	May-16	477,734
	Total:	4,009,014
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		477,734
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII(US \$):		477,734
Agency support costs (US \$):		33,441
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		511,175
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		122.2
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1,608.2
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)		809.46
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
		Total:
		809.46
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2019) (US \$):	297,865,822
Amount disbursed (as at December 2018) (US \$):	259,680,061
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2019) (ODP tonnes):	24,388.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	28,533.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	279,379,848
(b) Institutional strengthening:	4,009,014
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	11,476,960
Total:	297,865,822
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

5. India has continued its efforts in the implementation of ODS phase-out activities to meet the Montreal Protocol obligations. The Ozone Cell of the Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change has successfully implemented stage I of the HPMP and is implementing stage II to meet the 2020 compliance obligations. India will complete the phase-out of consumption of HCFC-141b and impose a ban on its import in the foam sector. Through phase XI of the IS project, efforts have been coordinated and complementary actions developed and put in place for competency enhancement of micro, small and medium-sized enterprises in the foam sector. An awareness-raising campaign at national and state levels to sensitize stakeholders about the ODS phase-out has been carried out. Mechanisms for prevention of illegal trade of ODS, including competency enhancement of customs and enforcement agencies, have been undertaken. Several knowledge products, including “The Montreal Protocol - India’s Success Story,” have been developed and launched. The Ozone Cell has participated in Montreal Protocol-related meetings and has contributed to the discussions of key policy issues, including the finalization of the Kigali Amendment, and the development of cost guidelines for HFC-related projects. Fiscal measures covering customs and excise duty exemptions on capital goods for establishment of industry with non-ODS technology have been implemented. The Ozone Cell successfully organized the International Ozone Day celebrations, including on the 30th anniversary of the Montreal Protocol in 2017. India has fully achieved all the 16 performance indicators of this phase.

Plan of action

6. The following activities will be implemented in phase XII: ODS phase-out activities included in the HPMP to achieve the 2020 compliance obligations under the Montreal Protocol and the Agreement with the Executive Committee; assisting, coordinating, consulting and engaging with various line ministries/organizations/industries/industry associations/trade bodies for the implementation of the HPMP and national regulations; and planning and implementation of information outreach activities to all stakeholders.

Indonesia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jun-93	314,780
Phase II:	Nov-97	208,650
Phase III:	Dec-00	208,650

Summary of the project and country profile		
Phase IV:	Dec-03	271,245
Phase V:	Nov-05	271,245
Phase VI:	Nov-07	271,245
Phase VII:	Nov-09	271,245
Phase VIII:	Nov-11	271,246
Phase IX:	Dec-13	271,246
Phase X:	Nov-15	347,194
Phase XI:	Nov-17	347,194
Total:		3,053,941
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		347,194
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		347,194
Agency support costs (US \$):		24,304
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		371,498
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		13.3
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		403.9
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		40.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2018) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		235.56
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
Total:		235.56
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2018
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2019) (US \$):		84,640,006
Amount disbursed (as at December 2018) (US \$):		67,332,723
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2019) (ODP tonnes):		10,457.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):		10,708.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	71,688,739
(b) Institutional strengthening:	3,053,941
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	9,897,326
Total:	84,640,006
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

8. In phase XI of the IS project, the NOU has provided support to the implementation of stage I of the HPMP, particularly on the issue of the barriers to the supply chain in the RAC manufacturing sector, thus also enabling the implementation of stage II. The NOU has also participated in, and contributed to, the discussions at Montreal Protocol-related meetings. The NOU has further conducted public awareness and information dissemination activities to advise end-users and stakeholders about ozone-layer protection and non-ODS technologies; and has developed awareness products, including the HCFC phase-out excellence station at the Science and Technology Center (Ozone Cluster), which is open for public and will be used as a communication platform to promote the ODS phase-out programme in Indonesia. The NOU successfully organized the International Ozone Day in September 2018 and 2019. Indonesia has fully achieved all the 15 performance indicators of this phase.

Plan of action

9. In phase XII, support will continue to be provided for the implementation of the ODS phase-out programme in Indonesia, including coordination, monitoring and enforcement of the bans in the polyurethane (PU) foam sector and the air-conditioning manufacturing sector, and removal of barriers to supply chain for the introduction of low-GWP components for RAC manufacturers; advancing the implementation of the RAC sector plan by strengthening the institutional engagement of stakeholders; enforcement of the ODS legal framework; and the awareness and outreach activities for all stakeholders in sustaining ODS phase-out and HPMP implementation.

Malaysia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-93	322,520
	Phase II:	Oct-96	215,000
	Phase III:	Nov-98	215,000
	Phase IV:	Dec-00	215,000
	Phase V:	Nov-02	279,500
	Phase VI:	Dec-04	279,500
	Phase VII:	Nov-07	279,500
	Phase VIII:	Jul-09	279,500
	Phase IX:	Jul-11	279,500
	Phase X:	Jul-13	279,500
	Phase XI:	Nov-15	357,760
	Phase XII:	Nov-17	357,760
Total:			3,360,040
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			357,760
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			357,760
Agency support costs (US \$):			25,043
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			382,803
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			49.5
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			515.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			14.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2018) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			248.34
Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
Total:			248.34
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2018
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2019) (US \$):			63,821,258
Amount disbursed (as at December 2018) (US \$):			58,346,999
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2019) (ODP tonnes):			6,983.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):			6,809.3

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US \$)
(a)	Investment projects:	51,936,820
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	3,360,040
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	8,524,398
	Total:	63,821,258
(d)	HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

11. The NOU has successfully managed and monitored the implementation of activities under phase XII of the IS project that was critical to support the monitoring and management of ODS phase-out activities in the country, and ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations and sustainability of ODS phase-out. The NOU has worked closely with other national agencies and stakeholders, and has implemented awareness-raising activities and training of stakeholders. The NOU is coordinating the implementation of activities under stage II of HPMP that focus on small and medium-sized enterprises in the foam sector and RAC servicing sector. Malaysia has fully achieved all the 17 performance indicators of this phase.

