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EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF
THE MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
Ninety-first Meeting
Montreal, 5-9 December 2022
Items 9 (c) and (d) of the provisional agenda ¹

UNEP's WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENTS FOR 2022

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/1

Pre-session documents of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol are without prejudice to any decision that the Executive Committee might take following issuance of the document.

COMMENTS AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE FUND SECRETARIAT

1. UNEP is requesting approval from the Executive Committee of US \$4,645,044, plus agency support costs of US \$370,914 for its 2022 work programme amendments listed in table 1. The submission is attached to the present document.

Table 1: UNEP's work programme amendments for 2022

Country	Activity/Project	Amount requested (US \$)	Amount recommended (US \$)
SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL			
A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects			
Belize	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	98,176	98,176
Botswana	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	100,061	100,061
Brunei Darussalam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	89,600	89,600
Côte d'Ivoire	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	136,115	136,115
Djibouti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	85,000	85,000
El Salvador	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	85,000	85,000
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	85,000	85,000
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	148,262	148,262
Lao People's Democratic Republic	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	85,000	85,000
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	85,000	85,000
Mozambique	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	103,424	103,424
Peru	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VI)	170,893	170,893
Seychelles	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase X)	85,000	85,000
Sierra Leone	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	109,824	109,824
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	85,000	85,000
Viet Nam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	152,289	152,289
Total for A1		1,703,644	1,703,644
A2: Technical assistance to prepare a verification report on HCFC consumption			
Brunei Darussalam	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Cabo Verde	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Comoros (the)	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Malawi	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Paraguay	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Rwanda	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Togo	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Uganda	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Zambia	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	30,000
Subtotal for A2		300,000	300,000
Agency support costs		39,000	39,000
Total for A2		339,000	339,000

Country	Activity/Project	Amount requested (US \$)	Amount recommended (US \$)
A3: Project preparation for Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs)			
Cabo Verde	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	130,000	130,000
Comoros (the)	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	100,000	100,000
Congo (the) ^a	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	51,000	51,000
Côte d'Ivoire ^b	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	133,000	133,000
Gabon ^b	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	133,000	133,000
Guinea-Bissau ^b	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	91,000	91,000
Mongolia	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	130,000	130,000
Saint Lucia ^b	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	90,000	90,000
United Republic of Tanzania (the) ^b	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	91,000	91,000
Zimbabwe ^c	Preparation of a KIP (stage I)	119,000	119,000
Subtotal for A3		1,068,000	1,068,000
Agency support costs		138,840	138,840
Total for A3		1,206,840	1,206,840
A4: Project preparation for a regional Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)			
12 Pacific Island Countries (PICs)	Preparation of a regional KIP (stage I) in the Cook Islands, Kiribati, the Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu	780,000	780,000
Subtotal for A4		780,000	780,000
Agency support costs		95,800	95,800
Total for A4		875,800	875,800
SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION			
B1. Technical assistance			
Global	Twinning of national ozone officers and national energy efficiency policy makers to support Kigali Amendment objectives	793,400	*
Subtotal for B1		793,400	*
Agency support costs		97,274	*
Total for B1		890,674	*
Total for A1, A2, A3, A4, B1		4,645,044	3,851,644
Agency support costs for A1, A2, A3, A4, B1		370,914	273,640
Grand total		5,015,958	4,125,284

^a UNIDO as lead implementing agency

^b UNIDO as cooperating implementing agency

^c UNDP as cooperating implementing agency

* Recommended for individual consideration

SECTION A: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR BLANKET APPROVAL

A1: Renewal of institutional strengthening projects

Project description

2. UNEP submitted requests for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) projects for the countries listed in section A1 of table 1. The description for these projects is presented in Annex I to the present document.

Secretariat's comments

3. The Secretariat reviewed the requests for the renewal of 16 IS projects submitted by UNEP on behalf of the Governments concerned against the guidelines and relevant decisions regarding eligibility and funding levels. The requests were cross-checked against the original IS work plans for the previous phase, country programme and Article 7 data, the latest report on implementation of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), the agency's progress report, and any relevant decisions of the Meetings of the Parties. It was noted that these countries have submitted their 2021 country programme data and are in compliance with the control targets under the Montreal Protocol, and their annual HCFC consumption does not exceed the annual maximum allowable consumption indicated in their HPMP Agreements with the Executive Committee. Furthermore, the request submitted included performance indicators for the planned activities for the next phase of the IS project, in accordance with decision 74/51(e).

Secretariat's recommendation

4. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval of the institutional strengthening renewal requests for Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Viet Nam at the levels of funding indicated in section A1 of table 1 of the present document. The Executive Committee may wish to express to the aforementioned Governments the comments presented in Annex II to this document.

A2: Technical assistance to prepare a verification report on HCFC consumption

Project description

5. The Executive Committee requested relevant bilateral and implementing agencies to include in their respective work programme amendments for submission to the 91st meeting, funding for the preparation of verification reports for selected Article 5 countries. UNEP as lead implementing agency is requesting funding for the verification for stage II of the HPMPs for Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia.²

Secretariat's comments

6. The Secretariat noted that the funding requested was consistent with the funds approved for similar verifications in previous meetings. It further noted that the verification reports have to be submitted at least 10 weeks prior to the applicable Executive Committee meetings where the next funding tranche for the HPMP is being sought.

Secretariat's recommendation

7. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for the preparation of the verification report for stage II of the HPMPs for Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zambia at the levels of funding shown in section A2 of table 1, on the understanding that the verification report must be submitted at least 10 weeks prior to the applicable Executive Committee meeting where the next funding tranche for the HPMP is being sought.

² Decision 90/33

A3: Project preparation for Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs)

Project description

8. UNEP submitted requests for the preparation of stage I of the KIP for three Article 5 countries as the designated implementing agency; for six countries as the lead implementing agency with UNIDO as the cooperating implementing agency for five and UNDP as cooperating implementing agency for one; and for one Article 5 country as cooperating implementing agency, with UNIDO as the lead implementing agency as shown in section A3 of table 1. UNDP as the cooperating implementing agency for Zimbabwe requested US \$51,000 plus agency support costs of US \$3,570 and UNIDO as the lead implementing agency for the Congo and the cooperating agency for Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Saint Lucia, and the United Republic of Tanzania requested US \$351,000, plus agency support costs of US \$24,570 in their respective work programme amendments for 2022.³

Secretariat's comments

9. In reviewing these requests, the Secretariat considered the guidelines for the preparation of KIPs as contained in decision 87/50; the activities proposed for project preparation and their connection with enabling activities and other HFC-related projects in the relevant countries. UNEP, as the designated/lead implementing agency, described the activities required for the preparation of overarching strategies for the KIPs for Cabo Verde, the Comoros, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Saint Lucia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe using the format for requests for project preparation for KIPs. The submissions included data on the consumption of HFCs and HFC blends for all countries. Project preparation activities for all nine countries included a nationwide survey and data collection on HFC consumption, analysis of the use of HFCs and alternatives; policy and legislation reviews; data collection and analysis of the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) servicing sector capacities, an evaluation of training and equipment needs; the development of an overarching HFC phase-down strategy; consultation meetings with stakeholders; and data validation meetings. Some of these countries included, in addition to those activities aforementioned, activities such as analysis of the needs and capacities of customs/trade/enforcement structures; gender mainstreaming considerations; review of existing and needed standards and codes, including for flammable refrigerants and Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS); review of the recycling and reclamation scheme; preparation of initial HFC-related policies and regulations, and related communication plans; and development of a strategy on energy-efficient technologies in the market.

10. UNEP clarified that the project preparation for the overarching strategies for the KIPs in all nine countries would draw on the activities implemented under the enabling activities, as these were the first actions associated with the phase-down of HFCs and had contributed to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

11. The Secretariat noted that all nine countries where UNEP is designated/lead implementing agency have ratified the Kigali Amendment;⁴ that the countries have provided endorsement letters indicating their intention to take early action on HFC phase-down; and that the funding requested is in accordance with decision 87/50(c).

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/32 and UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/34.

⁴ Date of ratification (or acceptance) of the Kigali Amendment: Cabo Verde (28 October 2020), the Comoros (16 November 2017), Côte d'Ivoire (29 November 2017), Gabon (28 February 2018), Guinea-Bissau (22 October 2018), Mongolia (27 July 2022), Saint Lucia (2 November 2021) and the United Republic of Tanzania (25 March 2022) and Zimbabwe (18 October 2022).

12. UNIDO as lead implementing agency provided a description of the activities required for the preparation of the KIP for the Congo and the corresponding costs of each activity in its work programme amendments;⁵ the Secretariat's comments are also included therein.

Secretariat's recommendation

13. The Secretariat recommends blanket approval for project preparation for the Kigali HFC implementation plans for Cabo Verde, the Comoros, the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Saint Lucia, the United Republic of Tanzania, and Zimbabwe at the levels of funding shown in section A3 of table 1.

A4: Project preparation for a regional Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP)

Project description

14. UNEP submitted a request for the preparation of stage I of the KIP for the Pacific Island Countries (PICs) following a regional approach, at a total cost of US \$780,000, plus agency support costs of US \$95,800 as the designated implementing agency as shown in section A4 of table 1. The HCFC baseline consumption in these countries is shown in table 2.

Table 2. HCFC baseline consumption for funding for PICs

Country	Baseline (ODP tonnes)
Cook Islands (the)	0.10
Kiribati	0.10
Marshall Islands (the)	0.20
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.20
Nauru	0.00
Niue	0.00
Palau	0.20
Samoa	0.30
Solomon Islands	2.00
Tonga	0.10
Tuvalu	0.10
Vanuatu	0.30
Total	3.60

15. The submission included data on the consumption of HFCs and HFC blends from 2016 to 2021 for 10 countries (the Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands (the), Federated States of Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu), as Nauru and the Solomon Islands did not have data from 2019 to 2021. Project preparation activities included an evaluation of needs and the development of an overarching HFC phase-down strategy; a nationwide survey and data collection on HFC consumption, analysis of the use of HFCs and alternatives; data validation meetings with stakeholders and regional workshops and coordination. The full proposal is included as part of UNEP's work programme amendments 2022 submission attached to this document.

Secretariat's comments

16. In reviewing this request, the Secretariat considered the guidelines for the preparation of KIPs as contained in decision 87/50; the activities proposed for project preparation and their connection with enabling activities and other HFC-related projects in the relevant countries. The Secretariat noted that

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/34

UNEP, as the designated implementing agency, described the activities required for the preparation of overarching strategies for the KIP for the PICs using the format for requests for project preparation for KIPs. UNEP explained that stage I of the KIP will be implemented using the regional approach which had been an effective mechanism in sharing good practices/experiences among these countries of similar characteristics, for the successful implementation of the HPMP. The regional KIP preparation would include a combination of national and regional activities, the former of which would be carried out by each country, and the latter would be led by UNEP and would focus on consultations across countries to have a common understanding on the planned activities and the expected outcomes both at the preparation and implementation stage.

17. The Secretariat noted that all 12 countries have ratified the Kigali Amendment;⁶ that the countries have provided endorsement letters indicating their intention to take early action on HFC phase-down and that the funding requested for the preparation of the regional KIP for the PICs is US \$450,000 lower than what all 12 countries would receive individually under decision 87/50(c).

Secretariat's recommendation

18. The Executive Committee recommends blanket approval for project preparation for the Kigali HFC implementation plans for the Pacific Island Countries through a regional approach at the level of funding shown in section A4 of table 1.

SECTION B: ACTIVITIES RECOMMENDED FOR INDIVIDUAL CONSIDERATION

B1: Technical assistance

Global: Twinning of national ozone officers and national energy efficiency policy makers to support Kigali Amendment objectives

Project description

19. UNEP submitted a request for a global technical assistance project at the amount of US \$793,400, plus agency support costs of US \$92,274 as shown section B1 of table 1.

20. This technical assistance project is expected to meet the need for a capacity building platform for ozone and energy stakeholders on Kigali Amendment-related matters, expressed by Article 5 countries, through twinning of the national ozone officers (NOOs) with the national energy efficiency policymakers (NEEPs) in their countries to build capacity and cooperation in meeting the objectives of the Kigali Amendment using the existing regional network platform. This twinning activity would enable national ozone units (NOUs) to better understand policies, programmes and projects related to energy efficiency (e.g., MEPS, labelling programmes, and energy efficiency policies), while also strengthening the NEEPs' understanding of Montreal Protocol requirements and compliance objectives.

21. The proposal builds on the results of an earlier project funded by another financial mechanism⁷ and supported by UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) that helped strengthen the capacity of the participants from Article 5 countries about their respective programmes and reinforced (and in some cases, jump-started) the national stakeholder consultative process on the ozone-energy efficiency nexus.

⁶ Date of ratification (or acceptance) of the Kigali Amendment: the Cook Islands (22 August 2019), Kiribati (26 October 2018), Marshall Islands (the) (15 May 2017), Federated States of Micronesia (12 May 2017), Nauru (3 November 2022), Niue (24 April 2018), Palau (29 August 2017), Samoa (23 March 2018), Solomon Islands (23 May 2022), Tonga (17 September 2018), Tuvalu (21 September 2017) and Vanuatu (20 April 2018).

⁷ Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme (KCEP) now the Clean Cooling Collaborative.

22. The project comprises four components: component I would cover the identification of the main participants for the workshops and needs assessments per region to understand what critical information is most needed for countries to have successful collaboration with other stakeholders in order to design effective workshop agendas; component II would involve holding two-day workshops back-to-back with each of the regional network meetings in 2023 and 2024 for the NOOs, NEEPs and national financial mechanism focal points⁸ to strengthen their collaboration for meeting Kigali objectives; component III would include the development of new and/or the sharing of existing capacity building materials related to energy efficiency and low-GWP refrigerants for the identified needs of the NOOs and the NEEPs; component IV would cover the monitoring and evaluation of the project.

