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اللجنة التنفيذية للصندوق المتعدد الأطراف
لتنفيذ بروتوكول مونتريال
الاجتماع السادس والثمانون
مونتريال، من 2 إلى 6 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2020
مؤجل: من 8 إلى 12 مارس/آذار 2021¹

تعديلات على برنامج عمل برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة لعام 2020

¹ بسبب فيروس كورونا (كوفيد-19).

تعليقات أمانة الصندوق وتوصيتها

1. يطلب برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب) موافقة اللجنة التنفيذية على مبلغ قدره 2,744,597 دولاراً أمريكياً، بالإضافة إلى تكاليف دعم الوكالة البالغة 168,935 دولاراً أمريكياً، لتعديلات برنامج عمله لعام 2020 المدرجة في الجدول 1². وقد أرفق الطلب بهذه الوثيقة.

الجدول 1: التعديلات على برنامج عمل برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب) لعام 2020

المبلغ الموصى به (بالدولار الأمريكي)	المبلغ المطلوب (بالدولار الأمريكي)	النشاط/المشروع	البلد
القسم ألف: أنشطة يوصى بالموافقة الشاملة عليها			
ألف-1: مشاريع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي			
89,600	89,600	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السابعة)	بروني دار السلام
85,000	85,000	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السابعة)	كابو فيردي
171,946	171,946	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الحادية عشرة)	الجمهورية الدومينيكية
85,000	85,000	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثامنة)	إثيوبيا
85,000	85,000	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثانية عشرة)	فيجي
194,134	194,134	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثانية عشرة)	كينيا
148,262	148,262	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة العاشرة)	قيرغيزستان
85,000	85,000	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السابعة)	موريتانيا
85,000	85,000	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السادسة)	ناورو
85,000	85,000	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة العاشرة)	نيكاراغوا
85,000	85,000	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الحادية عشرة)	سانت لوسيا
93,866	93,866	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة السابعة)	سورينام
152,289	152,289	مشروع تجديد التعزيز المؤسسي (المرحلة الثالثة عشرة)	فييت نام
1,445,097	1,445,097	المجموع الفرعي لـ ألف-1	
ألف-2: المساعدة التقنية لإعداد تقارير التحقق من استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية			
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	بربادوس
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	بوروندي
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	دومينيكا
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	غينيا الاستوائية
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	إسواتيني
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	غيانا
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	هايتي
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	مالي
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	موزمبيق
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	ميانمار
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	سيراليون

² وتشمل الطلبات الجديدة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين المرفقة بالوثيقة الحالية والطلبات التي تمت إحالتها من الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين والمقدمة في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/16.

المبلغ المطلوب (بالدولار الأمريكي)	المبلغ الموصى به (بالدولار الأمريكي)	النشاط/المشروع	البلد
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	سورينام
30,000	30,000	تقرير التحقق للمرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية	تيمور - ليشتي
390,000	390,000	المجموع الفرعي لـ ألف-2	
50,700	50,700	تكاليف دعم الوكالة	
440,700	440,700	مجموع ألف-2	
ألف-3: إعداد المشاريع لخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية			
30,000	30,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	بربادوس
15,000	15,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثالثة)	شيلي****
20,000	20,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	غينيا****
20,000	20,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثالثة)	عمان****
45,000	45,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (المرحلة الثانية)	المملكة العربية السعودية****
130,000	130,000	المجموع الفرعي لـ ألف-3	
16,900	16,900	تكاليف دعم الوكالة	
146,900	146,900	مجموع ألف-3	
القسم باء: الأنشطة الموصى بالنظر فيها بشكل فردي			
باء-1: إعداد المشاريع لخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية			
****	31,500	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	البنانيا****§
****	150,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	أرمينيا
****	75,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	بوتان*
****	45,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	غانا**
****	25,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	قيرغيزستان**
****	75,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية*
****	75,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	ملديف*
****	35,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	المكسيك****
****	58,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	نيجيريا**
****	60,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	السنغال****
	150,000	إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية	تركمانستان
***	779,500	المجموع الفرعي لـ باء-1	
***	101,335	تكاليف دعم الوكالة	
***	880,835	مجموع باء-1	
2,032,697	2,913,532	المجموع الكلي للاحتياجات (ألف-1، ألف-2، باء-1)	

*برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي) هو الوكالة المنفذة المعاونة
 **برنامج الأمم المتحدة الإنمائي (اليونديبي) هو الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية
 ***منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية (اليونيدو) هي الوكالة المنفذة المتعاونة
 ****منظمة الأمم المتحدة للتنمية الصناعية (اليونيدو) هي الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية
 *****للنظر فيه بصورة فردية
 § قُدم إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين

القسم ألف: أنشطة يوصى بالموافقة الشاملة عليها

ألف-1: تجديد مشاريع التعزيز المؤسسي

وصف المشروع

2. قدم اليونيب طلبات لتجديد مشاريع التعزيز المؤسسي للبلدان المدرجة في القسم ألف-1 من الجدول 1. ويرد وصف هذه المشروعات في المرفق الأول بهذه الوثيقة.

تعليقات الأمانة

3. استعرضت الأمانة الطلبات المقدمة لتجديد مشاريع التعزيز المؤسسي الثلاثة عشر التي قدمها برنامج الأمم المتحدة للبيئة (اليونيب) بالنيابة عن الحكومات المعنية في ضوء المبادئ التوجيهية والقرارات ذات الصلة بشأن الأهلية ومستويات التمويل. وقد تم تدقيق الطلبات من خلال مقارنتها بخطط عمل التعزيز المؤسسي الأصلية للمرحلة السابقة، والبرنامج القطري وبيانات المادة 7، وآخر تقرير بشأن تنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، والتقرير المرحلي للوكالة، وأي قرارات ذات صلة باجتماع الأطراف. لوحظ أن هذه البلدان قدمت بيانات برامجها القطرية لعام 2019 وهي في حالة امتثال لأهداف الرقابة المنصوص عليها بموجب بروتوكول مونتريال، وأن استهلاكها السنوي من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لا يتجاوز الاستهلاك السنوي الأقصى المسموح به والمشار إليه في اتفاقيتها مع اللجنة التنفيذية. وعلاوة على ذلك تضمن الطلب المقدم مؤشرات أداءٍ للأنشطة المخطط لها للمرحلة التالية من مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي، وفقاً للمقرر 51/74(هـ).

توصيات الأمانة

4. توصي الأمانة العامة بالموافقة الشاملة على طلبات تجديد مشاريع التعزيز المؤسسي لبروني دار السلام، وكابو فيردي، والجمهورية الدومينيكية، وإثيوبيا، وفيجي، وكينيا، وقيرغيزستان، وموريتانيا، وناورو، ونيكاراغوا، وسانت لوسيا، وسورينام، وفيت نام بمستوى التمويل المشار إليه في القسم ألف-1 من الجدول الأول من هذه الوثيقة. وقد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في أن تعرب للحكومات المذكورة أعلاه عن التعليقات الواردة في المرفق الثاني بهذه الوثيقة.

القسم ألف-2: المساعدة الفنية لإعداد تقارير التحقق من استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

وصف المشروع

5. طلبت اللجنة التنفيذية من الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة ذات الصلة أن تدرج في برنامج العمل الخاص بها تعديلاتٍ على برنامج العمل لتقديمها إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين تشمل التمويل لإعداد تقارير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى أو المرحلة الثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لبربادوس، وبوروندي، ودومينيكا، وغينيا الاستوائية، وإسواتيني، وغيانا، وهايتي، ومالي، وموزامبيق، وميانمار، وسيراليون، وسورينام وتيمور-ليشتي³ حيث يكون اليونيب هو الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية.

تعليقات الأمانة

6. أشارت الأمانة إلى أن التمويل المطلوب كان متطابقاً مع الأموال المُوافق عليها لعمليات التحقق المماثلة في الاجتماعات السابقة. كما أشارت إلى أنه يجب تقديم تقارير التحقق قبل 10 أسابيع على الأقل من اجتماع اللجنة التنفيذية ذي الصلة الذي سَتطلب فيه شريحة التمويل التالية لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية.

توصيات الأمانة

7. توصي الأمانة بالموافقة الشاملة على إعداد تقارير التحقق للمرحلة الأولى أو المرحلة الثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لبربادوس، وبوروندي، ودومينيكا، وغينيا الاستوائية، وإسواتيني، وغيانا، وهايتي، ومالي، وموزامبيق، وميانمار، وسيراليون، وسورينام وتيمور-ليشتي وفق مستوى التمويل المبين في القسم

³ الفقرة 63 من الوثيقة: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/IAP/3 الموافقة على المشاريع فيما بين الدورات.

ألف-2 من الجدول 1، على أساس أنه ينبغي تقديم تقارير التحقق قبل 10 أسابيع على الأقل من اجتماع اللجنة التنفيذية ذي الصلة الذي سَطلب فيه شريحة التمويل التالية لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لتلك البلدان.

ألف-3: إعداد المشاريع لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية

وصف المشروع

8. قدم اليونيب طلباتٍ لإعداد المرحلة الثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لبلد واحد مدرج في المادة 5 بصفته وكالة منفذة مُعيّنة، وبلد آخر بوصفه وكالة تنفيذية رئيسية مع اليونيبو بصفتها وكالة منفذة متعاونة، وللمرحلة الثانية/الثالثة من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لثلاثة بلدان مدرجة في المادة 5 بوصفها وكالات منفذة متعاونة مع اليونيبو بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية. ويرد توضيح تلك الطلبات في القسم ألف-3 من الجدول 1.

9. قدم اليونيب تبريراً للطلبات بشأن كلٍ من طلبات التمويل، وتقارير مرحلية بشأن تنفيذ المرحلة الأولى من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لكلٍ منها والأنشطة المحتملة، مع التكاليف المرتبطة بها. وطلبت اليونيبو، بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية لخطّة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في تشيلي وُعمان والمملكة العربية السعودية، وبصفتها الوكالة المنفذة المتعاونة لخطّة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لغينيا مبلغ 140,000 دولار أمريكي، بالإضافة إلى تكاليف دعم الوكالة البالغة 9,800 دولار أمريكي⁴ في برنامج عملها لعام 2020⁵.

تعليقات الأمانة

10. عند استعراض الطلبين اللذين تم فيهما تعيين اليونيب/وكالة منفذة رئيسية، أخذت الأمانة في الحسبان المبادئ التوجيهية لتمويل إعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبلدان المدرجة في المادة 5 الواردة في المقرر 42/71؛ والمرحلة الأولى من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية حسب الاقتضاء، وحالة تنفيذ الشرائح عند إعداد هذه الوثيقة، والمقرر 45/82(ج)1⁶. وأشارت الأمانة إلى أن التمويل المطلوب لكل بلد يتماشى مع المقرر 42/71، وأن اليونيب أكد على أن شرائح التمويل المتبقية لهذه البلدان ستقدم على النحو المجدول في اتفاقياتها مع اللجنة التنفيذية.

11. أكد اليونيب أن المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لبربادوس وغينيا ستنتخلص تدريجياً من 100 في المائة من خط أساس المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بحلول 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2030.

توصيات الأمانة

12. توصي الأمانة بالموافقة الشاملة على إعداد المشروع للمرحلة الثانية من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لبربادوس، وغينيا، والمملكة العربية السعودية، والمرحلة الثالثة من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية لتشيلي وُعمان وفق مستويات التمويل الموضحة في القسم ألف-3 من الجدول 1.

⁴ طُلب مبلغ إضافي قدره 150,000 دولار أمريكي، بالإضافة إلى تكاليف دعم الوكالة البالغة 10,500 دولار أمريكي، لإعداد الأنشطة الاستثمارية للمملكة العربية السعودية.

⁵ الوثيقة: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/35.

⁶ إدراج المرحلة الثالثة من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية في خطة العمل الموحدة 2019-2021 فقط لتلك البلدان التي كانت لديها المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية الموافق عليها للوفاء بهدف التخفيض بحلول عام 2020.

القسم باء: الأنشطة الموصى بالنظر فيها بشكل فردي

باء-1: إعداد المشاريع لخطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية

13. أدرج اليونيب، في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، في برنامج عمله⁷ طلباً لتمويل إعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية لألبانيا بصفتها وكالة متعاونة، مع اليونيدو بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية المدرجة في القسم ب-1 من الجدول 1.

14. لم يتم النظر في طلب التمويل هذا المقدم للنظر فيه بصورة فردية من قبل اللجنة التنفيذية في عملية الموافقة بين الدورات التي تم إنشاؤها للاجتماع الخامس والثمانين، وتم تأجيلها إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين على النحو الذي تم إقراره من قبل اللجنة التنفيذية. وبناءً عليه تم إدراج الاقتراح المقدم إلى الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين في الوثيقة الحالية.

وصف المشروع

15. قدم اليونيب طلبات لإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية لاثنتين من البلدان المدرجة في المادة 5 بوصفها الوكالة المنفذة المُعيّنة، ولأربعة بلدان بوصفها وكالة منفذة رئيسية مع اليونديبي بوصفها وكالة متعاونة لثلاثة بلدان، ومع اليونيدو بوصفها وكالة تنفيذية متعاونة لبلد واحد، ولثلاثة بلدان بوصفها وكالة منفذة متعاونة مع اليونديبي بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية، ولبلدين بصفتها وكالة متعاونة مع اليونيدو بوصفها وكالة منفذة رئيسية، على النحو المبين في القسم باء-1 من الجدول 1. وقد طلب اليونديبي مبلغ 332,000 دولار أمريكي، بالإضافة إلى تكاليف دعم الوكالة البالغة 23,240 دولار أمريكي في تعديلات برنامج عمله لعام 2020 بوصفها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية لغانا⁸، وقيرغيزستان، ونيجيريا، وبصفتها الوكالة التنفيذية المتعاونة لبوتان، وجمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية، وجزر الملديف؛ وطلبت اليونيدو مبلغ 213,500 دولار أمريكي، بالإضافة إلى تكاليف دعم الوكالة البالغة 14,945 دولار أمريكي في تعديلات برنامج عملها لعام 2020 بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية لألبانيا والمكسيك، وبصفتها الوكالة المنفذة المتعاونة للسنغال⁹.

تعليقات الأمانة

16. قدم اليونيب بصفتها الوكالة المنفذة الرئيسية وصفاً للأنشطة المطلوبة لإعداد استراتيجيات شاملة لإزالة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية لأرمينيا، وبوتان، وجمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية، والملديف، والسنغال، وتركمانستان، والتكاليف المقابلة لكل نشاط، باستخدام نموذج طلبات إعداد المشروع لمراحل خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. وقد تضمنت طلبات التقديم معلومات عن الواردات المقدر من المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية وخلائط المركبات الهيدروفلوروكربونية، والأنشطة التي سيتم تنفيذها أثناء إعداد المشروع بما في ذلك تحليل التوزيع القطاعي واستهلاك المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية؛ واجتماعات أصحاب المصلحة ومشاوراتهم؛ ووضع استراتيجية إزالة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية لبوتان، وجمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية، والملديف، والسنغال. وقد تضمنت طلبات التقديم الخاصة بأرمينيا وتركمانستان مشاورات مع أصحاب المصلحة، وتقييم احتياجات التدريب ومنح الشهادات، وتطوير استراتيجية إزالة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية؛ وإعداد سياسة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية؛ ووضع خطة الاتصال والتواصل.

17. استند مبلغ التمويل المخصص لإعداد مقترحات المشاريع المطلوبة في الاجتماع الخامس والثمانين إلى تمويل الأنشطة التمكينية (الواردة في المقرر 46/79(ج))؛ بيد أن التمويل المطلوب في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين استند إلى

⁷ الوثيقة: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/16.

⁸ الوثيقة: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/33.

⁹ الوثيقة: UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/35.

تمويل إعداد المشروع للمرحلة الأولى من خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية (الواردة في المقرر 16/56(ج))، حيث تم استخدام هذا التمويل من قبل الوكالات الثنائية والمنفذة في إعداد خطط عمل 2021-2023 التي تم تقديمها للاجتماع السادس والثمانين. وتشير الأمانة إلى أن مبالغ تمويل طلبات إعداد المشروع المقدمة إلى الاجتماعين الخامس والثمانين، والسادس والثمانين هي استدلالية، حيث سيتم تحديد المبالغ الفعلية عندما تنتظر اللجنة التنفيذية في الوثيقة UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88، "مشروع المبادئ التوجيهية لإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية للبلدان المدرجة في المادة 5" (المقرر 54/84(أ)).

18. في ضوء ضرورة تحديد مستوى التمويل الفعلي لإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية، استعرضت الأمانة التقارير المقدمة بناءً على خبرة استعراض الطلبات لإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، ومع مراعاة التوجيهات المقدمة والقرارات المُوافق عليها من قبل اللجنة التنفيذية بشأن مثل هذه المشاريع.

19. تشير الأمانة بعد هذا الاستعراض إلى ما يلي:

(أ) صادقت جميع البلدان الستة التي طلبها اليونيب لإعداد خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية بصفتها وكالة معيّنة أو وكالة تنفيذية رئيسية على تعديل كيغالي¹⁰؛ وسيكون كل منها مؤهلاً للحصول على تمويل لإعداد المشروع بما يتماشى مع المقرر 46/79(ب)(3)¹¹؛ كما قدمت البلدان خطابات تصديقٍ تشير إلى نيتها في اتخاذ إجراءات مبكرة بشأن إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية؛ و

(ب) أن الأنشطة المدرجة في إعداد المشروع لهذه البلدان الستة مماثلة لتلك المطلوبة لإعداد خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. وقد كانت بعض الأنشطة شبيهة بتلك المدرجة في إطار الأنشطة التمكينية لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية التي تم توفير التمويل لها بالفعل لكل بلد، والتي تم استكمالها لأرمينيا، وبوتان، والملايف، والسنغال، وتركمانستان، وتم تمديدها لتشمل جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية.

