



**Programa de las
Naciones Unidas
para el Medio Ambiente**

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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 provisional¹

**ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DE LA ONUDI
PARA EL AÑO 2022**

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/1

COMENTARIOS Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. La ONUDI solicita al Comité Ejecutivo la aprobación de la cantidad de 2 119 977 \$EUA, más unos gastos de apoyo del organismo de 150 198 \$EUA, para las modificaciones de su programa de trabajo de 2022 que se exponen en el cuadro 1. La presentación se adjunta al presente documento.

Cuadro 1: Modificaciones del programa de trabajo de la ONUDI para 2022

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (\$EUA)	Cantidad recomendada (\$EUA)
SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL			
A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional			
Armenia	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VIII)	153 600	153 600
Egipto	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	292 253	292 253
Libia	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	174 164	174 164
México	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XVI)	316 160	316 160
Türkiye	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	332 800	332 800
Subtotal para A1		1 268 977	1 268 977
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		88 828	88 828
Total para A1		1 357 805	1 357 805
A2: Asistencia técnica para preparar informes de verificación sobre el consumo de HCFC			
Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de)	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH (PGEH)	30 000	30 000
Ecuador	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH (PGEH)	30 000	30 000
Guatemala	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH (PGEH)	30 000	30 000
Subtotal para A2		90 000	90 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		8 100	8 100
Total para A2		98 100	98 100
A3: Preparación de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH)			
México	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa III)	90 000	90 000
Subtotal para A3		90 000	90 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		6 300	6 300
Total para A3		96 300	96 300
A4: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP)			
Bosnia y Herzegovina	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	130 000	130 000
Congo ^a	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	119 000	119 000
Côte d'Ivoire ^b	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	57 000	57 000
Gabón ^b	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	57 000	57 000
Guinea-Bissau ^b	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	39 000	39 000
Marruecos	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	190 000	190 000
Santa Lucía ^b	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	40 000	40 000
República Unida de Tanzania ^b	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	39 000	39 000
Subtotal para A4		671 000	671 000
Gastos de apoyo al organismo		46 970	46 970

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (\$EUA)	Cantidad recomendada (\$EUA)
	Total para A4	717 970	717 970
	Total para A1, A2, A3, A4	2 119 977	2 119 977
	Gastos de apoyo al organismo para A1, A2, A3, A4	150 198	150 198
	Total general	2 270 175	2 270 175

^a PNUMA como organismo de ejecución cooperante

^b PNUMA como organismo de ejecución principal

SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción de los proyectos

2. La ONUDI presentó una solicitud para la renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional de los países citados en la sección A1 del cuadro 1. La descripción de estos proyectos se presenta en el anexo I del presente documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría examinó las solicitudes de renovación de los cinco proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional presentados por la ONUDI en nombre de los Gobiernos interesados teniendo en cuenta las directrices y las decisiones pertinentes sobre admisibilidad y los niveles de financiación. Las solicitudes fueron doblemente verificadas comparándolas con los planes de trabajo originales para el fortalecimiento institucional, los datos del programa del país y del Artículo 7, el último informe sobre la aplicación del plan de gestión de la eliminación de los HCFC (PGEH), el informe sobre el avance de las actividades del organismo y toda decisión pertinente de la Reunión de las Partes. Se observó que estos países han presentado los datos de su programa de país de 2021 y cumplen con los objetivos de control en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y su consumo anual de HCFC no supera el consumo anual máximo admisible indicado en sus Acuerdos del PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo. Asimismo, las solicitudes presentadas incluían indicadores de desempeño para las actividades planificadas para la siguiente fase del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, de acuerdo con la decisión 74/51 e).

Recomendación de la Secretaría

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación del fortalecimiento institucional de Armenia, Egipto, Libia, México y Türkiye con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A1 del cuadro 1 del presente documento. El Comité Ejecutivo puede considerar oportuno expresar a los Gobiernos mencionados anteriormente las observaciones que se presentan en el anexo II de este documento.

A2: Asistencia técnica para preparar informes de verificación sobre el consumo de HCFC

Descripción de los proyectos

5. El Comité Ejecutivo pidió a los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución pertinentes que incluyan en las modificaciones de sus programas de trabajo respectivos para su presentación a la 91ª reunión, la financiación para la preparación de informes de verificación de la etapa II de los PGEH de los países que

operan al amparo del artículo 5. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución principal, solicita financiación para la verificación de la etapa II de los PGEH de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de), Ecuador y Guatemala².

Observaciones de la Secretaría

6. La Secretaría advirtió que la financiación solicitada era coherente con los fondos aprobados para verificaciones similares en reuniones anteriores. Observó, además, que los informes de verificación deben presentarse al menos 10 semanas antes de la reunión del Comité Ejecutivo correspondiente en la que se solicite el siguiente tramo de financiación del PGEH.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

7. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general para la preparación de los informes de verificación de la etapa II de los PGEH de Bolivia (Estado Plurinacional de), Ecuador y Guatemala con el nivel de financiación que se indica en la sección A2 del cuadro 1, entendiéndose que los informes de verificación deben presentarse por lo menos con 10 semanas de antelación a la reunión correspondiente del Comité Ejecutivo en la que se solicite el siguiente tramo de financiación de sus PGEH.

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

Descripción de los proyectos

8. La ONUDI presentó una solicitud para la preparación de la etapa III del PGEH de México como organismo de ejecución designado, como se muestra en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

9. La ONUDI presentó descripciones de las actividades para apoyar las solicitudes de preparación de proyectos de la etapa III del PGEH, que incluyeron: justificación de la financiación solicitada para la preparación de proyectos; un informe sobre el avance de las actividades en la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH; la lista de actividades que se realizarán durante la preparación de proyectos y los presupuestos correspondientes.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

10. En su examen de estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices para la financiación de la preparación de los PGEH para los países amparados en el Artículo 5 fijadas en la decisión 71/42³, la marcha de las actividades de la etapa II del PGEH, en particular el grado de ejecución de los tramos alcanzado al momento de redactar el presente documento, y la decisión 84/46 e)⁴. La Secretaría tomó nota de que la financiación solicitada está en consonancia con la decisión 71/42.

11. La Secretaría observó que en la 90ª reunión la fecha de terminación del proyecto de la etapa II del PGEH se prorrogó hasta el 31 de diciembre de 2024⁵, y señaló que la solicitud está en consonancia con la decisión 82/45 de que las solicitudes para la etapa III podrían presentarse dos años antes de la fecha de finalización de la etapa II del PGEH.

12. La ONUDI confirmó que la solicitud de financiación para la preparación de proyectos para la etapa III del PGEH de México servirá para eliminar el 100 % del consumo de los HCFC para el 1 de enero de

² Decisión 90/33.

³ Orientaciones para la financiación de la preparación de la etapa II de los PGH para los países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5.

⁴ La inclusión de la etapa III de los PGEH en el plan administrativo se permite únicamente para los países que habían tenido una etapa II de un PGEH aprobada para cumplir objetivos de reducción por debajo de las metas de cumplimiento de 2025.

⁵ Decisión 90/46.

2030.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

13. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyectos para la etapa III del PGEH de México, con el nivel de financiación que figura en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

A4: Preparación de proyectos para los planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP)

Descripción de los proyectos

14. La ONUDI presentó solicitudes para la preparación de la etapa I de los KIP para dos países del Artículo 5 como organismo de ejecución designado; para un país del Artículo 5 como organismo de ejecución principal y con el PNUMA como organismo de ejecución cooperante, y para cinco países como organismo de ejecución cooperante y el PNUMA como organismo de ejecución principal, tal como figura en la sección A4 del cuadro 1. El PNUMA, en calidad de organismo de ejecución principal para Côte d'Ivoire, Gabón, Guinea-Bissau, Santa Lucía y la República Unida de Tanzania y como organismo de ejecución cooperante para el Congo, solicitó 589 000 \$EUA, más unos gastos de apoyo del organismo de 76 570 \$EUA en las modificaciones de su programa de trabajo para 2022⁶.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

15. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices para la preparación de los KIP contenidas en la decisión 87/50; las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con las actividades de apoyo y otros proyectos relacionados con los HFC en sus países. La Secretaría señaló que la ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución designado/principal, proporcionó descripciones de las actividades necesarias para la preparación de la estrategia general para la etapa I de los KIP para Bosnia y Herzegovina, el Congo y Marruecos. Las presentaciones incluyeron datos sobre el consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC para todos los países. Las actividades de preparación del proyecto para los tres países incluyeron una encuesta a nivel nacional y la recopilación de datos sobre el consumo de HFC; el análisis del uso de HFC y alternativas; una evaluación de las necesidades de capacidad y capacitación en el sector de mantenimiento, una evaluación de la capacidad de recuperación y destrucción; la elaboración de una estrategia general de reducción gradual de los HFC; la preparación de medidas iniciales relacionadas con los HFC, y consultas y validación de las partes interesadas. Los planes para Bosnia y Herzegovina y el Congo también incluyeron revisiones legislativas y normativas relacionadas con la reducción gradual de los HFC; un análisis de la creación de capacidad necesaria para las aduanas, y la elaboración de un plan de comunicación y divulgación. En las actividades para el Congo y Marruecos se realizó un estudio de eficiencia energética en todos los sectores, y en el marco de las actividades para el Congo se efectuaron actividades para integrar la perspectiva de género para el KIP.

16. La Secretaría señaló que los tres países en los que la ONUDI es el organismo de ejecución designado o principal han ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali⁷, que los países han presentado una nota formal señalando su intención de avanzar rápidamente hacia la reducción de los HFC, y que la financiación solicitada cumple con lo dispuesto en la decisión 87/50.

17. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal para Côte d'Ivoire, Gabón, Guinea-Bissau, Santa Lucía y la República Unida de Tanzania, proporcionó una descripción de las actividades necesarias

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/33.

