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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-douzième réunion
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Points 9 c) et d) de l'ordre du jour provisoire¹

PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE POUR L'ANNÉE 2023

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/1

Les documents de présession du Comité exécutif du Fonds multilatéral aux fins d'application du Protocole de Montréal sont présentés sous réserve des décisions pouvant être prises par le Comité exécutif après leur publication.

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATIONS DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver la somme de 5 567 563 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 66 300 \$US, pour son programme de travail de 2023 mis de l'avant dans le tableau 1. La proposition est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Programme de travail du PNUE pour l'année 2023

Pays	Activité/projet	Somme demandée (\$US)	Somme recommandée (\$US)
PARTIE A : PROJETS RECOMMANDÉS AUX FINS D'APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE			
A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions			
Cambodge	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	298 522	298 522
Érythrée	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	180 000	180 000
Eswatini (Royaume d')	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	180 000	180 000
Gambie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	180 000	180 000
Kenya	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	401 857	401 857
Kiribati	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	180 000	180 000
Koweït	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	279 056	279 056
Liberia	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	225 780	225 780
Mali	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	180 000	180 000
Mongolie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Nicaragua	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	180 000	180 000
Nioué ²	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	100 000	100 000
Palau	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	180 000	180 000
Philippines	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIV)	479 930	479 930
République de Moldova	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	183 707	183 707
République dominicaine	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	355 929	355 929
Rwanda	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	180 000	180 000
Samoa	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	180 000	180 000
Tonga	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	180 000	180 000
Tuvalu	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	180 000	180 000

² Le gouvernement de Nioué est conscient du fait qu'en vertu de la décision 91/63 d), la phase IX du renforcement des institutions est admissible à un soutien financier de 180 000 \$US. La présente demande de 100 000 \$US est fondée sur la capacité du pays.

Pays	Activité/projet	Somme demandée (\$US)	Somme recommandée (\$US)
Zambie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	180 000	180 000
Zimbabwe	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XII)	392 782	392 782
Total de la partie A1		5 057 563	5 057 563
A2 : Préparation de projet pour un plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH)			
Albanie ^a	Préparation d'un PGEH (3 ^e étape)	10 000	10 000
Total partiel de la partie A2		10 000	10 000
Coûts d'appui aux agences		1 300	1 300
Total de la partie A2		11 300	11 300
A3 : Préparation d'un plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC			
Burundi ^b	Préparation d'un plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali (1 ^{re} étape)	119 000	119 000
Total partiel de la partie A3		119 000	119 000
Coûts d'appui aux agences		15 470	15 470
Total de la partie A3		134 470	134 470
PARTIE B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES AUX FINS D'EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL			
B1 : Assistance technique pour la préparation d'un rapport de vérification de la consommation de HCFC			
Bénin	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Bhoutan	Rapport de vérification du PGEH	30 000	*
Érythrée	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Éthiopie	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Îles Salomon	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Liberia	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Palau	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
République démocratique du Congo	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines	Rapport de vérification du PGEH	30 000	*
Samoa	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Tonga	Rapport de vérification de la 2 ^e étape du PGEH	30 000	*
Total partiel de la partie B1		330 000	*
Coûts d'appui aux agences		42 900	*
Total de la partie B1		372 900	*
B2 : Préparation de projets pour le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC			
Guatemala ^a	Préparation d'un plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali (1 ^{re} étape)	51 000	*
Total partiel de la partie A3		51 000	*
Coûts d'appui aux agences		6 630	*
Total de la partie A3		57 630	*
Total des parties A1, A2, A3, B1, B2		5 567 563	5 186 563
Coûts d'appui aux agences pour les parties A1, A2, A3, B1, B2		66 300	16 770
Total		5 633 863	5 203 333

^a ONUDI en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale

^b ONUDI en qualité d'agence d'exécution coopérante

* Recommandé aux fins d'approbation individuelle

PARTIE A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES AUX FINS D'APPROBATION GÉNÉRALE

A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

Description du projet

2. Le PNUE a présenté des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays indiqués dans la partie A1 du tableau 1. La description de ces projets est jointe à l'annexe I aux présentes.

Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes de renouvellement de 22 projets de renforcement des institutions présentées par le PNUE au nom des gouvernements concernés par rapport aux lignes directrices³ et aux décisions pertinentes sur l'admissibilité et les niveaux de financement. Les demandes ont été vérifiées par rapport aux plans de travail originaux de la phase précédente, aux programmes de pays et aux données relatives à l'article 7, au dernier rapport sur la mise en œuvre des PGEH, au rapport périodique de l'agence et aux décisions pertinentes de la Réunion des Parties. Ces pays ont remis des données relatives au programme de pays pour 2021-2022 et ont respecté les objectifs de réglementation au titre du Protocole de Montréal, et leur consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse pas la consommation maximum permise précisée dans leurs accords de PGEH avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, toutes les demandes présentées comprenaient une évaluation des indicateurs d'efficacité et de la réalisation des objectifs de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 91/63.

4. Le Secrétariat a constaté que la Gambie, le Koweït, Nioué et la Zambie n'ont pas encore remis leur rapport de mise en œuvre du programme de pays pour 2022 et encourage ces pays à le remettre avant la réunion du Comité exécutif ou lors de celle-ci, car la présentation des données dans les délais prescrits est un des objectifs du financement du renforcement des institutions.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

5. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale des demandes de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions pour les pays suivants : Cambodge, Érythrée, Gambie, Kenya, Kiribati, Koweït, Liberia, Mali, Mongolie, Nicaragua, Nioué, Palau, Philippines, République de Moldova, République dominicaine, Royaume d'Eswatini, Rwanda, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Zambie et Zimbabwe, aux niveaux de financement indiqués dans la partie A1 du tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter exprimer les observations présentées à l'annexe II aux présentes aux gouvernements des pays ci-dessus.

A2 : Préparation de projet pour un plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC

Description du projet

6. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution coopérante, a présenté une demande de préparation de projet pour la phase III du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC pour l'Albanie. L'ONUDI agirait en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale. La demande est indiquée dans la partie A2 du tableau 1. L'ONUDI,

³ Décision 91/63 : b) d'approuver le modèle révisé des rapports finaux et des demandes de prolongation du financement des projets de renforcement des institutions, et les indicateurs d'efficacité correspondants, et c) de demander aux pays visés à l'article 5, par l'intermédiaire des agences bilatérales et d'exécution, d'utiliser le modèle révisé mentionné à l'alinéa b) ci-dessus pour toutes les demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions à partir de la première réunion du Comité exécutif en 2023.

en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, demande la somme de 20 000 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 1 400 \$US dans son programme de travail de 2023.⁴

Observations du Secrétariat

7. L'ONUDI, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale a fourni dans son programme de travail de 2023 la justification des sommes demandées pour la préparation de projet, un rapport périodique sur la mise en œuvre de la phase II du PGEH et la liste des activités entreprises au cours de la préparation de projet et les budgets correspondants. Les observations du Secrétariat y figurent également.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

8. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale de la préparation de projet pour la phase III du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC pour l'Albanie, au niveau de financement indiqué dans la partie A2 du tableau 1.

A3 : Préparation de projet pour un plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali

Description du projet

9. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, a présenté une demande pour la préparation de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, pour lequel l'ONUDI agirait en qualité d'agence d'exécution coopérante, comme indiqué dans la partie A3 du tableau 1. L'ONUDI, en qualité d'agence d'exécution coopérante pour le Burundi, demande la somme de 51 000 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 3 570 \$US dans son programme de travail de 2023.⁵

Observations du Secrétariat

10. Dans son examen de la demande, le Secrétariat a pris en considération les lignes directrices pour la préparation des plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali présentées dans la décision 87/50, les activités proposées pour la préparation de projet et leur lien avec les activités facilitantes et d'autres projets en lien avec les HFC. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, a décrit les activités nécessaires à la préparation de la stratégie générale du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour le Burundi en utilisant le modèle de demande pour la préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali. La proposition comprend des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges à base de HFC pour 2019 à 2022. Les activités de préparation de projet comprennent un sondage national et la collecte de données sur la consommation de HFC, l'analyse de l'utilisation des HFC et des substances de remplacement ; un examen des politiques et des lois ; la collecte de données et l'analyse des capacités des structures d'application pour les douanes et le commerce ; la collecte de données et l'analyse des capacités pour le secteur de l'entretien de l'équipement de réfrigération et de climatisation, une évaluation des besoins de formation et d'équipement ; la revue des normes et codes actuels et nécessaires, notamment pour les frigorigènes inflammables et les normes minimales d'efficacité énergétique ; l'évaluation des activités d'intégration des genres ; l'élaboration d'une stratégie générale de réduction progressive des HFC ; des réunions de consultation des parties prenantes ; et des réunions de validation des données.