20. أوضح اليونيب أن إعداد مشروع الاستراتيجيات الشاملة لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية لهذه البلدان سوف يعتمد على الأنشطة المنفذة في إطار الأنشطة التمكينية، حيث كانت هذه هي الإجراءات الأولى المرتبطة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية وأسهمت في المصادقة على تعديل كيغالي. وستسمح الموافقة على تمويل هذه الطلبات في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين بتنفيذ إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية بحلول عام 2022 وتحقيق الامتثال لتعديل كيغالي.

21. أبلغت الأمانة اليونيب بأنها لن تتمكن من تقديم توصية بشأن هذا الطلب حيث ستتم مناقشة المبادئ التوجيهية بشأن تمويل هذه الطلبات في الاجتماع السادس والثمانين.

توصيات الأمانة

22. قد ترغب اللجنة التنفيذية في النظر في طلبات إعداد مشاريع خطط إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية للبلدان المدرجة في القسم باء-1 من الجدول 1، بما يتماشى مع المناقشات في إطار البند 9(أ) من جدول الأعمال "نظرة

¹⁰ تاريخ المصادقة (أو القبول) على اتفاقية كيغالي: أرمينيا، 2 مايو/أيار 2019 (قبول)؛ بوتان، 27 سبتمبر/أيلول 2019؛ جمهورية لاو الديمقراطية الشعبية، 16 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2017 (قبول)؛ الملايف، 13 نوفمبر/تشرين الثاني 2017؛ السنغال، 31 أغسطس/آب 2018؛ تركمانستان، 31 أغسطس/آب 2020.

¹¹ يمكن توفير التمويل لإعداد خطط التنفيذ الوطنية للوفاء بالتزامات خفض الأولوية للتخفيض التدريجي من المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية، قبل خمس سنوات على أقل تقدير من تلك الالتزامات، بعد أن يصادق بلد ما على تعديل كيغالي وعلى أساس المبادئ التوجيهية لتتم الموافقة عليها مستقبلاً.

عامه على قضايا محددة أثناء استعراض المشروع"، والبند 13 (ج) من جدول الأعمال "مشروع المبادئ التوجيهية لإعداد خطط إزالة المواد الهيدروفلوروكربونية للبلدان المدرجة في المادة 5" (المقرر 54/84(أ)).

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹²

Brunei Darussalam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Nov-98 80,000
	Phase II:	Jul-04 70,000
	Phase III:	Jul-12 70,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-14 70,000
	Phase V:	May-16 89,600
	Phase VI:	Dec-18 89,600
	Total:	469,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		89,600
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		89,600
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		89,600
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		6.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		3.33
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	3.33
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		1,740,200
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,351,548
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		68.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		67.10

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	132,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	469,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,139,000
	Total:
	1,740,200
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

2. Under phase VI, Brunei Darussalam continued enforcing the HCFC licensing and quota system through the national single-window system, under which applications and approval of HCFC imports are conducted through a web-based portal, and has strengthened the enforcement of ODS trade control. Brunei Darussalam submitted country programme (CP) and Article 7 data reports following close cooperation

¹² Data as at December 2019 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/18.

between the NOU and the Customs and Excise Department. The NOU continued to enforce the labelling system for HCFC cylinders, and worked with relevant stakeholders to consult on the certification of servicing technicians. The NOU also coordinated the implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and the enabling activities for the phase-down of HFCs as well as the preparation of stage II of the HPMP; organized several public awareness-raising activities; and participated in meetings on the Montreal Protocol. Of the 18 performance indicators set by Brunei Darussalam, targets for 14 were fully achieved, two were partially achieved, and two were not achieved.

Plan of action

3. During phase VII, the NOU will continue the enforcement of the HCFC licensing and quota system, advocate for a licensing system amendment to include HFCs, implement the labelling requirement for HCFC cylinders, work with relevant stakeholders to enact the ban on HCFC-based equipment and to implement the certification system for servicing technicians. The NOU will work with the Customs and Excise Department to reconcile import statistics to ensure timely and accurate submission of CP and Article 7 data, and prevention of the illegal trade. The NOU will coordinate HPMP activities and the enabling activities with the aim of ratifying the Kigali Amendment.

Cabo Verde: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-02 and Dec-04	75,000
	Phase II: Nov-06	60,000
	Phase III: Apr-09	60,000
	Phase IV: Dec-13	60,000
	Phase V: Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VI: Jun-18	85,000
	Total:	425,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2001
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
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.06
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.06
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		1,218,400
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,052,439
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		2.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		1.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	425,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	793,400
Total:	1,218,400
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

5. Under phase VI, Cabo Verde continued enforcing the HCFC licensing and quota system and implemented the control of imports of HCFC-based equipment. Cabo Verde submitted country programme (CP) and Article 7 data reports following close cooperation between the NOU and the Customs. The NOU also coordinated the implementation of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and the enabling activities for the phase-down of HFCs, organized several public awareness-raising activities, and participated in meetings on the Montreal Protocol. Of the 17 performance indicators set by Cabo Verde, targets for 16 were fully achieved and one was not achieved.

Plan of action

6. During phase VII, the NOU will continue the enforcement of the HCFC licensing and quota system, work with relevant stakeholders to enact the ban on import of HCFC-based equipment, continue the cooperation with different stakeholders, information outreach and awareness-raising to, e.g., decision-makers and the public. The NOU will work with the Customs Directorate to ensure timely and accurate submission of CP and Article 7 data, and prevention of illegal trade of ODS. The NOU will coordinate HPMP activities and the enabling activities for HFC phase-down with the aim of ratifying the Kigali Amendment.

Dominican Republic (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul-95	155,000
Phase II: Nov-99	103,000
Phase III: Apr-03	134,333
Phase IV: Apr-06	134,333
Phase V: Nov-08	134,333
Phase VI: Dec-10	134,333
Phase VII: Dec-12	134,333
Phase VIII: Nov-14	134,333
Phase IX: Dec-16	171,946
Phase X: Dec-18	171,946
Total:	1,407,890
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):	171,946
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):	171,946
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	171,946
Date of approval of country programme:	1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	3.6
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	51.2
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	104.2

Summary of the project and country profile	
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	38.03
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	38.03
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):	10,768,244
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):	9,888,448
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):	679.96
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):	697

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	6,878,629
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,407,890
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,481,725
Total:	10,768,244
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

Progress report

8. Under phase X, the national ozone unit (NOU) worked to achieve consensus on revised national ODS legislation; submitted CP and Article 7 data; coordinated activities under stage II of the HPMP including training for service technicians and customs officers and formulated stage III. The NOU also produced public awareness information; organized activities in observance of the International Ozone Day; and attended meetings on the Montreal Protocol. The country continues to develop policy for HFC phase-down, forecast HFC consumption, and work towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment, which is ready for consideration at the Chamber of Deputies. Dominican Republic fully achieved 20 out of 30 performance indicators and expects to fully achieve the remaining 10 during the first quarter of 2021.

Plan of action

9. During phase XI, the NOU will continue implementing the HCFC/HFC license and quota system; developing capacities to allow the efficient implementation of the Montreal Protocol; monitoring and controlling the imports and use of HCFCs; facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies; and providing training to refrigeration technicians, customs officers and enforcement inspectors. The NOU will continue implementing awareness activities and fostering partnerships with stakeholders to comply with ODS phase out and reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The country will also prepare for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and future HFC phase-down.

Ethiopia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Oct-96 60,500
Phase II:	Nov-99 40,300
Phase III:	Apr-03 52,432
Phase IV:	Dec-03 & Nov-06 60,000
Phase V:	Nov-09 60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-14 60,000

Summary of the project and country profile		
	Phase VII:	Dec-16
		Total:
		85,000
		418,232
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		
85,000		
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		
85,000		
Agency support costs (US \$):		
0		
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		
85,000		
Date of approval of country programme:		
1996		
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		
2012		
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		
0.5		
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		
5.5		
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		
15.6		
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		
0.00		
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		
3.53		
Annex E (methyl bromide)		
0.00		
Total:		
3.53		
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		
2019		
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		
1,545,757		
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		
897,868		
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		
30.7		
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		
11.6		

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	140,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	418,232
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	987,525
Total:	1,545,757
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

11. During phase VII, the NOU implemented activities under stage I of the HPMP including: enforcing ODS regulations through implementation of a licensing and quota system; developed awareness programmes; trained customs officers, border control police, and refrigeration technicians. Ethiopia ratified the Kigali Amendment on 5 July 2019 and incorporated the provisions of the Kigali Amendment in its draft legal framework on controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol which is in final stages for enactment. Ethiopia fully achieved 18 out of 20 performance indicators and 2 performance indicators were partially achieved.

Plan of action

12. During phase VIII, the NOU will continue activities and initiatives to ensure the phase-out of HCFCs and phase-down of HFCs, including: training programme for the technicians in the RAC sector; training of customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations; implementation of awareness-raising activities through mass media, and workshops, and distribution of awareness materials to industry and other stakeholders; finalizing the revision of the current regulations and the customs training manual to consider provisions of the Kigali Amendment; and participating in Montreal Protocol-related meetings.

Fiji: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-94	65,890
	Phase II: Nov-99	43,930
	Phase III: Jul-02	57,000
	Phase IV: Dec-04 & Nov-05	60,000
	Phase V: Nov-06	60,000
	Phase VI: Nov-08	60,000
	Phase VII: Jul-10	60,000
	Phase VIII: Jul-12	60,000
	Phase IX: May-14	60,000
	Phase X: Dec-16	85,000
	Phase XI: Dec-18	85,000
	Total:	696,820
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
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)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		5.73
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.70
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		4.62
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	4.62
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		1,871,945
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,513,299
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		33.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		32.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	169,550
(b) Institutional strengthening:	696,820
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,005,575
	Total:
	1,871,945
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

14. During phase XI, the Government of Fiji continued to maintain the NOU in the Government structure with seven Government-paid officers to be responsible for the operation of the unit. The NOU worked closely with the Customs and Biosecurity Authority to control and manage ODS trade and consumption. The HCFC licensing/permitting system was strictly enforced and monitored. Fiji took leading role in conducting informal Prior Informed Consent procedure (iPIC) consultation with other

NOUs of importing and exporting countries. Activities of the NOU included: submission of CP and Article 7 data reports in cooperation with the Customs Department; cooperation with stakeholders and the RAC association in the implementation of of the HPMP and enabling activities for HFC phase-down; formulation of stage II of the HPMP; and capacity building to neighboring PICs under the south- south cooperation scheme. Fiji ratified the Kigali Amendment on 16 June 2020. Of the 15 performance indicators, 12 were fully achieved, two were partially achieved and one was not achieved, as a working group of focal points of several national agencies could not be formed; however, direct interaction with stakeholders was maintained.

Plan of action

15. During phase XII, the NOU will continue activities to ensure the phase-out of HCFCs and phase-down of HFCs, including: enforcement of the HCFC import-export licensing/quota system; implementation of the HFC licensing system; data collection, reconciliation and timely submission of CP and Article 7 data; support to the industry association; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of HPMP and enabling activities for HFC phase-down; information dissemination to the target groups to promote non-HCFC and energy efficient refrigeration and air conditioning equipment; and participation in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol to support implementation and policy development in Fiji.

Kenya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-93	175,000
Phase II:	Jul-98	116,667
Phase III:	Dec-00	116,667
Phase IV:	Nov-02	151,667
Phase V:	Dec-04	151,667
Phase VI:	Nov-06-Jul-07-Jul-08	227,499
Phase VII:	Jul-09	107,431
Phase VIII:	Dec-10	151,667
Phase IX:	Apr-13	151,667
Phase X:	May-15	151,667
Phase XI:	Nov-17	194,134
	Total:	1,695,733
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		194,134
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		194,134
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		194,134
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
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)		1.1
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		52.2
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		217.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		5.95
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	5.95
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):	8,818,623
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):	7,087,296
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):	675.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):	477.89

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	5,347,473
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,695,733
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,775,417
Total:	8,818,623
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

17. During phase XI, the Government of Kenya, through its NOU implemented activities under stages I and II of the HPMP; submitted CP and Article 7 data reports in consultation with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA); ensured implementation of ODS regulations through the enforcement of HCFC licensing and quota system; embarked on public awareness programmes including an essay competition by school children, workshops, seminars, and meetings; and trained RAC technicians on good refrigeration service practices. Since January 2020, regulations were amended to introduce an electronic licensing system for HFC and alternatives. Kenya fully achieved 18 of 25 performance indicators, and partially achieved the remaining seven.

Plan of action

18. During phase XII, the NOU will continue activities and initiatives to ensure the phase-out of HCFCs and phase-down of HFCs, including: training programme for RAC technicians; training of customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of regulations including control measures of HCFCs and HFCs; awareness-raising programmes through mass media, and workshops, and distribution of awareness materials to industry and other stakeholders. Kenya expects that the ratification of the Kigali Amendment will be finalized during this phase.

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-02	133,650
	Phase II: Dec-04	115,830
	Phase III: Nov-06	115,830
	Phase IV: Jul-08	115,830
	Phase V: Jul-10	115,830
	Phase VI: Dec-12	115,830
	Phase VII: Nov-14	115,830
	Phase VIII: Dec-16	148,262
	Phase IX: Jun-18	148,262
	Total:	1,125,154
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		148,262
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		148,262
Agency support costs (US \$):		0

Summary of the project and country profile	
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	148,262
Date of approval of country programme:	2002
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)	4.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	14.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.71
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.71
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):	3,756,881
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):	3,305,948
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):	88.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):	87.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	769,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,125,154
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,861,927
Total:	3,756,881
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

20. During phase IX, the Ozone Centre of Kyrgyzstan continued to update the regulatory system to control and monitor imports and exports of HCFCs and HFCs, and timely submitting CP and Article 7 data reports. The code of good practice for the RAC technicians continued to be distributed to servicing enterprises and RAC technicians through the Public Association of Refrigeration Technicians; the Ozone Centre completed the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP and received approval of the third tranche; meetings of the Steering Committee with the industry association took place; and training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were conducted. As part of the awareness campaigns for children and the youth, a innovative information and awareness materials were produced and disseminated. The Government of Kyrgyzstan ratified the Kigali Amendment 8 September 2020. Out of 29 performance indicators, 23 have been fully achieved, five have been partially achieved and are expected to be achieved upon completion of the project. One indicator was not applicable since no illegal trade had so far been detected.

Plan of action

21. During phase X, the Ozone Centre will continue implementing activities under stage II of the HPMP until December 2021 to achieve a reduction of HCFC consumption to a sustained level of 0.10 ODP tonnes by 1 January 2020 and total HCFC phase-out by 1 January 2025 Kyrgyzstan will also comply with the provisions of the Kigali Amendment, introduce and enforce an operational HFC import/export licensing system, report HFC consumption data, adopt national codes and Harmonized System customs codes for HFCs, update legislation in accordance with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union, conduct training and certification of service technicians and training of enforcement officers, promote

ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives, raise public awareness, upgrade the capacity of technical training institutes, and prepare its HFC phase-down strategy.

Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Sep-94	38,874
	Phase II: Mar-01	25,900
	Phase III: Jul-04	33,670
	Phase IV: Jul-06	60,000
	Phase V: Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VI: Jun-18	85,000
	Total:	303,444
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2017
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		20.5
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		13.92
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	13.92
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		1,715,139
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,088,397
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		18.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		16.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	245,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	303,444
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,166,695
	Total:
	1,715,139
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

23. During phase VI, the NOU has continued to collect HCFC import data from the Customs Department, and has submitted CP and Article 7 data reports as required. The NOU ensured coordination with other stakeholders through e.g., meetings with the National Ozone Committee and with RAC industry associations; organized a workshop with the governmental and private sectors to discuss the implications of the Kigali Amendment, the necessary arrangements to facilitate its ratification, and activities that allow Mauritania to fulfil initial obligations under the Amendment. The NOU also supervised training of

RAC technicians and customs officers and facilitated awareness activities with stakeholders. Mauritania celebrated the International Ozone Day and participated in meetings of the Montreal Protocol. Of the 17 performance indicators, 13 were fully achieved, two were partially achieved, and two were not achieved.

Plan of action

24. During phase VII, the NOU will continue coordinating implementation activities under stage I of the HPMP; disseminate information and raise awareness on the Montreal Protocol; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement and provide information about annual quotas to importers; put into place the technician certification programme; and organize annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP alternatives to HCFC.

Nauru: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec-04 & Nov-06	30,000
	Phase II: Nov-07	15,000
	Phase III: Apr-10	52,500
	Phase IV: Jul-12	60,000
	Phase V: May-14	60,000
	Total:	217,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		0.5
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0
	Total:	0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		433,500
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		287,476
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		0.50
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		0.00

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	217,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	216,000
Total:	433,500
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

26. During phase V, despite the absence of a National Ozone Officer for a large portion of the period, the NOU maintained the licensing and quota systems with an operational networking platform with the Customs Department to inspect and monitor ODS shipments and trade. The Government of Nauru finalized and gazetted the Ozone Layer Protection Act 2017, which has strengthened the licensing mechanism for ODS, and the Amended Customs (Prohibited Imports) Regulations 2016 that bans the import of all air-conditioning units with no labels or with foreign labels. The NOU has also managed HPMP implementation and preparation for HFC phase-down including the pending ratification of the Kigali Amendment (anticipated late 2020); and worked with the RAC industry and stakeholders to promote good servicing practices. As this phase was prepared prior to the introduction of performance indicators, no measurement data is available for them during this period.