23. The proposed project would be implemented in two phases and the present funding request is only for the first phase to be implemented in 2023 and 2024. The funding for the second phase would be requested in 2024 for implementation in 2025 and 2026 based on a report from the first phase. Some of the budget elements are proposed to be covered by the regional networking budget under the 2023 and 2024 CAP work programme, as shown in table 3.

Table 3. Proposed budget for the technical assistance twinning project

Item	Number	Cost (US \$)	
		Phase 1 2022	Phase 2 2024
National ozone officers – travel and DSA*	147	0	0
National energy efficiency policymakers – travel and DSA	147	286,020	286,020
National financial mechanism focal points – travel and DSA	147	286,020	286,020
Regional energy efficiency organisations – travel and DSA	20	39,200	39,200
Resource persons – travel and DSA	20	79,200	79,200
Venue rental, logistics, and interpretation costs*	10	0	0
Technical expert to support project delivery	1	102,960	102,960
Capacity building materials*	N/A	0	0
Total per year		793,400	793,400
Grand total		1,586,800	

* To be covered by the regional networking budget under the 2023 and 2024 CAP work programme.

Secretariat's comments

24. The Secretariat sought clarification from UNEP on the added value of this proposed twinning project for the regional networks as it related to lessons learned from the previous twinning workshops and how these have been taken into account in the present proposal; why the activities cannot be implemented as part of the CAP activities on regional networking; what are the expected outputs of this technical assistance in terms of institutionalizing collaboration with energy offices in Article 5 countries, and what would be the benefit of this project to support decisions from the Executive Committee that relate directly to providing assistance to low-volume-consuming (LVC) countries to strengthen collaboration with relevant bodies and institutions to promote energy efficiency of equipment.⁹ The Secretariat also asked questions on the requested funding, and how these were streamlined with the CAP budget.

⁸ These are the operational focal points for other financial mechanisms like the GEF and the GCF.

⁹ Coordination and collaboration between the NOUs and relevant authorities and bodies to include appropriate consideration of low-GWP refrigerants during the development of cooling and energy efficiency plans, which among others include MEPS and, as appropriate, labelling and testing programmes, and standards for RACHP equipment (decision 89/6 (b)(iii)).

25. In response, UNEP noted that while the earlier twinning workshops provided an initial framework for cooperation between the NOUs and energy authorities through starting a dialogue, these did not result in formal coordination mechanisms between those stakeholders at the time as most countries had not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment and had no legal commitments to phase down HFCs. UNEP emphasized that the project would reinforce relationships initiated under these initial twinning workshops and the enabling activities projects. UNEP also collected some of the lessons learned from the previous programme and identified gaps which will be addressed through the proposed project. These include among others, the need to strengthen institutional collaboration for energy efficiency and refrigerant management responsibilities; capacity building and training to better demonstrate the benefits of energy-efficient RAC equipment; better policy design to ensure integration of refrigerant considerations in MEPS; support for an energy efficiency compliance infrastructure to ensure successful implementation and enforcement of energy efficiency legislation and Kigali Amendment requirements; supporting market uptake of energy-efficient low-GWP-based equipment through demonstrating their benefits; and, encouraging institutional commitments for regular cooperation between NOOs and their energy regulator counterparts.

26. UNEP also explained that these proposed workshops would be implemented back-to-back with the regional network meetings to optimize costs, and only the additional costs required for the participation of the energy authorities are being requested as these cannot be absorbed by the CAP to avoid impact on the overall compliance assistance to be provided to countries. No specific types of commitments are expressly foreseen for the project as this is designed as a capacity building and information sharing platform; however, like the network meetings, it is expected that recommendations will be agreed albeit non-binding, and the participating countries may elect to commit to specific actions, which will be followed up through the regional networks.

27. Regarding the impact on decisions of the Executive Committee especially for LVC countries, UNEP clarified that the workshops would assist the NOUs to identify good opportunities for energy efficiency projects and activities related to controlled substances and to interact with their national energy efficiency counterpart to support the servicing sector. As a result, the NOUs would be better prepared to formulate the energy efficiency projects proposals and to coordinate with the energy efficiency stakeholders for the subsequent development and implementation stages.

28. UNEP also adjusted the requested budget from US \$975,420 to US \$793,400 to streamline costs for additional days for the NOU and venue costs, and development of capacity building and awareness raising materials. UNEP revised the proposal to include all the elements noted by the Secretariat and the adjusted budget. The full proposal is included as part of UNEP's submission attached to this document.

Secretariat's recommendation

29. The Executive Committee may wish to consider approving the global technical assistance project for twinning of national ozone officers and national energy efficiency policy makers to support Kigali Amendment objectives (phase I: 2023-2024) in the amount of US \$793,400, plus agency support costs of US \$92,274, on the understanding that:

- (a) UNEP will submit a mid-term report on the progress of the implementation of the project referred to in paragraph 29 to the last meeting of the Executive Committee in 2023 as part of the UNEP Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) progress report;
- (b) The second phase of the project will be submitted only as part of UNEP's CAP budget at the second meeting in 2024 including a final report detailing lessons learned from the implementation of the first phase of the project; and
- (c) Any balances left from the first phase of the project will be returned to the Multilateral Fund no later than the second meeting in 2025.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Belize: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-99	88,500
	Phase II: Jul-03	76,700
	Phase III: Jul-05	76,700
	Phase IV: Nov-07	76,700
	Phase V: Nov-09	76,700
	Phase VI: Apr-12	76,700
	Phase VII: May-14	76,700
	Phase VIII: May-16	98,176
	Phase IX: Jun-18	98,176
	Phase X: Jul-21	98,176
	Total	843,228
	:	
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		98,176
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		98,176
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		98,176
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.52
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.52
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		2,262,369
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,736,418
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		25.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		24.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	334,354
(b) Institutional strengthening:	843,228
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,084,787
	Total:
	2,262,369
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

¹ Data as at December 2021 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/15.

Progress report

2. Despite the challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, the National Ozone Unit (NOU) of Belize maintained support for public awareness campaigns, strengthened the legislative framework, as well as improved communication and involvement of other public and private organizations during phase X of the institutional strengthening (IS) project. Belize also commenced implementation of the first tranche of stage II of its HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and worked towards completion of stage I. During the phase, the NOU continued to: submit Article 7 and country programme data to the respective Secretariats; monitor and prevent illegal trade in ODS; monitor data collection, analysis, and submission; provide comprehensive public education and awareness; and maintain stakeholder confidence, support and buy-in. Belize fully achieved 33 out of 37 performance indicators and four were partially achieved, due to delays caused by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Plan of action

3. For the upcoming phase, the Government of Belize will continue to support activities relating to the phase-out of HCFCs and efforts towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. With the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic, the NOU has developed new tools that will support implementation, including the ability to host more virtual events and activities. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continuing good coordination of the NOU, strengthening the existing legal framework by formalizing the inclusion of HFCs into the licensing system, and sharing more information regarding the Kigali Amendment, promoting the transition to low-GWP alternatives and implementation of the National Cooling Plan; coordinating and monitoring programme activities under the HPMP; continuing to promote HCFC recovery and recycling and good practices in the refrigeration servicing sector; continuing to strictly enforce the licensing and quota system to prevent the illegal trade of ODS; and implementing public awareness campaigns through mass media and print media. The NOU will also supervise the implementation of the HPMP, maintain timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data, and will participate in Montreal Protocol-related meetings, either in person or virtually.

Botswana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul. 1994	90,200
Phase II:	Dec. 2003	78,173
Phase III:	Nov. 2007	78,173
Phase IV:	Dec. 2012	78,173
Phase V:	May-16	100,061
	Total:	424,780
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		100,061
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		100,061
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		100,061
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
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)		11.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2020) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00

Summary of the project and country profile	
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	5.42
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	5.42
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	2,490,750
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,502,257
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	12.08
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	8.00

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	720,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	424,780
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,345,970
Total:	2,490,750
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

5. Although it began with an initial delay, phase V of the IS project was implemented according to plan. During the reporting period, the National Ozone Office (NOO) of Botswana enforced the ODS regulations through implementation of the licensing and quota system; and embarked on awareness-raising programmes, trained Customs officers, clearing agents, and refrigeration technicians. Botswana also began amending its ODS Regulation to incorporate the provisions of the Kigali Amendment in its draft legal framework on controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol. Botswana fully achieved 12 out of 16 performance indicators selected for the phase and the remaining four were partially achieved.

Plan of action

6. During the upcoming phase, the country will commit to implement its action plan to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOO will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector as well as training of newly recruited and remaining customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including control measures of HCFCs. The NOO will also continue with its awareness-raising programme through mass media, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), workshops, and distribution of materials such as brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders, at Gantsi Agricultural shows, school visits and during gatherings for national celebrations and commemorations.

Brunei Darussalam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-98	80,000
Phase II:	Jul-04	70,000
Phase III:	Jul-12	70,000
Phase IV:	Nov-14	70,000
Phase V:	May-16	89,600
Phase VI:	Dec-18	89,600
Phase VII:	Dec-20	89,600

Summary of the project and country profile	
Total:	558,800
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):	89,600
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):	89,600
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	89,600
Date of approval of country programme:	1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2012
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)	6.1
(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)	3.75
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	3.75
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	1,989,900
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,505,432
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	69.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	67.3

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	143,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	558,800
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,288,100
Total:	1,989,900
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

8. During phase VII of the IS project, Brunei Darussalam was in compliance with its ODS phase-out obligations. The NOU continued enforcing its HCFC licensing and quota system through the application permit system; all imports are recorded in the national single window system. Brunei Darussalam also submitted its country programme and Article 7 data reports in a timely manner, following close cooperation between the NOU and the Royal Customs and Excise Department. In addition, the NOU continued the enforcement of the labelling system for HCFC cylinders. The NOU also actively coordinated the implementation of stage I of the HPMP, preparations for stage II of the HPMP, and the enabling activities project for HFC phase-down. The NOU also organized several activities to raise awareness of the public and end-users on the HCFC phase-out, actively joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol and promoted gender inclusion during the implementation of the phase. Of the 26 performance indicators proposed for the phase, 21 were fully achieved, four were partially achieved, and one was not achieved.

Plan of action

9. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue with the following activities: enforcement of the licensing and quota system for HCFC and HFC import/export through the electronic system; regularly conducting data collection and reconciliation for HCFC and HFC import/export statistics to ensure timely and accurately submission of Article 7 and country programme data; continued implementation of the

labeling requirement for HCFC cylinders; working with other relevant stakeholders to enact specific regulation on control of ODS; continued and enhanced information dissemination to the target groups including celebration of World Ozone Day; promotion of international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Côte d’Ivoire: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	122,810
Phase II:	Nov-98	81,800
	Jul-04 and Apr-06	
Phase III:		106,340
Phase IV:	Nov-07	106,340
Phase V:	Dec-10	106,340
Phase VI:	Dec-12	106,340
Phase VII:	Nov-14	106,340
Phase VIII:	Dec-16	136,115
Phase IX:	May-19	136,115
	Total:	1,008,540
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		136,115
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		136,115
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		136,115
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2012
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)		63.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		8.1
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)		35.84
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	35.84
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		6,950,387
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		3,038,378
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		489.69
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		210.09

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	3,785,957
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,008,540
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,155,890
Total:	6,950,387

(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000
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Progress report

11. During phase IX of the IS project for Côte d'Ivoire, the NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs department and subsequently submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. The NOU also held annual meetings with the National Ozone Committee to ensure coordination with other stakeholders. Meetings were also held with the refrigeration association and the major importers and consumer's association. The NOU also supervised the training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, and training of customs officers; held awareness-raising activities including the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on ODS, and Montreal Protocol-related decisions; celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Côte d'Ivoire fully achieved 18 out of 20 performance indicators selected for the phase, one was not achieved, and one could not be assessed.

Plan of action

12. For the upcoming phase, the NOU is planning the following activities: continuing information dissemination and awareness-raising; coordinating the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about annual quota to importers; putting into place the technician certification programme; continuing monitoring and evaluation activities; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; and collecting and timely reporting of data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats.

Djibouti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-02	90,000
Phase II:	Apr-06	78,000
Phase III:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI:	May-15	60,000
Phase VII:	Jun-18	85,000
	Total:	493,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
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)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		
(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)		0.34
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00

Summary of the project and country profile	
Total:	0.34
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	1,590,263
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,260,332
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	21.24
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	21.40

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	147,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	493,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	950,263
Total:	1,590,263
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

14. The NOU of Djibouti continued implementation of phase VII of its IS project. During the phase, the NOU coordinated activities under the HPMP; ODS import data was collected from the Customs department and subsequently Article 7 and country programme data were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively; stakeholders' annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee, and also with the major importers and consumers association; and training sessions for service technicians and customs enforcement officers were organized. Awareness-raising activities held during the cycle included the dissemination of information on HCFC to schools, consumers and importers, on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on laws and regulations such as the ban on import of HCFC-based equipment, and celebration of International Ozone Day. Djibouti participated in regional network meetings, and also in Montreal Protocol meetings where it took part in various negotiations. 15 out of 15 performance indicators selected for the phase were rated as fully achieved. Djibouti ratified the Kigali Amendment in July 2022.

