



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

Distr.  
GÉNÉRALE

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/35  
2 novembre 2020



FRANÇAIS  
ORIGINAL : ANGLAIS

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF  
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL  
Quatre-vingt-sixième réunion  
Montréal, 2 – 6 novembre 2020  
Reportée : 8 – 12 mars 2021<sup>1</sup>

**AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DE L'ONUDI  
POUR L'ANNÉE 2020**

<sup>1</sup> À cause du coronavirus (COVID-19)

## OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. L'ONUDI demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver la somme de 2 141 711 \$US plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 151 120 \$US pour les amendements à son programme de travail pour l'année 2020, indiqués dans le tableau 1.<sup>2</sup> La proposition est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Amendements au programme de travail de l'ONUDI pour l'année 2020

Pays	Activité/projet	Somme demandée (\$US)	Somme recommandée (\$US)
<b>PARTIE A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE</b>			
<b>A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions</b>			
Arménie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VII)	153 600	153 600
Égypte	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	292 253	292 253
Mexique	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XV)	316 160	316 160
Oman	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	87 638	87 638
Turkménistan	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase V)	98 560	98 560
Total partiel d'A1		948,211	948 211
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		66,375	66 375
Total d'A1		1 014 586	1 014 586
<b>A2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation des rapports de vérification de la consommation de HCFC</b>			
Bosnie-Herzégovine	Rapport de vérification de la phase I du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Macédoine du Nord	Rapport de vérification de la phase I du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Total partiel d'A2		60 000	60 000
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		5 400	5 400
Total d'A2		65 400	65 400
<b>A3 : Préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH)</b>			
Chili*	Préparation du PGEH (3 <sup>e</sup> étape)	45 000	45 000
Guinée**	Préparation du PGEH (2 <sup>e</sup> étape)	10 000	10 000
Oman*	Préparation du PGEH (3 <sup>e</sup> étape)	40 000	40 000
Arabie saoudite*	Préparation du PGEH (2 <sup>e</sup> étape)	45 000	45 000
	Préparation des activités d'élimination des HCFC (fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération et climatisation)	150 000	150 000
Soudan	Préparation du PGEH (3 <sup>e</sup> étape)	30 000	30 000
Total partiel d'A3		320 000	320 000
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		22 400	22 400
Total d'A3		342 400	342 400
<b>PARTIE B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL</b>			
<b>B1 : Préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC</b>			
Albanie*§	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	63 500	***
Jordanie §	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	150 000	***
Mexique*	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	125 000	***

<sup>2</sup> Comportant les nouvelles demandes présentées à la 86<sup>e</sup> réunion, jointes au présent document, et les demandes acheminées par la 85<sup>e</sup> réunion, présentées dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/17.

<b>Pays</b>	<b>Activité/projet</b>	<b>Somme demandée (\$US)</b>	<b>Somme recommandée (\$US)</b>
Monténégro	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	85 000	***
Niger	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	150 000	***
Macédoine du Nord	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	85 000	***
Sénégal**	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	25 000	***
Afrique du Sud	Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC	100 000	***
Total partiel de B1		783 500	***
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		54 845	***
Total de B1		838 345	***
<b>B2 : Préparation de projets en lien avec les HFC</b>			
Soudan §	Préparation d'un projet en lien avec les HFC (climatisation)	30 000	***
Total partiel de B2		30 000	***
Coûts d'appui à l'agence		2 100	***
Total de B2		32 100	***
Total de toutes les demandes présentées à la 86 <sup>e</sup> réunion (A1, A2, A3, B1, B2)		2 292 831	1 422 386

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

\*\* PNUE en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale

\*\*\*Pour examen individuel

§ Présenté à la 85<sup>e</sup> réunion

## **PARTIE A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE**

### **A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions**

#### **Description des projets**

2. L'ONUDI a présenté une demande de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays indiqués dans la partie A1 du tableau 1. La description de ces projets est fournie à l'annexe I au présent document.

#### **Observations du Secrétariat**

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande de renouvellement de cinq projets de renforcement des institutions présentée par l'ONUDI au nom des gouvernements concernés par rapport aux lignes directrices et décisions pertinentes en matière d'admissibilité et de financement. Les demandes ont été comparées aux plans de travail initiaux pour le renforcement des institutions de la phase précédente, au programme de pays et aux données déclarées en vertu de l'article 7, au dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), au rapport périodique de l'agence et à toutes les décisions pertinentes de la Réunion des Parties. Ces pays ont transmis les données relatives à leur programme de pays pour l'année 2019 et respectent les objectifs de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal, et leur consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse pas la quantité maximum permise indiquée dans leur accord avec le Comité exécutif sur le PGEH. De plus, la demande présentée comprend les indicateurs d'efficacité pour les activités prévues à la prochaine phase du projet de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 74/51 e).

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale de la demande de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour l'Arménie, l'Égypte, le Mexique, l'Oman et le Turkménistan au niveau de financement indiqué dans la partie A1 du tableau 1 de ce document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter transmettre les observations présentées à l'annexe II aux présentes aux gouvernements de ces pays.

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

#### **Description du projet**

5. Le Comité exécutif a demandé aux agences bilatérales et d'exécution concernées d'inclure le financement de la préparation des rapports de vérification de la phase I des PGEH de la Bosnie-Herzégovine et de la Macédoine du Nord<sup>3</sup>, où l'ONUDI agit en qualité d'agence principale, dans les amendements de leurs programmes de travail respectifs présentés à la 86<sup>e</sup> réunion.

#### **Observations du Secrétariat**

6. Le Secrétariat a pris note que le financement demandé correspond aux sommes approuvées pour des vérifications semblables lors de réunions antérieures. Il a également pris note que les rapports de vérification doivent être remis au moins 10 semaines avant la réunion du Comité exécutif à laquelle le financement de la tranche suivante du PGEH est demandé.

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

7. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale de la préparation des rapports de vérification de la phase I du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) de la Bosnie-Herzégovine et de la Macédoine du Nord au niveau de financement indiqué à la partie A2 du tableau 1, étant entendu que les rapports de vérification doivent être examinés au moins 10 semaines avant la réunion du Comité exécutif à laquelle le financement de la prochaine tranche du PGEH des pays en question est demandé.

### **A3 : Préparation de projet pour le plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC**

#### **Description du projet**

8. L'ONUDI a présenté des demandes de financement pour la préparation de la phase III du PGEH d'un pays visé à l'article 5 en qualité d'exécution désignée, de la phase II/III de PGEH de trois pays visés à l'article 5 en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, où le PNUE agit en qualité d'agence d'exécution de coopération, et d'un pays visé à l'article 5 en tant qu'agence d'exécution de coopération où le PNUE agit en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale. L'ONUDI demande également le financement de la préparation de projet pour des activités d'investissement dans le secteur de la fabrication d'équipement de réfrigération et de climatisation dans le cadre de la phase II du PGEH d'un pays. Ces demandes sont indiquées dans la partie A3 du tableau 1.

9. L'ONUDI a fourni une justification de sa demande, un rapport périodique sur la mise en œuvre de la phase II et/ou la phase II des PGEH, selon le cas, et les activités possibles, comprenant les entreprises éventuelles, s'il y a lieu, et les coûts qui s'y rapportent, pour chaque demande de financement. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale pour le PGEH en Guinée et d'agence d'exécution de coopération

---

<sup>3</sup> Paragraphe 63 du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/IAP/3, projets approuvés pendant la période intersessions.

pour les PGEH du Chili, d'Oman et d'Arabie saoudite, demande la somme de 100 000 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 13 000 \$US pour les amendements à son programme de travail de l'année 2020.<sup>4</sup>

### **Observations du Secrétariat**

10. Dans son examen des quatre demandes où l'ONUDI agit en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, le Secrétariat a pris en compte les lignes directrices du financement de la préparation des PGEH dans les pays visés à l'article 5 mises de l'avant à la décision 71/42 ; les phases I et II des PGEH concernés et l'état de la mise en œuvre des tranches au moment de la préparation du présent document ; et la décision 82/45 c) i).<sup>5</sup> Le Secrétariat a pris note que la somme demandée pour les différents pays est conforme à la décision 71/42 et que l'ONUDI a confirmé que le financement des tranches restantes pour ces pays sera demandé comme prévu dans leurs accords avec le Comité exécutif.

11. L'ONUDI a confirmé que la phase II du PGEH pour l'Arabie saoudite mènera à l'élimination de 67,5 p. cent de la valeur de référence pour les HCFC d'ici au 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2025, et a fourni les renseignements demandés (nombre d'entreprises et niveaux de consommation de HCFC) en appui à la demande de financement (150 000 \$US) pour la préparation d'un projet d'investissement pour la reconversion du secteur de la fabrication de climatiseurs, qui n'a pas reçu d'assistance à la phase I du PGEH. L'ONUDI a aussi confirmé que la phase III des PGEH pour le Chili, l'Oman et le Soudan entraînera l'élimination complète de la valeur de référence pour les HCFC d'ici le 1<sup>er</sup> janvier 2030.

### **Recommandations du Secrétariat**

12. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale de la préparation de projet pour la phase II du plan d'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour la Guinée et l'Arabie saoudite, et la phase III du PGEH pour le Chili, l'Oman et le Soudan, au niveau de financement indiqué dans la partie A3 du tableau 1.

## **PARTIE B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL**

### **Demandes de préparation de projet présentées à la 85<sup>e</sup> réunion**

13. À la 85<sup>e</sup> réunion, l'ONUDI a joint à son programme de travail<sup>6</sup> des demandes pour la préparation de plans de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC pour l'Albanie et la Jordanie, où elle agit en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale et le PNUE en qualité d'agence d'exécution de collaboration pour l'Albanie, et une demande de financement de la préparation de projet de reconversion du HFC-134a/R-410A au R-290 dans la fabrication de climatiseurs chez J.M. Group/Mina Factory au Soudan, comme indiqué dans les parties B1 et B2 du tableau 2.

14. Ces demandes de financement de la préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC présentées pour examen individuel par le Comité exécutif n'ont pas été examinées lors du processus d'approbation intersessions (PAI) mis en place pour la 85<sup>e</sup> réunion, et la préparation d'un projet de reconversion au Soudan n'a pas été approuvée. Ces demandes ont été reportées à la 86<sup>e</sup> réunion, comme convenu par le Comité exécutif. Par conséquent, les propositions présentées à la 85<sup>e</sup> réunion sont jointes au présent document.

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/34

<sup>5</sup> L'ajout de la phase III des PGEH au plan d'activités général de 2019-2021 uniquement pour les pays dont la phase II du PGEH a été approuvée afin d'atteindre les cibles de réduction avant 2020.

<sup>6</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/17

## **B1 : Préparation de projet pour les plans de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC**

### **Description du projet**

15. Après la remise des propositions aux 85<sup>e</sup> et 86<sup>e</sup> réunions, l'ONUDI a présenté des demandes de financement pour la préparation des plans de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC pour sept pays visés à l'article 5 en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale, où le PNUE agit en qualité d'agence d'exécution de coopération pour deux pays; et pour un pays en tant qu'agence d'exécution de coopération où le PNUE agit en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, comme indiqué dans la partie B1 du tableau 1. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale pour le Sénégal et d'agence d'exécution de coopération pour l'Albanie et le Mexique, demande la somme de 126 500 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 16 445 \$US, dans les amendements de son programme de travail pour l'année 2020.

### **Observations du Secrétariat**

16. L'ONUDI, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, a fourni une description des activités nécessaires à la préparation d'une stratégie globale pour la réduction progressive des HFC pour l'Albanie, la Jordanie, le Mexique, le Monténégro, le Niger, la Macédoine du Nord et l'Afrique du Sud, et les coûts correspondants pour chacune des activités, en utilisant le modèle des demandes de préparation de projet pour les phases du PGEH. La proposition comprend une estimation des importations de HFC et de HFC contenus dans les mélanges ; les réunions et consultations de parties prenantes ; et l'élaboration d'une stratégie de réduction progressive des HFC. Les plans de réduction progressive pour l'Albanie, la Jordanie, le Mexique et l'Afrique du Sud mettent l'accent sur la collecte de données et l'analyse sectorielle ; et les activités pour le Monténégro, le Niger et la Macédoine du Nord mettent l'accent sur la sensibilisation, la planification des communications et les évaluations des besoins de renforcement des capacités pour les activités du secteur de la réfrigération et de la climatisation, et leur exécution.

17. La somme demandée pour la préparation des propositions de projet présentées à la 85<sup>e</sup> réunion est basée sur le financement des activités de facilitation (établi à la décision 79/46 c)); et le soutien financier demandé à la 86<sup>e</sup> réunion est fondé sur le financement de la préparation de projet pour la phase I des PGEH (établi à la décision 56/16 c)), car ce soutien financier est celui utilisé par les agences bilatérales et d'exécution pour préparer les plans d'activités de 2021-2023 présentés à la 86<sup>e</sup> réunion. Le Secrétariat a pris note que le soutien financier demandé pour les demandes de préparation de projet présentées aux 85<sup>e</sup> et 86<sup>e</sup> réunions est indicatif, car les sommes réelles seront déterminées par le Comité exécutif lorsqu'il examinera le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/88, Projet de lignes directrices pour la préparation des plans de réduction progressive des HFC dans les pays visés à l'article 5 (décision 84/54 a)).

18. Bien que le niveau de financement réel de la préparation des plans de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC reste à déterminer, le Secrétariat a examiné les propositions en se fondant sur l'expérience acquise dans l'examen des demandes de préparation des PGEH, et en tenant compte des orientations fournies et des décisions adoptées par le Comité exécutif pour de tels projets.

19. À la suite de l'examen, le Secrétariat a pris note de ce qui suit :

- a) Les sept pays pour lesquels l'ONUDI a demandé le financement de la préparation du plan de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale ont ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali;<sup>7</sup> et sont admissibles au financement pour la préparation de projet conformément à la décision 79/46 b) iii);<sup>8</sup> les pays ont fourni des

<sup>7</sup> Date de ratification (acceptation) de l'Amendement de Kigali : Albanie : 18 janvier 2019; Mexique : 25 septembre 2018 (acceptation); Jordanie : 16 octobre 2019; Monténégro : 23 avril 2019; Niger : 29 août 2018; Macédoine du Nord : 12 mars 2020; et Afrique du Sud : 1<sup>er</sup> août 2019.

<sup>8</sup> Le financement de la préparation des plans nationaux de mise en œuvre pour le respect des obligations initiales liées à la réduction progressive des HFC pourrait être fourni cinq ans avant l'échéance de ces obligations, au plus tôt, après

lettres d'appui précisant leur intention de prendre des mesures hâtives pour réduire progressivement les HFC;

- b) Les activités de préparation de projet sont semblables aux activités de préparation des PGEH, sauf pour l'absence d'une étude de la consommation de HFC en Albanie, en Jordanie, au Monténégro, au Niger et en Macédoine du Nord; certaines activités ressemblent aussi de près aux activités facilitation de la réduction progressive des HFC, déjà financées pour les sept pays, achevées par l'Albanie, la Jordanie, le Mexique, le Monténégro et l'Afrique du Sud, et en cours pour le Niger et la Macédoine du Nord.

20. L'ONUDI a précisé que la préparation de projet pour la stratégie globale de la réduction progressive des HFC puiserait dans les activités mises en œuvre au titre des activités de facilitation, car ce furent les premières actions associées à la réduction progressive des HFC et qu'elles ont contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali dans chacun des pays. L'ONUDI a précisé que la répétition des activités déjà mise en œuvre serait évitée.

21. En ce qui concerne l'étude de la consommation de HFC, l'ONUDI a expliqué qu'elle sera réalisée dans le cadre de consultations avec les parties prenantes, car il n'y a pas de programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas dans ces pays; les données de l'étude des substances de remplacement des SAO déjà réalisée seront utilisées tout comme les renseignements obtenus lors de la préparation de la phase II des PGEH des différents pays, qui comprend la cueillette de données pour les HCFC et les substances de remplacement, dont les HFC.

22. Le Secrétariat a informé l'ONUDI qu'il est dans l'impossibilité de présenter une recommandation concernant cette demande car les lignes directrices sur le financement de ces demandes seront abordées à la 86<sup>e</sup> réunion.

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

23. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter examiner les demandes de financement de la préparation des plans de gestion de la réduction progressive des HFC pour les pays figurant dans la partie B1 du tableau 1 à la lumière des échanges au point 9 a) de l'ordre du jour, Aperçu des questions soulevées pendant l'examen des projets, et au point 13 c), de l'ordre du jour, Projet de lignes directrices pour la préparation des plans de réduction progressive des HFC dans les pays visés à l'article 5 (décision 84/54 a)).

## **B2 : Préparation de projets en lien avec les HFC**

### **Description du projet**

24. L'ONUDI a présenté une demande de préparation de projet pour la reconversion du HFC-134a/R-410A au R-290 dans la fabrication de climatiseurs chez J.M. Group/Mina Factory au Soudan, figurant dans la partie B2 du tableau 1.

25. La proposition comprend des renseignements généraux sur l'entreprise, la consommation de HFC et les principales activités à mettre en œuvre. Les détails de la demande de préparation de projet sont contenus dans la proposition de l'ONUDI, jointe aux présentes.