Plan of action

27. During phase VI, the NOU will continue the enforcement of the Ozone Layer Protection Act and HCFC licensing and quota system; establishment of regulation to control HFCs import and export under the Kigali Amendment; conducting the informal prior informed consent procedures (iPIC); conducting capacity building activities of enforcement officers, customs brokers and refrigeration technicians and other activities under stages I and II and enabling activities for HFC phase-down; awareness-raising activities targeting the public and end-users; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, respectively; and participation at meetings related to the Montreal Protocol.

Nicaragua: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: May-97	66,000
Phase II: Jul-00	44,000
Phase III: Apr-03	57,200
Phase IV: Jul-06	60,000
Phase V: Nov-09	60,000
Phase VI: Apr-12	60,000
Phase VII: Dec-13	60,000
Phase VIII: Nov-15	85,000
Phase IX: Jun-18	85,000
Total:	577,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2012

Summary of the project and country profile	
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)	6.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	2.97
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	2.97
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):	2,552,157
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):	2,190,057
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):	101.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):	80.60

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	646,527
(b) Institutional strengthening:	577,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,328,430
Total:	2,552,157
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

29. During phase IX, the NOU of Nicaragua achieved broad consensus on revised national ODS legislation; submitted CP and Article 7 data for 2018 and 2019; coordinated activities under stage I and submitted stage II of the HPMP. The NOU organized several training sessions for service technicians and training workshops at five border posts on prevention of illegal trade in ODS and HFCs. The NOU also produced information and outreach materials and organized extensive activities in observance of the International Ozone Day in 2019 and 2020. On 12 August 2020, the process of consultation and dictum issuance for the legislative decree for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment was carried out. The NOU also participated in all network meetings, and meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. Nicaragua has fully achieved 24 out of 27 performance indicators, and three were partially achieved.

Plan of action

30. During phase X, the NOU will continue activities including: strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs; facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies; implementation of the HFC license system and the public procurement guidelines on RAC equipment; development of national capacities to allow the efficient implementation of the Montreal Protocol provisions; training of RAC technicians, customs officers and environment inspectors; fostering partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders to comply with phase-out and reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol; public awareness campaigns through mass-media; support to the RAC association; and finalization of the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Saint Lucia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Feb-97	36,580
	Phase II: Mar-00	24,400
	Phase III: Jul-02	31,200
	Phase IV: Jul-04	31,200
	Phase V: Jul-06	60,000
	Phase VI: Jul-08	60,000
	Phase VII: Dec-10	60,000
	Phase VIII: Dec-12	60,000
	Phase IX: Nov-14	60,000
	Phase X: Nov-17	85,000
	Total:	508,380
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.09
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.00
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.31
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.31
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		1,515,230
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,225,957
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		11.63
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		11.50

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	332,350
(b) Institutional strengthening:	508,380
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	674,500
Total:	1,515,230
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

32. During Phase X, the NOU submitted CP and Article 7 data for 2018 and 2019 to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; assisted in the training of customs officers in the prevention of illegal trade of ODSs and RAC technicians in RAC servicing practices, refrigerant recovery, recycle and reuse and handling of alternative technologies; made progress towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment through an analysis of existing ozone and climate policy and legislation, assessing training and other needs

to support transition to low-GWP alternatives; and organized public awareness activities including producing information and outreach materials and organizing activities in observance of the International Ozone Day. The NOU also participated meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. Saint Lucia has fully achieved 15 out of 25 performance indicators, with eight partially achieved, and two not achieved.

Plan of action

33. During phase XI, the NOU will continue activities including: implementation of the fourth tranche of the HPMP; monitoring and enhancing the existing licensing and quota system, and expanding the current licensing system to include HFCs; strengthening public education and awareness on ozone and climate protection and energy efficiency and their synergies; and preparation for ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Suriname: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec-03	110,000
	Phase II: Nov-06	73,333
	Phase III: Nov-09	73,333
	Phase IV: Jul-12	73,333
	Phase V: Nov-14	73,333
	Phase VI: Dec-16	93,866
	Total:	497,198
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		93,866
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		93,866
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		93,866
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
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)		2.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.58
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.58
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		1,754,878
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,417,857
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		41.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		41.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	222,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	497,198
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,035,680
Total:	1,754,878

(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000
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Progress report

35. During phase VI, the NOU continued implementation of HPMP activities; ensured prevention of illegal trade of ODS; submitted CP and Article 7 data for 2018 and 2019 to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; and supported strengthening of relevant legislative frameworks for controls of ODS. The NOU organized training for technicians and Customs officers and implemented the import/export licensing and quota system and began the transition towards an electronic system. The NOU also participated in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol, and hosted the Thematic Network Meeting of the English Speaking Caribbean and Haiti in October 2019. Suriname has fully achieved 20 out of 24 performance indicators, and four were partially achieved.

Plan of action

36. During phase VII, the NOU will continue activities including: strengthening the existing legal framework by including controls of high-GWP ODS alternatives in the legislation and completion of transition towards the electronic licensing system; promoting use of ODS alternative technologies that have low-GWP and are energy efficient; coordinating and monitoring of HPMP activities including training of RAC technicians and public awareness, with a focus on ODS alternatives; preparing and submitting progress and financial reports to relevant implementing agencies; collection and submission of A7 and CP data; and participation in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol.

Viet Nam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-95	137,280
Phase II:	Jul-99	91,520
Phase III:	Mar-01	91,520
Phase IV:	Jul-03	118,976
Phase V:	Jul-05	118,976
Phase VI:	Jul-07	118,976
Phase VII:	Apr-09	118,976
Phase VIII:	Apr-11	118,976
Phase IX:	Dec-12	118,976
Phase X:	Nov-14	118,976
Phase XI:	Dec-16	152,289
Phase XII:	Dec-18	152,289
	Total:	1,457,730
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		152,289
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		152,289
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		152,289
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
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)		0.2
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		221.2
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		136.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		197.55
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	197.55

Summary of the project and country profile	
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):	20,896,331
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):	16,564,962
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):	870.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):	865.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	15,504,087
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,457,730
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,934,514
Total:	20,896,331
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

38. During phase XII, the NOU enforced the HCFC import/export quota and licensing system, including for the control of HCFC-based pre-blended polyols, through the online platform; coordinated the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and enabling activities for HFC phase-down including an HFC licensing system established through the amendment of the existing regulations; and submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. The NOU celebrated the International Ozone Day by developing and distributing communication materials relating to the Montreal Protocol. The NOU also participated in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. Viet Nam ratified the Kigali Amendment on 27 September 2019. Viet Nam has fully achieved 13 out of 15 performance indicators, and two were partially achieved.

Plan of action

39. During phase XIII, the NOU will continue activities including implementation and enforcement of HCFC quota and licensing systems including the control of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols, and a licensing system for HFCs; conducting data collection and reconciliation for HCFC and HFC import-export statistics; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities including HPMP and enabling activities for HFC phase-down; information dissemination to the target groups. The NOU will also enhance its communication and collaboration with relevant ministries in order to share experiences and good practices, and to build capacity and understanding of current regulations related to the Montreal Protocol.

المرفق الثاني

مشروع الآراء التي أعربت عنها اللجنة التنفيذية فيما يتعلق بتجديد مشاريع التعزيز المؤسسي المقدمة إلى الاجتماع السادس والثمانين

بروني دار السلام

1. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لبروني دار السلام (المرحلة السابعة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن البلد قد أبلغ عن بيانات تنفيذ البرنامج القطري لعامي 2018 و2019 وبيانات المادة 7 إلى أمانة الصندوق، وأمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. كما أشارت اللجنة إلى أن البلد يطبق نظام ترخيص وحصص ساري للرقابة على استيراد وتصدير المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وقد عزز إنفاذ لائحة المواد المستنفدة لقدرات الأوزون. كما أقرت اللجنة مع التقدير بأنه في الوقت الذي تتم فيه معالجة التصديق على تعديل كيغالي، فإن تعديل اللائحة الحالية لتشمل مراقبة استيراد وتصدير المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بات في المرحلة النهائية قبل سن القانون. وبناء عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة من أن حكومة بروني دار السلام ستواصل تنفيذ أنشطتها الخاصة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وتمكين الأنشطة المتعلقة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ومشروع التعزيز المؤسسي في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة فعالة بهدف تمكين البلد من تحقيق الامتثال واستدامته أهداف بروتوكول مونتريال.

كابو فيردي

2. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لكابو فيردي (المرحلة السابعة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن كابو فيردي قد أبلغ عن بيانات تنفيذ البرنامج القطري لعامي 2018 و2019 وبيانات المادة 7 إلى أمانة الصندوق، وأمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. وأشارت اللجنة أيضاً إلى وجود نظام قائم حيز التنفيذ لترخيص استيراد/تصدير المواد المستنفدة لقدرات الأوزون ونظام حصص المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وأن أنشطة خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية قد نُفذت بطريقة منسقة وأنه قد تم الشروع في إجراءات المصادقة على تعديل كيغالي. وبناء عليه، فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة من أن حكومة كابو فيردي ستواصل تنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية الخاصة بها، وتمكين الأنشطة المتعلقة بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ومشروع التعزيز المؤسسي في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة فعالة بهدف تمكين البلد من تحقيق واستدامة امتثاله لأهداف بروتوكول مونتريال.

الجمهورية الدومينيكية

3. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي للجمهورية الدومينيكية (المرحلة الحادية عشرة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن الجمهورية الدومينيكية قد امتثلت بإبلاغ البيانات بموجب المادة 7 والتزامات بإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بموجب بروتوكول مونتريال، وأنها تطبق نظاماً ساري المفعول لترخيص استيراد/تصدير المواد المستنفدة للأوزون ونظام حصص مركبات المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية. كما لاحظت اللجنة التنفيذية أن الجمهورية الدومينيكية قدمت بيانات تنفيذ البرنامج القطري لعامي 2018 و2019 إلى أمانة الصندوق في الوقت المناسب. وأقرت اللجنة التنفيذية بأن الدولة قد نفذت الأنشطة المبرمجة في إطار خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وحصلت على دعم أصحاب المصلحة من خلال اجتماعات اللجنة التوجيهية والاجتماعات التشاورية، ونشرت الوعي العام بشأن حماية طبقة الأوزون. وبناء عليه

فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن الجمهورية الدومينيكية ستواصل تنفيذ مشروعها الخاص بخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والتعزيز المؤسسي في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة فعالة بهدف تمكين البلد من تحقيق التخفيض بنسبة 67.5 في المائة بحلول 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2025.

إثيوبيا

4. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لإثيوبيا (المرحلة الثامنة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن إثيوبيا قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري لعامي 2018 و2019 إلى أمانة الصندوق، والبيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. وأقرت اللجنة بأن إثيوبيا تواصل تنفيذ نظام تراخيص استيراد وتصدير المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ونظام حصص المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛ وأجرت تدريباً لفنيي التبريد وموظفي الجمارك؛ ووضعت أنشطة التوعية العامة ونظمتها. وبناء عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن حكومة إثيوبيا ستواصل تنفيذ الأنشطة بهدف تمكين البلد من الامتثال لالتزاماته بموجب بروتوكول مونتريال. كما لاحظت اللجنة مع التقدير مصادقة إثيوبيا على تعديل كيغالي في 5 يوليو/تموز 2019 والخطوات المتخذة للوفاء بالالتزامات الأولية بموجب التعديل.

فيجي

5. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لفيجي (المرحلة الحادية عشرة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن فيجي قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري لعامي 2018 و2019 إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. وأقرت اللجنة بأن فيجي واصلت تنفيذ نظامها لإصدار التراخيص والحصص المتعلقة بالمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية الخاصة بها بطريقة فعالة وفي الوقت المناسب، وواصلت جهودها لاستعراض قوانين المواد المستنفدة لقدرات الأوزون لتشمل مراقبة مركبات المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وخلائط المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛ و نفذت تعزيز القدرات لفنيي الجمارك وتكييف الهواء؛ وأجرت تفتيشاً بشأن الامتثال للوائح؛ ونظمت أنشطة للتوعية والتواصل. وبناء عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن حكومة فيجي ستواصل تنفيذ الأنشطة بهدف تمكين البلد من الامتثال لأهداف بروتوكول مونتريال. كما لاحظت اللجنة مع التقدير مصادقة فيجي على تعديل كيغالي في 16 يونيو/حزيران 2020 والخطوات المتخذة للوفاء بالالتزامات الأولية بموجب التعديل.

كينيا

6. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لكينيا (المرحلة الثانية عشرة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن كينيا أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري لعامي 2018 و2019 إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. ولاحظت اللجنة أن كينيا قد اتخذت خطوات لإزالة استهلاكها من المواد المستنفدة لقدرات الأوزون خلال الفترة المشمولة بالتقرير، بما في ذلك ضمان تنفيذ لوائح المواد المستنفدة لقدرات الأوزون من خلال إنفاذ نظام التراخيص والحصص المتعلقة بالمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية؛ وتدريب الفنيين على ممارسات خدمة الصيانة الجيدة؛ والشروع في برامج التوعية العامة. وبناءً عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن حكومة كينيا ستواصل تنفيذ الأنشطة بهدف تمكين البلد من الامتثال لأهداف بروتوكول مونتريال.

قيرغيزستان

7. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لقيرغيزستان (المرحلة التاسعة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن قيرغيزستان قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري لعام 2019 إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد قد أوفى بأحكام الإزالة المتعلقة ببروتوكول مونتريال واتفاقيته مع اللجنة التنفيذية. وبناءً عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن قيرغيزستان ستواصل تنفيذ المرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بنجاح لتحقيق واستدامة الإزالة الكاملة للمواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية على النحو المنصوص عليه في اتفاقيتها مع اللجنة التنفيذية. كما لاحظت اللجنة مع التقدير مصادقة قيرغيزستان على تعديل كيغالي في 8 سبتمبر/أيلول 2020 والخطوات المتخذة للوفاء بالالتزامات الأولية بموجب التعديل بما في ذلك البدء في إعداد استراتيجيات إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية.

موريتانيا

8. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لموريتانيا (المرحلة السابعة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن موريتانيا قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري لعام 2019 إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. كما لاحظت اللجنة كذلك أن موريتانيا قد اتخذت خطوات لإزالة استهلاكها من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية من خلال إنفاذ نظام الترخيص والحصص المعمول به، وبالتالي فهي تأمل أن تواصل موريتانيا، خلال العامين المقبلين، تنفيذ خطتها لإدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ومشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لتحقيق واستدامة الامتثال للالتزامات بروتوكول مونتريال.

ناورو

9. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لناورو (المرحلة السادسة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن ناورو قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. ولاحظت اللجنة أنه مع وجود التأخيرات في تنفيذ المرحلة الخامسة، فقد اتخذت ناورو خطوات لاستدامة إنجازات إزالة المواد المستنفدة لقدرات الأوزون من خلال وضع قانون حماية طبقة الأوزون لعام 2017 وإعداد اللائحة الفرعية. وأقرت اللجنة بالجهود التي تبذلها ناورو لتقليل استهلاك المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والاستعداد لإزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وبالتالي فهي واثقة من أن ناورو، في غضون العامين المقبلين، ستواصل التنفيذ الفعال للمرحلة الأولى والمرحلة الثانية من خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية، وتمكين أنشطة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية ومشروع التعزيز المؤسسي بهدف تمكين البلد من تلبية أهداف بروتوكول مونتريال، والمصادقة على تعديل كيغالي في المستقبل القريب.

نيكاراغوا

10. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لنيكاراغوا (المرحلة التاسعة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن نيكاراغوا قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. كما أشارت اللجنة إلى وجود نظام معمول به لترخيص الاستيراد/التصدير والحصص، وأن البلد قد درب فنيي التبريد وموظفي الجمارك على منع الاتجار غير المشروع في المواد المستنفدة لقدرات الأوزون؛ وعقدت اجتماعات تشاورية مع أصحاب المصلحة واللجنة التوجيهية؛ وعززت مستوى الوعي العام بشأن حماية الأوزون واستمرت في إجراءات المصادقة على تعديل كيغالي. وبناءً عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة من أن نيكاراغوا ستواصل تنفيذ مشروعها الخاص

بخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والتعزيز المؤسسي في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة فعالة بهدف تمكين الدولة من تحقيق التخفيض بنسبة 67.5% بحلول 1 يناير/كانون الثاني 2025.

سانت لوسيا

11. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لسانت لوسيا (المرحلة الحادية عشرة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن سانت لوسيا قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. كما أشارت اللجنة إلى أن لدى سانت لوسيا نظام معمول به للتراخيص والحصص، وأنه يجري تنفيذ خطتها لإدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بشكل فعال وتعميمها ضمن عملية التخطيط الوطنية، وأن البلد قد اتخذ خطوات لبدء المصادقة على تعديل كيغالي. وبناءً عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن حكومة سانت لوسيا ستواصل أنشطتها على السياسات والمشروع لضمان ألا يتجاوز استهلاكها السنوي من المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية الحد الأقصى المسموح به في اتفاقيتها مع اللجنة التنفيذية، وأن الدولة ستصادق على تعديل كيغالي في المستقبل القريب.

سورينام

12. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لسورينام (المرحلة السابعة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن سورينام قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري إلى أمانة الصندوق، وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. ولاحظت اللجنة أيضاً أنه لدى سورينام نظام معمول به لترخيص الاستيراد/التصدير والحصص، وهي في طريقها إلى التحول إلى نظام ترخيص إلكتروني. كما أقرت اللجنة بالجهود التي تبذلها سورينام لتنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية الخاصة بها والشروع في المصادقة على تعديل كيغالي. وبناءً عليه، فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن سورينام ستواصل تنفيذ مشروعها الخاص بخطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية والتعزيز المؤسسي في الوقت المناسب وبطريقة فعالة بهدف تمكين البلد من تحقيق واستدامة أهداف بروتوكول مونتريال.

