



执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第八十八次会议
2021年11月15日至19日，蒙特利尔¹

2022—2024年环境署业务计划

1. 本文件载列 2022-2024 年环境署的业务计划²，其中包括：计划在 2022-2024 年期间淘汰蒙特利尔议定书受控物质（受控物质）的活动；业务计划业绩指标；政策问题；供执行委员会审议的建议。环境署 2022-2024 年业务计划的说明载于本文件附件。

2022-2024 年计划进行的活动

2. 表 1 按年份开列环境署业务计划内各项活动的价值。

表 1. 环境署提交的 2022-2024 年业务计划的资源分配情况（千美元）*

说明	2022	2023	2024	共计(2022-2024年)	2024年后共计
氟氯烃活动					
已核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	4,864	4,865	5,024	14,753	11,895
编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目 - 第二阶段	124	99	34	258	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	2,349	1,712	850	4,911	6,419
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	1,019	3,890	534	5,443	4,752
氟氯烃技术援助	509	0	0	509	
氟氯烃活动 - 小计	8,865	10,566	6,443	25,873	23,065
氢氟碳化物活动					
逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动	0	214	0	214	0
基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（KIP）- 项目编制	5,213	1,513	0	6,726	0
氢氟碳化物 - 技术援助	678	0	678	1,356	0

¹ 由于 2019 年冠状病毒病（COVID-19），将于 2021 年 11 月和 12 月举行在线会议和闭会期间批准程序。

² 鉴于新冠病毒大流行加诸的各种限制，秘书处通过双边讨论和大量电子信息交流，对环境署最初提交的 2022-2024 年业务计划作出了评论。所有问题都得到了令人满意的解决。

说明	2022	2023	2024	共计(2022-2024年)	2024年后共计
氢氟碳化物活动 – 小计	5,891	1,727	678	8,296	0
标准活动					
体制强化	5,940	5,610	5,940	17,490	0
履约援助方案	11,428	11,771	12,124	35,323	0
标准活动 – 小计	17,368	17,381	18,064	52,812	0
共计	32,123	29,674	25,184	86,982	23,065

* 包含相关机构支助费用。

秘书处的评论

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段

3. 低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段达到削减氟氯烃基准消费量 67.5%的供资总额为 123 万美元（包括 2022-2024 年期间的 440,315 美元），达到削减 100%的供资总额为 183 万美元。

4. 非低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的供资总额为 504 万美元（包括 2022-2024 年的 264 万美元）。

氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段

5. 业务计划内为 7 个国家（亚美尼亚、智利、印度、伊朗伊斯兰共和国、阿曼、巴基斯坦和摩尔多瓦共和国）的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段开列的总额为 1,019 万美元（包括 2022-2024 年的 544 万美元）。³

氟氯烃技术援助区域项目

6. 环境署列入了一个氟氯烃技术援助区域项目，用于在高环境温度国家的空调行业推广低全球升温潜能值制冷剂（PRAHA-III），2022 年供资额为 508,500 美元。该项目在第八十六次会议进行审议，有些成员支持恢复这个项目；但也有人指出，这类技术援助项目没有供资窗口，并且第 XXVIII/2 号决定已经说明了解决低至零全球升温潜能值替代品所需的工作。⁴嗣后，这个项目重新列入 2022-2024 年的业务计划。

氢氟碳化物相关活动

7. 氢氟碳化物活动包括 2023 年两个国家（安提瓜和巴布达和中非共和国）的供资额 214,000 美元的扶持活动、2022-2024 年供资额 136 万美元的一项技术援助活动和 56 个国家供资额 673 万美元的 KIP 项目编制活动。⁵

³ 依照第 84/46 号决定（e）段，仅允许将氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段已获批准且削减目标低于 2025 年履约目标的国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段纳入业务计划。

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/100，第 182 段。

⁵ 一旦国家批准《基加利修正案》后，即可最早在有关义务之前五年，并在将要核准的准则的基础上，为编制实现逐步减少氢氟碳化物的初步削减义务的国家实施计划提供资金（第 79/46 号决定(b)(三)段）。此外，逐步减少氢氟碳化物的项目编制活动可以纳入尚未批准《基加利修正案》但已提交信函表明愿意尽最大努

8. 扶持活动已被纳入业务计划的两个国家都提交了该国政府的信函，表明它们打算根据第 79/46 号决定(d)(一)段，尽最大努力尽早批准《基加利修正案》。

9. 在基加利实施计划（KIP）的项目编制活动被纳入业务计划的 56 个国家中，有 27 个国家尚未批准《基加利修正案》，除刚果民主共和国外，其余各国政府都已提交信函，表明它们打算尽最大努力批准修正案。