⁷ Fecha de ratificación (o aceptación) de la Enmienda de Kigali: Bosnia y Herzegovina (26 de mayo de 2021), el Congo (16 de junio de 2022) y Marruecos (22 de abril de 2022).

para la preparación de los KIP y los costos correspondientes de cada actividad en las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo⁸; también se incluyen las observaciones formuladas por la Secretaría.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

18. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la preparación de proyectos para los planes de ejecución de Kigali (KIP) relativos a los HFC para Bosnia y Herzegovina, el Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabón, Guinea-Bissau, Marruecos, Santa Lucía y la República Unida de Tanzania con el nivel de financiación indicado en la sección A4 del cuadro 1.

⁸ _UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/33.

Annex I
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Armenia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Apr-09	120,000
Phase II:	Dec-10	120,000
Phase III:	Dec-12	120,000
Phase IV:	Nov-14	120,000
Phase V:	May-16	153,600
Phase VI:	Dec-18	153,600
Phase VII:	Dec-20	153,600
	Total:	940,800
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		153,600
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		153,600
Agency support costs (US \$):		10,752
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		164,352
Date of approval of country programme:		2009
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		7.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
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)		0.56
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.56
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		2,413,638
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,815,354
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		3.53
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		2.20

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	692,438
(b) Institutional strengthening:	940,800
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	780,400
Total:	2,413,638
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

2. During phase VII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Armenia made substantive progress in reviewing the specific national regulations aimed at controlling the import, transit, and movement of

¹ Data as at December 2021 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/16.

ODS in the country. In addition, Armenia improved HCFC control by taking into account the regional approach, adopting the integrated regional concept and being an active member of the region. Regular access of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) staff to senior decision-makers was assured through integration of the NOU's Action Plan in the National Environmental Action Plan and by the legislative framework put in place. The awareness-raising programme, the latest ODS phase-out achievements, as well as the latest decisions and regulations referring to HCFC consumption in the country and the country policy are public information that was updated on a weekly basis on the dedicated webpage of the Ministry of Environment Protection (<https://www.armozone.am/en/>). Of the 23 performance indicators selected for the phase, 19 were fully achieved, three were partially achieved, and one was not achieved.

Plan of action

3. During the upcoming phase, Armenia aims to address sustainability of the NOU by ensuring continuity of the staff. This phase of the project will assist the Government in meeting its obligations under the Montreal Protocol, with a specific focus on the future HFC phase-down including required national policies and preparation for HFC restrictions. In this context, the NOU will assist in monitoring and identification of ODS consumption and follow-up on the ongoing update of current national policies and regulations. Illegal trade will be pursued in close collaboration with Customs, as well as awareness-raising of technicians about recovery and recycling techniques and practices, with a view to use the gained experience in the HCFC phase-out programme. The NOU will continue to actively cooperate with ministries and inter-ministerial bodies as well as with advisory groups such as non-governmental organizations, refrigeration and air-conditioning associations and others.

Egypt: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Jun-93	263,450
	Phase II:	Nov-95	219,530
	Phase III:	Mar-99	175,000
	Phase IV:	Jul-01	175,000
	Phase V:	Jul-03	228,323
	Phase VI:	Mar-07	228,323
	Phase VII:	Nov-08	228,323
	Phase VIII:	Jul-10	228,323
	Phase IX:	Jul-12	228,323
	Phase X:	May-14	228,323
	Phase XI:	May-16	292,253
	Phase XII:	Jun-18	292,253
	Phase XIII:	Dec-20	292,253
	Total:		3,079,677
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):			292,253
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):			292,253
Agency support costs (US \$):			20,458
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			312,711
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
	(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		26.0
	(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		386.3
	(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		238.1
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)		209.16

Summary of the project and country profile	
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	209.16
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	78,973,141
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	58,606,212
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	4,669.97
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	4,548.60

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	69,193,052
(b) Institutional strengthening:	3,079,677
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	6,700,412
Total:	78,973,141
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	280,000

Progress report

5. During phase XIII of the IS project, the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency / Ozone Layer Protection Section (NOU) advanced the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities in the country and ensured the country's compliance with its reduction targets. The focus during the phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas; further strengthening cooperation with customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out; organization of training activities with customs officers on prevention of illegal trade; collaborating and sharing information with the industry associations and a large spectrum of institutions; organizing regular meetings of the National Ozone Committee; finalization of activities under stage I of the HPMP and coordination of stage II of the HPMP activities; implementation of the enabling activities project to prepare the country for ratification of the Kigali Amendment; public awareness activities, including celebration of International Ozone Day; country programme and Article 7 data reporting; and active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the 17 performance indicators selected for the phase, 15 are fully achieved and two are partially achieved.

Plan of action

6. During phase XIV, the NOU's priority will be for Egypt to achieve its 2024 HCFC reduction target and continue with the implementation of stage II of the HPMP, including the conversion of manufacturers in the polyurethane foam and residential air-conditioning sectors that will result in significant reduction of ODS consumption. Activities planned for the phase include: country programme and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring of the licensing system and allocation of import quotas; continuing implementing activities under stage II of the HPMP; continuing cooperation with customs authorities and industry associations; facilitating the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment through implementation of the enabling activities project and requesting preparatory funding for developing the Kigali HFC implementation plan. Public awareness activities will include the celebration of International Ozone Day and the country plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings, whether online or physical, when conditions allow. The country has included 20 performance indicators for the upcoming phase, including two gender-related indicators.

Libya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-00	157,000
Phase II:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	136,065
Phase III:	Dec-13	136,065
Phase IV:	May-15 & Dec-16	155,115
Phase V:	Jun-18	174,164
Phase VI:	Jun-20	174,164
	Total:	932,573
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		174,164
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		174,164
Agency support costs (US \$):		12,191
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		186,355
Date of approval of country programme (CP):		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2015
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)		118.38
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		94.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		75
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	75
Year of reported CP implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		10,878,884
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		7,588,732
ODS to be phased-out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1,604.99
ODS phased-out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		890.90

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,667,811
(b) Institutional strengthening:	932,573
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,278,500
	Total:
	10,878,884
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

8. During phase VI of the IS project, the Libyan NOU was fully staffed. Significant efforts were made, given the country's political and security situation, to continue with the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. Quotas for the period 2020 through 2022 were established and are monitored on regular basis. The country's HCFC consumption was below the control limits. The NOU continued to maintain cooperation with other public institutions through regular bilateral meetings, inter-ministerial meetings and steering committees. Country programme data and Article 7 data reports for 2020 and 2021 were submitted on time. Ozone Day celebrations were organized in 2021. Libyan officials attended the online Meetings of the Parties and Open-ended Working Group meetings during the reporting period. However, due to visa issues, they could not attend the meetings organized in person.

Libya has successfully achieved 10 out of the 16 planned performance indicators, while four were partially achieved and two were not achieved.

Plan of action

- During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to monitor HCFC consumption to maintain compliance with the quota system and licensing system. Quotas will be issued for the years 2023 and 2024 to maintain HCFC consumption in line with the Agreement between the Executive Committee and the country and with its commitments in decision XXVII/11. Activities planned under the next phase include: country programme and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring the licensing system and allocation of quotas to achieve full control over the imports of all HCFCs; continued efforts to introduce a ban on importing or manufacturing HCFC-based equipment; continued cooperation with customs authorities and industry representatives; facilitating the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment; and supervising the completion of activities under stage I of the HPMP and the implementation of stage II activities. Public awareness activities will include the celebration of International Ozone Day and Libya plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings held during the phase. The country has included 16 performance indicators for phase VII.

Mexico: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jun-92 & Dec-94	350,000
Phase II:	Jul-95	95,000
Phase III:	Oct-96	190,000
Phase IV:	Jul-98	190,000
Phase V:	Jul-00	190,000
Phase VI:	Jul-02	247,000
Phase VII:	Apr-05	247,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-07	247,000
Phase IX:	Jul-09	185,250
Phase X:	Dec-10	247,000
Phase XI:	Dec-12	247,000
Phase XII:	Nov-14	247,000
Phase XIII:	Jul-17	316,160
Phase XIV:	Dec-18	316,160
Phase XV:	Dec-20	316,160
	Total:	3,630,730
Amount requested for renewal (phase XVI) (US \$):		316,160
Amount recommended for approval for phase XVI (US \$):		316,160
Agency support costs (US \$):		22,131
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XVI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		338,291
Date of approval of country programme:		1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		56.4
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1,148.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1,130.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		-90.11
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	-90.11
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	131,521,310
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	118,668,152
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	7,179
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	7,114

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	114,514,167
(b) Institutional strengthening:	3,630,730
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	13,376,413
Total:	131,521,310
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	1,298,123

Progress report

11. During phase XV of the IS project, the NOU followed up with priority to reduce Mexico's HCFC consumption in accordance with the HPMP measures and continued implementing approved projects and application of the quota system to meet the reduction target in 2021 as per stage II of the HPMP. The HCFC quota system was improved, and the quotas and reduction targets were made public. Coordination activities continued including consultations with the national steering committee in the Head of the Office with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, industry associations, and other stakeholders. Public awareness activities also continued including the dissemination of materials for social media and the website relating to HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down. A training programme continued to be improved including the addition of good practices in refrigeration servicing to avoid the use of HCFC. All these activities allowed Mexico to reduce its HCFC consumption and permitted Mexico to meeting its goal of eliminating 67.5 per cent of the HCFC baseline. A roadmap to implement the Kigali Amendment was the main result of the enabling activities project. The roadmap presents the general "way forward" to implement the Kigali Amendment, based on the national diagnosis on use, consumption and sectoral distribution of HFCs. It also included an analysis of the national legal framework for the control of the consumption of substances regulated by the Montreal Protocol and its amendments. The roadmap proposed an initial general identification of the short, medium and long-term actions of four pillars of public policy on which the HFC phase-down will be supported: regulation, strategic planning, implementation, and reporting and verification. Of the 29 performance indicators selected for the phase, 21 were fully achieved, five were partially achieved and three were not achieved.

