NACIONES UNIDAS **EP**

Programa de las Naciones Unidas para el Medio Ambiente

Distr.
GENERAL

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/32
9 de noviembre de 2022

ESPAÑOL
ORIGINAL: INGLÉS

COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL
Nonagésima primera reunión
Montreal, 5 – 9 de diciembre de 2022
Cuestión 9 c) del orden del día provisional[1]

ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUD PARA 2022

[1] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/1

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUD solicita la aprobación por el Comité Ejecutivo de 1 325 534 $EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 95 187 $EUA, para las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo para el año 2022 que se indican en el Cuadro 1. La comunicación se adjunta al presente documento.

Cuadro 1: Enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUD para 2022

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Importe solicitado (EUA $)	Importe recomendado (EUA $)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional			
Ghana	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XV)	178 048	178 048
Irán (República Islámica del)	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	222 094	222 094
Nigeria	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	332 800	332 800
Sri Lanka	Renovación de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	171 592	171 592
	Subtotal de A1	904 534	904 534
	Gastos de apoyo del organismo	63 317	63 317
	Total de A1	967 851	967 851
A2: Asistencia técnica para la preparación de un informe de verificación sobre el consumo de HCFC			
Costa Rica	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)	30 000	30 000
El Salvador	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)	30 000	30 000
Georgia	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)	30 000	30 000
Jamaica	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)	30 000	30 000
	Subtotal de A2	120 000	120 000
	Gastos de apoyo del organismo	10 800	10 800
	Total de A2	130 800	130 800
A3: Preparación de proyecto para planes de gestión relativos a los HFC conforme a la Enmienda de Kigali			
Haití	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa II)	30 000	30,000
	Subtotal de A3	30 000	30 000
	Gastos de apoyo del organismo	2 100	2 100
	Total de A3	32 100	32 100
A4: Preparación de proyecto para planes de ejecución relativos a los HFC conforme a la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP)			
Filipinas	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	220 000	220 000
Zimbabwe [a]	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	51 000	51 000
	Subtotal de A4	271 000	271 000
	Gastos de apoyo del organismo	18 970	18 970
	Total de A4	289 970	289 970
	Total de A1, A2, A3, A4	1 325 534	1 325 534
	Gastos de apoyo del organismo de A1, A2, A3, A4	95 187	95 187
	Total general	1 420 721	1 420 721

[a] PNUMA como organismo de ejecución principal

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

2. El PNUD presentó solicitudes de renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para los países indicados en la sección A1 del Cuadro 1. Las descripciones de estos proyectos se presentan en el Anexo I del presente documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría examinó las solicitudes para la renovación de siete proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional presentadas en nombre de los gobiernos interesados de conformidad con las directrices y las decisiones pertinentes respecto a la admisibilidad y los niveles de financiación. Las solicitudes fueron comprobadas frente a los planes de trabajo de fortalecimiento institucional originales para la fase anterior, los datos de los programas de país y los datos notificados con arreglo al artículo 7, el informe más reciente sobre la ejecución de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del organismo y todas las decisiones pertinentes de la Reunión de las Partes. Se observó que estos países han presentado los datos del programa de país para 2021 y se encuentran en situación de cumplimento de los objetivos de control establecidos en el Protocolo de Montreal y su consumo anual de HCFC no excede el consumo total máximo admisible anual que se indica en los Acuerdos con el Comité Ejecutivo para sus planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC. Asimismo, las solicitudes presentadas incluían indicadores de desempeño para las actividades previstas para la fase siguiente de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional de conformidad con la decisión 74/51 e).

Secretariat's recommendation

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para: Ghana, Irán (República Islámica del), Nigeria y Sri Lanka, con el nivel de financiación que se indica en la sección A1 del Cuadro 1 del presente documento. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar oportuno expresar a los Gobiernos de los países mencionados las observaciones que figuran en el Anexo II del presente documento.

A2: Asistencia técnica para la preparación de un informe de verificación sobre el consumo de HCFC

Descripción del proyecto

5. El Comité Ejecutivo solicitó a los organismos de ejecución y bilaterales pertinentes que incluyeran, en las enmiendas a sus respectivos programas de trabajo que presentarían a la 91ª reunión, financiación para la preparación de informes de verificación para determinados países que operan al amparo del artículo 5. El PNUD, en su calidad de organismo de ejecución principal, solicita financiación para la verificación de la etapa II del PGEH para Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia, y Jamaica.[2]

Observaciones de la Secretaría

6. La Secretaría observó que la financiación solicitada guardaba conformidad con los fondos aprobados para verificaciones similares en reuniones anteriores. Observó además que el informe de verificación debía presentarse al menos 10 semanas antes de la reunión correspondiente del Comité Ejecutivo en la que se solicita los tramos de financiación siguiente para su PGEH.

[2] Decisión 90/33

Recomendación de la Secretaría

7. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación del informe de verificación para la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH) para Costa Rica, El Salvador, Georgia, y Jamaica, con el nivel de financiación que se indica en la sección A2 del Cuadro 1, en el entendido de que el informe de verificación debe presentarse al menos 10 semanas antes de la reunión correspondiente del Comité Ejecutivo en la que se solicita el siguiente tramo de financiación para el PGEH.

A3: Preparación de proyecto para planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC

Descripción del proyecto

8. El PNUD presentó una solicitud para la preparación de la etapa II del PGEH para Haití en calidad de organismo de ejecución designado. Esta solicitud figura en la sección A3 del Cuadro 1.

9. El PNUD proporcionó descripciones de las actividades para apoyar la solicitud de preparación del proyecto para la etapa II del PGEH, que incluían: la justificación de la financiación solicitada para la preparación del proyecto; un informe sobre la marcha de las actividades en la ejecución de la etapa I del PGEH; la lista de actividades que se llevarán a cabo durante la preparación del proyecto, y los presupuestos correspondientes.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

10. Al examinar esta solicitud, la Secretaría tomó en cuenta las directrices para financiar la preparación de los PGEH para los países que operan al amparo del artículo 5 que figuran en la decisión 71/42;[3] la marcha de las actividades en la etapa I del PGEH, incluida la situación de la ejecución de los tramos a la fecha de la preparación del presente documento. La Secretaría señaló que la financiación solicitada guarda conformidad con la decisión71/42.

11. La Secretaría señaló que el PNUMA había sido el organismo de ejecución principal de la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Haití, que había retrasos en la ejecución de los tramos, ya que hasta la fecha sólo se habían aprobado dos de los cuatro tramos, lo que representaba el 60 por ciento del total de los fondos aprobados en principio para la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC,[4], que el consumo de HCFC notificado para Haití había cumplido con el Protocolo de Montreal y con el Acuerdo del Gobierno de Haití con el Comité Ejecutivo y que se había logrado una reducción del consumo de HCFC superior al 35 por ciento. El PNUMA ha presentado una solicitud de cancelación de la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Haití en la presente reunión, que se examinará en el marco del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del PNUMA.[5]

12. El PNUD explicó que el Gobierno de Haití había solicitado al PNUD que dirigiera el desarrollo de la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y que los fondos de los tramos restantes de la

[3] Directrices para la financiación de la preparación de la etapa II de los planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para los países que operan al amparo del artículo 5

[4] La etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC en Haití para el período 2012 a 2020, destinada a reducir el consumo de HCFC en un 35% de la línea de base, se aprobó en la 68ª reunión por un importe de 312 516 $EUA, que consiste en 182 881 $EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 23.775 $EUA para el PNUMA, y 97 119 $EUA, más gastos de apoyo de la agencia de 8.741 dólares para el PNUD, y el primer tramo se aprobó por un importe de 40.000 dólares, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 5 200 $EUA para el PNUMA. El segundo tramo se aprobó en la 76ª reunión por un importe de 127 119 $EUA, que consistía en 30 000 $EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 3 900 $EUA para el PNUMA, y 97 119 $EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 8 741 $EUA para el PNUD.

[5] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/15.

etapa I se incluyeran en la etapa II una vez realizada la verificación. El PNUD confirmó que la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Haití eliminará el 100 por ciento de la línea de base de los HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2030, con excepción de la última porción para servicio y mantenimiento, tal como lo permite el Protocolo de Montreal.