10. 环境署纳入了一项全球氢氟碳化物技术援助项目，其中将臭氧干事和国家能源决策人员合并在一起，以支持《基加利修正案》的目标，但这个项目不符合供资资格。

履约援助方案

11. 执行委员会同意履约援助方案的费用可每年增长 3%。2022-2024 年履约援助方案的供资总额为 3,532 万美元。2022 年履约援助方案的预算已提交第八十八次会议。⁶

秘书处拟议作出的调整

12. 根据执行委员会的相关决定，对 2022-2024 年环境署业务计划作出了调整。可能还需作出进一步调整，这取决于缔约方对多边基金 2021-2023 三年期充资水平作出的决定。⁷

13. 秘书处在审查环境署订正的 2022-2024 年业务计划时，注意到以下各项调整没有包括在内：

表 2. 对环境署 2022-2024 年业务计划作出的调整（千美元）

调整	2022-2024	2024 年后
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的价值反映协定核准的实际数额，包括已到期但未提交第八十八次会议的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划各次付款	34	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的价值反映提交给第八十八次会议的协定草案	(160)	(407)
根据第 74/50 号决定(c)(十二)段，低消费量国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段最大允许值达到削减氟氯烃基准消费量 67.5%或 100%	(164)	0
氟氯烃技术援助	(509)	0
依照第 87/50 号决定，基加利实施项目的项目编制	(226)	0
氢氟碳化物技术援助	(1,356)	0
依照第 80/34 号决定(c)(三)b 段，朝鲜民主主义人民共和国的体制强化项目	(333)	0

14. 表 3 开列秘书处建议的对环境署 2022-2024 年业务计划作出的调整，这也在 2022-2024 年多边基金综合业务计划中作出改动。⁸

力批准《基加利修正案》的国家的业务计划（第 84/46 号决定（f）段）。第八十七次会议批准了编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（KIP）的准则（第 87/50 号决定）。

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/34。

⁷ 在缔约方尚未对 2021-2024 三年期多边基金充资水平作出决定的情况下，根据第 XXXII/1 号决定，2021-2023 年多边基金业务计划资源分配的预算规模将比照 2018-2020 三年期的充资数额。这个问题在多边基金 2022-2024 年综合业务计划中进行讨论（UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/22）。

⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/22。

表 3. 环境署调整后的 2022-2024 年业务计划的资源分配情况（千美元）*

说明	2022	2023	2024	共计(2022-2024年)	2024年后共计
氟氯烃活动					
已核准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划	4,604	5,158	5,024	14,786	11,895
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目编制 - 第二阶段	124	99	34	258	0
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段	2,022	1,875	773	4,669	6,497
氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段	761	3,890	709	5,361	4,266
氟氯烃技术援助	0	0	0	0	0
氟氯烃活动 - 小计	7,512	11,022	6,540	25,074	22,658
氢氟碳化物活动					
逐步减少氢氟碳化物的扶持活动	0	214	0	214	0
基加利实施计划 - 项目编制	4,987	1,513	0	6,500	0
氢氟碳化物 - 技术援助	0	0	0	0	0
氢氟碳化物活动 - 小计	4,987	1,727	0	6,714	0
标准活动					
体制强化	5,773	5,610	5,773	17,157	0
履约援助方案	11,428	11,771	12,124	35,323	0
标准活动 - 小计	17,201	17,381	17,897	52,479	0
共计	29,700	30,130	24,437	84,268	22,658

* 在适用时，包括机构支助费用。

绩效指标

15. 环境署依照第 71/28 号决定在其业务计划说明提交了绩效指标。秘书处通知环境署表 4 开列的各项指标。

表 4. 环境署 2022 年的绩效指标

指标类别	简称	计算方式	2022 年指标
规划 - 核准	核准的付款	与计划的付款次数相比，核准的付款数目*	54
规划 - 核准	核准的项目/活动	与计划的项目/活动次数相比（包括编制项目活动），核准的项目/活动数目**	99
执行	发放的资金	根据进度报告中的估计付款数额	21,629,928 美元
执行	淘汰消耗臭氧层物质	按业务计划进行的淘汰相比，在下一次付款核准时，本次付款淘汰的消耗臭氧层物质*	93.6 ODP 吨
执行	完成项目的活动	与所有活动的进度报告内计划的项目相比，项目完成的数目（不包括项目编制）	91
行政	财务工作完成速度	在项目完成后 12 个月项目的财务部分完成的程度	14 个月
行政	项目完成报告的准时提交	与商定的数目相比，准时提交项目完成报告的情况	准时 (15)
行政	进度报告的准时提交	除非另行商定，准时提交进度报告和业务计划	准时

