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

工发组织 2021 年工作方案修正案*

* 印发本文件是为了反映第八十七次会议核准的为利比里亚编制基加利氢氟碳化合物执行计划（第一阶段）的申请已被撤回。为便于参阅，着重标出了文件中的更改之处。

[1] 由于 2019 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。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 工发组织请执行委员会核准表 1 所列金额为 1,651,468 美元外加 118,603 美元机构支助费用的 2021 年工作方案修正案。来文附于本文件之后。

表 1：工发组织 2021 年工作方案修正案

国家	活动/项目	申请金额（美元）	建议金额（美元）
A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动			
A1：延长体制强化项目			
北马其顿	延长体制强化项目（第七阶段）	169,404	169,404
塞尔维亚	延长体制强化项目（第八阶段）	168,064	168,064
	A1 小计	337,468	337,468
	机构支助费用	23,623	23,623
	A1 共计	361,091	361,091
A2: 氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目筹备			
巴西 [a, b]	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第三阶段）	25,000	25,000
约旦 [c]	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第三阶段）	25,000	25,000
菲律宾	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第三阶段）	70,000	70,000
索马里	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第三阶段）	60,000	60,000
	A2 小计	180,000	180,000
	机构支助费用	12,600	12,600
	A2 共计	192,600	192,600
A3：编制氟氯烃消费量核查报告的技术援助			
阿尔巴尼亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段核查报告	30,000	30,000
洪都拉斯	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段核查报告	30,000	30,000
黑山	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段核查报告	30,000	30,000
塞尔维亚	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段核查报告	30,000	30,000
土库曼斯坦	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段核查报告	30,000	30,000
	A3 小计	150,000	150,000
	机构支助费用	13,500	13,500
	A3 共计	163,500	163,500
A4：基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划 (KIP) 的项目筹备			
阿根廷	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	220,000	220,000
喀麦隆	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	190,000	190,000
莱索托 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	39,000	39,000
马拉维 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	51,000	51,000
纳米比亚 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	51,000	51,000
卢旺达 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	39,000	39,000
塞拉利昂 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	39,000	39,000
叙利亚阿拉伯共和国 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	66,000	66,000
突尼斯	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	190,000	190,000
乌干达 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	30,000	30,000
赞比亚 [d]	编制基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划（第一阶段）	39,000	39,000
黎巴嫩	筹备基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划投资活动（第一阶段）（家用空调）	30,000	30,000
	A4 小计	984,000	984,000
	机构支助费用	68,880	68,880
	A4 共计	1,052,880	1,052,880
	总计（A1、A2、A3、A4）	1,770,071	1,770,071

[a] 德国政府是双边合作机构

[b] 开发计划署是牵头执行机构

[c] 世界银行是牵头执行机构

[d] 环境规划署是牵头执行机构

A 节：建议供一揽子核准的活动

A1：延长体制强化项目

项目说明

2. 如表 1 A1 节所列，工发组织提交了关于延长国家体制强化项目的申请。本文件附件一列出了对这些项目的说明。

秘书处的评论

3. 根据关于申请资格和供资水平的准则和相关决议，秘书处代表相关国家政府审查了两个体制强化项目的延期申请。根据这些国家上一阶段关于体制强化的初始工作计划、国家方案及第 7 条数据、关于其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行情况的最新报告、机构的进度报告以及缔约方会议的相关决议，秘书处对这些申请进行了交叉核对。秘书处注意到，这些国家已提交其 2020 年的国家方案数据且已达成其根据《蒙特利尔议定书》设定的管控目标，并且其氟氯烃年度消费量未超过其与执行委员会签订的《氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定》所规定的年度最高允许消费量。此外，根据第 74/51(e) 号决议，这些国家业已提交的申请包含体制强化项目下一阶段规划活动的绩效指标。

秘书处的建议

4. 秘书处建议，按本文件表 1 的 A1 节所示供资额，一揽子批准北马其顿和塞尔维亚的体制强化延期申请。谨建议执行委员会向上述各国政府表达本文件附件二所提的意见。

A2：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划项目筹备

项目说明

5. 如表 1 的 A2 节所示，工发组织作为指定执行机构，提交了为索马里编制第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划以及为菲律宾编制第三阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的申请；并提交了为巴西和约旦编制第三阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的申请，其中开发计划署作为合作执行机构，世界银行作为牵头执行机构。

6. 工发组织提供了为支持菲律宾和索马里项目筹备申请而开展的活动说明，其中包括：申请项目筹备资金的理由；两国相应的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段及/或第二阶段的实施进度报告；以及潜在活动的清单以及相应的预算。

7. 在其工作方案修正案中，开发计划署作为巴西的牵头执行机构，申请 40,000 美元，外加机构支助费用 2,800 美元；[2] 德国政府作为双边合作机构申请 25,000 美元，外加双边合作机制项下的机构支持费用 3,250 美元。[3] 在其 2021 年工作计划修正案中，世界银行作为约旦的牵头执行机构，申请 65,000 美元，外加机构支持费用 4,550 美元。[4]

[2] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/30
[3] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/29
[4] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/29

秘书处的评论

8. 在审查这些申请时，秘书处已将下述因素考虑在内：第 71/42 号决议所载为第 5 条国家编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的资助指南[5]；菲律宾第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划；索马里第一阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划；截至本文件编制时的付款执行情况；以及第 84/46(e) 号决议。[6] 秘书处注意到，所申请的供资符合第 71/42 号决议规定，且工发组织确认，在适用的情况下，其余的供资批次申请将按菲律宾政府和索马里政府与执行委员会达成的协定所订立的时间表提交。

9. 工发组织确认，菲律宾第三阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划将于 2025 年 1 月 1 日之前完成对氟氯烃基准量 67.5%的淘汰量；在 2030 年 1 月 1 日之前，索马里第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划则将完成 100%的淘汰量。

秘书处的建议

10. 秘书处建议按表 1 的 A2 节所示供资额，一揽子核准索马里第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划以及巴西、约旦和菲律宾第三阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目筹备工作。

A3：编制氟氯烃消费量核查报告的技术援助

项目说明

11. 执行委员会要求相关双边机构和执行机构在其各自的工作方案中列入提交至第八十八次会议的修正案，为选定的第 5 条国家第二阶段的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划编写氟氯烃消费量核查报告提供资金。工发组织作为牵头执行机构，正在申请为阿尔巴尼亚、洪都拉斯、黑山、塞尔维亚和土库曼斯坦第二阶段的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的核查工作提供资金。[7]

秘书处的评论

12. 秘书处注意到，为五个国家编写核查报告所申请的资金与前几次会议对类似的核查工作所核准的资金规格一致。秘书处还指出，相关方须在请执行委员会对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下一批次供资进行审议的相应的执委会会议举行之前至少提前 10 周提交核查报告。

秘书处的建议

13. 秘书处建议按表 1 的 A3 节所示供资额，一揽子核准阿尔巴尼亚、洪都拉斯、黑山、塞尔维亚和土库曼斯坦的第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划核查报告的编写工作，但有一项谅解，即相关方须在请执行委员会对氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下一批次供资进行审议的相应的执委会会议举行之前至少提前 10 周提交核查报告。

A4：基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划 (KIP) 的项目筹备

项目说明

14. 如表 1 的 A4 节所示，工发组织作为指定执行机构提交了为三个国家编制第一阶段基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划的申请，并作为合作执行机构为八个国家提交了申请，其中环境规划署作为

[5]第 5 条国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段筹备工作供资指南

[6]只有已批准第二阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划且减排目标低于 2025 年履约目标的国家才允许将第三阶段氟氯烃淘汰管理计划纳入业务计划。

[7]第 87/27 号决议

牵头执行机构。此外，工发组织根据第 87/50 (e)号决议，申请为空调行业的投资活动提供项目筹备资金，以支持一家生产家用空调的企业（Lematic）[8]停用 R-410A、转用 R-290。[9]

15. 工发组织作为指定的执行机构，提供了支持阿根廷、喀麦隆和突尼斯第一阶段基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划的项目筹备申请而开展的活动说明，环境规划署则为其他八个国家的项目筹备申请而开展的支持活动提供了说明。[10]

16. 在其 2021 年工作方案修订案中，环境规划署作为莱索托、马拉维、纳米比亚、卢旺达、塞拉利昂、叙利亚阿拉伯共和国、乌干达和赞比亚的牵头执行机构，申请 826,000 美元，外加机构支助费用 107,380 美元。[11]

秘书处的评论

17. 在审查这些申请之时，秘书处已将下列因素纳入考虑：第 87/50 号决议所载的基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划编制指南；就项目筹备提议的活动及其与该国扶持活动和其他的氢氟碳化物相关项目的联系。秘书处注意到，各项供资申请均符合第 87/50 号决议的规定，并且作为牵头执行机构，工发组织使用基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划项目筹备申请的格式，提供了编制阿根廷、喀麦隆和突尼斯的基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段总体策略所要求活动的说明。提交的文件包括：氢氟碳化物和 氢氟碳化物混合物的估计进口数量（例如 2012 年至 2015 年、2016 年至 2020 年或 2018 年至 2020 年的进口数量）；对氢氟碳化物的行业分布和消费情况的分析，以及与氢氟碳化物总体淘汰计划利益攸关方的磋商；制冷和空调行业能力建设活动，拟定氢氟碳化物相关的初步政策和立法，以支持逐步减少氢氟碳化物的策略，以及为两个国家（阿根廷和喀麦隆）制定外联和沟通策略；并为一个国家（突尼斯）的制冷和空调行业制定详细的能效策略。在为黎巴嫩空调制造行业筹备一个投资项目的申请中，工发组织提供了关于该企业的详细信息（例如，氢氟碳化物消费量、生产规模及生产工艺、成立日期、基准设备）。

18. 工发组织澄清说，这三个国家逐步淘汰氢氟碳化物总体战略的项目筹备将会借鉴在扶持活动项下开展的活动，因为这些是逐步淘汰氢氟碳化物相关的首批行动，并且对《基加利修正案》的批准形成助力。