### **Observations du Secrétariat**

26. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande de préparation d'un projet d'investissement en lien avec les HFC pour le Soudan en se fondant sur les lignes directrices sur le financement des projets d'investissement

---

la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali par le pays, et sur la base des lignes directrices qui doivent encore être approuvées.

sur les HFC contenues dans les décisions 78/3 g), 79/45, 81/53 et 84/53.<sup>9</sup> Le Secrétariat a pris note que le soutien financier demandé respecte les décisions sur le financement de la préparation de projets et concerne un secteur prioritaire défini dans la décision 84/53. Ce financement de la préparation de projet ne figure pas dans le plan d'activités de l'ONUDI pour la période 2019 à 2021.

27. Compte tenu des exigences de la décision 73/8 g) sur l'état de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali, l'ONUDI a transmis par voie électronique un message du Bureau national de l'ozone confirmant son intérêt pour le projet et a demandé que la lettre officielle précisant toutes les conditions de la décision puisse être remise avec la proposition du projet complet pour examen par le Comité exécutif en 2021, à cause de la COVID-19. L'ONUDI a également souligné que le Soudan est engagé à effectuer les préparatifs pour la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali le plus rapidement possible.

28. Dans sa réponse à une demande de renseignements supplémentaires, l'ONUDI a confirmé que l'entreprise fonctionne à pleine capacité, malgré la pandémie de la COVID-19, et qu'elle pourrait commencer la mise en œuvre de la reconversion dès l'approbation de la demande de financement par le Comité exécutif.

### **Recommandation du Secrétariat**

29. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter approuver la préparation d'un projet d'investissement en lien avec les HFC pour le Soudan au niveau de financement indiqué à la partie B2 du tableau 1.

---

<sup>9</sup> D'examiner les propositions de projets d'investissement autonomes en lien avec les HFC jusqu'à la 87<sup>e</sup> réunion, conformément aux critères mis de l'avant dans les décisions 78/3 g), 79/45 et 81/63, et de prioriser les projets des secteurs des climatiseurs fixes, de la réfrigération commerciale et des climatiseurs mobiles.



## INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS<sup>10</sup>

### Armenia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Apr-09 120,000
	Phase II:	Dec-10 120,000
	Phase III:	Dec-12 120,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-14 120,000
	Phase V:	May-16 153,600
	Phase VI:	Dec-18 153,600
	Total:	787,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		153,600
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		153,600
Agency support costs (US \$):		10,752
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		164,352
Date of approval of country programme:		2009
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
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)		7.0
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)		2.22
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.22
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		2,068,438
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,655,689
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		3.53
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		2.20

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	670,838
(b) Institutional strengthening:	787,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	610,400
	Total: 2,068,438
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

#### Progress report

2. During phase VI, the NOU reviewed specific ODS regulations and improved control of HCFCs; submitted CP and Article 7 data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; finalized activities under stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and coordinated preparation of stage III; planned and implemented public awareness activities including a dedicated webpage on the Montreal Protocol; and

<sup>10</sup> Data as at December 2019 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/19.

participated in Montreal Protocol meetings. Armenia ratified the Kigali Amendment on 2 May 2019. Of the 18 performance indicators, all were fully achieved.

Plan of action

3. During phase VII, the NOU will continue CP and Article 7 data reporting, monitoring the HCFC licensing system and allocating HCFC import quotas, implementing activities under stage III of the HPMP; cooperating with customs authorities and industry associations in implementing Montreal Protocol-related activities; and facilitating the implementation of the Kigali Amendment through enabling activities. Public awareness activities will include celebration of International Ozone Day and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

**Egypt: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jun-93	263,450
Phase II:	Nov-95	219,530
Phase III:	Mar-99	175,000
Phase IV:	Jul-01	175,000
Phase V:	Jul-03	228,323
Phase VI:	Mar-07	228,323
Phase VII:	Nov-08	228,323
Phase VIII:	Jul-10	228,323
Phase IX:	Jul-12	228,323
Phase X:	May-14	228,323
Phase XI:	May-16	292,253
Phase XII:	Jun-18	292,253
	Total:	2,787,424
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		292,253
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		292,253
Agency support costs (US \$):		20,458
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		312,711
Date of approval of country programme:		1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		26.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		386.3
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		238.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		288.3
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	288.3
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		72,940,072
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		56,218,068
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		4,619.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		4,525.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	63,712,236
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,787,424
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	6,440,412
Total:	72,940,072
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	280,000

Progress report

5. During phase XII, the NOU worked closely with the National Ozone Committee and customs authorities to continue monitoring of HCFC trade through the ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, and organizing training activities for customs officers on prevention of illegal trade, and collaborating and sharing information with the industry associations and other institutions. The NOU submitted CP and Article 7 data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; finalized activities under stage I of the HPMP and coordinated those under stage II; implemented the enabling activities to prepare the country for ratification of the Kigali Amendment; planned and implemented public awareness activities including the celebration of International Ozone Day, and participated in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. Of the 19 performance indicators, 16 were fully achieved, two were partially achieved and one was not achieved, as the Kigali Amendment is not yet ratified.

Plan of action

6. During phase XIII, the NOU will continue CP and Article 7 data reporting; monitoring the licensing system and allocating import quotas; implementing activities under stage II of the HPMP including investment activities in the foam and residential air-conditioning sectors; cooperation with custom authorities and industry associations; and facilitating the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment through implementation of the enabling activities. Public awareness activities will include celebration of International Ozone Day and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings.

**Mexico: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jun-92 & Dec-94	350,000
Phase II: Jul-95	95,000
Phase III: Oct-96	190,000
Phase IV: Jul-98	190,000
Phase V: Jul-00	190,000
Phase VI: Jul-02	247,000
Phase VII: Apr-05	247,000
Phase VIII: Jul-07	247,000
Phase IX: Jul-09	185,250
Phase X: Dec-10	247,000
Phase XI: Dec-12	247,000
Phase XII: Nov-14	247,000
Phase XIII: Jul-17	316,160
Phase XIV: Dec-18	316,160
Total:	3,314,570
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US \$):	316,160
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US \$):	316,160
Agency support costs (US \$):	22,131

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	338,291
Date of approval of country programme:	1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2011
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage II):	2014
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	56.4
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	1,148.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	1,130.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	234.53
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	234.53
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):	128,729,742
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):	117,486,679
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):	7,157.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):	7,046.3

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	112,418,759
(b) Institutional strengthening:	3,314,570
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	12,996,413
Total:	128,729,742
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	1,298,123

Progress report

8. Under phase XIV, the NOU continued to reduce HCFC consumption through the implementation of projects and application of the quota system to ensure compliance with the country's commitment under stage II of the HPMP. Projects undertaken included: improving the HCFC quota system and issuing quotas; coordinating consultations with the national steering committee, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, industry associations, and other stakeholders; timely submission of country programme (CP) and Article 7 data reports; raising awareness through social media and web site regarding HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down; training on good practices in refrigeration servicing; and participation in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. The NOU continued implementing the enabling activities for the HFC phase-down and provided assistance to the two investment projects that were approved for HFC phase-down. Of the 23 targets for this phase, 16 were fully achieved, four were partially achieved and three not achieved.

Plan of action

9. During phase XV, Mexico will continue its commitment to HCFC phase-out; will complete the enabling activities for HFC phase-down; monitor ODS import and consumption data; collect and submit CP and Article 7 data; implement the quota system to ensure sustainability in the reduction of the HCFC consumption and the HFC phase-down; implement stage II and submit stage III of the HPMP; and participate in the regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

## Oman: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec-00	79,000
	Phase II: Jul-05	68,467
	Phase III: Nov-08	68,467
	Phase IV: Nov-11	68,467
	Phase V: Dec-13	68,467
	Phase VI: May-15	68,467
	Phase VII: Dec-18	87,638
	Total:	508,973
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		87,638
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		87,638
Agency support costs (US \$):		6,135
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		93,773
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
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)		31.5
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		17.9
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	17.9
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		3,147,293
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		2,646,867
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		263.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		257.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,084,120
(b) Institutional strengthening:	508,973
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,554,200*
	Total:
	3,147,293
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

\* Includes US \$150,000 for HFC enabling activities

### Progress report

11. During phase VII, the NOU worked with the re-established National Ozone Committee, as well as customs authorities to continue monitoring of HCFC trade including allocation of import quotas for HCFCs. The NOU also submitted CP and Article 7 data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordinated activities under stage II of the HPMP; organized training activities for customs officers on prevention of illegal trade; collaborated and shared information with industry associations; participated in Montreal Protocol meetings; and implemented enabling activities for HFC phase-down. Of the 28 performance indicators, 27 were fully achieved and one was not achieved, as the Kigali Amendment is not yet ratified.

Plan of action

12. During phase VIII, the NOU will continue monitoring the licensing system and allocating HCFC quotas; initiating the preparation of activities under stage III of the HPMP; cooperation with customs authorities and industry associations; facilitating the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment through implementation of the enabling activities; and promoting introduction of flammable refrigerants on the market in cooperation with industries and other relevant institutions.

**Turkmenistan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-05	115,693
	Phase II: Apr-08	107,000
	Phase III: Jul-10	77,000
	Total:	299,693*
Amount requested for renewal (phase V) (US \$):		98,560
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):		98,560
Agency support costs (US \$):		6,899
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		104,459
Date of approval of country programme:		n/a
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		n/a
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		37.3
(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)		6.8
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		3.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2019) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		4.36
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	4.36
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2019
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2020) (US \$):		1,546,329
Amount disbursed (as at December 2019) (US \$):		1,324,205
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2020) (ODP tonnes):		5.20
ODS phased out (as at December 2019) (ODP tonnes):		5.20

\* Excludes US \$319,550, funding received for IS under HPMP from October 2012 to October 2020.

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	831,636
(b) Institutional strengthening:	299,693
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	415,000
	Total:
	1,546,329
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

### Progress report

14. During the period of 2012-2020, Turkmenistan has successfully implemented the IS project integrated in stage I of the HPMP. Turkmenistan timely submitted its Country Programme and Article 7 data reports and accomplishment with its ODS phase-out obligations, continued enforcing of its HCFC licensing and quota system, monitored potential illegal trade of ODSs, and issued a banning to import and exports of ODSs phased-out, products and equipment based on these substances. The NOU successfully coordinated the implementation of the stage I of the HPMP and the enabling activities for the ratification of the Kigali amendment, as well as the preparation of the stage II of the HPMP; organized several public awareness-raising activities; and actively joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol.

### Plan of action

15. The Government of Turkmenistan decided to implement the next and future phases of its IS project separately from stage II of the HPMP. Fund requests for the next two-year IS phase and stage II of the HPMP have been submitted separately for consideration at the present meeting. Both projects will continue to be implemented in a complementary and coordinated manner to sustain the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol targets. During the next IS phase, Turkmenistan will promote the reduction of HCFC emissions and the adoption of technologies with low global warming potential, along with continue prevention of the illegal import of ODSs. These efforts will focus on issuing new legislation, strength coordination with enforcement officers, developing a certification system for servicing technicians, and information outreach and awareness of importers, service sectors, and end-users. Furthermore, the project will also support the government in collecting and reporting ODS data on time, and facilitating the HPMP and the Enabling Activities to ratify the Kigali Amendment. The Government of Turkmenistan will continue to actively participate in the regional network and global Montreal Protocol meetings for exchanging information, knowledge, and experience that will foster the implementation of national policies and strategies for the protection of the ozone layer.

## Annexe II

### POINTS DE VUE PROVISOIRES EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUELEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS PROPOSÉ À LA 86<sup>e</sup> RÉUNION

#### Arménie

1. Le Comité exécutif a étudié le renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions (phase VII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que l'Arménie a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également pris note que l'Arménie a pris connaissance de la réglementation sur les SAO et a amélioré la réglementation sur les HCFC ; finalisé des activités au titre de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et coordonné la préparation de la phase III; et sensibilisé davantage le public au Protocole de Montréal. Par conséquent, le Comité exécutif estime avec confiance que le gouvernement de l'Arménie poursuivra la mise en œuvre de ses activités afin que le pays puisse respecter les cibles du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également pris note avec satisfaction que l'Arménie a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali le 2 mai 2019 et des mesures prises par le pays afin de respecter ses obligations au titre de l'Amendement.

#### Égypte

2. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Égypte (phase XIII) et pris note avec satisfaction que l'Égypte a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également pris note que l'Égypte a pris des mesures pour éliminer sa consommation de HCFC, notamment la coopération avec les autorités douanières, la mise en œuvre de politiques émises par le Comité national de l'ozone et le suivi rigoureux du commerce de HCFC, en appliquant et en renforçant le cadre de réglementation des SAO. Le Comité reconnaît les efforts déployés par l'Égypte pour mettre en œuvre la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et que les ministères concernés ont approuvé la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité exécutif estime donc avec confiance que l'Égypte poursuivra la mise en œuvre de ses activités afin que le pays puisse atteindre les cibles du Protocole de Montréal et qu'il déposera bientôt son instrument de ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

#### Mexique

3. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Mexique (phase XV) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays s'est conformé à son obligation de déclarer des données relatives au programme de pays et des données en vertu de l'article 7 pour 2018 et 2019, et que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a aussi pris note que le Mexique a renforcé les capacités du Bureau national de l'ozone pour la réglementation des HCFC et la préparation de la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, dans le cadre de son projet de renforcement des institutions. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts déployés par le Mexique pour mettre en œuvre son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) et, par conséquent, estime avec confiance que le Mexique poursuivra ses activités en lien avec les politiques et les projets pour réduire la consommation de HCFC en vertu de son accord avec le Comité exécutif pour le PGEH.

#### Oman

4. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Oman (phase VIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que l'Oman a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a également pris note que l'Oman a remis sur pied son Bureau national de l'ozone qui, en



collaboration avec les autorités douanières, a poursuivi la surveillance du commerce des HCFC, y compris l'allocation des quotas d'importation des HCFC. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts déployés par l'Oman pour mettre en œuvre la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et préparer la phase III, et mettre en œuvre les activités de facilitation de la réduction progressive des HFC. Le Comité exécutif estime donc avec confiance que le gouvernement de l'Oman poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités, afin que le pays puisse respecter les cibles du Protocole de Montréal, et déposera bientôt son instrument de ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

### **Turkménistan**

5. Le Comité exécutif a pris connaissance du rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions du Turkménistan (phase V) et pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a poursuivi le processus de ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali, amendé sa loi sur les SAO, maintenu un solide programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC, sensibilisé davantage le public à la protection de la couche d'ozone et déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat de l'ozone pour 2018 et 2019, qui révèlent que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note de la présentation de la phase II du PGEH accompagnée de la demande de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions, et de la demande d'approbation de la dernière tranche de la phase I du PGEH. Le Comité exécutif estime donc avec confiance que le gouvernement du Turkménistan poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités pour permettre au pays de respecter les cibles du Protocole de Montréal.



UNITED NATIONS  
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

# UNIDO WORK PROGRAMME

Presented to the 86<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

## Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme (WP) for the consideration of the 86<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) has been prepared following the Government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2020-2022.

The 86<sup>th</sup> UNIDO WP is addressing preparatory assistance, verification reports and institutional strengthening requests.

Preparatory assistance is submitted for the 86<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Guinea and Saudi Arabia to enable the countries to overview and update data necessary for the launch and implementation of HPMP Stage II. Also, preparatory assistance is submitted for the 86<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Chile, Oman and Sudan to enable the countries to overview and update data necessary for the launch and implementation of HPMP Stage III.

UNIDO is submitting preparatory assistance for HFC phase-down plans for Mexico, Montenegro, Niger, North Macedonia, Senegal and South Africa to assist the countries with the implementation of the next phases of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Verification report related funding is required in line with the Decisions 85/xx, paragraph 64, for Bosnia and Herzegovina and North Macedonia.

Institutional strengthening extension request is submitted based on the country request for Armenia, Egypt, Mexico, Oman and Turkmenistan.

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 86<sup>th</sup> ExCom Meeting comprises the following sections:

- **Section 1:** Consolidated list of activities foreseen for the above requests by project types and country; and
- **Section 2:** Project concepts indicating details and funding requirements.

Funding is requested as follows:

- Preparatory assistance funding for HPMP Stage II in Guinea<sup>1</sup> and Saudi Arabia and for HPMP Stage III for Chile, Oman and Sudan amounting to US\$ 342,400 (including US\$ 22,400 representing 7.0 % agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance funding for HFC phase-down plans in Mexico, Montenegro, Niger, North Macedonia, Senegal<sup>2</sup> and South Africa amounting to US\$ 609,900 (including US\$ 39,900 representing 7.0% agency support costs);
- Verification Report funding amounting to US\$ 65,400 (including US\$ 5,400 representing 9.0 % A.S.C.); and
- Institutional strengthening project amounting to US\$ 1,014,586 (including US\$ 66,375 representing 7.0 % agency support costs).

**Total: US\$ 2,032,286 (including US\$ 134,075 agency support cost).**

---

<sup>1</sup> The Project Concept for Guinea is included in the Lead Agency (UN Environment) Work Programme.

<sup>2</sup> The Project Concept for Senegal is included in the Lead Agency (UN Environment) Work Programme.