فييت نام

13. استعرضت اللجنة التنفيذية التقرير المقدم مشفوعاً بطلب تجديد مشروع التعزيز المؤسسي لفييت نام (المرحلة الثالثة عشرة) ولاحظت مع التقدير أن فييت نام قد أبلغت عن بيانات البرنامج القطري إلى أمانة الصندوق وعن البيانات بموجب المادة 7 من بروتوكول مونتريال إلى أمانة الأوزون، مشيرةً إلى أن البلد في حالة امتثال لبروتوكول مونتريال. وأقرت اللجنة بأن فييت نام تواصل تنفيذ نظامها الخاص بإصدار تراخيص وحصص المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية وضمان الامتثال للوائح من خلال التفتيش؛ وتنفيذ خطة إدارة إزالة المواد الهيدروكلوروفلوروكربونية بشكل فعال وفي الوقت المناسب بما في ذلك أنشطة تدريب فنيي الجمارك والتبريد وأنشطة التوعية والتواصل. وبناءً عليه فإن اللجنة التنفيذية على ثقة بأن حكومة فييت نام ستواصل تنفيذ الأنشطة بهدف تمكين البلد من الامتثال لأهداف بروتوكول مونتريال. كما لاحظت اللجنة مع التقدير مصادقة فييت نام على تعديل كيغالي في 27 سبتمبر/أيلول 2019 والخطوات المتخذة للوفاء بالالتزامات الأولية بموجب التعديل، بما في ذلك مراجعة قوانين المواد المستنفدة للأوزون لتشمل الرقابة على المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية وخليط المواد الهيدروكلوروكربونية.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2020**

**Presented to the
86th Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

September 2020

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2020 was approved at the 85th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 86th Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2020

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2020-2022, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **13** countries.
- Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3) in **5** countries.
- Support in preparation of HFC Phase Down Management Plan in **10** countries.
- Support in preparation of Verification Reports in **13** countries.
- Requests for extension of EA projects implementation period for projects approved at ExCom-83 in **1** country.

4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total requested funding by project groups are presented in Table 1.

5. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 2.

6. Requests for extension of EA projects implementation period are presented in the table 3.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 86th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Brunei Darussalam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	89,600	0	89,600
Cabo Verde	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Dominican Republic (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	171,946	0	171,946
Ethiopia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	85,000	0	85,000
Kenya	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	194,134	0	194,134
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	148,262	0	148,262
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Nauru	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	85,000	0	85,000
Nicaragua	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Saint Lucia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	85,000	0	85,000
Suriname	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	93,866	0	93,866
Viet Nam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIII)	152,289	0	152,289
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>1,445,097</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,445,097</i>
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGES 2 AND 3)				
Barbados	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency	30,000	3,900	33,900
Chile	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 3) – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNIDO as the lead agency	15,000	1,950	16,950

Guinea	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	20,000	2,600	22,600
Oman	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 3) – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNIDO as the lead agency	20,000	2,600	22,600
Saudi Arabia	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 3) – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNIDO as the lead agency	45,000	5,850	50,850
<i>Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)</i>		<i>130,000</i>	<i>16,900</i>	<i>146,900</i>
VERIFICATION REPORTS				
Barbados	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Burundi	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Dominica	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Equatorial Guinea	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Eswatini	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Guyana	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Haiti	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Mali	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Mozambique	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Myanmar	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sierra Leone	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Suriname	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Timor-Leste	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
<i>Sub-total for Enabling Activities</i>		<i>390,000</i>	<i>50,700</i>	<i>440,700</i>
HFC PHASE-DOWN MANAGEMENT PLAN PREPARATION				
Armenia	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the lead agency	150,000	19,500	169,500
Bhutan	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	75,000	9,750	84,750
Ghana	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNDP as the lead agency	45,000	5,850	50,850
Kyrgyzstan	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNDP as the lead agency	25,000	3,250	28,250
Lao PDR	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	75,000	9,750	84,750
Maldives	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	75,000	9,750	84,750
Mexico	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNIDO as the lead agency	35,000	4,550	39,550
Nigeria	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNDP as the lead agency	58,000	7,540	65,540

Senegal	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	60,000	7,800	67,800
Turkmenistan	Preparation of HFC Phase Down Plan – the lead agency	150,000	19,500	169,500
<i>Sub-total for preparation of HFC Phase Down Management Plan</i>		<i>748,000</i>	<i>97,240</i>	<i>845,240</i>

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 86th Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	1,445,097	0	1,445,097
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)	130,000	16,900	146,900
Sub-total for Verification Reports	390,000	50,700	440,700
Sub-total for Preparation of HFC Phase Down Management Plan	748,000	97,240	845,240
Grand Total	2,713,097	164,840	2,877,937

Table 3. Requests for extension of EA projects implementation period for projects approved at ExCom-83

Country	Project title	Extension period
Syria	Enabling activities for Kigali amendment	Dec-2021

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (13 countries) Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, Dominican Republic (the), Ethiopia, Fiji, Kenya, Kyrgyzstan, Mauritania, Nauru, Nicaragua, Saint Lucia, Suriname and Viet Nam*

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

These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2020-2022 Business Plan.

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

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

Time Frame: 24 months

Per country cost:

Country	US\$
Brunei Darussalam	89,600
Cabo Verde	85,000
Dominican Republic (the)	171,946
Ethiopia	85,000
Fiji	85,000
Kenya	194,134
Kyrgyzstan	148,262

Mauritania	85,000
Nauru	85,000
Nicaragua	85,000
Saint Lucia	85,000
Suriname	93,866
Viet Nam	152,289
Total:	USD 1,445,097

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

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Funding Request for the Preparation of Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan	
Country:	BARBADOS	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
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:	January 2021-December 2022	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)
UNEP	Overarching	30,000

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 	There is no balance from Stage I PRP.	

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 (%)	100	Year commitment	of 2030
<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			
<p>The first stage of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Barbados was approved at the 69th Meeting of the Executive Committee with a total funding of US\$280,000 (excluding agency support costs) for the period 2013 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 35% of the baseline. The overarching strategy has the main goal to provide ozone and climate benefits through the integrated plan for ozone depleting substances (ODS) reductions for the refrigeration sector, promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies. Stage I sought to phase out the consumption of HCFCs in the country as required by the Montreal Protocol. Its focus was on the following 4 components:</p> <p>a. Capacity Building</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. Training of RAC technicians in good practices in RAC and new and alternative refrigerants and refrigerant technologies ii. Training of Customs and licensing officers in the monitoring and control of trade to strengthen the enforcement of the legislation and the HCFC Licensing and Quota System (LQS) iii. Completion of a review of the curriculum of the Diploma in RAC at the principal vocational training institution iv. Procurement and provision of equipment, tools and devices to the principal vocational training institution to facilitate an upgrade of the RAC laboratory and to support the phase out of HCFCs. <p>b. Policy, Legislative and Regulatory Mechanisms</p>			

- i. Enforce annual quota allocations to control trade in HCFCs set in accordance with Montreal Protocol obligations
- ii. Development of a policy to inform the drafting of legislation to regulate the national RAC sector that includes an examination of:
 - 1. existing standards for the labeling, safety and environmental requirements for refrigerants and refrigerant consuming equipment
 - 2. establishment of incentives to encourage the importation of products that are ozone friendly
 - 3. not granting incentives for developments proposing HCFC consuming equipment
 - 4. developing a policy to include good AC design for new construction and green buildings in general through:
 - 5. certification and licensing of technicians
 - 6. development of a new Act of Parliament to address the issues relative to the demand and consumption of ODS and Barbados' obligations as a Party the ban on the importation of all HCFC consuming equipment
- c. Education and Awareness
 - i. Publication of information in the local newspapers and through PSAs on the radio
 - ii. Development, production and dissemination of educational and awareness raising materials e.g. additional good practice guides, promotional materials etc.
- d. Monitoring and evaluation
 - i. Preparation and submission of reports
 - ii. Establishment of monitoring and evaluation protocols,

The project has been implemented with support from UNEP as lead agency and UNDP as cooperating agency.

The Government of Barbados committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agencies:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015.
- (iii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 35% from 2020.

In 2013 the Government of Barbados agreed its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption of 3.69 ODP tonnes as a baseline, calculated using actual consumption of HCFCs reported in 2009 and 2010. Barbados has progressed with implementation of Stage 1 of its HPMP. Notable achievements include meeting the 2013 HCFC freeze and 10% and 35% reduction targets in 2015 and 2020 respectively and building the capacity of RAC technicians in good practices in RAC and new and alternative refrigerants and refrigerant technologies. The country prepared a draft policy to inform the drafting of legislation to regulate the RAC sector. Additionally, a number of public awareness activities were undertaken to promote and encourage the transition towards the use of non-ozone depleting, low global warming potential (GWP), energy efficient refrigerants and refrigerant technologies.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	The Government of Barbados enforced the HCFC Licensing and Quota System (LQS) during Trance 1 and 2. No incidences of illegal trade were reported. The NOU liaised with licensing officers at least once per month over the period January 2018 - December 2019 to discuss the administration of the LQS. The Customs and Excise Department were aware of all quotas that were assigned and was involved in monitoring and enforcement at the ports of entry. Vigilant monitoring and enforcement of quota at the point of licensing and at the ports of entry, together with the cooperation from importers resulted in the 2018 and 2019 quotas being adequately managed. As a result, national quotas for 2018 and 2019 were not exceeded.	UNEP

Legal/regulatory framework	The Government of Barbados commenced the preparation of technical reports that examine the following: a. existing standards for the labeling, safety and environmental requirements for refrigerants and refrigerant consuming equipment; b. feasibility of establishing incentives to encourage the importation of ozone friendly products; c. not granting incentives for developments proposing HCFC-based equipment; d. development of a policy to include good AC design for new construction and green buildings through, certification and licensing of technicians; e. ban the importation of all HCFC-based equipment. Draft Technical reports have been prepared and work is progressing towards finalization for submission to the NOU. Relevant recommendations from the reports will be submitted to the Cabinet of Barbados for approval prior to implementation. Three preliminary stakeholder meetings were held in May and June 2017 to discuss the expected outputs of the reports. One stakeholder meeting was held in November 2018 and coincided with a meeting of the National Ozone Steering Committee to discuss the status of the project and additional information pertinent to the preparation of the reports.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Curriculum review report was submitted to the NOU and the Samuel Jackman Institute of Technology (SJPI) for consideration.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	150 copies of the Good practice guide were produced and disseminated to stakeholders over the period April to December 2019. The bulk of the distribution was done during training workshops and as part of World Refrigeration Day and International Ozone Day activities. Guides were also presented to the staff and students enrolled in the Diploma in RAC Programme at the SJPI.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	1 Train the Trainers workshop was held in August 2017 and 2 training sessions were conducted by the trainers over the course of January to March 2018. A total of 38 technicians were trained. Under Tranche 2 5 training sessions were held during the period of April, July and October 2018 and March - April 2019 resulting in a total of 63 technicians participating in the three-day training workshop.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Refrigerant and RAC equipment importing companies sent representatives to participate in the training workshops held in April and October 2018 and March 2019 and April 2019 in good RAC practices and new and alternative refrigerants and refrigerant technologies.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	6 technicians volunteered to participate in Level IV CVQ Assessor Training which was facilitated by the NOU and conducted through the Technical Vocation Education and Training (TVET) Council. Volunteers signed formal letters of commitment which were prepared by the NOU. The training took place May 15- July 31, 2018. Participants were required to attend classes and complete a portfolio in order to attain the qualification. 6 technicians completed and participated in the mandatory classes. However, only 1 technician completed the required portfolio during the reporting period. The NOU continues to encourage remaining technicians to complete their portfolios.	UNEP

Others, specify.	Public Awareness and Education: NOU published notices reminding stakeholders and the general public about the Import/Export LQS and the HPMP activities in the 3 local newspapers in January 2018 and February, March and April 2020. Public awareness materials were produced and disseminated to stakeholders and the general public in hard copy and via email blast in January, March and June 2019. These materials included: the 'NOU News' Newsletter, a national trade regulation brochure, a flyer on Trade regulation that included information about the Import/Export LQS. 150 public awareness guides were produced for distribution to stakeholders.			UNEP
Others, specify.	Public Awareness and Education: 2 technical seminars were executed on January 2018, and June 26, 2019 entitled "The RAC Industry: Refrigeration and Air Conditioning System Design Considerations in the Face of a Changing Environment" and "Global Shifts in RAC Equipment – Preparing the Building, Procurement, RAC Sectors and Local Consumers for the Change". 95 persons participated.			UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Equipment, tools and devices were purchased and provided to the principle tertiary vocational institution through UNDP over the period July 2017-October 2018. Key items purchased included: 4 Refrigerant Identifiers, 4 electronic scales, 1 mobile refrigerant trainer, 4 wall split units, 4 evaporators (air handling units) and 4 condensing units, 4 vacuum pumps, 4 recovery machines, 8 recovery cylinders. This initiative facilitated an equipment upgrade to the RAC laboratory at the institution. The equipment was earmarked for use during the execution of practical training workshops held by the NOU, Ministry of Environment and National Beautification (MENB).			UNDP
Others, specify.	Monitoring the HPMP implementation: To ensure effective implementation of all activities within the HPMP, the NOU followed internal monitoring and reporting procedures to ensure that activities and expenditures were in accordance with the financial rules of the Government of Barbados. The requisite reports and tranche requests required under the project were prepared and submitted to UNEP and UNDP.			UNEP
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2017	2018	2019
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	34.7	24.9	30.9
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)				
Households are increasingly using air conditioners due to increasing temperatures from climate change in Barbados and increase in standard of living. There has also been an increase in the use of refrigeration systems both domestic and commercial. The use of HCFC is reducing, while HFC and HFC blends use are increasing in the country due to increase in the use of HFC-based equipment.				
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 data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the HCFC quantities currently consumed by RAC sector			UNEP

Updated sectoral consumption information	Analysis of the current situation and development trends;	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Information on policy initiatives including certification of technicians, existing codes of practice and their enforcement.	UNEP
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment	UNEP
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Conduct surveys to determine HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops and the various servicing sectors (i.e. domestic, commercial, industrial) and establish inventory of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial	10,000	UNEP
Recruitment of international or national experts to assist in the design and execution of surveys, facilitate meetings and prepare the HPMP Stage II document	10,000	UNEP
National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	10,000	UNEP
TOTAL	30,000	
8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?		
<p>The overarching strategy that Barbados expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and zero-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available on the market.</p> <p>The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices. It will include the promotion, and training on the use, of the natural refrigerants.</p>		
9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The NOU and UNEP will promote involvement of female stakeholders in the project preparation. The efforts will be made to set-up gender-disaggregated data gathering. Strategies will be discussed to ensure that female technicians have equal opportunities to develop career in the industry.		

**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:	Preparation of stage II of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan	
Country:	GUINEA	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNIDO	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	January 2021-December 2022	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)
UNEP	Overarching	20,000
UNIDO	Overarching	10,000

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 	PRP funding for stage I had been fully used.	

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

10. 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 (%)	100	Year of commitment	2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
11. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made)			
<p>At the 66th meeting, the Executive Committee approved stage I of the HPMP for Guinea. Based on the information collected during the preparation of the HPMP, the Government established as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption, its baseline of 22.6 ODP tonnes, calculated using consumption of 21.80 ODP tonnes and 23.40 ODP tonnes reported for 2009 and 2010, respectively, under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>The Government of Guinea committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agencies:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (iv) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure (v) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% by 2015 (vi) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 35% by 2020. 			

The first tranche of stage I of the HPMP for the Republic of Guinea was approved at the 66th meeting of the Executive Committee at the level of US \$ 268,050 consisting of US \$85,000, plus agency support costs of US \$11,050 for UNEP, and US \$160,000, plus agency support costs of US \$12,000 for UNIDO.

The second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for the Republic of Guinea consisted of US\$ 60,000 consisting of US, plus agency support costs of US \$7,800 for UNEP and was approved at the 72nd meeting.

The submission of the third and fourth tranches was delayed due to the political situation associated with presidential elections in 2015, changes in the national ozone unit (NOU) and the extensive socio-economic impact of the Ebola epidemic. At the 85th meeting the Executive Committee approved the revised HPMP agreement with a new starting point of 7.51 ODP tonnes (due to low verified consumption in 2013-2019) and adjusted total funding level (US \$332,500 plus agency support costs) and distribution. The third tranche was also approved at the 85th meeting.

The verification report submitted to the same meeting confirmed that the Government is implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports, and recommended to strengthen the capacities of customs officers through additional training on the application of national and sub-regional ODS regulations, to equip customs department with efficient refrigerant identifiers, and to train importers in the use of allocated quotas to avoid discrepancies between the allocated quota and the actual amounts imported. The recommendations will be addressed during the implementation of the third tranche.

12. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	<p>Guinea has developed a code of good practices to avoid venting of refrigerants during servicing and maintenance of RAC equipment.</p> <p>All controlled substances listed in Annexes A, B and E (except for quarantine and pre-shipment uses) of the Montreal Protocol, are banned for import.</p> <p>HCFCs and HCFCs based-equipment are subject to prior authorization before import, and ODS are included in the list of goods subjects to environmental inspections. Moreover, the NOU has a focal point at the port of Conakry to assist the customs officers in the identification of refrigerants and ODS-based equipment when needed.</p> <p>The Government of Guinea ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 5 December 2019.</p>	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	686 custom officers were trained on identification and control of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment, as well as monitoring of the licensing and quota system, during the past two tranches.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	920 refrigeration technicians were trained on good refrigeration practices, including safe handling of flammable refrigerants during the past two tranches.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Identifiers, AC units, and refrigeration servicing tools were purchased and delivered. A training session on	UNIDO

	identification of alternative refrigerants (including R134a, R410a and R600) was organized.				
Others, specify.	Monitoring the HPMP implementation: The NOU recruited two consultants (a refrigeration expert and a customs expert) in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and collect accurate data.	UNEP			
13. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)					
Substance	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	85.45	46.18	40	35.09
14. 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)					
The consumption of HCFCs has been declining due to the implementation of the HPMP and an increase in the import of non HCFC-based refrigeration equipment. The use of HFC and HFC blends is increasing in the country. Due to improvement in the living standards of urban populations, the use of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment is increasing.					
15. 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 data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the current demand for HCFCs in the RAC servicing sector			UNEP	
Updated sectoral consumption information	Analysis of the current situation and development trends			UNEP	
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing legislation to assess whether amendments are needed in light of the Kigali Amendment			UNEP	
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment including type, model and energy consumption level			UNIDO	
16. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding					
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)			Agency	
Survey to collect information on HCFC demand in the servicing sector including information on subsectoral uses	10,000			UNEP	
Consultant to support development of stage II strategy and draft stage II HPMP document	10,000			UNEP	
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update	5,000			UNIDO	

the inventory of the HCFC equipment		
Consultant to support stage II strategy development and draft technical assistance component of stage II document	5,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	30,000	
17. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?		
<p>The overarching strategy that Guinea expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and zero-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available on the market.</p> <p>The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices. The Government will promote the use of zero-ODP and zero-GWP refrigerants.</p>		
How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
<p>Under stage I of the HPMP NOU started to promote women’s attendance at training workshops, and raise awareness on the need for gender-friendly work environments. This work will continue under stage II of the HPMP.</p>		

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Armenia HFC phase-down plan preparation

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC phase-down plan preparation	
Country:	Armenia	
Implementing agency:	UNEP	
Implementation period:	January 2021- December 2022	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US\$) not including PSC*
UNEP	Overarching	150,000

*Given the absence of the approved cost guidelines for HFC phase-down, and in particular a cost structure for project preparation requests, the agreed funding levels for HPMP preparation are applied (Decision 56/16).

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government for choice of agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Kigali Amendment ratified	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

1. Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down target to be met in stage I of the HFC phase-down plan			
Commitment	Freeze 10% reduction	Year	2024 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing	
2. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down Please provide a brief background on the enabling activities project, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation and expected end date.			
The 74 th Meeting of the Executive Committee approved Armenia's ODS alternatives survey of USD 70,000, covering the period 2012-2015. The project was completed in March 2017 and the report finalized in August 2017.			
The 80 th Meeting of the Executive Committee approved Armenia's enabling activities project of USD 150,000. The project was completed in June 2020 and the final report is being prepared.			
Armenia ratified the Kigali Amendment in May 2019.			
3. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: USD 150,000			
Activity	Description		Implementing agency
Facilitation of the ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Ratification package for the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol was prepared and submitted to the Constitutional Court on 22 January 2019. A Reference was submitted to the Constitutional		UNIDO

	<p>Court as per the procedure set forth by the national legislation.</p> <p>On 27 March 2019 the National Assembly ratified the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. Kigali Amendment is the Fifth Amendment to the Montreal Protocol which came into force on 1 January 2019.</p> <p>A video on the Kigali Amendment was adopted into Armenian and uploaded to the official website of the NOU.</p> <p>On 20 May 2019, a working meeting «New regulations under the Kigali amendment» was held at the UN Office. The meeting was supported by UNIDO and dedicated to the ratification of the Kigali amendment by the Republic of Armenia, which took place on 27 March 2019 and the country obligations stemming from the ratification.</p> <p>Amendment to the Law on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer of 27 November 2006 and the Administrative Infringements Code of 6 December 1985 were adopted by the Parliament on 4 March 2020.</p> <p>Government resolutions stemming from the amendment to the Law to be adopted by the parliament were drafted and submitted to the Ministry.</p>	
<p>Institutional arrangements</p>	<p>Operating codes and standards for the efficient use of HFCs and ODS alternatives in the entire value chain were reviewed. Separate codes for HFCs have been introduced into the customs codes while HFC-based blends continue to remain a problem with generalized codes. Introduction of disaggregated codes for HFC-based blends require significant efforts and timing which shall be correlated with the stipulated procedures in the Eurasian Economic Union.</p> <p>Two international standards were adopted and put into force on 16 September 2019: EN 378-3:2016 Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 3: Installation site and personal protection EN 378-4:2016 Refrigerating systems and heat pumps - Safety and environmental requirements - Part 4: Operation, maintenance, repair and recovery</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>Article 4b licensing system</p>	<p>The existing HCFC licensing and quota systems were</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

	<p>reviewed and confirmed as fully operational. A special working group addressed trade issues between Armenia as the Eurasian Economic Union (EEU) member state and other non-EEU countries. After an in-depth study of the EEU regulations Armenia has decided to include HFCs into the licensing system on the unilateral basis and inform the EEU on the unilateral regulations according to the procedure stipulated by the Agreement on the EEU.</p> <p>The issue of HFC trade among the EEU member states is a special issue since there are no customs borders between the EEU countries. Armenia has studied the existing system of tracking HCFC / HFC movements within the EEU to understand the mechanism of establishing its annual consumption. The establishment of the operational HFC import / export licensing system is scheduled for 1 January 2021. New draft legislation including a list of HFCs and their HS codes was submitted for Government approval and underwent the Committee listening and approval on 18 August 2020. Finally, the Government Decree N 1368-N on “Approving the List of HFCs” was adopted on 20 August 2020. It will allow the enforcement and monitoring of trade in HCFCs / HFCs.</p> <p>Upgrade of the e-licensing system was performed to include HFCs in the licensing system to enable HFC reporting at an earlier stage.</p>	
Data reporting on HFC consumption	National mechanisms used for ODS reporting were reviewed to identify the opportunities to include HFCs consumption. The existing mechanisms were not enough since HFCs were not subject to licensing yet. Following the recommendations of the review, it has been decided to include the reporting possibilities into the e-licensing system that would allow deriving relevant data and generating reports on HCFC and HFC import/export in the real-time regime.	UNIDO
Preparation of the basis of the national strategy.	Assessment of the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector was carried out through data collection and field-visits to the relevant industry representatives, and the inventory of the HFC and refrigeration and air-conditioning devices was prepared. This will provide the country with a solid basis to proceed with the development of the national strategy for HFC phase-down and the potential synergy with the Nationally Determined Contributions under the UNFCCC.	UNIDO

	<p>Additionally, potential policies and regulations to facilitate the phase-down of HFCs and the introduction of low-GWP alternative technologies were identified. Options considered included the economic tools (additional import duties levied on HFC-containing products) and additional incentives for low-GWP alternative technologies.</p> <p>Kigali Amendment provides an opportunity to address challenging energy efficiency issues when shifting to ozone-friendly substances. To address the issue of energy-efficiency, a series of workshops were organized by the National Ozone Unit of the Ministry of Environment with the support of the Ministry of Territorial Administration and Infrastructure in all 10 provinces of Armenia and Yerevan dedicated to the energy efficiency of HVACR equipment.</p> <p>The workshops were attended by the experts in the field of refrigeration, representatives from territorial governance and local self-government bodies responsible for environmental and energy (energy efficiency) sectors.</p> <p>The following manuals developed by UNEP were translated into Armenian and presented during the workshops:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – «The Importance of Energy Efficiency in the Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heat Pump Sectors» (Armenian) – «The Potential to Improve the Energy Efficiency of Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heat Pumps» (Armenian) – «Delivering More Efficient Refrigeration, Air-conditioning and Heat Pumps: Policy, Financing and Investment» (Armenian). 	
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4. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during the implementation of activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down.

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated HFC / ODS alternatives data	Review available data and collect additional sector-specific data for the year 2019-2020 through questionnaires and interviews as this was not included in the enabling activities and the ODS alternatives survey. This includes sub-sector related data, number and age of equipment in sub-sectors, energy-efficiency and prices of alternative equipment etc.	UNEP

5. Overview of estimated import of ODS and ODS alternatives 2012-2015 in metric tonnes

Extract from the ODS alternatives survey report

Table 6-52: ODS alternatives consumption data from year 2012 to year 2015

Sector		2012	2013	2014	2015
Domestic refrigeration	In new equipment	123.2	132.55	138.08	142.25
	Servicing	3.75	4.04	4.29	4.36
Industrial refrigeration	In all equipment	86.51	89.37	92.5	95.27
	Servicing	20.74	21.43	22.16	22.83
Commercial refrigeration	In new equipment	106.9	112.94	117.58	122.21
	Servicing	12.25	12.91	13.42	13.94
Stationary air-conditioning	In new equipment	179.06	200.87	225.31	241.53
	Servicing	20.56	22.42	24.48	25.93
Mobile air-conditioning	In new equipment	132.46	143.9	156.82	165.07
	Servicing	39.74	43.17	47.04	49.52
Foam	In new equipment	155.8	262.94	138.36	223.03
Fire suppression	In new equipment	72.89	63.31	107.22	103.17
	Servicing	86.65	89.25	91.93	94.68
Aerosol	In new equipment	3.67	4.03	3.61	4.17
TOTAL		1044.18	1203.13	1182.8	1307.96

Figure 6-53: ODS and ODS alternatives consumption by sectors for the year 2015

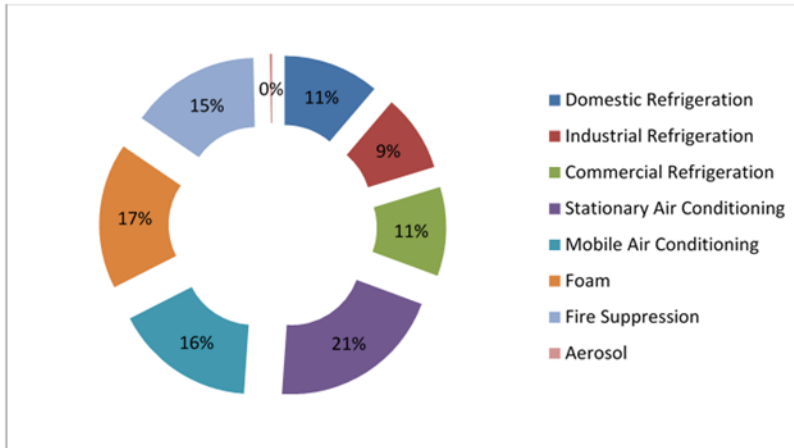


Table 6-54: Consumption by refrigerant type and sector for the period 2012-2015

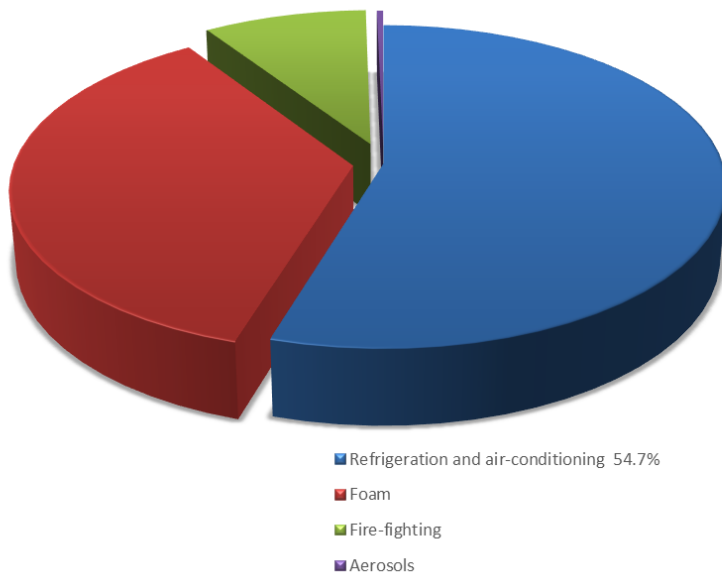
	HFC-134A			HFC-152A	R-600a			R-717		
	Bank	Service	Total	Bank	Bank	Service	Total	Bank	Service	Total
2012	410,77	60,39	471,16	34,5	26,13	1,54	27,67	17,22	6,86	24,08
2013	455,68	64,52	520,20	59,7	31,78	1,90	33,68	17,79	7,09	24,88
2014	435,43	68,85	504,28	25,6	41,23	2,52	43,75	18,49	7,34	25,83
2015	464,62	71,78	536,40	41,7	47,95	3,00	50,95	19,05	7,56	26,61

	HFC-365mfc	HFC-245fa	HFC-404A			HFC-407C		
	Bank	Bank	Bank	Service	Total	Bank	Service	Total
2012	2,09	2,33	81,16	12,77	93,93	33,84	4,48	38,32
2013	2,64	2,93	84,81	13,29	98,1	38,14	4,92	43,06
2014	1,95	2,17	86,0	13,57	99,59	42,96	5,4	48,36
2015	1,89	2,10	87,94	13,91	101,85	46,14	5,74	51,88

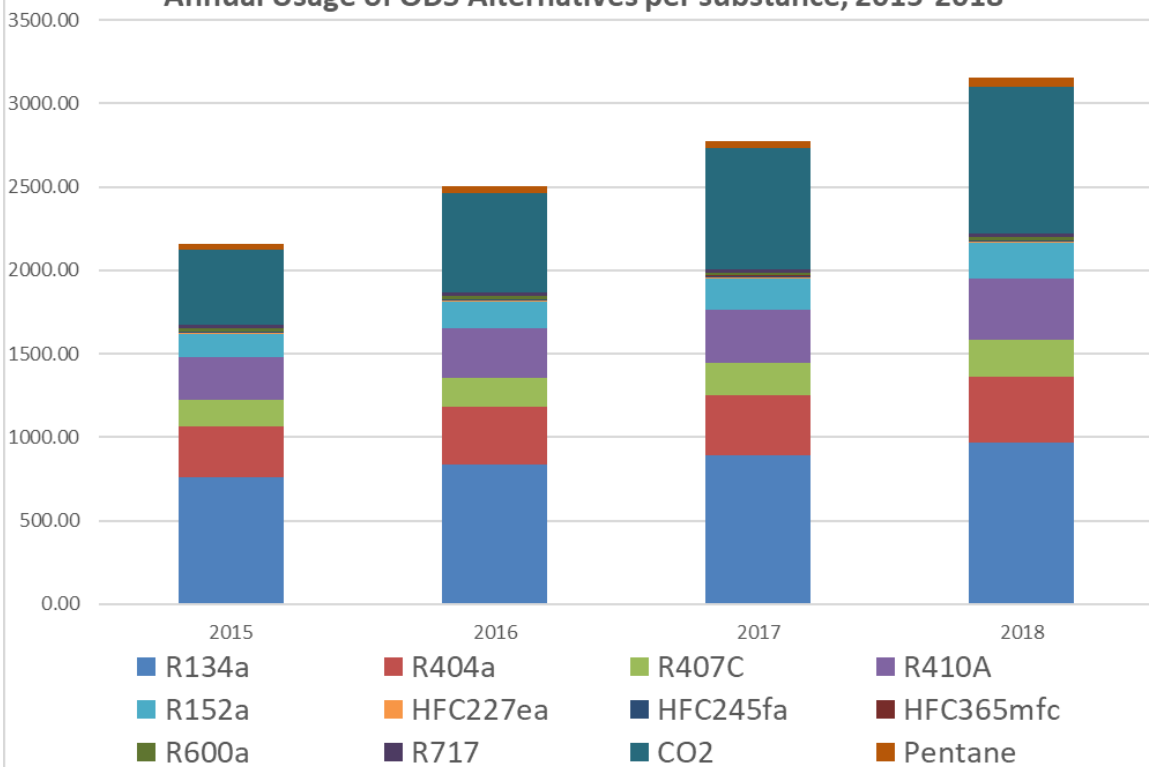
	R-744 (CO ₂)			Pentane	HFC-410A		
	Bank	Service	Total	Bank	Bank	Service	Total
2012	126,49	86,65	213,14	14,65	111,33	11	122,33
2013	170,74	89,25	259,99	17,99	127,72	12,25	139,97
2014	166,55	91,93	258,48	13	146,12	13,65	159,77
2015	214,96	94,68	309,64	12,34	158,07	14,59	172,66

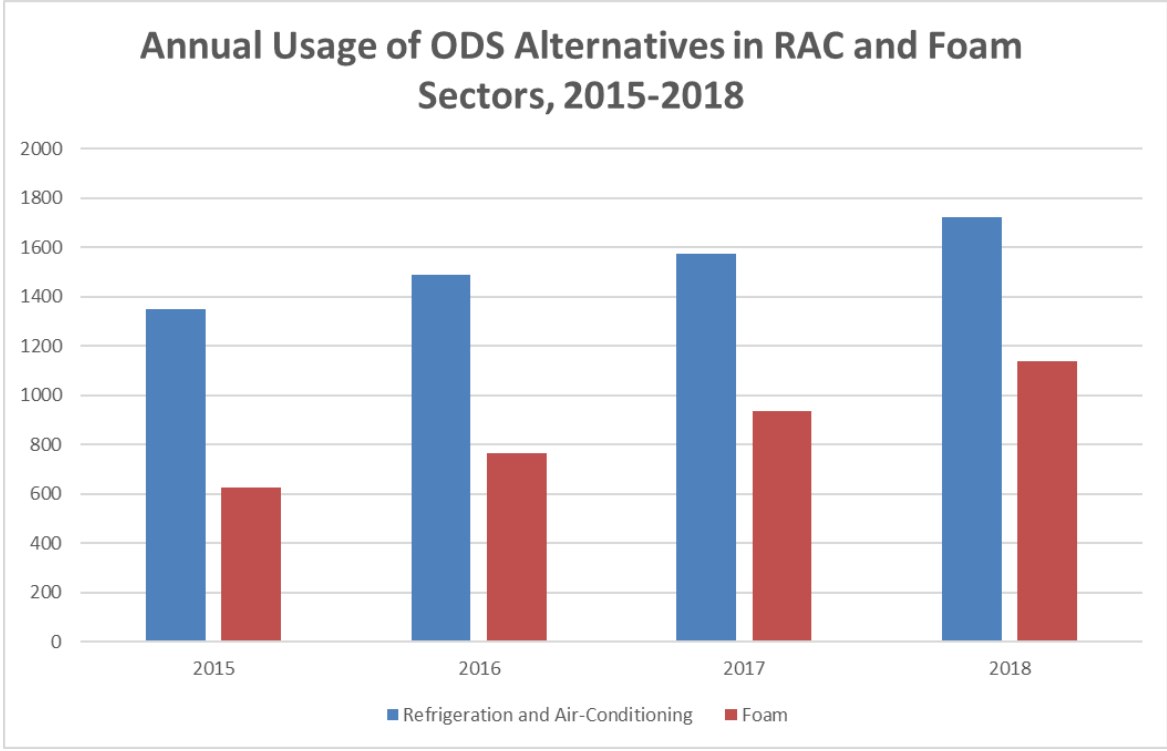
Extract from the draft enabling activities report

Distribution of ODS Alternatives Application per Sectors, 2018



Annual Usage of ODS Alternatives per substance, 2015-2018





6. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

The results of Armenia’s ODS alternatives survey show that the annual demand of ODS and ODS alternatives was in the range of 1,044 tonnes in 2012 to 1,307 tonnes in 2015. The use of ODS alternatives was growing in all sectors (Fig. 6-52).