Plan of action

15. During phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU is planning the following activities: continuing information dissemination and awareness-raising; coordinating the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about the annual quota to importers; continuing monitoring and evaluation activities; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-global warming potential HCFC alternatives; collecting and reporting data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and undertaking the communication at national level on why the country has ratified the Kigali Amendment; and encouraging women to be more active in different activities related to the Montreal Protocol programmes and activities.

El Salvador: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	May-97	66,900	
Phase II:	Dec-00	44,600	
Phase III:	Nov-02	57,980	
Phase IV:	Dec-04	60,000	

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase V:	Jul-07	30,000
	Phase VI:	Nov-08	30,000
		Total:	289,480*
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			85,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)			306.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (average 1995-1997)			0.7
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			11.7
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			1.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)			0.00
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)			0.00
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)			0.00
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)			0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			3.97
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			3.97
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):			4,103,911
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			3,348,347
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			378.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			373.1

* Excluding US \$245,000 approved for phase VII (US \$142,500) and phase VIII (US \$102,500) and incorporated into stage I of the HPMP for El Salvador.

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,689,506
(b) Institutional strengthening:	289,480
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,124,925
Total:	4,103,911
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

17. Phase VIII of the IS project for El Salvador was approved in December 2016 and implemented as part of stage I of the HPMP. During the reporting period, the NOU coordinated the activities for the implementation of the HPMP, submitted Article 7 and country programme data; organized trainings, including in-person workshops on the safe use and handling of hydrocarbons as a refrigerant in commercial freezers and capacity building for the customs and enforcement officers; and public meetings were organized to inform the wider public on the progress in the project's implementation. El Salvador organized different campaigns and activities for Ozone Day celebrations, such as in the year 2021 celebrations were

organized together with local universities. Additionally, the NOU participated in the regional and global meetings of the Montreal Protocol, both in person and virtually. El Salvador ratified the Kigali Amendment on 13 September 2021. The NOU rated all 20 performance indicators as fully achieved.

Plan of action

18. In preparation for stage II of its HPMP, El Salvador adopted the approach to request IS funding outside the HPMP. During the upcoming phase, El Salvador will continue activities such as revision of ODS legislation to fulfill the Kigali Amendment requirements and development of national capacities to allow the efficient implementation of all its provisions. It will focus on the early adoption of the tariff headings established in the Seventh Amendment of the Harmonized System and strengthening of the HFC licenses and permits system, including the definition of the quota. The NOU will continue the training of technicians in the RAC servicing sector, the training of customs officers and foster partnership with public and private sector stakeholders to comply with El Salvador's phase-out and reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively. The NOU will actively engage in regional and international meetings, workshops and events supporting the work of the Montreal Protocol.

Fiji: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-94	65,890
	Phase II: Nov-99	43,930
	Phase III: Jul-02	57,000
	Dec-04 & Nov-05	60,000
	Phase IV: Nov-06	60,000
	Phase V: Nov-08	60,000
	Phase VI: Jul-10	60,000
	Phase VII: Jul-12	60,000
	Phase VIII: May-14	60,000
	Phase IX: Dec-16	85,000
	Phase X: Dec-18	85,000
	Phase XI: Dec-20	85,000
	Total:	781,820
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		5.73
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.70
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)		0.14
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.14
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	2,411,145
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,635,998
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	33.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	32.2

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	365,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	781,820
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,263,825
Total:	2,411,145
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

20. During phase XII of the IS project for Fiji, the ODS Unit worked closely with the Fiji Customs and Revenue Services and Biosecurity Authority in the control and management of trade and consumption of HCFCs, HFCs and methyl bromide (QPS use) and through the licensing/permitting system. The NOU also conducted iPIC consultations with other NOUs of importing/exporting countries and submitted its country programme and Article 7 data. The NOU worked in close collaboration with all key stakeholders in the implementation of all Multilateral Fund-funded activities [OK?] during the cycle. The NOU organized and delivered the 2021 World Ozone Day celebration and participated in the regional network meetings. Following the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, the ODS Act was amended in 2020 to put in place mandatory controls for HFCs and its blends. The licensing system has been implemented since 1 January 2021. Among 26 performance indicators proposed for this phase, 22 were rated as fully achieved, three as partially achieved and one as not achieved.

Plan of action

21. The plan of action for phase XIII of the IS project will include: implementing the HCFC licensing and quota system; implementing the HFC licensing system and establishment of HFC quota criteria; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data reports; active engagement of stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for implementation of stage II of the HPMP; organization of the World Ozone Day celebrations and development of awareness materials; and participation in regional and international meetings relating to the Montreal Protocol. Gender mainstreaming will also be integrated into implementation of the next phase of the IS project.

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Jul-02 133,650
Phase II:	Dec-04 115,830
Phase III:	Nov-06 115,830
Phase IV:	Jul-08 115,830
Phase V:	Jul-10 115,830
Phase VI:	Dec-12 115,830

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase VII:	Nov-14	115,830
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	148,262
	Phase IX:	Jun-18	148,262
	Phase X:	Dec-20	148,262
		Total:	1,273,416
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			148,262
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			148,262
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			148,262
Date of approval of country programme:			2002
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)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			4.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			14.2
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)			0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0
			Total:
			0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):			4,065,143
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			3,423,088
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			88.71
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			88.40

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	769,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,273,416
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,021,927
	Total:
	4,065,143
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

23. During phase X of the IS project, the Ozone Centre of Kyrgyzstan updated the regulatory system to control HCFCs and HFCs; reported Article 7 and country programme data; and produced and distributed a code of good practice for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector to service companies and technicians through the Public Association of Refrigeration Technicians. Kyrgyzstan also completed implementation of the third tranche of stage II of its HPMP in December 2021. The Ozone Centre also held a meeting of the Steering Committee, several meetings with the industry association and training workshops for customs officers and refrigeration technicians were conducted. As part of the awareness campaigns for children and youth, a variety of information and awareness materials were produced and disseminated. Out of 27 performance indicators, 23 were fully achieved during the reporting period and four were partially achieved.

Plan of action

24. The action plan for the next phase focuses on continued coordination and support to the development of the National Cooling Plan on HFC phase-down and implementation of the preparation of the national Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). It will also implement the HFC phase-down activities project to facilitate the preparation of the national country programme. These activities will include the development of an HFC quota system, enforcement of the import/export licensing and HFC system, updating national legislations in accordance with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union, training and certification of service technicians, training of enforcement officers, public awareness raising, and upgrading the capacity of technical training institutes. The Ozone Centre will work closely with the industry association and other relevant stakeholders to address the challenges of introduction of climate-friendly alternatives to the local market and the training of technicians on the safe use of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants. The Ozone Centre will also promote gender equality and women's empowerment through planned activities.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-01	66,000
Phase II:	Jul-04	57,200
Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-10	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase VII:	May-14	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-16	85,000
Phase IX:	Jun-18	85,000
Phase X:	Jun-20	85,000
	Total:	678,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2001
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)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.3
(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)		0.82
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.82
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		2,783,188
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,913,412
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		32.14
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		16.30

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	791,503
(b) Institutional strengthening:	678,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,313,485
Total:	2,783,188
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

26. During phase X of the IS project, Lao People's Democratic Republic continued to enforce its HCFC licensing system and put an HFC licensing system in place from 1 January 2021. In late 2022, there was a change of focal point for Montreal Protocol activities to the Department of Climate Change which also necessitated the establishment of a new NOU team. Despite a change in licensing authority, the NOU worked closely with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to issue import licenses of HCFC and HFC based on quotas set by the NOU. Lao People's Democratic Republic submitted its 2020 and 2021 country programme and Article 7 data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. The NOU worked closely with the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Servicing Technician Association (RASTA) to support implementation of activities, such as training, providing feedback on the industry perspective as well as coordination and outreach to its members. The NOU also coordinated the HPMP implementation and completed activities under the enabling activities project for HFC phase-down; included gender mainstreaming in implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities; and organized public awareness-raising activities for the Montreal Protocol; and joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol. Among the 22 performance indicators proposed for the phase, 16 were rated as fully achieved, five as partially achieved and one as not achieved.

Plan of action

27. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will focus on building capacity of the new NOU team to continue its mandate to comply with country obligations and continue implementation of other ongoing Multilateral Fund projects. The activities to be implemented under the phase include: working closely with the Ministry of Industry and Commerce to enforce the HCFC/HFC licensing system; continuation of mandatory labelling requirements for HCFC cylinders and at least semi-annual joint inspection of refrigerants in the domestic market through the institutionalized Joint Inspection Team; data collection and reconciliation for ODS and HFC import-export statistics to ensure timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data reporting; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities as well as HPMP implementation and KIP preparation; ensuring the continuity of information dissemination to the target groups; and promoting international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. All planned activities will integrate gender mainstreaming.

Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Sep-94	38,874
Phase II:	Mar-01	25,900
Phase III:	Jul-04	33,670
Phase IV:	Jul-06	60,000
Phase V:	Apr-09	60,000

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase VI:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-20	85,000
		Total:	388,444
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):			85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):			85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			85,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2017
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)			20.5
(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)			13.12
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			13.12
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2020
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):			1,905,139
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			1,273,467
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			18.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			16.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	388,444
(b) Institutional strengthening:	350,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,166,695
	Total:
	1,905,139
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

29. Under phase VII of the IS project, Mauritania's NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs department and subsequently submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. To ensure coordination with other stakeholders, annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee and meetings were also held with the refrigeration association and the major importers and consumer's association. The NOU supervised training of refrigeration and air conditioning technicians and training of customs officers. Awareness-raising activities included the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on ODS, and Montreal Protocol-related decisions. Mauritania celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Work progressed towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, which is expected in late 2022. The country fully achieved 14 out of 17 performance indicators during the phase, with one indicator partially achieved, one was not achieved, and one not assessed.

Plan of action

30. During the upcoming phase, the NOU is planning the following activities: continuing information dissemination and awareness-raising; coordinating the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about annual quota to

importers; continuing monitoring and evaluation activities; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-global warming potential HCFC alternatives; and collecting and reporting of data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Mozambique: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Dec-94 92,400
	Phase II:	Dec-03 80,080
	Phase III:	Nov-06 80,800
	Phase IV:	Apr-09 80,800
	Phase V:	Jul-11 80,800
	Phase VI:	Jul-13 80,800
	Phase VII:	May-16 103,424
	Phase VIII:	Dec-18 103,424
	Phase IX:	Jun-20 103,424
	Total:	805,952
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		103,424
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		103,424
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		103,424
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
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)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		8.69
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		3.40
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)		2.21
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		2.21
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		2,941,788
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,977,557
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		28.13
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		9.60

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	859,015
(b) Institutional strengthening:	805,952
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,276,821
Total:	2,941,788
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

32. During phase IX of the IS project for Mozambique, the NOU enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of licensing and quota system; embarked on an awareness-raising program; and trained Customs officers, clearing agents, border control police, and refrigeration technicians. Mozambique incorporated the provisions of the Kigali Amendment into its draft legal framework on controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol, which is in the final stages for enactment.

Plan of action

33. During the upcoming phase, Mozambique will endeavor to implement its action plan to ensure sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with the training programme for the technicians in the refrigeration sector; training of newly recruited and current customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations; awareness-raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials to the industry and other stakeholders. The country will also prepare for the phase-down of HFCs as per the Kigali Amendment and the implementation of the KIP.

Peru: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-95	154,000
	Phase II: Nov-99	102,700
	Phase III Jul-02	133,510
	Phase IV Dec-12	133,510
	Phase V: Nov-17	170,893
	Total:	694,613
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		170,893
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		170,893
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		170,893
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
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)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		26.9
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.3
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)		9.39
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	9.39
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		8,124,330
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		6,080,070
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		547.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		501.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	5,315,322
(b) Institutional strengthening:	694,613
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,114,395
Total:	8,124,330
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

35. During phase V of the IS project for Peru, the NOU/Environmental Directorate ensured that the licensing and quota system was in place and that Article 7 and country programme data were submitted in a timely manner. The Environmental Directorate implemented multiple actions to comply with the HPMP and continued with actions to maintain controls on regulated substances under the Montreal Protocol. Among other actions, the team of the Environmental Directorate was responsible for: coordination of ODS import/export controls with Customs and other enforcement authorities; data cross-checking and timely submission of reports to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat; conducting awareness rising activities among, suppliers, end-users and general public; training activities for the service sector promoting good practices in refrigeration and the certification of technicians, as well as training of customs officers. The NOU fully achieved all performance indicators selected for the phase.

Plan of action

36. The NOU will focus on the following activities during the upcoming phase: implementation of an electronic system for granting authorizations and update it for improved communication with customs authorities to assure an effective implementation of control measures; early adoption of the tariff headings established in the Seventh Amendment of the Harmonized System of the World Customs Organization and continued application and implementation of an effective quota and licensing system; maintaining regular coordination with the ministries of energy and mines, among others to build synergies with other national policies, particularly in the areas of climate change and energy efficiency; continuing cooperation with training centers for the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector to improve the education received by refrigeration technicians and engineers; carrying out tasks to prepare for the phase-down of HFCs and to ensure compliance with the first stages of KIP; continuing implementation and supervision of the HPMP and the development of HFC phase-down strategies which are designed in way to involve all relevant stakeholders (importers, exporters, distributors, technicians, and end-users); and continuation of public awareness activities amongst the wider public and important stakeholder such as refrigeration and air-conditioning service technicians which include the dissemination of information via the institutional website of the Ministry and the organization of the World Ozone and Refrigeration Day.