Plan of action

12. The activities in phase XIII will continue supporting effective management, monitoring and implementation of ODS phase-out activities under the HPMP, including sustainability of ODS phase-out; enforcing the sectoral bans in the PU foam and air-conditioning manufacturing sectors; strengthening the institutional engagement to achieve compliance targets; implementing and enforcing the ODS legal framework; and awareness and outreach activities to all stakeholders in sustaining ODS phase-out and HPMP implementation.

Panama: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Jul-93	172,500
	Phase II:	Jul-00	115,000
	Phase III:	Nov-02	149,500
	Phase IV:	Dec-04	149,500
	Phase V:	Nov-11	149,500
	Phase VI:	Dec-13	149,500
	Phase VII:	Nov-15	191,360
	Phase VIII:	Nov-17	191,360
		Total:	1,268,220
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			191,360
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			191,360
Agency support costs (US \$):			13,395
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			204,755
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			

Summary of the project and country profile	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	24.8
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)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	16.34
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	16.34
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	
	2018
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2019) (US \$):	5,111,778
Amount disbursed (as at December 2018) (US \$):	3,729,725
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2019) (ODP tonnes):	251.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):	242.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	2,206,793
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,268,220
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,636,765
Total:	5,111,778
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

14. Panama has successfully implemented phase VIII of the IS project, managing to achieve the HCFC phase-out targets, and consolidating the participation of stakeholders. The main outcomes have been: strengthening of legal framework with the approval of Resolution N°1331 of 27 September 2018, which establishes additional control measures for HCFC-141b and HCFC-22, and approval of Law N° 87, which ratifies the Kigali Amendment, deposited at the UN Headquarters in September 2018; timely submission of ODS consumption data reports to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat; capacity and competency building of customs officials, ODS importers, RAC technicians, foam companies, professors and students; and continuous development of awareness-raising activities on Montreal Protocol matters, including distribution of materials, and organization of awareness-raising events. Important progress has been achieved in the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and enabling activities for HFC phase-down. Panama has fully complied with all the 15 performance indicators of this phase.

Plan of action

15. Phase IX will concentrate on the NOU's efforts to follow up on HCFC import control measures and the 35 per cent reduction of HCFC consumption in 2020; strengthening of coordination efforts to monitor ODS trade movements in free zones; evaluation of legal framework to include HFC control measures and monitor HFC-based alternatives; capacity-building sustainability for officials of the National Customs Authority, Ministry of Health and other key institutions; and timely presentation of data reports to the Multilateral Fund and the Ozone Secretariats. Exchange of technical information among all stakeholders will be maintained for effective decision-making in the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Awareness-raising activities throughout various communication networks and International Ozone Day celebrations will continue. The NOU will supervise the completion of stage II and preparation of stage III of the HPMP, and will support implementation of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down and preparation of the National Cooling Plan.

Uruguay: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Jun-93 & May-96		202,800
Phase II:	Oct-96		116,000
Phase III:	Jul-98		116,000
Phase IV:	Jul-00		116,000
Phase V:	Jul-02		150,800
Phase VI:	Jul-04		150,800
Phase VII:	Jul-06		150,800
Phase VIII:	Nov-08		150,800
Phase IX:	Nov-11		150,800
Phase X:	Dec-13		150,800
Phase XI:	Nov-15		193,024
Phase XII:	Nov-17		193,024
Total:			1,841,648
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			193,024
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			193,024
Agency support costs (US \$):			13,512
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			206,536
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			23.4
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			11.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2018) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			9.04
Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
Total:			9.04
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2018
Amount approved for projects (as at May 2019) (US \$):			9,344,454
Amount disbursed (as at December 2018) (US \$):			7,526,332
ODS to be phased out (as at May 2019) (ODP tonnes):			532.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2018) (ODP tonnes):			446.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	4,521,033
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,841,648
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,981,773
Total:	9,344,454
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

17. In phase XII of the IS project, the NOU has continued implementation of the quota system, improving the tools for reviewing and collecting information in close cooperation with the National Customs Direction; and has established communication channels with the main stakeholders, which has

helped a constant exchange of technical and general information on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Uruguay ratified the Kigali Amendment in September 2018, reported the 2017 and 2018 country programme and Article 7 data, and continued with the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and other projects aimed to comply with the commitments under the Montreal Protocol. Uruguay has actively participated in all regional and international Montreal Protocol-related meetings. Uruguay has fully achieved all the 14 performance indicators of this phase.

Plan of action

18. In phase XIII, Uruguay will maintain its ban on CFCs and halons, and the reduction in HCFC consumption that had already been achieved. The NOU will work with public and private entities to enforce HCFC consumption control measures and coordinate activities, including investment projects, and initiate the first steps towards the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Additionally, the NOU will continue with the implementation of stage II of the HPMP in coordination with all national stakeholders, in order to comply with the next HCFC reduction target in 2020; and will continue its active participation in regional networks and Montreal Protocol-related meetings, in order to exchange information and experience that will foster the implementation of national policies and strategies for the protection of ozone layer.

Annexe II

POINTS DE VUE EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS SOUMIS À LA 84^e RÉUNION

Costa Rica

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Costa Rica (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué au Secrétariat du Fonds pour les années 2017 et 2018 des données de consommation de SAO au titre de l'article 7 du Protocole ainsi que des données du programme de pays, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec ses obligations. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que le Costa Rica avait pris des mesures en faveur de l'élimination de la consommation de SAO, avait continué la formation des techniciens frigoristes et avait participé aux réunions en relation avec le réseau régional et le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif est conscient des efforts déployés par le Costa Rica et a donc bon espoir que ce pays va poursuivre avec succès la mise en œuvre de la phase I du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), les activités de facilitation pour la réduction progressive des HFC et le projet de renforcement des institutions, afin d'atteindre les objectifs de réduction concernant la consommation de HCFC fixés dans l'Accord conclu avec le Comité exécutif.

Inde

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Inde (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué pour les années 2017 et 2018 des données de consommation et de production de SAO au Secrétariat de l'ozone (au titre de l'article 7 du Protocole) ainsi qu'au Secrétariat du Fonds (programme de pays), confirmant que le pays est en conformité avec ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que l'Inde avait pris diverses initiatives, de manière coordonnée, afin de gérer et surveiller la consommation de SAO et assurer la pérennité de l'élimination des SAO réalisée dans le cadre de la phase I de son PGEH, et qu'elle a mis en place un système de contrôle des HCFC, comprenant des systèmes d'autorisation et de quotas étayés par un cadre juridique, permettant la mise en œuvre du calendrier d'élimination accélérée des HCFC. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts déployés par l'Inde et a donc bon espoir que ce pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre réussie et dans les délais appropriés des activités liées au Protocole de Montréal, notamment la mise en œuvre de la phase II du PGEH et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions.