19. 关于黎巴嫩政府为一家企业 (Lematic[12]) 提交的筹备投资项目活动的申请，工发组织澄清说，该项目将会提交至第九十一次会议，由于该企业是黎巴嫩 R-410A 消费量最大的企业，这将支持该国逐步淘汰 R-410A 。在该项目提案提交执行委员会审议之时，相关方将提供该企业逐步淘汰 R-410A 的承诺以及今后即将淘汰的实际数量。此外，黎巴嫩政府通过工发组织确认，该企业逐步淘汰的氢氟碳化物将从符合供资条件的氢氟碳化物消费量中扣除，且最终提案将包括对该投资项目与基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划总体策略整体关联的说明。

[8] 工发组织提交了黎巴嫩政府出具的认可函，认可函确认了该项申请。

[9] 对于选择在提交第一阶段基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划之前实施个别氢氟碳化物投资项目或行业计划的国家，对每个项目的核准应以逐步淘汰氢氟碳化物为宗旨，以计入基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划中已确定的合格消费量，且应说明投资项目与完成国家总体战略之间的联系，以及何时提交基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划。第八十七次会议已核准为黎巴嫩第一阶段基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划的筹备工作提供资金，开发计划署作为牵头执行机构。

[10] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/31

[11] 同上

[12] 根据第 78 3(g)号决议，第八十一次会议已核准为 Lematic 提供资金，从而让 3 条家用冰箱生产线停用 HFC-134a 和 R-404A ，转用异丁烷 (R-600a) 和丙烷 (R-290) 作为制冷剂。

20. 继此次审查之后，秘书处注意到：这 12 个国家均已核准《基加利修正案》；[13] 各国均已提供认可函，表明其有意尽早采取行动逐步减少 HFC；且所申请资金符合第 87/50 号决议的规定。

秘书处的建议

21. 秘书处建议按表 1 的 A4 节所示供资额，一揽子核准阿根廷、喀麦隆、莱索托、马拉维、纳米比亚、卢旺达、塞拉利昂、叙利亚阿拉伯共和国、突尼斯、乌干达和赞比亚的基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划的项目筹备工作，并且核准让一家用空调制造企业逐渐淘汰 R 410A 转用 R 290 的投资项目的项目筹备工作，这是黎巴嫩的基加利氢氟碳化物执行计划第一阶段的组成部分。

[13] 《基加利修正案》获得批准（或认可）的日期：阿根廷，2019 年 11 月 22 日； 喀麦隆，2021 年 8 月 24 日； 黎巴嫩，2020 年 2 月 5 日；莱索托，2019 年 10 月 7 日；马拉维，2017 年 11 月 21 日；纳米比亚，2019 年 5 月 16 日； 卢旺达，2017 年 5 月 23 日； 塞拉利昂，2020 年 6 月 15 日；叙利亚阿拉伯共和国，2021 年 4 月 5 日；突尼斯，2021 年 8 月 27 日；乌干达，2018 年 6 月 21 日；赞比亚，2021 年 3 月 15 日。

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS[14]

North Macedonia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Oct-96	152,900
	Phase II:	Mar-00	101,950
	Phase III:	Dec-01	101,950
	Phase IV:	Apr-04	132,347
	Phase V:	Apr-06	132,347
	Phase VI:	Apr-09	132,347
		Total:	753,841
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US $):			169,404
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US $):			169,404
Agency support costs (US $):			11,858
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			181,262
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)			519.7
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)			32.1
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)			0.1
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)			0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1.8
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)			12.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2020) (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)			0.37
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	0.37
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2020
Amount approved for projects (as at July 2021) (US $):			6,442,993
Amount disbursed (as at December 2020) (US $):			5,985,985
ODS to be phased out (as at July 2021) (ODP tonnes):			576.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2020) (ODP tonnes):			576.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US $)
(a) Investment projects:	4,442,328
(b) Institutional strengthening:	753,841
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,246,824
Total:	6,442,993
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

[14] Data as at December 2020 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/88/12

Progress report

2. Following the completion of the previous phases of IS projects, IS was incorporated into the overall stage I of the HPMP. The IS component of the HPMP was successful in: monitoring HCFC trade and imports through legislation introducing a licensing and quota system; increasing stakeholder and public awareness through outreach and training; submitting timely Article 7 and country programme data to the respective Secretariats; assisting in completing the enabling activities for HFC phase-down; celebrating World Ozone Day; and participating in meetings relating to the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of action

3. Under phase VII, the NOU will continue supporting the drafting and implementation of the legislation including the HCFC licensing and quota system and the HFC licensing system; coordination of the activities relating to recording and labelling of equipment, recovery and recycling, and import/export control; coordinating the HPMP and ensuring a synergy with the development of the Kigali HFC implementation plan; reporting Article 7 data of the Montreal Protocol and country programme implementation data; participation in Montreal Protocol meetings; and continuing public awareness and communication activities, including the upgrade of the NOU website.

Serbia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Jul-98	151,500
	Phase II:	Dec-04	131,300
	Phase III:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	131,300
	Phase IV:	Nov-11	131,300
	Phase V:	Dec-13	131,300
	Phase VI:	Nov-17	168,064
	Phase VII:	Dec-19	168,064
		Total:	1,012,828
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US $):			168,064
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US $):			168,064
Agency support costs (US $):			11,764
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			179,828
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
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)			8.4
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			8.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2020) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			5.26
Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	5.26
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2020
Amount approved for projects (as at July 2021) (US $):			10,329,758
Amount disbursed (as at December 2020) (US $):			8,533,263
ODS to be phased out (as at July 2021) (ODP tonnes):			1,121.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2020) (ODP tonnes):			1,121.2

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

Summary of activities		Funds approved (US $)
(a)	Investment projects:	7,275,618
(b)	Institutional strengthening:	1,012,828
(c)	Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,041,312
	Total:	10,329,758
(d)	HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

5. During phase VII, Serbia continued implementation of the Montreal Protocol and ODS phase-out activities and reported consumption data to both the Multilateral Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The NOU continued implementing planned activities including the establishment of a certification system for service technicians; public awareness activities with the involvement of non-governmental organizations, local schools and other stakeholders, celebrations of World Ozone Day, and preparation activities for implementation of the Kigali Amendment following its ratification. All performance indicators for this phase were achieved.

Plan of action

6. The objectives of phase VIII will include continuing implementation of ODS phase-out activities leading towards sustainable ODS phase-out; submitting Article 7 and country programme implementation data to the respective Secretariats; continuing implementation of the HPMP and preparing for the HFC phase-down; and continuing work with national technical experts and industry organizations through organization of exhibitions, conferences and other private initiatives, and participating in meetings related to the Montreal Protocol.

附件二
执行委员会提交第八十八次会议的体制强化项目延期的意见草案

北马其顿

1. 执行委员会审查了申请延长北马其顿体制强化项目（第七阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到北马其顿政府上报的国家方案执行方面的数据和第 7 条数据，表明该国已按协定实现了其 2020 年的氟氯烃削减目标。执行委员会还注意到，通过对规章制度以及氟氯烃许可证和配额制度的修订，该国继续执行管控措施以保持对消耗臭氧层物质的逐步淘汰。执行委员会赞扬北马其顿为批准《基加利修正案》而采取的步骤。因此，执行委员会相信北马其顿政府将继续在政策和项目层面开展其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目活动，以期实现《蒙特利尔议定书》下一阶段的目标。

塞尔维亚

2. 执行委员会审查了申请延长塞尔维亚体制强化项目（第八阶段）的报告，并赞赏地注意到塞尔维亚政府向臭氧秘书处上报的 2019 年和 2020 年的数据以及其向基金秘书处上报的国家方案执行方面的数据，该国向臭氧秘书处上报的 2019 年和 2020 年的数据表明该国已经完成《蒙特利尔议定书》项下的履约目标。执行委员会还注意到，塞尔维亚政府已采取措施建立维修技术人员认证制度，且该国政府还参与外联和意识提高方面的活动。执行委员会还赞赏地注意到，塞尔维亚已经核准《基加利修正案》以及为实施该修正案而发起的活动。执行委员会感谢塞尔维亚政府所做的努力，因此希望该国在未来的两年间继续开展氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制强化项目活动，以期实现《蒙特利尔议定书》下一阶段的目标。

UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO WORK PROGRAMME

Presented to the 88th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme (WP) for the consideration of the 88th 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 2021-2023.

The 88th UNIDO WP is addressing preparatory assistance, verification reports and institutional strengthening requests.

Preparatory assistance is submitted for the 88th Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Somalia to enable the country to overview and update data necessary for the launch and implementation of HPMP Stage II. Preparatory assistance is also submitted for Brazil, Jordan and the Philippines 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 Argentina, Cameroon, Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia to assist the countries with the implementation of the next phases of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol. In addition to that, UNIDO is submitting a preparatory funding request for HFC related project in Lebanon.

Verification report related funding is required in line with the Decisions 87/27, for Albania, Honduras, Montenegro, Serbia and Turkmenistan.

Institutional strengthening extension request is submitted based on the country request for North Macedonia and Serbia.

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 88th 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 for Somalia and HPMP Stage III for Brazil[1], Jordan[2] and the Philippines amounting to US$ 192,600 (including US$ 12,600 representing 7.0 % agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance funding for HFC phase-down plans in Argentina, Cameroon,

[1] The Project Concept for Brazil is included in the Lead Agency (UNDP) Work Programme.
[2] The Project Concept for Jordan is included in the Lead Agency (World Bank) Work Programme.

Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syria, Tunisia, Uganda and Zambia[3] and preparation request for HFC related project in Lebanon amounting to US$ 1,052,880 (including US$ 68,880 representing 7.0% agency support costs);

- Verification Report funding amounting to US$ 163,500 (including US$ 13,500 representing 9.0 % A.S.C.); and
- Institutional strengthening project amounting to US$ 361,091 (including US$ 23,623 representing 7.0 % agency support costs).

Total: US$ 1,770,070 (including US$ 118,602 agency support cost).