Breaking down the consumption of ODS and ODS alternatives in 2015 by sector (Fig. 6-53), the stationary air-conditioning sector accounts for the largest consumption (21%). The second highest consumption is observed in the foam sector (17%), followed by the MAC sector (16%), fire suppression sector (15%), domestic refrigeration sector (10.7%), industrial refrigeration sector (9%), commercial refrigeration sector (11%) and aerosols (0.3%).

The data collected as part of Armenia’s enabling activities project show, that in 2018 ODS alternatives were mainly consumed in the refrigeration and foam sectors, with some consumption for fire fighting and aerosol applications.

During the period 2015-2018, the overall ODS alternatives consumption constantly increased in both the foam and refrigeration sectors, from about 2,200 MT in 2015 to more than 3,100 MT in 2018. The main ODS alternatives used are HFC-134a and HFC-245fa, followed by HFC-404a and HFC-410A.

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Indicative funding / USD	Agency
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Stakeholder consultations: Preparation of questionnaires and conducting interviews with relevant stakeholders to update available data on ODS alternatives, organizing workshops and stakeholder consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for Kigali Amendment implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control.	30,000	UNEP
HFC phase-down strategy development: Preparation of legal and technical documents, consultation of key stakeholders and development of the detailed strategy, including assessment of needs to develop/update trainings and certification scheme on the use of alternative / flammable refrigerants, development of a training plan and organization of workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions, including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction.	35,000	UNEP
Preparation of initial HFC related policies and legislation in line with the draft HFC phase-down strategy and the overview table of HFC policy and legislative measures already in place, planned to be put in place and not planned to be put in place. This will consider the HFC policy and legislative measures recommended for early implementation in UNEP's publication on the same topic including the mandatory reporting by HFC importers / exporters, HFC emission control measures and awareness raising of stakeholders.	20,000	UNEP
Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a comprehensive communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders including hotel managers, investors, building planners, end-users, consumer associations, RAC associations, private sector, supermarkets, cold chain, media experts etc. The plan will focus on technology and policy awareness raising to influence the investment and user behavior. It will also assess the implications being a member country of the Eurasian Economic Union.	30,000	UNEP
Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities and enforcement: Review and assessment of innovative tools and approaches to build the capacity of relevant actors including OzonAction's tools related to HFC phase-down, update of training curricula of vocational schools, university and customs, online training and certification tools, participation of key stakeholders in international conferences, review of energy-efficiency and performance standards, case studies, public procurement policies, potential impact of incentives and taxes, gender considerations, HFC-free labeling, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.	30,000	UNEP
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching strategy	5,000	UNEP
TOTAL	150,000	
8. How will activities related to HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down plan?		

Ongoing HPMP activities will be assessed and coordinated with HFC phase-down related activities and synergies / co-funding approaches explored. Lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be considered.

9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

The Government of Armenia is aware of the Multilateral Fund gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, and the related Executive Committee decision 84/92. During project preparation, relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to allow female stakeholders to contribute to the project preparation. Special efforts will be made to encourage female experts to attend training and awareness activities. The HFC phase-down plan and related activities shall be gender sensitive. To the extent possible, gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

**Multilateral Fund FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
HFC phase-down plan PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM**

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC phase-down plan	
Country:	Bhutan	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period:	January 2021 - December 2022	
Funding requested: US \$85,000*		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$) *
UNEP	Overarching	75,000
UNDP	Overarching	10,000

*Given the absence of the approved cost guidelines for the HFC phase-down, in particular, a cost structure for project preparation requests, the agreed funding levels for HPMP Stage I project preparation requests are used (decision 56/16).

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
5. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

18. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the HFC phase-down plan			
Phase-down commitment	Freeze and 10 %	Year of commitment	2024 and 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
19. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages (i.e. information on approval and implementation of ODS alternatives survey; approval and progress in implementation of Enabling Activities project with the expected completion date;HPMP implementation)			
<p>The funding for Survey of ODS alternatives for Bhutan was approved at the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom)at the amount of US \$40,000 plus agency support costs for UNEP. The survey report was submitted to the 81st Meeting of the Executive Committee.</p> <p>The Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project was approved for Bhutan at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee at the total amount of US \$50,000. Bhutan ratified the Kigali Amendment on 27September 2019.The implementation of the EA projects is still ongoing due to the COVID 19, and it is expected to report on achievements of the EA project to the 87th ExCom meeting.</p> <p>The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for Bhutan was approved by the 63rd Meeting of the ExCom of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), at the amount of US \$523,580. HPMP for Bhutan was approvedfor the period 2011 to 2025 for accelerated HCFC phase-out understanding that there will be no more funding eligibility for any future HCFC phase-out after 2025.UNEP is the lead implementing agency and UNDP is the co-operating agency. Currently, Bhutan is implementing the third tranche of the HPMP.</p>			
20. Current progress in the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project			
Activity	Description		Implementing agency
Facilitation of ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Translated the Kigali Amendment; conducted three stakeholder consultation workshops on the provisions of the KA and several awareness meetings with members of both upper and lower house of		UNEP

and awareness rising	the Parliament; prepared a National Interest Analysis Report for KA ratification, which facilitated the ratification of the KA in Sep 2019. Translated other UNEP Kigali Factsheet and distributed to relevant authorities and stakeholders.
Review and amend national regulatory to put HFC import and export licensing system in place	Conducted comprehensive review of the national ODS regulation and initiated the Amendment to the Existing ODS regulation, which was delayed due to the COVID 19. It also assisted the customs authorities to develop temporary national HS code proposal for the HFC and blends, which is being finalized and implemented. However, the monitoring and training on HS for the HFC was delayed due to COVID-19.
Assessment of readiness for HFC phase-down	Country Assessment Report finalized. This includes a market survey for HFC use data, a servicing sector training needs assessment, and recommendations for implementation of HFC phase-down. A series of consultation and validation workshops were held to finalize the report.
Training for the RAC servicing sector technicians	Conducted two training workshops for RAC and MAC technicians respectively jointly with HPMP and sent a master training to a regional training workshop on safe handling of R290. The training of trainers for the HFCs was scheduled in March 2020 but was also delayed due to the outbreak of COVID-19.

21. Overview of estimated consumption (i.e. import) of ODS alternatives (as per Survey of ODS alternatives and Country Assessment Report) data is in MT

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
HFC-134a	0.65	0.50	0.45	0.39	0.96	0.96	0.97
HFC-32	-	-	-	-	0	0.06	0.01
R-404A	0.20	0.13	0.23	0.12	0.29	0.29	0.39
R-407C	0.02	0.41	0.00	0.00	0.09	0.06	0.13
R-410A	0.18	0.07	0.05	0.48	0.65	0.59	0.55
Sub total	1.05	1.12	0.73	0.99	1.99	1.96	2.05
HC-290	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.02
HC-600a	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.06	0.05	0.11
R-717	-	-	-	-	0.02	0.03	0.03
R-744	-	-	-	-	0.03	0.02	0.03

22. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

In Bhutan, the RAC systems are largely used by commercial building complex, office buildings, hotels, resorts and retail marts, together accounting for 70 percent of the total consumers. The uses of RAC systems are not so much common in the public sector facilities, such as government office buildings (7%) and public educational institutes (1%).

As per the CAR report, the HFCs and HFC blends consumed in the country from 2016 to 2018 were the same kinds as those reported in the ODS alternatives survey report in 2016. HFC-134a and R-410A were the most used ODS alternatives in Bhutan, HFC-134a is used in domestic refrigerators, mobile air-conditioners, chillers and commercial refrigeration. While R-410A is used in room and commercial air-conditioners, R-404A is mainly used in commercial refrigeration systems and R-407C in commercial air-conditioning systems.

In recent years, HFC-32 based room ACs have entered the country. Technologies based on low-GWP refrigerants like HC-600a and HC-290 are emerging in the market, particularly in the domestic refrigerators and small stand-alone commercial freezers.

- Air-conditioners: The record shows that there is sustained growth in the import of air-conditioners with over 30 percent increase every year between 2016 and 2018. Around 70% of ACs imported between 2016 and 2018 were R-410A based, followed by 17% of R-407C (retrofit of R22 equipment), 7% of R-32 and 6% of R-290 based systems entered into the Bhutanese market only in 2016. Some medium-size hotels in the

- country are now importing the reversible heat pumps even though the quantity being imported is low.
- **Domestic refrigerators and freezers:** According to the Bhutan Trade Statistics, Bhutan imported a total of 32,314 household refrigerators during the period 2016-2018. The market assessment data show that HFC-134a is the dominant refrigerant used in domestic refrigerators.
- **Commercial refrigeration systems:** The most common commercial refrigeration appliances found in Bhutan are small stand-alone refrigeration systems, mainly chest freezers and display coolers with capacity up to 1 tonne of refrigeration (TR). Widely used HFC blends for commercial refrigeration are HFC-134a, and R-404A, while the non-HFCs are R-290 (used in chest freezers) and R-717 (used in cold storage in high-end hotels and food processing units).
- **MACs:** The upward trends in the import of vehicles in the last two decades have been remarkable and between 2014 and 2019, Bhutan imported 7,700 new vehicles every year on average. The Government does not allow the import of second-hand vehicles. HFC-134a is the refrigerant used in the MAC systems. However, it is difficult to determine the exact number of MAC systems in the country as not all vehicles come with such systems.

It was predicted that the demand for ODS alternatives and RAC equipment would continue to rise due to the economic growth in general, and the construction boom for hotels and commercial centres in particular. With the banning of import of HCFC RAC equipment since 2012, most imported RAC will be HFC based, therefore, it is expected the unconstrained consumption in the next few years will be drastically increasing.

23. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during the implementation of activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated HFC and other ODS alternatives data	There is a need to update HFCs and ODS alternatives used in RAC servicing sector per refrigerant type and application because the latest reliable information was in 2015 from the ODS Alternatives Survey. The Country Assessment Report prepared under the Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down does not include sectoral consumption of ODS alternatives as it only focuses on import and export statistic of HFCs and blends. The updated information would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HFCs based on current situation and identify actions to curb the growth of HFCs in the future.	UNEP

24. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Cost items	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
National wide survey including (i) preparation and finalization of questionnaires, (ii) survey mapping and (iii) conducting survey and interview with relevant stakeholders and (iii) data analysis on usage of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector	Preparation and finalization of survey questionnaires and conducting national-wide data collection on (i) import/export statistics of ODS alternatives and RAC and MAC equipment; (ii) updated inventory of RAC and MAC equipment, and their applications; and (iii) the servicing sector.	20,000	UNEP
	Survey data validation and analysis on usage amount of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector	5,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshop and sector specific meetings for national-wide data collection	8,000	UNEP
	Sector specific meetings for data validation and finalization of data analysis	4,000	UNEP
	International consultant for guiding the national wide data collection, validation and analysis	Included below under strategy	UNEP

Strategy development and development of overarching strategy and project document of HFC Phase-down Management Plan	Evaluation of the need and development of strategy, components and action plans for non-investment components	10,000	UNEP
	Evaluation of the need and development of strategy, components and action plans for non-conversion investment components	10,000	UNDP
	Sector specific meetings for development of strategy, components and action plans	4,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshop for finalization of overarching strategy and HFC Phase-down Management Plan	4,000	UNEP
	International consultant to develop overarching strategy and project document of HFC Phase-down Management Plan	20,000	UNEP
TOTAL		85,000	
25. How will activities related to the implementation of the HPMP be considered during project preparation for HFCs phase-down plan?			
Lessons learned from the HPMP will be considered in planning of the HFC phase-down. HFC phase-down plan will use the infrastructures established under the HPMP implementation, in particular the existing institutional framework will form the foundation for the HFC phase-down activities, the licensing system and certification procedures for technicians will be taken into account, and end-users project and other activities will be coordinated to ensure smooth and cost-effective implementation of HFC phase-down as well as sustaining of HCFC phase-out.			
26. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?			
The Government of Bhutan is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decision 84/92. During the project preparation all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.			

**Multilateral Fund FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
HFC phase-down plan PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM**

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC phase-down plan	
Country:	Lao People's Democratic Republic (Lao PDR)	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period:	January 2021-December 2022	
Funding requested: US \$85,000*		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	75,000
UNDP	Overarching	10,000

*Given the absence of the approved cost guidelines for the HFC phase-down, in particular, a cost structure for project preparation requests, the agreed funding levels for HPMP Stage I project preparation requests are used (decision 56/16).

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
7. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

27. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the HFC phase-down plan			
Phase-down commitment	Freeze and 10 %	Year commitment	of 2024 and 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
28. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages (i.e. information on approval and implementation of ODS alternatives survey; approval and progress in implementation of Enabling Activities project with the expected completion date; HPMP implementation)			
The funding for Survey of ODS alternatives for Lao PDR was approved at the 74 th meeting of the Executive Committee in May 2015 at the total amount of US \$40,000 through UNEP. The project was completed in August 2017 and survey report was submitted to the 80 th Meeting of the Executive Committee.			
The Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project (EA) was approved for Lao PDR at the 81 st meeting of the Executive Committee in June 2018 at the total amount of US \$95,000 through UNEP. Lao PDR ratified the Kigali Amendment on 16 November 2017. The implementation of the EA projects is still on going and the Government is expediting EA project activities in light of COVID-19. It is expected to report on achievements of the EA project to the 87 th Executive Committee meeting.			

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I for the Lao PDR was approved by the 63rd Meeting of the Executive Committee in April 2011 at the total amount of US \$280,000 to enable Lao PDR to meet HCFC reduction target by 35% from the baseline consumption by 1 January 2020. UNEP is the lead implementing agency and Government of France is the co-operating implementing agency. Since its approval, Lao PDR has received 3 tranches as approved; first tranche at the 63rd meeting, second tranche at 74th meeting and third tranche at the intersessional session as part of the 85th meeting. Lao PDR is implementing the second tranche and third tranche of the Stage I, which is expected to be completed by December 2020 and December 2021 respectively.

The HPMP Stage II project document is being submitted to the 86th meeting of the Executive Committee with the objective to enable Lao PDR to completely phase-out HCFC consumption by 1 January 2030 in accordance with the Montreal Protocol obligations. Under the HPMP Stage II, UNEP is the lead implementing agency and UNDP is the co-operating implementing agency. HPMP Stage II is expected to be implemented from 2021-2030.

29. Current progress in the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Assessment of readiness for HFC phase-down	The NOU has identified additional national stakeholders relevant for the Kigali Amendment. Country Assessment Report is being draft by the local consultant. These include a market survey, a servicing sector training needs assessment, and recommendations for implementation of HFC phase-down.	UNEP
Article 4B licensing & Reporting	NOU and Legal Department amended the existing Minister Decision on Ozone Depleting Substance (ODS) Control No. 7858/MoNRE dated November 9, 2012 to include HFC and mixtures as well as to strengthen monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) system. The draft amendment has been presented to the National Ozone Steering Committee and being finalized prior to processing for approval and signatory by the Minister. The consultation meetings to revise HS code for HFC and mixtures is in progress.	
Capacity-building & training for alternatives	A consultation meeting with TVET authority, RAC Association and training centers was conducted in January 2020 to understand existing infrastructure of TVET and certification system. Due to COVID-19 pandemic, other planned activities were postponed in the first half of 2020. Capacity workshop was conducted in July 2020 to synergize HFC phase-down with energy efficiency through Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS). NOU will organize round table discussion for RAC and MAC sector in the last quarter of 2020.	
Communication and targeted awareness raising on KA provisions	NOU outreached information on the Kigali Amendment to the target audience. NOU initiated discussion with Ministry of Energy and Mines, RAC Association, importers and traders of air conditioner to organize a public event e.g. expo to promote low GWP and energy efficient air-conditioner in the last quarter of 2020.	

30. Overview of estimated consumption (i.e. use in RAC servicing sector) of ODS alternatives (as per data survey of ODS alternatives from 2012-2015) data is in MT

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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HFC-134a	49.79	55.82	60.53	69.92				89.31
HFC-32	-	-	-	-				0.65
R-404A	2.45	2.94	3.70	4.44				5.38
R-410A	1.94	1.90	1.84	2.71				4.69
Sub total	54.18	60.66	66.07	77.07				100.3
HC-290 (Propane)	-	-	-	0.01				0.18
HC-600a (Iso-butane)	0.09	0.17	0.30	0.47				2.12
R-717 (Ammonia)	1.50	2.66	2.92	3.22				2.23

Remark: Estimated 2012-2015 consumption of HFCs and other alternatives from ODS Alternatives Survey, which was analysed from the inventory of RAC and MAC equipment and their servicing need. The estimated consumption in 2019 is obtained from data collection on import statistics of importers and inputs from RAC Association. Unlike 2019, data from 2016 to 2018 are being reconciled due to difficulties to obtain data from importers. Therefore, they are not available at the moment.

31. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

Based on data from the ODS alternatives survey of 2012-2015 and initial results of Country Assessment Report, it was primarily found are HFCs, blends, hydrocarbon and ammonia are main alternatives to ODS in RAC and MAC sectors.

- Lao PDR's consumption of ODS alternatives has been steadily increased during the past 5 years and the trend is expected to continue due to market penetration of alternatives to HCFCs. The 2019 statistics by type of refrigerant shows that the share of HFC-134a was the highest and is followed by R-404A and R-410A respectively. Lao PDR has consumption of natural refrigerant, but at a much lower share when compared to HFCs.
- The 2012-2015 ODS alternatives survey shows that the first three largest ODS alternatives consumption sub-sectors were mobile air-conditioning (MAC) at 68%, domestic refrigerator and freezers at 11% and commercial & domestic air conditioning at 9% of the total ODS alternatives consumption respectively.

Sector specific detail on the use of ODS alternatives are as follow

- Room air-conditioning and commercial air-conditioning (Large split type, VRF): There has been rising trend of R-410A to replace HCFC-22 for this sub-sector, but the growth rate is not high. Although HFC-32 had entered the local market since 2016, the market is still dominated by R-410A technology. There is no R-290 room air-conditioner found in Lao PDR.
- Chillers: Chillers operating on ODS alternatives mainly use HFC-134a for centrifugal chillers and R-410A for small chillers. Due to the economic growth of the country, there has been more installation of chillers in the shopping mall and irrigation projects.
- Domestic refrigerators: The domestic refrigerators were imported as the new pre-charged equipment, only servicing usage was observed. Only HFC-134a and HC-600a are used in this domestic refrigerator. While HFC-134a is dominated in this subsector, the share of HFC-134a system is expected to decline due to higher penetration of HC-600a.
- Commercial refrigerators: HFC-134a, R-404A, HC-600a and HC-290 are used as refrigerant in this sub-sector. HFC-134a (stand-alone unit) is predominated and follow by R-404A (stand-alone and condensing unit). While HFC-134a is dominated in the market, R-404A had shown potentially higher growth with the possibility of HC-600a and HC-290 to be introduced in the market.
- Large refrigeration system (cold storage and industrial refrigeration system): The share by refrigerant type is dominated by ammonia and small share for the R-404A system.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Mobile Air-conditioner (MAC)</i>: This sub-sector only uses HFC-134a as refrigerant. However, due to the road condition and promotional campaign to facilitate acquisition of car, this sector consume the highest consumption of HFC. 			
32. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during the implementation of activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down			
Information needed	Description	Agency	
Updated HFC and other ODS alternatives data	There is a need to update HFCs and ODS alternatives used in RAC servicing sector per refrigerant type and application because the latest available information was in 2015 from the ODS Alternatives Survey. The Country Assessment Report prepared under the Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down does not include sectoral consumption of ODS alternatives as it only focuses on import and export statistic of HFCs and blends. The updated information would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HFCs based on current situation and identify actions to curb the growth of HFCs in the future.	UNEP	
33. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding			
Activity	Cost items	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
National wide survey including (i) preparation and finalization of questionnaires, (ii) survey mapping and (iii) conducting survey and interview with relevant stakeholders and (iii) data analysis on usage of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector	Preparation and finalization of survey questionnaires and conducting national-wide data collection on (i) import/export statistics of ODS alternatives and RAC and MAC equipment; (ii) updated inventory of RAC and MAC equipment, and their applications; and (iii) the servicing sector.	20,000	UNEP
	Survey data validation and analysis on usage amount of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector	5,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshop and sector specific meetings for national-wide data collection	8,000	UNEP
	Sector specific meetings for data validation and finalization of data analysis	4,000	UNEP
	International consultant for guiding the national wide data collection, validation and analysis	Included below under strategy	UNEP
Strategy development and development of overarching strategy and project document of HFC Phase-down Management Plan	Evaluation of the need and development of strategy, components and action plans for non-investment components	10,000	UNEP
	Evaluation of the need and development of strategy, components and action plans	10,000	UNDP

	for non-conversion investment components		
	Sector specific meetings for development of strategy, components and action plans	4,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshop for finalization of overarching strategy and HFC Phase-down Management Plan	4,000	UNEP
	International consultant to develop overarching strategy and project document of HFC Phase-down Management Plan	20,000	UNEP
TOTAL		85,000	

34. How will activities related to the implementation of the HPMP be considered during project preparation for HFCs phase-down plan?

Lessons learned from the HPMP will be considered in planning of the HFC phase-down. HFC phase-down plan will use the infrastructures established under the HPMP implementation, in particular the existing institutional framework will form the foundation for the HFC phase-down activities, the licensing system and certification procedures for technicians will be taken into account, and end-users project and other activities will be coordinated to ensure smooth and cost-effective implementation of HFC phase-down as well as sustaining of HCFC phase-out.

35. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

The Government of Lao PDR is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decision 84/92. During the project preparation all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

**Multilateral Fund FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
HFC phase-down plan PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM**

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC phase-down plan	
Country:	Maldives	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period:	January 2021-December 2022	
Funding requested: US \$85,000*		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$) *
UNEP	Overarching	75,000
UNDP	Overarching	10,000

*Given the absence of the approved cost guidelines for the HFC phase-down, in particular, a cost structure for project preparation requests, the agreed funding levels for HPMP Stage I project preparation requests are used (decision 56/16).

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
9. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

36. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the HFC phase-down plan			
Phase-down commitment	Freeze and 10 %	Year commitment	of 2024 and 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
37. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages (i.e. information on approval and implementation of ODS alternatives survey; approval and progress in implementation of Enabling Activities project with the expected completion date; HPMP implementation)			
<p>The funding for Survey of ODS alternatives for Maldives was approved at the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee at the amount of US \$20,000 plus agency support costs for UNEP. The project was completed, and survey report was submitted to the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee. In addition to the ODS Alternatives Survey funded under the Multilateral Fund, Maldives also received financial support of US \$30,000 from the Climate & Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) to conduct a survey under the project “CCAC National HFC Inventory and Identification of Opportunities for Introduction of Low-GWP Alternatives”. The project was completed in March 2017.</p>			

The Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project was approved for Maldives at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee at the total amount of US \$95,000, including US \$40,000 of bilateral contribution from Government of Italy, plus agency support costs. The Maldives ratified the Kigali Amendment on 13 November 2017. The implementation of the EA projects is still on going due to the COVID 19, and it is expected to report on achievements of the EA project to the 87th ExCom meeting.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) for the Republic of Maldives was approved by the 60th Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol (MLF), on an exceptional basis, at the amount of US \$1,100,000 plus agency support costs. The funding was approved for an accelerated HCFC phase-out - 10 years earlier than the dates set in the phase-out schedule by the MOP. Currently, Maldives is implementing the fourth and last tranche of the HPMP and originally scheduled to complete the HPMP in December 2020. However, in light of the COVID-19 pandemic, the country is requesting 6 months extension and planning to complete the HPMP in June 2021.

38. Current progress in the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Assessment of readiness for HFC phase-down	Country Assessment Report drafted and currently under final revision. This includes a market survey, a servicing sector training needs assessment, and recommendations for implementation of HFC phase-down.	UNEP/Italy
Draft of legal and other policy instruments to integrate the KA	The country is amending the 2015 Act, Measures to Protect the Ozone Layer Act (Law Number 41/2015) and the 2017 Regulation, Chemical Substances and Various Equipment that Harm the Ozone Layer (Regulation Number: R-9/2017) to include HFCs to the list of substances controlled under the Act and to extend licensing system to HFCs Draft new Ozone Layer Protection Act currently under review by relevant government agencies.	
Targeted awareness rising on KA provisions	Conducted awareness workshops with stakeholders and with specific sectors (tourism and fisheries), developed specific information materials such as booklet for ozone and climate friendly resort award, translation of the UNEP quick guide on good servicing practices for flammable substances.	
Sector specific training for the fisheries sector and RAC servicing sector technicians	Completed 2 trainings with RAC and fisheries sector to date.	
Online Data System	The National Single Window online system is being updated to include HFCs and other alternatives whereby all import permits can be submitted online in one place. Followed by trainings and awareness workshops for its operationalization.	
Customs	HFCs included in revised HS code. MP topic included in custom brokers trainings.	

39. Overview of estimated consumption (i.e. import) of ODS alternatives (as per Survey of ODS alternatives and Country Assessment Report), data is in MT

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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HFC-134a	18.201	21.826	6.047	13.545	-	-	-	18.4
HFC-23	-	-	-	0.048	-	-	-	-
HFC-32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.6
R-404A	18.096	6.564	14.773	16.303	-	-	-	30.87
R-407C	6.776	0.034	4.414	-	-	-	-	15.09
R-410A	18.407	9.096	24.900	13.370	-	-	-	78.32
R-417A	2.885	0.109	4.859	2.260	-	-	-	5.84
R-438A	0.000	0.000	0.000	15.142	-	-	-	-
R-507A	2.712	0.000	0.226	-	-	-	-	0.37
R-448					-	-	-	1.13
Sub total	67.077	37.628	55.218	60.668	-	-	-	155.025
HC-290 (Propane)	-	0.002	0.000	0.058	-	-	-	-
HC-600a (Iso-butane)	-	0.001	-	0.248	-	-	-	-
R-717 (Ammonia)	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	-	-	-	-

*missing data between 2016 and 2019 will be available once the Country Assessment Report is finalized.

40. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

According to the CAR, the largest consumer of RAC equipment is the residential sector, followed by the tourism and fisheries sectors.

- Air-conditioners: The type of refrigerants used in ACs has changed since import of HCFC based equipment is banned in the Maldives since May 2016. A market study undertaken in February 2020 showed that 58% of AC systems currently being sold is charged with R-410A while the remaining 42% is charged with HFC-32.
- Domestic refrigerators and freezers: 75% of the total refrigerators and freezers imported are inverter type that uses HC-600a, which is a very-low GWP technology. The remaining 25% use HFC-134a, which is a high GWP technology.
- Chillers: The majority of chillers imported are either water- or air-cooled and use HCFC-22, R-404A, R-410A, R-407C and HFC-134a as refrigerants.
- Stand-alone systems: Data gathered from end-users indicate that the major refrigerant used in standalone systems is HFC-134a while HC-600a is also used. It was also found that some resorts use ammonia-based minibars in their rooms.
- Commercial refrigeration systems: usually pre-charged with R-404A and HFC-134a.
- MACs: Many vehicles are imported second-hand and most of these vehicles are pre-charged with HFC-134a.

Based on ODS alternatives survey project in Maldives, R-410A is projected to have the highest annual growth followed by R-407C, 48% and 18% respectively. The import of R134a, and R-404A is projected to grow over 200% by 2030 from the import levels in 2015 and R-407C and R-410A is expected to grow over 380% by 2030. Consumption of all ODS alternatives are projected to grow more than 250% during 2016-2030 period.

41. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during the implementation of activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down

Information needed	Description	Agency
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Updated HFC and other ODS alternatives data	There is a need to update information on the use of HFCs and other ODS alternatives in RAC servicing sector per refrigerant type, subsector and application because the latest available information was in 2015 from the ODS Alternatives Survey. The Country Assessment Report prepared under the Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down does not include sectoral consumption of ODS alternatives as it only focuses on import and export statistic of HFCs and blends. The updated information would enable the country to conduct comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HFCs based on current situation and identify actions to curb the growth of HFCs in the future.	UNEP
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42. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Cost items	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
National wide survey including (i) preparation and finalization of questionnaires, (ii) survey mapping and (iii) conducting survey and interview with relevant stakeholders and (iii) data analysis on usage of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector	Preparation and finalization of survey questionnaires and conducting national-wide data collection on (i) import/export statistics of ODS alternatives and RAC and MAC equipment; (ii) updated inventory of RAC and MAC equipment, and their applications; and (iii) the servicing sector.	20,000	UNEP
	Survey data validation and analysis on usage amount of ODS alternatives by refrigerant and by sector	5,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshop and sector specific meetings for national-wide data collection	8,000	UNEP
	Sector specific meetings for data validation and finalization of data analysis	4,000	UNEP
	Consultant for guiding the national wide data collection, validation and analysis	Included below under strategy	UNEP
Strategy development and development of overarching strategy and project document of HFC Phase-down Management Plan	Evaluation of the need and development of strategy, components and action plans for non-investment components	10,000	UNEP
	Evaluation of the need and development of strategy, components and action plans for non-conversion investment components	10,000	UNDP
	Sector specific meetings for development of strategy, components and action plans	4,000	UNEP
	National consultation workshop for finalization of overarching strategy and HFC Phase-down Management Plan	4,000	UNEP

	Consultant to develop overarching strategy and project document of HFC Phase-down Management Plan	20,000	UNEP
TOTAL		85,000	

43. How will activities related to the implementation of the HPMP be considered during project preparation for HFCs phase-down plan?

Lessons learned from the HPMP will be considered in planning of the HFC phase-down. HFC phase-down plan will use the infrastructures established under the HPMP implementation, in particular the existing institutional framework will form the foundation for the HFC phase-down activities, the licensing system and certification procedures for technicians will be taken into account, and end-users project and other activities will be coordinated to ensure smooth and cost-effective implementation of HFC phase-down as well as sustaining of HCFC phase-out.

44. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

The Government of Maldives is well aware of the Multilateral Fund Gender Policy and the relevant Executive Committee decision 84/92. During the project preparation all relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate in the project preparation. When developing individual components of the plan, it will be ensured that gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL**

HFC PHASE-DOWN PLAN PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC phase-down plan	
Country:	Senegal	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	January 2021 – December 2022	
Funding requested: US \$85,000*		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	Overarching	60,000
UNIDO	Overarching	25,000

*Given the absence of the approved cost guidelines for the HFC phase-down, in particular, a cost structure for project preparation requests, the agreed funding levels for HPMP Stage I project preparation requests are used (decision 56/16).

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
11. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

45. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the HFC phase-down plan			
Phase-down Commitment	Freeze and 10 %	Year commitment	of 2024 and 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
46. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages (i.e. information on approval and implementation of ODS alternatives survey; approval and progress in implementation of Enabling Activities project with the expected completion date; HPMP implementation)			
<p>The funding for Survey of ODS alternatives for Senegal was approved at the 75th meeting of the Executive Committee at the amount of US \$110,000 plus agency support costs for UNEP. The survey was submitted to the 78th Meeting of the Executive Committee. The survey revealed that the main HFC used in the country is HFC-134a (63% per cent of total HFCs consumption in 2015), followed by the blends R-404A, R-410A and R-407C.</p> <p>The Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project was approved for Senegal at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee at the amount of US \$150,000 plus agency support costs for UNEP. The main objective of the project was to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, prepare legislative basis for HFC import licensing system, and assess training needs in the servicing sector to support HFC phase-down. The country has ratified the Kigali Amendment on 31 August 2018. The project will be completed by July 2021.</p> <p>Senegal is currently implementing stage I of the HPMP. The last (third) tranche was approved at the 85th intersessional meeting of the Executive Committee. It should be noted that the Government of Senegal has requested a change of the lead implementing agency from UNIDO to UNEP (the cooperating implementing agency) which was approved at the 85th meeting as well.</p>			
47. Current progress in the implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down project			

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Facilitation of Ratification of the Kigali Amendment	The following activities have been implemented: 10 stakeholder consultations have been organized with importers, refrigeration technicians and customs officers, translation of the key points of the Kigali Amendment into the national language, drafting the law on ratification of the Kigali Amendment, and production of 1000 information sheets on the Kigali Amendment to facilitate consultations and speed up the ratification. This component was implemented as planned and the Kigali Amendment was ratified on 31 August 2018.	UNEP
Training Needs Assessment in the Servicing Sector	An assessment report on training needs will be finalized by July 2021. Sensitization meetings were planned for refrigeration technicians on safe handling of HFCs and its alternatives in 2020, but postponed due to Covid-19. This component is still to be completed.	
Development of a regulatory package for HFC import and export licensing system	The work on customs code for HFCs has started. In July 2020, a draft proposal for the extension of the Tariff and Statistical Nomenclatures (TSN) of the Common External Tariff (CET) of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) linked to subheadings 2903.39 and 3824.78 of the Harmonized System Code (HS) has been elaborated and shared with ECOWAS countries to facilitate the collection and comparison of data concerning the circulation and consumption of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs). This component is still to be completed.	

48. Overview of estimated consumption (i.e. import) of ODS alternatives (as per Survey of ODS alternatives); data is in MT

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015
HFC-134a	185.17	205.74	228.60	254.00
R-404A	71.38	83.98	98.80	116.23
R-407C	2.70	3.18	3.74	4.40
R-410A	16.56	19.48	22.92	26.97
R-600a	4.98	5.53	6.50	7.23
R-717	30.58	30.58	30.58	30.58

49. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

All the consumption of ODS alternatives indicated above is in the refrigeration servicing sector. While HCFCs consumption has been decreasing since 2015 due to the activities implemented under stage I of the HPMP, HFCs import has been increasing since 2012. The main HFC refrigerant used in the country is HFC-134a.

The ODS alternatives survey indicated the following subsectoral use of HFCs:

(b) Domestic refrigeration: HFC-134a and R-600a are the two refrigerants used in the household appliances with a strong dominance of HFC-134a (75% of the total refrigeration units used in the country in 2015).

(c) Commercial refrigeration: refrigerants used include HFC-134a, R-404A, HCFC-22 and R-600a.

(d) Industrial refrigeration: major installations mostly use HFC-134a, R-404A and HCFC-22. R-717 is also used

predominantly in the fisheries and ice-production sectors.