* 如果一个机构由于另一个合作或牵头机构而无法提出付款申请，在该机构同意下，可降低该机构的目标。

** 如果执行委员会尚未就编制项目的资金作出决定，就不应对项目编制作出评估。

16. 表 5 载列了第 48/7 号决定 (e) 段通过的用于履约援助方案的绩效指标。

表 5. 环境署 2022 年履约援助方案的绩效指标

绩效指标	数据	评估	2022年指标
对区域网络/专题会议采取的高效的后续行动	2018-2019年区域网络/专题会议发布的建议清单	2020年执行这些会议建议的执行率	90%执行率
有效支持国家臭氧机构的工作，尤其是对新的国家臭氧机构提供指导	支持国家臭氧机构工作的创新途径/方法/产品/服务清单，并指明用于新的国家臭氧机构的途径/方法/产品/服务	支持国家臭氧机构工作的创新途径/方法/产品/服务数目，并指明用于新的国家臭氧机构的途径/方法/产品/服务数目	- 7种此类途径、方法、产品和服务； - 所有新的国家臭氧机构获得能力建设支持
协助实际上未履约或者可能不履约的国家（根据缔约方会议各项决定和/或所报告的第7条数据和趋势分析）	在网络会议之外获得履约援助方案协助的实际履约或可能履约的国家清单	在网络会议之外获得履约援助方案协助的实际未履约或可能未履约的国家数目	所有这些国家
生产和交付全球及区域信息产品和服务方面的创新	针对新目标受众或以新方式接近现有目标受众的全球和区域信息产品和服务清单	针对新目标受众或以新方式接近现有目标受众的全球和区域信息产品和服务数目	7种此类产品和服务
履约援助方案区域小组与在各区域开展工作的执行机构和双边机构之间密切合作	履约援助方案区域工作人员与执行机构和双边机构的联合工作/任务清单	联合工作/任务数目	由于联合国和国家旅行的各种限制，在 COVID-19大流行期间暂停

政策问题

17. 环境署就氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段项目编制活动的提交时间向执行委员会寻求指导。环境署作为阿尔巴尼亚、孟加拉国、埃及和塞尔维亚的合作机构以及作为东帝汶的牵头机构，将此类活动纳入其 2023 年的业务计划；然而，秘书处根据第 84/46 号决定(e)段将其删除，而该决定允许氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段已获批准且其削减目标低于 2025 年履约目标的国家提交与氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段有关的活动。这个问题正由提交给第八十八次会议的多边基金 2022-2024 年综合业务计划处理。⁹

建议

18. 谨请执行委员会：

- (a) 注意到 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/25 号文件所载环境署 2022-2024 年业务计划；和
- (b) 批准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/25 号文件表 4 和表 5 所载环境署的绩效指标。

⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/22。

UNITED NATIONS ENVIRONMENT PROGRAMME
2022-2024 BUSINESS PLAN

PRESENTED TO THE
88TH MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
OF THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION
OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

20 SEPTEMBER 2022



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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) is submitting this document for the consideration of the 88th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The document presents UNEP's rolling three-year Business Plan for its Montreal Protocol-related projects covering the years 2022-2024. It comprises:

- Narrative.
- Annex: Projects planned for submission (spreadsheet submitted separately).

The focus and orientation of UNEP's work continues to be defined by the evolving needs of Article 5 countries as they progress in their implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and as they meet and sustain compliance with specific obligations. UNEP continues assisting the countries with implementing their hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) phase-out responsibilities including preparing for the 2025 target and subsequent total phase out, strengthening the government institutions in Article 5 countries responsible for implementing and reporting on their national strategies to comply with the Montreal Protocol, and sustaining Article 5 countries' compliance with ozone depleting substance (ODS) phase out targets already met. UNEP continues providing the assistance to Article 5 countries to ratify the Kigali Amendment as soon as possible and support activities that the countries need to meet their first obligations under the Amendment once they ratify. In relation to this, UNEP is including requests for the preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plans (KIPs) to meet initial reduction obligations for the phase-down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) in accordance with the Executive Committee's decision taken at its 87th meeting ().¹

This 2022-2024 Business Plan was developed during the unprecedented COVID-19 pandemic, which began in early 2020 and is continuing to present. All members of the Montreal Protocol family, including the National Ozone Units (NOUs) and the Implementing Agencies, face continuing challenges associated with the virus. Health regulations, travel restrictions, social distancing requirements, teleworking, and macroeconomic impacts have affected every aspect of this collective work, including *inter alia* data collection, project implementation, project submissions, physical meetings, and missions. Despite these daunting challenges, all Article 5 countries continue to demonstrate high-level commitment to implement the Montreal Protocol and a considerable number of projects and activities are being proposed for the period covered by this Business Plan.

UNEP will apply the lessons it learned while assisting Article 5 countries under COVID-19 conditions in 2020 and 2021 to the proposed future projects. This includes provision of more online operations (e.g. virtual meetings, webinars, distance training, e-learning and digital platforms), continued frequent communication with Ozone Officers, additional information products and services, backloading of physical meetings to the latter part of the implementation period, and collaborating with the Multilateral Secretariat and sister Implementing Agencies to identify alternative approaches to deliver projects and activities during COVID-19 conditions (e.g. remote verification reports where appropriate). UNEP will mitigate the impacts

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/IAP/3.

of COVID-19 on its work through a dynamic response that includes contingency planning, redesign of activities, and appropriate scheduling of work at the international, regional and national levels.