## SECTION 1

Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.	Remarks
<b>Preparatory Assistance for HPMP</b>											
Chile	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	45,000	3,150	48,150	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment.
Guinea	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage II HPMP	10,000	700	10,700	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Oman	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	40,000	2,800	42,800	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment.
Saudi Arabia	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage II HPMP	45,000	3,150	48,150	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment.
Saudi Arabia	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	REF-Air conditioning	Preparation of Stage II HPMP	150,000	10,500	160,500	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment.
Sudan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>320,000</b>	<b>22,400</b>	<b>342,400</b>			
<b>Preparatory Assistance for HFC Phase-Down Plans</b>											
Mexico	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	125,000	8,750	133,750	7%	18	In cooperation with UNDP and UN Environment.
Montenegro	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	85,000	5,950	90,950	7%	24	
Niger	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	150,000	10,500	160,500	7%	24	
North Macedonia	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	85,000	5,950	90,950	7%	24	
Senegal	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	25,000	1,750	26,750	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is

Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.	Remarks
											in UN Environment Work Programme.
South Africa	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	100,000	7,000	107,000	7%	24	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>570,000</b>	<b>39,900</b>	<b>609,900</b>			
<b>Verification reports</b>											
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
North Macedonia	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>60,000</b>	<b>5,400</b>	<b>65,400</b>			
<b>Institutional Strengthening</b>											
Armenia	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	153,600	10,752	164,352	7%	24	
Egypt	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	292,253	20,458	312,711	7%	24	
Mexico	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	316,160	22,131	338,291	7%	24	
Oman	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	87,638	6,135	93,773	7%	24	
Turkmenistan	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	98,560	6,899	105,459	7%	24	
<b>SUBTOTAL</b>						<b>948,211</b>	<b>66,375</b>	<b>1,014,586</b>			
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>						<b>1,898,211</b>	<b>134,075</b>	<b>2,032,286</b>			

## SECTION 2

### PROJECT CONCEPT - Chile

#### MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HPMP (Overarching + Inv)

##### Part I: Project Information

<b>Project title:</b>	CHILE HPMP STAGE III PREPARATION	
<b>Country:</b>	CHILE	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2021-2030	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	Overarching	45,000
UNEP	Overarching	15,000

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

##### Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage II HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
UNIDO and UNEP returned remaining fund balances from previous PRPs at the 79 <sup>th</sup> meeting in July 2017.	Click or tap here to enter text.	

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

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	100%	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b> (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.)			
Chile's HPMP stage II was approved by the ExCom during its 76th meeting in May 2016 (Decision 76/37) to reduce the HCFC consumption in the period 2016-2021 by 45% from 2020 and 65% from 2021. UNDP participates in its execution as the lead implementing agency (US \$ 2,145,047), UN Environment (US \$ 218,270) and UNIDO (US \$ 1,030,700) as cooperating implementing agencies and the Ministry of the Environment, through its Ozone Unit, as executing agency. All funds were approved in principle by the			

MLF and ExCom to assist Chile in complying with the 2020 control measures for HCFCs under the Montreal Protocol comprising of annual/biennial HCFC consumption and phase-out targets as: reducing HCFC consumption by 45 per cent of its baseline by 2020, and 65 per cent of its baseline by 2021; by January 2020, a ban on the import and use of HCFC-141b for the polyurethane foam manufacturing sector and on imports and exports of HCFC-141b contained in imported pre-blended polyols. Tranche 1 was approved for UNDP, UNEP and UNIDO agencies in May 2016, by a total amount of US\$ 1,075,646 plus support costs. Tranche 2 was approved by the ExCom during its 81st meeting in May 2019 for UNDP, UNIDO and UNEP as Implementing Agencies. Tranche 3 was submitted to ExCom 85 and is scheduled to be implemented during 2020-2021. Chile is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol provisions and the Agreement with the Executive Committee and the country has an enforceable import/export licensing and quota system for HCFCs in place, which is operational, effective and capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out provisions for HCFCs. UNDP as well as UNIDO and UNEP's preparatory funds for HPMP stage II have fully been disbursed. The HPMP-II contains five strategic lines that are implemented by these implementing agencies. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNIDO as lead agency and UNEP as cooperating agency to prepare HPMP stage III has been received. The remaining eligible consumption of HCFCs is of 15.98 ODP according to document ExCom 76/66, Annex VIII.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Manufacturing-Foam PU	Individual conversion projects of manufacturers of discontinuous PU foam panels under progress. Five individual projects have finalized and two are on their final implementation stage (Refricentro and Termoindustrial Paneles -ex-Danica) and will finalize its conversion process in the second semester of 2020. One company remains is analyzing the technology and alternatives (Superfrigo).	UNDP
Manufacturing-Foam PU	Group conversion projects of manufacturers of discontinuous panels and PU foam spray applications continue with the conversion of the individual projects. One of the two group projects (Austral Chemicals) has finalized. The second group project (Ixom) began on August 2020 and will finalize on 2021.	UNDP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Training on Good Refrigeration Practices (GRP) and certification of technicians: Training and outreach programme for technicians. Train-the-trainers courses (3) on GRP of alternatives to HCFC. Procurement of training / servicing equipment / tools. Trainings on GRP (32 courses, 746 technicians), Leaks detection (2 courses, 16 technicians), GRP using flammable refrigerants (4 courses, 36 technicians; and 3 international trainings for 14 technicians), and trainings on transcritical CO2 (28 courses, 484 attendees, 3 training levels). Manual on GRP on design, assembly, installation and maintenance of R&HVAC systems elaborated and distribution among technicians in progress. Manual on GRP on installation and maintenance of R&HVAC systems using flammable refrigerants in progress.	UNIDO



Refrigeration servicing sector	Technical assistance for R&AC sector: Technical workshops (2 workshops, 112 participants) with stakeholders, about alternatives to HCFCs in agro-industrial sector.	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Recovery, recycling and reclaiming programme: Support to the implementation of regional centres (consultant, equipment, materials). The technical specifications of the machines were defined and a unique bidding process to select the three reclaiming centres will be carried out. Regional centres under bidding process and their implementation is estimated to the first semester of 2021 (3 centres).	UNIDO
Legal/regulatory framework	Strengthening of the enforcement capacities of the National Customs Service through training on HCFC-related regulations for National Customs Service staff and Customs agents (2 trainings, 75 officers). Tariff codes for fully formulated polyols with HCFC, HFC, HFO was updated	UNEP
Others, specify.	Awareness raising programme ongoing, through monthly bulletins, posts in social media and web page ( <a href="https://ozono.mma.gob.cl">https://ozono.mma.gob.cl</a> )	UNEP

**4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)  
\*substance reported in the table below is HCFC-225**

Substance	Sector	2017	2018	2019
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	39.05	31.39	24.01
HCFC-141b	Manufacturing-Foam PU	24.86	6.03	7.40
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	2.06	0.50	0.61
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols	Manufacturing-Foam PU	3.17	3.58	3.03
HCFC-142b	RAC servicing	0.21	0.06	0.11
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	0.02	0.21	0.05
HCFC-124	RAC servicing	0	0	0.01
HCFC-225ca	Solvent	0*	0*	0*

**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)**

Chile does not produce HCFCs and the national consumption is based in imports. On 2019, imports of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b are 74% and 25% of the total imports and small amounts of HCFC-123 and HCFC-124 as pure substances are imported, as well HCFC-142b contained in blends as R-406a, R-409a and/or FX-10. The RAC servicing sector is using mainly HCFC-22 and small amounts of HCFC-123, HCFC-124 and HCFC-142b. HCFC-22 consumption has been decreasing slowly since 2016 and the consumption of HCFC-123, HCFC-124 and HCFC-142b remains very low. The foam sector is converting from HCFC-141b into HFO-1233zf and hydrocarbons through MLF projects. The increasing in the consumption of HCFC-141b between 2018 and 2019 is explained by the prohibition of imports and exports of this substance, HCFC-141b since January 1st of 2020, which resulted in a stockpile. This prohibition applies to HCFC-141b as pure substance and that contained in fully formulated polyols. The second explanation is related to the historic imports of the main importer, Ixom. This company did not request quota on 2016 and according to the national quota distribution system, they imported a small amount on

2017. Then on 2018 and 2019, the company increased its imports to keep their customers. It is important to note that Ixom is a system house who produces fully formulated polyols with HCFC-141b for export and local use, which began its conversion process on August 2020. In Chile, the solvent sector uses HCFC-225 and refers a blend “Asahikin AK-225R”, which contains HCFC-225ca (CAS 422-56-0; 39.6%-49.5%), HCFC-225cb (CAS 507-55-1; 49.5%-59.4%) and various solvents (<1%). The ODP was calculated according to the average percentage content of each isomer (average ODP value of 0.029) which is used in the table below. The imports of HCFC-225 cannot be banned although it has not been imported on the last years, due to this sector (solvents) was not considered under HPMP neither other projects. The country considers that it could be a passive use that has to be afford in the HPMP III.

**6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.**

<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Review available data and update existing information on designer and installation services in cold rooms and end-user with different technologies for remaining installation capacities in Chile. It is a dynamic sector and is located along the country. The information collected during HPMP-II preparation has to be completed and updated, in order to identify refrigerant’s large users. The characterization of heat pumps sector is also considered into this project, which is present in the country and it has not been identified and evaluated previously. Data collection and evaluation of relevant information on servicing sector to understand and plan the actions on servicing tail (if applicable).	UNIDO
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Review available data and collect additional equipment data through questionnaires and interviews, in line with the identification of large HCFC users. It will create the pillars for an integrated register of cold installations.	UNIDO
Updated sectoral consumption information	New information is required on large cold rooms, in food sector, as dairy products, meat, fisheries, wineries, between others which use full time refrigeration. Data collection and analysis will be carried out about remaining use of HCFC-225 in solvent sector.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Gender equality and women empowerment – baseline assessment including initial gender analysis for selected sectors, capacity building for NOU and monitoring plan a) Information related to build an initial diagnosis of Gender Mainstreaming in RAC	UNIDO

	sector, considering information available in MLF projects and between others: b) Number of students (women and men) that studied R&AC. c) Number of technicians (women and men) trained in good refrigeration practices. d) Identification of barriers for the inclusion of women in RAC sector.	
Others, specify.	Collect additional data as needed to determine didactic, technical and technological needs for training and awareness raising, supporting the HCFC phase-out activities.	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Identification of local manufacturers, importers and exporters of controlled products and equipment containing HCFC, in order to include them in the registry of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol and in compliance with art. 8 of Decree 03/2019. Identification of the updates needed for the registry system of controlled products and related information to elaborate a regulation to control the use of HCFC under the Ministry of Health, in compliance of art. 14 of Ozone Law No 20096/2006.	UNEP
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and matters indicated below; organize and conduct workshops with key stakeholders including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers. A Specialist will be hired to conduct gender baseline.	45,000	UNIDO
Consultant(s) to draft the customs capacity building and awareness raising components of the HPMP stage III overarching strategy and tranche 1 request in consultation with the Montreal Protocol focal point, other stakeholders and lead implementing agency.	15,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		

Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, consultations and workshops with key stakeholders including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers, gender baseline

The overarching strategy will focus on the HCFC phase out while promoting ozone-friendly, climate-friendly and energy-efficient technologies to the extent that this is possible, supporting the activities developed under HPMP-II and finalizing the efforts to HCFCs phase-out. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations, focusing in avoiding the increase of HFC use as HCFC's alternative. Regulations measures will be taken into consideration HFC conditions and possible awareness-actions in customs and governmental authorities. In this regard, the NOU is focusing the activities in line with the climate change activities, avoiding the increase of the carbon footprint in RAC sector.

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

##### **Text to be adjusted accordingly**

Due consideration would be given to the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund during project preparation, and the gender baseline basement will be conducted in a line with best practices. The budget of each component of HPMP Stage III to be prepared will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., providing equal participation both women and men in project activities and providing conditions that increase access to capacity building activities for female technicians). In this regard, guidelines on gender mainstreaming from the MLF, UNIDO and Chile's Ministry of Environment, will be considered during the project preparation and implementation. Particularly during the project preparation, the following gender mainstreaming list will be considered:

- Identify and address the different needs of women and men in RAC sector.
- Integrate gender into project components (objective, outcomes, outputs) and reflect this in the log frame
- Develop gender specific targets and/or sex disaggregated indicators that measure performance and impact
- Identify and consult with women's groups associations or stakeholders concerned with gender issues
- Allocate financial resources for activities that promoted gender equality and the empowerment of women
- Identify any gender related risks or adverse impacts and provide measures to avoid or minimize them

Gender indicators for the project implementation of HPMP III will be evaluated and proposed during project preparation based on documents and experiences reported in the MLF and in the following:

- UNIDO (2015), Guide on gender mainstreaming – Montreal Protocol projects”  
[https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-02/Gender\\_Guide\\_MP\\_0.pdf](https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-02/Gender_Guide_MP_0.pdf)
- UNIDO, “UNIDO Gender mainstreaming tools – Gender analysis for project design”  
[https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/UNIDO\\_Gender\\_Mainstreaming\\_Analysis\\_Tool.pdf](https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/UNIDO_Gender_Mainstreaming_Analysis_Tool.pdf)
- Ministry of Environment of Chile, list on gender mainstreaming within climate change management instruments <https://mma.gob.cl/wp-content/uploads/2020/06/GENERO-3.pdf>
- UNIDO (2019), Gender Analysis Report - Improvement of the Environmental Performance of the Foam Sector: Phase out and Management of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China.
- UNIDO (2016), “*Proyecto Eficiencia energética industrial en Colombia Transversalización del enfoque género*”(Report from the Industrial Energy Efficiency Project in Colombia – Gender mainstreaming)

## Annex II<sup>3</sup>

### GENDER MAINSTREAMING CHECKLIST FOR PROJECTS

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
Project preparation	Does the project concept include consideration of (a) the different situations of women and men, and (b) the impacts the project will have on these different societal groups?			X
	Does the project explicitly address one or more of the identified gender issues/ gender-differentiated project impacts? Please describe how, and if not provide an explanation. A gender baseline shall be conducted to identify and address gender issues	X		
Data and statistics	Where applicable, does the project require the collection of sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyze and track gender issues?	X		
Results framework	Are outcomes, outputs and activities designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men?			X
	Does the results framework include gender responsive indicators, targets and baseline data to monitor gender equality results?	X(1)		
Budget	Has the budget taken into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians)?	X		
Stakeholders and participation	Are women/gender-focused Ministries, groups, associations or gender units in partner organizations consulted/included in the project?	X(2)		
	Does the project ensure that both women and men can provide inputs, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in capacity building activities)?	X		
Gender capacities	Has a gender expert been recruited or does the project staff have gender knowledge and have gender related tasks incorporated in their job descriptions?			X(3)
	Will project staff and stakeholders be sensitized to gender (e.g., through completion of UN Women online training courses)?	X		
Implementation arrangement	Is there gender-balanced recruitment of project personnel and gender balanced	X		

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/73.

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
	representation in project boards and steering committees?			
Monitoring and evaluation	Does the monitoring and evaluation of the project require specific reporting on gender issues and progress made to address these (quantitatively and qualitatively)?			X

### Comments

- 1) Does the results framework include gender responsive indicators, targets and baseline data to monitor gender equality results? This dimension will be included in the gender analysis
  - 2) Are women/gender-focused Ministries, groups, associations or gender units in partner organizations consulted/included in the project? Will be approached during the PR
  - 3) Has a gender expert been recruited or does the project staff have gender knowledge and have gender related tasks incorporated in their job descriptions? Will be part of the analysis
-

**PROJECT CONCEPT – Oman**

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

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	Preparation of the Oman HPMP Stage III	
<b>Country:</b>	OMAN	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2021-2022	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	Overarching	40,000
UNEP	Overarching	20,000

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage II HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRP funds for HPMP Stage II were returned at the 79 <sup>th</sup> meeting.		