Indonésie

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Indonésie (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays a soumis dans les délais impartis les données de consommation de SAO de 2017 et de 2018 au Secrétariat de l'ozone (au titre de l'article 7 du Protocole) ainsi qu'au Secrétariat du Fonds (programme de pays), confirmant que le pays est en conformité avec ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que l'Indonésie avait pris des mesures, de manière coordonnée, destinées à gérer et surveiller la consommation de SAO, notamment la mise en œuvre du contrôle des importations de HCFC au moyen d'un système de permis et de quotas, la mise en place du cadre juridique assurant les interdictions sectoriels des SAO dans les secteurs de la réfrigération, de la climatisation et des mousses polyuréthanes dans le cadre des phases I et II de son PGEH, parallèlement au renforcement de la sensibilisation et au traitement des questions concernant la transition vers des solutions de remplacement à faible potentiel de réchauffement de la planète (PRP). Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts déployés par l'Indonésie et a donc bon espoir que ce pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre réussie et dans les délais appropriés des activités liées au Protocole de Montréal, notamment la mise en œuvre de la phase II du PGEH et les activités du projet de renforcement des institutions.

Malaisie

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Malaisie (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays a soumis dans les délais impartis pour les années 2017 et 2018 les données de consommation de SAO au titre de l'article 7 du Protocole au Secrétariat de l'ozone ainsi que celles du programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds, confirmant que le pays est en conformité avec ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que la Malaisie a pris des mesures, de manière coordonnée, destinées à éliminer la consommation de SAO, incluant la mise en œuvre du contrôle des importations au moyen d'un système de permis et de quotas, l'élimination dans le secteur des mousses, et le renforcement de la sensibilisation et la formation visant les parties prenantes dans le secteur de l'entretien des équipements de réfrigération et climatisation dans le cadre de son PGEH. Le Comité exécutif est conscient des efforts déployés par la Malaisie pour l'achèvement réussi de la phase I du PGEH et a donc bon espoir que, d'ici les deux prochaines années, la Malaisie continuera à mener à bien ses activités en relation avec le Protocole de Montréal, notamment la mise en œuvre de la phase II, les activités de facilitation de la réduction progressive des HFC et celles du projet de renforcement des institutions.

Panama

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Panama (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays a soumis pour les années 2017 et 2018 les données de consommation de SAO au titre de l'article 7 du Protocole au Secrétariat de l'ozone ainsi que celles du programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également noté que le Panama a pris des mesures destinées à éliminer la consommation de SAO au moyen de la mise en œuvre du contrôle des importations de HCFC dans le cadre du système de permis et de quotas, ainsi que de la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note avec satisfaction de la ratification en septembre 2018 par le Panama de l'Amendement de Kigali, des initiatives lancées pour faciliter sa mise en œuvre ainsi que la participation du pays aux réunions liées au réseau régional et au Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts déployés par le Panama et a donc bon espoir que, d'ici les deux prochaines années, ce pays continuera la mise en œuvre réussie de la phase II du PGEH et des activités de projet de renforcement des institutions, afin de réaliser et assurer la pérennité de la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2020.

Uruguay

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Uruguay (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays a soumis pour les années 2017 et 2018 les données de consommation de SAO au titre de l'article 7 du Protocole au Secrétariat de l'ozone ainsi que celles du programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. En outre, le Comité exécutif a pris note que la phase II du PGEH et les autres projets en cours continuent à être mis en œuvre de manière coordonnée. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note avec satisfaction de la ratification en septembre 2018 de l'Amendement de Kigali et des activités préparatoires pour faciliter sa mise en œuvre. Le Comité exécutif est conscient des efforts déployés par l'Uruguay et a donc toute confiance que, d'ici les deux prochaines années, ce pays continuera la mise en œuvre réussie de la phase II du PGEH, les activités de facilitation pour la réduction progressive des HFC et celles du projet de renforcement des institutions afin de réaliser et d'assurer la pérennité de la réduction de 35 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC exigée d'ici au 1^{er} janvier 2020.



**84th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

(16 – 20 December 2019)

**UNDP
2019 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT**

2019 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present document constitutes UNDP's 2019 Work Programme Amendment and is being submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 84th Meeting. The list of submissions for all funding requests (including investment projects) that will be submitted by UNDP to the 84th ExCom meeting in Annex 1 to this document is provided for information. Project documentation such as multi-year agreements (MYA) tranche requests, investment and demonstration project proposals and other individual/investment proposals are not included in this document and are submitted separately as per normal practice. Only the following (non-investment) submissions are part of this document.

II. FUNDING REQUESTS PART OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

Institutional Strengthening Extensions

Requests for funding of extensions of institutional strengthening projects for submission at the 84th ExCom Meeting are tabulated below. The documents with terminal reports and requests for extension of IS funding are being submitted separately.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Costa Rica	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	24	179,857	12,590	192,447
India	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	24	477,734	33,441	511,175
Indonesia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	24	347,194	24,304	371,498
Malaysia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	24	357,760	25,043	382,803
Panama	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase IX)	24	191,360	13,395	204,755
Uruguay	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	24	193,024	13,512	206,536
Total (6 requests)				1,746,929	108,773	1,662,678
				7%	1,746,929	1,869,214

Preparation funding requests for HPMP stage II

UNDP is submitting the following funding requests for the preparation of stages II of HPMPs to the 84th ExCom meeting. The Annex 2 contains PRP submissions for Georgia and Moldova; the PRP requests for Mali and Mozambique will be submitted by relevant lead agency.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Georgia	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Mali	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation (coop)	12	10,000	700	10,700
Moldova	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	20,000	1,400	21,400

Mozambique	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation (coop)	12	10,000	700	10,700
Total (4 requests)				70,000	4,900	74,900

Requests for preparation funding for HFC Investment projects

UNDP is submitting one request for the preparation of HFC investment projects as per the table below. The associated request for preparation funds is included in Annex 3.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Egypt	PRP	Preparation for HFC investment project in the fire-fighting equipment assembly sector	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Total (1 requests)				30,000	2,100	32,100

Requests for enabling activities to support the phase-down of HFCs for Article 5 countries

UNDP is submitting requests for enabling activities as per the table below. The associated request is included in Annex 4.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Haiti	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	24	95,000	6,650	101,650
Total (1 requests)				95,000	6,650	101,650

Requests for extensions of enabling activities to support the phase-down of HFCs for Article 5 countries

UNDP is submitting the requests for extension of the enabling activities as per the table below.