[3] The Project Concepts for Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, Syria, Uganda and Zambia are included in the Lead Agency (UNEP) 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
Preparatory Assistance for HPMP											
Brazil	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	25,000	1,750	26,750	7%	24	In cooperation with UNDP and Germany. Project concept is in UNDP Work Programme.
Jordan	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	25,000	1,750	26,750	7%	24	In cooperation with World Bank. Project concept is in World Bank Work Programme.
Philippines	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	70,000	4,900	74,900	7%	24	
Somalia	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC-22	Overarching	Preparation of Stage II HPMP	60,000	4,200	64,200	7%	24	
SUBTOTAL						**180,000**	**12,600**	**192,600**			
Preparatory Assistance for HFC Phase-Down Plans											
Argentina	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	220,000	15,400	235,400	7%	24	
Cameroon	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	190,000	13,300	203,300	7%	24	
Lesotho	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	39,000	2,730	41,730	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Malawi	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	51,000	3,570	54,570	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.

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
Namibia	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	51,000	3,570	54,570	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Rwanda	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	39,000	2,730	41,730	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Sierra Leone	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	39,000	2,730	41,730	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Syria	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	66,000	4,620	70,620	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Tunisia	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	190,000	13,300	203,300	7%	24	
Uganda	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Zambia	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	39,000	2,730	41,730	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Lebanon	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	REF - Manufacturing	Project preparation for HFC-related project in the manufacturing sector at Lematic Industries to convert the	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24	

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
					production of residential air conditioning from R-410A to R-290						
SUBTOTAL						**984,000**	**68,880**	**1,052,880**			
Verification reports											
Albania	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
Honduras	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
Montenegro	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
Serbia	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
Turkmenistan	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
SUBTOTAL						**150,000**	**13,500**	**163,500**			
Institutional Strengthening											
North Macedonia	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	169,404	11,858	181,262	7%	24	
Serbia	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	168,064	11,764	179,828	7%	24	
SUBTOTAL						**337,468**	**23,623**	**361,091**			
GRAND TOTAL						**1,651,468**	**118,602**	**1,770,070**			

SECTION 2

PROJECT CONCEPT – Philippines

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of Stage III of the Philippines HCFC Phase-out Management Plan	
Country:	Philippines	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	2022-2024	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNIDO	Overarching	70,000.00

*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)	☒	☐
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (**Decision 71/42(i)**)	☐	☒
• Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	PRP Stage II was implemented by World Bank and project has been financially closed by WB	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☐ stage II / ☒ stage III of the HPMP

Phase-out commitment (%)	**67.5%**	**Year of commitment**	**2025**
☒ **Servicing only**		☐ **Manufacturing only**	☐ **Servicing and manufacturing**

2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP

- 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.

3.

Philippines stage II was approved by the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol during its 80th Meeting in November 2017 to reduce the HCFC consumption by 35% of the baseline in 2020 and by 50% in 2021 at a total cost of US $2,750,057 for the World Bank. At the 83rd meeting the agreement was revised to transfer to UNIDO all the phase-out activities included in Stage II. At the 87th meeting in June 2021, the funding level was reduced to US $868,573.00 following the cancellation of the air-conditioning manufacturing sector plan and associated management and agency support cost. The stage II 2nd tranche covers strategies and activities to achieve a 50% reduction of Philippines HCFC baseline consumption by 2021. Philippines 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. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNIDO as lead agency to prepare HPMP stage III has been received. The remaining eligible consumption of HCFCs is of 93.28 ODP tonnes (HCFC 22 =83.88; HCFC 123 = 1.70; HCFC 141B = 7.70) according to document ExCom 87/IAP/3, Annex VI.

4. Current progress in implementation of previous stage of the HPMP		
Activity	**Description**	**Implementing agency**
Manufacturing-AC	The assistance to the 4 AC manufacturing companies was cancelled at the 87th Meeting of the Executive Committee.	UNIDO
Legal/regulatory framework	Two coordination meetings were conducted in 2020 relative to the policy and regulatory measures to be issued. The three government agencies consulted were the Department of Energy, Department of Environment and Natural Resources and the Department of Trade and Industry. A joint circular will be issued as part of the 2nd tranche activities. Three online meetings were conducted and participated by the HCFC registered importers to discuss the online registration and licensing system as well as the annual data reporting requirements. The meetings were conducted in September 2020 and January 2021. A national consultant was hired by UNIDO in 2020 to conduct the verification audit and to confirm HCFC consumption in 2016 – 2020. The verification activity will strengthen the import/export control in compliance to the country's commitment to the MP. It will also provide the basis for the preparation of specific regulations for HPMP implementation. The verification report was completed in April 2021.	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Three training sessions for customs officers and other enforcement agencies were conducted in 2019 in order to strengthen the enforcement and monitoring of ODS importation/ consumption and trade control of HCFCs. The training consisted of two parts: theoretical on the awareness of the Montreal Protocol and the need for verification and vigilance, and a hands-on training on the use of refrigerant identifiers by using the old identifiers supplied under previous programs for demonstration. Around 70 participants participated in the trainings. In 2020, a similar training was conducted online and participated by around 100 customs and regulatory officers from different agencies. As a result of these trainings, the Philippines continuously and actively joined the Informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) network. Reviewed and updated the training handbook for customs and enforcement officers in 2020. The handbook was used as reference material during the online customs training session in December 2020.	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Procurement and delivery of 23 units of Multi-Refrigerant Identifiers (MRI); turned over to DENR in December 2020. The refrigerant identifiers will be distributed to EMB regional offices and selected Bureau of Customs (BoC) district offices in order to monitor	UNIDO

	closely and thoroughly the use of HCFCs and other alternatives in the country.	
Others, specify.	Continuous implementation and monitoring support delivered by PMU staff and consultants.	UNIDO

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

Substance	Sector	2018	2019	2020
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	1241.62	1523.80	1002.16
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-AC	134.35	188.62	16.37
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	37.06	73.80	58.88
HCFC-141b	Solvent	2.42	3.57	0.42
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	34.87	9.69	11.88
HCFC-123	Other, specify.	33.40 (fire fighting)	52.10 (Fire fighting)	20.80 (Fire fighting)
HCFC-225ca	Solvent	0.15	0	0
HCFC-225cb	Solvent	0.16	0	0
(select)	(select)			
Total				

6. 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)

There are no remaining phase-out activities in the manufacturing sector in Philippines. HCFC consumption is below the reduction targets of the Montreal Protocol and the agreement between Philippines and the Executive Committee. However, it is slightly fluctuating due to imports in one year, which might be used in subsequent years (stock-piling). But in general, the consumption data is lower than the MYA targets which is a direct result of government enforcement activities, institutional support and noninvestment projects implemented under the Stage II of the HPMP. It is expected that the consumption will continue to decrease with the compliance target required to fulfill the commitments of the Stage II of the HPMP.

7. 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	Review available data and collect additional sector-specific data through questionnaires and interviews. Data collection and evaluation of relevant information on servicing sector to understand and plan the actions on servicing tail (if applicable).	UNIDO
Updated sectoral consumption information	Review available data and collect additional per sub sector-specific data/applications through surveys, questionnaires and interviews and support the development of sub-sector and end-user driven activities for the Sector Plan.	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipmentt 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
New information on ODS regulations	Review current baseline regulations, analyse best practices and lessons learned on compliance of participating enterprises with respect to ODS Regulation and Control Rules and potentially propose revised or new mechanism to improve the legal framework.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Review available Article 7 and CP data, data from ODS alternatives surveys, enabling activities and progress reports and collect additional data as	UNIDO

	needed to determine technical and technological needs for training and awareness raising	
Others, specify.	Gender equality and women empowerment – baseline assessment including initial gender analysis for selected sectors, capacity building for NOU and monitoring plan - - Information related to build an initial diagnosis of Gender Mainstreaming in RAC sector; - considering information available in MLF projects and between others; - Number of students (women and men) that studied R&AC; - Number of technicians (women and men) trained in good refrigeration practices; - Identification of barriers for the inclusion of women in RAC sector.	UNIDO
8. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	**Indicative funding (US $)**	**Agency**
Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews and consultations with key stakeholders to draft the components of the HPMP stage III overarching strategy / tranche 1 request in consultation with the NOU; organize and conduct workshops with key stakeholders 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. A specialist will be hired to conduct gender baseline assessment, capacity building and monitoring plan, in line with the application of the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund Multilateral Fund.	20,000.00	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.	20,000.00	UNIDO
Updated data on HCFC consumption in servicing sector and inventory of HCFC based equipment.	5,000.00	UNIDO
Review existing regulations and policies and identify gaps and development of national strategy for enhanced refrigerants management	5,000.00	UNIDO
Validation workshops and stakeholders consultations.	20,000.00	UNIDO
TOTAL	**70,000.00**	

9. 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?
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 (yet to be ratified by Philippines) and its future obligations.
10. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?
Due consideration will be given to the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund during project preparation. The budget of the HPMP Stage III to be prepared, will take into account allocations for the 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). 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).

PROJECT CONCEPT – Somalia

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of stage II of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan	
Country:	SOMALIA	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	January 2022-December 2023	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)**
UNIDO	Overarching	60,000

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
3. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
4. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (**Decision 71/42(i)**)	☒	☐
• Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned	PRP funding for stage I has been fully used.	

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

11. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in ☒ stage II / ☐ stage III of the HPMP

Phase-out commitment (%)	**100**	**Year of commitment**	**2030**
☒ **Servicing only**		☐ **Manufacturing only**	☐ **Servicing and manufacturing**

12. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made)

At the 67th meeting, the Executive Committee approved stage I of the HPMP for Somalia. Based on the information collected during the preparation of the HPMP, the Government established as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption, its baseline of 18.10 ODP tonnes, based on statistical information from countries in the region as well as changes in the National Ozone Unit and respective ministry and not on actual data. Due to the difficult security situation and changes in the governmental structures in Somalia, it has not been possible to obtain more accurate information.

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

Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure
Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% by 2015
Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 35% by 2020.

The first tranche of stage I of the HPMP for the Republic of Somalia was approved at the 67th meeting of the Executive Committee at the level of US $133,500, plus agency support costs of US $10,013 for UNIDO.

Additional funding of US $40,374, plus agency support costs of US $3,028 for UNIDO was approved, on an exceptional basis, and without setting a precedent for any future projects, for security-related costs in addition to the funding of the first tranche of stage I of the HPMP to enable the implementation of the programme.

The second tranche of stage I of the HPMP for the Republic of Somalia was approved at the 77th meeting of the Executive Committee at the level of US $141,500, plus agency support costs of US $9,905 for UNIDO.