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

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/>stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	97.5%	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>3. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>			
<p>The Executive Committee approved the funding for the first tranche of Stage II of the HPMP for Oman for the period 2015-2017 at its 75th Meeting in November 2015, and further approved the second tranche of Stage II of the HPMP for Oman for the period 2018-2020 at its 82nd Meeting in November 2018. The request of the third tranche is scheduled for the 86th Meeting in November 2020. The stage II covers strategies and activities to achieve a 35% reduction of Oman baseline in HCFC consumption by 2020. Oman complies with the Montreal Protocol provisions and the Agreement with the Executive Committee. In the HPMP stage II, an overarching strategy was focused on activities in the refrigeration-servicing sector that is the main consuming sector of controlled substances in Oman. The plan is based on a comprehensive staged package of projects and activities that enable Oman to meet its compliance targets smoothly and without negative economic or social impacts. It aims to conduct substantial</p>			

activities based on the foundation established in the stage I, and the focus is given to technicians training, refrigerant management and provision of equipment. These activities are expected to result in rationalized service practice with less amount of leak during service operation, leading to less amount of HCFC-22 required at each service operation. In addition, the reduction of HCFC-22 demand can be achieved by conducting workshops and providing technical assistance to industries intending to convert to non-HCFC equipment. With supplies diminishing, it is expected that R&R schemes can be operational along with the earlier envisaged reclaim centres. All above activities and measure will have to be combined with targeted awareness campaign for end users and public as well. Oman has an enforceable import/export licensing and quota system for HCFCs in place, which is operational, effective and capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out provisions for HCFCs. The progress achieved so far under first and second tranches and the activities planned under the third tranche will ensure the long-term sustainability of the HPMP. UNIDO as well as UNEP's preparatory funds for HPMP stage II have been fully disbursed. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNIDO as lead agency and UNEP as cooperating agency to prepare HPMP stage III has been received.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
1.1 Operation of National Ozone Committee, legal and technical task forces	Regular meetings of the NOC held to monitor the implementation of the regulatory and policy-related activities, including 1) assessment and if necessary, the revision of the certification scheme for refrigeration technicians; 2) the establishment of a logbook to record leaks and repairs; 3) The ban on the use and import of refrigerants in disposable cylinders; 4) consultations with stakeholders on developing a regulation on mandatory leak detection of all controlled substances in RAC systems with initial charge greater than 3 kg; 5) requirement of licensing of all establishments (importers, distributors, retailers, service workshops etc.) dealing with and handling ODS in the R&AC sector; 6) ban the imports of pre-blended polyol into the country, and 7) ratification of the Kigali Amendment.	UNEP
1.2 Regulation and related standards update	Minimum energy performance standards are applicable in Oman: regulations have been issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry on energy efficiency in low-voltage RAC equipment by end of 2018. Work will continue to update the national standards of RAC and foam products in accordance with the international standards. Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the industry and servicing workshops for handling flammable and hazardous refrigerants.	UNEP
1.3 Operation of ODS e-licensing system	Continuing the strict operation of the electronic quota and licensing system (known as Bayan) by the National Ozone Unit (NOU) in partnership with Oman Customs. Introduced the necessary improvements to enhance the effectiveness of	UNEP



	control and continuous monitoring of trade in controlled substances and alternatives	
1.4 Awareness campaign	Continued the efforts to raise awareness at all levels by organizing targeted awareness campaign for end users and public to achieve the desired objectives in stage II.	UNEP
1.5 Training on ODS identification	Organization of two training workshops in order to increase capacities to identify the different kinds of refrigerants to enforce existing ODS regulations including monitoring the market situation and combat illegal trades of HCFCs and alternatives for approximately 40 customs officers.	UNEP
1.6 Provision of identifiers to environment inspectors and customs officers	Customs and environment inspectors equipped with three advanced refrigerant identifiers.	UNIDO
2.1 National vocational curricula upgrade	National vocational curricula and Codes of practice for different R&AC servicing professions have been updated to include HCFCs, alternatives and latest technologies relevant to the service sector.	UNEP
2.2 Update of national codes of good practice	Codes of good practice for different R&AC servicing professions have been updated to include HCFCs, alternatives and latest technologies relevant to the service sector.	UNEP
2.3 Implementation and review of the certification scheme	The NOU, in close collaboration with the Ministry of Manpower, reviewed and assessed the effectiveness of implementation of the certification scheme to ensure its operability and sustainability.	UNEP
2.4 Provision of the equipment to training institutes	Seven sets of equipment delivered to the training institutes in cooperation with NOU and Ministry of Manpower	UNIDO
2.5 Training of technicians	Continued implementation of the training program for RAC technicians in partnership with the Vocational Training Institute and RAC industry. The focus was given to technicians training on refrigerant management and good practices according to the applicable code. Approximately 200 technicians have been trained. The program was implemented in conjunction with the certification program for RAC technicians.	UNEP
2.6 Strengthening the recovery, recycling and reclamation network	Supply to the refrigerant collection centres and a selected laboratory with tools, including gas chromatograph for a sound recovery and recycling of HCFCs and associated trainings conducted. Laboratory technicians have been trained on the use of the gas chromatograph. Further to this, two companies were equipped	UNIDO

	with the tools and equipment for a sound recovery and recycling of HCFCs.			
2.7 Technical assistance to large end-users and fisheries sector	A preliminary assessment of alternatives to HCFC for the fisheries sector has been conducted in 2014 and will need to be confirmed and updated through two workshops to assess emerging low-GWP technologies and their suitability for the use in Oman targeting different RAC sub-sectors, including large end-users and fisheries.	UNIDO		
3.1 Monitoring and verification of HPMP	Verification report of the first and second tranches of the Stage II developed	UNIDO		
<b>3. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	316.96	348.60	325.23
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.73
<b>4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
There are no remaining phase-out activities in the manufacturing sector in Oman. HCFC consumption is below the reduction targets of the Montreal Protocol and the agreement between Oman and the Executive Committee. However, it is slightly fluctuating due to imports in one year, which might be used in subsequent years (stock-piling).				
<b>5. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>	<b>Description</b>			<b>Agency</b>
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners within different sub-sectors (industrial, commercial and fisheries).			UNIDO
Updated sectoral consumption information	Review available data and collect additional sector-specific data through surveys, questionnaires and interviews.			UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing regulations and policies, identify gaps and need for new regulations, updates, amendments and policy development to improve refrigerants management, promote, and adapt to shift to alternatives.			UNEP
Others, specify.	Stakeholders consultations to Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country.			UNEP
<b>6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (overarching).</b>				
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>			<b>Agency</b>
Consultant to conduct surveys, interviews and consultations with key stakeholders to draft the components of the HPMP stage III overarching strategy / tranche	30,000			UNIDO

1 request in consultation with the NOU and implementing agencies. Enhancement, capacity building and expertise in the field of application of the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund.		
Updated data on HCFC consumption in servicing sector and inventory of HCFC based equipment.	10,000	UNIDO
Review existing regulations and policies and identify gaps and development of national strategy for enhanced refrigerants management.	10,000	UNEP
Stakeholders consultations.	10,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60,000</b>	
<b>7. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation HPMP stage III?</b>		
The overarching strategy will focus on the HCFC phase out while promoting zero ODP and low GWP alternatives (such as natural refrigerants) and energy-efficient technologies to the extent that this is possible. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment (yet to be ratified by Oman) and its obligations.		
<b>8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Due consideration will be given to the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund during project preparation. The budget of the HPMP Stage III will take into account allocations for the gender activities (e.g., training on gender mainstreaming and capacity building activities for female technicians).		

## PROJECT CONCEPT – Saudi Arabia

### Multilateral Fund FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM **HPMP (Overarching + Inv)**

#### Part I: Project Information

<b>Project title:</b>	Stage 2 - HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (preparation)	
<b>Country:</b>	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	Investment Components
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Cooperating agency (3):</b>	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
<b>Implementation period:</b>	2020-2021	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNEP	Overarching	45,000 + PSC
UNIDO	Overarching	45,000 + PSC
UNIDO	INV - REF	150,000 + PSC

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

#### Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	67.5	<b>Year of commitment</b>	2025
<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.</li> </ul>			
The HPMP for Saudi Arabia was approved at the 68th meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) in December 2012. Decision 68/37 of the ExCom approved Stage I of the HPMP for Saudi Arabia for the period 2012 to 2020. The Government of Saudi Arabia committed itself to reduce HCFC consumption by 40 per cent of the baseline by 2020. The total level of funding approved in principle for Stage I of the			

HPMP is US\$12,324,648, consisting of US \$10,761,270 plus agency support costs of US \$753,289 for UNIDO, and US \$720,800 plus agency support costs of US \$89,288 for UNEP. The above referenced Decision also noted that the two projects to phase out 180.6 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22 and HCFC-142b in the extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam sector at the amount of US \$1,718,901 plus agency support costs of US \$128,917 for UNIDO, and US \$220,000 plus agency support costs of US \$28,600 for the Government of Japan, had already been approved at the 62nd meeting of the Executive Committee (December 2010) and had been included in stage I of the HPMP. The total funding for Stage I of the HPMP for Saudi Arabia thus amounts to US\$13,420,971, plus agency support costs of US \$1,000,094. The first tranche of the funds has been approved at the level of US \$2,169,000 plus agency support costs of US\$151,872 for UNIDO as the lead implementing agency, and US \$290,400 plus agency support costs of US \$35,973 for UNEP as the cooperating agency. The 72nd meeting of the Executive Committee (May 2014) approved the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Saudi Arabia, as well as the corresponding 2014-2015 tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$2,971,487 plus agency support costs of US \$208,004 for UNIDO. Following the over-consumption of 1.87 ODP tonnes of CTC in 2009 as compared to the maximum allowable consumption limit established in the Agreement between the Government of Saudi Arabia and the Executive Committee for the phase-out of ODS and in line with decision 53/28; the Executive Committee decided to deduct from the 2nd tranche the amount of US \$7,813 plus agency support costs of US \$586 in accordance with paragraph 10 and Appendix 7-A of that Agreement and decision 68/37. The 75th meeting of the Executive Committee (November 2015) approved the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Saudi Arabia, as well as the corresponding 2015-2016 tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$1,200,000, plus agency support costs of US \$84,000 for UNIDO. The challenges faced in getting the third tranche approved by the 75th ExCom, including the delayed transfer of approved funds to UNIDO, resulted in an undesirable delay in tranche implementation. Hence this issue was resolved in early 2016 through the signature of an agreement between the PME and UNEP. The Executive Committee approved the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP for Saudi Arabia at the 77th ExCom (December 2016) and the corresponding 2016-2017 tranche implementation plan, in the amount of US \$2,171,680, consisting of US \$1,766,600 plus agency support costs of US \$123,662 for UNIDO, and US \$250,400 plus agency support costs of US \$31,018 for UNEP. However, on the understanding that the Treasurer would withhold the amount of US \$966,254, consisting of US \$777,000 plus agency support costs of US \$54,390 for UNIDO, and US \$120,000 plus agency support costs of US \$14,864 for UNEP, until receipt of a comprehensive report demonstrating that the conditions specified in Appendix 8-A had been met (Decision 77/54). NOU has developed a new quota system to control the imports of HCFCs which has been in place since January 2013. While there are bans on the imports of CFC-using products, there was no such ban on HCFCs and products containing HCFCs, with exception of HCFC-142b, for which zero import quotas have been introduced as of 1 January 2014. Extensive discussions and analysis have been ongoing since the inception of the HPMP Stage I to conclude this matter. The NOU, in cooperation with the NOC and concerned authorities, strictly enforced the agreed control measures including the quota system to control the imports of HCFCs that was put in operation since January 2013. Two meetings with NOU and NOC were organized in February and May 2016 to expedite the pace of project implementation, mainly after having signed the agreement in January 2016. In 2018, the Government banned the import of HCFC-141b in bulk as required under the agreement with the Executive Committee, as well as on products containing or manufactured with controlled substances. To further enforce its control on this substance, the Government has issued a ban on imports with pre-blended polyol; however, the ban is in the process of implementation, due to the current state of the sectors in Saudi Arabia, since the conversion to suitable alternatives is not yet complete. In 2019, the Government adopted the introduction of an early ban on equipment import or manufacture using HCFCs that will reduce the need for service, and hence minimize country consumption. This along with import quotas will encourage the import of non- HCFC substances and equipment based on them at an early stage. Progress in implementation of the overall Stage I included the following: a) strengthening legislation on HCFCs control and proper enforcement of regulation on ODSs import licensing and quota system; b) key regulatory measures included in the

updated ODS regulation; c) investment projects in the foam sector and technical assistance activities in the refrigeration servicing sector; d) dissemination and awareness activities addressed to the foam and the refrigeration servicing sectors; h) regular monitoring and coordination with stakeholders. Detailed status of the HPMP Stage 1 was submitted to 85th ExCom meeting. Equipment to all eligible and interested companies in the foam sector provided under Stage 1 and HCFC141b ban introduced. Therefore, phase-out in the foam sector can be declared as completed. Activities in refrigeration and servicing could not be fully implemented and require a reassessment.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	See above	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	See above	UNEP
Manufacturing-Foam XPS	See above	UNIDO
Manufacturing-Foam PU	See above	UNIDO

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

Substance	Sector	2017	2018	2019
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	8346.29	9941.36	11034.71
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-Foam XPS	0,0	0,0	0,0
HCFC-141b	Manufacturing-Foam PU	1750.00	0,0	0,0
HCFC-142b	Manufacturing-Foam XPS	0,0	0,0	0,0
HCFC-142b	Manufacturing-REF	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	0,0	0,0	0,0
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-REF	7430.18	7388.70	6295.35

**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)**

Investment projects along with Technical Assistance activities implemented in the foam sector during HPMP stage I have resulted in total phase out of controlled substances in the XPS manufacturing sector as well as in the PU manufacturing sector by end of 2017. In the RAC manufacturing sector, demand is being forced down by reduction in quotas and promotion for other alternative technologies. However, the consumption of R-22 in the RAC servicing sector has been increasing during recent years due to increased population of related equipment combined with poor practices during installation and servicing, but until the full package of ODS regulations was adopted and soundly enforced the pressure of demand will remain. The new regulations include provisions on BP for enhanced refrigerants management, in addition to means and tools for full and satisfactorily of functioning reclamation project(s).

**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 sector. The landscape of the sector has been changing during few past years due to global and regional policy and tech developments.	UNIDO

Updated sectoral consumption information	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment.	UNIDO
Others, specify. Stakeholders consultations	Identify and discuss with the relevant stakeholders, possible ways of reducing the current consumption of HCFCs in the country. Taking into account the limitations with alternatives suitable for KSA.	UNEP
Others, specify. Market profile of HCFC and alternatives-based equipment	Determine the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies which are ozone friendly and incorporate results of the survey into the HPMP stage 2.	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	Analysis of the current regulatory and institutional frame work including the enforcement mechanism and capacity.	UNEP
Project preparation for an additional reclamation center	The project will assess the location and equipment needed to establish an additional reclamation center and laboratory for quality assurance and control of reclaimed refrigerants.	UNIDO
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Project preparation for an additional reclamation center with a laboratory set up for quality assurance and control of reclaimed refrigerants	15,000	UNIDO
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing and servicing sector; and inventory of HCFC based equipment. And development of HPMP Stage II project Document.	30,000	UNIDO
Identify the market profile of HCFC-based equipment and equipment depending on the alternatives especially low GWP technologies	20,000	UNEP
Stakeholders consultations and development; and information and assessment of regulations and policies.	25,000	UNEP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>90,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
The overarching strategy for KSA is to implement an integrated plan for HCFC reductions in the manufacturing and servicing sectors through promotion and adoption of energy efficiency alternative technologies to achieve climate benefits and operationalization of the R&R&R scheme and enforcement of the RAC certification scheme for enhanced management of refrigerants. The strategy will be based on		

updating of the existing policies and strengthening their implementation, and capacity development of refrigeration experts and practitioners to support the adoption of appropriate ozone and climate friendly alternative technologies. The Government of The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is committed, to the extent possible, to phase out remaining HCFC consumption while increasing use of low GWP alternatives.

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

<b>1. Agency:</b>		UNIDO			
<b>2. Sector:</b>		Refrigeration			
<b>3. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported under Country Programme (CP) data?</b>		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify reported amount and year: 2019 <input type="checkbox"/> No			
<b>4. Information on remaining eligible consumption</b>					
<b>Substance</b>		<b>Article 7 data for 2018 (ODP tonnes)</b>			
HCFC-22		765.21			
HCFC-141b		0			
Others, specify.		0 (HCFC-142B)			
<b>5. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought</b>					
Enterprise	Year established	HCFC consumption (ODP tonnes) (last three years)			HCFC phase-out to be achieved
		2017	2018	2019	
Shaker Group RAC, Refrigeration. servicing sector King Fahd Street, Next to Raffal Tower, Riyadh, KSA. Tel.: +966112638900					TBD
Alhassan & Alhussein- G. Shaker Co. AC, Refrigeration servcing sector Shaker BD, Hail Street, P. O. Box: 78, Jeddah 21411, KSA. Tel. +966 12 645 4227					TBD
ALJT PC_ ALJEAC Refrigeration sector OFFICE#10, AL MUKMAL TOWER, ALRAWDAH STREET, AL KHALADIAH DISTRICT, JEDDAH, KSA. Tel.: +966 12 2724010					TBD
United Naghi Co. Refrigeration sector, Airconditioning sector and RAC					TBD



Tahlia Street, Al Andalus, P. O. Box: 453, Jeddah 21411, Saudi Arabia. Tel.: +966 (12) 663-3888					
United Matbouli Group (UMG) Refrigeration sector, Airconditioning sector UMG, Matbouli Plaza, Ar Ruwais, Jeddah 21421, Saudi Arabia. +966 580788092					TBD
Branch factory of Petra Engineering Industries Co. Refrigeration-, Air conditioning King Abdullah Economic City, Jeddah, +966126111273					TBD
ALJO MAIH SERVICE CENTER Mobile Air-conditioning Al Madinah Road, Jeddah, KSA. Tel.: +966 12 6650426					TBD
Zamil Air Conditioners Holding Co. Ltd Air Conditioners Manufacturer Dammam, 1st Industrial city, P. O. Box 14441, Dammam 31424, Saudi Arabia. Tel.: 00966 13 847 3333					TBD
Saudi Refrigerators Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Refrigeration sector Industrial City 1 Phase 3, P.O. Box: 3315 Jeddah 21471, K.S.A. +966 12 6373202					TBD
Saudi Air-conditioning Manufacturing Company Limited Air-conditioning Manufacturing Jeddah Industrial City, Phase-III, P.O. Box #					TBD

8755, Jeddah-					
Zilal cooling and Trading Est RAC servicing sector AZ Zahra Area - Allhsa street, P.O. Box 27959, Riyadh, KSA. Tel: +966 11 4790340					TBD
Mahmood Saleh Abbar Company PO Box 461, Jeddah, 21411, Saudi Arabia. Tel +966 126512768.					TBD
Sau di Air Conditioning Manufacturing Company Limited (SAMCO) Refrigeration sector, Airconditioning Jeddah Industrial City, Phase-III, P.O. Box # 8755, Jeddah-21492, KSA. Tel.: +966-12-636 3202					TBD
Refrigeration House Refrigeration sector, Airconditioning P.O. Box 9186, 21413 Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Tel.: +966 12 6634619, +966126652276					TBD
Dallah Al-Barakah Group Air-conditioning Al Rehab Dist., Jeddah, Saudi Arabia. Tel.: +966 12 6171199					TBD
National Refrigerators Factory Refrigeration Jeddah; City/Area: industrial city, P.O.Box : 6682, Jeddah; Saudi Arabia; Tel.: +966 2 6377924					TBD
Alshaya Trading Co RAC servicing sector Ali Al Murtada Street, Al Naseem, Jeddah, KSA. Tel.: +966 12 6401409					TBD

AL-SALEM Johnson Controls Air-conditioning Hamdania Dist., Jeddah, KSA. Tel.: +966 12 228 8000					TBD
Alessa For Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Co Air-conditioning and Refrigeration P O Box: 20409 11455 Riyadh Saudi Arabia. Tel.: +966 11 4093734					TBD
COLDSTORES GROUP OF SAUDI ARABIA - CGS Refrigeration sector P O BOX 358, RIYADH 11383, 2ND INDUSTRIAL CITY, STREET – 218, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA. Tel.: +966 11 265 0990					TBD
Alfouad Holding Refrigeration sector, Airconditioning Makka, Alsteen Srteet 21955, Saudi Arabia; Tel.: +966 12 5442000					TBD
<b>6. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested</b>					
Activity			Indicative funding (US \$)		
Refrigeration service sector surveys			40,000		
Refrigeration manufacturing survey			30,000		
Collection, verification and validation of HCFC consumption in both sectors (Refrigeration) through survey of Government departments, traders, distributors, importers, manufacturers to assess the distribution of HCFC consumption (update previous data collection)			30,000		
Develop plan for implementation activities to be integrated in the overall strategy			20,000		
Consultancy (national and international consultant)			30,000		
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>150,000</b>		

**PROJECT CONCEPT – Sudan**

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

**Part I: Project Information**

<b>Project title:</b>	<b>SUDAN HPMP STAGE III PREPARATION</b>	
<b>Country:</b>	<b>SUDAN</b>	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	<b>UNIDO</b>	
<b>Cooperating agency:</b>	<b>(select)</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	<b>2021-2030</b>	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
<b>UNIDO</b>	<b>Overarching</b>	<b>30,000</b>

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

**Part II: Prerequisites for submission**

<b>Item</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>No</b>
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned ( <b>Decision 71/42(i)</b> )	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
PRP funding for HPMP Stage II were returned at the 79 <sup>th</sup> meeting in July 2017.		

