



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

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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL  
PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL  
PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL  
Nonagésima primera reunión  
Montreal, 5-9 de diciembre de 2022  
Cuestiones 9 c) y d) del orden del día provisional <sup>1</sup>

**ENMIENDAS AL PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA  
PARA EL AÑO 2022**

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<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/1.

## OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIONES DE LA SECRETARÍA

1. El PNUMA solicita al Comité Ejecutivo aprobar la suma de 4.645.044 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo de 370.914 \$EUA, para las enmiendas al programa de trabajo para el año 2022 que se indican en el Cuadro 1. Se adjunta al presente documento la comunicación presentada por el PNUMA.

**Cuadro 1: Enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUMA para el año 2022**

| País  | Actividad o Proyecto                       | Monto solicitado (\$EUA) | Monto recomendado (\$EUA) |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| <b>SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL</b>                                      |  |                          |                           |
| <b>A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional (FI)</b>                                |  |                          |                           |
| Belice  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase XI)     | 98.176                   | 98.176                    |
| Botswana  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase VI)     | 100.061                  | 100.061                   |
| Brunei Darussalam   | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase VIII)   | 89.600                   | 89.600                    |
| Côte d'Ivoire   | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase X)      | 136.115                  | 136.115                   |
| Djibouti  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase VIII)   | 85.000                   | 85.000                    |
| El Salvador   | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase VI)     | 85.000                   | 85.000                    |
| Fiji  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase XIII)   | 85.000                   | 85.000                    |
| Kirguistán  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase XI)     | 148.262                  | 148.262                   |
| República Democrática Popular Lao   | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase XI)     | 85.000                   | 85.000                    |
| Mauritania  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase VIII)   | 85.000                   | 85.000                    |
| Mozambique  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase X)      | 103.424                  | 103.424                   |
| Perú  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase VI)     | 170.893                  | 170.893                   |
| Seychelles  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase X)      | 85.000                   | 85.000                    |
| Sierra Leona  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase IX)     | 109.824                  | 109.824                   |
| República Unida de Tanzania (la)  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase VIII)   | 85.000                   | 85.000                    |
| Viet Nam  | Renovación de proyecto de FI (fase XIV)    | 152.289                  | 152.289                   |
| Total A1  |  | 1.703.644                | 1.703.644                 |
| <b>A2: Asistencia técnica para la elaboración de informes de verificación del consumo de HCFC</b>       |  |                          |                           |
| Brunei Darussalam   | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Cabo Verde  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Comoras   | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Malawi  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Paraguay  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Rwanda  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Togo  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Uganda  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| República Unida de Tanzania (la)  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Zambia  | Informe de verificación, etapa II del PGEH | 30.000                   | 30.000                    |
| Subtotal A2   |  | 300.000                  | 300.000                   |
| Gastos de apoyo   |  | 39.000                   | 39.000                    |
| Total A2  |  | 339.000                  | 339.000                   |
| <b>A3: Elaboración de proyectos relativos a planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP) KIP</b> |  |                          |                           |
| Cabo Verde  | Elaboración de un KIP KIP (etapa I)        | 130.000                  | 130.000                   |
| Comoras (las)   | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)            | 100.000                  | 100.000                   |
| Congo (el) <sup>a</sup>   | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)            | 51.000                   | 51.000                    |
| Côte d'Ivoire <sup>b</sup>  | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)            | 133.000                  | 133.000                   |
| Gabón <sup>b</sup>  | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)            | 133.000                  | 133.000                   |
| Guinea-Bissau <sup>b</sup>  | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)            | 91.000                   | 91.000                    |
| Mongolia  | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)            | 130.000                  | 130.000                   |
| Santa Lucía <sup>b</sup>  | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)            | 90.000                   | 90.000                    |

| País  | Actividad o Proyecto   | Monto solicitado (\$EUA) | Monto recomendado (\$EUA) |
|---|--|--------------------------|---------------------------|
| República Unida de Tanzania (la) <sup>b</sup>   | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)  | 91.000                   | 91.000                    |
| Zimbabwe <sup>c</sup>   | Elaboración de un KIP (etapa I)  | 119.000                  | 119.000                   |
|   | Subtotal A3  | 1.068.000                | 1.068.000                 |
|   | Gastos de apoyo  | 138.840                  | 138.840                   |
|   | Total A3   | 1.206.840                | 1.206.840                 |
| <b>A4: Elaboración de proyectos relativos a un plan regional de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali</b> |  |                          |                           |
| 12 Países insulares del Pacífico  | Elaboración de un plan regional de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (etapa I) en Islas Cook, Kiribati, Islas Marshall, Micronesia (Estados Federados de), Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Islas Salomón, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu | 780.000                  | 780.000                   |
|   | Subtotal A4  | 780.000                  | 780.000                   |
|   | Gastos de apoyo  | 95.800                   | 95.800                    |
|   | Total A4   | 875.800                  | 875.800                   |
| <b>SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN INDIVIDUAL</b>                                |  |                          |                           |
| <b>B1. Asistencia técnica</b>   |  |                          |                           |
| Global  | Articulación entre encargados de oficinas del ozono y autoridades nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética en apoyo de los objetivos de la Enmienda de Kigali  | 793.400                  | *                         |
|   | Subtotal B1  | 793.400                  | *                         |
|   | Gastos de apoyo  | 97.274                   | *                         |
|   | Total B1   | 890.674                  | *                         |
|   | Total A1, A2, A3, A4 y B1  | 4.645.044                | 3.851.644                 |
|   | Gastos de apoyo para A1, A2, A3, A4 y B1   | 370.914                  | 273.640                   |
|   | Total general  | 5.015.958                | 4.125.284                 |

<sup>a</sup> Con la ONUDI como principal organismo de ejecución.

<sup>b</sup> Con la ONUDI como organismo cooperante.

<sup>c</sup> Con el PNUD como organismo cooperante.

\* Recomendado para consideración individual.

## SECCIÓN A: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓN GENERAL

### A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

#### Descripción del proyecto

2. El PNUMA presentó sendas solicitudes de financiamiento para la renovación de los proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional de los países que se indica en la sección A1 del Cuadro 1. Los proyectos se detallan en el Anexo I al presente documento.

#### Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría analizó las solicitudes de renovación de 16 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional presentadas por el PNUMA a nombre de los respectivos Gobiernos a la luz de las pautas y decisiones relativas a admisibilidad y niveles de financiamiento. Las solicitudes se confrontaron con los planes de trabajo de fortalecimiento institucional de la fase anterior, con los datos del programa país y del artículo 7, con el último informe de ejecución del plan de gestión para la eliminación de HCFC (PGEH), con el informe de avance presentado por el organismo de ejecución, y con las correspondientes resoluciones de la Reunión de las Partes. Se constató que todos los países han presentado los datos de sus programas país para el año 2021, que han dado cumplimiento a las metas de control previstas en el Protocolo de Montreal, y que su

consumo anual de HCFC no excede el máximo permitido en el Acuerdo con el Comité Ejecutivo. De conformidad con la decisión 74/51 e), las solicitudes presentadas contenían además indicadores de desempeño para las actividades previstas en la siguiente fase de cada proyecto.

### **Recomendación de la Secretaría**

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para Belice, Botswana, Brunei Darussalam, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fiji, Kirguistán, la República Democrática Popular Lao, Mauritania, Mozambique, Perú, Seychelles, Sierra Leona, la República Unida de Tanzania y Viet Nam, al nivel de financiamiento que se indica en la sección A1 del Cuadro 1 anterior. El Comité Ejecutivo podrá estimar oportuno remitir a los respectivos Gobiernos las observaciones que se formulan en el Anexo II al presente documento.

### **A2: Asistencia técnica para la elaboración de informes de verificación del consumo de HCFC**

#### **Descripción del proyecto**

5. El Comité Ejecutivo solicitó a los organismos bilaterales y de ejecución considerar, en las enmiendas a sus respectivos programas de trabajo a presentar a la 91ª reunión, los fondos necesarios para la elaboración de los informes de verificación de ciertos países del artículo 5. El PNUMA, en su calidad de principal organismo de ejecución, solicita financiamiento para los informes de verificación correspondientes a la etapa II de los PGEH de Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, las Comoras, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, la República Unida de Tanzania y Zambia.<sup>2</sup>

#### **Observaciones de la Secretaría**

6. La Secretaría constata que los montos solicitados concuerdan con lo aprobado para similares propósitos en reuniones anteriores y recuerda que los informes de verificación se deben presentar al menos 10 semanas antes de la reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en que se solicite el siguiente tramo de financiamiento del PGEH.

### **Recomendación de la Secretaría**

7. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de los fondos solicitados para elaborar los informes de verificación correspondientes a la etapa II de los PGEH de Brunei Darussalam, Cabo Verde, las Comoras, Malawi, Paraguay, Rwanda, Togo, Uganda, la República Unida de Tanzania y Zambia, al nivel de financiamiento que se indica en la sección A2 del Cuadro 1 anterior, en el entendido de que dichos informes serán presentados al menos 10 semanas antes de la reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en que se solicite el siguiente tramo de financiamiento del PGEH.

### **A3: Elaboración de proyectos relativos a planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP)**

#### **Descripción del proyecto**

8. El PNUMA solicitó fondos para preparar la etapa I del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP) en tres países del artículo 5 en calidad de organismo de ejecución designado; de otros seis países en calidad de principal organismo de ejecución, con la ONUDI como cooperante en cinco de ellos y el PNUD como cooperante en uno; y de un país del artículo 5 en calidad de cooperante con la ONUDI como principal organismo de ejecución, según se muestra en la sección A3 del Cuadro 1 anterior. En las enmiendas a sus respectivos programas de trabajo para el año 2022,<sup>3</sup> el PNUD, en su calidad de organismo cooperante en Zimbabwe, solicita 51.000 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo de 3.570 \$EUA, en tanto que la ONUDI, en calidad

<sup>2</sup> Decisión 90/33.

<sup>3</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/32 y UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/34.

de principal organismo de ejecución en el Congo y de cooperante en Côte d'Ivoire, Gabón, Guinea-Bissau, Santa Lucía y la República Unida de Tanzania, solicita 351.000 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo de 24.570 \$EUA.

### **Observaciones de la Secretaría**

9. La Secretaría analizó las solicitudes en base a las pautas de financiamiento para planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP) contenidas en la decisión 87/50, a las iniciativas propuestas y a su nexo con las actividades de apoyo y demás proyectos relativos a los HFC en los respectivos países. Utilizando el formulario para planes de aplicación de la Enmienda, el PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal o designado, describió las actividades involucradas en la elaboración de las estrategias transversales para los planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali de Cabo Verde, las Comoras, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabón, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Santa Lucía, la República Unida de Tanzania y Zimbabwe, adjuntando para cada país los datos de consumo de HFC y sus mezclas. Entre las actividades de preparación de proyectos contempladas para estos nueve países se cuentan un estudio y recopilación de datos de consumo de HFC por país; un análisis del uso de HFC y sus alternativas; estudios del marco legislativo y de políticas sectoriales; una recopilación de datos y análisis de las capacidades del sector servicio técnico; una evaluación de las necesidades de capacitación y equipamiento; el desarrollo de una estrategia transversal de reducción de los HFC; reuniones consultivas con las contrapartes, y reuniones de validación de datos. Además de lo indicado, en algunos países se agregaron actividades de análisis de las necesidades y capacidades de las estructuras de aduanas, comercio y fiscalización; consideraciones sobre integración de la perspectiva de género; un análisis de las normas y códigos actuales y por desarrollar, incluyendo respecto de refrigerantes inflamables y criterios mínimos de eficiencia energética; análisis del sistema de reciclaje y regeneración; elaboración de las primeras políticas y normas de regulación de los HFC y sus correspondientes planes de comunicación, y el desarrollo de estrategias respecto de las tecnologías ecoenergéticas existentes en el mercado.

10. El PNUMA aclaró que la preparación de las estrategias transversales para los KIP de cada país se sustentará en las actividades de apoyo previamente realizadas que sirvieron de punta de lanza para la reducción de los HFC y contribuyeron a la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

11. Tras el análisis, la Secretaría constató que los nueve países donde el PNUMA es el organismo de ejecución principal o designado han ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali;<sup>4</sup> que todos han manifestado por escrito su intención de adoptar prontas medidas tendientes a la reducción de los HFC y que el financiamiento solicitado es concordante con la decisión 87/50 c).

