



联合国



环境规划署

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执行蒙特利尔议定书
多边基金执行委员会
第九十二次会议
2023年5月29日至6月2日，蒙特利尔
临时议程¹项目9(c)和(d)

工发组织 2023 年工作方案

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/1。

基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 工发组织要求执行委员会为其 2023 年工作方案核准经费 1,723,122 美元，外加机构支助费 121,219 美元，细目如表 1 所示。该工作方案附于本文件附件。

表 1: 工发组织 2023 年工作方案

国家	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动			
A1：延长体制强化项目			
波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那	延长体制强化项目（第八阶段）	252,594	252,594
厄瓜多尔	延长体制强化项目（第八阶段）	468,452	468,452
北马其顿	延长体制强化项目（第八阶段）	350,666	350,666
阿曼	延长体制强化项目（第九阶段）	181,410	181,410
	A1 小计	1,253,122	1,253,122
	机构支助费用	87,719	87,719
	A1 共计	1,340,841	1,340,841
A2：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目编制			
阿尔巴尼亚 ^a	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（第三阶段）	20,000	20,000
	A2 小计	20,000	20,000
	机构支助费用	1,400	1,400
	A2 共计	21,400	21,400
A3：基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制			
布隆迪 ^b	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	51,000	51,000
摩洛哥	编制制冷制造行业的基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划投资项目	30,000	30,000
委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	220,000	220,000
	A3 小计	301,000	301,000
	机构支助费用	21,070	21,070
	A3 共计	322,070	322,070
B 部分：建议需要进行单独审议的活动			
B1：为编制氟氯烃消费量核查报告提供技术援助			
尼日尔	氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的核查报告	30,000	*
	B1 小计	30,000	*
	机构支助费用	2,700	*
	B1 共计	32,700	*
B2：基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制			
危地马拉 ^a	编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划（第一阶段）	119,000	*
	B2 小计	119,000	*
	机构支助费用	8,330	*
	B2 共计	127,330	*
	共计（A1, A2, A3, B1, B2）	1,723,122	1,574,122
	机构支助费用（A1, A2, A3, B1, B2）	121,219	110,189
	总计	1,844,341	1,684,311

^a 环境署作为合作执行机构

^b 环境署作为牵头执行机构

* 供个别审议的建议

A 部分：建议一揽子核准的活动

A1：延长体制强化项目

项目说明

2. 工发组织在表 1 的 A1 部分为所列的国家提出延长体制强化项目的申请。这些项目的说明载于本文件附件一。

秘书处的评论

3. 秘书处审查了工发组织代表相关国家根据有关资格及供资金额的准则²和相关决定提出的延长四项体制强化项目的申请。根据前一阶段体制强化项目的原来工作计划、国家方案和第 7 条数据、氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行情况最新报告、相关机构的工作进度报告以及缔约方会议的任何相关决定，对这些申请进行了核对。注意到这些国家已提交了 2021/2022 年国家方案数据并履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的控制目标，其年度氟氯烃消费量未超过其与执行委员会签订的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的协定规定的年度最大允许消费量。此外，根据第 91/63 号决定 (b) 段的规定，提交的所有申请都对体制强化项目的绩效指标和取得的成就进行了评估。

4. 秘书处注意到，波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那尚未提交 2022 年国家方案执行报告，因此，鼓励该国在执行委员会举行会议之前或会议期间提交报告，因为及时提交数据是为强化体制供资的目标之一。

秘书处的建议

5. 秘书处建议按照本文件表 1 的 A1 部分所示的供资金额一揽子批准波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那、厄瓜多尔、北马其顿和阿曼延长体制强化项目的申请。执行委员会不妨告知上述政府在本文件附件二中提出的意见。

A2：氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的项目编制

项目说明

6. 工发组织作为牵头执行机构和环境署作为合作执行机构提交了编制阿尔巴尼亚氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段的申请。这项申请载于表 1 的 A2 节。环境署作为合作机构，在其 2023 年工作方案中申请了 10,000 美元，外加机构支持费用 1,300 美元。³

7. 提交的文件包括：申请为编制项目供资的理由；氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的实施进度报告；将在项目编制期间进行的活动的清单和相应的预算。

² 第 91/63 号决定：(b) 批准最终报告的修订格式和延长体制强化项目的供资申请以及相应的绩效指标；(c) 自 2023 年执行委员会第一次会议以来，要求第 5 条国家从 2023 年执行委员会第一次会议开始，通过双边和执行机构对所有延长体制强化项目的申请都使用上文(b)分段提到的修订格式。

³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/18。

秘书处的评论

8. 在审查这项申请时，秘书处考虑到第 71/42 号决定所载编制第 5 条国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的供资准则、氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的进展情况，包括在编写本文件时各次付款的执行情况；第 84/46 号决定(e)段的规定。⁴秘书处指出，申请的供资符合第 71/42 号决定的规定，并且该申请也依照第 82/45 号决定的规定，在氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段结束日期前两年提交编制第三阶段的申请。

9. 工发组织确认，阿尔巴尼亚的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段将在 2030 年 1 月 1 日之前淘汰 100% 的氟氯烃基准消费量。

秘书处的建议

10. 秘书处建议按照表 1 的 A2 部分所示的供资金额，一揽子批准阿尔巴尼亚的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段的项目编制申请。

A3:基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制

项目说明

11. 如表 1 的 A3 部分所示，工发组织作为指定执行机构为一个国家和作为合作执行机构而环境署作为牵头执行机构为另一个国家编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的第一阶段，并为一个国家编制其制冷制造行业的基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划投资项目。环境署作为布隆迪的牵头执行机构，在其 2023 年工作方案中申请了 119,000 美元，外加机构支持费用 15,470 美元。⁵

秘书处的评论

12. 秘书处在审查这些申请时，考虑了第 87/50 号决定所载关于编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的准则、为项目编制拟议进行的活动及其相关的扶持活动以及这些国家其他与氢氟碳化物相关的项目。秘书处指出，工发组织作为指定的执行机构，说明了为委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划第一阶段总体战略所需进行的活动。提交的材料包括氢氟碳化物和氢氟碳化物混合物的消费量数据。项目编制活动包括调查全国范围的氢氟碳化物消费量和数据收集；分析氢氟碳化物和替代品的使用；审查与逐步减少氢氟碳化物相关的政策和立法；分析海关所需的能力建设；评估国内的再生和销毁能力；制定逐步减少氢氟碳化物总体战略；进行利益攸关方磋商和验证；制定沟通和外联计划；研究制冷和空调设备的能效；评估维修行业的能力和培训需求。

13. 关于编制摩洛哥制冷制造行业基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划投资项目的申请，工发组织提供了为支持该国民用制冷制造行业一家企业（MANAR）从 HFC-134 改用 R-600 申请供资所需的信息。该企业还提供了一份承诺书，确认它们在项目得到批准和实施后将淘汰所有使用的氢氟碳化物。申请的供资符合关于编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划第一阶段投

⁴ 仅允许将氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段已获批准且削减目标低于 2025 年履约目标的国家的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段纳入业务计划。

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/18。

资项目/行业计划的第 87/50 号决定(f)(五)段的规定。摩洛哥在第九十一次会议获得编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划第一阶段的供资。

14. 秘书处注意到工发组织作为指定执行机构的两个国家已经批准了《基加利修正案》；⁶这两个国家已提供确认函，表明它们打算及早采取逐步减少氢氟碳化物的行动；申请的供资符合第 87/50 号决定的规定。

15. 环境署作为布隆迪的牵头执行机构，在其工作方案中说明了为编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划所需进行的活动和每项活动的相应费用；⁷其中也列入了秘书处的评论。

秘书处的建议

16. 秘书处建议一揽子批准布隆迪和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制，以及表 1 的 A3 部分所示编制摩洛哥基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划投资项目的供资金额。

B 部分：建议需要进行单独审议的活动

B1：为编制氟氯烃消费量核查报告提供技术援助

项目说明

17. 依照第 61/46 号决定(c)段的规定，⁸秘书处为核查其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定的履约情况，选取了 16 个低消费量第 5 条国家作为案例。这些国家列于审查项目审查期间查明的问题的 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13 号文件表 5。工发组织作为牵头执行机构为核查尼日尔氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段申请供资。

秘书处的评论

18. 依照 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13 号文件所述有关秘书处简化为核查低消费量国家氟氯烃消费量供资的批准程序的提议，尼日尔的供资申请列于本文件。

19. 秘书处指出，申请的供资与前几次会议批准的用于类似核查的供资一致，而且核查报告必须在申请氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下一次供资付款的执行委员会召开会议之前至少 10 周提交。

20. 秘书处进一步指出，这项申请将取决于是否批准 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13 号文件所载的履约核查国家名单。

⁶ 摩洛哥（2022 年 4 月 22 日）和委内瑞拉玻利瓦尔共和国（2022 年 12 月 5 日）。

⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/18。

⁸ 要求秘书处在每年的第一次会议提供一份清单，列出 20% 其氟氯烃消费基准达到 360 公吨的国家，并且有批准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划，以便为核实该国履行当年氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定的情况批准供资。

秘书处的建议

21. 执行委员会不妨根据议程项目 9(a)项目审查期间所查明问题概览考虑依照核查选定的一些低消费量国家履行其氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定的讨论，批准编制尼日尔氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的核查报告，金额为 30,000 美元，外加机构支助费用 2,700 美元，但有一项谅解，即核查报告必须在申请氟氯烃淘汰管理计划下一次供资付款的执行委员会召开会议之前至少 10 周提交。。