Recomendaciones de la Secretaría

13. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la solicitud para preparación de proyecto para la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC para Haití, con el nivel de financiación que se indica en la sección A3 del Cuadro 1.

A4: Preparación de proyecto para planes de ejecución relativos a los HFC conforme a la Enmienda de Kigali

Descripción del proyecto

14. El PNUD presentó solicitudes para la preparación de la etapa I de los KIP para dos países que operan al amparo del artículo 5, en calidad de organismo de ejecución designado y para uno en calidad de organismo de ejecución cooperante con el PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal, como se indica en la Sección A4 del Cuadro 1. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal para Zimbabwe, solicitó 119 000 $EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 15 470 $EUA en las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo para 2022.[6]

Observaciones de la Secretaría

15. Al examinar esta solicitud, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices para la preparación de los KIP que figuran en la decisión 87/50; las actividades de preparación de proyecto propuestas y su relación con las actividades de apoyo y otros proyectos relacionados con los HFC en los países. La Secretaría observó que el PNUD, en calidad de organismo de ejecución designado, había proporcionado una descripción de las actividades requeridas para la preparación de las estrategias generales para los KIP. Las comunicaciones incluyeron información acerca del consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC; Las actividades de preparación del proyecto incluyeron la recopilación y el análisis de datos sobre los HFC, una encuesta sobre la cadena de frío, una evaluación de la capacidad del sector de servicio y mantenimiento, una revisión de las políticas y los reglamentos pertinentes, el desarrollo de una estrategia global de eliminación de los HFC, reuniones de consulta con las partes interesadas y el desarrollo de un plan de acción para la integración de las cuestiones de género. El PNUD confirmó además que la preparación del proyecto para la estrategia global de eliminación de los HFC en Filipinas se basaría en las actividades realizadas en el marco de las actividades de apoyo.

16. La Secretaría señaló que el Gobierno de Filipinas había ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali,[7] y proporcionó una carta de apoyo indicando su intención de tomar medidas tempranas para la eliminación de los HFC, y que la financiación solicitada está en conformidad con la decisión 87/50 c).

17. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal, proporcionó una descripción de las actividades necesarias para la preparación del KIP para Zimbabwe y los costos correspondientes de cada actividad en sus enmiendas al programa de trabajo; [8] los comentarios de la Secretaría también se incluyen en ellas.

[6] UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/33.
[7] Fecha de ratificación (o aceptación) de la Enmienda de Kigali: Filipinas (3 de noviembre de 2022).
[8] Ibid.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

18. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyecto para los planes de ejecución relativos a los HFC conforme a la Enmienda de Kigali para las Filipinas y Zimbabwe, con el nivel de financiación que se indica en la sección A4 del Cuadro 1.

Annex I
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS[1]

Ghana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Oct-92	183,200
	Phase II:	Oct-96	107,000
	Phase III:	Nov-98	107,000
	Phase IV:	Dec-00	107,000
	Phase V:	Nov-02	139,100
	Phase VI:	Jul-04	139,100
	Phase VII:	Nov-06	139,100
	Phase VIII:	Nov-08	139,100
	Phase IX:	Dec-10	139,100
	Phase X:	Jul-12	139,100
	Phase XI:	May-14	139,100
	Phase XII:	May-16	178,048
	Phase XIII	Dec-18	178,048
	Phase XIV:	Dec-20	178,048
		Total:	2,012,044
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US $):			178,048
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US $):			178,048
Agency support costs (US $):			12,463
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			190,511
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			57.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2020) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			15.97
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
		Total:	15.97
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US $):			6,690,407
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US $):			5,310,343
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			468.68
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			428.30

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	2,376,025
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,012,044
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,302,338
Total:	6,690,407
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

[1] Data as at December 2021 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/14.

Progress report

2. During phase XIV of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Ghana undertook a number of important initiatives. Amongst other activities, the National Ozone Unit (NOU): ensured quota system operation, import controls and customs officers' sensitization and training; collected data, double-checked and reported required information on a timely basis; ensured proper consultation with key stakeholders at the national level, particularly through steering committee and industry associations; supervised and monitored project implementation, particularly as related to the servicing sector; raised awareness at the national level, through seminars and Ozone Day activities; and participated in regional and international meetings related to the Montreal Protocol. The country continues to successfully implement its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and has surpassed its compliance targets in terms of HCFC consumption reduction. Of the 19 indicators selected for the cycle, 15 were rated as fully achieved and four were partially achieved.

Plan of action

3. During the upcoming phase, Ghana intends to continue the activities and initiatives implemented during the previous phase. Ghana will also ensure the fulfilment of its Montreal Protocol commitments, focusing efforts on sustaining its HCFC reduction and enforcing plans agreed towards the 67.5 per cent reduction in 2025. Specifically, Ghana will focus on strengthening a conducive regulatory environment for the safe use of hydrocarbon (HC) and management of HCFCs and their alternatives; ensure continued ODS import controls and particularly of the licensing system; monitor dealers and warehouses; control brands of refrigerants to ensure availability of genuine refrigerants; cooperate with neighbouring West African countries to combat illegal trade; continue reporting, networking and stakeholder engagement; support monitoring of ongoing projects and ensure sustainability of completed ones; pursue awareness raising to keep ozone layer protection high on the public agenda.

Iran (Islamic Republic of:) Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):		
	Phase I: Oct-92	200,200
	Phase II: Nov-97	133,470
	Phase III: Dec-00	133,470
	Phase IV: Nov-02	173,511
	Phase V: Dec-04 & Nov-05	173,511
	Phase VI: Nov-06 & Nov-07	173,511
	Phase VII: Nov-08	173,511
	Phase VIII: Jul-10	173,511
	Phase IX: Jul-12	173,511
	Phase X: May-14	173,511
	Phase XI: Dec-16	222,094
	Phase XII: Dec-18	222,094
	Phase XIII: Dec-20	222,094
	Total:	2,347,999
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US $):		222,094
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US $):		222,094
Agency support costs (US $):		15,547
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):		237,641
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes): (a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		8.7

Summary of the project and country profile	
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	380.5
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	26.7
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	123.84
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	123.84
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US $):	84,568,232
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US $):	74,007,903
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	7,438.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	7,063.3

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	76,527,796
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,347,999
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	5,692,437
Total:	84,568,232
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

5. The Islamic Republic of Iran, under its phase XIII of the IS project, successfully sustained the ODS phase-out through effective enforcement of regulation, monitoring and collaboration with the key stakeholders. The NOU worked closely with other national agencies and stakeholders to ensure monitoring of ODS phase-out and implemented various activities for raising awareness and training of stakeholders. The Islamic Republic of Iran also implemented activities under stage II of its HPMP and initiated activities for ratification of the Kigali Amendment. All submissions of Article 7 and country programme data were completed on-time. All 14 indicators for the phase were fully achieved.

Plan of action

6. Under the upcoming phase, the Islamic Republic of Iran will continue its efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and eliminate ODS consumption according to the agreed schedule. The country will continue implementation of ODS phase-out activities through enforcement of policies, strategies, control measures, technical assistance, and monitoring mechanisms to sustain the compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. The IS project supports the Ozone Layer Protection Unit to cooperate nationally with the established Ozone Cells in provinces to implement ODS policy and control measures and carry out other awareness-raising and training activities. Consideration of the Kigali Amendment by the Parliament will be facilitated through the next phase of the IS project.

Nigeria: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Mar-93	300,000
	Phase II:	Jul-01	200,000
	Phase III:	Jul-03	260,000
	Phase IV:	Apr-06	260,000
	Phase V:	Apr-08	260,000
	Phase VI:	Dec-10	260,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-12	260,000
	Phase VIII:	Nov-14	260,000
	Phase IX:	May-16	332,800
	Phase X:	Dec-18	332,800
	Phase XI:	Dec-20	332,800
		Total:	3,058,400
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US $):			332,800
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US $):			332,800
Agency support costs (US $):			23,296
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			356,096
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			32.9
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			344.9
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			2.9
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			156.18
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
		Total:	156.18
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US $):			46,218,206
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US $):			39,479,017
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			6,240.07
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			6,164.00

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

Summary of activities	**Funds approved (US $)**
(a) Investment projects:	36,688,851
(b) Institutional strengthening:	3,058,400
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	6,470,955
Total:	46,218,206
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

8. During phase XI of the IS project, Nigeria experienced challenges in implementation due to the COVID-19-related restrictions on travel, meetings, and awareness-raising activities. Implementation of the IS project continued amidst these challenges, while observing the necessary protocols and taking advantage

of information and communication technology. During the phase, Nigeria commenced implementation of stage II of the HPMP, including awareness-raising for importers and enforcement agencies on the HCFC quota system through effective collaboration. The data collection and reporting process was improved with timely submission of data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats. Nigeria also developed and gazetted the updated ODS and HFC regulations. However, participation in regional and international meetings and consultations with local stakeholders were not fully carried out due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Of the 30 performance indicators selected for the phase, 12 were fully achieved and 18 were partially achieved.