Additional funding of US $45,000, plus agency support costs of US $3,150 for UNIDO was approved, on an exceptional basis, and without setting a precedent for any future projects, for security-related costs in addition to the funding of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP to enable the implementation of the programme.

The submission of the third and final tranche was delayed due to discussions on the security situation in the country and what needs to be undertaken to ensure efficacy of the UN delivery in the country, and shield operations from the possible infiltration of terrorist or criminal groups, active in the country. Given the complexity and care required, flexibility with regard to the timeline for requesting next tranche was requested.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	The Government of Somalia is making progress with regard to putting in place a licensing and quota system for import/export of ODS and ODS dependent equipment to enable the country in phasing out HCFCs in accordance with the Montreal Protocol schedule and also require the registration and certification of companies and individuals involved in import, distribution and handling of refrigerants. In Somalia the importation of CFCs, Halons and CTC and appliances containing these chemicals is now prohibited. However the importation of other ODS not mentioned above is allowed only if the importer obtains a permit from the NOU authorising such imports within the quota or specified quantities. HCFCs and HCFCs based-equipment are subject to prior NOU authorization before import, and ODS are included in the list of goods subjects to environmental inspections. Moreover, these regulations are implemented by the Office of Environmental Affairs as part of the Office of Prime Minister through the National Ozone Unit (NOU), National Ozone Steering Committee, Ministry Of Industry And Trade, Ministry Of Agriculture, Ministry of Energy, Ministry of Justice, Somalia Revenue Authority, Somali Police Force and environmental NGOs. The Government of Somalia ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 27 November 2019.	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	2 government officials were trained on knowledge about the Montreal Protocol, HCFC consumption targets, the country's obligations, and the strategies for HCFC phase out. Four refrigerant identifiers were provided to the Customs office	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	17 refrigeration technicians were trained on good servicing practices, including refrigerant identification, recovery and recycling, in Seychelles.	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	15 refrigeration technicians were trained on the innovative production of environmentally sound refrigeration machines,	UNIDO

	the use of natural and alternative refrigerants, as well as health, safety and environmental aspects surrounding their use, in Moscow.	
Refrigeration servicing sector	50 customs officers and other law enforcement officials in three separate cities within Somalia were trained in ODS regulations, control measures and monitoring procedures as well as in the use of refrigerant identifiers.	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Refrigerant identifiers and refrigeration servicing tools and equipment were purchased and delivered for refrigerant recovery and recycling, consumables for technicians training course.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Monitoring the HPMP implementation and distribution of equipment: The NOU facilitated organization of local trainings, coordination of equipment delivery (customs clearances etc.), collection, inspection, storage and onward distribution of equipment to stakeholders, selection and nomination of service technicians from different regions for attendance at trainings, meetings (virtual and on the sidelines of events such as ExCom) with NOU with IA and international experts on work plans and activities to be implemented.	UNEP

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

Substance	Sector	2016	2017	2018	2019
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	15.45	15.4	15.26	13.04

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

The consumption of HCFCs has been declining due to the implementation of the HPMP and an increase in the import of non HCFC-based refrigeration equipment. The use of HFC and HFC blends is increasing in the country. Due to improvement in the living standards of urban populations, the use of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment is increasing.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	Conduct surveys to collect information on the current demand for HCFCs in the RAC servicing sector.	UNIDO
Updated sectoral consumption information	Analysis of the current situation and development trends.	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing legislation to assess whether amendments are needed in light of the Kigali Amendment. The Government of Somalia has made slow progress in introducing needed ODS legislation reforms given the country's political situation.	UNIDO
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Update the inventory of HCFC-based equipment especially air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment taking into account type, model and energy consumption level.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	There is a lack of information regarding the operations of customs services in the country.	UNIDO

17. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
Survey to collect information on HCFC demand in the servicing	20,000	UNIDO

sector including information on sub-sectoral uses.		
Consultant to support development of stage II strategy and draft stage II HPMP document	10,000	UNIDO
Survey of end users, customs, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	20,000	UNIDO
Consultant to support stage II strategy development and draft technical assistance component of stage II document	10,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	**60,000**	

18. 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?

The overarching strategy that the Government of Somalia expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and zero-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available on the market.

The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices. The Government will promote the use of zero-ODP and zero-GWP refrigerants.

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

Under stage I of the HPMP, the NOU, in line with the policy on gender equality and the empowerment of women, lobbied for gender-balanced participation of government counterparts and industry representatives in the consultative process to develop a conducive environment for companies. Furthermore, the project ensured that female experts in the private sector and government are given equal opportunities to participate in knowledge dissemination and awareness raising activities, with the overall objective of reaching women and men equally. Initially, the project assessed whether there is a need to address women and men differently because of cultural norms and values (avoid gender stereotypes in text, photographs, illustrations and other images). These efforts will continue under stage II of the HPMP.

PROJECT CONCEPT – Argentina

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC Phase-down Plan Preparation	
Country:	Argentina	
Implementing	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	January 2022 – December 2023	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US$)***
UNIDO	Overarching	220,000

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government for choice of agency	☐	☐
2. Kigali Amendment ratified	☒	☐

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

1. Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down target to be met in stage I of the HFC phase-down plan

Commitment	Freeze 10% reduction	Year	2024 2029
☐ Servicing only	☐ Manufacturing only	☒ Servicing and manufacturing	

2. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages

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.

In 2018, funding of US$ 250,000was approved for Argentina for Enabling Activities (EA) for HFC phase-down towards the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The main objective of this EA project was to prepare the country for the ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, considering the HFC phase-down needs in the country. This encompasses institutional arrangements, including legislative proposals and changes to the licensing system to encompass HFCs, a review of the ODS alternatives survey to support decision making on HFC phase out alternative technologies, stakeholder engagement and outreach activities.

The Government of Argentina successfully ratified the Kigali Amendment on the 22November 2019. The Government also introduced the necessary measures to amend the electronic licensing system, to include HFCs.

Building on the activities carried out to date, UNIDO and the Government of Argentina will finalize the key strategy documents, including the 'Map of national legal and regulatory instruments on HFC control' and the 'Training programme for customs and environment officers'. The capacity-building component will be completed with specialized training on the use of refrigerant identifiers for customs officers and agents. All existing guidelines, strategies and reports will be disseminated to key stakeholders and the remaining awareness raising activities, including workshops and in-person events will be held online, in order to circumvent COVID-19 containment measures.

3. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down

Budget: 56% of the funding for the EA (US$ 141,203.38) have been utilized. Funds are earmarked for the purchase of refrigerant identifiers (USD 26,000) and training (USD 30,000).

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Institutional arrangements	Enhancing the import and export license system to include HFCs (Article 4B) and considering other alternatives	UNIDO
Training and identifiers for customs officers andtechnicians	Workshops for customs officers and technicians, with hand-on training on the use of refrigerant identifiers	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 measures 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 years 2016-2021 through questionnaires and interviews, as the previous ODS alternatives data collection only covered data for the period 2012-2015. This includes sub-sector related data, and types of alternative equipment.	NOU

5. Consumption of HFCs and their Climate impact (data from 2015)

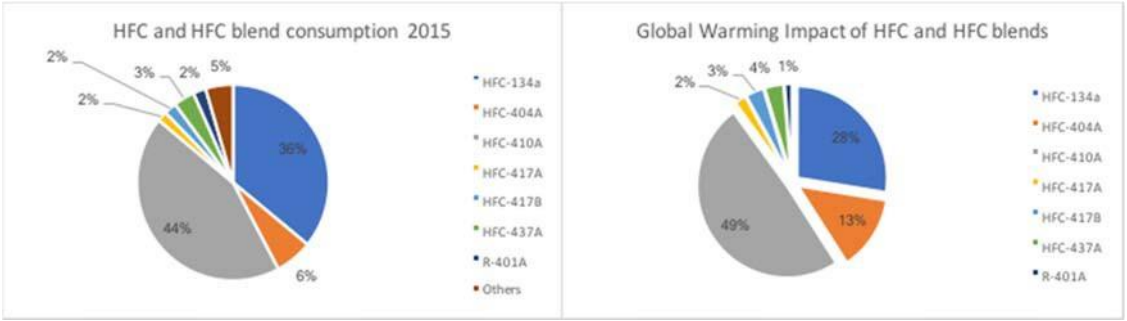
At the 74th Meeting of the Executive Committee, the Government of Argentina received funding to carry out a national survey on alternatives to ODS. In the framework of this study, a detailed national survey was conducted to determine the consumption, distribution pattern and application of various alternatives to ODSs in the country's industrial sectors.

Total imports of HFCs, HFC Blends and Other Alternatives (MT)

Substance	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	GWP	2015 amount [GWP T]	2015 amount [% of weight]	2015 amount [% of GWP T]
HFC									
HFC-32	18	18	0	0	14	675	9,45	0.21	0.10
HFC-125	4			16	15	3,5	52,5	0.23	0.56
HFC-134a	1,771	1501	1546	2572	1729	1,43	2,472,470	25.97	26.28
HFC-152	1.4	3	2.4	2	1.3	124	161	0.02	0.00
HFC-227ea	20	19	5	24	30	3,22	96,6	0.45	1.03
HFC-236fa				7,6	18	6,3	113,4	0.27	1.21
HFC-245fa				0.6	5.3	1,03	5,459	0.08	0.06
HFC-365mfc	9,6	4,8	14	4,8	25	794	19,85	0.38	0.21
HFC blends									
HFC-365mfc/ HFC-227ea	5,6	0,9	0,4	9,3	25	1,036	25,9	0.38	0.28
R-404A	333	199	315	569	304	3,922	1,192,288	4.57	12.67
R-407C	12	25	59	98	6.1	1,774	10,821	0.09	0.12
R-410A	57	241	1754	2674	2110	2,088	4,405,680	31.70	46.83
R-417A	0	0	22	119	80	2,346	187,68	1.20	2.00
R-417B				14	101	2,92	294,92	1.52	3.14
R-419B			1,6	7,9	15	2,23	33,45	0.23	0.36
R-422A	0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	3,143	314	0.00	0.00
R-422D	1	1	1	125	3	2,729	8,187	0.05	0.09
R-437A	106	99	111	207	173	1,805	312,265	2.60	3.32
R-507	4	3,6	7,8	3,1	3	2,465	7,395	0.05	0.08
R-508B	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1		-	0.00	-
HCFCs + HFCs Blends									
R-401A	186	267	132	83	103	1,182	121,746	1.55	1.29
R-401B	33	38	21	0	11	1,288	14,168	0.17	0.15
R-402A	15	15	12	3.4	5.4	2,788	15,055	0.08	0.16
R-402B	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.9	2,416	2,174	0.01	0.02

YH12	88	239	89	118	190		-	2.85	-
Subtotal HFC and its blends	2,65	2,666	4,084	6,5	4,968		9,401,935	74.63	99.95
Other alternatives									
HC-290						5	-	-	-
HC-600a		13	19	12	18	5	90	0.27	0.00
Propane butane		249	252	263	321	5	1,605	4.82	0.02
Cyclopentane		352	407	583	618	5	3,09	9.28	0.03
R-744/water		122	114	125	138	1	138	2.07	0.00
R-717	236	309	303	294	256	-	-	3.85	-
Methyl chloride		310	308	290	338	-	-	5.08	-
Subtotal Other Alternatives	0	736	882	565	1,689		4,923	25.37	0.05
Grand Total	2,65	3,402	4,966	7,065	6,657		9,406,858	100.00	100.00

The total consumption of HFCs, HFC Blends and Other Alternatives amounted to 9,406,858 GWP T.