Seychelles: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I:	Jul-94 31,900
Phase II:	Jul-00 21,267
Phase III:	Dec-04 60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-07 60,000

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase V:	Apr-11	60,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VII:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase IX:	Jun-20	85,000
		Total:	548,167
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			85,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
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)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			1.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
			Total:
			0.0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):			1,837,774
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			1,311,937
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			4.18
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			2.80

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	733,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	548,167
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	556,607
	Total:
	1,837,774
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

38. During phase IX of the IS project, the NOU of Seychelles implemented several activities under the IS and HPMP, including: enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of licensing authority, which controls the importation of refrigerant-dependent equipment, and bars import of unwanted or banned ODS and ODS dependent appliances; embarked on an awareness-raising programme; trained customs officers, port authorities, refrigeration technicians; and conducted a media workshop to raise awareness on ozone protection and role of stakeholders. The NOU also participated in the activities of the African Network for Ozone Officers. Seychelles fully achieved 22 out of 26 performance indicators that were selected for the phase and the remaining four were partially achieved.

Plan of action

39. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue with the training of technicians in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector, training of customs officers and environment inspectors, and the fostering of partnerships with public and private sector stakeholders to comply with Seychelles' phase-out and reporting obligations under the Montreal Protocol. The NOU will continue with its awareness-raising programme through media workshops, NGOs, symposiums and distribution of materials such as newspapers, brochures, and pamphlets to the industry and other stakeholders. Work will also continue on preparation for the KIP and the requirements of the Kigali Amendment.

Sierra Leone: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Mar-02 & Dec-03	111,800
Phase I:	Nov-05 & Mar-07	96,890
Phase II:	Apr-08	85,800
Phase III:	Jul-10	85,800
Phase IV:	Apr-13	85,800
Phase V:	Nov-15	109,824
Phase VI:	Dec-18	109,824
Phase VII:	Jun-20	109,824
Phase VIII:	Total:	795,562
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		109,824
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		109,824
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		109,824
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
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)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		2.6
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 \$):		2,497,795
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,698,483
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		80.32
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		71.10

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)

(a) Investment projects:	277,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	795,562
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,425,233
Total:	2,497,795
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

41. During phase VIII of the IS project for Sierra Leone, the NOU was involved in many activities centered on awareness creation, training and capacity building of refrigeration technicians, importers, customs and other law enforcement officers and implementation of various phase-out plans. A licensing system is in place and functioning for importation of refrigerants and information was disseminated on HCFC phase-out and the promotion of acceptable refrigerant alternatives. Training of refrigeration technicians, customs and law enforcement officers were conducted for HCFC phase-out. The NOU maintained a high level of cooperation with stakeholders and the public on phase-out process, and created a good working relationship with government bodies, industry associations and other relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of ODS phase-out activities. Sierra Leone fully achieved 16 out of 17 performance indicators selected for the current phase and one was partially met.

Plan of action

42. For the upcoming phase, the NOU aims to maintain compliance with the control measures established by the Montreal Protocol on ODS and to implement programmes and strategies aimed at achieving gradual phase out of HCFCs, especially through strengthening networking between relevant institutions. The NOU will: continue the strengthening of the licensing and quota system for HCFC import; update the database of all importers and exporters of HCFCs on a yearly basis; coordinate the allocation of HCFC licenses and quotas; organize two meetings to analyze and evaluate annual quotas; and conduct inspection visits to monitor distribution of HCFCs to check compliance with the quotas allocated for that particular year. In addition, support and regular monitoring and review for enforcement of existing policies and regulations for controlling HCFCs and other ODS will continue. The NOU will carry out important public awareness activities such training workshops, television and radio discussions, and printing of brochures. The NOU will also coordinate and monitor programme activities under the HPMP, ensure the integration of Montreal Protocol objectives into environmental policy and regulations, and carry out training of relevant personnel concerned with the phase-out process. The country will also continue on preparation for the KIP and the requirements of the Kigali Amendment.

United Republic of Tanzania (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Oct-96		66,000
Phase II:	Dec-04		57,200
Phase III:	Nov-06		60,000
Phase IV:	Apr-09		60,000
Phase V:	Apr-12		60,000
Phase VI:	May-14		60,000
Phase VII:	May-19		85,000
	Total:		448,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):			85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):			85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			85,000

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of country programme:	1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2012
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)	1.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2020) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.90
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.90
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	3,927,316
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	2,963,917
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	361.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	292.5

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,988,587
(b) Institutional strengthening:	448,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,490,529
Total:	3,927,316
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

44. During phase VII of the IS project for the United Republic of Tanzania, the NOU implemented ODS regulations through the enforcement of the licensing and quota system and the country established a unit for implementing the licensing and quota system for control of ODS import/export. The NOU embarked on an awareness-raising programme, trained customs officers, and refrigeration technicians and organized meetings with refrigeration association; provided supplementary technician training on good service practices; participated in national and international meetings on ozone issues; and celebrated the International Ozone Day. The United Republic of Tanzania participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings during the phase. The NOU fully achieved 16 out of 16 performance indicators selected for the current phase.

Plan of action

45. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector; and training of newly recruited and current customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations, including control measures of HCFCs. The NOU will continue the awareness-raising programme through mass media, NGOs, workshops, and distribution of materials such as newspapers, brochures, pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders. The NOU will also continue with preparation for the KIP and the requirements of the Kigali Amendment.

Viet Nam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-95	137,280
Phase II:	Jul-99	91,520
Phase III:	Mar-01	91,520
Phase IV:	Jul-03	118,976
Phase V:	Jul-05	118,976
Phase VI:	Jul-07	118,976
Phase VII:	Apr-09	118,976
Phase VIII:	Apr-11	118,976
Phase IX:	Dec-12	118,976
Phase X:	Nov-14	118,976
Phase XI:	Dec-16	152,289
Phase XII:	Dec-18	152,289
Phase XIII:	Dec-20	152,289
	Total:	1,610,019
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):		152,289
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):		152,289
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		152,289
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
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)		0.2
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		221.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		136.5
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)		141.79
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	141.79
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		25,076,277
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		16,993,150
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		905.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		865.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	19,311,744
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,610,019
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	4,154,514
	Total:
	25,076,277
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

47. During phase XIII of the IS project for Vietnam, the NOU continued to enforce the HCFC quota and licensing system and put into place an HFC licensing system; submitted Article 7 data and country programme implementation reports to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively; worked closely with national stakeholders and industry to gain their support on implementation of Montreal Protocol activities; and coordinated the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and preparation of the KIP. The Ozone Day celebration activities were organized with the launch of Regional Ozone2Climate Art Contest, for which Viet Nam had a significant number of applications. The NOU also actively participated in the global and regional meetings on the Montreal Protocol. Of the 19 performance indicators selected for the phase, 18 were rated as fully achieved and one was partially achieved.

Plan of action

48. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will implement a number of activities with an emphasis on enforcing the quota and licensing system for HFCs and blends given that Viet Nam has ratified the Kigali Amendment. These activities include: implementation and enforcement of the HCFC and HFC quota and licensing system; regularly conducting data collection and reconciliation for HCFC and HFC import/export statistics to ensure timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities, such as the HPMP and KIP; ensuring the continuity of information dissemination to target groups; and promoting international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. All planned activities will integrate gender mainstreaming.

Annex II

DRAFT VIEWS EXPRESSED BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON RENEWAL OF INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECTS SUBMITTED TO THE 91ST MEETING

Belize

1. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Belize (phase XI) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Belize reported 2021 country programme implementation data and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee acknowledged that the Government of Belize is on track with the HCFC phase-out schedule, that the country has a well-structured and operational electronic licensing and quota system for HCFC import, and that the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) continued to be implemented despite challenges due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The Committee also noted that the country is taking steps to ratify the Kigali Amendment. The Committee is, therefore, confident that during the next two years, the Government of Belize will continue activities both at the policy and project levels to ensure it complies with the next control measures of the Montreal Protocol and of the HPMP Agreement with the Executive Committee.

Botswana

2. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Botswana (phase VI) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Botswana reported country programme data and Article 7 data indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee noted the implementation of the licensing and quota system, public awareness-raising events and information dissemination, training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians, all of which have been instrumental in curbing HCFC consumption. The Committee acknowledged with appreciation that the country ratified the Kigali Amendment in September 2020. The Committee expressed the expectation that, in the next two years, the Government of Botswana will continue to implement HCFC phase-out activities with close cooperation between the national ozone unit and stakeholders in order to prepare the country to achieve the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption required by 1 January 2025.

Brunei Darussalam

3. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Brunei Darussalam (phase VII) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Brunei Darussalam submitted the 2020 and 2021 Article 7 data and country programme data to the Ozone and Multilateral Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee acknowledged that the country maintains a robust licensing and quota system for HCFC trade control and that the HFC licensing system has continuously been operational while waiting for the finalisation of the amendment to the existing regulation to include HFCs. The Committee also noted the country's active participation in the regional network and its progress made towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Committee is therefore hopeful that, during the next two years, the Government of Brunei Darussalam will continue implementation activities to achieve the next targets of the Montreal Protocol, while ensuring gender mainstreaming in implementing the Montreal Protocol activities.

Cote d'Ivoire

4. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Cote d'Ivoire (phase X) and noted with appreciation that the

Government of Cote d'Ivoire reported country programme implementation data and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee further noted that the Government of Cote d'Ivoire took steps to phase out consumption of HCFCs, including the implementation of ODS import controls through a licensing and quota system and training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Cote d'Ivoire to reduce HCFC consumption and is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, the Government will continue implementation of activities with success to enable the country to achieve and sustain the compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Djibouti

5. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Djibouti (phase VIII) and noted with appreciation that Djibouti reported 2020 and 2021 data to the Ozone Secretariat indicating that the country is in compliance with Montreal Protocol. The Committee further noted that the Government of Djibouti has taken significant steps to phase out its consumption of HCFCs. The Committee acknowledged with appreciation the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment in July 2022. The Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, Djibouti will continue with the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities and initiate activities for HFC phase-down.

El Salvador

6. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for El Salvador (phase IX) and noted with appreciation that the country has complied with its Article 7 data reporting and HCFC phase-out obligations under the Montreal Protocol and that an operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place. The Committee further noted that the Government of El Salvador submitted country programme implementation data to the Fund Secretariat in a timely manner, and has successfully trained refrigeration technicians, gained stakeholders' support through the organization of coordination meetings, and raised the public awareness on ozone layer protection. The Committee acknowledged with appreciation the country's ratification of the Kigali Amendment in September 2021 and is therefore confident that the Government of El Salvador will continue implementing HCFC phase-out activities and IS project and submit the Kigali HFC implementation plan in an effective manner to meet the HCFC phase out and HFC phase-down targets.

Fiji

7. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Fiji (phase XIII) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Fiji submitted 2020 and 2021 Article 7 data and country programme implementation data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee noted that Fiji has an operational HCFC licensing and quota system and that the HPMP has been implemented in an efficient and timely manner. The Committee also noted with appreciation that the Government of Fiji, since its ratification of the Kigali Amendment on 16 June 2020 has put in place mandatory controls of HFCs since 1 January 2021. The Committee further noted the country's continuous engagement of key stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, the organization of awareness-raising activities and the World Ozone Day celebrations, as well as active participation in regional networks. The Committee is, therefore, hopeful that in the next two years the Government of Fiji will continue implementing activities, taking into account gender mainstreaming, to comply with the Montreal Protocol obligations.

Kyrgyzstan

8. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Kyrgyzstan (phase XI) and noted with appreciation that the country has reported Article 7 data and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country has completed its accelerated complete phase-out of HCFCs, well ahead of the Montreal Protocol control schedule. The Committee is therefore confident that, in the next two years, the Government of Kyrgyzstan will sustain the phase-out achieved and initiate the preparation and implementation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan with success.

Lao People's Democratic Republic

9. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Lao People's Democratic Republic (phase XI) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Lao People's Democratic Republic has submitted 2020 and 2021 Article 7 data and country programme implementation data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee acknowledged that the country put into place a HFC licensing system since 1 January 2021. The Committee further noted the change in national focal point to deliver the mandate of the national ozone unit (NOU) and therefore urges UNEP to continue supporting the country during the transition period to ensure continued operation of the NOU and other Multilateral Fund-funded activities to enable the country to meet the targets of the Montreal Protocol.

Mauritania

10. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Mauritania (phase VIII) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Mauritania reported 2021 country programme implementation data and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee further noted that the Government of Mauritania took steps to phase out consumption of HCFCs, including the implementation of ODS import controls through a licensing and quota system and training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Committee acknowledged the efforts of the Government of Mauritania to reduce HCFC consumption and is therefore hopeful that, within the next two years, the Government will continue implementation of activities with success to enable the country to achieve and sustain the compliance with the Montreal Protocol.

Mozambique

11. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Mozambique (phase X) and noted that the Government of Mozambique reported Article 7 data and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee further noted that the Government of Mozambique took steps to phase out its ODS consumption, including the implementation of ODS import controls through a licensing and quota system, and the training of customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, the Government of Mozambique will continue activities at the policy and project levels to enable the country to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations.

Peru

12. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening (IS) project for Peru (phase VI) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Peru reported Article 7 data and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariat's

respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee noted that the country has an operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system in place, worked to strengthen the capacities of customs authorities, gained stakeholders' support through the organization of coordination meetings, participated at regional and global workshops, and raised the public awareness on ozone layer protection. The Committee acknowledged with appreciation that Peru ratified the Kigali Amendment on 7 August 2019 and is therefore confident that the Government of Peru will continue implementing HCFC phase-out activities and IS project, and initiate preparation and implementation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) in an effective manner to meet the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets.