Plan of action

9. Under phase XII, Nigeria will continue to strengthen the National Ozone Office (NOO) to enable it to continue to carry out activities towards consolidating and sustaining the phase-out of ODS already achieved, as well as completion of the implementation of stage II of the HPMP. The NOO will also support the implementation of stage III of the HPMP, which is expected to commence by early 2023; support the preparation and commencement of the implementation of the Kigali Amendment; increase awareness-raising; strengthen collaboration with chemical regulatory agencies (particularly relating to data reporting); provide capacity building for sustainable implementation of the Montreal Protocol and provide an activity for gender mainstreaming.

Sri Lanka: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNDP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US $):			
	Phase I:	Mar-94	154,680
	Phase II:	Nov-97	103,120
	Phase III:	Nov-99	103,120
	Phase IV:	Jul-02	134,056
	Phase V:	Jul-04	134,056
	Phase VI:	Nov-06	134,056
	Phase VII:	Jul-08	134,056
	Phase VIII:	Jul-10	134,056
	Phase IX:	Jul-12	134,056
	Phase X:	May-14	134,056
	Phase XI:	May-16	171,592
	Phase XII:	Dec-18	171,592
	Phase XIII:	Dec-20	171,592
		Total:	1,814,088
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US $):			171,592
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US $):			171,592
Agency support costs (US $):			12,011
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US $):			183,603
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			3.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			13.9
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			4.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			8.58
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
		Total:	8.58
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US $):	7,018,201
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US $):	5,713,101
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	108.10
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	93.90

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US $)
(a) Investment projects:	1,427,972
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,814,088
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,776,141
Total:	7,018,201
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

11. During phase XIII of the IS project, Sri Lanka faced difficulties due to COVID-19-related restrictions and subsequently an economic crisis in the country. Despite these challenges, the NOU continued implementation of activities to ensure sustainability of ODS phase-out to ensure the country's compliance with the Montreal Protocol obligations. The NOU also implemented various virtual activities for the awareness raising and training of stakeholders. All activities under stage I of the HPMP were completed during the phase and proposed activities under stage II of the HPMP commenced, aiming at 100 per cent phase-out of HCFCs by 2030. The NOU worked closely with other national agencies and stakeholders to ensure monitoring of ODS phase-out. Sri Lanka also initiated the preparation for a HFC phase-down plan during the phase. All 12 performance indicators selected for the phase were fully achieved.

Plan of action

12. During the upcoming phase, Sri Lanka will continue its efforts to fulfil its obligations under the Montreal Protocol and reduce ODS consumption according to the agreed schedule. Three major activities are planned for the phase including: implementation of stage II of the HPMP; preparation of the proposal for HFC phase-down and submission of the project document for the Kigali HFC implementation plan; and the initiation of the HFC phase-down from 1 January 2024. The activities of the IS project will support: continued effective management, monitoring and enforcement on ODS phase-out activities, including sustainability of ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down; monitoring the effective implementation of the HPMP and strengthening the institutional engagement in order to support achieving the compliance targets; continuing implementation and enforcement of the ODS legal framework; and continuing the awareness outreach activities for active involvement of all stakeholders in sustaining ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down.

Anexo II

PROYECTO DE OPINIONES MANIFESTADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO ACERCA DE LA RENOVACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL SOMETIDOS A LA CONSIDERACIÓN DE LA 91ª REUNIÓN

Ghana

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Ghana (fase XV) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno de Ghana comunicó a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos correspondientes a 2020 y 2021, indicando que el país había alcanzado sus objetivos de reducción de HCFC. El Comité tomó nota de los continuos esfuerzos del país por hacer cumplir las medidas de control para mantener la eliminación de las SAO. El Comité también tomó nota de los compromisos del país en la prestación de los más altos niveles de asistencia técnica a las partes interesadas locales para la finalización de las actividades de la etapa I del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), y de la coordinación y supervisión continuas para la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH que está en curso. El Comité Ejecutivo elogió al Gobierno de Ghana por sus esfuerzos para avanzar en la preparación del plan de ejecución de los HFC de Kigali y, por lo tanto, espera que durante los próximos dos años el país continúe con las actividades, tanto a nivel de políticas como de proyectos, que le permitan cumplir con las próximas medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal.

Irán (República Islámica del)

2. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Irán (fase XIV) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno de la República Islámica de Irán comunicó a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos correspondientes a 2020 y 2021, indicando que el país había alcanzado sus objetivos de reducción de HCFC. El Comité también tomó nota de los continuos esfuerzos del país para hacer cumplir las medidas de control para mantener la eliminación de las SAO, con una actualización de las normas y reglamentos y un sistema eficiente de concesión de licencias y cuotas de HCFC. El Comité Ejecutivo elogió al Gobierno de la República Islámica del Irán por sus esfuerzos en la continuación de la aplicación del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y por recomendar la aceleración de las consultas internas en curso para la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali, y espera, por lo tanto, que el país continúe con las actividades tanto a nivel de políticas como de proyectos que le permitan cumplir con las próximas medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal, así como con la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Nigeria

3. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Nigeria (fase XII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno de Nigeria comunicó a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos correspondientes a 2020 y 2021, indicando que el país alcanzó sus objetivos de reducción de HCFC. El Comité tomó nota de los compromisos del país en el mantenimiento de los más altos estándares de asistencia técnica para las partes interesadas locales y en la continuación de la coordinación y supervisión para la aplicación de la fase II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH) que está en curso. El Comité también tomó nota de que el país ha desarrollado un plan de acción nacional de refrigeración. El Comité elogió al Gobierno de Nigeria por sus esfuerzos para avanzar en la preparación de la etapa III del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC y el plan de aplicación de los HFC de Kigali y, por lo tanto, espera que el país continúe la ejecución de estas actividades con éxito para lograr y mantener el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal.

Sri Lanka

El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Sri Lanka (fase XIV) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno

de Sri Lanka comunicó los datos de 2020 y 2021 a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo indicando que el país alcanzó sus objetivos de reducción de HCFC. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Sri Lanka para supervisar y controlar la eliminación de las SAO a través de diversas actividades políticas y reglamentarias, junto con actividades de sensibilización. El Comité tomó nota además de que, a pesar de la difícil situación a la que se enfrentó el país en 2021 y 2022 debido a la pandemia de COVID-19 y a su situación económica, el Gobierno de Sri Lanka garantizó la ejecución de acuerdo con el plan de eliminación del consumo de SAO, incluyendo la finalización de la etapa I de su plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), el inicio de la etapa II del PGHE y la preparación para la eliminación de los HFC. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Sri Lanka y, por lo tanto, espera que, en los próximos dos años, el Gobierno de Sri Lanka continúe, con éxito, la coordinación con otros organismos nacionales y partes interesadas en la aplicación de políticas y reglamentos para mantener la eliminación de las SAO y facilitar la eliminación de los HFC, así como el desarrollo y la ejecución de las actividades del Protocolo de Montreal, incluida la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC, el plan de ejecución de Kigali y el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional.

United Nations Development Programme
Montreal Protocol Unit / Chemicals and Waste

91st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

(5 – 9 December 2022)

UNDP
2022 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

24 November 2022

2022 WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT

I. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The present document constitutes UNDP's 2022 Work Programme Amendment and is being submitted for consideration of the Executive Committee (ExCom) at its 91st Meeting. The list of submissions for all funding requests (including investment projects) that will be submitted by UNDP to the 91st ExCom meeting in Annex 1 to this document is provided for information. Project documentation such as tranche requests under multi-year agreements (MYA), investment and demonstration project proposals and other individual proposals are not included in this document and are submitted separately as per normal practice. Only the following (non-investment) submissions are part of this document.