Country	Type	Title	Extension Duration (months)	Reason for extending the duration
Bangladesh	TAS	Request to extend the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment	12	The requested extension is required to accomplish all activities. The review of the national licensing system for ODS, development of proposal to include HFCs and HFC-based equipment into the national licensing system and preparation of National Cooling Action Plan are underway.
Cuba	TAS	Request to extend the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment	12	The activities require more time as originally planned due to the need to consult extended range of stakeholders and to consider linking the Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities with broader issues of addressing climate change in the country.
El Salvador	TAS	Request to extend the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment	12	The activities require more time as originally planned due to the need to consult extended range of stakeholders and to consider linking the Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities with broader issues of addressing climate change in the country.

Country	Type	Title	Extension Duration (months)	Reason for extending the duration
Iran	TAS	Request to extend the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment	12	Taking into consideration the recent emerged economical constraints which may decelerate the implementation process of the project and at the same time noting the importance of a far-sighted and well formulated national strategy backed by reliable and enough data to be used in the process of ratification, it would be necessary to leverage the opportunity provided by the ExCom decision allowing the parties to officially request extension of their Enabling Activity project.
Panama	TAS	Request to extend the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment	12	The activities require more time as originally planned due to the need to consult extended range of stakeholders and to consider linking the Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities with broader issues of addressing climate change in the country.
Paraguay	TAS	Request to extend the Enabling Activities for Kigali Amendment	12	The activities require more time as originally planned due to the need to consult extended range of stakeholders and to consider linking the Kigali Amendment Enabling Activities with broader issues of addressing climate change in the country.
Total (6 requests)				

Other requests for non-investment projects

Pursuant to the ExCom decision 76/17 and 83/48, as part of the Work Programme Amendment, UNDP is requesting the ExCom to approve the funding for the following countries for verification reports for the HPMPs at the 84th ExCom meeting.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Angola	TAS	Verification report for stage II of HPMP	15	30,000	2,700	32,700
Armenia	TAS	Verification report for stage II of HPMP	15	30,000	2,700	32,700
Jamaica	TAS	Verification report for stage I of HPMP	15	30,000	2,700	32,700
Total (3 requests)				90,000	8,100	98,100

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals being submitted to the 84th ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme Amendment for 2019:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Angola	TAS	Verification report for stage II of HPMP	15	30,000	2,700	32,700
Armenia	TAS	Verification report for stage II of HPMP	15	30,000	2,700	32,700
Costa Rica	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	24	179,857	12,590	192,447

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Egypt	PRP	Preparation for HFC investment project in the fire-fighting equipment assembly sector	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Georgia	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	30,000	2,100	32,100
Haiti	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	24	95,000	6,650	101,650
India	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	24	477,734	33,441	511,175
Indonesia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	24	347,194	24,304	371,498
Jamaica	TAS	Verification report for stage I of HPMP	15	30,000	2,700	32,700
Malaysia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	24	357,760	25,043	382,803
Mali	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	10,000	700	10,700
Moldova	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	12	20,000	1,400	21,400
Mozambique	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	12	10,000	700	10,700
Panama	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase IX)	24	191,360	13,395	204,755
Uruguay	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	24	193,024	13,512	206,536
Total (15 requests)				2,031,929	144,035	2,175,964

ANNEX 1
List of all UNDP submissions for funding to the 84th ExCom Meeting

No	Country	Type	Description	Funding Request for the 84th ExCom (US\$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	Angola	TAS	Verification report for stage II of HPMP	30,000	2,700	32,700
2	Armenia	TAS	Verification report for stage II of HPMP	30,000	2,700	32,700
3	China	INV	Stage II HPMP - 3rd tranche (ICR)	12,000,000	840,000	12,840,000
4	China	INV	Stage II HPMP - 3rd tranche (Solvents)	5,549,492	388,464	5,937,956
5	Colombia	INV	Stage II HPMP - 3rd tranche	635,749	44,502	680,251
6	Costa Rica	INV	Stage II HPMP - 1st tranche	195,948	13,716	209,664
7	Costa Rica	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	179,857	12,590	192,447
8	Cuba	INV	Conversion from HFC-134a to HC-290 (Propane) in the manufacture of chillers at Frioclima	175,300	15,777	191,077
9	Egypt	INV	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	1,836,750	128,573	1,965,323
10	Egypt	PRP	Preparation for HFC investment project in the fire-fighting equipment assembly sector	30,000	2,100	32,100
11	Georgia	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	30,000	2,100	32,100
12	Ghana	INV	Stage I HPMP - 6th tranche	121,311	9,098	130,409
13	Haiti	TAS	Enabling activities for Kigali Amendment	95,000	6,650	101,650
14	India	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	477,734	33,441	511,175
15	Indonesia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	347,194	24,304	371,498
16	Iran	INV	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	1,593,980	111,579	1,705,559
17	Jamaica	TAS	Verification report for stage I of HPMP	30,000	2,700	32,700
18	Malaysia	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	357,760	25,043	382,803
19	Malaysia	INV	Stage II HPMP - 2nd tranche	2,475,225	173,266	2,648,491
20	Mali	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	10,000	700	10,700
21	Mozambique	PRP	Stage II HPMP Preparation	10,000	700	10,700
22	Moldova	PRP	Stage III HPMP Preparation	20,000	1,400	21,400
23	Panama	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase IX)	191,360	13,395	204,755
24	Uruguay	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIII)	193,024	13,512	206,536
Total (24 requests)				26,615,684	1,869,010	28,484,694

Notes:

- a. All amounts in are in US dollars.
- b. Special reports due (delays, balances, status reports, etc.) as well as other projects not part of the WPA will be submitted separately.