Plan of action

12. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to keep control of HCFC consumption and implement projects and the quota system to ensure sustainability of the reduction. In addition, the NOU will work to promote the strengthening of the NOU through operational monitoring of activities, documentation and dissemination of projects; and promoting training of NOU staff in technical aspects, such as logical frameworks, the project cycle and the implementation of environmental projects supported by international funding. Work will also aim to improve the efficiency of the link between the national government and the implementing agency, as well as implementing actions to incorporate the Multilateral Fund policy on gender, including a gender analysis and gender action plan for the integration of gender sensitive actions among Multilateral Fund-supported projects. Mexico will also prepare its HFC reduction strategy during the upcoming phase.

Türkiye: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Oct-92	300,000
	Phase II:	Dec-00	200,000
	Phase III:	Dec-04	260,000
	Phase IV:	Jul-09	195,000
	Phase V:	Jul-11	260,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-13	260,000
	Phase VII:	May-15	260,000
	Phase VIII:	Nov-17	332,800
	Phase IX:	Dec-19	332,800
		Total:	2,400,600
Amount requested for renewal phase X (US \$):			332,800
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			332,800
Agency support costs (US \$):			23,296
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			356,096
Date of approval of country programme:			1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a)	Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		37.4
(b)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		551.5
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		479.7
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)		3.52
(c)	Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
		Total:	3.52
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):			57,267,795
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			49,911,747
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			4,963.25
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			5,002.10

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	48,771,797
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,400,600
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	6,095,398
	Total:
	57,267,795
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

14. During phase IX of the IS project, the capacity of the Turkish NOU increased due to the allocation of an additional staff member by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, during a restructuring process. Progress was achieved in reviewing the ODS national legislation and through early introduction of HFC licensing, reporting and certification requirements, as a preparatory step to ensure future compliance with the HFC phase-down targets. In addition, Türkiye ratified the Kigali Amendment on 10 November 2021. The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas; upgrading the ODS database with new

modules, including the improvement of electronic systems allowing a centralized database for HFCs accessible by the NOU, customs, and trade authorities; further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out; organization of training activities with stakeholders related to the upcoming obligation following the Kigali Amendment ratification; collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations and large spectrum of institutions; organizing regular meetings of the Steering Committee; finalization of activities under stage I of the HPMP; coordination of activities for submission and approval of the preparatory funding for the Kigali HFC implementation plan; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; country programme and Article 7 data reporting; and active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the 13 performance indicators selected for the phase, 12 were fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

Plan of action

15. During the upcoming phase, the NOU of Türkiye will focus on awareness-raising activities, combating illegal trade, regional cooperation and participation, and data collection and data, which were selected based on self-evaluation done by the NOU. New generation ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives to ODS and F-gases will be fully supported through training and acknowledgement meetings. Strengthened monitoring of ODS and HFC trade, especially through the use of innovative, IT-based and context-dependent approaches, is aimed at combating the illegal trade of ODS and HFCs. In addition, strengthened data collection and reporting of ODS and HFCs will be included. Improving communication and networking among stakeholders, as well as the awareness on the protection of the ozone layer will also be a focus of the upcoming phase. The NOU will work towards increased visibility at both the regional and international levels. The country has included 18 performance indicators for phase X, including two gender related indicators.

Anexo II

PROYECTO DE OPINIONES PRELIMINARES EXPRESADAS POR EL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO SOBRE LA RENOVACIÓN DE PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS A LA 91ª REUNIÓN

Armenia

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Armenia (fase VIII) y tomó nota con beneplácito de que el Gobierno de Armenia comunicó los datos de ejecución del programa del país a la Secretaría del Fondo y los datos relativos al Artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, datos que indican que el país cumple con el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité señaló además que el país revisó las reglamentaciones sobre SAO y mejoró el control de los HCFC; finalizó actividades en el marco de la etapa II del plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC y coordinó la preparación de la etapa III; y sensibilizó a la opinión pública sobre el Protocolo de Montreal. Por tanto, el Comité Ejecutivo confía en que en los próximos dos años el Gobierno de Armenia seguirá realizando actividades que le permitan al país cumplir las metas del Protocolo de Montreal.

Egipto

2. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Egipto (fase XIV) y tomó nota con beneplácito de que el Gobierno de Egipto comunicó los datos de 2020 y 2021 en el marco de los informes de ejecución del programa de país y en virtud del Artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono, respectivamente, que indican que el país cumple con el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité señaló además que el país había tomado medidas para seguir eliminando el consumo de HCFC, en particular la aplicación de un control estricto del comercio de HCFC a través del marco reglamentario de SAO y la asignación de cupos, así como mediante la mejora adicional de la base de datos electrónica. Se mantuvo una estrecha cooperación con las autoridades aduaneras para mejorar aún más la eficacia de los reglamentos sobre SAO y asegurar la aplicación de las políticas publicadas por el Comité Nacional del Ozono. El Comité también señaló que se había finalizado el proyecto de actividades de apoyo para el proyecto de reducción de HFC y, por lo tanto, tiene la esperanza de que el Gobierno de Egipto, además de seguir llevando a cabo con éxito actividades de eliminación de HCFC, ratifique pronto la Enmienda de Kigali.

Libia

3. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Libia (fase VII) y tomó nota con beneplácito de que el Gobierno de Libia comunicó los datos de 2020 y 2021 en el marco de los informes de ejecución del programa de país y en virtud del Artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Fondo y a la Secretaría del Ozono, respectivamente, que indican que el país está cumpliendo con el plan de acción para retornar a una situación de cumplimiento con el Protocolo de Montreal como se establece en la decisión XXVII/11. El Comité tomó nota de que la dependencia nacional del ozono contaba con todo el personal, a pesar de la actual situación política y de seguridad en el país, y de que se establecían y supervisaban periódicamente cuotas anuales de consumo. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de Libia para completar la etapa I del PGEH y el proyecto de actividades de apoyo para la reducción de los HFC. Por lo tanto, el Comité tiene la esperanza de que el Gobierno de Libia continúe con la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH para mantener el consumo dentro de los límites controlados establecidos en el Acuerdo con el Comité Ejecutivo y seguir cumpliendo con el Protocolo de Montreal y con sus compromisos conforme a la decisión XXVII/11.

México

3. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para México (fase XVI) y tomó nota con beneplácito de que el Gobierno de México comunicó los datos de ejecución del programa del país a la Secretaría del Fondo y los datos relativos al Artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que indican que el país cumple con el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también tomó nota de que en el marco del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, el país logró fortalecer la capacidad de su Dependencia Nacional del Ozono para el control de HCFC y la preparación para la aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali, como ser miembro activo de la red regional del ozono para América Latina; apoyar a los países de la región mediante la difusión de sus logros a través de la organización de talleres y visitas técnicas. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Gobierno de México para llevar a cabo las etapas I y II del PGEH y, por lo tanto, espera que el país presente las actividades finales para la eliminación completa de los HCFC, tanto en el consumo como en sectores de producción e iniciar actividades para la reducción gradual de los HFC.

Türkiye

4. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Türkiye (fase X) y tomó nota con beneplácito de que el Gobierno de Türkiye comunicó datos de 2020 y 2021 relativos a la ejecución del programa del país a la Secretaría del Fondo y los datos relativos al Artículo 7 a la Secretaría del Ozono, respectivamente, que indican que el país cumple con el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité señaló además que el país había tomado medidas para seguir eliminando el consumo de HCFC, incluida la aplicación de un control estricto del comercio de HCFC a través del marco reglamentario de SAO y la asignación de cupos, así como mediante la mejora adicional de la base de datos electrónica. El Comité tomó nota con reconocimiento de la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali por Türkiye el 10 de noviembre de 2021 y, por lo tanto, confía en que el Gobierno de Türkiye, además de seguir llevando a cabo actividades de eliminación de HCFC, iniciará actividades para la reducción de HFC, incluida la presentación de la etapa I del plan de ejecución de Kigali relativo a los HFC.



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO WORK PROGRAMME

Presented to the 91st Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme (WP) for the consideration of the 91st 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 2022-2024.

The 91st UNIDO WP is addressing preparatory assistance, institutional strengthening requests and requests for verification reports.

Preparatory assistance is submitted for the 91st Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Mexico to enable the country 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 Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Saint Lucia and United Republic of Tanzania (the) to assist the countries with the implementation of the next phases of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

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

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 91st 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 III for Mexico amounting to US\$ 96,300 (including US\$ 6,300 representing 7.0 % agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance funding for HFC phase-down plans in Bosnia and Herzegovina, the Congo, Cote d'Ivoire¹, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Morocco, Saint Lucia and United Republic of Tanzania (the) amounting to US\$ 717,970 (including US\$ 46,970 representing 7.0% agency support costs);
- Institutional strengthening project amounting to US\$ 1,357,805 (including US\$ 88,828 representing 7.0 % agency support costs); and

¹ The Project Concepts for Cote d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Saint Lucia and United Republic of Tanzania (the) are included in the Lead Agency (UNEP) Work Programme.

- Verification Report funding amounting to US\$ 98,100 (including US\$ 8,100 representing 9.0 % A.S.C.).

Total: US\$ 2,270,175 (including US\$ 150,198 agency support cost).

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											
Mexico	Non-LVC	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	90,000	6,300	96,300	7%	24	
SUBTOTAL						90,000	6,300	96,300			
Preparatory Assistance for HFC Phase-Down Plans											
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	130,000	9,100	139,100	7%	24	
Congo (the)	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	119,000	8,330	127,330	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment.
Cote d'Ivoire	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	57,000	3,990	60,990	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Gabon	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	57,000	3,990	60,990	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Guinea-Bissau	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.
Morocco	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	190,000	13,300	203,300	7%	24	
Saint Lucia	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	40,000	2,800	42,800	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Non-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.