B2: 基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制

项目说明

22. 如表 1 的 B2 部分所示，工发组织作为牵头执行机构并且环境署作为合作执行机构为一个国家提出编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划第一阶段的申请。环境署作为危地马拉的合作执行机构，在其 2023 年工作方案中申请了 51,000 美元，外加机构支持费用 6,630 美元。⁹

23. 提交的材料包括 2019 年至 2021 年氢氟碳化合物和氢氟碳化合物混合物的消费量数据，以及为编制危地马拉基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划第一阶段总体战略所需进行的活动的说明。项目编制活动包括调查全国范围的氢氟碳化物消费量和数据收集；分析氢氟碳化物和替代品的使用；审查与逐步减少氢氟碳化物相关的政策和立法；分析海关所需的能力建设；评估国内的再生和销毁能力；制定逐步减少氢氟碳化物总体战略；进行利益攸关方磋商和验证；制定沟通和外联计划；研究制冷和空调设备的能效；审查易燃和有毒替代品的安全标准和规范。

24. 工发组织提交此申请时指出危地马拉政府已核准批准基加利修正案，但批准书尚未交存联合国保存。

秘书处的评论

25. 秘书处在审查这项申请时，考虑了第 87/50 号决定所载关于编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的准则、为项目编制拟议进行的活动及其相关的扶持活动以及该国其他与氢氟碳化物相关的项目。秘书处注意到，工发组织作为牵头执行机构利用申请编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目格式，说明为编制总体战略所需进行的活动；该国已提供确认函，表明它们打算及早采取逐步减少氢氟碳化物的行动；申请的供资符合第 87/50 号决定的规定。

26. 秘书处进一步指出，尽管危地马拉政府已核准批准《基加利修正案》，但它正在完成将批准书交存联合国保存的内部核准程序，预计这将会在执行委员会举行会议之前或会议期间完成。

27. 秘书处指出，批准《基加利修正案》是考虑为编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划供资的先决条件，因此，它告知工发组织，由于批准程序可能会在执行委员会举行会议之前完

⁹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/18。

成，所以这项申请被列为进行单独审议；不过，如果到时仍未交存批准书，则将撤回这项申请并将其提交给下次会议审议。工发组织同意这一做法，并保证届时将完成批准程序。

秘书处的建议

28. 执行委员会不妨考虑批准危地马拉基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制申请，金额为 119,000 美元，外加机构支助费用 8,330 美元，条件是联合国收到该国批准《基加利修正案》的正式批准书。

Annex I
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Bosnia and Herzegovina: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-99	110,000
Phase II:	Jul-04	95,333
Phase III:	Nov-11	95,333
Phase IV:	Dec-13	95,333
Phase V:	May-15	95,333
Phase VI:	Nov-17	122,026
Phase VII:	Dec-19	122,026
	Total:	735,384
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		252,594
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		252,594
Agency support costs (US \$):		17,682
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		270,276
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
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)		1.6
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		3.5
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 December 2022) (US \$):		5,096,783
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		4,640,611
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		258.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		315.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	3,496,799
(b) Institutional strengthening:	735,384
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	864,600
	Total:
	5,096,783
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

2. During phase VII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, the national ozone unit (NOU) of Bosnia and Herzegovina continued to be an active member of the Regional Montreal Protocol Network for Europe and Central Asia (ECA). The NOU continued to implement activities under stages I and II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and prepared the HFC outlook. The legislation for the control of HCFCs approved by the Council of Ministers, including the HCFC quota system, permits for HFCs and the ban on HCFC-based equipment, were enforced by the NOU in cooperation with the Indirect Taxation

Authority of Bosnia and Herzegovina. HFC import permits were established prior to ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina took steps to include consideration of the Kigali Amendment as an activity in the bi-annual work plan of Council of Ministers and as a result the procedure for the ratification of Kigali Amendment was finalised on 26 May 2021 and was only multi-lateral agreement ratified by the country in the last six years. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved due to HPMP delays caused by the COVID 19 pandemic (objective 3, and no collection of gender data or incorporation of gender competencies vis-à-vis staff recruitment (objective 7).

Plan of action

3. Under phase VIII, the NOU is committed to build national capacity and enhance regulatory efforts to achieve compliance with upcoming HCFCs consumption phase-out target. The NOU will be responsible for: monitoring the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation focussing on the additional restrictions on HCFCs; cooperation with the customs sector to prevent illegal trade in controlled substances; and cooperating with the refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment (RAC) Association. The NOU will continue implementation of stage II of the HPMP, upgrade the HFC outlook model, prepare the project proposal for the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); continue awareness activities and attendance and regional and international meetings. The NOU will also continue cooperation with climate authorities on inclusion of F-gases in the Nationally determined contributions and will continue cooperation the authorities responsible for safety standards and energy efficiency. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of the next phase of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The NOU reported that the implementation of the IS project had been supported through timely and efficient UNIDO support and timely disbursement of funds. With regard to sustainability, the NOU of Bosnia and Herzegovina was established in 2000 and has a reputation in the country as the best model for coordination of implementation of a multilateral environmental agreement. The main risk for the IS project is that procedures for consultations and adoption of plans have to into account the complex administrative structure in the country. UNIDO support, including high level missions to the country, can mitigate the risk.

Ecuador: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I	Mar-93	204,000
Phase II:	Jul-99	97,300
Phase III:	Apr-04	176,800
Phase IV	Mar-07 and Nov-08	176,800
Phase V:	Nov-09 and Apr-10	176,800
Phase VI:	May-16	226,305
Phase VII:	Jul-21	226,305*
Total:		1,510,616
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		468,452
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		468,452
Agency support costs (US \$):		32,792
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		501,244
Date of approval of country programme:		1992
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		2.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		23.5

Summary of the project and country profile	
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	66.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	9.15
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	10.2
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	12,254,465
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	9,175,286
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	842.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	690.9

* Funds for phase VII approved at the 83rd meeting were transferred from UNEP to UNIDO at the 87th meeting as per the change of implementing agency (decision 87/21(e)).

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,612,662
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,510,616
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,131,187
Total:	12,254,465
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

Progress report

6. During phase VII of the IS project, which had been transferred to UNIDO in November 2020, the NOU worked to achieve broad consensus on the revised legislation for controlled substances. An operational import/export licensing system for controlled substances in place including a quota system for HCFCs. Country programme and Article 7 data were submitted to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, in a timely manner. Other NOU activities included: completion of the enabling activities for HFC phase-down; coordination of activities under stage I and stage II of the HPMP; training sessions for customs to combat illegal ODS trade; consultations with stakeholders; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; and active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved because the system to register equipment containing controlled substances is not yet operational (objective 1), and as no reports on gender issues were prepared (objective 7).

Plan of action

7. In phase VIII, the NOU of Ecuador will continue implementing stage II of the HPMP and submit the KIP to meet the HCFC phase out and HFC phase-down targets while ensuring gender mainstreaming during their implementation. In addition, the NOU will: continue strengthening the legislation for controlled substances to fulfil the requirements of stage II of the HPMP and the Kigali Amendment; develop national capacity to implement the provisions of the Kigali Amendment; strictly monitor and control imports and use of HCFCs and HFCs; facilitate access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies; and, continue public awareness activities especially within the education sector and with a gender focus during World Refrigeration Day and International Ozone Day celebrations as well as other national events.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. The IS project for Ecuador is implemented with a high level of government support, timely and efficient UNIDO support and timely disbursement of funds. The NOU works in close collaboration with

all stakeholders to ensure the sustainability of Montreal Protocol activities and the incorporation of the gender perspective. Changes in government administration can jeopardize the achievement of the IS objectives; however, when there is a change of government administration, a presentation is made on the country's commitments to the Montreal Protocol and the role that each of the departments plays in the project implementation.

North Macedonia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Oct-96 152,900
	Phase II:	Mar-00 101,950
	Phase III:	Dec-01 101,950
	Phase IV:	Apr-04 132,347
	Phase V:	Apr-06 132,347
	Phase VI:	Apr-09 132,347
	Phase VII:	Nov-21 169,404
	Total:	923,245
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		350,666
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		350,666
Agency support costs (US \$):		24,547
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		375,213
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a)	Annex A Group I (CFCs) (Average 1995-1997)	519.7
(b)	Annex A Group II (Halons) (Average 1995-1997)	32.1
(c)	Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (Average 1998-2000)	0.1
(d)	Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (Average 1998-2000)	0.0
(e)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	1.8
(f)	Annex E (Methyl bromide) (Average 1995-1998)	12.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a)	Annex A Group I (CFCs)	0
(b)	Annex A Group II (Halons)	0
(c)	Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d)	Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)	0
(e)	Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0
(f)	Annex E (Methyl bromide)	0
	Total:	0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		6,807,397
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		6,158,270
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		576.98
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		576.49

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	4,637,328
(b) Institutional strengthening:	923,245
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,246,824
	Total: 6,807,397
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

10. Phase VII of the IS project supported the NOU to coordinate activities for phasing out/phasing down controlled substances thus allowing the Government of North Macedonia to successfully implement the Montreal Protocol. During phase VII the following activities were carried out: finalization of the certification scheme and regulatory framework for HFC phase-down; and daily monitoring of the trade in controlled substances through the issuance of permits for HCFC-22 and HFC imports; and combating illegal trade and seizures of illegal ODS imports; and active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Public awareness activities included a booklet for Customs on the control and monitoring of controlled substances, and distribution of information materials and a presentation at the International HVAC/R Conference in 2022. Steps were taken to incorporate gender policy in planning awareness activities and the procurement procedure for the upgrade of the website was initiated. North Macedonia implemented the iPIC procedure and was awarded with Europe and Central Asia Montreal Protocol award for customs and enforcement officers. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved as some information materials had not been prepared/disseminated as planned due as the celebration of International Ozone Day was cancelled due to COVID-19 restrictions (objective 5).