UNEP will achieve its Business Plan objectives through a combination of compliance assistance services delivered through the 2022 Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP),² as well as the ongoing and planned national, regional and global projects detailed in this document. The project types include:

- Preparation and implementation of HCFC Phase out Management Plans (HPMPs) for both Stages II and III;
- Institutional Strengthening projects;
- Technical assistance projects;
- Remaining Enabling Activities projects;
- Preparation of Kigali HFC Implementation Plans (KIPs).

In addition to the anticipated Business Plan activities, UNEP will implement HPMP verification projects as and when requested by the Executive Committee during 2022-2024.

UNEP will deliver the projects in this Business Plan and perform the project development, monitoring and reporting duties required of all Implementing Agencies through the proposed 2022 CAP Work Programme. In addition to the projects detailed in this Business Plan, UNEP continues to assist several bilateral agencies with the implementation of their Multilateral Fund projects through CAP and also engages in select partnerships for Montreal Protocol objectives complementary to the Multilateral Fund (including projects and activities).³

UNEP is planning project submissions over the next three years as follows: US\$ 32,123,311 for 2022, US\$ 29,674,008 for 2023, and US\$ 25,184,263 for 2024, all inclusive of the respective annual CAP budgets and programme support costs (PSC).

For 2022, UNEP will prepare and submit 158 individual projects to the Executive Committee, including new projects, planned tranches of previously approved multi-year agreements (MYAs), and the annual CAP Work Programme and Budget for the year 2023.

I. METHODOLOGY

This section describes the methodology, consultations, guidance and inputs UNEP used when developing this Business Plan. UNEP has:

² In addition to the projects indicated in this Business Plan, during 2022 UNEP will also provide through its CAP country-specific special compliance services, the operation of 10 Regional/sub-Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, facilitation of South-South cooperation, assistance with regional awareness activities, and provision of a global tools and products that provides National Ozone Units with services that contribute towards HCFC phase out and HFC phase down.

³ This Business Plan provides details about the individual *projects* proposed for UNEP's implementation from 2022 through 2024. UNEP will report details on its performance with implementing the projects through its UNEP's Annual and Financial Progress Report. For details about *non-project-related* activities and services delivered by UNEP through the CAP, please refer to the 2022 CAP Work Programme and Budget.

- Consulted with National Ozone Officers in Article 5 countries during 2021 on their countries' business planning needs, through direct contacts with Ozone Officers using telephone, video conferencing and electronic platforms.
- Reviewed and drawn on experiences gained from implementation of its 2021-2023 Business Plan,⁴ taking into account new trends and emerging developments.
- Considered the programmatic direction and activities included in its approved 2021 CAP Work Programme and Budget.⁵
- Followed the guidance provided by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat via electronic means.
- Consulted with the other Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies to increase collaborative and mutually-supportive initiatives and to avoid duplication of effort.
- Considered applicable Executive Committee decisions as guidance for this Business Plan.

II. MULTILATERAL FUND TARGETS

A. OBJECTIVES OF THE THREE-YEAR BUSINESS PLAN

The focus and orientation of UNEP's work continues to be defined by the evolving needs of Article 5 countries as they progress in their implementation of the Montreal Protocol, as they meet and sustain compliance with specific obligations, and to support them with ratification of the Kigali Amendment and laying the groundwork for its future implementation.

This Business Plan also supports the objectives set forth in the approved *2021-2023 Compliance Assistance Programme Strategy*,⁶ which details UNEP's vision and approach for CAP for that period. The strategy identified eight major desired outcomes that UNEP will support during the three-year period:

- OUTCOME 1 – National Ozone Units effectively manage their national Montreal Protocol compliance programmes.
- OUTCOME 2 – Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data.
- OUTCOME 3 – Article 5 countries adopt, implement and enforce Montreal Protocol laws, regulations, licensing and quota systems.
- OUTCOME 4 – Customs effectively controls trade of controlled substances nationally and cooperates internationally to support legal trade and fight illegal trade.
- OUTCOME 5 – Key stakeholders and public informed and supportive of Article 5 Governments' Montreal Protocol programmes.
- OUTCOME 6 – Article 5 countries safely adopt appropriate lower-GWP and energy efficient refrigeration and air conditioning technology and servicing practices.
- OUTCOME 7 – Article 5 countries ratify Kigali Amendment and begin meeting HFC phasedown obligations.

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/28.

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36.

- OUTCOME 8 – Article 5 countries implement Multilateral Fund HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down projects in timely and effective manner.