The following is a summary of the data for Argentina:

Substance	Amount [MT]
Imports of HFCs	2,815.3
Imports of HFC blends	3,078.5
Imports of HFCs in polyols	2.7
Grand Total	**5,896.5**

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 ODS alternatives survey conducted in 2015 revealed that the annual consumption of seven of the 24 HFCs and blends used in Argentina represents 93.5% of total national HFC consumption (amounting to 9,406,858 GWP T). These are HFC-134a, HFC-404A, HFC-410A,

HFC-417A, HFC-417B, HFC-437A and R-401A.

The consumption of the aforementioned seven refrigerants contributes to 95.6% of the global warming impact (GWI) of all HFCs and HFC blends used in the country

The ODS alternatives survey revealed that HFC-410A had a share of almost 43% of the national consumption of HFCs and blends (4,405,680GWP T). It is applied in the domestic air-conditioner manufacturing and service sector, which completed the conversion from HCFC-22.

HFC-134a is the second most used HFC refrigerant in Argentina; its consumption amounts to around 26.3% of the total national consumption of HFC containing substances (2,472,470 GWP T).HFC-134a is consumed in several manufacturing sectors, including refrigeration manufacturing, domestic refrigeration, water coolers & dispensers, commercial refrigeration, refrigeration service sector, mobile air-conditioning, refrigerated transport, MDI and various aerosols.

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
Design, development and validation of HFC phase-down strategy: Technical and legal experts to consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed strategy for the HFC phase-down.	40,000 Coordination of overarching HFC phase-down strategy	UNIDO
Data consolidation for the HFC phase-down strategy: Needs assessment of the transport and commercial refrigeration sector (supermarkets, wineries, dairy, chillers, ice cream factories), including data collection, review and detailed planning. Development of sectoral strategy: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders.	40,000	UNIDO
Needs assessment of the RAC servicing sector, including review of consumption data, and an assessment of the technician training program and certification scheme for the use of flammable refrigerants. Analysis on the national capacities and further needs on training for key institutions and stakeholders, including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, and technology providers.	45,000	UNIDO
Review of institutional framework Consultant(s) to conduct stakeholder consultations for the integration of national regulations and procedures	25,000	UNIDO

for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and review of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control. This will consider HFC policy and legislative measures recommended for early implementation and awareness raising of stakeholders.		
Capacity building framework for the HFC phase-down strategy Capacity building needs assessment for key stakeholders, including customs and enforcement agencies, vocational schools. Preparation of long-term strategic framework for capacity building.	25,000	UNIDO
Development of a framework to incentivize the use of Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling Centres Specialist(s) to conduct stakeholder workshops and implement outreach activities. Development of a strategic framework to incentive the use of RRR centres.	25,000	UNIDO
Communication and outreach plan Preparation of a communication and outreach plan, in consultation with key stakeholders, such as RAC associations, end-users, consumer associations, supermarkets, and cold chain logistic partners. The communication plan will focus on technology uptake and awareness raising to encourage investment and user behavior.	20,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	**220,000**	

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

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.

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

The Government of Argentina 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. Gender-disaggregated data will be collected, to the extent possible.

PROJECT CONCEPT – Cameroon

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC phase-down plan preparation	
Country:	Cameroon	
Implementing	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	December 2021 – December 2023	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US$)***
UNIDO	Overarching	190,000

*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	☒	☐
2. Kigali Amendment ratified	☒	☐

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

1. Montreal Protocol HFC phase-down target to be met in stage I of the HFC phase-down plan				
Commitment	Freeze 10% reduction	Year		2024 2029
☒ Servicing only	☐ Manufacturing only		☐ Servicing and manufacturing	

2. Brief background on previous activities related to the Kigali amendment and the HFC phase-down, as well as HPMP stages

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.

[HK: We might add a para on the ODS alternatives survey and a para on HPMP tranches. This is currently suggested as part of the UNEP template but up-to UNIDO to decide]

Several stakeholders' consultation meetings were organized with relevant Ministries, Prime-minister's office, and parliamentarians to define the roadmap for the ratification process for the Kigali Amendment. The inter-ministerial committee on ozone held several meetings on the Montreal protocol and its amendment during which relevant documents on the Kigali amendment were drafted and discussed. The discussions were extended to various stakeholders for their information and contributions. Awareness and sensitizing meetings were organized for the Parliament and Senate, including the distribution of relevant documents of the Kigali Amendment of the Montreal Protocol. Public awareness activities were organized in parallel, throughout the ratification process.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Cameroon has organized a series of consultative meetings and two workshops on the issues of energy efficiency and safety considerations for alternative refrigerants. New stakeholders were identified and engaged, and discussions on standards have been initiated. The gap analysis of safety standards in the refrigeration and servicing sector was performed and the consultancy provided a list of standards that could be considered for adoption into national standardization in the future. The NOU prepared the Good Handling and Safety Practices for Flammable Refrigerants

guidelines for service technicians. Initial discussions with the counterparts in the Ministry of Energy were organized to discuss introduction of minimum energy performance standards, MEPS.

Cameroon is part of Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), that is made of 6 states: Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Republic of the Congo, and Equatorial Guinea. Any changes to the trade related regulations, including the Customs code must go through the CEMAC first. There was an effort, led by UNEP regional coordinator for Francophone Africa, to coordinate CEMAC countries and initiate the change of the customs codes at the CEMAC level, but the request for that change must come from a CEMAC country. The international consultancy prepared a letter and Cameroon NOU tried to get a support from the Customs Focal point to advance this issue at the regional level. However, due to long time needed to process these kinds of requests at the CEMAC levels, the decision was made at the national level to wait for the new World Customs organization (WCO) codes to come into force on January 1,2022. This issue will be further considered in the Cameroon's HFC phase-down management plan.

Data collection system for A7 and CP data reporting has been established for ODS and the NOU used the same mechanism (described below) to collect and report HFC consumption data for 2019 and 2020. However, since at the time of reporting Cameroon was still not a party to the Kigali Amendment, those reports were done on a voluntary basis.
In order to allow the country to collect more information and prepare for the national strategy for HFCs phase-down and promote new refrigerants, the Ozone Office hired national consultants that have been mandated to:

- Perform a survey of the RAC servicing sector -formal and informal sector
- Perform a survey to cover the sectors that have not been analyzed in the ODS alternatives survey
- Identifying appropriate policies (including "non-in-kind" policies) and regulations, taking into account lessons learned from the elimination of CFCs and HCFCs, to facilitate the gradual reduction of HFCs and the introduction of the principle of reducing the potential for global warming through alternative technologies without ODS

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
A. Activities to facilitate and support the early ratification of Kigali amendment	A.1. Coordination with Government representatives A.2. Supporting national ratification instruments	UNIDO
B.1. Country-specific activities aimed at initiating supporting institutional arrangements	B.1.1 Reviewing operating codes and standards for the correct use of HFCs and ODS alternatives in the entire value chain B.1.2. Training of technicians on reducing refrigerant emissions as well as on the use of flammable and toxic low-GWP alternatives	UNIDO
B.2. Review of licensing systems	B.2. Preparing harmonized tariff codes according to HFCs commitments, with special attention to HFC blends	UNIDO
B.3. Data reporting on HFC consumption	B.3. Review of the national mechanisms used for ODS reporting to include HFCs consumption, especially considering the servicing sector (the informal sector in particular)	UNIDO

C. Preparation for national strategies	C.1. Assessment of the RAC servicing sector (formal and informal sector) C.2. Survey to cover the sectors that have not been analyzed in the ODS alternatives survey. C.3. Identification of policies and regulations to facilitate HFC phase down and 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	The survey collected data from importers of equipment and refrigerants on imports from 2016 to 2020 and then calculated the consumption of the park of units based on assumptions to reconcile with the quantities of refrigerant imported. The challenges that COVID presented in 2020 translated into lower imports of refrigerants except for HFC-134a which remained almost the same. HFC-134a is used in domestic refrigeration, mobile air conditioning, and chillers which can qualify as essential use and hence need to be maintained. Future HFC surveys should be extended to all HFCs.	NOU

5. Overview of estimated import of ODS alternatives 2019 – 2020 in MT

Substance	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
HCFC					
HCFC-22	862.0	692.3	692.3	643.6	591.5
HFC					
HFC 134a	1,083.4	1,165	1,240	1,311.1	1,301
HFC 227ea	-	-	-	-	4.5
HFC blends					
R 404A	140.9	149.5	161	171.2	120.6
R 407C	112	118	126.4	134.4	85.5
R 410A	378.7	398.6	428.6	456	402.5

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 Cameroon is 88.8 ODP tonnes with the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector only.