12. La ONUDI, en calidad de principal organismo de ejecución, describió en las enmiendas a su programa de trabajo las actividades que requerirá la preparación del KIP del Congo, indicando además los costos correspondientes y las observaciones de la Secretaría al respecto.<sup>5</sup>

### **Recomendación de la Secretaría**

13. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de los fondos solicitados para elaborar los planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali de Cabo Verde, las Comoras, Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Gabón, Guinea-Bissau, Mongolia, Santa Lucía, la República Unida de Tanzania y Zimbabwe, al nivel de financiamiento que muestra la sección A3 del Cuadro 1 anterior.

<sup>4</sup> Fecha de ratificación (o aceptación) de la Enmienda Kigali: Cabo Verde (28 de octubre de 2020), las Comoras (16 de noviembre de 2017), Côte d'Ivoire (29 de noviembre de 2017), Gabón (28 de febrero de 2018), Guinea-Bissau (22 de octubre de 2018), Mongolia (27 de julio de 2022), Santa Lucía (2 de noviembre de 2021) y la República Unida de Tanzania (25 de marzo de 2022) y Zimbabwe (18 de octubre de 2022).

<sup>5</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/34.

**A4: Elaboración de proyectos relativos a un plan regional de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali****Descripción del proyecto**

14. En calidad de organismo de ejecución designado, y según se indica en la sección A4 del Cuadro 1 anterior, el PNUMA presentó una solicitud relativa a la elaboración de la etapa I del plan regional de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali de los Países Insulares del Pacífico, por un monto total de 780.000 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo de 95.800 \$EUA. El Cuadro 2 muestra el consumo base de HCFC en cada país.

**Cuadro 2. Consumo base de HCFC para financiamiento, Países Insulares del Pacífico**

| <b>País</b>                       | <b>Base de comparación<br/>(tons. PAO)</b> |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Islas Cook                        | 0.10                                       |
| Kiribati                          | 0.10                                       |
| Islas Marshall                    | 0.20                                       |
| Micronesia (Estados Federados de) | 0.20                                       |
| Nauru                             | 0.00                                       |
| Niue                              | 0.00                                       |
| Palau                             | 0.20                                       |
| Samoa                             | 0.30                                       |
| Islas Salomón                     | 2.00                                       |
| Tonga                             | 0.10                                       |
| Tuvalu                            | 0.10                                       |
| Vanuatu                           | 0.30                                       |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>3.60</b>                                |

15. La presentación entrega los datos de consumo de HFC y sus mezclas en el período 2016-2021 para 10 países (Islas Cook, Kiribati, Islas Marshall, Estados Federados de Micronesia, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu y Vanuatu); Nauru e Islas Salomón no cuentan con información para el período 2019-2021. Las actividades de elaboración de proyectos incluyen una evaluación de necesidades y el desarrollo de una estrategia transversal de reducción de los HFC; un estudio y recopilación de datos de consumo de HFC por país; un análisis del uso de HFC y sus alternativas; reuniones de validación de datos con contrapartes, y talleres y coordinación regionales. El detalle de la propuesta figura en la presentación sobre enmiendas al programa de trabajo del PNUMA para el año 2022 adjunta al presente documento.

**Observaciones de la Secretaría**

16. La Secretaría analizó la solicitud en base a las pautas de financiamiento para planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali (KIP) contenidas en la decisión 87/50, a las iniciativas propuestas y a su nexo con las actividades de apoyo y demás proyectos relativos a los HFC en los respectivos países. Utilizando el formulario para planes de aplicación de la Enmienda, el PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal o designado, describió las actividades involucradas en la elaboración de una estrategia transversal para el KIP de los Países Insulares del Pacífico. El PNUMA explicó que la etapa I tendrá carácter regional, fórmula que en países de similares características ha dado buenos resultados como método de intercambio de experiencias y mejores prácticas de ejecución de los PGEH. La elaboración del plan regional considera un conjunto de iniciativas nacionales a cargo de cada país y de otras de tipo regional a cargo del PNUMA, las que se centrarán principalmente en un proceso de consultas entre países orientado a alcanzar una visión conjunta de las actividades previstas y de los resultados que se espera lograr en las etapas de elaboración y ejecución.

17. Tras el análisis, la Secretaría constató que los 12 países han ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali,<sup>6</sup> que todos han manifestado por escrito su intención de adoptar prontas medidas tendientes a la reducción de los HFC, y que el financiamiento solicitado para la elaboración del KIP regional es 450.000 \$EUA menor a la cifra que cada país habría recibido por separado según la decisión 87/50 c).

### **Recomendación de la Secretaría**

18. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de los fondos solicitados para elaborar el KIP regional de los Países insulares del Pacífico, al nivel de financiamiento que se indica en la sección A4 del Cuadro 1 anterior.

## **SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA CONSIDERACIÓN INDIVIDUAL**

### **B1: Asistencia técnica**

#### **Global: Articulación entre encargados de oficinas del ozono y autoridades nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética en apoyo de los objetivos de la Enmienda de Kigali**

#### **Descripción del proyecto**

19. Según se muestra en la sección B1 del Cuadro 1, el PNUMA solicitó financiamiento para un proyecto global de asistencia técnica en la suma de 793.400 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo de 92.274 \$EUA.

20. Este proyecto se orienta a satisfacer la necesidad, expresada por los países del artículo 5, de disponer de una plataforma de fortalecimiento de capacidades para contrapartes vinculadas al ozono y la energía en temas relativos a la Enmienda de Kigali. Esta plataforma operaría en base a la articulación a través de las redes regionales de los encargados de oficinas del ozono con las autoridades nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética, con miras a fortalecer las capacidades y la cooperación en el cumplimiento de los objetivos de la Enmienda de Kigali. Esta actividad de articulación permitiría a las oficinas nacionales del ozono (ONO) entender de mejor manera las políticas, programas y proyectos de eficiencia energética (p. ej., normas mínimas, programas de etiquetado, políticas sectoriales), al tiempo de fortalecer la comprensión por parte de las autoridades nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética de los requisitos y objetivos de cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal.

21. La propuesta se construye en base a los resultados de un proyecto anterior financiado por otro mecanismo<sup>7</sup> con apoyo del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento (PAC) del PNUMA, iniciativa que permitió fortalecer las capacidades de participantes de países del artículo 5 respecto de sus respectivos programas y reforzó (y en algunos casos, impulsó) los procesos de consulta nacionales respecto del nexo entre ozono y eficiencia energética.