Plan of action

11. Under phase VIII, the NOU's activities will include drafting and implementation of regulations related to the HFC phase-down and raising awareness of importers and the RAC sector to the HCFC and HFC quota system. In addition, the establishment of sustainable certification system and the incorporation of HFCs into the recovery, recycling and leak check system will support ODS phase-out and HFC phase-down. The NOU will continue to coordinate the recording and labelling of RAC equipment; monitoring of the recovery and recycling scheme; import/export controls; strengthening the cooperation and coordination between stakeholders and facilitating their active participation controlled substances trade chain; coordination and implementation of the HPMP ensuring synergies with the development of the KIP; country programme and Article 7 data reporting; active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; and public awareness and communication activities, including celebration of International Ozone Day. Gender policy will be taken into account in all IS activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The NOU reported that IS activities had been implemented successfully for several years and that high-level government support, support from UNIDO as implementing agency, and timely disbursement of funds were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. The IS project is a core activity that sustains the successful implementation of other Montreal Protocol projects. No problems or risks were identified in terms of IS implementation though public awareness activities, including live events and the preparation and dissemination of information materials, had been negatively impacted by the Covid-19 pandemic.

Oman: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNIDO
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-00	79,000
Phase II:	Jul-05	68,467
Phase III:	Nov-08	68,467
Phase IV:	Nov-11	68,467
Phase V:	Dec-13	68,467
Phase VI:	May-15	68,467
Phase VII:	Dec-18	87,638

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase VIII:	Dec-20	87,638
		Total:	596,611
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			181,410
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):			181,410
Agency support costs (US \$):			12,699
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			194,109
Date of approval of country programme:			1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
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)			31.5
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			1.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			12.83
Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			14.85
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):			3,895,139
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			3,003,962
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			271.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			260.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,444,464
(b) Institutional strengthening:	596,611
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,854,064*
	Total:
	3,895,139
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

* Includes US \$150,000 for HFC enabling activities

Progress report

14. During phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU of Oman was transferred from the Civil Aviation Authority to the Environment Authority of the General Directorate for Climate. Activities under the current phase included: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas; strengthening cooperation with the customs authorities; training customs officers on the prevention of illegal ODS trade; development of the national RAC certification programme; preparatory work towards ratification of the Kigali Amendment; collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations; coordination of activities under stage II of the HPMP; public awareness including celebration of International Ozone Day; and active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The NOU also consulted with stakeholders on the ban on the use and import of refrigerants in disposable cylinders. Of the seven objectives, four were achieved and two were partly achieved as the Kigali Amendment had not yet been ratified (objective 1), and the country could not attend all Montreal Protocol meetings due to COVID-19 pandemic restrictions (objective 6); there were no gender mainstreaming activities (objective 7) in the phase VIII work plan.

Plan of action

15. During phase IX the NOU's priority will be for of Oman to achieve the reduction targets under stage III of the HPMP. Activities planned include country programme implementation and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring the licensing system and quota allocations against the records of customs to maintain full control over the HCFC imports; implementation of activities under stage II of the HPMP; continued cooperation with custom authorities and industry associations; facilitation of the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment; development of the RAC certification programme; facilitating the introduction of hydrocarbons in cooperation with industries and other relevant institutions; public awareness and attendance at regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be ensured in all Montreal Protocol project activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

16. The NOU was relocated to the Environment Authority and is now well positioned under the Oman Governance structure with clear roles and responsibilities. The current legislation ensures that the NOU can conduct its responsibilities while strengthening the capacity of the NOU team. To ensure sustainability, the NOU is coordinating the activities with other government bodies and the private sector to assist the NOU to make informed and coordinated decisions, thus avoiding any potential risks.

附件二

执行委员会对提交给第九十二次会议的延长体制强化项目的看法草案

波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那

17. 执行委员会审查了关于延长波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那体制强化项目（第八阶段）的申请提交的报告，赞赏地注意到波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那政府向基金秘书处报告了国家方案数据和向臭氧秘书处报告了第 7 条数据，指出该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》的规定。委员会还赞赏地注意到波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那于 2021 年 11 月 26 日批准了《基加利修正案》。执行委员会认识到波斯尼亚和黑塞哥维那作出的努力，因此，相信该国将在未来三年继续开展活动，包括氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第二阶段和编制基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划，同时考虑到性别平等主流化，使该国能够履行《蒙特利尔议定书》的各项目标。

厄瓜多尔

18. 执行委员会审查了关于延长厄瓜多尔体制强化项目（第八阶段）的申请提交的报告，赞赏地注意到厄瓜多尔政府向基金秘书处报告了国家方案数据和向臭氧秘书处报告了第 7 条数据，指出该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》的规定。委员会还注意到，受控物质的进出口许可证颁发制度，包括氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物的配额制度，都已实施。该国对制冷技术人员进行了良好制冷做法和安全处理替代物的培训，获得了利益攸关方的支持，目前致力于采用相关安全标准并提高公众意识。委员会承认厄瓜多尔政府所作的努力，因此，希望厄瓜多尔政府在未来三年继续成功地与其他国家机构和利益攸关方协调执行政策和法规及活动，纳入性别平等主流化，持续淘汰消耗臭氧层物质并促进逐步减少氢氟碳化物，使该国能够履行《蒙特利尔议定书》的各项目标。

北马其顿

19. 执行委员会审查了关于延长北马其顿体制强化项目（第八阶段）的申请提交的报告，赞赏地注意到北马其顿政府向基金秘书处报告了国家方案数据和向臭氧秘书处报告了第 7 条数据，指出该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》的规定。执行委员会进一步注意到，该国已采取步骤淘汰氟氯烃消费量并准备逐步减少氢氟碳化物消费量，其中包括通过监管框架和氟氯烃配额，严格监测氟氯烃和氢氟碳化物的贸易，并且国家臭氧机构与海关当局和国家环境检查员保持密切合作，以提高受控物质立法的有效性。委员会承认北马其顿政府努力实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段和第二阶段以及基加利氢氟碳化物实施计划的项目编制，并提高公众意识，包括多边基金的性别平等主流化政策。因此，执行委员会相信在未来三年北马其顿政府将继续开展活动，使该国能履行《蒙特利尔议定书》的各项目标。

阿曼

20. 执行委员会审查了关于延长阿曼体制强化项目（第九阶段）的申请提交的报告，赞赏地注意到阿曼政府向基金秘书处报告了国家方案数据和向臭氧秘书处报告了第 7 条数据，指出该国履行了《蒙特利尔议定书》的规定。委员会进一步注意到，该国已采取步骤继续淘汰氟氯烃消费量，包括通过消耗臭氧层物质监管框架和配额分配以及通过进一步改进电子数据库严格监测氟氯烃的贸易。委员会还注意到，国家臭氧机构与海关密切合作实施电

子许可证颁发系统。因此，委员会相信，在未来三年，阿曼政府将在批准《基加利修正案》方面取得进展，并将继续实施氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第三阶段的活动，使该国能履行《蒙特利尔议定书》的各项目标。



UNITED NATIONS
INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ORGANIZATION

UNIDO WORK PROGRAMME

Presented to the 92nd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund

Introduction

The UNIDO Work Programme (WP) for the consideration of the 92nd Meeting of the Executive Committee (ExCom) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) has been prepared following the Government requests as well as based on ongoing and planned activities. The Work Programme will support the implementation of UNIDO's three year Rolling Business Plan 2023-2025.

The 92nd UNIDO WP is addressing preparatory assistance, institutional strengthening requests and request for verification report.

Preparatory assistance is submitted for the 92nd Executive Committee Meeting consideration for Albania to enable the country to overview and update data necessary for the launch and implementation of HPMP Stage III.

UNIDO is submitting preparatory assistance for HFC phase-down plans for Burundi, Guatemala, Morocco and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) to assist the countries with the implementation of the next phases of the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.

Institutional strengthening extension requests are submitted based on the countries' requests for Bosnia and Herzegovina, Ecuador, North Macedonia and Sultanate of Oman.

The UNIDO Work Programme for the consideration of the 92nd ExCom Meeting comprises the following sections:

- **Section 1:** Consolidated list of activities foreseen for the above requests by project types and country; and
- **Section 2:** Project concepts indicating details and funding requirements.

Funding is requested as follows:

- Preparatory assistance funding for HPMP Stage III for Albania amounting to US\$ 21,400 (including US\$ 1,400 representing 7.0 % agency support costs);
- Preparatory assistance funding for HFC phase-down plans in Burundi¹, Guatemala, Morocco and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) amounting to US\$ 449,400 (including US\$ 29,400 representing 7.0% agency support costs);
- Institutional strengthening project amounting to US\$ 1,340,841 (including US\$ 87,719 representing 7.0 % agency support costs); and
- Verification Report funding amounting to US\$ 32,700 (including US\$ 2,700 representing 9.0 % A.S.C.).