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

<b>1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP</b>			
<b>Phase-out commitment (%)</b>	<b>97.5%</b>	<b>Year of commitment</b>	<b>2030</b>
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing only</b>		<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Manufacturing only</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Servicing and manufacturing</b>
<b>2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP</b>			
Please provide a brief background on the previous stage of the HPMP, when it was approved, a brief description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made			
The HPMP Stage II overall project document and 1st Tranche was approved at the 75th meeting of the Executive Committee in November 2015. The Multi-Year-Agreement (MYA) and HPMP II stage phase-out schedule, to reduce the HCFC consumption to a sustained level of 30,81 ODP tonnes by 2020, was approved at the same meeting. Sudan's HPMP Stage II/2nd Tranche was approved by ExCom in December 2018. Tranche 3 is scheduled for 2020-21. Sudan is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol provisions and the Agreement with the Executive Committee. Sudan has an enforceable import/export licensing and quota system for HCFCs in place, which is operational, effective and capable of ensuring compliance with the Montreal Protocol phase-out provisions for HCFCs. UNIDO's preparatory funds for HPMP stage II have fully been disbursed. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNIDO as the implementing agency to prepare HPMP stage III has been received.			

<b>3. Current progress in implementation of previous stage (II) of the HPMP</b>				
<b>Activity</b>		<b>Description</b>		<b>Implementing agency</b>
Manufacturing-Foam PU		Implementation of umbrella project in thermoware sub-sector and spray foam sector are completed. Two PU-foam projects (refrigerator insulation and insulation panels are in progress, preparations for installations, commissioning, start-up trials and prototyping in progress.		UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector		Refrigeration service tools, training equipment, refrigerant identifiers delivered. Trainers trained.		UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector		Demonstration equipment to replace HCFC-22 (and HFC) run equipment with hydrocarbon run equipment being distributed and installed.		UNIDO
Legal/regulatory framework		Regulatory updates in HCFC control frameworks on-going, customs preparing for new HS procedure		UNIDO
<b>4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)</b>				
<b>Substance</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>
HCFC-141b	Manufacturing-Foam PU	197.80	197.82	180.64
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	234.1	234.00	153.96
<b>5. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HCFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)</b>				
<p>HCFC consumption is below the reduction targets of the Montreal Protocol and of the targets in the agreement between Sudan and the Executive Committee. The HCFC-141b importation is stopped in 2020. Some stockpiles due to economic slow-down from 2019 (unrest in the Country) and beginning of 2020 (Covid19) may be used in 2020.</p> <p>From 2020 onwards only HCFC-22 in RAC servicing sector is consumed. There is a clear downward trend in HCFC-22 consumption but the country has still a lot of HCFC-run air-conditioning and commercial equipment in use with technical lifetime until the end of 2020's. This equipment is being replaced by non-ODP however not low GWP (R410a, R407, R404) equipment but promotionally also by non-ODS and low GWP (R290) equipment. The development slowed down and economic downturn is preventing quick and massive replacements. Therefore the service sector needs support to guarantee the compliance to the future reduction requirements of 65.5 % and 2.5 % of 2020 and 2030, respectively.</p>				
<b>6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.</b>				
<b>Information needed</b>		<b>Description</b>		<b>Agency</b>
Updated data on HCFC consumption in		Only servicing sector data is		UNIDO

manufacturing/servicing sector	needed. The distribution of the equipment by regions for estimating the training needs outside the capital Khartoum. Survey of “desert coolers” and their use. The HPMP Tranches I and II concentrated on foam sector	
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Samples and analysis of air-conditioning and commercial refrigeration equipment by type and e.g. capacity to estimate the replacement opportunities and e.g. estimated and preliminary costs.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	The current regulatory framework to be analysed/discussed to integrate it to the forthcoming HFC and non-GWP substances along with the Kigali Amendment requirements.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Review data from ODS alternatives survey and from survey made for the enabling activities, technical and technological needs for training and awareness raising. Compile a list of suitable refrigeration training facilities.	UNIDO
<b>7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (overarching).</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Consultant(s) to draft the HPMP stage III as an overarching strategy and tranche 1 request. Evaluation of different long-term strategies of technological developments and upgrade of servicing procedures and techniques to follow new developments for sustainable alternatives. Each and all abovementioned reviewing, evaluating, analysing and decision-making activities to be carried out in consultation and, where appropriate with the National Ozone Unit (NOU). Implementing agency to serve to follow the decisions of the NOU and to facilitate and implement the needs of the Country.	20,000	UNIDO
Local consultant to conduct surveys, interviews and consultations with key stakeholders	10,000	UNIDO

<p>including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers, training institutes, academia, RAC and consumer associations, NGOs, relevant Government bodies and to draft the non-investment components of the HPMP stage III overarching strategy and tranche 1 request in consultation with the National Ozone Unit (NOU) and the implementing agency.</p>		
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,000</b>	
<p><b>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation HPMP stage III.</b></p>		
<p>The overarching strategy will focus on the HCFC phase out while promoting ozone-friendly, climate-friendly and energy-efficient technologies to the extent that this is possible without further and second conversion cost. Promotion of water-evaporation based “desert cooler” use and manufacturing will be promoted. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations.</p> <p>There are already (in HPMP II/2<sup>nd</sup> Tranche) some activities initiated to demonstrate the replacement of HCFC-22 (and HFC) run equipment with hydrocarbon run equipment.</p>		
<p><b>9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b></p>		
<p>Due consideration would be given to the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund during project Implementation. Budget of each component of HPMP Stage III to be prepared, will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female staff in servicing activities including technicians). Also, each project component of HPMP Stage III, in terms of Stakeholders and Participation will ensure that both women and men can provide inputs, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in capacity building activities).</p>		

## PROJECT CONCEPT – Mexico

### Multilateral Fund FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)

#### Part I: Project Information

<b>Project title:</b>	HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation	
<b>Country:</b>	MEXICO	
<b>Lead implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Cooperating agency (1):</b>	UNEP	
<b>Cooperating agency (2):</b>	UNDP	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	January 2021 – June 2022 (18 months)	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	Overarching	125,000
UNEP	Overarching	35,000
UNDP	Overarching	90,000

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

#### Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

##### 1. 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 Kigali amendment to phase down HFCs was the result of years of negotiation by parties to the Montreal Protocol (MP), with numerous HFC amendment proposals, with Mexico, actively participating as a key player in the proposal submitted by North America together with the United States and Canada in order to control the production and consumption of HFCs. The Kigali Amendment came into force globally on January 1, 2019, after the ratification of at least twenty countries. The ratification of Mexico occurred on September 25, 2018 and its promulgation decree was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (OGF), on November 30, 2018.

Following the outcomes of the 79th Meeting of the Executive Committee of MLF for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, funding was approved (decision 79/46) for A5 countries to undertake a range of enabling activities towards the early ratification and implementation of the Kigali Amendment (KA). The Government of Mexico identified the main actions to initiate the institutional provisions to facilitate the introduction of HFC phase-down obligations in future and enforce the role of the National Ozone Unit in terms of HFC and energy efficiency.

Mexico has conducted different activities under the enabling activities project and a Roadmap to implement the Kigali Amendment in Mexico has been the main result and product of this process, which



presents the general “way forward” to implement the KA, based on the national diagnosis on use, consumption and sectoral distribution of HFCs. It includes the analysis of the national legal framework for the control of the consumption of substances regulated by the MP and its amendments.

The Roadmap has proposed an initial general identification of the short, medium and long-term actions of four pillars of public policy on which the HFC phase-down will be supported: 1) regulation, 2) strategic planning, 3) implementation, 4) reporting and verification.

Furthermore, Mexico is one of the first countries that has two approved projects (investment projects) to eliminate HFCs in the manufacturing sector, namely: 1) conversion of commercial refrigeration manufacturing in two facilities from the use of HFC-134a and R-404A as the refrigerants to isobutane (R-600a) and propane (R-290) at Imbera; and 2) conversion of a domestic refrigeration manufacturing facility from HFC-134a as the refrigerant to isobutane (R-600a) and conversion of a compressor manufacturing facility from HFC-134a-based compressors to isobutane-based compressors at Mabe Mexico SA de CV. The projects at MABE have been successfully completed by mid-2020, and the project in Imbera is ongoing and has suffered delays due to the contingencies related to the CoVID-19 pandemic.

Additionally, a project was submitted to the 84th ExCom Meeting addressing HFC-23 by-product emissions in the HCFC-22 production plant of the company Quimobasicos.

All the activities under the enabling activities project were completed by December 2019 and Official operational completion status was declared on 18 August 2020. The early activities conducted in the country have prepared the ground works on which will be built up a detailed strategy and action plan for HFC phase-down in line with the reduction targets. Many national firms and end-user of HFCs are technological mature to adopt the new refrigerant alternatives with low Global Warming Potential (GWP). For these reasons and continuing with the leadership and commitment shown by Mexico with the Montreal Protocol, the funds to prepare its National HFC Phase-Down Strategy are requested.

**2. Current progress in implementation of previous stage for HFC phase-down**

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
ODS Alternative Survey and HFC consumption	A successful preliminary inventory of ODS alternatives and HFC alternatives were conducted, including the estimated use and consumption of HFC per sector and subsector.	UNIDO
Enabling activities	Project completed with significant awareness activities and results: the licensing and data collection system to control HFCs and reporting were reviewed and updated. Customs and enforcement officers were trained on obligations under the Kigali Amendment, including the revised import/export licensing systems. The HFC consumption survey has been updated and upgraded; the institutional strengthening capacities and national policies and Regulations/standards analysed and feasibility study was prepared to identify control options of the imports of HFC based equipment and avoid its installation in México. HFC phase-down Road map in Mexico was developed and adopted by authorities which	UNIDO

	<p>presented: results of the national legal framework for the control of ODS/HFC, identification of the short, medium and long-term actions of four pillars of public policy on which the HFC phase-down will be supported (regulation, strategic planning, implementation, reporting and verification); proposed the possible transition path for the sectors that consume HFCs; proposed preliminary capacity building requirements for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and its related matters; Public awareness on HFC and elaboration of information material for the different national actors with regard to HFC phase-down.</p>	
Legal/regulatory framework	<p>Primary activities were identified by the Government of Mexico and targeted actions were undertaken in the enabling activities to initiate institutional provisions which can facilitate the introduction of HFC phase-down obligations in future and can enforce the role of the National Ozone Unit in terms of HFC and energy efficiency. However, the strategy preparation is crucial at this stage to ensure a consolidated regulatory framework and integrate the existing procedures on the operative and administrative mechanism in the institutions involved in the HFC control.</p>	UNIDO
Manufacturing-REF	<p>Individual conversion project (Imbera). The equipment was delivered during the quarantine, arriving in the facilities on 6 and 7 of April 2020. All other activities had to be recently suspended due to the COVID-19 pandemic (contractor cannot travel to the project site for installation in the next few months). Additionally, the company is not ready to initiate the installation of the equipment due to: i) the current conditions of the facilities - some investment were required at the facilities, and ii) given the company's financing constraints. Conversation continues with the company to determine possible investment scenarios. The commercial production of products using alternative technology has not started yet due to the suspension of the project. An extension until June 2021 is required and subject to progress in the investment decisions at the company.</p>	UNIDO
Manufacturing-REF	<p>Individual conversion project of domestic refrigeration manufacturer and compressor conversion (Mabe) the project has been</p>	UNDP

	completed in mid-2020	
Others, specify.	Project proposal to address the HFC-23 by-product emissions in the HCFC-22 production plant: the project was submitted to the 84th ExCom and has been under revision	UNIDO
Others, specify.	According to the projected phases of HFC reduction in Mexico (Roadmap to implement the Kigali Amendment in Mexico, SEMARNAT, 2019), various communication activities will be carried out, such as stakeholder meetings, design and creation of campaigns and multimedia content, and the design and dissemination of technical documents and training manuals, for instance. Awareness raising programme ongoing, through the Enabling Activities project (stakeholder meetings) and other activities continue with the support of the Institutional Strengthening project such as the Refrigeration Week virtual awareness seminars in June 2020	UNIDO

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

Substance	Sector	2017	2018	2019
R-410A	Stationary air conditioning	10,898	11,456	12,421
HFC-134a		979	991	978
R-407C		276	198	164
HFC-134a	Domestic refrigeration	1,409	1,125	1,111
HFC-245fa		3,848	3,801	2,865
HFC-134a	MAC	4,920	4,812	4,749
R-404A	Commercial refrigeration	1,805	1,807	1,698
R-507A		293	365	427
HFC-134a		257	208	205
HFC-134a	Industrial	41	41	41
HFC-134a	Refrigerated transport	98	99	98
R-404A		21	21	19
HFC-134a	Technical aerosols	419	424	418
HFC-152a		379	320	271
HFC-		46	55	63
HFC-152a	Domestic aerosols	3,416	2,879	2,440
HFC-134a	MDI	153	155	153
HFC-134a	PU Foams	5	6	5
HFC-245fa		209	206	155
HFC-		350	414	475
HFC-125	Fire extinguishers	47	48	43
HFC-227ea		52	46	61
HFC-365mfc		-	19	115
HFC-236fa		17	23	-
HFC-43-10-mee	Solvents	4	-	4

The consumption of blends and detailed disaggregation of HFCs use by sectors in for Mexico is available at the country 2019 report. For 2018, the data was used as the basis for the National Roadmap to implement the Kigali Amendment

<https://www.gob.mx/semarnat/documentos/hoja-de-ruta-para-implementar-la-enmienda-de-kigali-en-mexico> (available for download in English and Spanish)

**4. 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 consumption of HFCs in Mexico has grown from 2007 to 2017 with an average annual growth rate of 14.5%, going from 12.75 million tons of carbon dioxide equivalent (MtCO<sub>2</sub>e) to 49.43 MtCO<sub>2</sub>e during this period. This is the result of the significant phase-out of HCFCs following the implementation of the National HCFC Phase-out Plan (HPMP), as well as the growing demand for domestic, residential and industrial RAC systems (UNIDO, 2019c).

In Mexico, HFCs are mainly consumed in two market segments, as refrigerants in RAC systems and a set of industrial applications, which include blowing agents for foams, propellants for aerosol products and fire protection, as well as solvents. The main sectors that consume HFCs are AC, commercial refrigeration, MAC and foams, which in total represent 91% of the total national HFC consumption.

Mexico has high consumption for the service of centralized commercial refrigeration systems. Several factors influence the use of refrigerants in this sector, including the size of the systems, the piping and instruments, the age of the equipment, the lack of preventive maintenance and the lack of refrigerant recovery.

In domestic refrigeration sector, the largest A5 owned company MABE completed its reconversion to R.600a very recently. HFC 134a is still being used in manufacturing processes in some plants, but it is expected that the new norm on Energy Efficiency will move the full market towards R-600a. In commercial refrigeration, the market for self-contained units is dominated by the use of R-290 of new equipment whereas HFC 134a is still used to service older equipment. As describe above, there are huge demand for HFCs to service the larger centralized commercial refrigeration systems have. In the foam sector, HFCs have been on the market for years mainly for Domestic Refrigeration but also for certain applications in the SMEs.