22. El proyecto consta de cuatro partes: El componente I comprende la identificación de los principales participantes en talleres y una evaluación de necesidades por región a fin de determinar la información que los países necesitan para trabajar con las contrapartes en el diseño de temarios para talleres. El componente II consistirá en talleres de dos días de duración realizados inmediatamente a continuación de las reuniones regionales que sostendrán en 2023 y 2024 los encargados de ONO con las autoridades nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética y los coordinadores de mecanismos financieros nacionales,<sup>8</sup> a fin de

<sup>6</sup> Fecha de ratificación (o aceptación) de la Enmienda de Kigali: Islas Cook (22 de agosto de 2019), Kiribati (26 de octubre de 2018), Islas Marshall (15 de mayo de 2017), Estados Federados de Micronesia (12 de mayo de 2017), Nauru (3 de noviembre de 2022), Niue (24 de abril de 2018), Palau (29 de agosto de 2017), Samoa (23 de marzo de 2018), Islas Salomón (23 de mayo de 2022), Tonga (17 de septiembre de 2018), Tuvalu (21 de septiembre de 2017) y Vanuatu (20 de abril de 2018).

<sup>7</sup> El Programa de Kigali para la Refrigeración Eficiente, actualmente denominado *Clean Cooling Collaborative*.

<sup>8</sup> Se refiere a los entes coordinadores operativos de mecanismos financieros tales como el FMAM y el FVC.

comprometerlos en el logro de los objetivos de Kigali. El componente III, por su parte, considera el desarrollo o intercambio de materiales de fortalecimiento de capacidades sobre eficiencia energética y refrigerantes de bajo PCA según las necesidades que determinen los encargados de las ONO y las autoridades nacionales en materia energética, en tanto que el componente IV se ocupará del seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto.

23. El proyecto se implementaría en dos fases; la presente solicitud de financiamiento se refiere sólo a la primera, a ejecutar en el período 2023-2024. El financiamiento de la segunda fase se solicitaría en el ejercicio 2024 para su ejecución en 2025 y 2026, según los resultados de la primera fase. Se plantea cubrir algunas partidas con el presupuesto para redes regionales contemplado en el programa de trabajo 2023-2024 del PAC, según se indica en el Cuadro 3.

**Cuadro 3. Propuesta presupuestaria para asistencia técnica al proyecto de articulación**

| Descripción  | Personas | Costo (\$EUA)    |                |
|--|----------|------------------|----------------|
|  |          | Fase 1<br>2022   | Fase 2<br>2024 |
| Encargados nacionales de oficinas del ozono - viajes y viáticos*               | 147      | 0                | 0              |
| Autoridades nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética - viajes y viáticos | 147      | 286.020          | 286.020        |
| Entes coordinadores de mecanismos financieros nacionales - viajes y viáticos   | 147      | 286.020          | 286.020        |
| Organismos regionales de eficiencia energética - viajes y viáticos             | 20       | 39.200           | 39.200         |
| Colaboradores y especialistas - viajes y viáticos                              | 20       | 79.200           | 79.200         |
| Arriendo de recintos, logística e interpretación simultánea*                   | 10       | 0                | 0              |
| Experto técnico de apoyo a la entrega de proyectos                             | 1        | 102.960          | 102.960        |
| Materiales de fortalecimiento de capacidades *                                 | —        | 0                | 0              |
| <b>Total por año</b>   |          | <b>793.400</b>   | <b>793.400</b> |
| <b>Total general</b>   |          | <b>1.586.800</b> |                |

\* Con cargo al presupuesto para redes regionales contemplado en el programa de trabajo 2023-2024 del PAC.

### Observaciones de la Secretaría

24. La Secretaría solicitó al PNUMA explicar qué valor agregaría el proyecto de articulación de redes regionales a la luz de la experiencia recogida en talleres de articulación anteriores y de cómo dichas experiencias se tuvieron en cuenta para formular la propuesta; por qué los talleres no podrían hacerse como parte de las actividades sobre redes regionales del PAC; qué se espera lograr en cuanto a institucionalizar la colaboración con las autoridades en materia energética de países del artículo 5, y qué beneficios aportaría esta iniciativa a las resoluciones del Comité Ejecutivo relacionadas directamente con la asistencia a países de bajo consumo para fortalecer la colaboración con organismos e instituciones en materia de promover la eficiencia energética.<sup>9</sup> La Secretaría también preguntó sobre el financiamiento solicitado y cómo se armoniza con el presupuesto del PAC.

25. En respuesta, el PNUMA explicó que aunque los anteriores talleres de articulación proporcionaron un marco inicial para el diálogo y la cooperación entre las ONO y las autoridades en materia energética, éstos no generaron mecanismos formales de coordinación, dado que en ese entonces la mayoría de los países aún no había ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali y por ende no existía un compromiso reglamentario de eliminar los HFC. El PNUMA subrayó que el proyecto fortalecerá las relaciones iniciadas en talleres y

<sup>9</sup> Coordinación y colaboración entre las ONO y las autoridades y entidades del ramo a fin de que los refrigerantes de bajo PCA se consideren en los planes de refrigeración y eficiencia energética, lo que comprende desde normas mínimas de eficiencia energética y, donde corresponda, programas de etiquetado y prueba, hasta normas para equipos de refrigeración, climatización y bomba de calor (decisión 89/6 b) iii).



actividades de apoyo, señalando haber recogido algunas de las experiencias del proyecto anterior e identificado vacíos que el propuesto apunta a resolver. Entre éstos, cabe mencionar la necesidad de fortalecer la colaboración institucional en materia de eficiencia energética y gestión de refrigerantes; la capacitación y desarrollo de capacidades para demostrar las ventajas de los equipos ecoenergéticos; un mejor diseño de políticas públicas que garantice la integración de los tipos de refrigerante en las normas mínimas de eficiencia energética; apoyar una infraestructura que asegure la aplicación y fiscalización de las normas de eficiencia energética y las exigencias de la Enmienda de Kigali; respaldar la adopción por parte del mercado de equipos ecoenergéticos de bajo PCA a través de demostrar sus ventajas, e incentivar un compromiso de cooperación permanente entre los encargados de las ONO y las contrapartes a cargo de temas energéticos.