ANNEX 2

Preparation funding requests for HPMP stages in:

- 1. Georgia (Stage II HPMP Preparation)**
- 2. Moldova (Stage III HPMP Preparation)**

**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

Project title:	GEORGIA HPMP STAGE II PREPARATION	
Country:	GEORGIA (REPUBLIC OF)	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	2020-2021	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNDP	Overarching	30,000

*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 (Decision 71/42(i))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned 	UNDP returned balance to ExCom 70	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	67.5%	Year of commitment	2025
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
<p>Georgia's HPMP stage I was approved by ExCom 63 in April 2011 to reduce the HCFC consumption to a sustained level of 2.97 ODP tonnes by 1 January 2020, with UNDP. Georgia is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol provisions and the Agreement with the Executive Committee. Georgia has an enforceable import/export licensing and quota system for HCFCs in place, which is operational, effective and capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out provisions for HCFCs. Balances from the preparatory funding for HPMP stage I were returned by UNDP to ExCom 70. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNDP to prepare HPMP stage II has been received.</p>			
3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP			
Activity	Description		Implementing agency
Refrigeration servicing sector	Purchase of advanced multi-gas identifiers		UNDP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Purchase of training / servicing equipment / tools		UNDP
Legal/regulatory framework	Regulatory updates in HCFC control frameworks		UNDP
Legal/regulatory framework	Mandatory certification of RAC servicing technicians		UNDP

Legal/regulatory framework	Registration and reporting requirements for owners of 3 kg or more refrigerants	UNDP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Training and certification of RAC technicians	UNDP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Preparation of training materials	UNDP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Strengthening RAC association	UNDP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Training of enforcement officers	UNDP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Training of customs officers	UNDP		
Others, specify.	Monitoring HPMP implementation	UNDP		
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2016	2017	2018
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	25.2	38.2	34.3
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)				
<p>As can be seen in the table above, Georgia's consumption of HCFCs has experienced a progressive decrease since 2012, which has allowed the country to easily remain in compliance with its Montreal Protocol obligations as regards HCFCs. However, it has to be noted that preliminary estimates of HCFC consumption indicate a rebound of consumption in 2017, or more precisely a stabilisation around 2 ODP tonnes.</p> <p>HCFC consumption is below the reduction targets of the Montreal Protocol and the agreement between Georgia and the Executive Committee. However, it is fluctuating depending on the economic development and due to imports in one year which might be used in subsequent years (stockpiling) especially before HCFC reduction milestones.</p>				
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.				
Information needed	Description			Agency
Updated sectoral consumption information	Review available data and collect additional sector-specific data through questionnaires and interviews			UNDP
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Assess HCFC-22 consumption and trends in the servicing sector and the main actors involved			UNDP
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing legislation and identify gaps and need for new legislation, amendments and policy development.			UNDP
Others, specify.	Review available Article 7 and CP data, data from ODS alternatives surveys, enabling activities and progress reports and collect additional data as needed to develop new HPMP strategy			UNDP
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding				
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)			Agency
Consultant to conduct surveys, interviews and consultations with key stakeholders (importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers, training institutes, academia, RAC and consumer associations, NGOs, relevant governmental bodies), and for drafting the HPMP stage II Strategy.	30,000			UNDP
TOTAL	30,000			
8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation HPMP stage II?				

The overarching strategy will focus on the HCFC phase-out while promoting ozone-friendly, climate-friendly and energy-efficient technologies to the extent that this is possible without significant additional costs. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations.

**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

Project title:	<u>MOLDOVA HPMP STAGE III PREPARATION</u>	
Country:	<u>MOLDOVA (REPUBLIC OF)</u>	
Lead implementing agency:	<u>UNDP</u>	
Cooperating agency (1):	<u>UNEP</u>	<u>Click or tap here to enter text.</u>
Cooperating agency (2):	<u>(select)</u>	<u>Click or tap here to enter text.</u>
Cooperating agency (3):	<u>(select)</u>	<u>Click or tap here to enter text.</u>
Implementation period:	<u>2021-2025</u>	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
<u>UNDP</u>	<u>Overarching</u>	<u>20,000</u>
<u>UNEP</u>	<u>Overarching</u>	<u>10,000</u>

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
3. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (Decision 71/42(i))	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned 	UNDP returned balance to ExCom 83 UNEP returned balance to ExCom 79	

B. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)

9. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100	Year of commitment	2025
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
10. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 			
Moldova's HPMP stage II was approved by ExCom 77 in November 2016 to reduce the HCFC consumption to a sustained level of 0.65 ODP tonnes by 1 January 2020, with UNDP as lead and UNEP as cooperating agency. Tranche 1 was approved for both agencies in November 2016 and tranche 2 was submitted to ExCom 84 for UNEP only. Tranche 3 is scheduled for 2020 and contains only UNDP components. Moldova is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol provisions and the Agreement with the Executive Committee. Moldova has an enforceable import/export licensing and quota system for HCFCs in place, which is operational, effective and capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out provisions for HCFCs. Balances from the preparatory funding for HPMP stage II were returned by UNDP to ExCom 83 and by UNEP to ExCom 79. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNDP as lead agency and UNEP as cooperating agency to prepare HPMP stage III has been received.			
11. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP			