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
SUBTOTAL						671,000	46,970	717,970			
Institutional Strengthening											
Armenia	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	153,600	10,752	164,352	7%	24	
Egypt	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	292,253	20,458	312,711	7%	24	
Libya	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	174,164	12,191	186,355	7%	24	
Mexico	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	316,160	22,131	338,291	7%	24	
Türkiye	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	332,800	23,296	356,096	7%	24	
SUBTOTAL						1,268,977	88,828	1,357,805			
Verification Reports											
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
Ecuador	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
Guatemala	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
SUBTOTAL						90,000	8,100	98,100			
GRAND TOTAL						2,119,977	15,198	2,270,175			

SECTION 2

PROJECT CONCEPT – Mexico

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:	MEXICO HPMP STAGE III PREPARATION	
Country:	MEXICO	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	
Implementation period:	2023-2030	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	90,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	97.5%	Year of commitment	2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)			
<p>HCFCs Phase-out Management Plan for Mexico was approved at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee held in Montreal. The Government of Mexico committed to reduce the consumption of HCFCs by 30% from the calculated baseline by the year 2018. The Government of Mexico established as its starting point for aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the HCFC consumption of 1,214.8 ODP tonnes reported under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol in 2008, when the first HCFC phase-out project was submitted by UNDP to the 59th meeting of the Executive Committee. The investment project submitted by UNDP, was for conversion from HCFC-141b and HCFC-22 in the manufacture of polyurethane rigid insulation foam for domestic refrigerators at MABE Mexico, at a total cost of US \$2,428,987, which targeted the reduction of 55.87 ODP tonnes (660 metric tonnes) of HCFCs deducted from the starting point. Furthermore, at the 63th ExCom UNIDO submitted an investment project, to phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b in aerosol manufacturing at Silimex Company amounted US</p>			

\$520,000. The HCFC baseline for compliance was estimated at 1,148.5 ODP tonnes. The total amount of HCFCs phased during stage 1 of the HPMP is 606.9 ODP tons (including the 66.9 ODP tons associated with the two phase-out projects previously approved), equivalent to approximately 53 per cent of the HCFC baseline. The stage focused mainly in the foam sector (to eliminate the 141b), and some activities related to the aerosol and refrigeration sector. UNDP (US \$11,225,029) participated in the conversion of the foam sector as cooperating agency, and UNIDO (US \$3,891,279) acted as leader agency. The 72nd ExCom Meeting approved the stage II of the HPMP, (UNIDO, US \$ 7,772,590; UNEP, US \$ 80,000; Germany, US \$ 650,000; Spain, US \$ 2,196,991, and Italy, US \$ 458,191) to complete the conversion of the aerosol sector to ensure equivalent conditions for competing enterprises converted under stage I and stage II; reduce HCFC-141b imports to prevent emerging enterprises from starting its use; and provide more significant assistance to the refrigeration servicing sector, where easy access to inexpensive domestically produced HCFC-22 hinders the reduction of consumption of this substance. To ensure the sustainable and accelerated achievement of Montreal Protocol reduction targets, the stage II of the HPMP targeted 50 per cent reduction of baseline consumption by 2020 as the first step, and a total of 67.5 per cent reduction of the baseline by the year 2022 as the second step. To achieve these reductions, the stage II phased out the remaining HCFC-141b consumption in all eligible and in some non-eligible enterprises by 2022. The funds of the stage II ensured assistance to reduce 105.06 ODP tons of HCFC-22 used in aerosol manufacturing and in the refrigeration servicing sector. It was planned that upon completion of stage II, HCFC consumption will be mainly in the refrigeration servicing sector, and sectors not reached during the previous stages. All funds were approved in principle by the MLF and ExCom to assist Mexico in complying with the 2020 control measures for HCFCs under the Montreal Protocol comprising of annual/biennial HCFC consumption and phase-out targets as: reducing HCFC consumption by 45 per cent of its baseline by 2020, and 68 per cent of its baseline by 2022. The progress achieved with the HPMP Stage II implementation has been described in progress report submitted to the 90th ExCom Meeting. The accelerated phase-out was achieved by the conversion of non-eligible enterprises (110.00 ODP tons of HCFC-141b by 2020 and an additional 145.26 ODP tons of HCFC-141b). One of the main achievements of the HPMP Stage II in Mexico was the review of the whole legislative system for imports, implementing the RRR, and improving the certification scheme by up-grading the secondary legislation for training and certification for service technicians. Mexico has an appropriate licensing system for HCFCs and an annual national quota system in place and improvement in the customs (SISSAO) is under process for introducing better identification for each importer. Customs training component of the HPMP at the previous stage was implemented with United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP). The training programme provided the customs and enforcement officers of Mexico. The endorsement from the Government requesting UNIDO as lead agency to prepare HPMP stage III has been received. The remaining eligible consumption of HCFCs of 262.5 ODP according to document ExCom 90/32, Annex I.

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

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
Manufacturing-Foam PU	Project completion in the polyurethane (PU) foam, domestic refrigeration, commercial refrigeration, extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam. UNDP in the process to return the remaining funds	UNDP
Others, specify. Aerosols	Eight aerosol/solvent manufacturing enterprises included in stage II completed their conversion to HCFC-free technologies by 2018, collectively phasing out 384.28 mt of HCFC-22 and 383.96 mt of HCFC-141b. One enterprise consumed 2 mt of the HFC-365mfc/HFC-227ea blend for a specific automotive application.	UNIDO
Manufacturing-REF	The enterprises not eligible for funding due to foreign	UNIDO

	ownership reported consuming 272.10 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b and HCFC-22. This consumption has been now phased out, except for 4.52 ODP tonnes of HCFC-141b used in 2021 by one enterprise	
Refrigeration servicing sector	Technician training programme collaboration agreements with four academic institutions managing 18 training centres across the country. A total of 934 technicians received training on the best practices in refrigeration; and additional 400 technicians will be trained through the training centres under the current tranche. A manual on good practices in the use of alternatives to HCFCs was developed and is currently being evaluated and updated by training centres for subsequent distribution (2,000 copies);	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Phase-out of HCFC-22 and HCFC-141b in flushing and RAC servicing: 160 tool kits including flushing equipment for use with alternative substances were procured	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Assistance for the introduction of alternatives to hydrocarbon (HC) the activity planning to procure 20 R-290-based split AC systems to be used as trial units was redesigned in 2020. Accordingly, a labour competence standard to certify technicians in the safe use of HC has been developed along with related training material, and a demonstration unit employing HC and carbon dioxide (CO ₂).	Other (Bilateral) GERMANY
Refrigeration servicing sector	Strengthening of the refrigerant recovery, recycling and reclamation (RRR) network: two RRR centres received additional laboratory equipment to improve the monitoring of regenerated gas, as well as introductory training. The RRR centres are currently operating, they will be able to test regenerated refrigerant against Air-conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI) standard 700;	UNIDO
Refrigeration servicing sector	Monitoring of HCFC production: HCFC production monitoring reports for the years 2016 to 2021 were prepared.	UNIDO
Legal/regulatory framework	The Government of Mexico has continued to apply the HCFC licensing and quota system, adjusting it to better control the imports of HCFCs, both pure and contained in blends. A digital platform is currently being developed to further improve the SISSAO (monitoring system of ozone-depleting substances (ODS)). The Government also promulgated the ban on imports of HCFC-141b from 1 January 2022, developed a labour competence standard to certify technicians in the use of flammable refrigerants, and in July 2018 published the update to energy-efficiency standard.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Customs activities tools and supplies for identifying ODS were distributed to nine customs laboratories. Equipment distributed: Cylinders for sampling,	UNEP

	needle valves, brass adapters, bronze binders, taper plugs, vacuum pumps, manifolds, wrenches, safety glasses, and gloves.			
4. Overview of current HCFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)				
Substance	Sector	2019	2020	2021
HCFC-22	Manufacturing-REF	3044.49	2214.06	2283.05
HCFC-123	Manufacturing-REF	40.00	0.00	14.20
HCFC-124	RAC servicing	0.00	0.00	0.00
HCFC-141b	Manufacturing-Foam PU	535.89	316.10	41.05
HCFC-142b	Manufacturing-Foam XPS	112.82	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)				
<p>The Government of Mexico reported under the country programme (CP) implementation report a consumption of 130.34 ODP tonnes of HCFC in 2021, which is 89 per cent below the HCFC baseline for compliance. The reduction in the consumption of HCFCs in Mexico in recent years has been mainly due to the completion of projects in the polyurethane (PU) foam, domestic refrigeration, commercial refrigeration, extruded polystyrene (XPS) foam, and the aerosol/solvent sectors, as well as the introduction of affordable new technologies in the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector. After a sharp decrease in 2020 triggered by COVID-19, HCFC consumption in the local industry and international trade increased again in 2021 but remained within the overall decreasing trend. The Government continues to implement a comprehensive licensing and quota system for HCFC imports and exports to ensure compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the Agreement with the Executive Committee. Mexico has eliminated all consumption of HCFC 141b in 2020.</p>				
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	Review available data and undertake a comprehensive survey for the servicing refrigeration sector to collect updated HCFC consumption data, non-eligible consumption information, details on where the alternative has been introduced, and where the refrigerant is used as well as the type of equipment all over the country. It is a dynamic sector and is located along the country. The information collected during HPMP-II has to be analysed, in order to identify all refrigerant's users. The assessment of air conditioning sector is also considered. The consumption/importance of this sector is yearly increasing. Data collection and evaluation of relevant information on servicing sector is essential to understand and plan the actions of the servicing tail.	UNIDO		
Analysis of the types of equipment using HCFCs	Review available data and collect additional equipment data through questionnaires, interviews, and cross cut with customs, and	UNIDO		

	importers in line with the identification of large HCFC users. It will create the pillars for an integrated control system at the national level.	
Updated sectoral consumption information	New information is required on imports of AC, and on the HCFC used in large cold rooms, in several sectors, mainly related to the food industry. Most of the servicing is provided to AC and cold chain sector. Special focus should be put on MAC, considering the large automotive industry in the country. Data collection and analysis will be carried out about remaining use of HCFC and the relation with alternatives.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Following the ExCom Decisions and UNIDO Policy, gender equality and women empowerment – baseline assessment is being conducted, including initial gender analysis for selected sectors, capacity building for NOU and a monitoring plan. Information is being gathered to build an initial diagnosis of Gender Mainstreaming in RAC sector, considering information available in MLF projects and others, such as: a) Number of students (women and men) that studied R&AC and related fields. b) Number of technicians (women and men) trained in good refrigeration practices. c) Identification of barriers. Policies, education and sociological for the inclusion of women in RAC sector.	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Collect additional data as needed to determine didactic, technical and technological needs for customs training and awareness raising, supporting the imports control of HCFC.	UNIDO