II. FUNDING REQUESTS PART OF THE WORK PROGRAMME

Institutional Strengthening Extensions

UNDP is submitting the requests for funding the extension of institutional strengthening projects to the 91st ExCom Meeting as tabulated below. Relevant terminal reports and requests for extension of funding are being submitted separately.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Ghana	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	24	178,048	12,463	190,511
Iran	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIV)	24	222,094	15,547	237,641
Nigeria	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	24	332,800	23,296	356,096
Sri Lanka	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIV)	24	171,592	12,011	183,603
Total (4 requests)				**904,534**	**63,317**	**967,851**

Preparation funding requests for HPMP stages II

UNDP is submitting the following funding request for the preparation of stage II of HPMP to the 91st ExCom meeting. The Annex 2 contains the PRP submission.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Haiti	PRP	PRP for HPMP Stage II	24	30,000	2,100	32,100
Total (1 request)				**30,000**	**2,100**	**32,100**

Requests for funding for the preparation of HFC phase down plans

UNDP is submitting the requests for the preparation of an overarching strategy for stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) as per the table below. The request, where UNDP is a Lead Agency, can be found in the Annex 3. The request for Zimbabwe will be submitted by UNEP as a Lead Agency.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Philippines	PRP	PRP for Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)	24	220,000	15,400	235,400
Zimbabwe	PRP	PRP for Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)	24	51,000	3,570	54,570
Total (2 requests)				**271,000**	**18,970**	**289,970**

Other requests for non-investment projects

Pursuant to the ExCom decision taken at the 90th meeting, as part of the Work Programme Amendment, UNDP is requesting the ExCom to approve the funding for the following countries for verification reports for the HPMPs at the 91st ExCom meeting.

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Costa Rica	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
El Salvador	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Georgia	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Jamaica	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Total (4 requests)				**120,000**	**10,800**	**130,800**

III. SUMMARY OF FUNDING REQUESTS (WORK PROGRAMME)

The table below summarizes the funding requests for non-investment activities and proposals being submitted to the 91st ExCom Meeting as part of UNDP's Work Programme Amendment for 2022:

Country	Type	Title	Duration (months)	Amount	Agency Fee	Total
Costa Rica	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
El Salvador	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Georgia	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Ghana	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	24	178,048	12,463	190,511
Haiti	PRP	PRP for HPMP Stage II	24	30,000	2,100	32,100
Iran	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIV)	24	222,094	15,547	237,641
Jamaica	TAS	HPMP verification report	12	30,000	2,700	32,700
Nigeria	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	24	332,800	23,296	356,096
Philippines	PRP	PRP for Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)	21	220,000	15,400	235,400
Sri Lanka	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIV)	24	171,592	12,011	183,603
Zimbabwe	PRP	PRP for Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)	24	51,000	3,570	54,570
Total (11 requests)				**1,325,534**	**95,187**	**1,420,721**

ANNEX 1

List of all UNDP submissions for funding to the 91st ExCom Meeting

No	Country	Type	Description	Funding Request to the 91st ExCom (US$)		
				Amount	Agency Fee	Total
1	China	INV	Stage II HPMP - fifth tranche (Solvents Sector Plan)	1,000,000	70,000	1,070,000
2	Costa Rica	TAS	HPMP verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700
3	El Salvador	TAS	HPMP verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700
4	Georgia	TAS	HPMP verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700
5	Ghana	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XV)	178,048	12,463	190,511
6	Global	TAS	Core Unit Support	2,142,835	0	2,142,835
7	Haiti	PRP	PRP for HPMP Stage II	30,000	2,100	32,100
8	India	INV	Stage III HPMP - first tranche	8,592,462	601,472	9,193,934
9	Iran	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIV)	222,094	15,547	237,641
10	Jamaica	TAS	HPMP verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700
11	Nigeria	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XII)	332,800	23,296	356,096
12	Philippines	PRP	PRP for Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)	220,000	15,400	235,400
13	South Sudan	INV	Stage I HPMP - second tranche	90,000	8,100	98,100
14	Sri Lanka	INS	Institutional Strengthening Renewal (Phase XIV)	171,592	12,011	183,603
15	Zimbabwe	PRP	PRP for Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)	51,000	3,570	54,570
Total (15 requests)				**13,150,831**	**774,760**	**13,925,591**

Notes:

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

ANNEX 2

Preparation funding requests for HPMP stages in:

1. Haiti (Stage II)

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:	Request for Project Preparation Proposal for the Second Stage of the HPMP of Haiti	
Country:	Haiti	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Implementation period:	January 2023 – December 2024	
Funding requested:		
Agency	**Sector**	**Funding requested (US $)***
UNDP	Overarching	30,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	☒	☐
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	92nd meeting.	

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 (%)	**100**	**Year of commitment**	**2030**
☒ **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.

The Stage I HPMP for Haiti was approved at the 68th meeting of the ExCom in December 2012 with a total value of 280,000 US$ plus support costs, and the 1st tranche in the amount of US$ 40,000. The second tranche request of HPMP I, with a total value of 127,119 US$, was submitted for consideration and approved at the 76th meeting of the Executive Committee. 2 out of 4 tranches with a total value of 167,119 US$ have been approved as of today (59.7% of funding). Of the already approved funds (tranche 1 and 2), about US$ 157,119 has been disbursed as of today which represents more than 94% of the total stage I HPMP funding for Haiti.

The third and fourth tranches under stage I of HPMP, with a total of 112,881US$, have not been requested due to delays on implementation. The Government of Haiti has requested UNDP to lead the development of the HPMP Stage II. The Government of Haiti also requested that the funds from the remaining tranches under stage I to be included in the HPMP Stage II after the verification report is carried out.

The Stage I of the HPMP in Haiti has achieved results such as:

- Training of 20 custom officers on control of ODS imports, the use of Harmonized System (HS) codes and the use of identifiers for detecting illegal imports. Furthermore, the NOU staff and Customs authority received training on data collection, consumption monitoring, import control, data reporting, and approaches for HCFC quota distribution.
- Training of 60 technicians in good refrigeration servicing practices, in recovery and reuse operations, and in safety aspects of the use of flammable refrigerants.
- Support 30 technicians trained with tool kits for the application of good refrigeration practices and safety equipment for the possible use of flammable refrigerants.
- Purchase of HCFC recovery equipment and Hydrocarbons training equipment.
- Public awareness through lectures, conferences, and presentations on ozone depletion issues, the HPMP, and the adoption of alternative with low global-warming-potential (GWP) and high energy efficiency.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Legal/regulatory framework	Despite the country has experienced serious social and political disturbs, the NOU has been reviewing the regulations and control measures to the HCFC import process to comply with the Montreal Protocol restrictions.	UNEP
Refrigeration servicing sector	Despite the social disturbs and COVID-19 restrictions, NOU has been able to conduct training courses for servicing technicians in the different training centres.	UNEP
Others, specify.	Support to service technicians with tool kits for the application of best refrigeration practices.	UNDP

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

Substance	Sector	2019	2020	2021
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	48.18	28.54	20.55
HCFC-123	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCFC-124	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCFC-141b	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCFC-142b	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCFC-141b in imported pre-blended polyols	Manufacturing-Foam PU	0.00	0.00	0.00

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

Haiti's consumption of HCFCs has experienced a progressive decrease in the consumption of HCFC-22, which has allowed the country to easily remain in compliance with its Montreal Protocol obligations as regards HCFCs.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in manufacturing/servicing sector	HAITI will only have HCFC consumption in its servicing sector after the Stage 1, and HCFC-22 is the only one HCFC consumed. The national survey for Stage 2 will thus focus on further analysing the consumption and trends in the servicing sector and the main actors involved.	UNDP
New information on ODS regulations	It will review the status of ODS regulations and the need to adapt them.	UNDP

Others, specify.	An analysis of the specific phase-out targets by substance and/or subsector will be conducted, in order to meet upcoming obligations.	UNDP
Others, specify.	Assessment of the HPMP strategy and amend it based on the outcome of Stage 1.	UNDP

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
Assessment of current situation and needs of stakeholders (Survey update, Data analysis, Institutional coordination, etc.)	15,000	UNDP
Technical support and updating of overall strategy for Stage 2, as well as specific strategy for the Servicing sector (International Consultant).	10,000	UNDP
Stakeholders' meetings (2)	2,000	UNDP
Reporting and monitoring	3,000	UNDP
TOTAL	**30,000**	

8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage III of the HPMP?