Total: US\$ 1,844,341 (including US\$ 121,219 agency support cost).

¹ The Project Concept for Burundi is included in the Lead Agency (UNEP) Work Programme.

SECTION 1

Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.	Remarks
Preparatory Assistance for HPMP											
Albania	LVC	PRP	HCFC	Overarching	Preparation of Stage III HPMP	20,000	1,400	21,400	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment.
SUBTOTAL						20,000	1,400	21,400			
Preparatory Assistance for HFC Phase-Down Plans											
Burundi	LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	51,000	3,570	54,570	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment. Project concept is in UN Environment Work Programme.
Guatemala	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	119,000	8,330	127,330	7%	24	In cooperation with UN Environment.
Morocco	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	REF	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan (investment component)	30,000	2,100	32,100	7%	24	
Venezuela	Non-LVC	PRP	HFC	SEV	Preparation of HFC phase-down plan	220,000	15,400	235,400	7%	24	
SUBTOTAL						420,000	29,400	449,400			
Institutional Strengthening											
Bosnia and Herzegovina	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	252,594	17,682	270,276	7%	24	
Ecuador	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	468,452	32,792	501,244	7%	24	
North Macedonia	LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	350,666	24,547	375,213	7%	24	
Oman	Non-LVC	INS	All	SEV	Institutional strengthening	181,410	12,699	194,109	7%	24	
SUBTOTAL						1,253,122	87,719	1,340,841			

Country	MLF HCFC Status	Type	Substance	Sector and Sub-Sector	Title of Project	Total amount USD	A.S.C.	Total (incl ASC) USD	A.S.C. %	P.D.	Remarks
Verification Reports											
Niger	LVC	TAS	HCFC	SEV	Verification report	30,000	2,700	32,700	9%	24	
						30,000	2,700	32,700			
GRAND TOTAL						1,723,122	121,219	1,844,341			

SECTION 2

PROJECT CONCEPT – Albania

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

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of stage III of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan	
Country:	ALBANIA	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNEP	
Implementation period:	2025-2030	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)
UNIDO	Overarching	20,000
UNEP	Overarching	10,000

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
1. Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for stage II HPMP had been returned / will be returned (Decision 71/42(i))	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will be returned 	PRP funding for stage II had been fully used.	

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input type="checkbox"/> stage II / <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage III of the HPMP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	100%	Year of commitment	2030
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made)			
<p>The HCFC Phase-Out Management Plan (HPMP) stage I for the Republic of Albania was approved at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol held in Montreal, Canada from 25 to 29 July 2011. Albania was committed to reducing the consumption of HCFCs by 35% from the calculated baseline by year 2020.</p> <p>The First stage of (HPMP) covered the freeze of HCFC-s consumption in 2013 (baseline level is average annual consumption in 2009 – 2010), 10% reduction of HCFC-s consumption by 2015 and 35% reduction by 2020.</p> <p>The activities for this stage were implemented through the following:</p>			

- Policy instruments: bans of import, import quota system, mandatory reporting by importers and exporters, environmental taxes for import of ozone depleting substances (ODS) and ODS containing equipment.
- Projects: training of involved stakeholders, Improvement of Refrigerant Recovery and Recycling scheme, and establishment of the Waste Disposal Centre.
- Institutional strengthening: preparation and implementation of policy instruments, preparation of project proposals, implementation of approved projects, awareness raising, etc.

The Second stage of the HPMP for Albania started in 2021. It targets the reduction by 67.5% in HCFC consumption below the baseline of 6.0 ODP tonnes in 2025. In particular, Stage II aims at further strengthening the implementation and enforcement capacities of national institutional and legal framework for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Table 1: HPMP Compliance Goals

Substance	Annex	Group	Starting point for aggregate reductions in consumption (ODP tonnes)	Total phase-out to be achieved under Stage I (ODP tonnes)	Remaining HCFC consumption after Stage I (ODP tonnes)	Total phase-out to be achieved under Stage II (ODP tonnes)
HCFC-22	C	I	6.0	2.1	3.9	1.95
Total	C	I	6.0	2.1	3.9	1.95

The following activities are therefore tackled:

- Legislation and policies
- Recovery, recycling and reclamation assessment and business planning including awareness raising among potential female technicians.
- Training of customs officers for enforcement and technicians at the vocational training centers
- Training for maintenance service technicians for large end users such as commercial and industrial refrigeration and chillers

More precisely, below is an overview of the work currently in progress under Tranches 1 and 2.

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

HPMP Stage II Tranche I

Activity	Description	Implementing agency
ODS legislations and policies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On 22.06.2022 the Law on F-gases was approved by DCM No. 432 and was sent along to the National Parliament for final approval. • The Government of Albania has already issued HCFC import quotas for 2022, 2023 and 2024 in accordance with the Montreal Protocol control targets. 	UNIDO
Recovery, recycling, and reclamation assessment and business planning including	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Training of technicians took place at 9 vocational schools. 	UNIDO

awareness raising for potential female technician candidates	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Obtained training workshop reports including session end test results of the participants and participant lists. Addressing recovery, recycling, and reclamation. • With regard to the disposal of unwanted ODS, Albania has legislation in force on the disposal of controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol, and of products and equipment containing or relying on such substances. 	
Training for maintenance service technicians for large end users such as commercial and industrial refrigeration and chillers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review and revision of training materials by a working group. • Consulting stakeholders to develop the best approach and an equipment inventory will be developed. • Designing training programme; and identifying an expert familiar with the sub-sector to assist the country with implementation of the activity. 	UNIDO
Capacity building activities related to enforcement and RAC sector activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Produced a series of RAC related information / training materials covering ozone layer protection, Kigali Amendment, Covid-19, energy-efficiency, safety standards and leakage control • Updated training materials for customs / enforcement officers. • Organized 4 training workshops for RAC technicians • Organized 2 training workshops for customs / enforcement officers and environmental inspectors • Montreal Protocol topics have been integrated into the regular and mandatory training curriculum for the customs officers. • Customs training is delivered by a team of experts including the Head of Anti-traffic Department and Focal Point of Customs for the Montreal Protocol of the General Directorate of Customs, NOU staff and RAC-sector experts to cover various aspects of the capacity development of customs officers. • Instead of sending an expert trainer for training abroad, international trainers will train and certify 12-15 local trainers in Tirana in June 2023. 	UNEP
HPMP Stage II Tranche II		
Activity	Description	Implementing Agency
Training for maintenance service technicians for large end users such as commercial and industrial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Two female consultants have been recruited • The approach to larger equipment in the country is being formulated 	UNIDO

refrigeration and chillers		
Capacity building activities related to enforcement and RAC sector activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Albania HPMP stage II tranche 2 has been approved by ExCom 91 in December 2022. Contractual arrangements have been prepared. 	UNEP

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

Substance	Sector	2018	2019	2020	2021
HCFC-22	RAC servicing	72.257	61.975	70.734	36.638

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

It is worth mentioning that there is no production of HCFCs and other ODS alternatives in Albania, so the data and trends depict here refer to import exclusively. During the year 2021 there was no illegal cases of controlled substances import.

Hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) are widely used in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector, which is largest consumer of HCFCs in Albania with 78.4 % of the total HCFCs used. The chiller sub-sector is the most commonly widespread within the country comprising 45.8 % of the HCFC consumptions. The air-conditioning sub-sector, the second most commonly used within the country, accounts for 32.6 % of the HCFC consumption. The industrial sub-sector is the third most commonly used within the country, comprising 16.4 % of the HCFC consumption. Lastly, the commercial refrigeration sub-sector is the fourth sector, comprising 4.3 % of the HCFC consumption.

The consumption of HCFCs has been declining due to the implementation of the HPMP and an increase in the import of non HCFC-based refrigeration equipment. Indeed, based on the consumption data reported by Albania in 2021, the country is experiencing a reduced demand of HCFCs, which is increasingly being replaced in the local market by HFCs and other alternatives.

The refrigeration and air-conditioning sector is the primary sector that uses ODS alternatives in Albania. Regarding the refrigeration sector, the domestic and commercial refrigeration, mobile air-conditioning and chillers are increasingly developing in Albania. Furthermore, the air conditioning sector has increased significantly in the recent years. It is worth singling out in this sector the small and split air-conditioning, due to its massive use in the country. Table below represents the most commonly used ODS alternatives in the sector at present:

Table 2: Most commonly used ODS alternatives by RAC sector

Chemical*	GWP ¹	Sectors
		RAC
HFC-22	1,810	X
HFC-134A	1,430	X
HFC-152a	124	
HFC-227ea	3,220	
R-32	675	X
R-407C	1,774	X
R-410A	2,088	X
R-404A	3,922	X
R-507A	2,465	X
R-1234yf	<1	X
R-600a	20	X
R-290	5	X
R40 (R51/53)		