7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Survey to update consumption by sub-sectors all over the country, mainly in refrigeration and air condition sector	35,000	UNIDO
Consultation meetings on Stage 3 preparation.	10,000	UNIDO
Draft the customs capacity building and awareness raising components, including Gender equality and women empowerment	20,000	UNIDO
Draft the project document, and the HPMP strategy together with the Mexican State and Federal authorities including Gender equality and	25,000	UNIDO

women empowerment	
TOTAL	90,000
<p>8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?</p> <p>Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, consultations and workshops with key stakeholders including importers, wholesalers, service workshops, end-users, technology providers, gender baseline</p>	
<p>The overarching strategy will focus on the HCFC phase out while promoting ozone-friendly, climate-friendly and energy-efficient technologies to the extent that this is possible, supporting the activities developed under HPMP-III and finalizing the efforts to HCFCs complete phase-out by 2030. The strategy will also raise awareness of stakeholders on the Kigali Amendment and its future obligations, focusing in avoiding the increase of HFC use as HCFC's alternative. Special consideration will be done to the MAC sector where the HFC is used as alternative. Mexico is preparing in parallel a KIP programme, coordination between the two programmes will be carried out in continuous basis, as UNIDO is involved in the both programmes. The policy and different measures will be taken into consideration HFC conditions and possible awareness-actions in customs and governmental authorities. In this regard, the SEMARNAT is focusing the activities in line with the climate change activities, at the same Secretary and as well coordinating with Energy Secretary, in terms standards and regulation in energy efficiency in the RAC sector among others.</p>	
<p>9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?</p>	
<p>Text to be adjusted accordingly</p> <p>Due consideration will be given to the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund and UNIDO policy during project preparation; the gender baseline assessment will be conducted in line with best practices, using tools such as the gender mainstreaming checklist for projects (Annex I). The budget of each component of HPMP Stage III to be prepared will take into account allocations for the proposed gender activities (e.g., providing equal participation for both women and men in project activities and providing conditions that increase access to capacity building activities for female technicians). In this regard, guidelines on gender mainstreaming from the MLF, UNIDO and State and Federal authorities will be considered during the project preparation and implementation. Particularly during the project preparation, the following gender mainstreaming list will be considered:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and address the different needs of women and men in RAC sector. • Integrate gender into project components (objective, outcomes, outputs) and reflect this in the log frame • Develop gender specific targets and/or sex disaggregated indicators that measure performance and impact • Identify and consult with women's groups associations or stakeholders concerned with gender issues • Allocate financial resources for activities that promote gender equality and the empowerment of women • Identify any gender related risks or adverse impacts and provide measures to avoid or minimize them <p>Gender indicators for the project implementation of HPMP III will be evaluated and proposed during project preparation based on documents and experiences reported in the MLF and in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UNIDO (2015), Guide on gender mainstreaming – Montreal Protocol projects” https://www.unido.org/sites/default/files/2015-02/Gender_Guide_MP_0.pdf • UNIDO, “UNIDO Gender mainstreaming tools – Gender analysis for project design” https://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/documents/UNIDO_Gender_Mainstreaming_Analysis_Tool.pdf 	

- UNIDO (2019), Gender Analysis Report - Improvement of the Environmental Performance of the Foam Sector: Phase out and Management of Hexabromocyclododecane (HBCD) in China.
- UNIDO (2016), “*Proyecto Eficiencia energética industrial en Colombia Transversalización del enfoque género*” (Report from the Industrial Energy Efficiency Project in Colombia – Gender mainstreaming)
- At a number of UNIDO project being implemented by UNIDO in several industrial sectors all over the world

Annex I²

GENDER MAINSTREAMING CHECKLIST FOR PROJECTS

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

² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/73.

Project component	Question	Answer		
		Yes	No	Partially
	Will project staff and stakeholders be sensitized to gender (e.g., through completion of UN Women online training courses)?	X		
Implementation arrangement	Is there gender-balanced recruitment of project personnel and gender balanced representation in project boards and steering committees?	X		
Monitoring and evaluation	Does the monitoring and evaluation of the project require specific reporting on gender issues and progress made to address these (quantitatively and qualitatively)?			X

Comments

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

PROJECT CONCEPT – Bosnia and Herzegovina

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP)
Kigali HFC Phase Down plan (Overarching strategy)**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Kigali HFC phase-down plan preparation	
Country:	Bosnia and Herzegovina	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	2024-2029	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	130,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

A. Information required for PRP funding request for the overarching strategy of the KIP

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	Freeze 10% reduction	Year of commitment	2024 2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available. 			
<p>Funding was approved for Bosnia and Herzegovina for Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down towards the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment (KA) at the 80th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.</p> <p>The main objective of the Enabling Activities project was to prepare Bosnia and Herzegovina for the ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol, by means of the following lines of action: (I) Support for the early ratification of the Kigali Amendment, (II) Support to the institutional arrangements, (III) Review of the licensing systems, (IV) Review of the data reporting systems, and (V) Preparation for revision of national strategies.</p> <p>Following the approval of the project, trainings were held under for relevant stakeholders, including</p>			

environmental authorities, energy efficiency, standards institutions, RAC sector, customs officers, which were crucial for ensuring a wider understanding of the Kigali amendment ratification and implementation process. This process of consultations enabled the National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina to obtain support from all relevant institutions, following which the RAC sector and Council of Ministers adopted the proposal for ratification of the Kigali amendment. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina successfully ratified the Kigali Amendment on 26 May 2021. All enabling project activities were completed and the final report shall be submitted by 31 December 2022.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage I for Bosnia and Herzegovina was approved at the 66th Meeting of the Executive Committee and later revised at the 72nd meeting to meet the 35 per cent reduction from the baseline by 2020. The HPMP Stage II for Bosnia and Herzegovina was approved at the 87th Meeting of the Executive Committee.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2019	2020	2021
HFC-32	RAC servicing			22.51
HFC-134a	RAC servicing			41.88
HFC-152a	Foam			27.44
R-404A (HFC-125=44%, HFC-134a=4%, HFC-143a=52%)	RAC servicing			113.36
R-407C (HFC-32=23%, HFC-125=25%, HFC-134a=52%)	RAC servicing			14.83
R-410A (HFC-32=50%, HFC-125=50%)	RAC servicing			23.85

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

Bosnia and Herzegovina primarily uses HFCs and their blends in two sectors: servicing sector for air-conditioning and refrigeration and foam manufacturing. As indicated in the latest consumption data from 2021, the highest demand is R404A.

5. Description of information that needs to be gathered during project preparation. Explain how this data will be gathered

Information needed	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	Data collection to update the HFC figures for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 and disaggregate the consumption by sectors and categories	UNIDO
Analysis of the types of equipment using HFCs	Analysis of types of equipment using HFCs, to determine cost-effective options for reducing emissions of HFCs, i.e. reducing leaks; responsible handling practices; replacement with a substance with little or no global warming potential.	UNIDO

6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))

Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection on HFC consumption by	US \$40,000	UNIDO

<p>sector and category for the years 2020,2021 and 2022. Analysis of HFC markets and low-GWP alternatives in the country: HCFC phase-out impact; technology evolution; costs and availability; regulation and standards; and estimation of potential market penetration of low-GWP technologies. The surveys to be conducted will also identify relevant enterprises and HFC based equipment in the country.</p>		
<p>Review of policies and regulatory frameworks in place to ensure compliance with the required legislation and administrative systems for the control of HFCs under the Kigali Amendment, in consultation with key stakeholders.</p>	<p>US \$15,000</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>Assessment of capacity building required for enforcement and compliance with the Kigali Amendment: (I) analysis of required capacity building for customs; (II) assessment of national training and certification programme and necessary revisions to include best practices on the use of HFC alternatives; (III) evaluation of the reclamation and destruction capacity in the country. Data will be collected on the number of customs officers to be trained and the type of equipment to understand the training required for HFC controls, additional capacity building options and tools to comply with the new obligations under the Kigali amendment.</p>	<p>US \$25,000</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>Development of HFC phase-down strategy: Technical and legal experts to prepare all documents, consult key stakeholders and develop detailed strategy. Integration and harmonization of the reports and studies previously developed with respect to HFC consumption, BAT technologies, licensing systems, HFC based equipment, and energy efficiency. Identification of feasible measures to reach Kigali Amendment scenarios in the long, medium, and large term and its associated costs.</p>	<p>US \$35,000</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>Development of a communication plan for the HFC phase-down strategy: Preparation of a comprehensive</p>	<p>US \$15,000</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

communication and outreach plan in consultation with key stakeholders.		
TOTAL	US\$ 130,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed in an integrated manner and incorporated into the HFC phase-down plan development. Furthermore, lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be taken into considered to the extent possible.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Congo