Since 2017, the Harmonized System (HS) has defined tariff codes for the identification of HCFC gases, which are controlled ODS substances. On the other hand, the tariff codes which appear in the HS do not allow States to easily control HFCs and HFC-based blends. All pure HFCs are covered by a unique HS code 2903.39. and HFC blends are all covered by code 3824.78. It is therefore impossible for the country to have precise statistical data for imports of individual HFCs and HFC blends.

In order to facilitate the monitoring and control of substances regulated under the Montreal Protocol, the WCO has already taken into account the requirements of the Kigali amendment in the seventh edition of the HS, which will enter into force on January 1, 2022, by creating specific subheadings for HFCs and HFC-based blends.

The Kigali Amendment requires the member states to establish the licensing and re-porting system for

HFCs in 2019 (and not later than January 1, 2021), three years before the individual HS codes for HFCs and HFC blends will be adopted globally. In order to overcome this issue and to obtain the best data on consumption of HFCs, especially for the baseline years 2020-2022, it was recommended that the member states introduce additional two national digits to designate pure HFCs and HFC blends. For example, the European Union and China have developed specific tariff headings for most HFCs and HFC-based blends.

In order to streamline this process amongst the Article 5 parties to the Kigali amendment, OzonAction prepared a Policy Brief "HS codes for HFCs – Advice for countries in advance of the 2022 HS code up-date". In that policy brief they came up with a proposal of additional two HS digits for individual HFCs and blends, that every party wishing to do so, could use to establish those HS codes at the national level.

In the initial phase of the EA project implementation Cameroon considered recommendation for the UNEP Policy Brief, aiming to add two digits in the national tariff code. The NOU team has a particularly good cooperation with the Customs Office and there is a designated Customs focal point. After initial consultation with the Customs Focal Point, it became clear that the change of the customs code should come from the regional level.

Cameroon is part of Central African Economic and Monetary Community (CEMAC), that is made of 6 states: Gabon, Cameroon, the Central African Republic (CAR), Chad, the Republic of the Congo, and Equatorial Guinea. Any changes to the trade related regulations, including the Customs code must go through the CEMAC first. There was an effort, led by UNEP regional coordinator for Francophone Africa, to coordinate CEMAC countries and initiate the change of the customs codes at the CEMAC level, but the request for that change must come from a CEMAC country. The international consultancy pre-pared a letter and Cameroon NOU tried to get a support from the Customs Focal point to advance this issue at the regional level. However, due to long time needed to process these kinds of requests at the CEMAC levels, the decision was made at the national level to wait for the new WCO codes to come into force on January 1, 2022. This issue will be further considered in the Cameroon's HFC phase-down management plan.

Data collection system for A7 and CP data reporting has been established for ODS and the NOU used the same mechanism (described below) to collect and report HFC consumption data for 2019 and 2020. However, since at the time of reporting Cameroon was still not a party to the Kigali Amendment, those reports were done on a voluntary basis.

An ODS alternative survey is on-going and will be available in the fourth quarter of 2021. In general, the data in 2020 is not comparable due to the COVID-19 pandemic that has caused a dramatic decrease in imported tonnage across the refrigerants except HFC-134a.

The number of equipment in both air conditioning and refrigeration using alternative refrigerants are significant. The number of units imported seem to be decreasing for most categories except for residential units with R-410A and chillers with HFC-134a. This follows the global trends.

In the mobile air conditioning sector, HFC 134a is the dominant refrigerant used in cars and small vans followed by R-404a and R-507 used in refrigerated trucks. The consumption of the two refrigerants are on the increase.

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
Stakeholder consultation: Consultant to prepare and conduct	20,000	UNIDO

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 capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control		
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 in use of flammable refrigerants, developing training plan and organizing workshops with main stakeholders and training institutions, including assessments of the needs for enhancing training programs on recovery and recycling.	40,000	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.	30,000	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. It will also assess the regional coherence among the Member States of CEMAC.	30,000	UNIDO
Capacity building activities related to RAC sector activities (assemblers and servicing maintenance) and enforcement: Review and assessment of innovative tools and approaches to build the capacity of relevant actors including OzonAction's tools related to HFC phase-down, update of training curricula of vocational schools, university and customs, online training and certification tools, public procurement policies, potential impact of incentives and taxes, gender considerations, HFC-free labeling, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.	50,000	UNIDO
Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the consolidated overarching strategy	20,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	**190,000**	

8. How will activities related to 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 plan development without additional costs. Lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be considered to the extent possible.

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

The Government of Cameroon is aware of the Multilateral Fund gender policy contained in ExCom document 84/73, and the related Executive Committee decision 84/92. There are a few female trainers, and the gender balance of the trainees in previous events is better than some other countries. In order to further promote the participation of female technicians, during project preparation, relevant

stakeholders will be sensitized on the gender policy. Efforts will be made to allow female stakeholders to contribute to the project preparation. To the extent possible, gender-disaggregated data will be collected.

PROJECT CONCEPT – Tunisia

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation	
Country:	Tunisia	
Implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period:	January 2022 – January 2024	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNIDO	Overarching	190,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
5. Official endorsement letter from Government for choice of agency	☒	☐
6. Country has ratified the Kigali Amendment	☒	☐

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

19. 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 enabling activities for the ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol in Tunisia were approved in November 2017, during the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee (Decision 80/41). In total, US $ 150,000, plus US $ 10,500 for support costs, were approved for the implementation of this project. Half of the budget corresponds to the additional voluntary contribution to the Multilateral Fund of the Government of Italy (Decision 80/45), the other half being assigned to UNIDO as lead implementing agency (Decision 80/50).

The project proposal and its overall strategy are in line with the Guide for the submission of enabling activities elaborated by the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, focusing on:

Activities to facilitate and support the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment;

Country-specific activities aimed at initiating institutional arrangements, the review of licensing systems and data reporting on HFC consumption and production, and

Studies contributing to the future national strategy for HFC phase-down.

The project has been successfully completed. Please, see description of activities and results below. Tunisia ratified the Kigali Amendment on 27th August, 2021.

20. Current progress in implementation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down
Budget:

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Activities to support the early ratification of the KA	• Information workshop. Objective: inform stakeholder about the workplan of the EA project. Result: workshop held in September 2019; 40 participants attended the event. • Regular support to the NOU to accomplish the ratification process. Result: KA ratified on 27th August, 2021.	UNIDO

Institutional arrangements	• Report on institutional arrangements. Objective: identify the necessary institutional, legal and policy framework for the correct implementation of the KA in Tunisia. Result: report published in June 2020. • Report on codes and standards for the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) sector. Objective: identify the necessary codes and standards to be introduced or updated for a correct use of alternative technologies for the replacement of HFCs. Result: report published in June 2020.	UNIDO
Review of licensing systems and data reporting	• Update of tariff codes for identification of HFCs imported in Tunisia. Objective: establishment of new and specific tariff codes for HFCs, for an effective control of the imports of these substances in Tunisia. Result: new tariff codes for HFCs in place since June 2018. • Review of the licensing system. Objective: monitoring and controlling HFCs' imports and exports in Tunisia. Result: import of HFCs are already monitored; the decree for controlling and managing through quota the amount of HFCs imported in the country still needs to be approved by the Tunisian Parliament.	UNIDO
Review of the data reporting systems	• Update of the E-licensing and data reporting system. Objective: include HFCs in the E-licensing system and add functions to produce statistics on the import of these substances. Result: the system has been updated and the NOU has been trained by July 2020.	
Assessment of national barriers and opportunities for the use and further uptake of low- and zero-GWP alternatives	• Report on institutional arrangements. Please, see above. • Report on codes and standards for the RAC sector. Please, see above. • Report on technical and economic implications. Objective: identify market barriers and opportunities for the introduction of low- and zero-GWP alternatives. Result: report published in June 2020. • Report on the RAC servicing sector. Objective: identify the needs of this sector for a correct management, handling and replacement of HFC-based RAC technologies by alternatives that can be flammable and toxic, like zero and very low-GWP natural refrigerants. Result: report published in June 2020. • Summary report. Objective: summarize the four reports above for policy makers and other stakeholders to use it as a basis for the upcoming HFC phase-down management plan. Result: report published in October 2020.	UNIDO
Awareness, communication and dissemination	• Awareness raising sessions for the servicing sector and other stakeholders. Objective: raise awareness about the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment among servicing companies, technicians, training centers and trainers. Result: 3 sessions conducted in three different regions of the country with 200 participants in total.	UNIDO
21. Overview of estimated use of ODS alternatives 2012 – 2020 in Mt		
In 2017, Tunisia conducted an ODS alternatives survey covering the period 2012-2015. The main results of this survey are as follows:		

Table 1. Estimated use of HFCs in Tunisia for the period 2012-2015 (Metric tonnes)

HFC	2012	2013	2014	2015
HFC pure				
HFC-134a	218.81	383.21	352.00	369.10
HFC-32				
HFC-152a				
HFC-161				
HFC-245fa	4.40	4.65	4.22	3.85
HFC-227ea/HFC-365mfc				
HFC-134a/HFC-152a	2.25	2.25	2.25	2.25
HFC-227ea	nd	26.80	nd	nd
HFC blends				
R-404A	51.54	94.73	100.00	71.57
R-407C	25.32	21.18	23.71	12.20
R-410A	38.35	29.76	60.98	32.95
R-507A	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.79
R-407A	0.10	nd	nd	nd

As it can be seen, the most important HFCs used in Tunisia during the above-mentioned period were HFC-134a, R-404A, R-407C and R-410A. For the cases of HFC-134a and R-404A, despite some fluctuations, there is a clear trend to increase the use of these substances in the country. The trends in the use of R-407C and R-410A were not so clear at that time, although we can consider a certain decrease in the use of R-407C and an increase in the use of R-410A.

Table 2. Estimated use of other ODS alternatives in Tunisia for the period 2012-2015 (Metric tonnes)

Other alternatives	2012	2013	2014	2015
HC-600a	2.22	1.34	2.44	3.69
Cyclopentane(C,N,I)	67.33	102.33	71.35	58.45
R-717	4.02	2.15	3.12	4.09
Methylene chloride	59.00	64.00	69.00	68.50
Mix Butane / Propane (LPG)	1,045.43	1,104.67	1,261.10	1,296.94

In the case of other alternatives, HC-600a and R-717 are the only substances used at a relevant amount for refrigeration purposes, while the use of cyclopentane and methylene chloride is relevant for foam production. LPG is mainly used in the aerosol sector.