B. RESOURCE ALLOCATION

During this Business Plan period, UNEP plans to prepare and submit for approval the projects as detailed in the separate annex "Projects planned for submission 2022-2024." UNEP's proposed resource allocation plan is as follows:

Project	Type	Value (US\$ inclusive of PSC)			Total 2022-2024
		2022	2023	2024	
HPMP Stage I implementation	PHA	1,468,670	0	445,295	1,913,965
HPMP Stage II preparation	PRP	124,300	99,440	33,900	257,640
HPMP Stage II implementation	PHA	5,744,403	6,450,584	5,429,234	17,624,221
HPMP Stage III implementation	PHA	1,018,690	4,015,729	534,298	5,568,717
HFC phase down Kigali Implementation Plan preparation	PRP	5,213,173	1,513,070	0	6,726,243
Enabling Activities	TAS	0	214,000	0	214,000
Institutional Strengthening	INS	5,939,645	5,610,417	5,939,645	17,489,707
Technical assistance	TAS	1,186,500	0	678,000	1,864,500
Compliance Assistance Programme	TAS	11,427,930	11,770,768	12,123,891	35,322,589
Grand total		32,123,311	29,674,008	25,184,263	86,981,582

III. PLANNED BUSINESS PLAN ACTIVITIES

This section describes costed projects at the national, regional and global levels in the 2022-2024 period proposed by UNEP. All projects are included in excel Annex.

A. NATIONAL LEVEL

Through this Business Plan, UNEP will deliver the following projects at the national level:

- HPMP project preparation and implementation. UNEP will assist Article 5 countries with Stage II and Stage III preparation in accordance with Executive Committee policies and guidelines. UNEP will also assist countries with the implementation of the non-investment components of the HPMPs (Stages I, II and III) in cooperation with other Implementing Agencies and bilateral partners.
- Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects. UNEP provides 104 countries with ongoing technical assistance and administrative support for the implementation of their IS projects, including the submission of IS renewals and assistance with activities covered by these projects. UNEP will submit such projects as per the appropriate timing and when all the necessary pre-conditions have

been met (e.g. disbursement rate, reporting obligations). This service is performed as part of CAP services, with UNEP earning 0% PSC for these projects.

- Enabling Activities. This Business Plan includes two Enabling Activities projects as per Executive Committee Decision 79/46(d)(iv). In line with that decision, the proposed projects will facilitate and support the concerned Article 5 countries to ratify the Kigali Amendment as soon as possible and to support activities they need to meet their first obligations under the Kigali Amendment after ratification.
- Preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs). UNEP included funding for the preparation of national implementation plans to meet initial reduction obligations for the phase-down of HFCs according to the Executive Committee decision from its 87th meeting.

B. REGIONAL LEVEL

Through this Business Plan, UNEP plans to deliver the following projects at the regional level:

- Regional HPMP Stage II for 12 Pacific Islands. This project supports the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.

C. GLOBAL LEVEL

- Promoting Low-Global Warming Potential Refrigerants for Air-Conditioning Sectors in High Ambient Temperature Countries (PRAHA-III). Building on the key findings and recommendations from the successful PRAHA-II project, UNEP proposes to undertake the PRAHA-III technical assistance project that will develop, inter alia (a) a tailored Risk Assessment model to help Article 5 countries better understanding the safety implications associated with deploying alternative refrigerants, either A2L or A3, considering the specifics of different types of equipment and life stages (b) a Deployment Plan for Market Acceptance for advancing lower global warming potential (GWP) alternative refrigerants and leapfrogging higher-GWP, which will be especially critical during 2020-2030 when there will be overlapped compliance commitments (c) Model enforceable refrigerant/RAC and/or updated building codes to help secure the market acceptance of A2L and A3 alternative refrigerants. Annex 1 provides further details.
- Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Policymakers to support Kigali Amendment Objectives. Building on experience gained from another successful project outside of the Multilateral Fund, UNEP proposes to support the Kigali Amendment's climate protection aspirations by enabling NOUs and National Energy Policymakers to meet every other year at the regional level to share experiences, coordinate policies, and identify joint activities that will further the ozone-energy efficiency agenda. Annex 2 provides further details.