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) **Kigali HFC Phase Down plan (Overarching strategy)**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation	
Country:	The Congo	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	December 2023 to December 2030	
January 2023 to June 2024 (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify):		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	119,000
UNEP	Overarching	51,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

A. Information required for PRP funding request for the overarching strategy of the KIP

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10%	Year of commitment	2029
X Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) • The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) • Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available. 			
<p>Enabling Activities for the HFC phase-down project for Congo was approved at the 80th meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund in November 2017, with total funding of US\$ 150,000 (excluding PSC). The project aimed at supporting the Government’s efforts for early ratification of the Kigali Amendment to facilitate its implementation. To achieve these goals, the NOU focused on stakeholders’ consultation and documents preparation for ratification, changes needed in institutional arrangements, licensing system and data reporting to include HFCs, and data collection on HFC uses and trends including the survey of the RAC servicing sector to prepare for national strategies for HFC phase-down. As a first phase of project implementation, the Government of Congo focused on ratification of the Kigali Amendment, which was completed and approved by the Parliament in February 2020. Through implementation of Enabling activities project in Congo, the country was able to achieve the following</p>			

results: A) Approve the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol by the Parliament and promulgation into law by a presidential decree on Feb 11, 2020. The ratification document has been deposited by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Congo at its UN representative in January 2021; B) Identify gaps in regulation and enforcement that need attention both for the implementation of the HCFC phase-out and the preparation of HFC phase-down; C) Identify gaps in the verification and reporting mechanism and the need of communication among the stakeholders involved in overseeing the system for controlled substances; D) Propose a national extension of the HS code for both HCFCs and HFCs since Congo is still using the 2012 HS code which does not allow for the identification of individual HCFCs; E) Complete a desk research and field survey of RAC servicing sector, the survey of imports of equipment and refrigerants and project the trends; F) Identify and define training needs for RAC technicians, with particular focus on the informal sector; G) Raise public awareness through the production of public information banners and brochures. The project was successfully implemented, and all activities completed by May 2021. The Secretariat of the United Nations has approved the ratified Kigali Amendment on June 16, 2022. UNIDO is the cooperating agency in HPMP stage I for The Congo. During the implementation of the project, UNIDO provided training tools and equipment to selected vocational schools.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2019	2020	2021
HFC-134a	RAC servicing	104.12	107.0	109.1
R-410A	RAC servicing	37.54	42.7	54.8
R-407C	RAC servicing	3.16	4.08	5.43
R-404A	RAC servicing	10.51	11.3	12.98
HC-600a	RAC servicing	3.16	3.8	4.05
HC-290	RAC servicing	0.27	0.35	0.56
R-717	RAC servicing	10.96	11.3	11.75

HFCs are not yet controlled in Congo which did not report neither Article 7 nor CP consumption data for 2019 to 2021. Consumption amounts shown in the table above for 2019 were derived from a survey performed as part of the Enabling Activities. Consumption for 2020 and 2021 are estimates by the NOU. This funding request includes a request for a detailed survey.

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

The consumption of HFCs in Congo is in all sectors: residential and commercial AC; domestic, commercial & industrial refrigeration; and MAC. The survey on refrigerants used that was carried out in conjunction with the Kigali Enabling Activities shows that HFC-134a constitutes more than half of consumption due to the usage of this refrigerant across several sectors. There is an increase in consumption of HFC blends, including R-410A and R-404A. The introduction of HC-290 AC units was supported by a programme in stage I of the HPMP. The consumption of HC-290 refrigerant in residential AC is small but increasing, similarly the consumption of HC-600a in domestic refrigeration. The figures also shows a notable amount of R-717 consumption (around 6.5% of the total in 2019) used in refrigeration applications.

5. Description of information that needs to be gathered during project preparation. Explain how this data will be gathered

Information needed	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	A national consultant will review available data and collect additional sector-specific data per refrigerant for the years 2020-2022 in order to build a baseline for HFC reductions through questionnaires and interviews. The survey conducted for the enabling activities only covered data until 2019. The new survey will	UNIDO

	provide more granular data covering more regions.	
Others, specify. Number of technical institutes and curricula offered	The EA identified two training centres run by the Ministry of Technical and Professional Education. An update of other institutes and the curricula offered is needed to present a cohesive approach to training on the additional sub-sectors that were not covered by the HPMP through the creation of centres of excellence.	UNEP
6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1- Groundwork: national consultants will review documents and existing regulations on control mechanisms for ODS, HFCs, and other ODS alternatives and the procedure for collecting data on consumption. - Prepare questionnaires for stakeholder interviews and conduct interviews with relevant stakeholders (including government, private sector, civil society organizations, vocational centers, academic communities) to update information on ODS and HFC control measures - The NOU will conduct consultations with national stakeholders on the integration of national regulations and procedures for KIP implementation and consolidation of technical capacities in the institutions involved in HFC control	USD 15,000 Number of meetings: 6 Number of experts or consultants: 3	UNIDO
2- Assessment of programmes in support of capacity building activities in the RAC sector: including: - Review and assessment of tools and equipment needed to support training and other capacity building activities, - Assessment of needs for the establishment of centers of excellence to handle recovery and recycling activities, training, promotion of good practices, and sharing of knowledge.- Assessment of	USD 20,000 Number of meetings: 6 Number of experts or consultants: 3	UNIDO

public procurement policies and the potential impact of incentives and taxes for end user and demonstration projects.----- Evaluation of mechanisms for equipment labeling, equipment inventories / logbooks, potential of not-in-kind alternatives etc.		
3- Review of capacity building activities related to training and certification, including: - review of training curricula of vocational schools, university, and online training - review of country readiness to implement a certification of technicians and possible stakeholders to involve- Review of training material and needs for service technicians- Review of training material and needs for customs officers	USD 30,000 Number of meetings:2 Number of experts or consultants: 1	UNEP
4- Strengthening the local RAC associations: Evaluation of the local association landscape and their needs	USD 11,000 Number of meetings 2 Number of experts or consultants 2	UNEP
5- Assessment of gender mainstreaming activities for the KIP capacity building programmes	USD 10,000 Number of meetings 2 Number of experts or consultants 1	UNEP
6- Conducting studies, stakeholders' workshops and assessment related to energy efficiency in all sectors, including a) upgrades for mandatory and voluntary standards; b) A labelling system for appliances; c) Good practices in operation, maintenance and installation of RAC systems; d) Tools needed for developing detailed studies for RAC equipment characterization and project portfolio evaluation for energy efficiency upgrades.	USD 15,000 Number of meetings: 2 Number of experts or consultants: 2	UNIDO
7- Consultation and communication plan and outreach plan in consultation	USD 15,000 Number of workshops: 2 Number of experts or consultants: 2	UNIDO

with key stakeholders including RAC associations, and government institutions on the strategy initiatives and the needs of the different stakeholders		
8- HFC phase-down strategy development: detailed strategy for the phase-down of HFCs in association with UNIDO/UNEP and the team of experts.	USD 35,000 Number of experts or consultants: 3	UNIDO
9- Validation: Consultations, review and validation of the prepared strategy	USD 19,000 Number of workshops 2 Number of experts or consultants 2	UNIDO
TOTAL	USD 170,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the HFC phase-down management plan development to the extent possible.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Morocco

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP)
HFC Phase-down Management plan (OVERARCHING)**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation	
Country:	Morocco	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	2025 to 2029	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months		
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
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating the specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

A. Information required for PRP funding request for the overarching strategy of the KIP

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10	Year of commitment	2029
<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) • The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) • Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available. 			
ENABLING ACTIVITIES RELATED TO THE KIGALI AMENDMENT			
The progress on this project can be summarized as follows:			
- Regular support to the NOU to accomplish the ratification process. Result: KA ratified on 22nd April, 2022.			
- Update of tariff codes for identification of HFCs imported in Morocco. Objective: establishment of new and specific tariff codes for HFCs, for an effective control of the imports of these substances in Morocco. Result: new tariff codes for HFCs in place since January 2022.			
- Review of the licensing system. Objective: monitoring and controlling HFCs' imports and exports in Morocco. Result: the regulation for controlling and managing through quota the amount of HFCs imported in the country will be approved by the Moroccan government before the end of 2022.			
- Report on institutional, legal and policy framework for the implementation of the KA in Morocco. Objective: to identify the necessary institutional, legal and policy framework, as well as codes			

and standards for the correct implementation of the KA in Morocco. Result: report published in December 2021.

- Report on current consumption of HFCs in Morocco. Objective: quantify the annual consumption and identify market trends regarding the import of HFCs and alternatives. Result: report published in April 2022.

- Report on the RAC servicing sector. Objective: identify the current capacities and 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 to be published before the end of 2022.

- A workshop to be organized before the end of 2022 to present the results of the three reports produced under this project.

HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN

Stage I of HPMP has been duly completed, including:

- Establishment of the quota system.
- Ban of import of pure HCFC-141b.
- Establishment of an import licensing system (an electronic licensing system has been put in place).
- Conversion project for the eliminate the use of HCFC-141b as blowing agent at MANAR company.
- Conversion at ONCF to eliminate the use of HCFC-141b as solvent.
- Training of customs officers.
- Training of technicians of the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) servicing sector.
- Awareness raising actions.

Stage II is currently ongoing and, so far, the activities have been mainly focused on the development of a certification system for the RAC servicing sector:

- A workshop has been conducted with several stakeholders,
- A working group has been established for the development and monitoring of all the related components and,
- RAC experts have been recruited to elaborate the code of good practices which will be the basis for training and evaluation.

Until 2024, other Stage II activities will focus, among others, on:

- The provision of RAC tools and equipment for training and certification.
- The conduction of training and certification of RAC technicians.
- The establishment of a recovery, recycling and reclaiming (RRR) system.
- Awareness raising.

Where feasible, synergies with the ongoing and future HPMP activities will be seized when designing the HFC phase-down management plan; particularly, for the strategies related to the RAC servicing sector and the management of ODSs and their alternatives.

3. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance

Substance/blend	Sector	2017	2018	2019
HFCs+PFCs	All sectors	782,43	1,077.85	1,237.77

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

The report elaborated under the EA project on the consumption of HFCs in Morocco has been focused on the period 2013 to 2019, and has been elaborated mostly through desk research considering two main sources: customs and the private database Portnet.

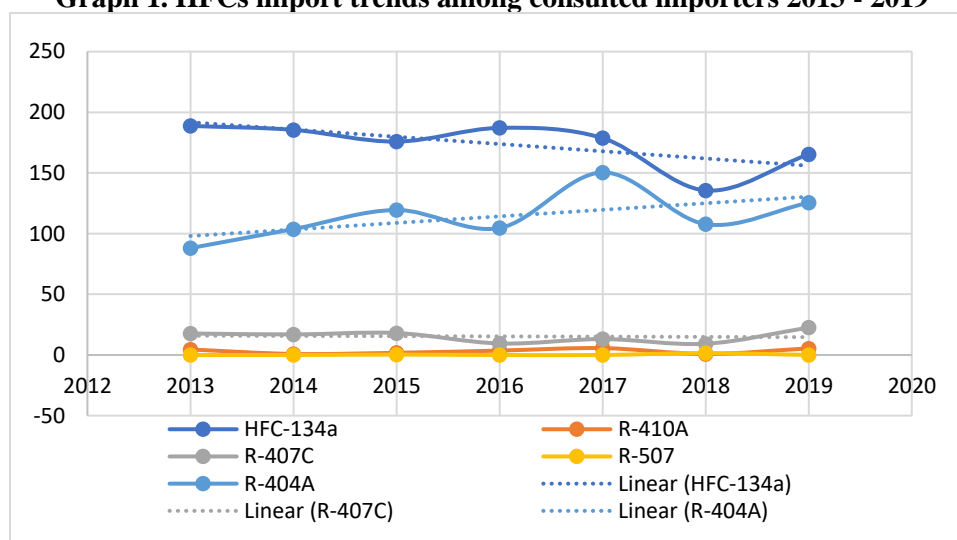
The data collected from these sources is based on HS codes that used to include both HFCs and PFCs. The following table summarizes the imports of these substances by year and source of information.

Table 1. HFCs and PFCs imported in Morocco 2013 – 2019 (metric tonnes)

Source	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Customs	0	0	567.57	775.72	782.43	1,077.85	1,237.77
Portnet	0	0	148.13	841.49	895.94	1,240.73	1,587.71

With the aim of focusing on HFCs exclusively, a survey was conducted among importers of these substances. The following graph is based on this survey. Although it covers only around 25% of total imports, the graph is helpful to identify the main trends of HFCs imports in recent years.

Graph 1. HFCs import trends among consulted importers 2013 - 2019



As it can be easily noticed, the main HFCs imported by these companies during the period 2013 to 2019 are HFC-134a and R-404A. While the first has followed a decreasing trend, the second one has shown an increase of around 30%. The R-410A has not been a major HFC imported in the last years; however, equipment containing this substance is being more and more imported, which could raise the import of R-410A in bulk in the coming years.

The above-mentioned report made also an estimate, exclusively based on desk research, about the total amount of HCFCs and HFCs used by the relevant sectors in 2019, as summarized in the following table.

Table 2. HCFCs and HFCs consumption by sector in 2019

Sectors	Metric tonnes
ONCF (railway company)	7.94
Industrial refrigeration	87
Commercial refrigeration including fishing sector	539.21
Domestic refrigeration	77.21
Domestic air conditioning	211.20
Mobile air conditioning	438.75

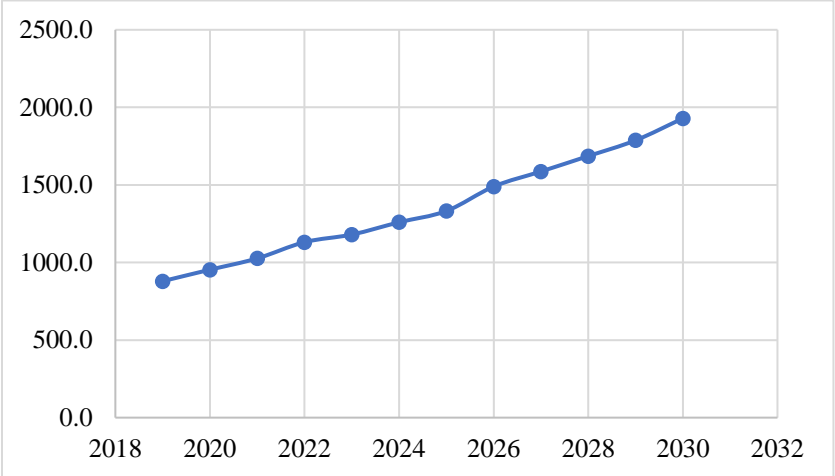
Total	1,361.3
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The report claims that, considering an annual consumption of 499.83 metric tonnes for HCFC-22 in 2019 and an average export of 18 tonnes per year of this substance, the HFCs imported in 2019 would amount to 879.51 metric tonnes.

According to the report, some alternative refrigerants, like R-600a, have started to be introduced in refrigerators but remain minor. Other ODS alternatives have not been identified in the report.

Finally, the report provides a forecast of HFCs consumption in the coming years until 2030, as shown in the graph below.

Graph 2. Morocco HFCs consumption forecast for the period 2019 – 2030 (metric tonnes)



According to this estimate, HFCs consumption would amount to almost 1,260 mt in 2024, and almost 1,930 mt in 2030 if no action is undertaken for controlling and reducing this consumption. This represents a clear increase in the consumption of HFCs as the use of HCFC-22 is expected to decrease until its complete phase-out in 2030.

5. Description of information that needs to be gathered during project preparation. Explain how this data will be gathered

Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated ODS alternatives data	The previous reports on this topic were mostly based on desk research and estimates. Consequently, for building a consistent HFC phase-down management plan it is still necessary to conduct a review of the available data and a gathering of additional sector-specific data. This should be done through an extensive survey in the field, covering all sectors in all regions of the country for the years 2018 to 2022.	UNIDO
Data on energy consumption in relevant sectors	Under the enabling activities project, research has been focused on the consumption of HFCs. Energy efficiency has been subject to study only referring to the institutional and policy framework, this is, the strategies for improving energy efficiency in the relevant sectors in the future. However, further research is still required to gather information about the current	UNIDO

	energy consumption and future trends for RAC purposes in those sectors.	
6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Ground work: data collection on the use of ODS alternatives for the period 2018-2022; also on energy consumption in relevant sectors.	US \$ 70,000 Number of meetings: 5 in-person meetings and 30 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 for the RAC servicing sector (training and certification of technicians; provision of tools and equipment for the correct handling of refrigerants; reuse, recycling and reclaim programme, among others); strategies for codes, standards and labelling, and strategies for awareness raising.	US \$ 50,000 Number of meetings: 5 in-person meetings and 15 videoconferences. Number of experts or consultants: 4 national consultants, 2 international consultants.	UNIDO
Development of the energy efficiency (EE) detailed strategy including: - strategies for the introduction of EE RAC technologies in the Moroccan 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: 2 national consultants, 2 international consultants.	UNIDO
Validation: information and consultation sessions with stakeholders, review and validation sessions in different regions of the country.	US \$ 30,000 Number of meetings: 6 Number of experts or consultants: 2 national consultants, 1 international consultant.	UNIDO
TOTAL	190,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
The preparation of the different KIP components will take into account the activities and results of the HPMP regarding regulatory framework, support to the RAC servicing sector and the manufacturing sector and awareness raising.		

Country: Armenia

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Armenia

Project Duration: 24 months (April 2023 – March 2025)

Project Budget: 153,600 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

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

Project Summary

Since the approval of phase VII, the Ministry of Environment / National Ozone Unit (NOU) has advanced with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in the country and ensured country's compliance with the reduction targets. The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out and prevention of illegal trade, collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations and large spectrum of institutions, finalization of activities under the HPMP Stage II and preparation of the HPMP Stage III; completion of the enabling activities project; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting; and, active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Armenia has ratified the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on 2 May 2019 and is working on the preparation of Stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plan.

During phase VIII the NOU's priority will be to prepare HPMP Stage III and Stage I of Kigali HFC implementation plan. Activities planned include: CP and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring the licensing system and allocate import quotas; continue cooperation with custom authorities and industry associations. Public awareness activities will include celebration of international ozone day and the country plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings, whether online or physical, when conditions allow.

Country: Egypt

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Egypt

Project Duration: 24 months (January 2023 – December 2024)

Project Budget: 292,253 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency/National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

Since the approval of the phase XIII, the Egyptian Environmental Affairs Agency / Ozone Layer Protection Section (NOU) has advanced with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in the country and ensured country's compliance with the reduction targets. The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, organization of training activities with customs officers on prevention of illegal trade, collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations and large spectrum of institutions, organizing regular meetings of the National Ozone Committee, finalization of activities under the HPMP Stage I and coordination of the HPMP Stage II activities; implementation of the enabling activities project to prepare the country for ratification of the Kigali Amendment; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting; and, active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

During phase XIV the NOU's priority will be for Egypt to achieve the 2024 HCFC reduction target and continue with the implementation of HPMP Stage II, including conversion of manufacturers in the polyurethane foam and residential air-conditioning sectors that will result in significant reduction of the ODS consumption. Activities planned include: CP and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring the licensing system and allocate import quotas; continue implementing activities under the HPMP Stage II; continue cooperation with custom authorities and industry associations; facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment through implementation of the enabling activities project and requesting preparatory funding for developing Stage I of the Kigali HFC phase down plan. Public awareness activities will include celebration of international ozone day and the country plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings, whether online or physical, when conditions allow. The country has included 20 performance indicators for phase XIV, including two gender related indicators.