In the report conducted under the Enabling Activities (EA) project related to the technical and economic implications of HFCs phase-down, some information has been updated on the imports of the most important HFCs for the years 2018 and 2019. Additional information has been recently provided by the NOU on the imports during 2020:

Table 3. Imports of HFCs in Tunisia in the period 2018-2020 (Metric tonnes)

	2018	2019	2020
HFC-134a	358.89	288.81	329.15
R-404A	208.04	97.44	160.25
R-410A	N/A	150.36	273.42
R-407C	N/A	N/A	23.24

The information related to HFC-134a and R-404A still shows fluctuations, although the indicated amounts are quite consistent with the trends in use of these substances during the period 2012-2015, showing a bigger increase in the case of R404A. In the case of R-410A, we can see a clear increase compared to that period, which can be mainly explained by the fact that this substance is used more and more in the production of air conditioning units. The use of R-407C has been identified only in 2020, which does not bring a clear trend, although it is confirmed that the consumption is relatively low. Finally, according to information provided by the NOU, the current use of HC-600a is significantly bigger than what is indicated for the period 2012-2015, although no official data is available in this regard.

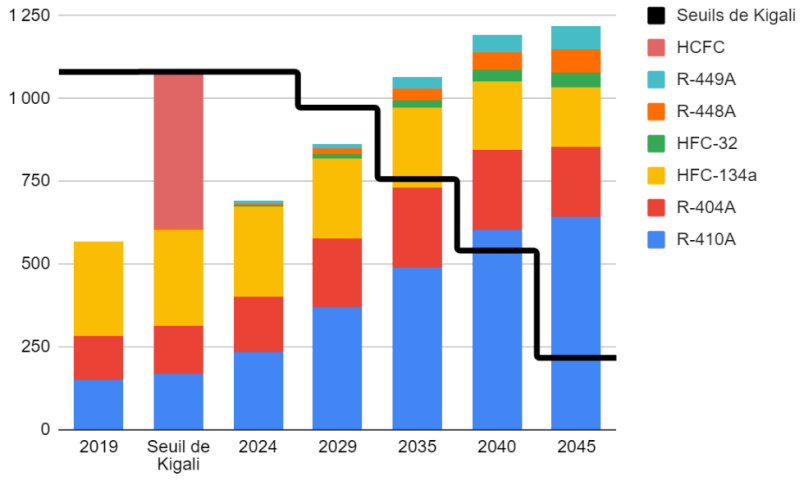
When analyzing the stock of these HFCs currently used in all the relevant sector, the EA report indicates that the most important substances have a similar ratio:

Table 4. HFC stock in all sector in Tunisia (2019 – Metric tonnes)

HFC-134a		R-404A		R-410A		TOTAL
2,500.74	34 %	2,268.83	30 %	2,655.45	36 %	**7,425.02**

Finally, we show here a projection included in the summary report also produced under the EA project:

Graph 1. Estimate on the HFCs consumption trends in Tunisia until 2045 BAU



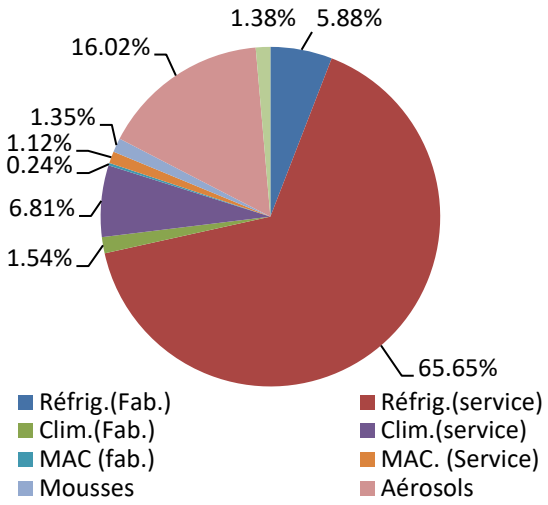
The business-as-usual projection shows a clear increase in the use of R-410A, which could turn to be the most important HFC used in the country. In the cases of HFC-134a and R-404A, their use would remain relevant and

stable in the coming decades. R-407C would not be included in the projections, since few RAC technologies are using this substance in the country. R-448A and R-449A are expected to be introduced by the market and increase their presence, as it is also the case for HFC-32, which started to be used in Tunisia in 2020, according to information provided by the NOU. Finally, as it can be noticed, if no action is undertaken for HFC phase-down, the consumption of these substances in the country will largely exceed the limits established by the KA.

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

The graph below, based on the survey of 2017, shows the overall distribution of HFCs by sector and subsector for the period 2012-2015 in Tunisia:

Graph 2. Sector distribution of ODS alternatives in Tunisia for the period 2012-2015



As it can be seen, more than 80% of all HFCs are used in the RAC sector (fixe and mobile, for both manufacturing and servicing purposes).

According to the survey on ODS alternatives covering the period 2012-2015, the analysis per sector is as follows:

- Over this period, HFC-134a represents the majority of use in the RAC (fixed and mobile) sectors. It is used in the manufacture and maintenance of refrigeration equipment and fixed and mobile air conditioning. In 2015, it is estimated that 273.83 mt of HFC-134a is used, representing about 70% of the total consumption of this sector.

- In 2015, the consumption of HFCs in the maintenance of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment (fixed and mobile) is distributed as follows: 252.34 mt of HFC-134a (72.3%), 69.16 mt of R-410A (4.6%), 10.20 mt of R-407C (2.9%) and 0.79 of mt R-507A (0.2%).

- The manufacture of small domestic and commercial refrigeration equipment is characterized by the increasing use of HC-600a with an average annual growth rate of approximately 13.55% over the period 2012-2015.

- In 2015, the use of R-717 in refrigeration equipment maintenance is approximately 4.09 mt. It is concentrated in a limited number of companies operating in the agri-food sector. This restriction of use is due to the uncertainties associated with the toxic and flammable characteristics of R-717.

- Over the period 2012-2015, methyl chloride represents the majority of use in the foam-manufacturing sector. It is used as an alternative to CFC-11 in the manufacture of flexible foams.

- In this sector, the most commonly used substances in 2015 are:

  - Manufacture of flexible foams: 68.5 mt of methylene chloride (51.4%).
  - Manufacture of rigid foams (2015): 58.45 mt of cyclopentane (44%), 3.84 mt of HFC-245fa (2.9%) and 2.25 mt of the mixture HFC-134a (7%).

- Over the period 2012-2015, LPG represents the majority of use in the aerosol manufacturing sector.

The report on the technical and economic implications of HFC phase-down in Tunisia, conducted under the EA project, updated some sector information on the consumption of the most important HFCs in the country for the year 2019.

Table 5. Estimate on the use of HFCs by sector in Tunisia (2019 – Metric tonnes)

	HFC-134a	R-404A	R-410A
Domestic refrigeration	35.72		
Residential air conditioning			147.77
Commercial refrigeration	4.88	7.56	
Commercial air conditioning			2.58
Industrial refrigeration	86.87	32.30	
Cold stores		58.89	
Refrigerated transport		0.66	
Mobile air conditioning	161.27		

In this table, we can notice the important use of HFC-134a in mobile air-conditioning, which implies a significant increase in the ratio of this subsector in the overall HFC consumption. HFC-134a keeps an important presence in the industrial and domestic refrigeration sectors.

Secondly, it is important to highlight the increasing use of R-410A in the manufacturing of air conditioning (AC) units. This is a trend that could be sustained over the decades given to the fact that most of AC manufacturers have turned to this technology in the last years.

Finally, it must be noted the significant use of R-404A for cold stores and industrial refrigeration, which could increase in the coming years along with the increase of fisheries and the agro-industry.

23. 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 for the years 2020-2021 through questionnaires and interviews as this was not included in the enabling activities. Previous ODS alternatives data collection only covered data until 2015.	UNIDO

Data on energy consumption in relevant sectors	Under the enabling activities project, information has been collected on the RAC equipment currently in use in the country and their general energy consumption. However, further research is still required to estimate the energy consumption for RAC purposes with a sector and technology approach.	UNIDO
24. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	**Indicative funding (US $)**	**Agency**
Ground work: data collection on the use of ODS alternatives for the period 2020-2021; also on energy consumption in relevant sectors.	US $ 50,000 Number of meetings: 5 in-person meetings and 15 videoconferences. Number of experts or consultants: 4 national consultants, 2 international consultants and 4 national data collectors.	UNIDO
Development of HFC phase-down detailed strategy including: - strategies for the manufacturing sector (replacement of R-410A, R-404A, among others, in the RAC and other potential sectors); - strategies for the RAC servicing sector (training and certification of technicians; reuse, recycling and reclaim programme); - strategies for codes, standards and labelling; - strategies for awareness raising.	US $ 70,000 Number of meetings: 5 in-person meetings and 30 videoconferences. Number of experts or consultants: 5 national consultants, 4 international consultants.	UNIDO
Development of the energy efficiency (EE) detailed strategy including: - strategies for the introduction of EE RAC technologies in the Tunisian market; - strategies for the introduction of EE manufacturing processes in the RAC sector; - strategies for introduction EE practices in the RAC servicing sector; - strategies for EE in relevant end user sectors, mainly on the building and industrial sectors.	US $ 40,000 Number of meetings: 5 in-person meetings and 20 videoconferences. Number of experts or consultants: 3 national consultants, 2 international consultants.	UNIDO
Validation: information and consultation sessions, review and validation sessions in different regions of the country.	US $ 30,000 Number of meetings: 6 Number of experts or consultants: 4 national consultants, 1 international consultant.	UNIDO
TOTAL	**190,000**	
25. How will activities related to the stage II of the HPMP implementation be considered during project preparation for the HFC phase-down management plan?		
Where feasible, synergies from the ongoing and future HPMP activities will be formed and integrated into HFC phase-down management plans. Additionally, lessons learned and best practices of HFC phase-down, licensing and regulatory frameworks in other countries regionally will be adopted and tailored to country needs.		
26. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		

Consideration to the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund will be given in all possible areas during project preparation. Budget of the components to be prepared, 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 inputs, access and participate in project activities (e.g., through outreach / invitations of female technicians to participate in stakeholder consultations, expert recruitment etc.)