Seychelles

13. The Executive Committee reviewed the report submitted with the request for the renewal of the institutional strengthening project for the Seychelles (phase X) and noted that the Government of Seychelles had reported 2020 and 2021 data under Article 7 and country programme implementation reports to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee acknowledged the actions taken by the country to ban imports of HCFCs and is hopeful that, over the next two years, the Seychelles will sustain the total HCFC phase-out in advance of the Montreal Protocol reduction schedule and initiate the HFC phase-down as stipulated in the Kigali Amendment.

Sierra Leone

14. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Sierra Leone (phase IX) and noted that the Government of Sierra Leone reported 2021 Article 7 data and country programme data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating that the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee further noted that the Government of Sierra Leone has taken steps to phase out its HCFC consumption, including the implementation of import controls through a licensing and quota system, and the training of Customs officers and refrigeration technicians. The Committee is therefore hopeful that, in the next two years, the Government of Sierra Leone will continue activities at the policy and project levels to enable the country to meet its Montreal Protocol obligations.

United Republic of Tanzania (the)

15. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening project for the United Republic of Tanzania and noted with appreciation that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania reported Article 7 data and country programme data indicating that the country is on track to meet the Montreal Protocol control measures related to HCFCs. The Committee also noted the Government's commitment to continue long-term monitoring, reporting and verification of ODS that have been phased out. The Committee is therefore confident that the Government of the United Republic of Tanzania will continue implementing HCFC phase-out activities successfully in order to achieve the 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption by 1 January 2025.

Viet Nam

16. The Executive Committee reviewed the report presented with the request for renewal of the institutional strengthening project for Viet Nam (phase XIV) and noted with appreciation that the Government of Viet Nam reported Article 7 data and country programme implementation data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, indicating the country is in compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The Committee acknowledged that the country enforced a well-structured licensing and quota system for HCFC import/export and established its licensing system for HFC import/export with plans to implement HFC quota system from 1 January 2024. The Committee is therefore confident that the Government of Viet Nam will continue activities both at the project and policy levels to enable the country to meet the Montreal Protocol targets.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2022**

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

October 2022

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2022 was approved at the 90th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 91st Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2022

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2022-2024, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **16** countries.
- Support in preparation of Verification reports in **10** countries.
- Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in **10** countries through individual projects and **12** countries through the regional approach.
- Support for the implementation of **1** global project.

4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total requested funding by project groups are presented in Table 1.

5. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 91st Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Belize	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	98,176	0	98,176
Botswana	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	100,061	0	100,061
Brunei Darussalam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	89,600	0	89,600
Cote d'Ivoire	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	136,115	0	136,115
Djibouti	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
El Salvador	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	85,000	0	85,000
Fiji	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Kyrgyzstan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	148,262	0	148,262
Lao, PDR	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	85,000	0	85,000
Mauritania	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Mozambique	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	103,424	0	103,424
Peru	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	170,893	0	170,893
Seychelles	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Sierra Leone	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	109,824	0	109,824
United Republic of Tanzania (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	85,000	0	85,000
Viet Nam	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIV)	152,289	0	152,289
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>1,703,644</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>1,703,644</i>
VERIFICATION REPORTS				
Brunei Darussalam	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Cabo Verde	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
The Comoros	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Malawi	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900

Paraguay	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Rwanda	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Togo	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Uganda	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
the United Republic of Tanzania	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Zambia	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
<i>Sub-total for Verification Reports</i>		<i>300,000</i>	<i>39,000</i>	<i>339,000</i>
THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) PREPARATION				
Cape Verde	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency.	130,000	16,900	146,900
Comoros	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency	100,000	13,000	113,000
Congo	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO	51,000	6,630	57,630
Cote d'Ivoire	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	133,000	17,290	150,290
Gabon	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	133,000	17,290	150,290
Guinea Bissau	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	91,000	11,830	102,830
Mongolia	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency	130,000	16,900	146,900
Saint Lucia	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	90,000	11,700	101,700
Tanzania	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	91,000	11,830	102,830
Zimbabwe	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP	119,000	15,470	134,470
12 Pacific Island Countries comprising Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Micronesia (Federated States of), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu	Regional Kigali HFC Implementation Plan for 12 Pacific Island Countries (PIC) - the lead agency in cooperation with the Government of Australia	780,000	95,800	875,800
<i>Sub-total for preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)</i>		<i>1,848,000</i>	<i>234,640</i>	<i>2,082,640</i>
INDIVIDUAL PROJECT SUBMISSION				
Global	Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives	793,400	97,274	890,674
<i>Sub-total for preparation of the individual project submission</i>		<i>793,400</i>	<i>97,274</i>	<i>890,674</i>

 Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 91st Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	1,703,644	0	1,703,644

Sub-total for Verification Reports	300,000	39,000	339,000
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	1,848,000	234,640	2,082,640
Sub-total for preparation of the individual project submission	793,400	97,274	890,674
Grand Total	4,645,044	370,914	5,015,958

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (16 countries) Belize, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Cote d'Ivoire, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, Kyrgyzstan, Lao, PDR, Mauritania, Mozambique, Peru, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, United Republic of Tanzania (the) and Viet Nam*

Background: Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed nineteen countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.

These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2022-2024 Business Plan.

Objectives: To assist the Governments of these Article 5 countries in building and strengthening their capacity for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.

Activities and description: Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.

Time Frame: 24 months

Per country cost:	Country	US\$
	Belize	98,176
	Botswana	100,061
	Brunei Darussalam	89,600
	Cote d'Ivoire	136,115
	Djibouti	85,000
	El Salvador	85,000
	Fiji	85,000
	Kyrgyzstan	148,262
	Lao, PDR	85,000
	Mauritania	85,000
	Mozambique	103,424
	Peru	170,893
	Seychelles	85,000
	Sierra Leone	109,824
	United Republic of Tanzania (the)	85,000
	Viet Nam	152,289
	Total:	USD 1,703,644

*Note: No project support costs are requested for institutional strengthening projects.



Project Proposal

TWINNING OF OZONE OFFICERS AND NATIONAL ENERGY EFFICIENCY POLICYMAKERS TO SUPPORT KIGALI AMENDMENT OBJECTIVES

Submitted by

United Nations Environment Programme

to the 91st Executive Committee Meeting

28 October 2022

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1. INTRODUCTION

The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol has aspirations to leverage significant climate protection benefits through the dual approach of controlling hydrofluorocarbon (HFC) production and consumption and by maintaining or enhancing the energy efficiency (EE) of the refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) equipment that use those substances. The wide-scale uptake of climate-friendly and energy-efficient cooling equipment under the Amendment represents an important opportunity to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions, create resilient societies in a warming world, and contribute to the achievement of multiple Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). By phasing down HFCs under the Kigali Amendment, an estimated global warming of 0.4 °C could be avoided by the end of this century.¹ The Amendment entered into force on 1 January 2019 and to date 139 Parties have ratified it, of which 97 are countries operating under Article 5 (the remaining Article 5 countries are at different stages in the ratification process).

Adoption of new RAC equipment that are both energy efficient and employ lower global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants, maintaining or enhancing the energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through proper installation and servicing practices, and the promotion of coordinated policies has the potential to more than double the climate benefits of the Kigali Amendment.² Awareness-raising, training of servicing technicians, standards, and policies and regulations can all contribute to achieving that goal. Similarly, linkages with national energy and climate policies, programmes and projects are also opportunities for achieving additional climate benefits. In many countries (though there are exceptions), the spheres of Montreal Protocol compliance, energy efficiency policy, and climate policy have not interacted very frequently or deeply to date. That needs to change if the additional climate benefits of the Kigali Amendment are to be achieved.

The Parties to the Montreal Protocol have been considering the energy efficiency aspect of the Montreal Protocol implementation for several years. With the adoption of the Kigali Amendment, Parties agreed that funding in the refrigeration servicing sector should be increased to allow for the introduction of low- and zero-GWP alternatives to HFCs and maintaining energy efficiency in the servicing/end-user sector.³ Starting from its 77th meeting, the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund has been discussing means to operationalize paragraph 16 of Decision XXVIII/2, and those discussions are still ongoing. More recently, in the context of future and existing Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phaseout Management Plans (HPMPs) of the low-volume consuming countries (LVCs), the Executive Committee has approved additional funding for additional activities for the introduction of low- or zero-GWP alternatives to HCFCs and for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector.⁴

The daily work of the National Ozone Units (NOUs) now takes place in this new Kigali Amendment context. Their countries face critical technology and policy choices as they continue work to meet and sustain the Protocol's HCFC phase-out compliance targets, while simultaneously preparing for the HFC phase down.

¹ UNEP, WMO, *Executive Summary: Scientific Assessment of Ozone Depletion: 2018*, pp. ES.22, ES.39, ES.47.

² Dreyfus, G., Borgford-Parnell, N., Christensen, J., Fahey, D.W., Motherway, B., Peters, T., Piccolotti, R., Shah, N., and Xu, Y. (2020) *Assessment of climate and development benefits of efficient and climate-friendly cooling*. Molina, M., and Zaelke, D., Steering Committee Co-Chairs. Available at: <https://ccacoalition.org/en/resources/assessmentclimate-and-development-benefits-efficient-and-climate-friendly-cooling>

³ Decision XXVIII/2 and Decision XXX/5 of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

⁴ Executive Committee Decision 89/6 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/16).

They increasingly need to consider refrigerants in the context of their national and regional energy efficiency policies, and their counterparts need to do the same in terms of Montreal Protocol obligations. There is a need to improve the capacity of the NOUs for energy efficiency concepts in order to strengthen dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among NOUs and relevant national stakeholders.

As part of its Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP), UNEP OzonAction assists all 147 Article 5 Parties through ten Regional Networks of National Ozone Officers, with financial support from the Multilateral Fund. Networking comprises annual and thematic meetings, country-to-country cooperation, and regular communication between the OzonAction teams and the National Ozone Officers (NOOs) to provide information and assistance to share best practices and resolve any difficulties encountered. Regional Networks are a highly successful and cost-effective capacity building mechanism under the Multilateral Fund that promotes the exchange of information, experience and know-how between countries, international partners and experts on how to meet Montreal Protocol commitments, report data, set and enforce policies, adopt technologies and effectively manage their national programmes. Besides strengthening the capacities of the NOOs and enhancing regional cooperation, the Networks have also proven effective at strengthening cooperation at the national level between the NOOs and their key stakeholders, notably those in the RAC sector and the customs and enforcement community.⁵ With the advent of the Kigali Amendment, national energy efficiency policymakers (NEEPs) are the newest group of national stakeholders with whom the NOOs need to interact in order for the country to effectively reach the climate aspirations of that amendment.

Under this project, UNEP proposes to use the existing and proven platform of OzonAction's Regional Networks to "twin" NOOs and NEEPs to build momentum for effective Montreal Protocol-energy efficiency policy and programme coordination at the regional and national levels (see box 1). The twinning workshops will enable the NOUs to better understand policies, programmes and projects related to energy efficiency that are outside of the Montreal Protocol mandate, e.g. Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPs), labelling programmes, and energy efficiency policies, but which have impacts on, and implications for, Montreal Protocol compliance objectives. This type of forum for targeted interaction related to Kigali Amendment obligations is lacking, and this project seeks to address this gap. The reciprocal will also be true: through interaction with their counterparts, NEEPs will also strengthen their understanding of Montreal Protocol requirements and compliance objectives. The project also includes the provision for the NOU to optionally invite one national operational-level focal point for a relevant financial mechanism, such as the Global Environment Facility (GEF) or Green Climate Fund (GCF).

BOX 1	<i>twinning</i>
Definition The coupling, association, or comparison of two similar people, groups, or things. ⁶	

This twinning proposal builds on the results of an earlier project supported by another financial mechanism (see box 2) and co-implemented by UNEP OzonAction using CAP staff time. That project helped strengthen the capacity of the participants from Article 5 countries about their respective programmes and reinforced

⁵ For example, since 2009, in one region, refrigeration experts from each member country were invited to the network meetings every two years. Also, every other year, customs representatives were invited too. This approach resulted in more prominent role that national RAC associations were taking in HPMP implementation, especially activities in the RAC servicing sector. Also, enforcement of Montreal Protocol trade controls increased, as well as the number of seizures and cases of prevented illegal trade in the Montreal Protocol controlled substances.

⁶ Merriam-Webster.com Dictionary, Merriam-Webster. Accessed 13 October 2022.

(and in some cases, jump-started) the national stakeholder consultative process on the ozone-energy efficiency nexus. With Kigali Amendment now in force and implementation activities beginning in many countries, notably including Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) preparation, that momentum needs to be continued through a regular and focused mechanism under the Multilateral Fund.