6. Description of information that needs to be gathered and updated. Explain why this has not been undertaken during preparation for the previous stage of the HPMP.		
Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated data on HCFC consumption in servicing sector	Collection, verification, and validation of HCFC consumption through survey of Government departments, traders, distributors, importers, and manufacturers to assess the distribution of HCFC consumption (update previous data collection)	UNIDO
New information on ODS regulations	identification of gaps and required enforcement of the regulations and by-laws to be enhanced	UNEP
7. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Coordinating Stage III PRP activities with activities related to Kigali Amendment Implementation Plan PRP	2,000	UNIDO
Data Collection and Surveys	6,000	UNIDO
Develop a plan for implementation of the servicing related activities to be integrated in the overall strategy.	2,000	UNIDO
Evaluate the climate co-benefits.	1,000	UNIDO
Awareness activities : Stakeholder consultations and steering committee meetings for the organization of a workshop to inform the public and private sectors, and promote Albania's commitment in the framework of Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment, related policy and regulatory framework, and progress to date in phasing out HCFCs and phasing down HFCs	4,000	UNIDO
Preparing document	5,000	UNIDO
Policies and legislations: Gap analysis, need for new or amended legislation and policies.	2,000	UNEP
Enforcement related	2,000	UNEP

capacity building: Training needs assessment for customs / enforcement officers, environmental inspectors and trainers, need for updated training materials / curricula, need for training of trainers, gender considerations, sustainability.		
RAC servicing sector related capacity building: Training needs assessment for RAC technicians and trainers, need for updated training materials / curricula, need for training of trainers, gender considerations, sustainability.	2,000	UNEP
Outreach and awareness campaign: Need and impact analysis for technology awareness and general public awareness	3,000	UNEP
Preparing document	1,000	UNEP
TOTAL	30,000	
8. How will activities related to implementation of the Kigali Amendment to phase down HFCs be considered during project preparation for stage III of the HPMP?		
The Government of Albania is currently preparing the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) and designing the required interventions for compliance with the HFCs phase-down targets. Albania’s KIP is expected to be submitted to ExCom 93 in December 2023. Albania’s HPMP stage III and KIP activities will be implemented in parallel, and to the extent possible, certain activities e.g. training activities will be co-funded and delivered in an integrated manner. The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices. The Government will promote the use of zero-ODP and zero-GWP refrigerants.		
How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
Under previous stages of the HPMP women’s attendance at training workshops was promoted and efforts were provided in raising awareness on the need for gender-friendly work environments. This work will continue under stage III of the HPMP. The Fund Secretariat’s operational policy on gender mainstreaming will be applied.		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Guatemala

**Multilateral Fund FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
KIGALI-hfc IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) project preparation (PRP)
Kigali HFC Phase Down plan (Overarching strategy)**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	HFC phase-down Plan Preparation	
Country:	Guatemala	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Cooperating agency (1):	UNEP	Click or tap here to enter text.
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	2024-2029	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	119,000
UNEP	Overarching	51,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10% reduction	Year of commitment	2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities considering previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available. 			
The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects)			
<p>In response to Decision 79/46 of the Executive Committee on guidelines for Enabling Activities for HFC Phase down, the Government of Guatemala submitted a proposal to the 80th Executive Committee meeting of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of Montreal Protocol. The Executive Committee approved the project for Guatemala’s Enabling Activities for HFC Phase Down, to facilitate early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and undertake activities to meet the initial obligations of the</p>			

Amendment.

The specific objectives of the Enabling Activities (EA) Project were mainly to:

- 1- Achieve a broader understanding of the Kigali amendment provisions and prepare the legislative basis for the ratification.
- 2- Provide basic training to the NOU, the servicing sector, and end-users for addressing the emerging responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment and identify the needs of servicing sector that would facilitate the HFC phase-down.
- 3- Develop a required regulatory package to set up an import/export licensing system for HFC and HFC's alternatives.
- 4- Enhance the expertise of service sectors and end-users for adopting alternatives of low impact with respect to the climate, and safe handling of flammable refrigerants.

It is noteworthy that the implementation of the EA was accomplished using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. Institutional arrangements in Guatemala for the management of ODS projects were executed by the National Ozone Unit (NOU), Department for the Environmentally Sound Management of Chemical Products and Hazardous Wastes of Guatemala, the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN).

The project achieved the following outputs and results:

- a) HFCs and alternatives are included in the existing licensing system (Governmental Agreement 317/2019) since December 2019.
- b) The policymakers were made aware of the global challenges of ozone-layer depletion, global warming, and climate change, the international instrument addressing these challenges, and why the Government of Guatemala should ratify such international agreement including the Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol.
- c) Raised awareness of national stakeholders and the public regarding the importance and benefits of the Kigali Amendment. Concerned national stakeholders understood their new expected roles and responsibilities under the Kigali Amendment implementation.
- d) Understanding of the needs of the servicing sector for further planning of the activities related to the adoption of low-GWP and zero-GWP replacement technologies to HFCs.
- e) Improved legislative frameworks for the effective implementation of HFCs licensing and quota system, as well as the monitoring and reporting mechanism in Guatemala.
- f) Ministry of Energy / Dept. of climate change identified the linkage between the HFC phase-down and energy efficiency.
- g) The ratification process of the Kigali Amendment was completed on April 12, 2023. It is expected to be deposited before the end of April 2023.

The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs)

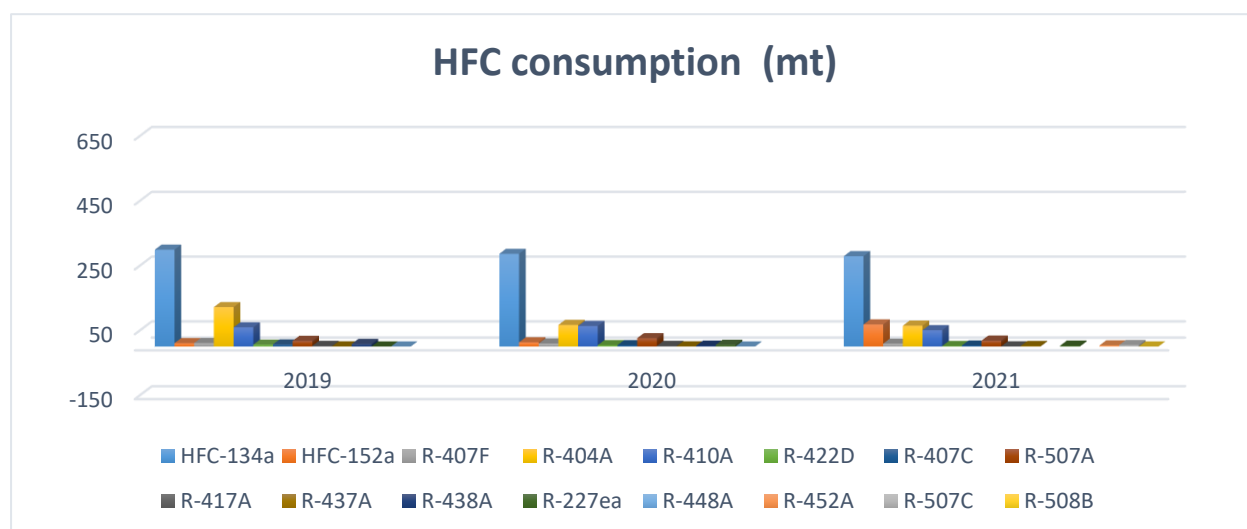
Guatemala successfully completed the HPMP and the first tranche of the HPMP II is ongoing. As a result of Stage I, HCFC consumption has been decreasing since 2016 due to the strict enforcement of the licensing system, the implementation of the activities included in the HPMP and the ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment implemented in 2015. HCFC consumption has been below the 2020 target of 5.4 ODP tonnes since 2017. There have been no imports of HCFC-141b contained in pre-blended polyols since 2018 due to the complete phase-out in the foam sector, or imports of HCFC-124 or HCFC-142b (contained in blends) since 2014 and 2015, respectively.

Stage II of the HPMP aims to meet the 67.5 per cent reduction from its HCFC baseline by 2025, and 100 per cent by 2030, and will build upon the experience gained during implementation of stage I. In order to

minimize the introduction of HFC-based RAC equipment as alternatives to HCFCs, the Government will reinforce training in good practices with a focus on refrigerant containment and capacity-building for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants; implement mandatory certification for labour competencies for RAC technicians; and establish a specialized training centre on the safe handling of flammable refrigerants during installation, operation, repair, maintenance and decommissioning of RAC equipment.

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

Substance/blend	Sector	2019	2020	2021
HFC-134a	Manufacturing & Service RAC	298.75	286.05	278.85
HFC-152a	Other, specify. Glass Manufacturing	10.45	13.08	68.15
R-407F	RAC servicing	10.90	9.27	8.77
R-404A	Manufacturing & Service RAC	121.61	66.65	64.39
R-410A	RAC servicing	59.14	63.28	50.41
R-422D	RAC servicing	5.76	4.07	1.58
R-407C	RAC servicing	6.61	4.21	3.18
R-507A	RAC servicing	17.56	25.75	18.32
R-417A	RAC servicing	2.02	1.98	0.45
R-437A	RAC servicing	0.5	0.57	1.78
R-438A	RAC servicing	7.88	2.69	0
R-227ea	RAC servicing	0	5.52	2.88
R-448A	RAC servicing	0	0.23	0
R-452A	RAC servicing	0	0	3.63
R-507C	RAC servicing	0	0	4.52
R-508B	RAC servicing	0	0	0.11
Total		541.2	483.3	507.02



Source: MARN, April 2023

Consumption for 2022 is being calculated by the Government of Guatemala.

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

Import data shows that the main HFC refrigerant imported in 2019-2021 period was HFC-134a, as it is widely used in domestic and stand-alone commercial refrigeration and mobile air conditioning, followed by the R-404A, used in commercial refrigeration mainly. They are followed by R-410A refrigerant, which is used in stationary air conditioning. The import of R-410A and R-404A will increase with the implementation of the HPMP to eliminate the R-22 in these sectors.