The surveys will strive to collect the information on HFC when possible. The stage II preparation will also take into account how imports of HFC-based equipment will impact the strategy for the servicing sector for the HPMP, being cognizance of similar activities for the servicing sector whether equipment uses HFC or HCFC.

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

The projects and programs that will comprise HPMP will consider in their implementation the support to hiring female consultants, supervisors, trainers and designers to develop the activities of each one of the projects. Particularly for the projects involving workshops and training sessions for the RAC service sector, efforts will be developed to have more female trainers and technicians to be trained.

ANNEX 3

Preparation funding requests for the Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIP) in:

1. Philippines

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
HFC PHASE-DOWN PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM
HFC PHASE-DOWN MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	HFCs Phase-down Management Plan Preparation – Over-Arching Strategy	
Country:	Philippines	
Lead implementing agency:	UNDP	
Cooperating agency (1):	n/a	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period:	January 2023 - December 2024 (24 months)	
Funding requested:		

Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US$)*
UNDP	Overarching	220,000

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below. Funding estimated based on Document 86/88

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies	☒	☐
2. Country has ratified the Kigali Amendment?	☒	☐

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to the HFCs Phase-down; to be determined

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

2. Brief background

1. Following the outcomes of the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol and subsequently Decision 80/52, funding was approved for Philippines for *Enabling Activities to prepare for the HFC phase-down* and to assure the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA).

2. Taking into consideration that the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol came into force on the 1st of January 2019, and that Philippines has a working Licensing and Reporting mechanism that include HFCs, the country will be able to follow up on the standard reporting obligation under the Kigali Amendment.

3. Likewise, under the aforementioned project, it should be noted that information was obtained on the consumption and use of HFCs and their substitutes for the period 2010-2019. In addition, the economic evaluation of the implications that the implementation of the Kigali Amendment would generate in the country was estimated.

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

4. The EA project developed a forecast of HFCs demand at the national level (top-down approach) entailed by national surveys for 2020-2022, the collection and analysis of historical consumption records, traceable from the issuances of regulations on the movement the substances, and institutional settings. The EA also assessed the current status of non-ODS and low GWP alternative substances for HFCs (as per market conditions in 2020/2021) as initial guide for decision makers during the ratification process. Strategic considerations around policy, directions, plans, programs, technical requirements and standards, administrative requirements, procedures, resources (human, financial, logistical, knowledge), protocols and data base were considered as part of the Roadmap developed for ratification. As result, the Philippines has completed the activities under "Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down in the Philippines" and the country has also completed the internal steps that ratified the Kigali Amendment, in August 2022, and is expected to deposit the ratification instrument by end of 2022.

5. The EA project has carried out a thorough assessment of baseline ODS licensing system. The EA has initially screened three major entities involved in the licensing system of HFCs consumption in the Philippines as well as ODS Licensing Procedures in place. The EA has identified that the Control and Reporting System through CP and A7 Reports are in place and well-functioning. It is concluded that the current Licensing System has capacity to capture well the imports and exports of HFCs in the country.

6. The EA project was implemented during COVID-19 pandemic and has suffered constraints related to lockdowns impose to reduce the spread. Thus, a number of virtual activities and consultations were promoted. In this regards, Virtual Customs Trainings were carried out that included the assessment of the training needs and recommendations for future training activity(s) for the Customs Officers and expansion and enforcement of the Control Systems. In total, 147 Government Officials participated in these trainings/consultations.

7. The EA project also assessed baseline energy efficiency Policies and Programmes that, if aligned to improvement of EE due to alternative technologies uptake under the Kigali Amendment could enhance EE results. It is recommended to further investigations on EE potential interventions to be considered during KIP PRP and reflecting relevant MOP and ExCom guidelines.

8. Finally, there has been a strong public awareness campaign around the Kigali Amendment and several activities for awareness-raising among different governmental and non-governmental stakeholders have been carried out in the country.

(a) Overview of estimated use of ODS alternatives 2010–2021:

9. The entire domestic demand is met through imports. All ODSs and their alternatives are sold by the importers to manufacturers or users directly or indirectly through secondary distributors or retailers. They are also supplied to service establishments and contractors. Moreover, few large manufacturers also import directly.

10. The major component of the ODS alternatives substances used in the Philippines are HFCs which have been introduced into commercial use largely because they have been proven effective substitutes for CFCs and HCFCs in many sectors, namely the RAC sector. HFCs do not deplete the ozone layer but have an impact on climate change due to their high GWP.

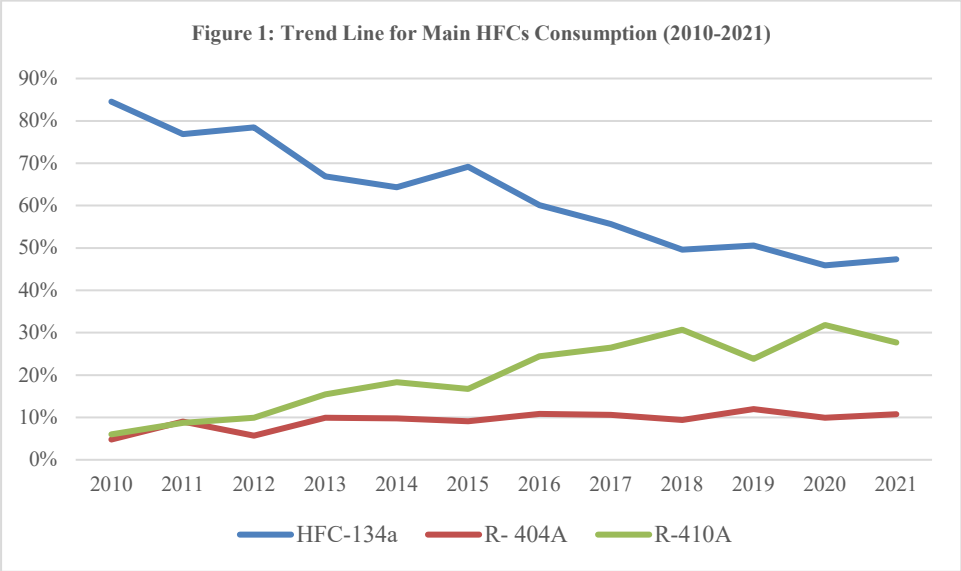
(b) Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance, as per surveyed in EA

11. The total consumption of HFCs was estimated to have increased from 1,419 MT in 2010 to a peak consumption of 4,017.98 MT in 2018, but dropped significantly in 2020 and 2021 due to Covid-19 impacts. Most of the consumption in the country was in pure substances than blended substances. The most dominant substance was HFC-134a, followed by R-410A and R-404A. There is a steady drop of HFC-134a in terms of percent weight of the total HFCs consumption, from 85% in 2010 to less than 50% in 2021; while R-404A is increasing from 6% in 2010 to around 10% in recent years, and R-410A increasing from 6% in 2010 to around 30% in recent years (See Table 1 for details). Throughout the years, these three substances make up for more than 93% of the HFC consumption, slightly reduced to below 90% in the last three years, showing more diverse types of HFCs being consumed in recent years. Figure 1 presents the consumption trendline of these three HFCs .