PROJECT CONCEPT – Lebanon

B. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects/sector plans as part of or in advance of the KIP

1. Agency:	UNIDO
2. Sector:	Air-conditioning
3. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?	☒ **Yes**, please specify reported amount and year: _____ ☐ **No**
4. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?	☒ **Yes**, support letter will be provided ☐ **No**
5. If the project preparation is requested in advance of the KIP, did the Government provide a written commitment that the consumption associated with these investment projects, once approved, will be deducted from the country's starting point, once established?	☒ **Yes, commitment letter will be submitted** ☐ **No**

6. Information on sector consumption (2020)

Substance	Consumption (metric tonnes)
Others, specify.	(R-410A) = 55 Tons
(select)	
(select)	

7. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought

Lebanon having ratification the Kigali Amendment in February 2020 wish to submit a request for preparation funding for a pre-KIP stand-alone investment project in the sector of residential air conditioning.

The enterprise, Lematic Industries, has been identified, is willing to initiate early actions and convert from HFC-410A to R-290, where alternative technology is available.

The strategy followed by Lebanon is based on the following criteria and priorities:

I. Application of well-known, affordable, available and widely used replacement alternatives and related technologies, while supporting efforts for identification and selection of such alternatives.
II. To start phasing-down HFCs in those HFC consuming manufacturing sectors, where low-GWP and mature alternatives are available.
III. Through adoption of appropriate alternative technologies, limit climate and adverse environmental impact of converted enterprises and comply with safety, economic and sustainability requirements.

Lematic is a 100% Lebanese company that is specialized in the production of household appliances and appliance industries. Lematic is now one of the major producers of appliances and equipment as a result of steady international growth over the last 50 years.

Lematic products are world leader in design and among the most competitive in the regional market. The range of household domestic and industrial appliances has resulted in the reputation for manufacturing top quality products.

The company began operation in the 1940s, has accumulated considerable experience, especially in the technology and production of all types of refrigeration and air-conditioning appliances.

Lematic has several factories located in Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria, over 1800 employees. Lematic's expertise also extends to the establishment of appliance industries in the countries where often little manufacturing activity exists specially in the Middle East, Africa, Central Asia and South America.
Lematic takes full responsibility for complex, logistical tasks such as design, construction, installation and commissioning up to optimum production so that maximum efficiency and profitability is achieved.

Enterprise	**Year established**	**HFC consumption (metric tonnes) (last three years)**			**HFC phase-out to be achieved (metric tonnes and CO_2-eq. tonnes)**
		2019	**2020**	**2021**	
Lematic	1967	57	55	45 (To date) Expected around 60 by end of the year	57 metric tonnes 118,988 CO_2-eq. tonnes

8. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Bilateral/implementing agency
International consultant for technology review, assessment of manufacturing processes, design of necessary interventions and associated costs, IOC, climate co-benefit and review of final project document	10,000	UNIDO
National consultant for data collection (product breakdown and related HFC consumption), baseline information, service/distribution network, review of local legislation, preparation and endorsement of project document	15,000	UNIDO
Travel (international and local) as required	5,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	30,000	

Country:	Albania
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	24 months
Project Budget:	US$ 30,000 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Tourism and Environment/ National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/IAP/3.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Honduras was approved in July 2011 at the 64th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The last, fifth tranche under the HPMP Stage I was approved at the 85th meeting in June 2020. At the same meeting was approved HPMP Stage II for the period 2020 to 2025 to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption.

Decision 87/XX: *'In line with decision 61/46(c), the Secretariat selected a sample of 17 Article 5 countries for the purpose of verifying compliance with the HPMP agreement. 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 88th 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 Albania, Botswana, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia (the), Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe.'.*

Project Concept

Country:	Honduras
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 30,000 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Secretaría de Recursos Naturales y Ambiente – UTOH-SERNA

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/IAP/3.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Honduras was approved in April 2011 at the 63rd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The project was approved in accordance with the Agreement between the Government and the Executive Committee for the period 2011 to 2020 to meet the 35 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption, and on the understanding that US$ 630,000 was provided to address HCFC consumption in the refrigeration servicing sector to reach up to and include the 35 per cent reduction in 2020 in line with decision 60/44.

Decision 87/XX: *'In line with decision 61/46(c), the Secretariat selected a sample of 17 Article 5 countries for the purpose of verifying compliance with the HPMP agreement. 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 88th 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 Albania, Botswana, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia (the), Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe.'.*

Project Concept

Country:	Montenegro
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 30,000 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Nature and Environmental Protection Agency/ National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/IAP/3.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Montenegro was approved in April 2011 at the 63rd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The last, fifth tranche under the HPMP Stage I was approved at the 85th meeting in June 2020. At the same meeting was approved HPMP Stage II for the period 2020 to 2025 to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption.

Decision 87/XX: *'In line with decision 61/46(c), the Secretariat selected a sample of 17 Article 5 countries for the purpose of verifying compliance with the HPMP agreement. 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 88th 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 Albania, Botswana, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia (the), Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe.'.*

Project Concept

Country:	Serbia
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 30,000 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Environmental Protection/National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/IAP/3.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Serbia was approved in December 2010 at the 62nd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The last, fourth tranche under the HPMP Stage I was approved at the 84th meeting in December 2019. At the 85th meeting in June 2020 was approved HPMP Stage II for the period 2020 to 2025 to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption.

Decision 87/XX: *'In line with decision 61/46(c), the Secretariat selected a sample of 17 Article 5 countries for the purpose of verifying compliance with the HPMP agreement. 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 88th 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 Albania, Botswana, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia (the), Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe.'.*

Project Concept

Country:	Turkmenistan
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US$ 30,000 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection/ National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/87/IAP/3.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Honduras was approved in December 2010 at the 62nd Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. The last, fourth tranche under the HPMP Stage I was approved at the 85th meeting in June 2020. At the 86th meeting in December 2020 was approved HPMP Stage II for the period 2020 to 2025 to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption.

Decision 87/XX: *'In line with decision 61/46(c), the Secretariat selected a sample of 17 Article 5 countries for the purpose of verifying compliance with the HPMP agreement. 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 88th 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 Albania, Botswana, Cuba, Djibouti, Gambia (the), Guinea-Bissau, Honduras, Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritius, Mongolia, Montenegro, Nepal, Nicaragua, Sao Tome and Principe, Serbia, Turkmenistan and Zimbabwe.'.*

Project Concept

Country: North Macedonia

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in North Macedonia

Project Duration: 24 months (December 2021 – December 2023)

Project Budget: 169,404 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

The project is addressing institutional strengthening and capacity building for the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning / 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.

The National Ozone Unit (NOU) was established on 1st February 1997, under the Ministry of Environment and Physical Planning (MOEPP). The NOU, is the national focal point for implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. It is funded through the MLF and the role of implementing agency is given to UNIDO, to whom National Ozone Officer reports on the progress of project implementation activities. The NOU cooperates with both governmental institutions and non-governmental organisations. Within the MOEPP, it works together with the *Division on Chemicals and Industrial Accidents* in the *Administration for Environment*, where they share responsibilities regarding the control of refrigerants, and jointly prepare strategies for reduction and elimination of specific group of chemicals, e.g. ODS refrigerants.

So far, the institutional strengthening project was integrated as part of the HPMP activities, however after completion of the HPMP Stage I, the NOU has decided to request and implement the IS project as a stand-alone project.

The NOU is committed to the consistent implementation of the activities related to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol provisions. The drafting and implementation of the legislation with regards to the HCFC licensing and quota system and HFC licensing system, as well as the establishment of sustainable certification and recovery and recycling system (that will regulate the rules for recovery and recycling of the Annex F substances and their blends), will support the planned pathway towards ODS phase out and HFCs phase-down.

A deliberate emphasis will be put on strengthening the cooperation and coordination between certain stakeholders (customs-importers/exporters, inspectors-retail sellers/end-users) and facilitating their active participation in the controlled substances and equipment containing

controlled substances trade chain.

Timely and accurate reporting in accordance to the Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and in line with the rules of the Country Programme reporting, remains as a permanent task of the NOU remains.

Additionally, active participation at the ECA Network meetings adds value to the promotion of national activities as well as sharing information and experience among countries in the region. OEWG and COP/MOP participation gives possibility for the country to take an active part in the international negotiations and decision-making on global level.

Finally, public awareness and communication with the general public have been an every day task of the NOU. Namely, the celebration of the International Ozone Day is an opportunity to present the on-going activities and inform on the upcoming events, changes in legislation and future activities. In addition, the NOU web-site (www.ozoneunit.mk), which will be updated and upgraded, has proven to be a successful tool for the ozone news publication.

Project Concept

Country: Serbia

Title: Extension of Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Serbia – Phase VIII

Project Duration: 24 months (December 2021 – November 2023)

Project Budget: 168,064 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Environmental Protection / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

The project is addressing further institutional strengthening and capacity building for the Ministry of Environmental Protection / 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. NOU annual work plan and daily work is supervised in accordance with Governmental vertical levels of supervision and responsibilities. Access to senior decision maker is through bilateral follow up meetings and inter-ministerial meetings. NOU activities regularly report to sectoral Collegium, through the line deputy minister. The NOU is responsible for ensuring the compliance with the defined import quota, cross-checking of import and export data and cooperation with customs authorities.

In the period November 2019 – September 2021, Serbia NOU Office has been maintained achieved increased visibility both at national and international level, by actively and permanent involvement in the decision making process of the Montreal Protocol. Despite of COVID-19, NOU continued with planned activities which were successfully implemented very successfully. The established certification system is progressing well and will open be the starting point for many new activities in the Republic of Serbia. Public awareness activities are organized with the involvement of the NGOs as activities for celebrating the 16th of September – International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer.

The institutional strengthening support in Serbia, phase VIII, will support NOU to remain active, to liaise with consumer sectors, and will enable appropriate coordination activities during HPMP implementation.

Serbia NOU is an active member of the EECA regional network and the national technical experts, as well as the professional associations in refrigeration sector, are providing relevant technical support in the region and study cases on alternatives to HCFCs uses, through organization of exhibitions, conferences and other private initiatives.