D. NEW PROJECT TYPES

N/A

IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

UNEP expects that the services, activities and projects identified in the proposed 2022-2024 Business Plan will result in:

- Improved capabilities and technical skills of NOUs staff to effectively carry out approved phase-out programmes and thus ensure sustained compliance;
- Countries in non-compliance received necessary support enabling swift return to compliance;
- Increased high-level political commitment to the ozone agreements;
- HCFC phase-out obligations mainstreamed into national environmental strategies/policies;
- Timely and efficient HCFC phase out due to HPMP implementation and clearinghouse services;
- Increased number of Article 5 Parties ratifying the Kigali Amendment and/or undertaking activities required for meeting their initial obligations under the Amendment.
- Continued provision of technical support to 93 countries to implement and report on their UNEP-assisted Enabling Activity approved projects;
- Enhanced awareness of users and other relevant stakeholders of forthcoming reductions in HCFC supply and availability of viable alternatives;
- All client countries reported Article 7 and Country Programme data by established deadlines and quality of reported data improved;
- Improved HCFC and HFC-related policy instruments;
- Efficient operation and enforcement of HCFC licensing and quota systems;
- NOUs provided with best available information that enable them to make decisions on alternative technologies, sound approaches and methodologies;
- Broadened and strengthened regional cooperation in the implementation of the ozone treaties;
- Increased number of countries benefiting from direct country-to-country assistance;
- Concerted actions taken at national and regional levels to combat illegal trade in HCFC;
- Improved access to HCFC-related technical information and enhanced experience exchange;
- Indirect support provided for the implementation of investment projects through strengthened institutional and legal frameworks.

UNEP proposes to adopt performance indicators for 2022 as follows:

TABLE 1: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO ALL AGENCIES

Type of Indicator (Existing, Modified, New)	Short Title	Calculation	UNEP proposal for 2022
Planning--Approval	Tranches approved	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	58
Planning--Approval	Projects/activities approved	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	103

Type of Indicator (Existing, Modified, New)	Short Title	Calculation	UNEP proposal for 2022
Implementation	Funds disbursed	Based on estimated disbursement in progress report US	23,348,218.47
Implementation	ODS phase-out	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	88.6 ODP tones
Implementation	Project completion for activities	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	57
Administrative	Speed of financial completion	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	14
Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	On time
Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports	Timely submission of progress reports and business plans and responses unless otherwise agreed	On time

* The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.

** Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

TABLE 2: PERFORMANCE INDICATORS APPLICABLE TO UNEP'S COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	UNEP's proposal for 2022
Efficient follow-up to regional network/ thematic meetings	List of recommendations emanating from 2020-2021 regional network/thematic meetings	Implementation rate of those meeting recommendations that are to be implemented in 2022	90% implementation rate
Effective support to NOUs in their work, particularly guidance to new NOUs	List of innovative ways/means/products/ services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	Number of innovative ways, means, products, services for supporting NOUs in their work, with specification of those destined for new NOUs	- 7 such ways, means, products, services; -All new NOUs receive capacity building support.
Assistance to countries in actual or potential non-compliance (as per MOP decisions and/or as per reported Article 7 data and trend analysis)	List of countries in actual or potential on compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	Number of countries in actual or potential non-compliance that received CAP assistance outside the network meetings	All such countries
Innovations in production and delivery of global and regional information products and services	List of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	Number of global and regional information products and services destined for new target audiences or that reach existing target audiences in new ways	7 such products and services
Close cooperation between CAP regional	List of joint missions/ undertakings of CAP	Number of joint missions/undertakings	Suspended during the COVID-19 pandemic due

Performance Indicator	Data	Assessment	UNEP's proposal for 2022
teams and Implementing and bilateral agencies working in the regions	regional staff with Implementing and bilateral agencies		to UN and national travel restrictions

V. POLICY, ADMINISTRATIVE AND FINANCIAL ISSUES

UNEP seeks guidance from the Executive Committee about HCFC Stage 3 PRP for the following countries: Albania (UNEP cooperating agency), Bangladesh (UNEP cooperating agency), Egypt (UNEP cooperating agency), Serbia (UNEP cooperating agency) and Timor Leste. (UNEP lead agency). UNEP included these projects for 2023, however they were removed from the Business Plan by the Secretariat based on Decision 84/46(e), which allows the submission of activities related to HPMP Stage III for countries with an approved HPMP Stage II with reduction targets below the 2025 compliance targets. UNEP notes that these five countries require HPMP Stage 3 PRPs since their HPMP Stage 2 projects address the 2025 compliance target.

Annex 1

Promoting Low-GWP Refrigerants for Air-Conditioning Sectors in High Ambient Temperature Countries (PRAHA-III)

Background

PRAHA-I created an awareness about the challenges faced by high ambient temperature (HAT) countries and offered stakeholders in HAT countries support in building their technical knowledge of the alternatives technologies as well as practical support through the building and testing of several prototypes using lower-GWP refrigerants. In Addition, PRAHA-I also helped component manufacturers, especially compressors, to start building and testing dedicated compressors for the new alternative refrigerants that can deliver sustained energy efficiency levels at HAT conditions.

The main result of PRAHA is that it went beyond the level of being an individual project with specific planned outcomes and outputs, PRAHA turned to be a **PROCESS** at different levels: governmental, local industry, institutional as well as for the international technology providers.