Activity	Description	Implementing agency		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Purchase of advanced multi-gas identifiers	UNDP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Purchase of training / servicing equipment / tools	UNDP		
Legal/regulatory framework	Regulatory updates in HCFC control frameworks	UNEP		
Legal/regulatory framework	Electronic licensing system	UNEP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Preparation of training materials	UNEP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Training and certification of RAC technicians	UNEP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Strengthening RAC association	UNEP		
Refrigeration servicing sector	Training of enforcement officers	UNEP		
Others, specify.	Monitoring HPMP implementation	UNEP		
12. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2016	2017	2018
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	3.4558	0.6	5.576
13. 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)				
<p>HCFC consumption is below the reduction targets of the Montreal Protocol and the agreement between Moldova and the Executive Committee. However, it is fluctuating depending on the economic development and due to imports in one year which might be used in subsequent years (stock-piling).</p>				
14. 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.				
Information needed	Description	Agency		
Updated sectoral consumption information	Review available data and collect additional sector-specific data through questionnaires and interviews	UNDP		
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Review available data and collect additional equipment data through questionnaires and interviews	UNDP		
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing legislation and identify gaps and need for new legislation, amendments and policy development.	UNEP		
Others, specify.	Review available Article 7 and CP data, data from ODS alternatives surveys, enabling activities and progress reports and collect additional data as needed to determine needs for training and awareness raising	UNEP		
15. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding				
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency		
Consultant to conduct surveys, interviews and consultations with key stakeholders to draft the investment components of the HPMP stage III overarching strategy / tranche 1 request in consultation with the Montreal Protocol focal point and implementing agencies.	20,000	UNDP		
Consultant to conduct surveys, interviews and consultations with key stakeholders including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers, training	10,000	UNEP		

institutes, academia, RAC and consumer associations, NGOs, relevant Government bodies and to draft the non-investment components of the HPMP stage III overarching strategy / tranche 1 request in consultation with the Montreal Protocol focal point and implementing agencies.		
TOTAL	30,000	
16. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation HPMP stage III ?		
The overarching strategy will focus on the HCFC phaseout while promoting ozone-friendly, climate-friendly and energy-efficient technologies to the extent that this is possible without significant additional costs. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations.		

ANNEX 3

Preparation funding requests for HFC Investment projects in:

1. Egypt

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF HFC-RELATED STANDALONE INVESTMENTS PROJECTS

COUNTRY: EGYPT

PROJECT TITLE: Preparation for HFC investment project in the fire-fighting equipment assembly sector

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNDP

COOPERATING AGENCY: N/A

NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY: Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA)

PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSSINESS PLAN: No, allowed for submission

ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION: n/a (HFCs)

AREA: Assembly of fire-fighting equipment

SECTOR: Fire-fighting

SUB-SECTOR: N/A

NUMBER OF ENTERPRISES: one (1)

HFC consumption to be addressed: 10 MT of HFC-227ea

PROJECT DURATION: 12 months

PROJECT COST: USD 30,000

SUPPORT COST: (7%) USD 2,100

TOTAL COST FOR THE MLF: USD 32,100

Project Summary

This document describes the proposed arrangements, preparation strategy and budget for the preparation of the HFC-related stand-alone investment projects that will support Egypt to explore technically viable options to reduce HFC consumption in the fire-fighting equipment assembly sector and prepare the country for early implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Such arrangements would be implemented taking into consideration:

- The need to reflect national context and priorities, national policies and country-motivation and consequently would need the agreement of the relevant official(s) of the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA) and the national stakeholders to the investment project proposal;
- To draw upon the lessons learnt from the project preparation phase and the sector analysis that will support it for future comprehensive work in the fire-fighting equipment assembly sector where HFC-227ea is applied with GWP of 3,900 (100 years' time horizon by UNFCCC);
- To be dynamic and evolving, and to be open for revisions and adaptation as necessary in response to evolving situations during the preparation process.

PREPARATION PROJECT FOR AN HFC-RELATED STANDALONE INVESTMENT PROJECT IN EGYPT

1. INTRODUCTION

Egypt is a Party to the Vienna Convention and the Montreal Protocol. It is fully committed to the phaseout of HCFCs and willing to take the lead in assessing and implementing new HFC phasedown technologies, particularly in the firefighting equipment assembly sector. Currently, the country is taking significant steps towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The ratification process has already been initiated by the Ministry of Environment and is expected to be deliberated in the Cabinet of Ministers before approval by the Parliament. The process of ratification is expected to take less than one-year duration.

Ministerial Decree No. 77 of 2000 issued by Egypt's Ministry of State for Environmental Affairs prohibits the importation of all ODS, including HCFCs, without a permit issued by the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency (EEAA). In addition, Decree No. 139 of 2003 issued by the Ministry of Trade and Industry bans imports of new and used equipment containing ODS.

Minister of State for Environmental Affairs issued Decree No. 80 of 8th April, 2013 for the re-establishment of the National Ozone Committee with the mandate of assisting the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency in the implementation of Egypt's obligations, by selecting the mechanism to regulate the import and export of quantities of ozone-depleting controlled substances to achieve schedules of gradual reduction, in order to ensure verification of compliance by Egypt with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol to protect the Ozone layer.

The quota system for Egypt is unique as compared to most other countries. As per Article 4 of the National Law for Competition Protection and Combating Monopoly Practices (Law no. 3 of 2005 and its 2010 amendment), no company can have more than 25% of the market share, and as per Article 6, Agreements or contracts between competing Persons in any relevant market are prohibited if they cause any of the following: b) Dividing product markets or allocating them on ground of geographical areas, distribution centers, type of customers, goods, market shares, or seasons or periods of time. In view of this, the National Ozone Committee sets the maximum quota allowed for Egypt for the year based on the HPMP Agreement. Imports are approved on a first come first served basis, with a limitation of 2 containers/ISO tanks per approval, and next approval for the same importer is given after showing proof of import of previous shipment. However, manufacturers are excluded from the 2-container limitation with the understanding that growth over the years is not allowed.

The NOU maintains a database of maximum import allowed by the country for the year, as set by the National Ozone Committee. As pre-shipment approval is given to an importer, the quantity is noted. After goods are imported, the importer provides all documentation to NOU and receives the clearance letter advising Customs that the consignment may be released. This quantity is noted in the database, and the balance from the national quota is calculated. If the total of the pre-shipment permits issued reaches the maximum of the quota, no additional pre-shipment permits are issued until the actual import data is available and checked if there is any balance left. This situation has not happened till date as imports have been less than the available quota for the year.

The Government of Egypt is implementing the Stage I & II of its HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has been:

- Meeting the HCFCs compliance targets as per the Montreal Protocol;
- Maximizing climate benefits while phasing-out HCFCs;
- Leapfrogging, as feasible, high GWP and deploying low GWP technology options;
- Minimizing impacts on the consuming sectors and end users;
- Involving all relevant stakeholders and ensuring ownership of activities; and

- Adopting robust, but doable, policies and work-plans under the HPMP programmes.