MAC sector is the one with the highest demand of HFCs, both for OEM and the service in Mexico. The MAC sector is the third major HFC user nationwide, mainly consuming HFC-134a. It is estimated that 46% of this consumption corresponds to the manufacture of new vehicles, while the other 54% is for service and maintenance

**5. 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
Relevant national information and survey to integrate regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidate technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control	National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Mexico would need to fulfil their obligations with regard to HFC phase-down under the Kigali Amendment. The integration of updated or new regulations with the existing procedures in the NOU and institutions involved in the HFC control is a long process that require to consolidate technical capacities and new elements: HFC phase-down coordination and monitoring; procedures and control mechanism integrated; Improvement of the Quota and license system; Support Custom Activities to control HFC imports; Standards	UNIDO

	ban and policy controls.	
Updated data on HFC consumption in servicing sector and national capacity on training	Roadmap reported general estimations of the use, consumption, and sectoral distribution of HFCs, however additional studies and national consultations are required. National report presented the evident growth of hydrocarbon consumption for the manufacture of commercial stand-alone and domestic refrigeration equipment, it is necessary to update the technicians dedicated to the service and maintenance of these sectors. In addition, other sectors are expected to move towards these types of refrigerants in the coming years, such as the case of mini-split air conditioning equipment or larger commercial refrigeration systems and the country has to ensure they have access to consistent information on how to manage risks associated with these substances. An assessment to review available data and update the existing information on servicing sector is necessary and the analysis on the national capacities and needs on training and certification in the use of flammable refrigerants.	UNIDO
Contemplate a communication and outreach plan that accompanies HFC strategy	It is necessary to contemplate a communication and outreach plan that accompanies the reduction strategy aimed at the sectors involved as well as, a broader public. The first objective of the communication and outreach plan will be to make visible the efforts that Mexico is making to reduce the consumption of HFCs.	UNIDO
Updated sectoral consumption information	Some companies have been identified but more information is required on heavy vehicles such as buses and tractors (national companies). This segment is a potential investment project and it need to be it would be considered or some possible actions related to HFO supply for other plants	UNIDO
Analysis of type of equipment using HFC and Energy efficiency in the RAC sector	The implementation of the KA will be aligned with other actions that Mexico undertakes to tackle climate change. The enabling activities supported the initial studies and assessment of opportunities on EE in the RAC sector. However, specific measures and program need to be promoted into the main sectors and with effective engagement of main actors and stakeholders. Synergies need to be analysed to promote joined/complementary actions with other agendas of national relevance, such as energy efficiency and waste management. In	UNIDO

	<p>this way, not only will the consumption of HFCs be reduced, but also a well-being platform in the country, for supporting the achievement of the SDG.</p>	
<p>Customs capacity building needs for effective enforcement of new HFC import/export control policies and regulations</p>	<p>An assessment study to identify the number of customs officers that needs training, types of training required, additional capacity building options and tools etc.</p>	<p>UNEP</p>
<p>Status of refrigeration servicing technicians trained and related certification schemes.</p>	<p>Information on training and certification program is required to understand the next steps under the HFC phase down, that would specifically take into account the use of flammable and toxic refrigerants and relevant safety standards in place.</p>	<p>UNEP</p>
<p>Updated data on recovery, recycling and destruction of HFC</p>	<p>The strategy will consider actions to continue and to enhance the Training Program on Recovery and Recycling of refrigerants and to increase the destruction rates that are a fundamental part of a comprehensive approach to reduce the national HFC consumption in the refrigeration and air conditioning servicing sector. Specific information is needed to evaluate the new recovery and recycling equipment per sector/sub-sector (if necessary) and strengthen the national recycling network to be run by SEMARNAT. Additionally, it will be necessary to improve the monitoring and evaluation system of these practices. Pure HFC refrigerants and their blends pose a challenge and a thorough evaluation is needed to upgrade the system to handle the new refrigerants.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Updated data on HFC consumption in foam manufacturing sector</p>	<p>There is a need to update the survey on the consumption of HFCs in the foam sector in Mexico. This is a strategic sector where HFCs could potentially be phased-out relatively easy at the end-user / System House level. The analysis will include a better understanding about the sub-sectors where HFCs are still used and about the available alternatives.</p>	<p>UNDP</p>
<p>Updated data on HFC consumption in manufacturing/service of commercial refrigeration</p>	<p>Update information about the use of HFCs in the manufacturing and servicing of HFCs based commercial refrigeration equipment. This includes an analysis of the assembly sector for commercial refrigeration equipment which is a key stakeholder for the choice of technology in the future. An analysis will be conducted to analyse the barriers and opportunities for introducing HC, HFO, NH3, etc. in the sector. The Commercial RAC sector is important to address early in the phase-</p>	<p>UNDP</p>

	down process given the important use of very high GWP HFC blends.	
<b>6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding</b>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Development of HFC phase-down strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders to develop detailed strategy including technical and legal documents on priorities and sector defined in the Roadmap. Institutional strengthening: evaluation of additional capacities in the NOU to fulfill the KA obligations and studies to identify additional support to HFC emissions inventories under climate change and institutional coordination. Communicational expert prepare the outreach plan and development of awareness raising activities. Integration of all components of the strategy and inputs provided by other IA.	50,000 Coordination of Overarching strategy, communication maintaining component	UNIDO
Evaluation and update information of RAC servicing sector, developing data collection, assessment and detailed planning on technician's training program and certification scheme of flammable refrigerants use. Analysis on the national capacities and needs on training and certification in the use of flammable refrigerants; organize and conduct workshops with main training institutions and key stakeholders (including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers).	25,000	UNIDO
Evaluation of the MAC sector (for OEM and the service), data collection, assessment and detailed planning.	30,000	UNIDO
Specialist(s) on EE to conduct studies, stakeholders' workshops and a detailed review and additional data gathering on RAC equipment characterization and identification of	20,000	UNIDO

large HFC users for country project portfolio on EE and good practices on operation, maintenance and installation in RAC systems. Update information and proposals of mandatory and voluntary standards.		
Customs officers capacity building needs assessment	15,000	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing technician's capacity building and related certification needs assessment	20,000	UNEP
Evaluation of the foam sector, data collection, assessment and detailed planning. Development sectorial strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders	30,000	UNDP
Evaluation of the commercial refrigeration sector, data collection, assessment and detailed planning. Development sectorial strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders	30,000	UNDP
Evaluation of the Refrigerant, Reuse and Recycling Centers, data collection, assessment and detailed planning. Development sectorial strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders	30,000	UNDP
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>250,000</b>	
<b>7. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</b>		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the HFC phase-down management plan development to the extent possible. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations, focusing in avoiding the increase of HFC use as HCFC's alternative. Regulations measures will be taken into consideration HFC conditions and possible awareness-actions in customs and governmental authorities. In this regard, the NOU is focusing the activities in line with the climate change activities, avoiding the increase of the carbon footprint in RAC sector.		
<b>8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
Consideration to the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund, as well as the agencies gender empowerment and equality of women strategies will be given in during project preparation. The budget of the components to be prepared, will take into account allocations for the proposed gender such as creating enabling environments for more women to participate in the refrigeration sector economic activities. Also each project component in terms of stakeholders and participation will ensure that both		



women and men can provide inputs, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in stakeholder consultations, expert recruitment etc.).

---

Annex II<sup>4</sup>

**GENDER MAINSTREAMING CHECKLIST FOR PROJECTS**

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
Project preparation	Does the project concept include consideration of (a) the different situations of women and men, and (b) the impacts the project will have on these different societal groups?			X
	Does the project explicitly address one or more of the identified gender issues/ gender-differentiated project impacts? Please describe how, and if not provide an explanation.	X		
Data and statistics	Where applicable, does the project require the collection of sex-disaggregated data and qualitative information to analyze and track gender issues?	X		
Results framework	Are outcomes, outputs and activities designed to meet the different needs and priorities of women and men?			X
	Does the results framework include gender responsive indicators, targets and baseline data to monitor gender equality results?	X		
Budget	Has the budget taken into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians)?			TBC
Stakeholders and participation	Are women/gender-focused Ministries, groups, associations or gender units in partner organizations consulted/included in the project?	X		
	Does the project ensure that both women and men can provide inputs, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in capacity building activities)?	X		
Gender capacities	Has a gender expert been recruited or does the project staff have gender knowledge and have gender related tasks incorporated in their job descriptions?		X	
	Will project staff and stakeholders be sensitized to gender (e.g., through completion of UN Women online	X		

<sup>4</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/73.

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
	training courses)?			
Implementation arrangement	Is there gender-balanced recruitment of project personnel and gender balanced representation in project boards and steering committees?			X
Monitoring and evaluation	Does the monitoring and evaluation of the project require specific reporting on gender issues and progress made to address these (quantitatively and qualitatively)?	X		

Comments on gender: The NOU in Mexico will adopt a gender responsive approach in 2020-2021 that will include gender mainstreaming of all new projects

## PROJECT CONCEPT – Montenegro

### MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HFC PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)

#### Part I: Project Information

<b>Project title:</b>	HFC phase-down plan preparation	
<b>Country:</b>	Montenegro	
<b>Implementing</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	January 2021 – December 2022	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US\$)*</b>
UNIDO	Overarching	85,000

\*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 stage I project preparation are applied (Decision 55/27).

#### 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)

<b>1. Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down target to be met in stage I of the HFC phase-down plan</b>			
Commitment	Freeze 10% reduction	Year	2024 2029
<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing	
<b>2. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages</b>			
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.			
Following the outcomes of the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and subsequently Decision 80/50(d), funding of US\$ 50,000 was approved for Montenegro for Enabling Activities (EA) for HFC phase-down towards the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment.			
The Enabling Activities project started on 1 January 2018, and within the same year, the Parliament of Montenegro, at a session held on 28 December 2018, adopted the Kigali Amendment (Law on the Ratification of the Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Ozone Depleting Substances "Official Gazette of MNE International Treaties", No. 001/19). This project was completed on 30 June 2019.			
The main objective of the Enabling Activities project was to prepare and facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for Montenegro, considering HFC phase-down need in the			

country. This objective was reached through the implementation of country-specific activities to prepare Montenegro to fulfill the 5step HFC phase-out schedule. This encompassed institutional arrangements, including legislation, capacity building, stakeholder engagement and outreach activities, which led that Montenegro officially became the 70th country in the world to ratify the Kigali Amendment on 23 April 2019. Government of Montenegro operationally completed the EA project on 30 June 2019 with required preliminary data for HFC for the period 2015-2018. The HFC related legal framework and its implementation for licensing the import and export of new, used, recycled and reclaimed HFC will be put into place by January 2021.

**3. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down**  
**Budget: All funds for EA were utilized (US\$ 50,000)**

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Institutional arrangements	Reviewing operating codes and standards for the efficient use of HFCs and ODS alternatives in the entire value chain	UNIDO
Activities to support the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Coordination with government authorities Supporting national ratification instruments	UNIDO
Preparation for national strategies	Identification of policies and regulations to facilitate the phase-down of HFCs and the introduction of low-GWP alternative technologies	UNIDO

**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 ODS alternatives data	Review available data and collection of additional sector-specific data for the year 2019 through questionnaires and interviews as this was not included in the enabling activities and previous ODS alternatives data collection only covered data for the period 2012-2015. This includes sub-sector related data, number and age of equipment in sub-sectors, energy-efficiency and prices of alternative equipment.	NOU

**5. Overview of estimated import of ODS alternatives 2015 – 2018 in kg**

Substance	2015	2016	2017	2018
HCFC				
HCFC	12,158	11,288	3,540	3,087
HFC				
HFC 134a	17,680	21,488	22,440	52,060
HFC blends				
R-152a				
R-227ea	570	43	131	
R-32				
R 404A	14,730	25,833	16,990	41,150
R 407C	2,490	6,780	4,768	3,277
R 410A	5,200	16,780	10,814	22,148
R 507A		1,582		

R-32				2,340
R-717	3,300	2,500	1,128	1,400
HC-600a	201	882	130	130
R-290		4	4	16
HFC total	44,171	75,892	56,405	122,521

**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 HCFC baseline of Montenegro is 0.8 ODP tonnes with the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector.

The preliminary ODS alternative indicates that imports of HCFC from 2016 to 2017 show a significant decrease of more than **70%** of the total import. For the period 2017 – 2018 on the other hand imports show a further decrease of more than **12%**.

When it comes to HFC imports, there is an increasing trend from the year 2016-2018 for R 4040A, R134 a and R 410A.

Inventory of HFC equipment (installed equipment) established under the ODS alternative survey is continuously updated with data received from service technicians or equipment owners. In the period October 2016– 1st July 2019, an additional 294 pieces of equipment were added in 2019 (3kg and more, and less than 3 kg), in total 1398 pieces of equipment with total charge 43 399,54 kg.

The decrease from 2016 to 2017 amounted to 25 % of the total yearly consumption of HFC; and subsequently from the year 2017 to 2018 there was a significant increase of more than 110% of the total yearly consumption in the country.

HFCs are the main HCFC alternatives which are currently imported in Montenegro. There is a growth of more than 60% in overall HFC consumption during the years (2016-2018). Use of other alternatives such as hydrocarbons or natural refrigerants is currently limited in the country. HFC-134A has been the main substance and represented around 43 % of the total imports in the country followed by R-404A with around 33% and R-410A with 18 % of the total imports in the country.

The data shows that the stationary air-conditioning sector is the most commonly widespread within the country. The commercial sector, the second most commonly used within the country followed by the MAC sector, comprising 18 % of the HFC consumption.

This is initial funding requested for preparation of the overarching strategy. However, once the preparatory funding is approved and based on the requirements, the need for requesting preparatory funding for investment component will be also assessed.

**7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Stakeholder consultation: Consultant to prepare and conduct questionnaires and interviews with relevant stakeholders to update available data on ODS alternatives; Conducting interviews, organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical	25,000	UNIDO

capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control		
HFC phase-down strategy development: Technical and legal experts to consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed strategy, developing training plan and organizing workshops	27,000	UNIDO
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.	10,000	UNIDO
Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a 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.	10,000	UNIDO
Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities and enforcement: update of training curricula of vocational schools, online training and case studies in Montenegrin language, gender considerations, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.	5,000	UNIDO
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching strategy	8,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,000</b>	
<b>8. How will activities related to HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?</b>		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed in an integrated manner and incorporated into the HFC phase-down plan development without additional costs. Furthermore, lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be taken into considered to the extent possible.		
<b>9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
The Government of Montenegro 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 and efforts will be made to encourage female stakeholders to contribute to the project preparation. A gender-disaggregated data will be collected, to the extent possible.		

## PROJECT CONCEPT – Niger

### MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HFC PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)

#### Part I: Project Information

<b>Project title:</b>	HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation	
<b>Country:</b>	Niger	
<b>Implementing agency:</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	Nov 2020 – Oct 2022	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	Overarching	150,000

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

#### Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

<p><b>1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>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.</li></ul>
<p>The 81<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held in Montreal, Canada in June 2018, approved funding for enabling activities for HFC phase-down, to be funded from the additional voluntary contributions provided by a group of Non-Article 5 countries at a cost of US\$ 150,000, to be implemented by UNIDO. The main objective of these enabling activities is to prepare Republic of Niger for the ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol for HFC phase-down.</p> <p>The work has progressed in a consistent manner until the outbreak of the pandemic. A National consultant was contracted to conduct a national survey on the servicing sector including refrigerant consumption and provides future projections of growth patterns by substances and sector in line with the multilateral fund secretariat decision 75/77. The survey was completed just before the confinement started.</p> <p>Niger held information and awareness meeting of stakeholders (Customs, the Ministry of Commerce, importers of refrigerants; refrigeration technicians) on the implications and implementation of the Kigali amendment which helped in raising public awareness on the Kigali amendment. The national ozone unit (NOU) worked on the preparation and transmission to the General Secretariat of the Government the Ratification Bill for the Kigali Amendment, with an explanatory memorandum on the amendment. NOU also provided copies of the amendment manual for the various meetings of the Cabinet Council and the Council of Ministers.</p> <p>Niger has progressed in creating an environment for the phasedown of HFCs through the Enabling Activities project by working with the member countries of the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) to expand the Harmonized System (HS) code of Customs to individually identify</p>



non-ODS refrigerants.  
Expected end date – December 2020.