BOX 2 OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS K-CEP TWINNING PROJECT

In 2017, Kigali Cooling Efficiency Programme (now the Clean Cooling Collaborative) supported the UNEP project entitled *Building High-Level Support and National Capacities to Enhance climate and Ozone Protection through Cooling Efficiency*. The project had four components at a total value of US\$ 6,045,000. Under Component 2 of the project (US\$ 1,200,000), UNEP proposed identifying National Energy Policymakers (NEPs) in Article 5 parties, bringing them and the Ozone Officers together for a thematic workshop and discussing the ways they can work together to pursue energy efficient and climate friendly solutions in the RACHP sector. There were six regional twinning workshops and two global workshops over a two-year period. In the first phase of the project, a series of thematic workshops were organized by UNEP OzonAction CAP and United4Efficiency (U4E) for all 10 Regional Networks in the Period April - October 2018. This collaboration initiated the partnership and combined the expertise between the two national groups so that they can be able to work together in linking energy efficiency improvements while phasing out HCFCs and begin considering HFCs for effective implementation of current and future projects. In the second phase of twinning project implementation, regional twinning workshops were organized back-to-back with the Second Global Inter-Regional and Parallel Network Meetings for National Ozone Officers, Paris, France, 17-20 February 2019. More information and relevant meeting documents can be found on this link [Parallel Twinning of National Ozone Officers and Energy Policymakers for Energy Efficient and Climate-Friendly Cooling, Paris, France, 21-22 February 2019](#). Detailed information about the workshops can be found on the [OzonAction Meeting Portal](#).

2. NEEDS OF ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

This proposal is based on expressions of Article 5 country needs for a capacity building platform for ozone and energy stakeholders on Kigali Amendment-related matters.

As part of the recommendations emanating from the earlier K-CEP-supported project, participating countries expressed high interest in continuing the implementation of the Twinning as an effective approach to strengthen the national- and regional-level dialogue and knowledge-sharing for enhancing efficient cooling, while linking energy efficiency with the phase-down of HFCs under the Kigali Amendment. Various countries also anecdotally described the positive impact of the twinning project.⁷

At Regional Network meetings held in 2022, NOOs representing 103 Article 5 countries articulated the need for twinning:

- The Joint Network Meeting of the South Asia (SA), Southeast Asia (SEA) and Pacific Island

⁷ For example, Marcelo Padilla, Ministry of Energy, Chile, wrote: “The participation in the twinning workshops has allowed us firstly to better understand the objectives of each other’s areas and, based on this, to include our different visions in the work that is being developed. In one case in particular, we have invited our Ozone counterpart to be part of the Steering Committee of the GEF project on refrigerators, which seeks to accelerate the market transformation to efficient equipment in homes” (K-CEP case study “Doubling Down on Energy Efficiency Benefits”).

Countries (PIC) Networks of National Ozone Officers, held from 17-19 July 2022 in Bangkok noted in their recommendations: “There are many opportunities for countries to incorporate energy efficiency issues in the HFC phasedown process. Countries are urged to collaborate with their energy focal point to determine appropriate intervention on energy efficiency.”⁸

- The meeting of the Montreal Protocol Network for Europe and Central Asia, held from 20-22 September 2022 in Prague / Cheb, Czech Republic, noted in their recommendations: “National Montreal Protocol officers and energy policymakers should closely cooperate to integrate energy-efficiency considerations into Montreal Protocol projects, and to meet national climate targets such as nationally determined contributions (NDCs). Energy-efficiency policies and refrigerant policies need to be coordinated to achieve an efficient transition to lower GWP refrigerants and more energy-efficient equipment. MEPS, energy-efficiency labelling, and energy-efficiency incentive programmes should also consider the GWP of the refrigerants.”⁹
- During the 2022 Joint Network Meeting of Ozone Officers for Africa held in Nairobi from 3-5 October 2022, the 54 Article 5 countries made the following recommendation: “In line with Decision XXVIII/2 and ongoing efforts to adopt MEPS, CAP is encouraged to organise twinning workshops for ozone officers and energy experts.”¹⁰
- The 2022 Joint South Asia and Southeast Asia Network Meeting held in Chiangmai, Thailand from 3-5 October 2022 concluded that “there is a need to identify an approach to engage the Energy Authority to gain their support through activities such as the NOU to first figure out areas that are common priorities and interests prior to introducing the integration of low GWP refrigerants to the Energy (efficiency) authority and conduct half-day brief training programs for Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) and GEF operational national focal points to make them realize of the importance of RAC sector.”
- The 2022 Meeting of the Pacific Island Countries Network of National Ozone Officers held in Coral Coast, Fiji from 10-12 October 2022 conducted a breakout session on Energy Efficiency, in which 14 countries exchanged their idea on potential activities related to energy efficiency, which further need collaboration with energy authority in the country.

This proposal is also based on similar needs identified in the papers and deliberations of the Executive Committee at its 83rd, 86th and 89th meetings, the lessons learned from several projects in the Fund’s Project Completion Reports database, and the reports of the Montreal Protocol’s Technology and Economy Assessment Panel (TEAP) Task Force on Decision XXIX/10 issued between 2017 and 2022. Annex 1 provides more details about those needs.

3. LESSONS LEARNED AND GAPS IDENTIFIED

From its experience with implementing the previous similar project (i.e. that supported by K-CEP), UNEP learned several lessons and identified gaps that it proposes to address through this new Multilateral Fund project.

⁸ UNEP OzonAction Asia-Pacific CAP team, *Meeting Report - Joint Network Meeting of the South Asia, Southeast Asia and Pacific Island Countries Networks of National Ozone Officers*, 17-19 July 2022, p 12.

⁹ The results of the ECA Network survey on needs and priorities for 2023 indicate that most countries prefer 3-day physical network meetings hold biennially involving a wide range of stakeholders with English-Russian interpretation. Beside the Montreal Protocol officers, other key stakeholders to be involved in network meetings are refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) associations / experts (supported by 100%), enforcement officers (supported by 82%) and energy experts (supported by 64%).

¹⁰ UNEP OzonAction Africa CAP team, *Draft Meeting Report - Joint African Network Meeting of National Ozone Officers*, 3-5 October 2022.

Lessons learned

The first round of twinning workshops organized in 2018 under the K-CEP project generated several lessons:

- For many NOOs and national energy policymakers (NEPs), this was the first opportunity they ever had to interact with their counterparts – only about 40% of participants indicated that they had worked with their counterpart before, and some of them met at the workshop for the first time.
- The workshops were designed as a training event and forum for the exchange of information, to enhance networking and to initiate cooperation between NOOs and NEPs, therefore no formal recommendations were adopted.
- Some countries (e.g. in the South Asia, West Asia, and Caribbean regions) identified tentative action items and next steps at national levels, as a follow up of activities after the second twinning workshop.

The second round of twinning workshops, held in parallel in February 2019, yielded additional lessons:

- Transitioning to energy efficient equipment and low-GWP refrigerants makes economic and environmental sense and contributes to global agreements.
- Achieving the HFC phase-down along with leap-frogging to high energy efficiency comes with a series of local benefits (health, agriculture yield) and national (air quality, energy security).
- Cooling is more than just air-conditioning (it also encompasses building design, non-refrigerant based solutions and refrigeration and air conditioning).
- Cooling is a cross-cutting theme and spans across various policy agendas, different mandates, and involves various stakeholders: it is a challenge to bring all of them on a single platform.
- Proper institutional mapping needs to be undertaken, followed by establishing Institutional Framework assignment of responsibilities for various stakeholders.
- Data is difficult to access with respect to the refrigeration and air conditioning sector specifically related to understanding the equipment and their refrigerant technology base.
- Building strong data systems – supports policy making and reporting to the international agreements.
- Financial mechanisms are available, but they need to be coordinated. Additionally, private finance for energy efficiency could be leveraged in some cases.

Gaps identified

The K-CEP workshops discussed issues related to institutional cooperation, capacity building, national policies, enforcement, resources for implementing policies and programs and equipment and technology choices. Some gaps that were identified will be addressed through the present Twinning project (the following should be considered as unofficial highlights that do not represent official or endorsed outcomes):

- Institutional cooperation. Energy efficiency and refrigerant management responsibilities and programs are handled by various agencies and offices. There is a need for better information exchange and materials on potential linkages between the two areas. There is a need to make it easier

for energy officials to understand why refrigerants matter and should/how to be incorporated into energy policies and programmes. Refrigerants or ozone protection alone are not compelling, they need to be able to connect it to a larger issue like improving energy efficiency in order to improve health, nutrition, productivity, economic development, trade balances, energy security, etc.

- Capacity building. Capacity building is needed both for government officials and for experts. More work is needed on awareness raising and convincing consumers to buy energy-efficient equipment. One of the biggest challenges that the countries are facing is how to convince users (industrial and residential) that higher efficiency is possible – training is needed and demonstration projects to show the benefits of energy efficient equipment.
- National policies. Key items in the policy toolkit are: policies – particularly mandatory Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPS) accompanied by product labelling; consumer information to inform purchasing decisions; and incentives. These policies work best when used in combination. MEPS are the most successful policy measure for market transformation, if they are well designed, implemented, and enforced. When MEPS are set, refrigerants are usually not taken into account.
- Enforcement. Implementation of energy efficiency legislation is very demanding, especially for smaller economies, and investments are required. The cost of the implementation and availability of funding determines how well the legislation is implemented and enforced. Information sharing of the good examples of successful implementation and enforcement of energy efficiency legislation would be helpful to the countries.
- Resources for implementing policies and programs. Governments need funding to develop and implement energy efficiency policies and programs. Start-up costs can be offset by the outside support, but a consistent budget stream needs to be dedicated to maintaining this work over time (perhaps supplemented by fees). Countries need help with facilitating access to funding at the local and regional level for energy efficiency programmes. In general, donor coordination is needed. Different UN agencies and other institutions are working in the field and those efforts should be synergized.
- Equipment and technology choices. Equipment design and efficiency is impacted by the type of refrigerant, size, condenser design, etc. The refrigerant choice also impacts the type of material going into products. Availability of appliances that contain lower GWP refrigerants and are energy efficient is of concern to a number of countries. Field demonstration projects could be helpful to show the benefits of energy efficient equipment, but also to convince users (industrial and residential) that savings are possible. For countries that have old and inefficient equipment, good and regular maintenance can increase energy efficiency by 10-20%.
- Institutional commitment. At the time when the previous Twinning project was being implemented, the Kigali Amendment was not yet in force, therefore there was no firm institutional commitment or official mechanism for the NOOs and their counterparts to cooperate. Also, there was no clear mechanism at the time for anchoring such partnerships within the Montreal Protocol community since the activity was considered ineligible at the time (which is why UNEP is now proposing to move this activity to the Multilateral Fund).

UNEP will take the lessons learned, gaps, best practices and challenges from other relevant energy efficiency projects and initiatives, including the previous Twinning project, into account in this new project. It will continue engaging with the numerous initiatives in the field of energy efficiency to ensure activities are harmonized and collaboration is encouraged. Also, success stories from the partnership that was initiated

between the NOO and NEEP during the previous Twinning workshops will be presented.

4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

Based on the needs of Article 5 countries, this project aims to increase the climate benefits of the Montreal Protocol refrigerant transition by maximizing a simultaneous improvement in the energy efficiency of the cooling sector through enhanced policy and programmatic coordination at the national and regional levels. The capacity of National Ozone Officers (NOO) will be strengthened so they can effectively adjust their national Montreal Protocol compliance programmes to respond to the Kigali Amendment and incorporate energy efficiency considerations into the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

The project will use the well-established infrastructure of the Regional Network meetings to further engage one national energy efficiency policymaker (NEEP) and (optionally) one focal point for a relevant financial mechanism (FPFM) per country to participate and follow up on the concept of “twinning” with the NOO from the same country to further advance energy efficiency considerations in the Montreal Protocol implementation, including further KIP strategies.

The main project objectives are to:

- Facilitate and support the national policy direction and development planning with regards to the energy efficiency of the cooling sector at the national level.
- Share experiences and success stories of countries, bilateral and implementing agencies, and other partners with implementing projects in building and cooling sectors.
- Explore synergies at the operational level between the Multilateral Fund and the Green Climate Fund/Global Environment Fund in providing assistance in the building sector and energy efficiency in different applications, including RAC and the foam sector.¹¹
- Better communication between relevant stakeholders and coordination of ongoing projects to explore synergies and prevent/avoid overlaps in the cooling sector at the national level.
- Enable better coordination between the NOOs and other government stakeholders involved in the adoption of new RAC equipment that are both energy efficient and employ lower GWP refrigerants.
- Facilitate inclusion of energy efficiency aspects Multilateral Fund supported projects – twinning workshops will provide a platform for NOUs to brainstorm with their NEEPs and FPFMs on the ways to include energy efficiency considerations in the HPMPs¹² and future KIPs.

The desired outcome is that the participants return to their countries and work together by having regular meetings or continuing the dialogue, sharing data, coordinating policies, and identifying joint projects, financing opportunities, or programmes that could be undertaken in the area of energy efficient, low-GWP cooling.

¹¹ A recent example is a GCF Cooling Facility project. Some financial organisations, e.g. ADF, World Bank, have funding windows that could finance energy efficiency in the RAC sector and foam applications. The meetings organised under the project could be used as a platform to enhance a collaboration in this field.

¹² For example, as per Decision 89/6 for LVCs.