2. OBJECTIVES OF THIS FUNDING REQUEST

The objective of this document is to request funding for:

- The preparation of an individual investment project for reducing the use of HFC-227ea in the assembly of firefighting equipment, which will pursue to:
 - allow engineers of an assembly company to participate in the design phase of the investment project using inert gas (IG) technology in order to be prepared for other future projects using this alternative technology.
 - train the technicians of the assembly company, so they can support replication of similar technology in the future.
 - equip the assembling company with new tools and equipment to suit the selected alternative technology.
 - end-user level demonstration of commissioning of the new equipment and its operation for strong national capacity in this field.
 - collect data in the firefighting industry on the use of any other HFCs.

The HFCs-related Standalone Investment Project will be prepared and submitted to the ExCom following the guidelines established under the Decisions 78/3(g) and 79/45.

3. OVERVIEW OF THE FIREFIGHTING SECTOR

Initial information based on contacts with this industry indicates the use of HFC-227ea, HFC-236fa and HFC-23 & HFC-125.

The range of applications include portable extinguishing equipment in oil & gas sector, and total flooding fixed systems at low temperature applications. Around 8 to 10 companies that assemble and install fire-fighting equipment operate in Egypt.

In terms of local component production, these companies manufacture and install distribution piping, wiring, conduit, supports and junction boxes, ranking systems and cables. The systems are also charged with inert gases sourced locally. In terms of imported components, chemical-based agents, cylinders, discharge valves, pumps and switches are used in further assembly processes.

4. TECHNOLOGY

HFC-227ea (FM-200) is the most popular extinguishing agent in Egypt since the phase-out of halons, previously implemented with assistance from the MLF and UNDP. Currently, majority of new and retrofitted projects use HFC-227ea being less expensive than halons.

In terms of substitute options, there are several in-kind alternatives to HFC-227ea available in the international market. These started with deployment of IGs (inert gases), and more recently by FK (fluoroketones) group of alternatives. Today, for all practical purposes IGs and FK can be used to represent low-GWP. Also, a number of other alternatives can be available such as water-mist, or CO₂ with specific limitations in the case of closed room application and maximum concentration (safety related to suffocation hazards).

For inert gases, there are four (4) different agents used in fire extinguishing systems. Listed in descending order of effectiveness (according to heptane cup burner testing results reported in the ISO 14520 series of standards), these agents are:

- IG-100 (100 % nitrogen)
- IG-541 (52 % nitrogen +40 % argon + 8 % carbon dioxide)
- IG-55 (50 % nitrogen + 50 % argon)
- IG-01 (100 % argon)

Until the introduction of the agent FK-5-1-12 to the market in the early 2000s, HFCs (most notably HFC-227ea) and IG systems as a distinct group had achieved some degree of equilibrium in the fixed system market. More recently, the FK series have been taking their share in the markets.

Egypt more often uses chemical agents - most notably, HFC-227ea. The current application of fire-fighting systems per category of agent used in the Egyptian market is estimated at:

- 85 % chemical agent systems (80% for HFC-227ea and 5% for FK-5-1-12);
- 10 % inert gas systems; and
- 5% water-mist on a system-by-system basis (based on total number of systems used, regardless of size or amount of agent used).

When moving to a new technology, the following set of considerations in terms of capital equipment requirements for the assembling company can be required:

- For the FK group of alternatives: a charging machine for the new agent, leak test equipment, bulk tank for the agent, and, a reclaim machine with dryer for recycling, filters and purity test equipment for the agent;
- For Inert gases: high pressure charging compressors, bank of high-pressure cylinders for bulk inert gas, leak and hydro test equipment;
- For water-mist system: high pressure cylinders, bank for charging the water-mist cylinders, threading and grooving machine for stainless steel distribution piping, high pressure leak and hydro test equipment.

For the operating costs, the price of FK options is believed to be 25-30% higher compared to HFCs due to a higher volume charge required to replace HFCs. As such agents are imported into Egypt, the costs of this alternative will be an important factor, and especially when a client has to re-charge the system due to accidental discharge or actual fire discharge. This is while the cost of the other alternative agents in case of system discharge will be less significant, since the inert gases and water-mist are produced locally.

5. HFC CONSUMPTION

The use of HFCs in fire-fighting systems is considerable. Based on contacts with some importing companies, in the last 10 years about 1,300-1,500 metric tons of HFCs were used in the country. The main application is HFC-227ea. In 2017, the use of HFC-227ea in Egypt was estimated at 300-500 metric tonnes.

While this project preparation plan will review the application of HFCs in this industry in depth, preliminary research showed that companies are using it in production facilities, and a few others just are at an early trial stage, however, this sector has not been fully studied.

6. COMPANY PROFILE

A company EgyPro from the currently known pool of companies has demonstrated interest in participating in the project, after a survey made by NOU together with fire-fighting experts when preparing the current project preparation request.

The company works in all sectors such as data centers, telecommunication companies etc.

The proposed project will build the company’s capacity to use assembly procedures for filling lines when used with new alternative agents and provide new instrumentation and tools to assist in deploying the new alternative solutions.

There are several alternatives to HFC-227ea available internationally, and include inert gases, fluoroketones (FK), and other applications depending on the requirements from end-users in line with their industrial profiles. The full investment project will propose to look to work with Inert Gas (IG) alternatives to replace the use of HFCs.

The PRP request will help define the project’s activities in better detail, including investments required.