26. El PNUMA explicó asimismo que, para optimizar los costos, los talleres se realizarían de forma inmediatamente consecutiva a las reuniones de las redes regionales y que sólo se solicita el adicional necesario para costear la participación de las autoridades en materia energética, costo que no podría ser solventado por el PAC sin afectar la asistencia general que presta a los países. Dado que el proyecto está pensado como plataforma de fortalecimiento de capacidades e intercambio de información, no se prevé expresamente alcanzar ningún tipo de compromiso específico; sin embargo, al igual que en las reuniones de redes, se espera poder adoptar recomendaciones, incluso aunque no sean vinculantes, y que los países participantes opten por comprometerse voluntariamente con medidas específicas a las que se dará seguimiento a través de las redes regionales.

27. En cuanto al efecto sobre las decisiones del Comité Ejecutivo, especialmente respecto de países de bajo consumo, el PNUMA aclaró que los talleres permitirían a las ONO identificar oportunidades para concretar proyectos y actividades de eficiencia energética relativas a sustancias controladas e interactuar con contrapartes nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética en apoyo al sector de servicio técnico. Esto hará que las ONO estén en mejores condiciones para proponer proyectos de eficiencia energética y para coordinarse con sus contrapartes en materia de eficiencia energética durante las etapas de desarrollo y ejecución.

28. El PNUMA redujo el presupuesto solicitado de 975.420 \$EUA a 793.400 \$EUA tras racionalizar el costo de días extras para la ONO, los costos de uso del recinto de reunión y los costos de desarrollar materiales de extensión y fortalecimiento de capacidades. El PNUMA actualizó la propuesta a fin de incluir los elementos señalados por la Secretaría y las modificaciones al presupuesto. El detalle figura en la presentación adjunta al presente documento.

### **Recomendación de la Secretaría**

29. El Comité Ejecutivo podrá estimar oportuno considerar la aprobación del proyecto global de asistencia técnica denominado Articulación entre encargados de oficinas del ozono y autoridades nacionales en materia de eficiencia energética en apoyo de los objetivos de la Enmienda de Kigali (fase I: 2023-2024) en la suma de 793.400 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo de 92.274 \$EUA, en el entendido de que:

- (a) El PNUMA presentará a la última reunión del Comité Ejecutivo del año 2023 un informe parcial sobre el avance del proyecto mencionado en el párrafo 29 como parte del informe sobre la marcha de las actividades del Programa de Asistencia al Cumplimiento (PAC);
- (b) La segunda fase del proyecto se presentará a la segunda reunión del año 2024 exclusivamente como parte del presupuesto del PAC, y deberá incluir un informe final en el que se detallen las experiencias recogidas durante la primera fase; y
- (c) Todo saldo remanente de la primera fase deberá ser reintegrado al Fondo Multilateral a más tardar en la segunda reunión del año 2025.



Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS<sup>1</sup>

**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                      |

<sup>1</sup> 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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                    |           |         |
|--|-----------|---------|
| 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    |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>       |             |
|---|-------------|
| (b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)                            | 5.42        |
| (c) Annex E (methyl bromide)                            | 0.00        |
| <b>Total:</b>   | <b>5.42</b> |
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (a) Investment projects:   | 720,000                       |
| (b) Institutional strengthening:   | 424,780                       |
| (c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects: | 1,345,970                     |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>2,490,750</b>              |
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                    |        |        |
|--|--------|--------|
| 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 |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                      |           |
|--|-----------|
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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              |

| <b>Summary of activities</b>                                      | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|---|-------------------------------|
| (d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions | 150,000                       |

#### 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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                      |         |
|--|---------|
| 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:                  |         |



| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>       |           |
|---|-----------|
| (a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)              | 0.00      |
| (b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)                            | 0.34      |
| (c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)                           | 0.00      |
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved<br/>(US \$)</b> |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                    |               |
|--|---------------|
| Implementing agency:   | UNEP          |
| Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$): |               |
| Phase I:   | May-97 66,900 |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                    |            |               |                 |
|--|------------|---------------|-----------------|
|  | Phase II:  | Dec-00        | 44,600          |
|  | Phase III: | Nov-02        | 57,980          |
|  | Phase IV:  | Dec-04        | 60,000          |
|  | Phase V:   | Jul-07        | 30,000          |
|  | Phase VI:  | Nov-08        | 30,000          |
|  |            | <b>Total:</b> | <b>289,480*</b> |
| 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            |
| <b>Total:</b>  |            |               | <b>3.97</b>     |
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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                     |
| <b>Total:</b>  | <b>4,103,911</b>              |
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                      |  |                 |         |
|--|--|-----------------|---------|
| 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:  |                 |         |
|  | Phase V:   | Nov-06          | 60,000  |
|  | Phase VI:  | Nov-08          | 60,000  |
|  | Phase VII:   | Jul-10          | 60,000  |
|  | Phase VIII:  | Jul-12          | 60,000  |
|  | Phase IX:  | May-14          | 60,000  |
|  | Phase X:   | Dec-16          | 85,000  |
|  | Phase XI:  | Dec-18          | 85,000  |
|  | Phase XII:   | 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    |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>       |        |           |
|---|--------|-----------|
| (c) Annex E (methyl bromide)                            |        | 0.00      |
|   | Total: | 0.14      |
| Year of reported country programme implementation data: |        | 2021      |
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                    |        |         |
|--|--------|---------|
| 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 |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                    |             |        |           |
|--|-------------|--------|-----------|
|  | Phase IV:   | Jul-08 | 115,830   |
|  | Phase V:    | Jul-10 | 115,830   |
|  | Phase VI:   | Dec-12 | 115,830   |
|  | 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                    |        |           |
|--|--------|-----------|
| 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     |

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>  |       |
| ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes): | 16.30 |