Table 1: Consumption of HFCs in 2010-2021, in MT

Substances	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
HFC-23	0.63	0.27	0.63	0.54	0.09	0.59	-	0.36	-	1.66	0.71	0.13
HFC-32	-			0.81	6.76	8.03	15.78	28.52	42.74	133.25	133.33	131.33
HFC-134a	1,199.00	926.54	1,244.00	847.69	1,347.00	1,291.00	1,677.00	1,637.00	1,992.00	1,673.00	1,141.41	1,101.24
HFC-152a	0.52	0.35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.40	24.00
HFC-227ea	-	0.03	1.90	0.82	1.62	3.59	1.41	19.48	4.55	14.94	5.47	20.28
HFC-236fa	27.00	9.60	30.00	40.70	54.20	23.70	6.30	44.40	138.10	98.10	49.30	23.50
HFC-245fa	-	-	-	-	12.39	-	-	13.21	31.00	32.00	14.00	10.00
HFC-43-10mee	0.45	0.73	1.05	1.30	0.88	-	-	-	-	1.33	0.63	0.31
R-404A	67.88	109.04	89.90	125.65	205.37	170.40	301.59	311.58	378.10	395.77	247.40	250.34
R-407A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.39	-	0.11
R-407C	18.13	32.84	27.41	31.15	41.12	27.17	51.73	52.14	102.29	64.35	44.22	58.29
R-410A	85.19	104.80	157.81	195.59	383.56	311.59	681.61	778.36	1,235.00	788.40	791.30	644.28
R-407F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.62	-	-	-
R-407H	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.44	0.60
R-417A	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.74	0.23	1.36	0.14	0.31
R-427A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2.19
R-438A(MO99)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	-	-	-
R-449A(XP40)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.11	-	0.27
R-452A(XP44)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.06	0.11	-	0.02
R-507A	19.32	20.79	32.77	23.11	39.85	29.71	53.51	57.85	93.17	101.50	40.15	58.00

R-508B	0.15	0.14	0.32	0.11	0.14	0.14	0.28	0.17	-	0.43	0.17	0.06
R-513A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.14	-	0.01
Total	1,418.27	1,205.13	1,585.79	1,267.47	2,092.98	1,865.92	2,789.41	2,943.81	4,017.98	3,306.84	2,487.06	2,325.25



12. An overview of the trend in the consumption of HFC by application or sector in 2017 to 2019 was obtained using the partially compiled transaction records from POD during the Enabling Activities. The refrigeration and air conditioning servicing (RAC-S) had the highest consumption (over 1,000 MT) among the sectors, followed by manufacturing/installation of equipment like refrigeration and air conditioning manufacturing (RAC-M) and mobile air conditioning (MAC). In addition, UNDP has reviewed the CP data for 2020 and 2021. Table 2 is presented below to cover all the breakdown data covered under EA Report and two most recent CP data.

Table 2: Sector consumption of HFCs in 2017-2021, in MT

Sector	**Substance**	**2017 HCFC use**				**2018 HCFC use**				**2019 HCFC use**				**2020 HCFC use**	**2021 HCFC use**
		mt	**mt (%)**	**GWP (Ton CO2e)**	**GWP (%)**	**mt**	**mt (%)**	**GWP (Ton CO2e)**	**GWP (%)**	**mt**	**mt (%)**	**GWP (Ton CO2e)**	**GWP (%)**	**mt**	**mt**
RAC-M	HFC-134a	26	3%	37,309	3%	59	8%	85,056	8%	65	5%	92,635	5%	17	3
	R-410A	55	7%	114,381	12%	238	46%	496,840	46%	297	32%	619,656	32%	331	179
	R-404A	0	0%	981	0%	25	17%	99,423	17%	8	2%	29,493	2%	0	0
	HFC-152a													18	24

RAC-S	HFC-134a	575	70%	822,679	70%	534	68%	764,249	68%	1159	89%	1,657,942	89%	1124	1098
	R-410A	388	47%	810,937	69%	245	48%	512,019	48%	619	66%	1,291,825	66%	461	466
	R-404A	162	20%	635,442	93%	112	76%	437,421	76%	335	97%	1,315,203	97%	247	250
MAC	HFC-134a	219	27%	313,785	27%	195	25%	278,278	25%	84	9%	120,663	6%	NA	NA
	R-410A	8	1%	15,973	2%	33	6%	46,718	4%	21	2%	29,315	2%	NA	NA
	R-404A	12	1%	46,005	7%	9	6%	13,299	2%	3	1%	3,818	0%	NA	NA
Subtotal Total	HFC-134a	821	50%	1,173,773	50%	789	40%	1,127,584	40%	1309	78%	1,871,241	78%	1140	1101
	R-410A	451	58%	941,291	58%	516	42%	1,077,074	42%	936	119%	1,954,284	119%	791	644
	R-404A	174	56%	682,428	56%	146	39%	573,318	39%	346	87%	1,355,169	87%	247	0
Total	HFC-134a	1637	100%	2,340,910	100%	1992	100%	2,848,560	100%	1673	100%	2,392,390	100%	1141	1101
	R-410A	778	100%	1,625,216	100%	1235	100%	2,578,680	100%	788	100%	1,646,179	100%	791	644
	R-404A	312	100%	1,222,017	100%	378	100%	1,482,908	100%	396	100%	1,552,210	100%	247	250

4. Based on the <u>estimated</u> use/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)

13. The Philippines has made an analysis of the HFC consumption when the ODS alternative survey was developed and additional work will be done during the preparation stage of the HFC phase-down project. For instance, the data provided above has several major gaps: it is noted that unitary air conditioning (UAC) consumption is only available for 2017 at 284.2 MT. UAC use of HFCs since then is unknown. MAC sector consumption of refrigerants for 2019 dropped by more than 50% with reasons unknown. Given that the EA data have not taken into account 2020 and 2021 consumption data, MAC sector consumption for these years is also unknow. RAC- Servicing sector consumption increased by more than 50% in 2019 compared with both 2017 and 2018. R-410A consumption shown in summary for 2019 is 788.40 MT, while the breakdown of R-410A among RAC-M, RAC-S, and MAC add up to 935.96 MT.

14. In addition, the analysis of HFC consumption baseline in EA was based on the data before 2020, using a linear projection approach, without considering any disturbances and its impact to the supply chain. For instance, Covid-19 lockdowns and related supply chain issues have been a shock to consumption of substances. These data and projection have not been taken it into account.

15. From the data analysis, it is obvious that the major consumption of HFC-134a is in RAC sector (manufacturing and servicing) and mobile air-conditioning (MAC) sector (servicing). RAC-S accounts

for 63%, 60%, and 79% of HFC consumptions for 2017-2019 respectively. RAC-M accounts for 4%, 21% and 14% of HFC consumption over the same period. MAC sector consumption is estimated to account for 13%, 15% and 4% over the same period. The balance of the consumption is consumed firefighting, commercial refrigeration, and foam sectors.

RAC-S: There are approximately 5,000 service workshops in the Philippines (2,000 located in Metro Manila). Each RAC service shop employs three to five technicians depending on the number and size of equipment to be repaired, installed or maintained. Industrial ACs and refrigeration units are mostly contracted by larger RAC agencies. RAC-S is the largest consumer of HFC-134a, R- 410A, and R404A.

RAC-M: It has been estimated that around 30-40% of aggregated HFCs consumption in Philippines is for the manufacturing sector, however, due to limitations (COVID-19 related, time and funding related) a bottom-up survey was not possible to be carried out to estimate the full range of companies in this sector, particularly the ones operating in commercial refrigeration that are of Micro, Small and Medium (MSEs) size. However, there are at least 7 large manufacturers of Air Conditioning units.

- **Residential A/C:** Four enterprises, namely Panasonic Manufacturing Philippines, Concepcion-Carrier Air-Conditioning Company, Hitachi Air-Conditioning Products Philippines, and Koppel, Inc., manufacture mostly residential AC with cooling capacities between 10,000 and 36,000 BTU/hour (the most popular of which are window-AC with 10,000 BTU/hour5 capacity). Koppel, Inc., also produces light commercial AC with cooling capacities ranging from 3 to 15 tonne of refrigeration (TR). Three of these four manufacturers also import split-AC, and seven other enterprises (i.e., Daikin, LG, Allenaire, Kolin, Panasonic, Samsung, and Trane) exclusively import and distribute window and split residential ACs.

- **Industrial A/C:** The industrial AC sub-sector uses mostly imported equipment installed through local service providers. There are around 100 chillers using HCFC-22, while those installed between 2007 and 2010 operate with HCFC-123, R-407C, HFC-134a, or R-410A refrigerants.

- **Industrial Refrigeration:** the main refrigerant used for ice plants, cold rooms, and cold storage is ammonia. The transport refrigeration sub-sector use minimal amounts of HCFCs; HFC-134a, R-404A (for fishing vessels), or ammonia are widely used. Most commercial refrigeration companies are using HFC-134a or HFC blends (e.g., R-404A and R-507A).