(e) Residential and central air-conditioning: HCFC-22-based units are still dominating this subsector. However, there has been a significant increase in the use of R-407C and R-410A based AC units between 2012 and 2015. HFC-134a and R-404A are used in chillers.

(f) Mobile air-conditioning: this subsector uses HFC-134a.

The ODS survey projected that without any measures in place to control HFCs import, the consumption of for example, HFC-134a will reach 368 MT in 2020 and 598 MT in 2030 (a growth of 45 and 135 per cent, respectively, compared to 2015 figure). The HFC Outlook Model of Senegal (a comprehensive software tool developed, in cooperation with the OzonAction at UNEP) is currently being used to help the country better understand and forecast its use of HFCs in different sectors/ sub-sectors, and evaluate compliance with HFC phase-down targets under the Kigali Amendment.

50. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during the implementation of activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated HFC and other ODS alternatives data	The latest year covered in the ODS alternatives survey is 2015. There is a need to gather most recent and updated information on HFCs and other ODS alternatives, in particular, sectoral/subsectoral distribution, price of alternatives, estimated number of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems/units using HFCs and other ODS alternatives in operation and imported (by type and amount of refrigerants being use). In addition, data on the electricity use of such equipment will be collected.	UNEP/UNIDO

51. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Cost items	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Policy assistance for the implementation of HFC import licensing and quota system	Based on the updated regulations consultant will develop guidelines and procedures to support integration of HFCs in the existing licensing and quota system (including in the existing electronic database and reporting on HFCs import)	10,000	UNEP
	Consultation workshops and meetings to sensitize on HFCs inclusion in quota and licensing system	5,000	
Survey, data collection and analysis (see details under section 6)	Data collection through questionnaires and interviews with relevant stakeholders on the availability and use of HFCs and other ODS	15,000	UNEP

	alternatives in different sectors/subsectors.		
	Survey on the number of refrigeration and air-conditioning systems/units using HFCs and other ODS alternatives in operation and imported. Such survey will also include data on the electricity use of such equipment.	15,000	UNIDO
Strategy development and preparation of HFC phase-down plan (document)	Consultation meetings with key stakeholders in the industry (customs, importers, end-users, consumer associations, RAC associations, private sector, supermarkets and others) which will include local travel expenses for meeting participants.	12,000	UNEP
	International consultant to develop overall HFC phase-down strategy and draft project document	15,000	UNEP
	International consultant to support HFC phase-down strategy development related to technical assistance component only	10,000	UNIDO
	National consultation workshop for finalization of overarching strategy and HFC phase-down plan	3,000	UNEP
	TOTAL	85,000	
52. How will activities related to the implementation of the HPMP be considered during project preparation for HFCs phase-down plan?			
Lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be considered in planning of the HFC phase-down. HFC phase-down plan will use the capacity established during stage I, in particular the existing institutional framework will form the foundation for the HFC phase-down implementation, the licensing system and certification procedures for technicians will be taken into account, and recovery and recycling and other activities will be coordinated to ensure smooth and cost-effective parallel implementation of HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down.			
53. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?			
The Government of Senegal is aware of the Multilateral Fund gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, and the related Executive Committee decision 84/92. During project preparation, relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to contribute to in the project preparation. To the extent possible, gender-disaggregated data will be collected			

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Turkmenistan HFC phase-down plan preparation

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC phase-down plan preparation	
Country:	Turkmenistan	
Implementing	UNEP	
Implementation period:	January 2021- December 2022	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US\$) not including PSC*
UNEP	Overarching	150,000

*Given the absence of the approved cost guidelines for HFC phase-down, and in particular a cost structure for project preparation requests, the agreed funding levels for HPMP preparation are applied (Decision 56/16).

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
3. Official endorsement letter from Government for choice of agency	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Turkmenistan - Ratification of the Kigali Amendment on 31 August 2020 (101 st party)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

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

1. Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down target to be met in stage I of the HFC phase-down plan			
Commitment	Freeze 10% reduction	Year	2024 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing	
2. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down Please provide a brief background on the Enabling Activities project, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation and expected end date.			
The 74 th Meeting of the Executive Committee approved Turkmenistan's ODS alternatives survey of USD 70,000 covering the period 2015-2017. The final report was submitted and the project completed in September 2017.			
The 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee approved Turkmenistan's enabling activities project of USD 150,000. An interim report was submitted to UNEP and the project extended to June 2021 due to Covid-19 constraints. Remaining activities relate to the visit of international RAC experts, the training of a RAC trainer on the safe use of alternative refrigerants and the printing of RAC related educational publications.			
Turkmenistan ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 31 August 2020, as reflected on the Ozone Secretariat's website.			
3. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: USD 150,000			
Activity		Description	Implementing agency
Facilitation of the ratification of the Kigali		Turkmenistan ratified the Paris Agreement, and	UNEP

<p>Amendment</p>	<p>accordingly adopted the presidential decree on the country's revised climate strategy, which refers to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.</p> <p>As part of the enabling activities project to promote the ratification of the Kigali amendment, explanatory notes "On the ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol" for the Cabinet of Ministers and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs were prepared. The explanatory notes included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Information on Turkmenistan's activities to implement the Montreal Protocol – Summary of Turkmenistan's legislation on the protection of the ozone layer and previous amendments to the Montreal Protocol – Information about the Kigali Amendment with description of the key reasons and benefits of early adoption <p>In January 2020, a government meeting presented a proposal to join international conventions and multilateral instruments including the Kigali amendment. The Kigali Amendment was approved by the Parliament on 22 August 2020.</p>	
<p>Institutional arrangements</p>	<p>Implementation of the enabling activities is accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangement in Turkmenistan is such that management of ozone depleting substances and some climate change related projects are executed by the same office, which facilitates the streamlining of activities. Following activities took place within the enabling activities project:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Review of existing ozone layer and climate protection policies and legislation – Preparation of draft legislative framework for the implementation of the HFCs licensing and quota system and the monitoring and reporting mechanism – Three main stakeholder consultations (28 August and 1 October 2019, 10 March 2020. Representatives of the Ozone Secretariat and UNEP OzonAction attended the stakeholder consultation and meetings with high-level Government representatives in September / October 2019. – Awareness raising of national stakeholders on Kigali Amendment – Preparation of justification documents for Kigali Amendment ratification – HS codes for HFCs, HFC-based blends and natural refrigerants to allow the monitoring imports / exports were adopted in November 2019 – Trainings for RAC experts on advanced servicing practices and alternative equipment 	<p>UNEP</p>

	– Import / export data for ODS alternatives were collected and analyzed for 2016-2018.	
Article 4b licensing system	The existing HCFC licensing and quota systems were reviewed in order to fulfill the country's obligations under the Kigali amendment. The establishment of the operational HFC import / export licensing system is scheduled for 1 January 2021.	UNEP
Training needs assessment for the servicing sector	<p>Training needs have been identified based on surveys of the market and the servicing sector. A series of workshops and consultation with the technicians was conducted.</p> <p>The Main State Service "Turkmenstandards", Ministry of Energy, vocational training institutes as well as service technicians and end-users have been sensitized and understand the implications of Kigali Amendment implementation, including the need to apply safety standards and to train technicians on the safe use of alternative and in particular flammable refrigerants.</p> <p>There are no standards in Turkmenistan for the safe installation of refrigeration systems and the designation and safety classification of refrigerants. Since some of the low GWP alternative refrigerants being introduced into the country are flammable, ISO standards will be included in the register of the Main State Service "Turkmenstandards".</p> <p>A separate report on training needs assessment for the RAC servicing sector was submitted to UNEP.</p>	UNEP

Update of ODS alternatives survey data for 2016-2018 as part of enabling activities

Information on the consumption of HFCs was obtained under the activities of the "Enabling Activities for the Kigali Amendment" project, which is detailed in the following table. It specifies each type of HFC used as a refrigerant in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

Non-ODS refrigerant imports by substance in MT

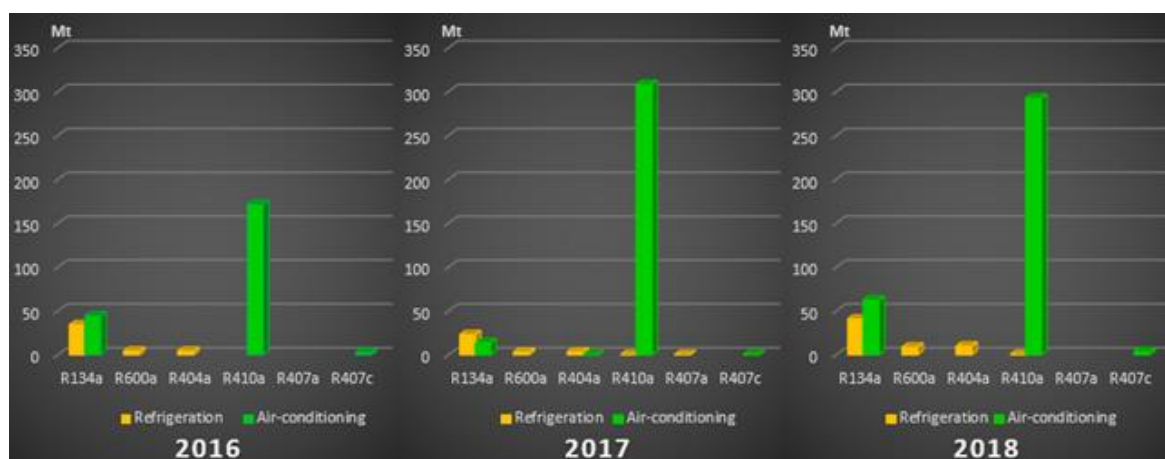
Non-ODS refrigerant	Imports in MT		
	2016	2017	2018
HFC			
R-404A	19.91	18.82	23.32
R-407A	0.41	0.05	0.09
R-407C	8.08	9.40	12.71
R-407F			0.11
R-410A	30.68	45.70	33.29
R-507A		0.02	
HFC-125	0.11		
HFC-134a	77.23	84.82	112.80
HFC-227ea		1.75	
HFC-23	0.01	0.01	0.01
HFO and natural refrigerants			

	HC-600a (Isobutane)		0.38	4.69
	R-290 (Propane)	0.20	1.49	4.15
	R-744 (Carbon Dioxide, CO ₂)		0.06	
Total		136.63	162.49	191.17

Non-ODS refrigerant charge in newly imported equipment by substance in MT (table)

Non-ODS refrigerant		Equipment charge in MT		
		2016	2017	2018
HFC				
	R-404A	3.99	3.20	9.79
	R-407A		0.29	
	R-407C	2.53	0.33	3.27
	R-407F			
	R-410A	171.33	308.38	292.50
	R-507A			
	HFC-125			
	HFC-134a	78.00	36.75	102.87
	HFC-227ea			
	HFC-23			
HFO and natural refrigerants				
	HC-600a (Isobutane)	3.94	3.01	8.64
	R-290 (Propane)			
	R-744 (Carbon Dioxide, CO ₂)			
Total		259.80	351.96	417.07

Non-ODS refrigerant charge in newly imported equipment by substance in MT (graphic)



Non-ODS refrigerant charge in newly imported equipment by sector / sub-sector in MT (table)

	Sub-sectors	Non-ODS refrigerants	2016	2017	2018
			MT	MT	MT
Refrigeration	Domestic refrigerators and freezers (refrigerant charge 0.1-0.3 kg)	R134a	12.29	13.46	12.70
	Commercial refrigeration systems (refrigerant charge 0.1-200 kg)	R134a	3.99	3.01	8.64
		R600a	3.94	3.01	8.64
		R404a	3.93	3.01	8.64
	Industrial	R410a		0.35	0.19
		R404a		0.16	0.80
		R407a		0.29	
	Medical equipment	R134a	15.50	5.60	17.50
		R404a	0.10	0.12	0.47
	Transport refrigeration (containers and ships)	R404a	0.04		0.01
R134a		0.02		0.33	
Sub-total refrigeration			41.87	29.81	59.26
Air-conditioning	Room air conditioning (including small split air conditioning)	R410a	147.27	152.67	218.59
	Other air-conditioning (including split, multi-split and variable refrigerant flow systems, ducted and package rooftop)	R410a	21.30	154.82	71.50
		R407c	0.23	0.15	1.66
		R134a		0.20	
	Vehicle: Cars and small vans, 0.4-0.8	R134a	0.26	0.31	1.99
	Vehicle: Large vehicles, 2.0-10.0	R134a	3.07	0.45	0.44
		R410a	2.76	0.54	2.22
	Chillers (small/medium sized water chillers, large sized water chillers)	R134a	40.73	12.81	59.79
		R404a		0.02	
		R407c	2.30	0.18	1.61
Sub-total air-conditioning			217.92	322.15	357.80
Total refrigerant and air-conditioning			259.79	351.96	417.06

4. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during the implementation of activities related to the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down.

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated HFC / ODS alternatives data Stakeholder specific information	Review available data and collect additional sector-specific data for the year 2019-2020 as this was not included in the enabling activities project. Collection of stakeholder specific information as described in Section 7.	UNEP

5. Overview of estimated import of ODS alternatives 2012-2015 in MT

Extract from the ODS alternatives survey report

Imported amounts of ODS alternatives by substance in MT

	Alternative	Imports (mt)			
		2012	2013	2014	2015
HFC*	HFC-134a	195	154	108	144
	HFC-32				
	HFC-152a				
	HFC-161				
	HFC-245fa				
	HFC-227ea/HFC-365mfc			1	
	Others (specify)				
HFC blends	R-404A	3	12	13	18
	R-407C	33	22	19	20
	R-410A	9	23	25	62
	R-507A	2	7	5	2
	Others (specify)				
HFO	HFO-1234yf				
	HFO-1234ze				
	HFO-1233zd				
	HFO-1336mzzm				
Other alternative	HFC-23			1	
	HFC-420A		0		
	Ethanol				
	DME				
	HC-290				
	HC-600a	1	8	0	1
	Pentane(C,N,I)				
	R-744				
	R-717				
Others (specify)					
Total		243	226	172	247

6. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

The survey on ODS alternatives in Turkmenistan was conducted to better understand their historical and predicted consumption trends for ODS alternatives, including medium, low and high global warming potential (GWP) alternatives, and their distribution by sector and subsector.

Consumption of ODS alternatives for air-conditioning was increasing inbetween 2012 and 2015, whereas the consumption for refrigeration and heat pump applications was decreasing. The main ODS alternative used in the country is R-134a. Blends like R-404A, R-407C, R-410A, R-507A are used in smaller quantities and there is little use of flammable refrigerants like R-600a.

More recent data on ODS alternatives were collected as part of the enabling activities for the years 2016-2018. They show a steep increase in the use of HFCs, mainly HFC 134a, R-410A, R-407A and R-407C. There is also a steep increase in the use of HC-600a and HC-290a, but quantities are still small compared with those

<p>of the HFCs. Little use of carbon dioxide has been reported.</p> <p>Newly imported equipment is mainly charged with R-410A and R-134a. The import of equipment charged with HC-600a is steeply increasing, but quantities are still small compared with equipment charged with HFCs. The HFC charge of newly imported air-conditioning equipment is much higher compared to that of refrigeration equipment. Equipment for HFCs with high GWP is now much more widely distributed in the supplier countries of Turkmenistan and is cheaper than equipment with low GWP refrigerants.</p>		
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding / USD	Agency
HFC phase-down plan preparation: Preparation of legal and technical documents, consultation of key stakeholders and development of the detailed strategy, including assessment of needs to develop / update the training and certification scheme on the safe use of alternative / flammable refrigerants, development of a training plan and organization of workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions, including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction. This shall include the identification and evaluation of sectors to prioritize and the analysis of emission reductions.	30,000	UNEP
Preparation of initial HFC related policies and legislation in line with the draft HFC phase-down strategy and the overview table of HFC policy and legislative measures already in place, planned to be put in place and not planned to be put in place. This will consider the HFC policy and legislative measures recommended for early implementation in UNEP's publication on the same topic including the mandatory reporting by HFC importers / exporters, HFC emission control measures and awareness raising of stakeholders.	35,000	UNEP
Preparation national strategy to improve energy efficiency of cooling equipment and review of international performance standards for possible adoption at national level. Review of international safety standards and regulations for the safe handling of alternative refrigerants for possible adoption at national level.	20,000	UNEP
Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a comprehensive communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders including hotel managers, investors, building planners, end-users, consumer associations, RAC associations, private sector, supermarkets, cold chain, media experts etc. The plan will focus on technology and policy awareness raising to influence the investment and user behavior. Through stakeholder consultations key stakeholders and new partners will be sensitized on the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Technical experts in the institutions involved in HFC control will be engaged.	35,000	UNEP
Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities and enforcement: Review and assessment of innovative tools and approaches to build the capacity of relevant actors including OzonAction's tools related to HFC phase-down, update of training curricula of vocational schools, university and customs, online training and certification tools, participation of key stakeholders in international conferences, case studies, public procurement policies, potential impact of	30,000	UNEP

incentives and taxes, gender considerations, HFC-free labeling, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.		
TOTAL	150,000	
8. How will activities related to HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?		
Ongoing HPMP activities will be assessed and coordinated with HFC phase-down related activities and synergies / co-funding approaches explored. Lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be considered. Turkmenistan HPMP stage II is expected to phase-out 67.5 % of the HCFC consumption by 2025. HPMP stag II activities focus on the sustainable phase-out of HCFCs and, to the extent possible, promote the safe use of low GWP alternatives.		
9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
The Government of Turkmenistan is aware of the Multilateral Fund gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, and the related Executive Committee decision 84/92. During project preparation, relevant stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to allow female stakeholders to contribute to the project preparation. Special efforts will be made to encourage female experts to attend training and awareness activities. The HFC phase-down plan and related activities shall be gender sensitive. To the extent possible, gender-disaggregated data will be collected.		