**2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down**  
**Budget: 150,000USD**

Activity	Description	Status	Implementing agency
Activities to support the early ratification of the KA	Bill ratified by competent body	Completed	UNIDO
Institutional arrangements	Reviewing operating codes and standards for the efficient use of HFCs and ODS alternatives in the entire value chain.	In Progress	UNIDO
Review of licensing systems and data reporting	Preparing harmonized tariff codes according to HFCs commitments, with special attention to HFC blends and review of the national mechanisms used for ODS reporting to include HFCs	Coordinating with ECOWAS on HS code In progress on ODS reporting	UNIDO
Assessment of national barriers and opportunities for the use and further uptake of low- and zero-GWP ODS alternative	Assessment of national barriers and opportunities for the use and further uptake of low- and zero-GWP ODS alternative, with a special focus on the availability and accessibility and their related equipment.	Survey completed. Recommendations in progress	UNIDO
Awareness, communication and dissemination	Awareness raising of stakeholders (public and private sectors) on HFC phase-down and energy efficiency (EE) improvement options	Completed for the amendment. In progress for EE improvements	UNIDO

**3. Overview of estimated use of ODS alternatives 2012 – 2015 in Mt**

**Total service consumption of HFC and HFC blends in all sectors during the period 2012-2015.**

Refrigerant	2012	2013	2014	2015
<b>Pure HFCs</b>				
<b>HFC-134a</b>	86.56	131.29	150.11	157.71
<b>HFC Blends</b>				
<b>R-410A</b>	32.64	28.96	34.94	42.78
<b>R-407C</b>	7.80	11.90	15.09	19.76
<b>R-404A</b>	58.42	62.73	68.08	117.61
<b>Other non-HFC refrigerants</b>				
<b>HC-600a</b>	1.64	2.24	13.20	23.03
<b>R-717</b>	0	0	5.75	5.02

The table shows a consistent increase in consumption of HFC, HFC blends and other alternatives. Consumption of HFCs is primarily dominated by consumption of R-134a, which is used in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector as well as R-404A which is used in refrigeration and has a very high GWP. The increase in HFC consumption is due to the reduction in the consumption of HCFCs plus possible dumping of HFC equipment from non-Article-5 sources where the use of the

refrigerant is diminishing.

**4. 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 consumption of HFCs in Niger is mainly for domestic or residential use, both in air conditioning and domestic refrigerators, plus the mobile air conditioning units using HFC-134a. For residential air conditioning, the trend is to change from HCFC-22 to R-410A, while in domestic refrigeration and mobile air conditioning, HFC-134a has been in use for some time.

The survey on service trends that was carried out in conjunction with the Kigali Enabling Activities shows a decreasing number of imported HCFC-22 based residential air conditioners and an upward trend in the import of R-410A.

For HFC-134a, the consumption is increasing for both domestic refrigeration and mobile air conditioning. Niger has been experiencing GDP growth of more than 5% since 2011 reaching up to 12% in 2012. This has translated into more households affording domestic refrigerators and cars. Second hand or used cars require more servicing and hence the increase in consumption.

For commercial refrigeration, the increased use of R-404A is of concern. On the other hand, for commercial air conditioning, the use of R-407C does not seem to be growing much, following the global trend.

The consumption of hydrocarbons in domestic refrigeration is also increasing, but not to levels as to affect the consumption of hFC-134a in that sector. Ammonia (R-717) is used in industrial refrigeration applications.

**5. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken in previous projects.**

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated ODS alternatives data	Review available data and collect additional sector-specific data per refrigerant for the years 2016-2018 through questionnaires and interviews. The survey conducted for the enabling activities concentrated on total trends and did not provide granular data. The previous ODS alternatives data collection only covered data until 2015.	UNIDO

**6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding**

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1- Ground work: Review of documents and existing regulations as well as measure new data on HFCs and other ODS alternatives. Prepare questionnaires for stakeholder interviews and conduct interviews with relevant stakeholders (including government, private sector, civil society organizations, vocational	USD 25,000 Number of meetings: 6 Number of national consultants: 3	UNIDO

<p>centers, academic communities) to update available data on ODS alternatives. Consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control</p>		
<p>2- Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities and enforcement: a) Review and assessment of innovative tools and approaches to build the capacity of relevant actors, b) update of training curricula of vocational schools, university and customs, online training and certification tools; c) public procurement policies, potential impact of incentives and taxes, gender considerations, d) HFC-free labeling, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.</p>	<p>USD 25,000  Number of meetings: 6  Number of experts or consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>3- Conducting studies, stakeholders' workshops and assessment related to the promotion of energy efficiency in all sectors, by: a) Promoting upgrades for mandatory and voluntary standards; b) Promoting the replacement of RAC equipment in homes, businesses and industry; c) Promoting efficient practices of operation, maintenance and installation in RAC systems; d) Developing detailed studies for RAC equipment</p>	<p>USD 25,000  Number of meetings: 2  Number of experts or consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

<p>characterization and project portfolio evaluation for energy efficiency upgrades.</p>		
<p>4- HFC phase-down strategy development: Technical and legal experts to prepare all legal and technical documents, consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed strategy, including: a) assessment and development/update trainings and certification scheme for the use of flammable refrigerants, b) developing training plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions; c) set up an ozone committee within the NOU bringing together representatives of the Department of the Environment, the ozone focal point within the customs, the Ministry of Commerce, importers and the association refrigeration technicians with the responsibility of monitoring HFC consumption d) Enhance the recovery and recycling of refrigerants and improve the monitoring and evaluation system of R&amp;R practices</p>	<p>USD 35,000  Number of workshops: 4  Number of experts or consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>5- Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a comprehensive communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders including RAC associations and media. The plan will focus on technology and policy awareness raising to</p>	<p>USD 25,000  Number of workshops: 4  Number of experts or consultants: 2</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

influence the investment and user behavior.		
6- Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the prepared strategy	USD 15,000	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>USD 150,000</b>	
<b>7. How will activities related to the stage II of the HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?</b>		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the HFC phase-down management plan development to the extent possible.		
<b>8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</b>		
In line with the MLF gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, special effort will be made to involve female trainees in vocational schools as well as female technicians for awareness-raising activities as well as training events on non-HFC ODS alternatives. The project preparation will aim to advocate the importance of gender-responsive actions and provisions in developing HFC phase-down plan. Programs will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., capacity building activities for female technicians). Also each project component in terms of stakeholders and participation will ensure that both women and men can provide input, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in stakeholder consultations, expert recruitment etc.).		

## PROJECT CONCEPT – North Macedonia

### MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HFC PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)

#### Part I: Project Information

<b>Project title:</b>	HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation	
<b>Country:</b>	North Macedonia	
<b>Implementing</b>	UNIDO	
<b>Implementation period:</b>	January 2021 – December 2022	
<b>Funding requested:</b>		
<b>Agency</b>	<b>Sector</b>	<b>Funding requested (US \$)*</b>
UNIDO	Overarching	85,000

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

#### Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

<p><b>1. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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.</li> </ul>		
<p>Following the outcomes of the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and subsequently Decision 80/50(d), funding was approved for North Macedonia for Enabling Activities (EA) for HFC phase-down towards the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The main objective of the EA project was to prepare North Macedonia for the ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, considering the situation in the country with regard to the current HFC consumption. Legal documents, stakeholder engagement, and awareness raising events are in progress, which led to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment in February 2020.</p>		
<p><b>2. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down Budget: 95,000 USD</b></p>		
<b>Activity</b>	<b>Description</b>	<b>Implementing agency</b>
Supporting the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment	Coordination with Government Representatives and supporting national ratification instruments. The Kigali Amendment was ratified by the Parliament of the Republic of North Macedonia	UNIDO

	in February 2020 (Official Gazette of the Republic of North Macedonia no. 34/20).	
Institutional arrangements	Review of the national mechanisms used for ODS reporting to include HFCs consumption, especially considering the servicing sector (the informal sector in particular).	UNIDO
Licensing systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– Analysis, revision and upgrading of the national legislation linked with F-gases management;</li> <li>– Consultation meeting with the legal experts engaged with harmonisation of the national legislation with the Kigali amendment provisions;</li> <li>– Review of the customs codes for HFCs in the Annex F of the Amendment and their blends;</li> <li>– Preparation of harmonised tariff codes according to HFCs commitments, with special attention to HFC blends;</li> <li>– In coordination with the Customs Administration, finalisation of the customs codes related to the Annex F substances and their blends harmonisation;</li> <li>– Providing directions towards enhancement of the import and export license system to include HFCs and other alternatives.</li> </ul>	UNIDO
Data reporting on HFC consumption	Report on the trade of HFC refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment in the Republic of North Macedonia for the period 2016-2018.	UNIDO

### 3. Overview of estimated import of Annex F substances and their blends 2012 – 2019 (kg)

Substance	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
HFC								
HFC 134a	31,700	36,850	38,870	40,890	44,026	107,388	115,818	68,865
HFC-227ea					80		20,545	
HFC-152a						100,000	14,980	51,000
HFC-32						700	1,190	
HFC-23						20	45	
HFC-236fa								50
HFC blends								
HFC-404A	18,520	18,800	18,920	25,940	42,485	76,060	39,646	42,452
HFC-407C	6,540	6,660	6,780	6,900	8,090	33,820	16,018	23,751
HFC-410A	8,390	8,960	9,530	10,100	13,546	49,747	36,753	20,740
HFC-507	1,120	770	890	214	1,286	10,800		1,015
<b>HFC total</b>	<b>66,270</b>	<b>72,040</b>	<b>74,990</b>	<b>84,044</b>	<b>109,513</b>	<b>378,535</b>	<b>244,955</b>	<b>207,873</b>

### 4. 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)**

With regard to the HFC imports, despite a peak in 2017 and downward trend in the following years, there is a long-term increasing trend from the year 2012 to 2019.

Among the HFC blends, HFC-404A has been the main substance and represented 48% of the total imports in 2019 in the country followed by HFC-407C with 27% of the total imports, HFC- 410A with 24% of the total imports and HFC-507 with only 1% of the total import in 2019 in the country.

The ODS alternatives survey gives an excellent basis to describe the HFC bank and sectors/subsectors that use HFCs in the time span 2020 – 2030. The table below gives forecasted bank and growth of the refrigerants’ bank in the servicing and manufacturing sector till the year of 2030 (a “business as usual” scenario was applied when estimating the foreseen consumption):

Year	Bank (MT)	Servicing needs (MT)	Manufacturing (MT)
<b>Substance</b>	<b>HFC-134a</b>		
<b>2020</b>	377,85	44,50	9,54
<b>2025</b>	423,80	51,30	0,72
<b>2030</b>	448,66	55,02	0,90
<b>Blend</b>	<b>HFC-404A</b>		
<b>2020</b>	176,71	18,69	9,80
<b>2025</b>	183,04	19,79	10,82
<b>2030</b>	186,39	20,59	11,84
<b>Blend</b>	<b>HFC-407C</b>		
	<b>Bank (MT)</b>	<b>Servicing needs (MT)</b>	
<b>2020</b>	150,01	7,50	
<b>2025</b>	152,44	7,62	
<b>2030</b>	127,44	6,37	
<b>Blend</b>	<b>HFC-410A</b>		
	<b>Bank (MT)</b>	<b>Servicing needs (MT)</b>	
<b>2020</b>	259,07	12,95	
<b>2025</b>	296,57	14,83	
<b>2030</b>	301,57	15,08	

**Manufacturing Sector**

The data extracted from the ODSs alternatives survey says that in 2015 there were two manufacturers of display cabinets in the Republic of North Macedonia:

- Frigoteknika: started its production in 1971 with the capacity of 1,000 display cabinets per year. The refrigerant type used in the production process is R-404A. Around 80% from the produced display cabinets are intended for domestic market and the rest 20% are exported.
- Koper: started its production in 1990 with capacity of 200 display cabinets per year charged with HFC-134a. Around 80% from the produced display cabinets are intended for domestic market and the rest of 20% are exported.

The total quantities of the refrigerants used for the production of the display cabinets in 2015 was 2.40 MT, out of which 1.92 MT belongs to R-404A and 0,48 to HFC-134a. In estimating the refrigerant bank in the display cabinets in 2015, only the display cabinets intended for domestic use were taken into consideration, resulting in bank of 1.54 MT of R-404A and 0.38 MT of HFC-134a.

The commercial refrigeration market has expanded in the last five years, which is predicted and reflected in the forecasts given in the Survey.

**Servicing Sector**

Most of the HFCs quantity that is foreseen to be consumed is for the servicing sector (approx. 86%). The



application with the largest usage of HFC-134a is in the servicing of passenger cars, followed by stationary refrigeration and air-conditioning (AC) equipment with refrigerant charge more than 3kg, domestic refrigeration of, trucks, busses, freezers and the other application. The HFC-404A application in the servicing sector is intended to cover the servicing needs for the display cabinets, then for the stationary refrigeration and AC equipment with refrigerant charge more than 3 kg and for the trailers. R-407C is used in servicing of commercial AC and refrigeration units with refrigerant charge more than 3 kg, followed by the domestic air-conditioners in households and the room air-conditioners in the light commercial sector. The majority of the R-410A consumption comes from servicing of the domestic AC in households, followed by the room air-conditioners in the light commercial sector and commercial AC and refrigeration units with refrigerant charge more than 3 kg.

**5. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding**

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Indicative funding (US \$)</b>	<b>Agency</b>
Stakeholder consultation: Consultant to prepare and conduct questionnaires and interviews with relevant stakeholders to update available data on ODS alternatives; Other activities include organizing workshops and stakeholders' consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures for KA implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control;	20,700	UNIDO
HFC phase-down strategy development: - Technical and legal experts to prepare all legal and technical documents, consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed strategy, including: - Assessment of needs to develop/update trainings and certification scheme on reducing refrigerant emissions as well as on the use of flammable and toxic low-GWP; - Developing training plan and organizing workshops with main involved stakeholders and training institutions, including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery, recycling and destruction.	26,500	UNIDO
Raising awareness programme, communication and outreach plan: preparation and development of awareness raising activities of the HFC phase down strategy.	16,000	UNIDO
Energy efficiency and standards: Conducting studies, stakeholders' workshops and assessment related to the promotion of energy efficiency and related national .	15,500	UNIDO
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching strategy.	6,300	UNIDO
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>85,000</b>	

**6. How will activities related to the HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?**

Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the HFC phase-down management plan development without significant additional costs to the extent possible.

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

In line with the MLF gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, special effort will be made to involve female trainees in vocational schools as well as female technicians for awareness-raising activities as well as training events on non-HFC ODS alternatives. The project preparation will aim to advocate the importance of gender-responsive actions and provisions in developing HFC phase-down plan. This project will provide female maintenance workshop owners, building management company managers, retail store business owners with awareness raising and training events with an emphasis on the energy efficiency, associated national standards, flammability and toxicity of non-HFC ODS alternatives as technology options for non-HFC ODS alternatives.

## PROJECT CONCEPT – South Africa

<b>Country:</b>	<b>Republic of South Africa</b>
<b>Title:</b>	Preparatory funding for HFC Phase-down Plan
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months
<b>Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 100,000 (excl. Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries (DEFF) / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

---

### Project Summary

The Republic of South Africa (Department of Environment, Forestry and Fisheries / National Ozone Unit) has expressed interest to work with UNIDO as the Implementing Agency on starting the preparation of the HFC phase-down plan and also its intention to take early action on HFCs in the country. The Republic of South Africa (RSA) ratified the Kigali Amendment on August 1, 2019 and successfully completed the Enabling Activities Project for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment in December 2019.

DEFF/NOU is responsible for the overall coordination, implementation and monitoring of the project activities and will be assisted in ensuring coordination with the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. DEFF/NOU has a lead role in the process of monitoring of MP project activities also under the HCFC phase-out Management Plan (HPMP).

Activities and substantive progress were achieved during the implementation of the Enabling Activities Project towards the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. A number of overarching main areas were explored including: support for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, support for institutional arrangements; review of the regulatory framework of the licensing systems; review of the data reporting systems; informative awareness of stakeholders (public and private sectors) on HFC phase-down and availability of the uptake of low-GWP alternative refrigerant and technologies along with energy efficiency improvement options. More precisely, DEFF/NOU was engaged in organizing a consultative/legislative workshop prior to ratification of the Kigali Amendment (June 2019), a Study Tour initiative on the topic of HFC control measures and Kigali Amendment implementation experiences on HFC phase-down at the Australian Department of Environment and Energy – International Ozone and SGG Section as well as a workshop with policy makers and industry representatives along with national and international experts on topic of low-GWP refrigerant alternatives and technologies available.

DEFF/NOU examined the reporting needs under the Kigali Amendment and considered modifications to the current reporting system to extend it to HFCs in line with the data reporting requirement of the Montreal Protocol and the MLF. Review of the current data collection systems of import/export/HS codes, trade and import, industry analysis, integrity, licensing/quota/import/export, the role of custom authorities and application of custom codes, still remains work in progress and the focus of future work.

The HFC phase-down action plan aims to provide the information needed for the development and implementation of the policy, strengthening an institutional and management framework for controlling HFCs and complying with the Kigali Amendment. It shall further reinforce the coordination mechanisms

at DEFF/NOU to provide guidance on the policies and action plans for implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Hence, work still remains to be done in the realm of phase-down of HFCs to include:

- i. A national strategy for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment inter alia policy, institutional and management framework for controlling HFCs and complying with the Kigali Amendment, in depth sector analysis, establishing a baseline level of HFC consumption and projections of HFC consumption growth across relevant sectors, linkage with HCFC phase-out, continual assessment of technical capabilities and alternative technologies when possible and requirements including the needs of the refrigeration servicing sector, and identification of potential priority areas for phasing-down HFCs.

HFC data verification in cooperation with customs and industry representatives (ex. inclusion of R134a towards the development of HFC Phase-down plan) is a priority area. In addition, DEFF/NOU plan to work towards SAD 500/01 Declaration documents to be submitted in order to enable more accurate reporting of Article 7 data on HFCs to the Ozone Secretariat. On the issue of data collection and data management, DEFF/NOU plans to further engage in capacity building initiatives (international exchange of experiences/training).

DEFF/NOU is committed to continual work and consultations with customs authorities; baseline set-up and quota distribution, import-export mechanism to be firmly established, data reporting of HFCs, etc. Upon the advice of the customs administration, DEFF/NOU is responsible for conducting a tariff review (in the past it was 'basket tariff codes') and continues to strengthen the working relations with SARS regarding the issue of customs tariff codes. In addition, trainings for customs authorities are to continue with higher frequency.