- **MAC:** Repairs and servicing of MAC has an upward trend as well because of the car owners' growing market the country. However, 2019 has a significant drop (which has not been explained). This showcases the need for better MAC sector data.

Firefighting: Demand is increasing for HCFC-123 in the manufacture of portable fire extinguishers. Currently, various types of portable fire extinguishers including CO2, chemical dry powder, HCFC-123 and HFC-236fa, are commercially available in the local market. In addition, the industry has started to offer HFC-based fire-fighting equipment.

Solvent: A total of 153.20 mt of HCFC-141b was imported in 2016 for flushing AC and refrigerators during production and servicing. Some HCFC-141b was also used in the manufacture of industrial aerosol products, spot cleaning in the textile industry, and cleaning in the electronics industry. In addition, 0.42 mt of HCFC-225ca and HCFC-225cb for solvent cleaning applications were imported.

Metered Dosed Inhalers (MDIs): According to the World Health Organization (WHO), 12% of Philippine population of 90 million have asthma; and according to the Global Asthma Report, approximately 11 million or 1 out 10 Filipinos are suffering from asthma, yet 98 percent of Filipino asthma patients continue to lack proper treatment, while asthma affects over six (6) million children. The EA project could not determine the potential size of market and propellants used in MDIs in the Health Sector, this thorough investigation is required to be continued during the KIP PRP procedures.

16. General perception was that, due to the steady economic growth in the last decade, the buying capacity of RAC equipment by the low-and middle-income group population has substantially increased. Furthermore, real estate is a growing sector (apartments), hospitals, hotels, shopping malls, leisure industries are growing exponentially. It is important to note that the COVID-19 global situation and its economic challenges had indeed momentarily impact the scenarios, nevertheless, the growth trend are expected to return to higher levels with the national recovery efforts in place.

17. The simplest projection of the yearly increase of HFCs in 2020-2022 was to calculate the average of difference between two consecutive years from 2010-2019, an arithmetic straight-line method so that the average is the yearly incremental increase or slope of the line. See below table for details.

Table 4-4. HFCs Consumption Forecast for 2020-2022 Using Arithmetic Straight-Line Method

Substance	History, MT			Forecast, MT			100-year GWP	Forecast, MT	
	2010	2019	Average Yearly Incremental Increase/change	2020	2021	2022		2020	202
A. Pure									
HFC-23	0.63	1.66	0.11	1.77	1.89	2.00	14,800	26,261.78	27,9
HFC-32	0.00	133.25	14.81	148.05	162.86	177.66	675	99,933.75	109,9
HFC-134a	1199.79	1673.00	52.58	1,725.58	1,778.16	1,830.74	1,430	2,467,578.92	2,542,7
HFC-152a	0.52	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	124	0	
HFC-227ea	0.00	14.94	1.66	16.6	18.26	19.92	3,220	53,449.07	58,7
HFC-236fa	27.00	98.10	7.90	106	113.9	121.8	9,810	1,039,860.00	1,117,3
HFC-245fa	0.00	32.00	3.56	35.56	39.11	42.67	1,030	36,622.22	40,2
HFC-43-10mee	0.45	1.33	0.10	1.42	1.52	1.62	1,640	2,332.44	2,4
B. Blend									
R-404A	67.88	395.77	36.43	432.2	468.63	505.07	3,922	1,695,093.85	1,837,9
R-407A	0.00	0.39	0.04	0.43	0.47	0.51	2,107	903.43	9
R-407C	18.13	64.35	5.14	69.49	74.63	79.76	1,774	123,273.37	132,3
R-407F	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,825	0	
R-410A	85.19	788.40	78.13	866.54	944.67	1022.81	2,088	1,809,329.84	1,972,4
R-417A	0.00	1.36	0.15	0.96	1.11	1.26	2,346	2,251.17	2,6
R-438A (MO99)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,265	0	
R-449A (XP40)	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.15	1,410	177.82	
R-452A (XP44)	0.00	0.11	0.01	0.13	0.14	0.15	2,140	269.88	2
R-507A	19.32	101.50	9.13	110.64	119.77	128.9	3,985	440,881.36	477,2
R-508B	0.15	0.43	0.03	0.46	0.49	0.52	13,396	6,175.56	6,5
R-513A	0.00	0.14	0.016	0.15	0.17	0.18	631	95.49	1
TOTAL	1419.06	3306.84		3,516.10	3,725.91	3,935.72		7,804,489.94	**8,330,4**

Average is 8,330,476.77 MT of CO2e

18. Based on the number of permits issued by the Government during the first three quarters of 2022, an estimate of 2022 HFCs consumption is provided below. Note that we have not received breakdown of HFCs or blends to present substance by substance estimate.

Table 3: Estimated 2022 HFC consumption

	In KG (Q1-3)	In MT (Q1-3)	Estimated 2022
HFCs	1,227,341.56	1,227	1,636
HFC Blends	1,119,613.78	1,120	1,493

19. When comparing the projected consumption for 2020- 2022 with the real consumption data for 2020&2021, it is noted that the difference is huge, showing that the methodology of an arithmetic straight-line assuming average annual increase is not applicable, especially when a year-on-year linear growth was not observed during 2010 and 2019 for many substances including R-404A, R-410A, HFC-236fa, and to some extent HFC-134a too, without mentioning the inability of the method to take into account any demand shocks such as Covid.

5. Assessment of commonly used alternatives to HFCs available in the local market

20. The replacement of high-GWP HCFCs and HFCs with low-GWP alternatives is a challenge for the Philippines. It has been identified/experienced hat local industries as end-users are having the following concerns to be taken into consideration during the conversion process to the alternative technology:
    (a) Flammability issues of low-GWP alternatives.
    (b) Price barriers of the alternatives.
    (c) Insufficient financial resources to meet the cost for transition to new technologies.
    (d) There is no simple solution that can be used in certain sectors.
    (e) Alternatives are new in the local market and market penetration is an incognito.
    (f) Fear to switch to other technology (lack of technical institutions and training).
    (g) Unclear policies/regulations introduced by authorities on refrigerant issues and the industry as a whole

21. The EA report also states that R-290, ammonia, CO2, and hydrofluoroolefins (HFOs) are available in the Philippine market and as alternatives to HFCs, they have significantly lower global warming potential. The most commonly used alternatives to HFCs available in the local market are listed in the table below:

Table 2 – Estimated Sector use of HFCs alternatives in the Philippines

	Application	Non-ODS Alternative	Low GWP Alternative Technologies		
			Substance	Characteristics: Flammability/Safety, etc.	Availability
1.	Industrial and commercial AC (New and retrofit equipment)	R-410A (GWP = 2,088)	R-454B (HFO/HFC blend) (GWP = 467)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Limited stocks available in Malaysia
2.	Industrial and commercial AC (New System Only)	R-410A (GWP = 2,088)	R-452B Opteon XL55 (HFO/HFC Blend-452B) (GWP = 676)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Not yet in the Philippines
3.	Mobile AC	HFC-134a (GWP = 1,430)	HFO-1234yf (Opteon YF) (GWP = <150)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Available in the Philippines
4.	Refrigeration	R-404A (GWP = 3,922)	R-455A (HFO/HFC blend) (GWP = 146)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Available in the Philippines
6.	Chiller/ Refrigeration (Retrofit)	HFC-134a (GWP = 1,430)	R515B (HFO/HFC blend) (GWP = 199)	No flame propagation at ≤ 63 deg C but still may be flammable at higher temperature and in building fires	Available in the Philippines
7.	Chiller/ Refrigeration (Retrofit)	HFC-134a (GWP = 1,430)	R-513A (HFO/HFC blend) (GWP = 573)	Safe and nonflammable (ASHRAE A1)	Available in the Philippines
8.	Chiller/ Refrigeration (New equipment)	HFC-134a (GWP = 1,430)	R-513A (HFO/HFC blend) (GWP = 573)	Safe and nonflammable (ASHRAE A1)	Available in the Philippines
9.	Chiller/ Refrigeration (New equipment)	HFC-134a (GWP = 1,430)	HFO-1234ze (GWP = <1)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Available in the Philippines