Country: Libya

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Libya

Project Duration: 24 months (January 2023 – December 2024)

Project Budget: 174,164 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: National Ozone Unit/ Ministry of Environment

Project Summary

During phase VI, the Libyan NOU was fully staffed. Significant efforts were made, given the country political and security situation, to continue with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities. Quotas for the period 2020– 2022 were established and are being monitored on regular basis. The country consumption is below the control limits. The NOU continued to maintain cooperation with other public institutions through regular bilateral meetings, inter-ministerial meetings and steering committees. Country programme data and Article 7 data reports for 2020 and 2021 were submitted on time. Ozone Day Celebrations were organized in 2021. Libyan officials attended the online Meetings of the Party and Open-ended Working Group meetings in the reporting period, however due to the visa issues could not attend the meetings organized in person. Libya has successfully achieved ten out of the 13 performance indicators, while two were partially achieved and one was not achieved

During phase VII the NOU will continue to monitor HCFCs consumption to maintain compliance with quota system and with licensing system. Quotas will be issued for the years 2023 and 2024 to maintain HCFC consumption in line with the Agreement between the Executive Committee and the Executive Committee and with its commitments in decision XXVII/11. Activities planned under the next phase include: CP and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring the licensing system and allocate quotas to achieve full control over the imports of all HCFCs; continuing making efforts to introduce a ban importing or manufacturing HCFC equipment; continue cooperation with custom authorities and industry representatives; facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment, supervise the completion of HPMP Stage I activities and the implementation of HPMP Stage II activities. Public awareness activities will include celebration of international ozone day and the country plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The country has included 16 performance indicators for phase VII.

Country: Mexico

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Mexico

Project Duration: 24 months (January 2023 – December 2024)

Project Budget: 316,160 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: SEMARNAT - Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources

Project Summary

In phase XV of the IS project the NOU followed-up with priority to reduce the HCFC consumption according with the HPMP measures, and to continued implementing approved projects and application of the quota system to allow meeting the reduction target in 2021, as per the approved phase-out schedule in the Stage II HPMP. The HCFC quota system has been improved and the quotas and reduction targets have been made public. Coordination activities have continued including consultations with the national steering committee in the Head of the Office with Ministry of Foreign Affairs, industry associations, and other stakeholders. Public awareness activities have continued including the integration of dissemination materials for social media and web site regarding to HCFC phase-out and HFC phase- down. Training programme has continued to be improved including the good practices in refrigeration servicing to avoid the use of HCFC. All these activities and the follow up of the implementation of the phase out projects had allowed Mexico to reduce its HCFC consumption, and permit Mexico to comply with the Montreal Protocol by eliminating 67.5% of the HCFC of the baseline settle in 1148.8 ODP tonnes.

An additional activity has been incorporated to consider the early implementation of the Kigali Amendment and the phase out of HFCs. Mexico implemented the enabling activities with important advances in the HFC consumption assessment and in the ratification process, as a result of which the instrument of ratification had been deposited during the 73rd UNGA in New York.

A Roadmap to implement the Kigali Amendment has been the main result and product of this process, which presents the general “way forward” to implement the KA, based on the national diagnosis on use, consumption and sectoral distribution of HFCs. It includes the analysis of the national legal framework for the control of the consumption of substances regulated by the MP and its amendments.

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

Currently Mexico is preparing the HFC reduction strategy, in collaboration of the three agencies UNIDO, UNDP and UNEP. Consultations and analysis has been carried out in all HFC consumption sectors, and the strategy is expected to be submitted in 2023.

In addition, two investment projects are in their closure phase in the commercial and domestic refrigeration sector for the phase out of HFCs and their replacement with natural alternatives (Hydrocarbons) as refrigerant in both cases.

Additionally, a project was approved in the 86th ExCom Meeting addressing HFC-23 by-product emissions

in the HCFC-22 production plant of the company Quimobasicos.

The programme of activities relating to the Montreal Protocol forms part of Mexico's commitment to phase out the consumption of HCFCs in a controlled and cost-effective manner, and additionally to start the implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down the consumption of HFCs as early as possible, including the introduction of new efficient technologies. The National Ozone Unit is part of the Air Quality Management and Pollutant Release and Transfer Registry Office in the Environmental and Natural Resources Ministry (SEMARNAT). The Ozone Unit is the focal point for Montreal Protocol activities. The NOU mainly coordinates the whole Montreal Protocol programme in the country and prepares the basis for legislative and regulatory measures to be adopted by the responsible government authorities with an emphasis on the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets.

The NOU is responsible for monitoring the ODS and other substances subject to control under the Montreal Protocol import and consumption data and has for this purpose developed the Information and Monitoring System (SISSAO, in Spanish).

In 2021, Mexico registered 88.65 % reduction in HCFCs national consumption, exceeding the committed goal for 2022 and making the country with a very high level of compliance. The NOU will continue with priority to keep the control of HCFCs consumption, and to implement projects and the quota system to ensure sustainability of the reduction in 2022 and 2023 as well, and to keep the momentum for faster results for the total elimination of the HCFC depending on a further approval of the Stage III.

In order to address the outstanding tasks and new commitments to the Montreal Protocol, as well as to comply with national and international guidelines applicable to project development, it is considered relevant to promote the strengthening of the NOU, through operational monitoring of activities, documentation and dissemination of projects. As well as promoting training of staff in the NOU in technical aspects, Logical Framework, Project Cycle and in the implementation of environmental projects with international funding. Institutional strengthening actions will also aim to make more efficient the link between the national government and the implementing agency.

The NOU is implementing actions to incorporate policy on gender, taking into consideration the gender policy adopted at the 84th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, in December 2019. In 2022, the NOU has been working on a gender analysis and gender action plan for the integration of gender sensitive actions among MLF projects.

Country: Türkiye

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Türkiye

Project Duration: 24 months (January 2023 – December 2024)

Project Budget: 332,800 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change (MoEUCC)

Project Summary

Turkish NOU capacity was increased by allocation of additional position/staff by the Ministry of Environment, Urbanization and Climate Change, upon restructuring process. Relevant achievements can be noted with a view to the functionality of the advisory Steering Committee, Türkiye NOU being further enhanced.

Progress was achieved in reviewing the ODSs national legislation and through early introduction of HFCs licensing, reporting and certification requirements, as a preparatory step to ensure future compliance with the HFCs phase-down targets. In addition, Türkiye ratified the Kigali Amendment on 10 November 2021.

The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, upgrading the ODS database with new modules, further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, organization of training activities with stakeholders related to the upcoming obligation following the Kigali Amendment ratification, collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations and large spectrum of institutions, organizing regular meetings of the Steering Committee, finalization of activities under the HPMP Stage I and coordination of activities for submission and approval of the preparatory funding for the Kigali HFC implementation plan; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting; and, active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Prevention of illegal trade is achieved and further enhanced through improvement of the electronic system, customs authorities, NOU and trade authorities having access to the same centralized database for HFCs.

NOU has always been fully aware of the criticality and importance of the IS Project funding and planning in being able to achieve the advancements in the above mentioned fields (Table 10). Despite accomplishing achievements, NOU's self-evaluation meetings reveals that Türkiye NOU still has to advance its contributions in these RAC strategic fields. Awareness raising, combating illegal trade, regional cooperation and participation, data collection and data reporting are the areas, which require further intervention for the next project period. Therefore, the extension of IS funding is of relevance for the functioning of NOU.

- New generation ozone and climate friendly alternatives to ODS and F-gases will be fully supported through the trainings and acknowledgement meetings.
- Strengthened monitoring of ODS and HFC trade, especially through the use of innovative, IT-based and context dependent approaches is aimed to combat the illegal trade of ODSs and HFCs
- Strengthened data collection and reporting of ODSs and HFCs.

- The communication and networking possibilities as well as the awareness on the protection of the ozone layer among the concerned actors will be strengthened. The scale of this goal is not only crucial at national level but also international and local levels. Therefore, for the 2022-2024 period, increased visibility in both the regional and international scene as well as an underlined leader role in the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment related issues is expected to be achieved.

The country has included 18 performance indicators for phase X, including two gender related indicators.

Project Concept

Country:	Bolivia (Plurinational State of)
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	<u>Comisión Gubernamental del Ozono/ Ministerio de Ambiente y Agua</u>

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/13.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan, Stage II for Bolivia was approved in July 2021 at the 87th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the first meeting in 2024.

Decision 90/33: *'The Executive Committee decided to request the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their amendments to work programmes, due for submission at the 91st meeting, funding in the amount of US \$30,000, plus agency support costs, for verification reports for stage II of the HPMPs for Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.'*

Project Concept

Country:	Ecuador
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/13.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan, Stage II for Ecuador was approved in December 2020 at the 86th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the second meeting in 2024.

Decision 90/33: *'The Executive Committee decided to request the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their amendments to work programmes, due for submission at the 91st meeting, funding in the amount of US \$30,000, plus agency support costs, for verification reports for stage II of the HPMPs for Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.'*

Project Concept

Country:	Guatemala
Title:	Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration:	12 months
Project Budget:	US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency:	UNIDO
Coordinating Agency:	Ministerio Ambiente y Recursos Naturales

Project Summary

Funding requirement for the preparation of verification report of national program is being requested in accordance with UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/13.

The HCFC Phase-out Management Plan, Stage II for Guatemala was approved in December 2020 at the 86th Meeting of Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. As per the agreement between the country and the Multilateral Fund, the next tranche request under this project is due at the second meeting in 2024

Decision 90/33: *'The Executive Committee decided to request the relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their amendments to work programmes, due for submission at the 91st meeting, funding in the amount of US \$30,000, plus agency support costs, for verification reports for stage II of the HPMPs for Bolivia (Plurinational State of), Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Georgia, Guatemala, Jamaica, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania and Zambia.'*