PRAHA-II was a continuation of the process with specific goals that are aligned with the findings of PRAHA-I. The two main findings of PRAHA-1 is that, 1) there are viable alternatives at HAT conditions which need optimized equipment design to perform and deliver the energy efficiency minimum requirements, and 2) that there is a concern about safety of the mostly flammable alternative refrigerants that calls for a special risk assessment model for the HAT countries.

PRAHA-II had three main goals: 1) to build the capacity of the local industry in designing and testing products using efficient lower-GWP flammable refrigerants; 2) to evaluate and optimize the prototype built for PRAHA-I; and 3) To build a risk assessment model for the high ambient temperature countries. Full report of PRAHA-II will be submitted for consideration of ExCom-84. A HAT symposium scheduled for March 2020 will convey these results to representatives from those countries. UN Environment and UNIDO intend to keep PRAHA process alive and continuous.

The Purpose

Both PRAHA-I and PRAHA-II were implemented and outreached in close cooperation and coordination with HAT countries in the Middle East mainly in West Asia, while there are 35 countries defined by the Montreal Protocol Parties at the OEWG-37, 2016 as “High Ambient Temperature Countries”.

It is obvious that the question of finding technically suitable lower-GWP alternative refrigerants for HAT operating conditions is answered with the two phases of PRAHA as well as other relevant research projects like EGYPRA, ORNL and AREP. **The main challenge now is creating the technical and political convincing power for markets and governments to adopt lower-GWP alternatives and ensure safe deployment of air-conditioning units operating with A2L or A3 alternative refrigerants.** Key findings and outcomes of PRAHA-II, as well as PRAHA-I, will shape the details of PRAHA-III with focus on two main elements:

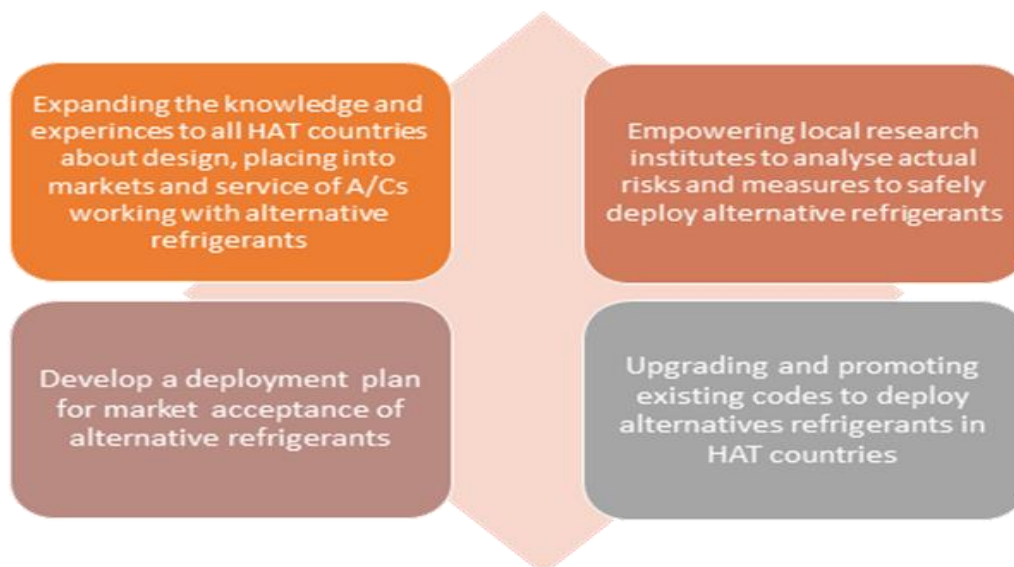
- Expanding the knowledge and services to all HAT countries
- Focus on addressing issues related to safe deployment of alternatives in local markets

The Proposal

Taking into consideration key findings and recommendations from PRAHA-II, the following elements are sought to be addressed in PRAA-III:

- I. **A tailored Risk Assessment** is essential in better understanding safety implications associated with deploying alternative refrigerants, either A2L or A3, considering the specifics of different types of equipment and life stages. Efforts in building risk assessment models should be exerted towards analyzing risks in the logistics side of the supply-chain i.e. Installation, In-door use, outdoor use, servicing and end of life (decommission); understanding that design and manufacturing risk assessment are covered by relevant international standards which will be applicable to most countries, HAT or not-HAT.
- II. PRAHA-II was the first step in is providing the impetus for this leapfrogging. Similarly, **Building the risk assessment model with the involvement of local research institutes and organizations** will add depth and reach for those institutes and involve the HAT countries in the global research efforts on new alternatives as well as build countries' ownership.
- III. Market Acceptance Strategy is becoming crucial in advancing the lower-GWP alternative refrigerants and leapfrogging higher-GWP ones especially during the period of overlapped compliance commitments i.e. 2020-2030. **Therefore, Deployment Plan for Market Acceptance will be main element for PRAHA-III.**
- IV. **Model of enforceable refrigerant/RAC and/or updated building codes** is another critical element for securing the market acceptance of A2L and A3 alternative refrigerants.
- V. **Expanding the knowledge and experience** requires a tailored approach given the diversity amongst HAT countries i.e. small vs. large and manufacturing vs. servicing only.