5. LINKAGES TO OTHER PROJECTS

The proposed Twinning project is linked to, follows up, and reinforces, various projects and decisions under the Multilateral Fund. These include:

- CAP Strategy. This project is aligned with the thematic priorities described in UNEP's 2021-2023 CAP Strategy, which was noted by the Executive Committee at its 86th meeting through Decision 86/61(a).¹³
- Institutional Strengthening (IS) projects. The objectives of IS projects include adoption/implementation of legislation and regulations, data collection and reporting, consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders, supervision of the implementation of phase-out activities, awareness raising and information exchange, and regional cooperation and participation in Montreal Protocol meetings. The Twinning project will be useful for NOOs to further consider all of these objectives specifically with respect to Kigali Amendment-related requirements.
- Kigali HFC Implementation Plans (KIPs). Many Article 5 countries are now preparing their KIPs. These plans will include, inter alia, extending existing or developing new legislation, policies and regulations related to HFCs, carrying out a survey of HFC consumption and its sectoral distribution, developing an overarching strategy for the phase-down of HFCs and plan of action that would include the refrigeration servicing sector and (for those countries that wished to do so) describing relevant national initiatives, policies, regulations, and standards associated with maintaining and/or enhancing energy efficiency.¹⁴ Addressing such issues requires regular and sustained interaction between the NOOs and the other responsible government entities, notably those in energy- and climate-related Ministries. The Twinning project will provide further opportunities for the national level stakeholders to interact with a focus on Montreal Protocol obligations.
- Enabling Activities (EA) projects. The proposed Twinning project is directly connected to the EA projects that have been recently completed or are in the process of finalization since both involve national stakeholder consultations between concerned government ministries, pursuing initial steps in the implementation of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase down, and exploring linkages to other policy areas, notably energy efficiency and climate protection. The Twinning project will provide continuity with the activities initiated under the EA projects. Furthermore, according to the final EA project reports submitted by UNEP on behalf of 15 Article 5 countries,¹⁵ the NOUs of those countries reported that their cooperation and partnership with the energy officials stakeholders was initiated and/or strengthened as a result of the previous Twinning workshops implemented by UNEP. They also indicated that during the implementation of their EA projects, that twinning experience facilitated discussions and linkages with energy efficiency counterparts about Montreal Protocol objectives in support of the Kigali Amendment. It laid an excellent foundation for the stakeholder consultation meetings organized as part of the EA projects when reviewing/discussing the existing ozone and climate policy/legislation to ensure an energy-efficient RAC sector.
- Projects under Decision 89/6. At present, the NOUs in LVCs are still at the very early stages of considering how to approach this decision. The Twinning workshops will help them identify good

¹³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36.

¹⁴ Decision 87/50.

¹⁵ Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Kuwait, Mongolia, Namibia, Nigeria, Paraguay, Rwanda, Senegal, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Syria, Togo and Zambia.

opportunities for energy efficiency projects and activities related to HCFCs and to interact with their national energy efficiency counterpart on the same. As a result, the NOU will better understand how to formulate the energy efficiency projects allowed under Decision 89/6 and coordinate with the energy efficiency stakeholder for the subsequent development and implementation stages. The timing of the Twinning workshops coincides well with the development of proposals under Decision 89/6 since there will be many LVC HPMP tranches presented to the Executive Committee in the coming 3-4 years, which could incorporate energy efficiency activities.

6. PROJECT STRATEGY

Under this project, UNEP will organize one Twinning workshop in each region¹⁶ in 2023-2024 and one in 2025-2026 to enable NOOs and their NEEP and FMFP counterparts to exchange experiences, share knowledge, coordinate policies, and identify potential joint activities to advance the ozone-energy efficiency-climate agenda. This interaction seeks to catalyze enhanced cooperation at the national level between these stakeholders groups and enable individual governments to integrate energy efficiency more rapidly into the ongoing Montreal Protocol, energy policy and climate policy processes. The NOOs, NEEOs and FMFPs may benefit from lessons learnt under this project on creating an enabling environment particularly with respect to approaches to institutional coordination and capacity building at the national level. The capacity building and networking accomplished at the meetings will provide a framework for subsequent in-depth engagement in specific countries and regions by UNEP and other organizations.

Participation in the project will be voluntary, and will be offered as a service to NOOs, NEEPs and FMFPs.

UNEP will provide a workshop forum for these officials and the international and regional partners to interact, share and learn from each other. In cooperation with the partners, UNEP will also provide specialized training, capacity building tools, and information materials.

Like the follow-up actions in the recommendations of the Regional Network meetings, the desired outcome from the Twinning workshops would be non-binding but one that UNEP would encourage and, to a certain degree, assist with. Any commitments of countries would be dependent on what they wish to make. No specific types of commitments are expressly foreseen as this is a capacity building and information sharing platform, however the participating countries may elect to commit to specific actions.¹⁷ As in the case of the Regional Network meeting recommendations, for those actions requiring their involvement, they will be encouraged to do so.

The meetings will be held back-to-back with the Regional Network meetings to save on travel costs for the NOOs.¹⁸

¹⁶ Some regions may choose to combine their meetings or to hold them separately, depending on Network members preferences and logistical considerations. However, each Article 5 country will benefit from the meetings.

¹⁷ For example, one outcome could be more formal arrangements for coordination/collaboration on Kigali Amendment issues between the Ministries/departments of the NOO and their counterparts, for instance through the establishment of joint steering committees or working groups.

¹⁸ The travel costs for the NOOs' participation will be provided as part of the Networking service under the regular CAP budget, however the additional DSA will come from this project.

The main beneficiaries and focus of this project will be the following three categories of national-level counterparts:

- National Ozone Officers (NOOs).¹⁹
- National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEPs).
- National Financial Mechanism Focal Points (FMFPs).²⁰

The travel and DSA for all of the above will be provided under this project (NOOs will be funded via CAP Regional Networking budget).

To support them, on an as-needed basis according to regional requirements, UNEP may invite a diversity of participants with energy efficiency and/or HFC mandates that can help in achieving the climate aspirations of the Kigali Amendment and enhance the work of the Montreal Protocol at the national or regional levels. These other participants may include:

- Multilateral Fund Secretariat.
- Ozone Secretariat.
- Multilateral Fund Implementing Agencies, i.e. UNEP, UNDP, UNIDO, World Bank.
- Multilateral Fund bilateral agencies.
- Regional energy efficiency organizations.²¹
- International Energy Agency (IEA).
- Secretariats of related financial mechanisms, i.e. GCF Secretariat, GEF Secretariat.
- Regional development banks.²²
- Relevant alliances, e.g. Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Secretariat, Cool Coalition Secretariat.
- Technical organizations and/or resource persons.²³

The travel and DSA for these other categories of participants (with the exception of the Regional energy efficiency organizations) will be borne by their organisations, i.e. self-funded.

The project will be managed and implemented by the UNEP CAP staff. The Global CAP team in Paris, with

¹⁹ For the Europe and Central Asia Network, participating representatives from countries with economies in transition (CEITs) will be invited to participate on a self-funded basis.

²⁰ Most Article 5 countries have these operational focal points. For example, see GEF: <https://www.thegef.org/who-we-are/focal-points> , GCF: <https://www.greenclimate.fund/about/partners/nda> .

²¹ For example, these may include: East African Center for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (EACREEE), ASEAN Centre for Energy (ACE), Organisation of Eastern Caribbean States (OESC), Organización Latinoamericana de Energía (OLADE), International Institute for Energy Conservation (IIEC), Basel Agency for Sustainable Energy (BASE), Regional Environmental Centre for Central Asia (CAREC), Ecowas Centre for Renewable Energy & Energy Efficiency (ECREEE), SADC Centre for Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency (SACREEE).

²² For example, these may include: Asian Development Bank (ADB), Inter-American Development Bank (IADB), African Development Bank (AfDB), European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD), European Investment Bank (EIB), Islamic Development Bank (IDB).

²³ For example, ASHRAE and RAC sector associations. Depending on the need, and primarily for delivering technical content/support as required.

the support of a technical expert (consultant),²⁴ will provide overall structure, guidance, liaison and reporting. The implementation of the workshops will be managed by the Regional CAP teams as is done for the meetings of the Regional Networks. Other UNEP entities with relevant expertise, e.g. United for Efficiency (U4E), will be invited to participate in the workshops and provide technical support/inputs as needed.

7. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

This 4-year project (2023-2026) consists of four components:

Component 1: Preparation for Twinning

Identification of NEEP and FMFP

Through a structured process, UNEP will invite the NOOs in each of the participating Article 5 countries to identify up to two persons to invite to each Twinning workshop:

- NEEP : The NOO should nominate one appropriate representative from the national energy ministry, energy institution, or energy efficiency agency, etc.²⁵ *This nomination is required.*
- FMFP : The NOO will have the option to invite one national focal point involved in related policy, project or financing aspects, e.g. those handling national Global Environment Fund (GEF) or Green Climate Fund (GCF) activities at the operational, implementation level. *This nomination is optional.*

Each participating NOO must have at least one counterpart to participate in the twinning (the second FMFP nomination is optional).

In cases where the NOO has difficulty in identifying appropriate NEEP and FMFP counterpart, UNEP may consult with internal and external partners to identify potential candidates for the NOO's consideration.

UNEP will recommend that, to the extent possible, the nominated NEEPs and FMFPs remain the same throughout the project duration to ensure continuity of engagement.

Needs assessments

Before each Twinning workshop, UNEP will then conduct an online needs assessment survey to understand what critical information is most needed for countries to have a successful twinning experience.²⁶ Questionnaires will be sent to the NOOs and NEEPs/FMFPs in advance of the meetings to identify their needs and encourage the two stakeholders to meet and discuss perspectives beforehand. These data will feed

²⁴ Based on the experience under the K-CEP project with developing and coordinating all of the project activities across 10 regions, it is necessary to have dedicated support in the form of one overarching consultant who guides this process and provides support to the Regional CAP teams.

²⁵ During the implementation of their Enabling Activities for phasing down HFC, many countries with those projects included energy policymakers as part of the consultation meetings and activities under the projects. The NOOs may wish to consider these as possible candidates for their NEEP.

²⁶ As part of the Needs assessment process prior to the first round of workshops, UNEP will request the NOUs themselves to identify any successful activities from earlier twinning workshop to understand what was achieved, identify elements of success or failure, and to see whether there are any linkages to current activities under the Multilateral Fund, such as KIPs and HPMPs.

into the shaping of the final agendas and structures of the workshops. A similar survey will be conducted after each meeting to gather feedback on the utility of the event.

Component 2: Twinning Workshops Organization

UNEP will organize additional two-day segments back-to-back with each of the Regional Network meetings in 2023 and 2024 for the NOOs, NEEPs and FMFPs to strengthen their collaboration for meeting Kigali objectives. The Regional Network meetings are typically conducted for three days, and these will be extended by another two days for the Twinning (i.e. making a total of five days in total for the two meetings combined).

Indicative agenda topics that may be covered include:

- Identifying and enhancing synergies at the national level for energy efficient and clean cooling.
- Understanding institutional relationships between national ozone, energy and climate teams.
- Reflecting and evaluating collaboration between national ozone and energy focal point including lessons learned from past twinning meetings
- Policy alignment: adopting and implementing mutually-supportive regulations and policies.
- Data needs, sources, and collection.
- Case studies or examples of successful projects or programmes with both refrigerant and energy efficiency considerations.
- Exploring energy efficiency opportunities for the refrigeration servicing sector including the cold chain.
- Sharing the experience of Implementing and bilateral agencies with facilitating both refrigerant and energy efficiency considerations.
- Implementation of Decision 89/6 and other applicable decisions on energy efficiency activities under the Multilateral Fund.
- Lessons learned from deploying efficient and clean cooling technology.
- Exploring opportunities for resource mobilization, co-financing or access to multiple financial mechanisms.
- Sharing the experience of the GCF, the GEF and other funding institutions in funding energy efficiency projects.
- Using communication, awareness and outreach to promote energy efficient and low-GWP options.
- Gender mainstreaming in relation to energy efficient and clean cooling, including through the International Network for Women in Cooling (INWIC) partnership.
- Identifying additional capacity building needs and opportunities for collaboration.

Given the potentially large number of meeting participants, UNEP will use a combination of both plenary and smaller break out groups between the “twins” and an interactive meeting format with a variety of styles (e.g., presentations, panel discussions, exercises, group work, quizzes) to engage them in-depth. The idea is to have one part of the meetings discussing broader or common issues or concepts in plenary, and smaller break out sessions with teams working on specific national-level aspects.

The second year’s workshops will build on the outcome of the first year’s workshops. Accordingly, the exact topics and focus of the second round will be different from those of the first year.

Similar content will be delivered in all regions, but with modifications to adjust for regional considerations (e.g. language, level of experience, priority sectors).

During the capacity building portion of the regional meetings, basic energy and ozone concepts will be introduced. Country participants will be requested to bring or share in advance overviews of their relevant policies, plans, available data, etc.

Component 3: Deployment of Capacity Building Materials

Based on the results of the needs assessment and the outcome of the workshops, UNEP will engage expert partner organizations to develop new and/or share existing capacity building materials related to energy efficiency and low-GWP refrigerants that meet the identified needs. The precise contents will be determined once the project gets underway.

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

UNEP will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. Regular progress reports will be prepared for the duration of the project as part of the Annual Progress and Financial Reporting obligations of UNEP. The project will rely on common UNEP monitoring and evaluation practices including a mid-term report which will be submitted to the Executive Committee before the release of the second tranche, and a final report after the project implementation is completed.

8. SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT RESULTS

The project's sustainability strategy is to strengthen the existing capacity of the NOOs so that they can adjust their national Montreal Protocol compliance programmes to respond to the Kigali Amendment and incorporate energy efficiency considerations in the cooling capacity of the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

The 'Twinning' approach will help strengthen technical understanding and cooperation, from which additional political support can be built for achieving energy-efficient and low-GWP cooling sector.

The aim is to establish or deepen relationships between the ozone, energy efficiency and climate communities, to foster enhanced collaboration in pursuit of the Kigali Amendment objectives. The project aims to improve the current arrangements also through the enhanced exchange of information and regular communication between the different entities involved. The knowledge gained through capacity building will ensure capacity retains in the Government agencies as well as in relevant sectoral/line ministries.