Description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country.

- ✓ **Domestic Refrigeration** mainly uses R-134a as refrigerant. The imports of R-600a have been showing an incremental behaviour in the last years.
- ✓ **Commercial refrigeration. Stand-alone equipment.** The most common refrigerants used in this sector are R-134a and R-404A. **Condensing units** can be fully imported as equipment or imported as spare parts to be assembled in the country. Practically all of these units have R-404A as refrigerant. **Refrigeration Centralized systems:** Lately, imports of these systems have grown. Refrigerant found in this equipment is R-404A.
- ✓ **Industrial refrigeration.** Industrial refrigeration consumes mainly R-717. However, during the last years, R404A displaced R-717 probably due to the health and safety risks associated to work with ammonia as refrigerant.
- ✓ **Transport refrigeration.** The refrigerant gas consumed in this subsector is mainly R-404A.
- ✓ **Residential AC.** Most common refrigerants used in residential AC are R-22, R-407C and R-410A.
- ✓ **Chillers.** The refrigerant used was R-22. Nonetheless, imports also show other refrigerants such as R-407C, R-410A, and R-717.
- ✓ **Mobile AC.** Mobile AC is related mainly to AC systems in the automobile sector. Until 2021, the most common refrigerant gas used was R-134a. It is expected that the forthcoming years could present new substances such as HFO-1234yf.

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

Information needed	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	HFC consumption figures by sectors for the recent years and identification of companies, distributors, manufacturers, and other stakeholders related with the supply chain of HFCs. Data will be collected over surveys, interviews, side visits and workshops.	UNIDO
HFC sectoral consumption information	Compilation and processing of information for F-gases through surveys, conference calls, interviews, and meetings.	UNIDO
Capacity building	Identification of capacity building in the context of quota system, customs, safety standards, reclaiming and disposal of ODS.	UNEP

6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
<p>1.- HFC sectorial distribution of consumption for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 and modelling consumption for the period 2023 – 2029. Analysis on global markets of HFCs and low-GWP alternatives undertaken. Identification of conventional or reference HFC technologies and estimation of HFC demand by reference technology in relevant sectors and subsectors.</p> <p>Analysis on HFC markets and low-GWP alternatives in the country: HCFC phase-out impact; Technology evolution; Costs & availability; Regulation and standards; and estimation of potential market penetration of low-GWP abatement technologies.</p>	USD 45,000	UNIDO
<p>2.- Assessment of capacity building: a) Identification, revision, analysis and documentation of the national laws, rules and standards which based the elaboration of the HFCs quota rules. b) Customs capacity building assessment. Number of customs officers trained and type of equipment to understand the needs training required for the HFC controls, additional capacity building options and tools to comply with the new obligations under the Kigali amendment; promote actively the participation of women in the capacity building activities. c) Existing safety standards for handling flammable and toxic alternatives and the general regulation modifications needed; d) Evaluation of the Reclaiming and destruction capacity in the country.</p>	USD 40,000	UNEP
<p>3- Conducting studies, stakeholders' workshops, and assessment: a) Assessment of the actual standards for the energy efficiency for RAC equipment in Guatemala b) Identification of the main HFC commercial applications and related end-users: refrigeration technologies in supermarkets, convenience stores, restaurants, hotels, among others.</p>	USD 29,000	UNIDO
<p>5 - Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a comprehensive communication and outreach strategy in consultation with key stakeholders including RAC associations and media. The communication and outreach plan will be prepared in a way that supports the gender mainstreaming activities under the project.</p>	USD 11,000	UNEP
<p>6 - HFC phase-down strategy development:</p>	USD 45,000	UNIDO

<p>Technical and legal experts to prepare all documents, consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed strategy. Integration and harmonization of the reports and studies previously developed with respect to HFC consumption, BAT technologies, License system, and energy efficiency. Identification of feasible measures to reach Kigali Amendment scenarios in the long, medium, and large term and its associated costs.</p>		
TOTAL	USD 170,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
<p>Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed in an integrated manner and incorporated into the HFC phase-down plan development. Furthermore, lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be taken into considered to the extent possible.</p>		

PROJECT CONCEPT – Morocco

**MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL
KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP)
KIP (INV - REF)**

Part I: Project information

Project title:	HFC Phase-Down Management Plan Preparation	
Country:	Morocco	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	2025 to 2029	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Manufacturing	30,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

B. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects/sector plans as part of or in advance of the KIP²

1. Agency:	UNIDO
2. Sector:	Manufacturing
3. HFC consumption in item #2 reported under country programme data?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes, please specify reported amount and year: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. Morocco is not subject to reporting HFC consumption for 2022 and previous years.
4. Does the enterprise commit to phase out the HFC consumption associated with the proposed investment project, if approved by the Executive Committee?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes, please provide support letter <input type="checkbox"/> No
5. If the project preparation is requested in advance of the KIP, did the Government provide a written commitment that the consumption associated with these investment projects, once approved, will be deducted from the country's starting point, once established?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No. The current PRP funding request for investment component is part of the KIP.
6. Please explain briefly how the investment project would relate to the overarching strategy for the country, and when the final KIP will be submitted (decision 87/50(e))	The phase-down of HFC-134a will be treated in the overarching strategy for Morocco. The investment project will contribute to this action, by phasing out HFC-134a in one of the biggest users of this substance in the country.

² Part A, requesting funding for the overarching strategy was submitted and approved at the 91st meeting.

7. Information on sector consumption (specify previous year HFC consumption)					
Substance		Consumption (metric tonnes)			
HFC-134a		357 (estimate)			
8. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought					
<p>MANAR is a producer of refrigerators. Created in 1956 by Moulay Ali Kettani - pioneer of the Moroccan economy and founder among others of the WAFABANK group - it is one of the largest manufacturing and marketing units for household products in Morocco. MANAR manufactures refrigerators under the Siera brand. MANAR uses HFC-134a for the production of domestic refrigerators and for the after sales service.</p> <p>MANAR also has secondary activities of importing and distributing household appliances (washing machine, dishwasher, oven, plates, television hoods, etc.).</p>					
Enterprise	Year established	HFC consumption (metric tonnes) (last three years)			HFC phase-out to be achieved (metric tonnes and CO₂-eq. tonnes)
		2020	2021	2022	
MANAR	1956	22.6	26.04	23.98	26.04 metric tonnes (37,237.2 CO ₂ -eq tonnes)
9. Activities to be undertaken for preparation of the investment project and funding requested					
Activity		Indicative funding (US \$)		Bilateral/implementing agency	
International consultant for technology review, assessment of manufacturing processes, design of necessary interventions and associated costs, IOC, climate co-benefit and review of final project document.		10,000		UNIDO	
Field work of international consultant: visit to the company and interview with different stakeholders.		5,000		UNIDO	
Study tour: company's representative will visit a converted facility.		5,000		UNIDO	
National consultant for data collection (product breakdown and related HFC consumption), baseline information, service/distribution network, review of local legislation, preparation and endorsement of project document.		5,000		UNIDO	
Field work of national consultant: travels in Morocco.		5,000		UNIDO	
TOTAL		30,000		UNIDO	

PROJECT CONCEPT – Venezuela

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

Part I: Project information

Project title:	HFC phase-down Plan Preparation	
Country:	Venezuela	
Lead implementing agency:	UNIDO	
Implementation period for stage I of the KIP:	2024-2029	
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNIDO	Overarching	220,000

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

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

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

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

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> stage I of the KIP			
Phase-out commitment (%)	10% reduction	Year of commitment	2029
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Servicing only		<input type="checkbox"/> Manufacturing only	<input type="checkbox"/> Servicing and manufacturing
2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects) The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMPs) Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities considering previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available. 			
The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or stand-alone HFC investment projects)			
<p>In response to Decision 79/46 of the Executive Committee on guidelines for Enabling Activities for HFC Phase down, the Government of Venezuela submitted a proposal to the 81st Executive Committee meeting of the Multilateral Fund, which approved the project for Venezuela’s Enabling Activities for HFC Phase Down by a sum of US\$250,000, to facilitate and support the country’s ratification of the Kigali Amendment and to undertake specific initial activities that pave the way to reduce the HFCs in the country through the following lines of actions:</p> <p>a) Provide policy and technical advice and guidance to all the Government institutions involved in the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment.</p>			

- b) Support the Government by identifying the key elements and specific activities aimed at initiating institutional arrangements to comply with the Kigali Amendment initial obligations regarding quota and license system, Country data reporting and articulation with national priorities and policies.
- c) Strengthen the capacity of the National Ozone Unit, service workshops, customs officials, end-users, and other newly identified national partners to address the new responsibilities of the Kigali Amendment.