Below figure illustrates the key elements tentatively planned for PRAHA-III



Timeframe and Budget

With the magnitude of work being envisaged in PRAHA-III in terms of number of countries and areas to be tackled, it is expected that the project will have timeframe of **36 months** and an estimated budget of

US\$ 900,000 which will be split between UNEP and UNIDO. A detailed proposal will be developed, at the time of submission, including elaborated timeline and budget breakdown against suggested activities.

Annex 2

Twining of Ozone Officers and National Energy Policymakers to support Kigali Amendment Objectives

Introduction

The Kigali Amendment entered into force on 1 January 2019. By phasing down hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs), an estimated global warming of 0.4 °C could be avoided by the end of this century. One-hundred and twelve Parties have ratified the Amendment to date, including a significant number of Article 5 countries. Other Article 5 countries are at different stages in the ratification process. The Kigali Amendment has aspirations to leverage significant climate protection benefits through the dual approach of controlling HFC production and consumption, and by maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency of equipment that uses them.

Maintaining the energy efficiency of existing refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment through best installation and servicing practices and ensuring that new equipment is energy efficient through policies could double the climate benefits of the Kigali Amendment during the transition to lower global warming potential (GWP) alternatives. Awareness-raising, training of servicing technicians, standards, and policies and regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment can all contribute to achieving that goal. In many countries, the two worlds of Montreal Protocol compliance and energy policy have not interacted very frequently or deeply to date. That needs to change if the climate aspirations of the Kigali Amendment are to be achieved.

The daily work of the NOUs now takes place in this new Kigali context. Their countries face critical technology and policy choices as they continue work to meet and sustain the Protocol's HCFC phase-out compliance targets, while simultaneously preparing for the HFC phase down. They increasingly need to consider refrigerants in the context of their national and regional energy efficiency policies.

Based on UNEP's experience from a project supported by another financial mechanism, twinning of National Ozone Officers and energy policy makers is needed by both groups and it helps build momentum for effective Montreal Protocol-energy efficiency policy coordination at the regional and national levels. The workshops will enable the NOUs to better understand policies, programmes and projects related to energy efficiency that are outside of the Montreal Protocol mandate (e.g. Minimum Energy Performance Standards, labelling programmes, energy policies) but which have impacts on, and implications for, Montreal Protocol compliance objectives. This type of forum for targeted interaction related to Kigali Amendment obligations is lacking, and this project seeks to address this gap.

Regional twinning workshops have strengthened the capacity of the participants from Article 5 countries about their respective programmes and reinforced (and in many cases, jump-started) the national

stakeholder consultative process on the ozone-energy efficiency nexus. That momentum needs to be continued through a regular and focused mechanism linked to the Multilateral Fund.

Proposal

Under this project, UNEP will organize a Twinning workshop in each region every two years to enable NOUs and National Energy Policymakers to share experiences, coordinate policies, and identify joint activities that will further the ozone-energy efficiency agenda.

During the workshops, UNEP and its partners will provide a forum for these officials to interact with one another, and provide them with specialized training, capacity building tools, and information materials. The meetings will be held back-to-back with the Regional Network Meetings to save on travel costs for National Ozone Officers.

The requested funding will cover the travel and Daily Subsistence Allowance (DSA) of the National Energy Policymakers and small number of experts to participate. It is being requested as a separate technical assistance (TAS) project separate from the CAP since it would not be possible to do so within the existing level of CAP funding.

Similar to the previous Twinning experience mentioned earlier, an appropriate National Energy Policymaker will be identified by each of the 147 countries to participate in twinning as counterparts to the NOUs. The selection will be made with close consultation of the NOU and with inputs from the national energy ministry, regional energy efficiency agencies, etc. as appropriate.

Multilateral Fund institutions, partner organizations and at least one regional energy efficiency expert will be invited to participate in the twinning workshops to share, exchange and learn, thus creating a common knowledge-sharing platform for the wider Kigali Amendment community. The workshops will also involve cooperation with other relevant organizations and alliances (e.g. Cool Coalition) which have energy efficiency mandates will help in achieving the climate aspirations of the Kigali Amendment and enhance the work of the Montreal Protocol.

Budget

Item	Cost 2022 (US\$)	Cost 2024 (US\$)
National Energy Policymakers (NEP) - travel and DSA	360,000	360,000
International energy experts - travel and DSA	80,000	80,000
Regional energy efficiency experts - travel and DSA	50,000	50,000
Venue and Logistics	60,000	60,000
Technical documents/information materials	50,000	50,000

Total	600,000	600,000
Grand total	1,200,000	