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

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                    |        |
| Implementing agency:   | UNEP   |
| Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$): |        |
| Phase I: Sep-94  | 38,874 |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                      |            |        |           |
|--|------------|--------|-----------|
|  | Phase II:  | Mar-01 | 25,900    |
|  | Phase III: | Jul-04 | 33,670    |
|  | Phase IV:  | Jul-06 | 60,000    |
|  | Phase V:   | Apr-09 | 60,000    |
|  | 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                   |        |           |
|---|--------|-----------|
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                    |         |
|--|---------|
| 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:                |         |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>       |           |
|---|-----------|
| (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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                   |               |                |
|---|---------------|----------------|
| 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         |
| 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         |
|   | <b>Total:</b> | <b>548,167</b> |
| 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            |
|   | <b>Total:</b> | <b>0.0</b>     |
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (a) Investment projects:   | 733,000                       |
| (b) Institutional strengthening:   | 548,167                       |
| (c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects: | 556,607                       |
|  | <b>Total:</b>                 |
|  | <b>1,837,774</b>              |
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                    |                 |         |
|--|-----------------|---------|
| Implementing agency:   |                 | UNEP    |
| Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):                 |                 |         |
| Phase I:   | Mar-02 & Dec-03 | 111,800 |
| Phase II:  | Nov-05 & Mar-07 | 96,890  |
| Phase III:   | Apr-08          | 85,800  |
| Phase IV:  | Jul-10          | 85,800  |
| Phase V:   | Apr-13          | 85,800  |
| Phase VI:  | Nov-15          | 109,824 |
| Phase VII:   | Dec-18          | 109,824 |
| Phase VIII:  | Jun-20          | 109,824 |
|  | 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    |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>       |           |
|---|-----------|
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                    |      |
|--|------|
| Implementing agency:   | UNEP |
| Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$): |      |

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                      |            |        |           |
|--|------------|--------|-----------|
|  | 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    |
| 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:

| <b>Summary of activities</b>   | <b>Funds approved (US \$)</b> |
|--|-------------------------------|
| (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**

| <b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>                                     |        |            |
|---|--------|------------|
| 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<br>(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.



## **Anexo II**

### **PROYECTO DE OPINIONES PRELIMINARES DEL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO EN CUANTO A LA RENOVACIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS ANTE LA 91ª REUNIÓN**

#### **Belice**

1. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Belice (fase XI), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno de Belice ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, los datos para los años 2014 a 2020 del programa país y del artículo 7 que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata además que Belice ha cumplido en tiempo y forma con el calendario de eliminación de HCFC, que cuenta con un sistema operativo y estructurado de licencias y cuotas de importación de HCFC, y que el plan de gestión para la eliminación de HCFC (PGEH) se sigue ejecutando pese a las dificultades impuestas por la pandemia del Covid-19. El Comité también reconoce que Belice ha adoptado medidas para ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali y manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio seguirá implementando los proyectos y políticas que le permitan cumplir con las siguientes medidas de control previstas en el Protocolo de Montreal y el Acuerdo suscrito con el Comité Ejecutivo.

#### **Botswana**

2. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Botswana (fase VI), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno de Botswana ha informado los datos del programa país y del artículo 7 que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata la implementación de un sistema de licencias y cuotas, de actividades de sensibilización y de entrega de información y la capacitación de personal aduanero y técnicos en refrigeración, todo lo cual ha sido fundamental para frenar el consumo de HCFC. El Comité reconoce con satisfacción que en septiembre de 2020 el país ratificó la Enmienda de Kigali y expresa su expectativa de que durante el próximo bienio el Gobierno siga implementando actividades de eliminación de HCFC en un marco de estrecha colaboración entre la ONO y las contrapartes locales a fin de preparar al país para alcanzar la reducción del 67,5 por ciento en el consumo de HCFC que debe cumplir a más tardar el 1º de enero de 2025.

#### **Brunei Darussalam**

3. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Brunei Darussalam (fase VII), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno de Brunei Darussalam ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos para los años 2020 y 2021 del artículo 7 y del programa país que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoce que el país cuenta con un sólido sistema de licencias y cuotas de control del comercio de HCFC y que el sistema de licencias para HFC se mantiene operativo a la espera de que estas sustancias se agreguen a la norma vigente. El Comité constata además la activa participación del país en la red regional y los pasos dados hacia la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali. Por consiguiente, el Comité manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio Brunei Darussalam seguirá implementando las actividades que le permitan cumplir con las siguientes metas del Protocolo de Montreal, garantizando la integración de la perspectiva de género en la ejecución de las actividades del Protocolo de Montreal.

#### **Côte d'Ivoire**

4. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Côte d'Ivoire (fase X), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno de

Côte d'Ivoire ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, los datos del programa país y del artículo 7 que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata además que Côte d'Ivoire ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC, destacándose la imposición de controles a la importación de SAO por medio de un sistema de licencias y cuotas y de la capacitación de personal aduanero y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité reconoce los esfuerzos de Côte d'Ivoire por reducir el consumo de HCFC y manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio seguirá implementando las actividades que le permitan cumplir y mantenerse en cumplimiento con las obligaciones contraídas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal.

### **Djibouti**

5. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Djibouti (fase VIII), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno de Djibouti ha transmitido a la Secretaría del Ozono los datos para los años 2020 y 2021 que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata además que Djibouti ha adoptado importantes medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC, reconoce con satisfacción la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali en julio de 2022 y, por consiguiente, manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio Djibouti seguirá implementando actividades de eliminación de HCFC y dará inicio a las actividades de reducción de los HFC.

### **El Salvador**

6. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para El Salvador (fase IX), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el país ha dado cumplimiento a la obligación de informar los datos del artículo 7 y eliminar HCFC contraída en virtud el Protocolo de Montreal, y que cuenta con un sistema operativo de licencias de importación y exportación de SAO y de cuotas de HCFC. El Comité constata además que El Salvador transmitió de manera oportuna a la Secretaría del Fondo los datos del programa país, que ha capacitado a técnicos en refrigeración, que ha asegurado el respaldo de las contrapartes a través de reuniones de coordinación y que ha hecho conciencia pública sobre la importancia de proteger la capa de ozono. El Comité reconoce con satisfacción la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali en septiembre de 2021 y manifiesta su confianza en que El Salvador seguirá implementando actividades de eliminación de HCFC y proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional y que presentará de manera eficaz un plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali que le permita cumplir con las metas de eliminación de HCFC y reducción de HFC.