	Application	Non-ODS Alternative	Low GWP Alternative Technologies		
			Substance	Characteristics: Flammability/Safety, etc.	Availability
10.	Chiller/ Refrigeration (New equipment)	HFC-134a (GWP = 1,430)	HFO-1234yf (Opteon XL10) (GWP = <1)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Limited stocks available in Malaysia
11.	Chiller/ Refrigeration	HFC-134a (GWP = 1,430)	R600a (Iso-Butane) (GWP = 3)	Ignites very easily; Potentially explosive	Available in the Philippines
12.	Commercial/ Industrial Refrigeration	R-404A (GWP = 3,922)	R-454A (HFO/HFC blend) (GWP = 238)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Limited stocks available in Malaysia
13.	Commercial/ Industrial Refrigeration	R-404A (GWP = 3,922)	R-454C (HFO/HFC blend) (GWP = 148)	Mildly flammable; Difficult to ignite; Relatively low energy release; Low flame speed	Limited stocks available in Malaysia
14.	Fire Suppression (Total Flooding)	HFC-227ea (GWP = 3,220)	Novec™ 1230 Fire Protection Fluid (Perfluoroketon) (GWP = <1)	5-day atmospheric lifetime; Large margin of safety for occupied spaces	Available in the Philippines
15.	Polyurethane Foam Blowing Agent	HFC-245fa (GWP = 1,030)	Ecomate (GWP = 0)	Health Risk – Level 2 Material can cause incapacitation or residual injury during intense or continued exposure. Flammability – Level 4 Material completely vaporizes at normal pressure and temperature and burn readily. Reactivity – Level 0 Material is stable even under exposure to fire.	Available in the Philippines
16.	Vapor Degreasing / Cleaning/ Flushing of Industrial Parts and in Electronics Industry	HFC-43-10mee (GWP = 1,640)	Novec™ 73DE Engineered Fluid (Hydrofluoroether) (GWP = 47)	Non-flammable liquid; Low toxicity	Available in the Philippines
17.	Aerosol Electrical	HFC-43-10mee (GWP = 1,640)	Novec™ Contact Cleaner Aerosol	Non-flammable aerosol; Low toxicity; Non-corrosive;	Available in the Philippines
	Cleaning in Electronics, Aerospace, Aviation, Automotive		(Hydrofluoroether) (GWP = 297)	Non-chlorinated; Exempted from the US EPA's volatile organic compound (VOC) regulation	

22. Today, most of the ODS alternatives are HFCs, and they are used mainly in the different RAC sectors. R-134a is the most important refrigerant used in domestic refrigeration and MAC sectors.

23. However, HCFCs are gradually being phased-out, and the demand for HFCs is expected to increase in the short and medium terms to satisfy the expected growth in the country due to the work that has been done in the context of the HPMP activities.

24. DENR has issued on 13 October 2021 DAO 2021-31 for the Chemical Control Order (CCO) for HFCs similar to the CCO for ODS. Since the CCO was just recently issued, it is important to enabled the

importers since part of the preparation for the phase-down includes the operationalization of the quota system.

6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated.		
Information needed	**Description**	**Agency**
	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 until 2022	UNDP
Updated data on HFC baseline, import and exports of HFCs consumption in manufacturing/servicing (2020, 2021, and 2022)	Collection and analysis of HFCs import and export data during 2020-2022, establishing the baseline of the Kigali Amendment for HFC phasing down.	UNDP
Survey of manufacturers that have used HFCs in their production, and their eligibilities for the MLF resources.	Identifying manufacturers using HFCs as much as possible; establishing a list of companies and a mechanism/database that can collect the data from the manufacturers annually regardless of their ownership. Identifying the companies that are eligible for the MLF on the HFC phase-down and those who might be prioritized for conversion in the stage-I KIP. Assembly companies will also be identified as a separate group.	UNDP
Conducting a survey on the cold chain.	The cold chain survey will include the stakeholder mapping, type of the technologies and refrigerants in use, business models, energy efficiency, and infrastructures. Assembly companies will also be identified as a separate group.	UNDP
Capacity assessment of servicing sector	Assess the capacities of servicing sector and identify the main challenges, gaps and needs for capacity building and training. Identify the applications that have higher leakage rate of refrigerants and stakeholders/owners of large cold chain infrastructure. Assessment of country level needs for trainings and certification 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, recycling and destruction	UNDP
Market analysis of types of equipment using HFCs and their energy efficiency level (Manufactured locally and imported), update the sectoral level consumption of HFCs/HCFCs	Update current market profile and trends of cooling equipment, data collection and analysis of HFC/HCFC consumption and alternatives by sector/sub-sectors, market penetration, baseline information of energy efficiency of prevailing models of cooling system and products in the market when possible.	UNDP
Policy and regulations	Further review current regulatory framework and carry on a holistic assessment on their effectiveness to better identify potential remaining barriers to be removed. Explore the policy framework that can facilitate the phase-down of HFCs and market transformation such as products import/manufacturing bans, sustainable public procurement, carbon tax, carbon credit, and so on.	UNDP
Stakeholder mapping and consultation	Carry on proper consultations with stakeholders, validate data, survey report and recommendations, policies, strategies, and action plans.	UNDP

	Draft the updated over-arching strategy, endorse strategies with stakeholders, obtain approvals from institutions responsible for the MP framework in country, translate documents, submit document to ExCom	

7. Project preparation funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US $)	Agency
HFC data collection and analysis	30,000	UNDP
Cold Chain survey	30,000	
Servicing sector capacity Assessment	20,000	UNDP
Market trend, technology mapping	20,000	
Policy and regulations	30,000	UNDP
Strategy development	40,000	
Gender Analysis and Acton Plan	5,000	UNDP
Stakeholders Meetings	10,000	
Travels and IT support	20,000	UNDP
Carry on Stakeholders Meetings (including missions)	15,000	UNDP
TOTAL	**220,000**	

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

The Stage I of the HPMP was initially approved at the 68th meeting, at a total cost of US $233,910 including agency support costs for UNEP. The Stage II HPMP for the Philippines was approved at the 80th meeting of the ExCom. The activities in the stage II HPMP focus on the sustainable phase-out in the use of HCFCs and, to the extent possible, promote the safe use of low-GWP alternatives.
The HFC phase-down is a much more complex task as it requires inevitably introduction of flammable and new sophisticated technologies at scale in Philippines. Given limited efforts in servicing sector so far in HPMP in Philippines, relevant policy framework, safety standard, best practices, certification, theory and hands-on training must be deployed quickly at scale all over the country. The activities of KIP should also consider the needs of early investments for achieving the target beyond 10% reduction as the speed of phase-out will be accelerated after 2029.

There will not be overlaps on activities in the manufacture sector between HPMP and KIP. In the preparation of KIP, in-depth assessment of servicing sector will be conducted. While some activities in the HPMP and KIP might be similar, the NOU and agencies will discuss with stakeholders to ensure the different focus of contents and beneficiaries in HPMP and KIP. At the same time, the KIP will explore the synergy with complementary activities between HPMP and KIP. The safe handling of these substances by all technicians in the country is a task of a completely different magnitude compared to what has been seen before. As such, KIP includes not only the training of technicians, but an associated update / introduction of standards, safety guidelines, regulation, etc. for the safe handling of refrigerants. In the policy and regulation aspect, apart from the licence/quota system, the KIP would like to facilitate the demonstration and market transformation at ender user side and align the strategy of HFC phasing down with national climate action framework, energy transition, and green economy approach.

The NOU sees the main synergy could be achieved by coordinating all the activities by the same governmental entity –DENR in this case –for both the HPMPs and the HFC phase down.

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

During the project preparation, gender considerations and actions on gender mainstreaming will be assessed and a proper Gender Management Plan is to be included in the Over-arching strategy: The following actions are expected to be carried in the preparation phase:

a) To collect data to produce gender-disaggregated indicators
b) Look into introduction of gender considerations when designing components and activities o (presentation of sex-disaggregated data and visuals of women and men where applicable);
c) To establish a baseline of women technicians in R&AC sector and compare it with the number of women involved in NOU R&AC activities.
d) To incorporate gender aspects in the recruitment of staff for the PRP (emphasizing that female candidates are welcome and encouraged to apply)

e) Assurance that consultants and project personnel have the required gender competence to reflect on progress and challenges related to gender.

f) Draft a Gender Management Plan to be supported as part of the over-arching strategy