It is noteworthy that the implementation of the Enabling Activities is being executed using the existing national infrastructure and institutional setting already established for ODS phase-out activities. The EA project achieved the following outputs and results:

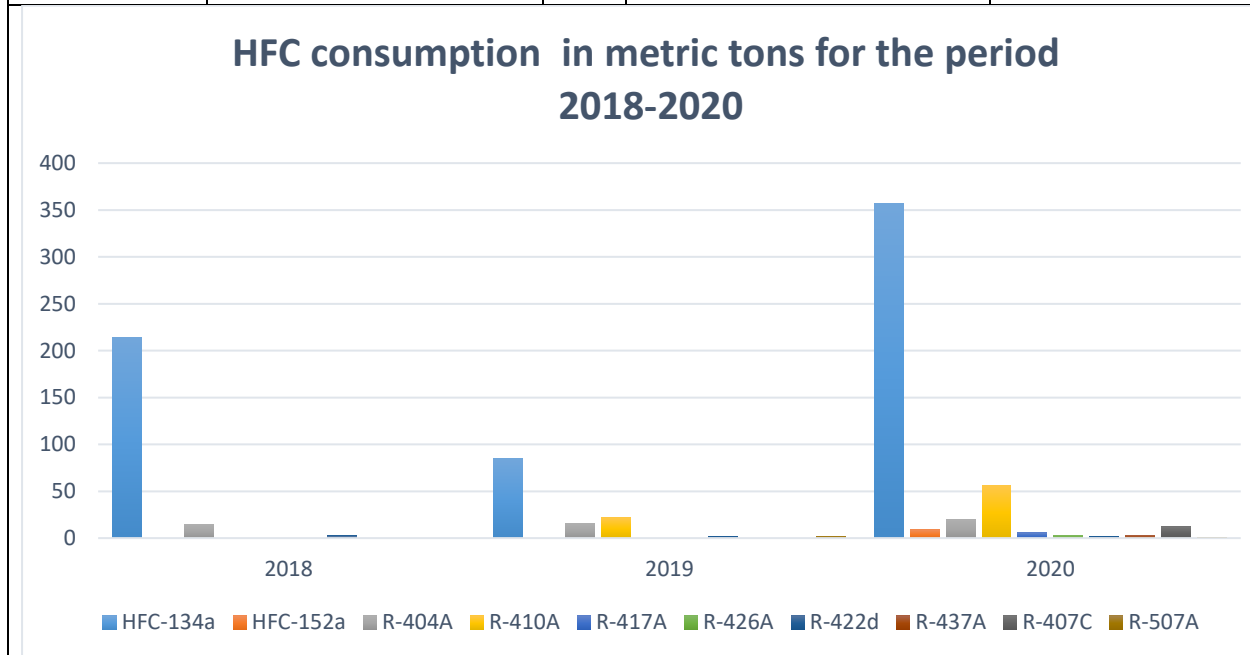
- a) The Government of Venezuela ratified the Kigali Amendment, which entered into force on October 28, 2021, by Presidential Decree No. 6.659. Ratification was deposited on December 5, 2022.
- b) Venezuela Strengthened the enforcement of the HFCs license system established under resolution N° 227 referring the requirements and regulation for the proper handling and import of HFCs published in the Official Gazette in June 2015. The resolution applied for reclaimed and pure HFCs and its blends.
- c) Venezuela carried out several meetings with industry association and importers, academy, government officers, RAC technicians, and other relevant actors with regard the implications of the Kigali Amendment in terms of low-GWP alternatives for HFCs, challenges and barriers to be address for the initial reductions, legal aspects, policies and measures, funding, and technological transfer.
- d) The Government of Venezuela carried out an HFC consumption assessment that included the penetration of low GWP alternatives in relevant sector. The assessment included general recommendations on policy measures, technical assistance activities and investment activities, which were used as a roadmap for the implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
- e) Two online workshops were carried out on Alternatives to HFCs for importers, distributors, and government officers.
- f) The NOU has strengthened the partnership with the Ministry of Popular Power for Electrical Energy and the Ministry of Industries to identify the linkage between the HFC phase-down, energy efficiency and Eco designed.

The project was completed in June 2022 and the final report was submitted to the MLF Secretariat in October 2022.

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

Substance/ blend	Sector	2018	2019	2020
HFC-134a	RAC Manufacturing and Servicing	214	85	357
HFC-152a	RAC servicing	0	0	9
R-404A	RAC Manufacturing and Servicing	15	16	20
R-410A	RAC servicing	0	22	56
R-417A	RAC servicing	0	0	6
R-426A	RAC servicing	0	0	3

R-422d	RAC servicing	2	1	1
R-437A	RAC servicing	0	0	3
R-407C	RAC servicing	0	0	12
R-507A	RAC servicing	0	2	1
Total		232	126	468



Source: MINEC, February 2021

Consumption for 2021 is being calculated by the Government of Venezuela, at the time of the elaboration of this document, the data is not available yet.

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

Import data confirms that high GWP HFCs imports continue growing rapidly. In that respect, the main HFC refrigerants imported in 2019-2021 period was HFC-134a, as it is widely used in domestic and stand-alone commercial refrigeration and mobile air conditioning, followed by the R-410A refrigerant, which is used in stationary air conditioning. They are followed by R-404A, used in commercial refrigeration mainly. The import of R-410A and R-404A will increase with the implementation of the HPMP to eliminate the R-22 in these sectors.

Description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country.

- ✓ **Domestic Refrigeration** mainly uses R-134a as refrigerants. The imports of R-600a have been showing an incremental behaviour in the recent years.
- ✓ **Commercial refrigeration. Stand-alone equipment.** The most common refrigerants used in this sector are R-134a and R-404A. **Condensing units** can be fully imported as equipment or imported as spare parts to be assembled in the country. Practically all of these units have R-404A as refrigerant. **Refrigeration Centralized systems** Lately, imports of these systems have grown. Refrigerant found in this equipment is R-404A.
- ✓ **Industrial refrigeration.** Industrial refrigeration consumes mainly R-717. However, during the last years, R404A displaced R-717 probably due to the health and safety risks associated to work with ammonia as refrigerant.
- ✓ **Transport refrigeration.** The refrigerant gas consumed in this subsector is mainly R-404A.
- ✓ **Residential AC.** Most common refrigerants used in residential AC are R-22, R-407C and R-410A.

<p>✓ <i>Chillers.</i> The refrigerant used was R-22. Nonetheless, imports also show other refrigerants such as R-407C, R-410A, and R-717.</p> <p>✓ <i>Mobile AC.</i> Mobile AC is related mainly to AC systems in the automobile sector. Until 2020, the most common refrigerant gas used was R-134a. It is expected that the forthcoming years could present new substances such as HFO-1234yf.</p>		
<p>5. Description of information that needs to be gathered during project preparation. Explain how this data will be gathered</p>		
Information needed	Description	Agency
HFC sectoral consumption information	Update the HFC overall consumption and its alternatives for the years 2020, 2021 and 2022 with sectorial and sub-sectorial data through questionnaires and interviews as this period was not included in the enabling activities. This includes data related to the subsector, number, and age of equipment in the subsectors, energy efficiency, and prices of alternative equipment. The data will be gathered through surveys, interviews, and workshops.	UNIDO
Analysis of the types of equipment using HFCs	To determine the existing stock of appliance systems in domestic, commercial, and industrial RAC sector, its main characteristics and use by regions in the country, to make predictions of emissions, and mitigation actions in each subsector and by regions. The data will be gathered through analysis of data bases, institutions meetings, and workshops	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Status of refrigeration servicing technicians trained, tools delivered and reclaiming centres installed. Interviews with NOU and other stakeholders involved in the HFC con	UNIDO
Others, specify.	Assessment of the low GWP alternatives to HFC in Venezuela, availability, and cost.	UNIDO
<p>6. Activities to be undertaken for project preparation and funding (decision 87/xx(b))</p>		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
1- HFC Consumption and distribution survey, trends and HFC forecast calculation: Review of documents and existing regulations as well as measure new data on HFCs and its alternatives. Prepare questionnaires for HFC importers, distributors and final	USD 50,000	UNIDO

<p>users, and conduct interviews, site visits, meetings, and workshops with relevant stakeholders (including government, private sector, civil society organizations, vocational centres, academic communities) to update data on HFC consumption and manufacturing by sectors, including market trends and penetration of technologies alternatives.</p>		
<p>2.- Assessment of capacity building activities and enforcement: a) Analysis on the national capacities and needs on training and certification in the use of HFC alternatives; organize and conduct workshops with main training institutions and key stakeholders; promote actively the participation of women in the capacity building activities. b) Evaluation of the Reclaiming and destruction capacity in the country: Consultant(s) to conduct surveys, interviews, site visits and consultations in the targeted sectors and key stakeholders c) Customs capacity building assessment. Number of customs officers trained and type of equipment to understand the needs training required for the HFC controls, additional capacity building options and tools to comply with the new obligations under the Kigali amendment. d) Assessment of existing legislation, policies and regulations as required for the import/export licensing and quota systems for HFCs.</p>	<p>USD 40,000</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>3- Conducting studies, stakeholders' workshops and assessment related to the promotion of energy efficiency in all sectors, by: a) assessment of policy measures and programs for the promotion of energy efficiency in the RAC sector b) Evaluation of the domestic and commercial RAC sector, data collection, assessment, and detailed planning. Development sectorial proposal for the promotion of energy efficiency in this sector.</p>	<p>USD 45,000</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>
<p>4 - Communication and outreach plan: Preparation of a comprehensive communication and outreach strategy in consultation with key stakeholders including RAC associations and media. The plan will focus on technology and policy awareness raising to influence the</p>	<p>USD 15,000</p>	<p>UNIDO</p>

investment and user behaviours. The communication and outreach plan will be prepared in a way that supports the gender mainstreaming activities under the project.		
5 - HFC phase-down strategy development: Technical and legal experts to prepare all documents, consult all key stakeholders and develop detailed strategy, including: a) Desegregated HFC consumption data by sectors, including trends and forecast calculation of the HFC baseline and scenarios of compliance, b) legal assessment of the HFC regulations for the control of the imports c) Overview of the refrigeration servicing sector, including main stakeholders and institutions (e.g., customs authorities, refrigeration associations, training institutions and an Action Plan to address the freeze in 2024 and 10 per cent reduction in HFC consumption by 2029 d) Policy measures and programs for the promotion of energy efficiency in the RAC sector.	USD 50,000	UNIDO
6. Validation and dissemination: Consultations, review, and validation of the prepared strategy with Institutions, Industry, Academy, and other relevant stakeholders.	USD 20,000	UNIDO
TOTAL	USD 220,000	
7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)		
Synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed in an integrated manner and incorporated into the HFC phase-down plan development. Furthermore, lessons learned from HPMP implementation will be taken into considered to the extent possible.		