### **Fiji**

7. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Fiji (fase XIII), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno de Fiji ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos para los años 2020 y 2021 del artículo 7 y programa país que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata que Fiji cuenta con un sistema operativo de licencias y cuotas de HCFC y que el PGEH ha sido implementado de manera eficaz y oportuna. El Comité también constata con satisfacción que Fiji, tras ratificar la Enmienda de Kigali el 16 de junio de 2020, dispuso el control obligatorio de los HFC a partir del 1° de enero de 2021. El Comité destaca asimismo la permanente interacción del país con las principales partes del Protocolo de Montreal a nivel nacional, la organización de actividades de sensibilización y de celebración del Día Internacional del Ozono y su activa participación en las redes regionales. Por consiguiente, el Comité manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio el Gobierno de Fiji seguirá implementando las actividades que le permitan cumplir con las obligaciones contraídas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y teniendo en cuenta la integración de la perspectiva de género.

### **Kirguistán**

8. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Kirguistán (fase XI), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el país ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos del artículo 7 y programa país que indican haber dado cumplimiento al plan acelerado de eliminación total de HCFC antes de lo previsto en el cronograma de control del Protocolo de Montreal. Por consiguiente, el Comité manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio el Gobierno de Kirguistán consolidará la eliminación lograda y dará inicio a la elaboración y ejecución del plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

### **República Democrática Popular Lao**

9. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para la República Democrática Popular Lao (fase XI), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos para los años 2020 y 2021 del artículo 7 y programa país que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoce que el país cuenta desde el 1º de enero de 2021 con un sistema de licencias de HFC y constata asimismo el cambio producido en el ente coordinador nacional a cargo de las funciones de la ONO, por lo que insta al PNUMA a seguir colaborando con el país durante el período de transición a fin de garantizar las operaciones de la ONO y de otras actividades financiadas por el Fondo Multilateral que permitan al país cumplir con las metas fijadas en el Protocolo de Montreal.

### **Mauritania**

10. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mauritania (fase VIII), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el Gobierno de Mauritania ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, los datos para los años 2014 a 2020 del programa país y del artículo 7 que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata además que Mauritania ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC, en especial la imposición de controles a la importación de SAO por medio de un sistema de licencias y cuotas y de capacitar a personal aduanero y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité reconoce asimismo los esfuerzos de Mauritania por reducir el consumo de HCFC y manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio seguirá implementando las actividades que le permitan cumplir y mantenerse en cumplimiento con las obligaciones contraídas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal.

### **Mozambique**

11. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Mozambique (fase X), el Comité Ejecutivo observa que el Gobierno de Mozambique transmitió a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos del artículo 7 y programa país que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoce además las medidas adoptadas por Mozambique para eliminar el consumo de SAO, en especial la imposición de controles a la importación por medio de un sistema de licencias y cuotas y de capacitar a personal aduanero y técnicos en refrigeración. Por consiguiente, el Comité manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio Mozambique seguirá implementando las políticas y proyectos que le permitan cumplir con las obligaciones contraídas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal.

### **Perú**

12. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Perú (fase VI), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el país ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos del artículo 7 y programa país que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata que el Perú cuenta

con un sistema operativo de licencias de importación y exportación de SAO y de cuotas de HCFC, que se ha esforzado por fortalecer las capacidades de las autoridades aduaneras, que ha asegurado el respaldo de sus contrapartes por medio de reuniones de coordinación, que ha participado en talleres regionales y globales y que ha hecho conciencia sobre la importancia de proteger la capa de ozono. El Comité reconoce con satisfacción que el 7 de agosto de 2019 el Perú ratificó la Enmienda de Kigali y manifiesta su confianza en que seguirá implementando actividades de eliminación de HCFC y proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional y que dará inicio de manera eficaz a la elaboración y ejecución de un plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali que le permita cumplir con las metas de eliminación de HCFC y reducción de HFC.

### **Seychelles**

13. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Seychelles (fase X), el Comité Ejecutivo observa que el país ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos para los años 2020 y 2021 del artículo 7 y programa país que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoce las medidas adoptadas por Seychelles para prohibir la importación de HCFC y manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio el país consolidará la eliminación total de HCFC lograda antes de lo previsto en el cronograma de reducción del Protocolo de Montreal y que dará inicio a la reducción de HFC que estipula la Enmienda de Kigali.

### **Sierra Leona**

14. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Sierra Leona (fase IX), el Comité Ejecutivo observa que el país ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos del artículo 7 y programa país para el año 2021 que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité constata además que Sierra Leona ha adoptado medidas para eliminar el consumo de HCFC y controlar la importación de SAO por medio de un sistema de licencias y cuotas y de capacitar a personal aduanero y a técnicos en refrigeración. Por consiguiente, el Comité manifiesta su confianza en que durante el próximo bienio el país seguirá implementando las políticas y proyectos que le permitan cumplir con las obligaciones contraídas en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal.

### **República Unida de Tanzania**

15. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para la República Unida de Tanzania, el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que Tanzania ha transmitido los datos del artículo 7 y programa país que indican haber cumplido en tiempo y forma con las medidas de control de los HCFC previstas en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también constata el compromiso del Gobierno de mantener a largo plazo la supervisión, información y verificación de las SAO eliminadas. Por consiguiente, el Comité manifiesta su confianza en que Tanzania seguirá implementando las actividades de eliminación de HCFC que le permitan alcanzar la reducción del 67,5 por ciento en el consumo de HCFC que debe cumplir a más tardar el 1° de enero de 2025.

### **Viet Nam**

16. Tras tomar conocimiento del informe adjunto a la solicitud relativa al proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Viet Nam (fase XIV), el Comité Ejecutivo observa con satisfacción que el país ha transmitido a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo, respectivamente, los datos del artículo 7 y programa país que indican el cumplimiento con lo previsto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoce que Viet Nam cuenta con un sistema estructurado de licencias y cuotas de importación y exportación de HCFC, que ha establecido un sistema de licencias de importación y exportación de HFC, y que contempla introducir un sistema de cuotas HFC a partir del 1° de enero de 2024. Por consiguiente, el Comité manifiesta su confianza en que Viet Nam seguirá implementando las políticas y proyectos que le permitan cumplir con las metas fijadas en el Protocolo de Montreal.