7. BUDGET

No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)
1.	International Experts	9,000
2.	National Consultant	8,000
3.	Information collection, consolidation and analysis	5,000
4.	Meetings, Missions	5,000
5.	Project Proposal	3,000
	Total	30,000

8. IMPLEMENTATION TIMEFRAME

Activities	2019	2020											
	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<i>Project Start-up</i>													
1. ExCom Approval													
2. Receipt of Funds													
3. Project Document Signature													
4. Consultants Recruitment													
<i>Project Implementation</i>													
5. Data Collection													
6. Consultation Meetings													
7. Draft the Project Document													
8. Peer Review													
9. Submission to the ExCom													

ANNEX 4

Requests for enabling activities to support the phase-down of HFCs for following Article 5 countries:

Haiti

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ENABLING ACTIVITIES FOR THE EARLY RATIFICATION OF THE KIGALI AMENDMENT

COUNTRY: HAITI

PROJECT TITLE: Implementing Enabling Activities for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment

LEAD IMPLEMENTING AGENCY: UNDP

COOPERATING AGENCY: n/a

NATIONAL COORDINATION AGENCY: Ministry of Environment

PROJECT INCLUDED IN CURRENT BUSSINESS PLAN: No

ELIGIBLE CONSUMPTION: n/a (HFCs)

PROJECT DURATION:	18 months
PROJECT COST:	USD 95,000
SUPPORT COST: (7 %)	USD 6,650
TOTAL COST FOR THE MLF:	USD 101,650

Project Summary

This document describes the proposed arrangements, implementation strategy and budgets for the enabling activities project that will support the Government of Haiti to undertake the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Such arrangements would be implemented taking into consideration:

- a) The need to reflect national context and priorities, national policies and country-drivenness and consequently the consultations with the national stakeholders to the ratification process;
- b) To facilitate the seamless early ratification of the Kigali Amendment;
- c) To draw upon the lessons learnt from the ratification process;
- d) To be dynamic and evolving, and to be open for revisions and adaptation as necessary in response to evolving situations during the ratification process.

A. Introduction

1. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol had adopted the Decision XXVIII/2 related to the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs, and had requested, in its paragraph 20, the Executive Committee to include the enabling activities to be funded in order to support the Article 5 countries in the process of ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
2. Therefore, in its 79th Meeting, the Executive Committee for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (ExCom), under the Decision 79/46, decided to provide funding for the implementation of the enabling activities required to support these Parties in ratification process for the early implementation of the Kigali, based on the country's HCFC baseline consumption.
3. Moreover, the Countries would be allowed the flexibility to undertake a range of enabling activities to help their national ozone units to fulfil their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment.

B. Country Background

4. The Government of Haiti acceded to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer and its Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer and had ratified all the previous Amendments to the Montreal Protocol. Currently, and the country is taking significant steps towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.
5. The Government of Haiti has successfully phased-out CFCs in RAC and has established enforceable Quota and Licensing regulations to control consumption of Methyl Bromide, Methyl Chloroform and the HCFCs. The National Ozone Unit implements the quota system in coordination with the Customs Office.
6. The Government of Haiti is implementing the Stage I of its HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) and has achieved the following results: a comprehensive licensing system to monitor and control trade in ODS, a quota system for HCFCs, training on detection of illegal imports, completion of the training manual for technicians for good practices in refrigeration and the implementation of many train-the-trainers courses, among others.
7. Although the Government of Haiti has a well-established Legal and Institutional Framework to implement the Montreal Protocol commitments ratified so far, the new Kigali Amendment will bring additional challenges to determine the national requirements and needs for the ratification of this Amendment and establish a sound foundation to undertake future work towards its the implementation.

C. Objective

8. The objective of this document is to request funding for the implementation of the enabling activities to allow the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to help the National Ozone Unit to fulfil their initial obligations with regard to HFC phase-down in line with the Kigali Amendment, in line with the ExCom Decision 79/46.

D. Activities to be Implemented:

(a) Enable the Legal Framework for the ratification: the project will provide technical support to the National Ozone Unit to review the legal framework and to liaise with the national institutions involved in the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment in order to speed up the process and assure that the correct information and legal support is delivered to the decision makers.

(b) Assess legislation and policies for the implementation of the Amendment: this policy and legislative assessment will be undertaken through a review of existing legislation on related to identification, management and control of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol, as well as to identify gaps in this framework that can prevent the future implementation of the Kigali Amendment;

(c) Assess coordination mechanisms needed to implement the Amendment: mechanism of the NOU and other governmental institutions and stakeholders (private and public sectors) will be assessed to determine the capacity needs and gaps that exist for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment, and propose interventions better integrated these stakeholders, undertake sound consultation processes and strength the ratification process.

(d) Review the licensing and data reporting systems on HFC: assess the current Licensing and Quota Systems applied to ODS in order to determine the actions that will be required to expand the control over the HFCs and develop roadmaps for new methodologies for collecting, analyzing, verifying, and reporting consumption and production of HFCs;

(e) Raise Awareness on the ratification and implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment: information awareness activities will be supported targeting groups and stakeholders involved in the ratification and future implementation processes of the Kigali Amendment.

E. Outputs

- (a) Roadmap prepared on the Legal and Policy framework that contains the needs and actions required to allow the proper ratification and/or implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- (b) Coordination Mechanism/Committee put in place to allow the proper consultation processes for the ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment;
- (c) Harmonized Customs Codes assessed in line with the new series of pure and blended HFCs for future action (dependent on the review to be undertaken by the World Customs Organization);
- (d) New data reporting system (for Article 7 and Country Programme) on HFCs established;
- (e) Montreal Protocol's Controlled Substances Licensing System expanded to allow control of HFCs;
- (f) Comprehensive Awareness Campaign on the Kigali Amendment ratification process delivered.
- (g) Survey on the current consumption of HFCs and provide future projections of growth patterns by substance and by sector.

F. Budget Description

9. Following the Paragraph 152(c) of the Decision 79/46, based on the HCFCs baseline level of 16.30 ODP t., the Government of Haiti requests to the 84th Meeting of the Executive Committee the amount of USD 150,000 for the implementation of the above mentioned enabling activities, per the detailed budget below:

No.	Budget description	Budget (US \$)
1.	International Expert	10,000.00
2.	National Consultants	30,000.00
3.	Legal Advisor	10,000.00
4.	Information collection, consolidation and analysis	25,000.00
5.	Consultation meetings	10,000.00
6.	Missions	5,000.00
7.	Sundry	5,000.00
	Total	95,000.00

G. Implementation Timeframe

Activities	Months																	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
<i>Project Start-up</i>																		
1	ExCom Project Approval	■																
2	Receipt of Funds		■															
3	Project Document Signature		■															
4	Consultants Recruitment		■	■														
<i>Project Implementation</i>																		
5	Data Collection				■	■	■	■										
6	Consultation Meetings				■	■	■	■	■									
7	Support to the Ratification Process				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
8	Legal and Policy Frameworks review				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
9	Licensing and Report assessment				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■
10	Awareness Programme				■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■	■