The technical and policy capacity support that the project will create for strategic energy efficiency measures in countries will contribute to sustainable and mandatory national actions and strategies to promote energy efficiency in appliances and equipment.

Currently disconnected policies, program and resources could be brought together into a new integrated approach for energy efficient and climate friendly cooling. Linking Kigali Amendment activities to Nationally Determine Contributions (NDCs) and SDGs could support the creation of solid political links to ensure that action is taken at the country level. Ultimately, these efforts should help unlock the potential for climate change mitigation under the Kigali Amendment through the harmonization of national policies/practices and international obligations.

The project will result in better coordination between the NOOs and other government stakeholders involved in the adoption of new RAC equipment that are both energy efficient and employ lower GWP refrigerants. The knowledge gained through the project will ensure that capacity remains in the Government agencies as well as in relevant sectoral/line ministries.

9. GENDER MAINSTREAMING CONSIDERATIONS

UNEP OzonAction promotes gender equality and empowerment of women through CAP activities in line with UNEP's *Policy and Strategy for Gender Equality and the Environment* and the Multilateral Fund's *Operational Policy on Gender Mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund-supported Projects*.²⁷ In March 2022, OzonAction operationalized its own internal plan which provides a comprehensive approach to gender mainstreaming in its work, including both institutional (internal) and programmatic (external) actions.

Through this project, UNEP will promote gender mainstreaming through inter alia:

- Include gender mainstreaming considerations during project preparation, implementation, and reporting.
- Ensure that female NOOs have equality of opportunity to participate in the workshops.
- Include a gender mainstreaming session in the workshop agenda.
- Promote e-learning and online tools to ensure that training opportunities are gender-neutral and available to both women and men.
- Seek a gender balance for the selection of speakers and participants in workshops, and communicate the participation statistics after the events.
- Encourage NOOs and partners to take into account the issue of gender balance when nominating NEEPs, FMFPs, participants and resource persons for workshops.

10. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

Activity	Indicator
Organise Twinning meetings for NOUs in all ten regions to address priority issues, exchange information, and share experiences related to energy efficiency.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Number of meetings successfully organized • Survey results of participant satisfaction • Examples of follow up actions undertaken by NOUs or other partners as a result of the Twinning workshop

²⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/84/73, Annex XXX.

11. PROJECT BUDGET

The project will be implemented in two phases. The first phase is requested in the year of 2022, with the activities to be implemented in 2023-2024. Upon the satisfactory conclusion of the first round of Twinning meetings, the second phase will be requested in 2024, with the activities to be implemented in 2025-2026.

Item	Number	Cost (US\$)	
		Phase 1 2022	Phase 2 2024
National Ozone Officers (NOO) – travel and DSA ²⁸	147	0	0
National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEP) – travel and DSA	147	286,020	286,020
National Financial Mechanism Focal Points (FMFP) – travel and DSA	147	286,020	286,020
Regional Energy Efficiency Organisations - travel and DSA	20	39,200	39,200
Resource persons - travel and DSA	20	79,200	79,200
Venue rental, logistics, and interpretation costs ²⁹	10	0	0
Technical expert to support project delivery	1	102,960	102,960
Capacity building materials ³⁰	N/A	0	0
Total per year		793,400	793,400
Grand total		1,586,800	

Assumptions:

Daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rate for one day³¹ = US\$ 220

International travel costs = US\$ 3,000 (for PICs, US\$ 6,000)

Regional travel costs = US\$ 1,000 (for PICs, US\$ 4,000)

Number of days of DSA to be provided for NOOs, NEEPs, FMFPs, etc. = 3

²⁸ To be covered by the Regional Networking budget under the 2023 and 2024 CAP Workplans.

²⁹ To be covered by the Regional Networking budget under the 2023 and 2024 CAP Workplans.

³⁰ To be covered by the Regional Networking budget under the 2023 and 2024 CAP Workplans.

³¹ An average amount for general budgeting purposes that will be updated once the meeting locations are known. The estimated DSA rate is based on an average of four locations using DSA rates as of 17-Oct-2022: Panama City, US\$ 230; Nairobi, US\$ 244; Belgrade, US\$ 203; Bangkok, US\$ 200.

12. WORKPLAN

Activity	Lead	Cooperating	2023				2024				2025				2026			
			Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4												
Component 1: Preparation for Twinning	UNEP Global CAP team + Technical expert	UNEP Regional CAP teams																
Identification of NEEPs and FMFPs			◆								◆							
Needs assessments				◆									◆					
Component 2: Twinning Workshops Organization	UNEP Regional CAP teams + Technical expert	UNEP Global CAP team																
Component 3: Deployment of Capacity Building Materials	UNEP Global CAP	International, regional and technical organisation partners																
Component 4: Monitoring and reporting	UNEP Global CAP + Technical expert	UNEP Regional CAP teams																
Mid-term report/second tranche request	UNEP Global CAP	UNEP Regional CAP teams							◆									
Final report	UNEP Global CAP	UNEP Regional CAP teams																◆

ANNEX 1: DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Executive Committee meetings

The *Paper on ways to operationalize paragraph 16 of Decision XXVIII/2 and paragraph 2 of Decision XXX/5 of the Parties* considered by the 83rd Executive Committee meeting indicated that more institutional cooperation between NOUs and their energy counterparts is needed:

- It noted that although energy efficiency policies are not within the responsibilities of NOUs, they have been encouraged to develop and enforce policies and regulations to avoid market penetration of energy-inefficient RACHP equipment and promote access to energy-efficient technologies in those sectors.³² Such actions would necessarily require close coordination with their national energy efficiency counterparts.
- While referring to the TEAP Decision XXIX/10 Task Force report, it indicated that “it is important for national ozone officers (NOOs) to be aware of energy efficiency policies and targets in their countries that may affect their RACHP equipment and key trading partners, especially those countries that manufacture equipment or components. Cooperation among NOOs and the authorities responsible for energy efficiency, who have limited experience and a limited role in the adoption of low- or zero-GWP-based technologies, might result in reduced costs to manufacturers and might offer coordinated policy direction to meet national targets.”³³
- It stated “Capacity building activities relating to regulations, training and institutional coordination with energy efficiency authorities are essential for facilitating the adoption of low- and zero-GWP refrigerants. These activities need to be customized based on national needs and priorities. Integrating energy efficiency-related aspects into outreach programmes can effectively disseminate information on energy issues to various stakeholders.”³⁴
- When discussing servicing sector plans in existing or new HPMPs, it noted the need for “Coordination with energy efficiency policy makers in setting up and/or operationalizing MEPS, labelling systems and other mechanisms for the introduction of energy-efficient RACHP equipment (preventing the introduction of energy-inefficient low- and zero-GWP refrigerant-based RACHP equipment) into local markets.”³⁵
- For LVCs, the paper noted that there would be a need for incremental activities to address coordination of NOU with institutions/authorities handling energy efficiency matters to ensure energy efficiency regulations are integrated with establishment of national standards for adoption low- and zero-GWP technologies....[to help] facilitate achievement of HCFC phase-out in a sustainable manner and would build a platform for HFC phase-down activities.”³⁶

The *Evaluation of Regional Networks of National Ozone Officers (Desk Study and Terms of Reference for the Second Phase)* presented to the 86th Executive Committee meeting indicated that energy and climate

³² UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40, paragraph 32.

³³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40, paragraph 33.

³⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40, paragraph 49.

³⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40, paragraph 50(b).

³⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40, paragraph 55.

stakeholders need to be engaged to respond to new challenges and emerging issues:

- “With the Kigali Amendment now in force, networks are acquiring renewed importance. The existing structure as a platform for early learning, information exchange and preparation for upcoming issues is a robust setting, developed over 25 years, from which ozone-to-climate linkages can be efficiently addressed. Provisions agreed under the Kigali Amendment are requiring engagement of new stakeholders (e.g., climate and energy-efficiency experts for example) while maintaining momentum for the remaining ODS phase-out.”³⁷

During the 89th Executive Committee meeting, one of the ideas proposed for further promoting energy efficiency during the HFC phase down was:

- “Coordination and collaboration between the national ozone units and relevant authorities and bodies to include appropriate consideration of low-GWP refrigerants during the development of cooling and energy efficiency plans, which among others include minimum energy performance standards (MEPS), and, as appropriate, labelling and testing programmes, and standards for RACHP equipment.”³⁸

Other Multilateral Fund projects

The need for additional cooperation between the ozone and energy communities at the national level is also implied in the lessons learned of several projects in the Fund’s Project Completion Reports database (highlights added):

- “[Ozone Officers] *need assistance to further develop their capacity* for making the linkages between the HCFC phase out, energy efficiency and climate co-benefits.”³⁹
- “The improvement in energy efficiency (EE) standards for air-conditioning applications in high-ambient temperature countries is progressing at a much quicker pace than the speed of assessing alternative refrigerants. *A smart approach is needed* in addressing energy efficiency in conjunction with low-GWP alternatives in order to avoid promotion of higher- GWP alternatives that are commercially available at present.”⁴⁰
- “It is important to *involve all relevant stakeholders* and to organize stakeholder consultations as early as possible. The earlier they are aware of future changes in national ODS and F-gas legislation in accordance with EU related regulations and situation on national market in accordance with global trends, the smoother will be the transition to ODS alternative and more energy efficiency technologies.”⁴¹
- “Many sources of EE financing could be used to finance the additional climate benefits associated with HCFC (and HFC) phase out, but challenges exist with respect to timing, approach, and implementation.

³⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/11, paragraph 73.

³⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/89/11, paragraph 13 (iii).

³⁹ *Resource mobilization to address climate co-benefits for HCFC phase-out in low-volume-consuming countries with servicing sector only, in cooperation with other agencies*, UNEP (GLO/SEV/63/TAS/308).

⁴⁰ *Promoting low-global warming potential refrigerants for air-conditioning sectors in high-ambient temperature countries in West Asia (PRAHA-I)*, UNEP (ASP/REF/69/DEM/56) and UNIDO (ASP/REF/69/DEM/57).

⁴¹ *Demonstration project on the replacement of CFC centrifugal chillers in Croatia, Macedonia, Romania, and Serbia and Montenegro*, UNIDO (EUR/REF/47/DEM/06).

Direct alignment of MLF and other (WB) funding sources is often challenging given different business models and increased transaction costs. Good strategic planning and *inter-sectoral coordination at the country level are crucial* to ensure that policies are aligned and possibilities to leverage financing are optimized.”⁴²

TEAP reports

The Montreal Protocol’s Technology and Economy Assessment Panel (TEAP) continues to provide regular updates to the Parties addressing any new developments with respect to best practices, availability, accessibility and cost of energy-efficient technologies in the RAC sector as regards the implementation of the Kigali Amendment. Between 2017 and 2022, the TEAP Task Force on Decision XXIX/10 produced a series of reports exploring how Parties can achieve energy efficiency while phasing down HFCs, which repeatedly emphasized the need for this type of activity:

2018

- [In relation to bridging activities to strengthen institutions:] “Training and networking for ozone officers and policymakers on key EE concepts to enable enhanced cooperation at the national level between energy and ozone stakeholder groups, and enable governments to integrate EE considerations more rapidly into the on-going Montreal Protocol process (e.g., it would be possible to include EE components in regional network meeting agendas).”⁴³
- [In relation to MEPS:] “Cooperation among Ozone Officers and the authorities responsible for EE might result in reduced costs to manufacturers and might offer coordinated policy direction to meet national targets, such as Nationally Determined Contributions.”⁴⁴ “MEPS are being introduced in some developing countries without including the transition to lower GWP refrigerants, which is leading to a continued use of high GWP refrigerants.”⁴⁵ “Some Article 5 parties with no or low MEPS, especially those without manufacturing capacity, only have access to low EE/ high GWP imported RACHP equipment. The excess power demand will place them at a substantial long-term economic disadvantage.”⁴⁶
- “Combined finance from multilateral organisations could drive best practice in delivering EE gains during HFC phase-down in Article 5 parties.”⁴⁷

2021

- “One facet of governmental cooperation that has proven absolutely essential is the coordination between senior energy efficiency officials and ozone officers. This expedites the further transition to lower GWP and higher EE equipment by the coordinated adoption of refrigerant policies with broad energy efficiency policies including the revision of minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) and labels. In contrast, the implementation of ambitious MEPS alone can undermine the HFC phase-

⁴² *Resource mobilization for HCFC phase-out co-benefits study*, IBRD (GLO/SEV/63/TAS/309).

⁴³ *September 2018 TEAP Report, Volume 5: Decision XXIX/10 Task Force Report on issues related to energy efficiency while phasing down hydrofluorocarbons* (updated final report), pp. 54-55.

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

⁴⁵ *May 2022 TEAP Report, Decision XXXIII/5: Continued provision of information on energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies*, p. 7.

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

down by encouraging improved EE of cooling equipment, but with the use of high GWP refrigerants, especially in countries that are primarily equipment receivers.”⁴⁸

2022

- “Ozone officers have the opportunity to work with energy efficiency officials to ensure that low-GWP refrigerants are prioritized in energy efficiency incentive programs. Doing so can help unlock additional funding to assist with the phase-down of high-GWP refrigerants.”⁴⁹
- “Ozone officers should consider working with mandatory and/or voluntary energy labelling programs to include information about refrigerants.”⁵⁰

⁴⁸ *May 2021 TEAP Report, Decision XXXI/7: Continued provision of information on energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies*, p. 57.

⁴⁹ *May 2022 TEAP Report, Decision XXXIII/5: Continued provision of information on energy-efficient and low-global-warming-potential technologies*, p. 129.

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 121.