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

**Presented to the  
91<sup>st</sup> 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 90<sup>th</sup> 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 91<sup>st</sup> 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 91<sup>st</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee

| Country   | Project title  | Amount, US\$     | PSC, US\$ | Total requested amount, US\$ |
|---|--|------------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| <b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)</b>        |  |                  |           |                              |
| 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>             |
| <b>VERIFICATION REPORTS</b>                                       |  |                  |           |                              |
| 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>   |
| <b>THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) PREPARATION</b>  |   |                  |                |                  |
| 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> |
| <b>INDIVIDUAL PROJECT SUBMISSION</b>   |   |                  |                |                  |
| 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 91<sup>st</sup> 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          |
| <b>Grand Total</b>  | <b>4,645,044</b> | <b>370,914</b> | <b>5,015,958</b> |

**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

| <b>Per country cost:</b> | <b>Country</b>                    | <b>US\$</b>          |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|----------------------|
|                          | 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              |
|                          | <b>Total:</b>                     | <b>USD 1,703,644</b> |

\*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 91<sup>st</sup> 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.<sup>1</sup> 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.<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> 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.<sup>4</sup>

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.

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

<sup>2</sup> 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>

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

<sup>4</sup> 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.<sup>5</sup> 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).

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

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

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<sup>5</sup> 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.

<sup>6</sup> *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.<sup>7</sup>

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

<sup>7</sup> 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.”<sup>8</sup>

- 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.”<sup>9</sup>
- 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.”<sup>10</sup>
- 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 83<sup>rd</sup>, 86<sup>th</sup> and 89<sup>th</sup> 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.

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<sup>8</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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%).

<sup>10</sup> 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.<sup>11</sup>
- 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 HPMPs<sup>12</sup> 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.

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<sup>11</sup> 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.

<sup>12</sup> 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 86<sup>th</sup> meeting through Decision 86/61(a).<sup>13</sup>
- 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.<sup>14</sup> 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,<sup>15</sup> 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

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<sup>13</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36.

<sup>14</sup> Decision 87/50.

<sup>15</sup> 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 region<sup>16</sup> 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.<sup>17</sup> 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.<sup>18</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> 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.

<sup>17</sup> 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.

<sup>18</sup> 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).<sup>19</sup>
- National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEPs).
- National Financial Mechanism Focal Points (FMFPs).<sup>20</sup>

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.<sup>21</sup>
- International Energy Agency (IEA).
- Secretariats of related financial mechanisms, i.e. GCF Secretariat, GEF Secretariat.
- Regional development banks.<sup>22</sup>
- Relevant alliances, e.g. Climate and Clean Air Coalition (CCAC) Secretariat, Cool Coalition Secretariat.
- Technical organizations and/or resource persons.<sup>23</sup>

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

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<sup>19</sup> 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.

<sup>20</sup> 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> .

<sup>21</sup> 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).

<sup>22</sup> 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).

<sup>23</sup> 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),<sup>24</sup> 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.<sup>25</sup> *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.<sup>26</sup> 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

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<sup>24</sup> 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.

<sup>25</sup> 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.

<sup>26</sup> 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*.<sup>27</sup> 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"> <li>• Number of meetings successfully organized</li> <li>• Survey results of participant satisfaction</li> <li>• Examples of follow up actions undertaken by NOUs or other partners as a result of the Twinning workshop</li> </ul> |

<sup>27</sup> 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<br>2022  | Phase 2<br>2024 |
| National Ozone Officers (NOO) – travel and DSA <sup>28</sup>      | 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 <sup>29</sup>   | 10     | 0                | 0               |
| Technical expert to support project delivery                      | 1      | 102,960          | 102,960         |
| Capacity building materials <sup>30</sup>                         | N/A    | 0                | 0               |
| <b>Total per year</b>   |        | <b>793,400</b>   | <b>793,400</b>  |
| <b>Grand total</b>  |        | <b>1,586,800</b> |                 |

### Assumptions:

Daily subsistence allowance (DSA) rate for one day<sup>31</sup> = 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

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

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

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

<sup>31</sup> 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 | Q1   | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1   | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 | Q1   | Q2 | Q3 | Q4 |
| Component 1:<br>Preparation for<br>Twinning                     | UNEP Global<br>CAP team +<br>Technical expert    | UNEP Regional<br>CAP teams  |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| Identification of<br>NEEPs and FMFPs                            |  |   | ◆    |    |    |    |      |    |    |    | ◆    |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| Needs assessments   |  |   |      | ◆  |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    | ◆  |    |      |    |    |    |
| Component 2:<br>Twinning Workshops<br>Organization              | UNEP Regional<br>CAP teams +<br>Technical expert | UNEP Global<br>CAP team   |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| Component 3:<br>Deployment of<br>Capacity Building<br>Materials | UNEP Global<br>CAP                               | International,<br>regional and<br>technical<br>organisation<br>partners |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| Component 4:<br>Monitoring and<br>reporting                     | UNEP Global<br>CAP + Technical<br>expert         | UNEP Regional<br>CAP teams  |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| Mid-term<br>report/second tranche<br>request                    | UNEP Global<br>CAP                               | UNEP Regional<br>CAP teams  |      |    |    |    |      |    | ◆  |    |      |    |    |    |      |    |    |    |
| Final report  | UNEP Global<br>CAP                               | UNEP Regional<br>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 83<sup>rd</sup> 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.<sup>32</sup> 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.”<sup>33</sup>
- 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.”<sup>34</sup>
- 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.”<sup>35</sup>
- 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.”<sup>36</sup>

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

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<sup>32</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40, paragraph 32.

<sup>33</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/83/40, paragraph 33.

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

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

<sup>36</sup> 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.”<sup>37</sup>

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.”<sup>38</sup>

### 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.”<sup>39</sup>
- “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.”<sup>40</sup>
- “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.”<sup>41</sup>
- “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.

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

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

<sup>39</sup> *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).

<sup>40</sup> *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).

<sup>41</sup> *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.”<sup>42</sup>

## 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).”<sup>43</sup>
- [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.”<sup>44</sup> “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.”<sup>45</sup> “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.”<sup>46</sup>
- “Combined finance from multilateral organisations could drive best practice in delivering EE gains during HFC phase-down in Article 5 parties.”<sup>47</sup>

### 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-

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

<sup>43</sup> *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.

<sup>44</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 29.

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

<sup>46</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>47</sup> *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.”<sup>48</sup>

## 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.”<sup>49</sup>
- “Ozone officers should consider working with mandatory and/or voluntary energy labelling programs to include information about refrigerants.”<sup>50</sup>

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

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

<sup>50</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 121.