Country: Bosnia and Herzegovina

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in Bosnia and Herzegovina

Project Duration: 36 months (June 2023 – May 2026)

Project Budget: 252,594 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministry of Foreign Trade and Economic Relations / National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

Bosnia and Herzegovina is an active member of the ECA Regional Ozone Network for Europe and Central Asia. Bosnia and Herzegovina was member of the Bureau MOP and served as vice-president. The National Ozone Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina is responsible for monitoring the implementation of the HCFCs phase-out plans. The NOU is coordinating the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with a specific focus on the HCFCs. Under the current phase, the Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina was supported through increased capacity building of the NOU by achieving a smooth implementation of the HPMP activities, HFC outlook which was very demanding and very useful project in terms of Kigali Amendment ratification and implementation activities to be performed by the NOU. The legal procedures for controlling the HCFCs (quota system for HCFCs, permits for HFCs and ban on HCFC and its mixtures based equipment) are approved by the Council of Ministers of Bosnia and Herzegovina and are operated smoothly by the NOU in cooperation with ITA. Also, HFC permitting is established prior to Kigali Amendment ratification. Performance indicators set for the current IS phase were fully achieved.

The NOU is further committed to build up capacity at country level in view of compliance with the HCFCs consumption phase-out targets and it is expected that the ongoing regulatory efforts will be further enhanced by the implementation of new phase of IS. The National Unit of Bosnia and Herzegovina will be responsible for tracking the promulgation and enforcement of policy and legislation with specific focus on HCFCs additional restrictions; special focus will be given to the cooperation with the customs authorities sector in order to prevent illegal trade and the cooperation with the RAC association. The Government of Bosnia and Herzegovina was committed through NOU to ratify the Kigali Amendment and have made the necessary steps by including this activity in the bi-annual work plan of the Council of Ministers. The procedure for the ratification of Kigali Amendment was finalized in May 2021. Preparatory activities for ratification were done with industry importers, customs administration, climate NFPs and all other relevant stakeholders under the Enabling activities for HFC phase-down, considering also safety standards and energy efficiency in cooling sector. The preparatory funding for the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) was approved. HFC outlook model is to be upgraded. Plan is to continue cooperation with climate authorities on inclusion of F-gases in ND. The cooperation with safety standards authorities will continue.

Country: Ecuador

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

Project Duration: 36 months (June 2023 – May 2026)

Project Budget: 468,452 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: Ministerio de Producción, Comercio Exterior, Inversiones y Pesca (MPCEIP)/ National Ozone Unit (NOU)

Project Summary

The implementation of Montreal Protocol activities in Ecuador is continuing with significant progress. The NOU worked to achieve broad consensus on revised national ODS legislation. An operational ODS import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place. Licensing system includes HFC substances. Article 7 and Country Programme implementation data were submitted to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, accurately and in a timely manner. The project for enabling activities for HFC phase-down project was completed in December 2021. NOU staff coordinated activities under HPMP stage I final tranches and HPMP stage II, first tranche. Several training sessions for Customs Officers were organized. The country's encouraged the continued participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, it organized awareness-raising activities and the World Ozone Day celebrations, as well as active participation in regional network/events.

With the continued support of the institutional strengthening project, Ecuador will continue implementing HCFC phase-out and submit the Kigali HFC implementation plan in an effective manner to meet the HCFC phase out and HFC phase-down targets, while ensuring gender mainstreaming in implementing of those projects. In addition, as mentioned, it will continue strengthening the ODS legislation to fulfil the requirements of the HPMP second stage and the Kigali Amendment and development of national capacities to allow the efficient implementation of all its provisions. The action plan also includes a strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs/HFCs, as well as facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies. The NOU will continue public awareness activities especially with the education sector and with a gender focus during the World Refrigeration Day and World Ozone Day celebrations as well as national events.

Country: North Macedonia

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

Project Duration: 36 months (July 2023 – June 2026)

Project Budget: 350,666 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

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

Project Summary

The institutional strengthening (IS) project and the National Ozone Unit with its role of coordinator of the overall national activities for phasing-out/phasing-down of the controlled substances, are of great importance for the successful implementation of the Montreal Protocol in the Republic of North Macedonia.

The IS phase implemented in the reporting period was dedicated to finalization of the certification scheme and regulatory framework for HFC phase-down. The controlled substances trade was monitored on a daily basis by issuing permits for HCFC-22 and HFC-import, and illegal traffic prevention and smuggling seizures were implemented by the coordinated action performed by the NOU, Customs Administration and State Environmental Inspectorate. The recovery and recycling scheme is functioning well. Public awareness activities are everyday task of the NOU, the relatively new moment is incorporation and promotion of the gender policy in the public awareness planning. The NOU actively participates in the ECA Network meetings and duly implements the iPIC procedure, so it has been awarded with Europe and Central Asia Montreal Protocol award for customs and enforcement officers.

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

Furthermore, the coordination of the activities on recording and labelling of the equipment with 3 and more kilograms of refrigerant charge, monitoring of the recovery and recycling scheme, and import/export control will continue on a regular basis. A deliberate emphasis will be put on strengthening the cooperation and coordination between certain stakeholders (customs-importers/exporters, inspectors-retail sellers/end-users) and facilitating their active participation in the controlled substances and equipment containing controlled substances trade chain.

The NOU will be responsible for coordinating the first and second tranches of HPMP II, and ensure a synergy is created with the development and further implementation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan.

Timely and accurate reporting in accordance to the Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and in line with the

rules of the Country Programme reporting remains as a permanent task of the NOU.

The efficient coordination between national agencies/stakeholders to support the objectives of the Montreal Protocol is provided by active participation of all relevant institutions and organizations, in the first place RAC association that provides timely and consistently disseminating of information and adequate involvement of stakeholders in the management of the controlled substances throughout their overall life-cycle.

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

Finally, public awareness and communication with the general public have been an everyday task of the NOU. Namely, the celebration of the International Ozone Day is an opportunity to present the on-going activities and inform on the upcoming events, changes in legislation and future activities. The inclusion of gender policy in national activities for the implementation of the Montreal Protocol will be a task to promote with special attention in the next phase of IS.

Country: Sultanate of Oman

Title: Institutional Strengthening for the implementation of Montreal Protocol in the Sultanate of Oman

Project Duration: 36 months (September 2023 – August 2026)

Project Budget: 181,410 (excl. 7% Agency Support Costs)

Implementing Agency: UNIDO

Coordinating Agency: National Ozone Unit/ Environment Authority

Project Summary

Since the approval of the current phase in December 2020, the National Ozone Unit under the Civil Aviation Authority and then under the Environment Authority, has advanced with the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in the country and ensured country's compliance with the reduction targets. The focus in the current phase was on: strict monitoring of HCFC trade through the national ODS regulatory framework and allocation of quotas, further strengthening the cooperation with the customs authorities ensuring sustained ODS phase-out, organization of training activities with customs officers on prevention of illegal trade, development of the national certificate program, take steps towards Kigali Amendment ratification, collaboration and sharing information with the industry associations, re-establishing the National Ozone Committee, coordination of the HPMP Stage III activities; public awareness activities including celebration of International Ozone Day; Country Programme and Article 7 data reporting; and active participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

During phase IX the NOU's priority will be for the Sultanate of Oman to achieve the 2024 HCFC reduction targets and to continue working on HPMP Stage III for the after 2024 reduction targets. Activities planned include: CP and Article 7 data reporting; continued monitoring the licensing system and allocate quotas against the records of customs to maintain full control over the imports of all HCFCs; implementation of activities under the HPMP Stage III; continue cooperation with custom authorities and industry associations; facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment; development of the national certification program, continue finding solutions to increased introduction of hydrocarbons on the market in cooperation with industries and other relevant institutions. Public awareness activities will include celebration of international ozone day and the country plans to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings, whether online or physical. Gender mainstreaming will be ensured in all activities under the Montreal Protocol projects.

Country: Niger
Title: Verification report of national consumption targets
Project Duration: 24 months
Project Budget: US\$ 30,000 (excl. 9% Agency Support Costs)
Implementing Agency: UNIDO
Coordinating Agency: National Ozone Unit

Project Summary

Funding for the preparation of verification report is being requested in accordance with proposed list of low-volume consuming (LVC) countries as suggested by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat, put forward for consideration and approval by the Executive Committee at its 92nd meeting, taking place from 29th of May until 2nd of June 2023.

The verification report funding is requested for preparing a verification report under the Stage II of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan for Niger. The verification report will be submitted with the next tranche request scheduled for submission to the first meeting in 2025. Last time funding for verification report was approved for Niger was at the 82nd meeting in December 2018. The requested verification report will cover all years not covered with the previous verification report.