DEFF/NOU acknowledges the need for sound review of codes and standards, permits, inspections, operating standards for HFC and flammable/toxic low- and zero-GWP alternatives (use, maintenance, end-user), prohibitions, testing, labelling (customs, wholesalers or distributors), taking into account regional and international practices. There is an identified need for higher compliance measures in regards to guidance from international standard(s) and regulations as RSA tends to lag behind international regulations in some areas. Hence, it is planned to work towards strengthening industry support towards standardization in a uniform manner.

DEFF/NOU pledges to extend stakeholder relations and deepen ties especially with industry stakeholder groups in order to successfully meet the obligations for country compliance. Awareness raising of stakeholders (public and private sectors) on HFC phase-down and availability of uptake of low-GWP alternative refrigerants and technologies as well as buy-in from government in conversion of installation and energy efficiency improvement options. DEFF/NOU acknowledges the need for comprehensive skills training and the need for a national, consistent, safety awareness campaign. Awareness in regards to market penetration of HFC alternatives is to be promoted with higher intensity and frequency as well the need for further work in the field of research and technical developments. UNIDO will conduct a minimum two monitoring missions for data validation and coordination with NOU.

The HFC phase-down plan aims to assist the Government meet its obligations on the country HCF phase-down process and to enable the country for HFCs restrictions, in an integrated manner and with regard to the Kigali Amendment ratification.

UNIDO will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities in close cooperation with NOU. DEFF/NOU will continue to actively cooperate with Ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as industry representatives, enforcement bodies (customs officers and environmental inspectors), advisory groups and associations such as NGOs, RAC, academia and others. The project is considerate of gender related aspects, as per the MLF Guidelines distributed in February 2020.

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Total</b>
Update of HFC survey (national and international consultant/company)	30,000
Stakeholder consultations and awareness	10,000
Collection, verification and validation of HFC consumption in all sectors (Refrigeration) through survey of Government departments, traders, distributors, importers, manufacturers to assess the distribution of HFC consumption (update previous data collection)	20,000
Develop plan for implementation activities to be integrated in the overall strategy. HFC phase-down Action Plan	20,000
Consultancy and monitoring (national and international consultant)	20,000
<b>TOTAL (UNIDO)</b>	<b>100,000</b>

## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	Bosnia and Herzegovina
<b>Title:</b>	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months
<b>Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina

---

## Project Summary

### 1. Background

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of compliance with HPMP agreement is being requested in accordance with decision made at the 85<sup>th</sup> meeting (intersessional approval) of the Executive Committee for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, in May 2020, as stated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/IAP/3.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Bosnia and Herzegovina was approved at the 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee which took place in Montreal, Canada from 16 to 20 April 2012. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina committed to reduce the consumption of HCFCs by 35% from the calculated baseline by the year 2020.

The project was approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Executive Committee for the period 2012 to 2020 to reduce HCFC consumption by 35 per cent of the baseline (starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the baseline of 4.7 ODP tonnes) and on the understanding that the total agreed funding of US\$ 953,284 plus Agency support costs of US\$ 69,886, was provided to address HCFC consumption reduction. The National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations (MoFTER) is responsible for, and oversees the implementation of the HPMP project to ensure the further phase out of the annual HCFCs consumption, beyond the 10% reduction target achieved in 2015 that will result in a phase out of 35% by 2020 and further Stage II from 2020 till 2040 in a complete phase out of 100%. In this regard, it has a major role in the monitoring of project activities. Earlier, at the 75<sup>th</sup> meeting in November 2015, funds were approved for conducting a verification report for Bosnia and Herzegovina, which was submitted at the 76th meeting in May 2016, when the third tranche was approved.

Decision 85/xx: Verification reports of LVC countries' compliance with their HPMP agreements (this issue was presented in paragraphs 35 and 36 of document UNEP /OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/13)

*The Executive Committee decided to request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their amendments to their respective work programmes, due for submission to the 86th meeting, funding, in the amount of US \$30,000, plus agency support costs, for verification reports for stage II or stage III of the HPMPs for Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Guyana, Haiti, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova (the), Sierra Leone, Suriname and Timor Leste.*

The independent verification will follow the guidelines of MLFS for conducting verification of the national consumption targets of the Multi-Year Agreements, bearing in mind the specific reporting requirements in each of these agreements. Since the MYAs define their achievement targets in annual national maximum allowable consumption of an HCFC, the verification of the national consumption targets of the MYAs will use the Montreal Protocol definition of consumption as the basis for the verification of the achievement of the targets; i.e. consumption = imports – exports (note: Bosnia and Herzegovina does not produce HCFCs)

The contractor is expected to verify the following information:

- Policy of the government for controlling HCFCs, which should include the nature of policy (such as, a government decree a law, etc.), date of its enactment and the scope of its coverage;
- Enforcement structure for the policy, such as the government department for issuing import quota and export licenses, and the responsibility of the customs services and the department of statistics;
- Government statistics of imports and exports of HCFCs;
- Annual import and export quota issues;
- Actual import and export quota used;
- Actual imports and exports by the authorized importers and exporters, supported by customs declaration forms, any/or other supporting documentation, if available;
- List of importers and exporters authorized by the Government; and
- List of distributors authorized by the Government if available.

The verification report will be submitted along with the next and final tranche request under the HPMP Stage I.

## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	North Macedonia
<b>Title:</b>	Verification report on the implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months
<b>Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning/ National Ozone Unit

---

## Project Summary

### 1. Background

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of compliance with HPMP agreement is being requested in accordance with decision made at the 85<sup>th</sup> meeting (intersessional approval) of the Executive Committee for Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, in May 2020 in Montreal, as stated in document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/IAP/3.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for North Macedonia was approved at the 60th Meeting of the Executive Committee which took place in Montreal, Canada from 12 to 15 April 2010.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (phase I, ninth tranche) for North Macedonia was approved in December 2019 at the 84<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee held in Montreal, Canada. The project was approved based on the proposal for the amount of US \$75,000, plus agency support costs of US \$5,625. The submission of the proposal included a progress report on the implementation of the eighth tranche, the verification report on HCFC consumption for 2018 and the tranche implementation plan for 2019 to 2020. The tenth tranche is being requested at the 86<sup>th</sup> meeting in November 2020. The verification report will be submitted along with the tranche request for the final eleventh tranche.

### 2. Decision 85/xx: Verification reports of LVC countries' compliance with their HPMP agreements

The issue was presented in paragraphs 35 and 36 of document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/85/13.

The Executive Committee decided to request relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their amendments to their respective work programmes, due for submission to the 86<sup>th</sup> meeting. Funding in the amount of US \$30,000 plus agency support costs for verification reports



for stage II or stage III of the HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs) for Barbados, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Burundi, Dominica, Equatorial Guinea, Eswatini, Guyana, Haiti, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, North Macedonia, Republic of Moldova (the), Sierra Leone, Suriname, and Timor-Leste.

<b>Country:</b>	Armenia
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Armenia – Phase VII
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (April 2021 – March 2023)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	153,600 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Environment / National Ozone Unit

---

### **Project Summary**

The project is addressing further institutional strengthening and capacity building for the Ministry of Environment Protection/ National Ozone Unit and will ensure that the Government will meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

In this context, the role and functions of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) established within the Ministry of Nature Protection in 2005, restructured into Ministry of Environment of Armenia in 2019, remained unchanged. The National Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Environment Protection of Armenia (MNP) is responsible for the overall coordination, implementation and monitoring the project activities and will be assisted in monitoring and identification of Ozone-depleting substances consumption by sub-sectors, up-dating the needed national policies and regulations, with focus on HCFCs consumption targets compliance as well as for ensuring coordination with the Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol. It has a major role in the process of monitoring of MP projects activities.

Armenia became a party to Kigali Amendment during implementation of the IS Phase VI and NOU ensured coordination among enabling activities project that led to ratification and the IS project activities.

The NOU actively cooperates with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as customs authorities, refrigeration sector representatives, NGOs and others. Substantive progress was achieved during IS Phase VI in reviewing the specific national regulations aiming at controlling the imports, transits and any ODSs movement in the country, respectively Armenia improved the HCFCs control taking into account the regional approach, further implementing the integrated regional concept and being an active member of the region. The IS Phase VII extension request aims to address sustainability of the NOU by ensuring continuity of the staff. The IS Phase VII will assist the Government meet its obligations on the HCFCs phase out process and will prepare the country for HFCs restrictions, in an integrated manner and having regarded the recent Kigali Amendment ratification

The National Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Environment will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities. The NOU will continue to actively cooperate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory

groups such as NGOs, RAC and others.

The project proposal included gender related aspects, as per the MLF Guidelines distributed in February 2020.

## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	Egypt
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Egypt – Phase XII
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (January 2021 – December 2022)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	292,253 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

---

## Project Summary

The project is addressing further institutional strengthening and capacity building for the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency / National Ozone Unit (NOU) and will ensure that the Government will meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

In this context, the role and functions of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) as established remained unchanged. The National Ozone Unit within the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency is responsible for the overall coordination, implementation and monitoring the project activities. It is also ensuring effective coordination with the concerned ministries and associations, provides recommendations to various ministries and is cooperating with the national designated enforcement bodies (Customs Agency and Imports and Exports Monitoring Authority) to control the imports of ODS's according to the control measures of Montreal Protocol. The NOU will be assisted in monitoring and identification of Ozone-depleting substances consumption by sub-sectors, up-dating the needed national policies and regulations, with focus on HCFCs consumption targets compliance as well as for ensuring coordination with the Kigali Amendment to Montreal Protocol.

The NOU actively cooperates with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as customs authorities, Ministry of trade and industry, Housing and building national research center, Egyptian organization for standardization and quality, Customer protection agency, Chamber of chemical industries and Chamber of engineering industries, Ministry of agriculture, Ministry of health, Ministry of Education and Technical Education, Ministry of Manpower on related to the training centers and workshops in the field of refrigeration and air conditioning and industry associations.

The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, organization of training activities with customs officers on prevention of illegal trade, collaboration and sharing information with the

industry associations and large spectrum of institutions, organizing regular meetings of the National Ozone Committee, finalization of activities under the HPMP Stage I and coordination of the HPMP Stage II activities; implementation of the enabling activities project to prepare the country for ratification of the Kigali Amendment; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting; and, active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

During phase XIII the NOU's priority will be for Egypt to achieve the 2020 HCFC reduction target and continue with the implementation of HPMP Stage II, including conversion of manufacturers in the polyurethane foam and residential air-conditioning sectors that will result in reduction of the ODS consumption.

The National Ozone Unit within the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities. The NOU will continue to actively cooperate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as NGOs, RAC and others.

## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	Mexico
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Mexico – Phase XV
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (July 2021 – June 2023)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	US\$ 316,160 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	SEMARNAT (Environment Ministry) / National Ozone Unit

---

## Project Summary

The project is addressing further institutional strengthening and capacity building for the SEMARNAT/ National Ozone Unit and will ensure that the Government will meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

In this context, the role and functions of the NOU office in México is an integral part of the General Direction of Air Quality Management and has a full commitment with the national administration, the role and the responsibilities of the NOU as a driver for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and for the compliance of the country with the ODS phase-out obligations were maintained during Phase XIV of the Institutional Strengthening Project. The strategic objective of the Government is to ensure the sustainability of the NOU office and to increase its visibility. The NOU office is under direct supervision of the General Direction of Air Quality Management and by the Vice Minister for Environmental Protection of SEMARNAT (Ministry of Environment); this enables the central authority for environment to direct the policies, strategies and priorities for the ODSs phase-out as an integrated component of the environmental policies of México.

The NOU also coordinates the policies, programs and projects with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and through them the NOU participates in an inter-ministerial group with the Health, Economy, Treasury, Customs, Environment and Agriculture ministries.

Mexico became a party to Kigali Amendment during implementation of the IS Phase XIII and NOU ensured coordination among enabling activities project that led to ratification and the IS project activities.

Substantive progress was achieved during IS Phase XIV in reviewing the specific national regulations aiming at controlling the imports, transits and any ODSs movement in the country. The IS Phase XV extension request aims to address sustainability of the NOU by ensuring continuity of the staff. The IS Phase XV will assist the Government meet its obligations on the HCFCs phase out process and will prepare the country for HFCs restrictions, in an integrated manner.

The National Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Environment will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities. The NOU will continue to actively cooperate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as NGOs, RAC and others.

The project proposal included gender related aspects, as per the MLF Guidelines distributed in February 2020.

## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	Oman
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in the Sultanate of Oman – Phase VIII
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (December 2020 – November 2022)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	87,638 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Civil Aviation Authority / Ozone Layer Protection Section (NOU)

---

## Project Summary

The project is addressing further institutional strengthening and capacity building for the Civil Aviation Authority / Ozone Layer Protection Section (NOU) and will ensure that the Sultanate of Oman will meet its obligations under the Montreal Protocol on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

The roles and functions of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) remain unchanged. The NOU has direct access to the decision makers with a view enforcement of ODS legislations, facilitation of the projects implementation, ODS consumption control and thus, enabling compliance of the country with Montreal Protocol phase-out schedule and reporting obligations.

The National Ozone Unit is responsible for the overall coordination, implementation and monitoring the project activities. The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, organization of training activities with customs officers on prevention of illegal trade, collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations, re-establishing the National Ozone Committee, coordination of the HPMP Stage II activities; implementation of the enabling activities project to prepare the country for ratification of the Kigali Amendment; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting; and, active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

The NOU actively cooperates with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as the Directorate General of Customs in Royal Oman Police, Civil Defence, Ministry of Manpower and Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Substantive progress was achieved during IS Phase VII with regards to the new regulation on the Issuance of Climate Affairs Licence for Facilities working on refrigeration and air conditioning equipment maintenance, repairing and servicing and on Refrigeration Handling.

The IS Phase VIII extension request aims to address sustainability of the NOU by ensuring continuity of the staff. The IS Phase VIII will assist the Government meet its obligations on the HCFCs phase out process and will prepare the country for HFCs restrictions.



The National Ozone Unit within the Civil Aviation Authority will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and activities. The NOU will continue to cooperate actively with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups.

The project proposal includes gender related indicators.

## Project Concept

<b>Country:</b>	Turkmenistan
<b>Title:</b>	Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Turkmenistan – Phase V
<b>Project Duration:</b>	24 months (January 2021 – December 2022)
<b>Project Budget:</b>	98,560 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
<b>Implementing Agency:</b>	UNIDO
<b>Coordinating Agency:</b>	Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan / National Ozone Unit

---

## Project Summary

This project will focus on further institutional strengthening (IS) and capacity building of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection/ National Ozone Unit in Turkmenistan to ensure that the Government will meet its commitments under the Montreal Protocol's obligations on the substances that deplete the Ozone Layer.

The Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection of Turkmenistan, through the NOU, is the entity responsible for the overall coordination, implementation and monitoring of Turkmenistan's actions in the phase-out of Ozone Depleting Substances and related activities in the country. The NOU acts seeking consensual understanding between the parties and stakeholders involved in activities related to the protection of the ozone layer with focus on HCFCs consumption targets compliance. In this regard, the NOU is continuously coordinating and monitoring in cooperation with the respective governmental entities to ensure that expected progress is made in ODS control, in accordance with the requirements defined in the country's phase-out plan, and closely cooperates with the ministries, private enterprises and end-users as well as educational institutions in the refrigeration sector and others.

From 2012 till 2020 the IS component was integrated as part of the HPMP. The NOU's role was to coordinate the enabling activities project which lead to the ratification and the IS project activities during the implementation of IS Phase IV. All planned activities were implemented by the NOU without major delays.

Due to the new reporting formats and recent decisions of the ExCom on the IS project, the Government of Turkmenistan decided to separate the IS component for HPMP Stage II. During IS implementation, substantive progress was achieved in the areas of licensing and quota system for HCFCs and enforcement measures were undertaken to monitor illegal ODS trade, in reviewing the specific national regulations aiming at controlling the imports, transits and any ODS movements in the country. Further improvements of the HCFCs control and support to the government officials and servicing sector for capacity building were achieved. Additionally,

training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were successfully conducted and regular reporting of Article 7 and Country programme data was made on time to ensure that country was in compliance. This was followed by extensive outreach activities, including a gender mainstreaming approach to empower women's involvement in project activities.

The new IS Phase extension request aims to address the sustainability of the NOU by ensuring a continuity of the staff and public outreach campaigns for information dissemination and awareness raising efforts, including information on low-GWP technologies to key stakeholders, gender mainstreaming issues, as well as coordination for the implementation of Stage II of the HPMP. It also encompasses collection and reporting requested data (Article 7 and Country programme data) in a timely manner to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, further capacity building, improvement of the legislature in the area of the ozone layer protection and addressing the core priorities to implement the MLF's gender policy, promote gender equality and women's empowerment as well as actively participate in regional network and global Montreal Protocol meetings. In light of above, the National Ozone Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture and Environment Protection will be responsible for the implementation of the project in accordance with the objectives and proposed activities.

The IS Phase V will assist the Government of Turkmenistan to meet its commitments on the HCFCs phase out process and will prepare the country for HFCs restrictions, in an integrated manner in line with the recent Kigali Amendment ratification.

This project proposal was prepared in line with the MLF Guidelines distributed in February 2020, including implementation of the MLF's gender policy.