11. Le PNUE a précisé que la préparation de projet pour la stratégie générale du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali puiserait dans les activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités de facilitation, car ce sont les premières actions associées à la réduction progressive des HFC et qu'elles ont contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

⁴ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/19.

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/19.

12. Le Secrétariat a pris note que le Burundi a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali ;⁶ que le pays a remis une lettre d'appui dans laquelle il fait connaître son intention d'agir rapidement pour assurer la réduction progressive des HFC et que le financement demandé respecte la décision 87/50 c).

Recommandation du Secrétariat

13. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation générale de la préparation de projet pour le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour le Burundi au niveau de financement indiqué dans la partie A3 du tableau 1.

PARTIE B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES AUX FINS D'EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL

B1 : Assistance technique pour la préparation d'un rapport de vérification de la consommation de HCFC

Description du projet

14. Conformément à la décision 61/46 c),⁷ le Secrétariat a constitué un échantillon de 16 pays visés à l'article 5 à faible volume de consommation afin de vérifier s'ils respectent leur accord de PGEH. Les pays sélectionnés sont indiqués dans le tableau 5 du document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13 sur l'examen des questions recensées pendant l'examen des projets. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, demande un soutien financier pour la vérification des PGEH pour le Bhoutan et Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines, et la phase II des PGEH pour le Bénin, l'Érythrée, l'Éthiopie, les Îles Salomon, le Liberia, Palau, le Samoa, la République démocratique du Congo et le Tonga.

Observations du Secrétariat

15. Conformément à la proposition du Secrétariat de simplifier le processus d'approbation du financement pour la vérification de la consommation de HCFC dans les pays à faible volume de consommation, comme décrit dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13, le présent document comprend les demandes de financement pour le Bénin, le Bhoutan, l'Érythrée, l'Éthiopie, les Îles Salomon, le Liberia, Palau, Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines, le Samoa, la République démocratique du Congo et le Tonga.

16. Le Secrétariat a pris note que le financement demandé correspond aux sommes approuvées pour des vérifications semblables lors de réunions antérieures, et a également pris note que les rapports de vérification doivent être remis au moins 10 semaines avant la réunion du Comité exécutif à laquelle la prochaine tranche des PGEH sera demandée.

17. Le Secrétariat a aussi pris note que la demande sera subordonnée à l'approbation de la liste des pays choisis aux fins de vérification de la conformité figurant dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/13.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

18. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter, conformément aux échanges sur la vérification de la conformité des pays à faible volume de consommation choisis pour lesquels un accord de plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC a été approuvé, qui se sont déroulés au point 9 a) de l'ordre du jour, Aperçu des

⁶ 26 mars 2021.

⁷ Le Secrétariat a été invité à fournir, à la première réunion de chaque année, une liste de 20 pour cent des pays dont la valeur de référence pour la consommation de HCFC est de 360 tonnes métriques ou moins et dont le PGEH a été approuvé, afin d'approuver le financement pour la vérification du respect de l'accord de PGEH de ces pays pour l'année en question.

questions recensées pendant l'examen des projets, approuver la préparation du rapport de vérification des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour le Bhoutan et Saint-Vincent-et-les-Grenadines, et la phase II des PGEH pour le Bénin, l'Érythrée, l'Éthiopie, les Îles Salomon, le Liberia, Palau, le Samoa, la République démocratique du Congo et le Tonga, pour la somme de 30 000 \$US plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 3 900 \$US chacun, étant entendu que les rapports de vérification doivent être remis au moins 10 semaines avant la réunion du Comité exécutif à laquelle les prochaines tranches de financement des PGEH seront demandées.

B2 : Préparation de projet pour un plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC

Description du projet

19. Le PNUE, en qualité d'agence d'exécution coopérante, a présenté une demande pour la préparation de la première étape du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour un pays, le Guatemala, où l'ONUDI agirait en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, comme indiqué dans la partie B2 du tableau 1. L'ONUDI, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, demande la somme de 119 000 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 8 330 \$US pour le programme de travail de 2023.⁸

Observations du Secrétariat

20. Le Secrétariat a pris note que l'ONUDI, en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, pour le Guatemala, a fourni une description des activités nécessaires à la préparation du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali et les coûts correspondants de chaque activité dans son programme de travail, et a également pris note que le Guatemala avait approuvé la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali, mais que l'instrument de ratification n'avait pas encore été déposé auprès du dépositaire des Nations Unies. Les autres observations du Secrétariat figurent dans le programme de travail de l'ONUDI.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

21. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter approuver la préparation de projet pour le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC du Guatemala pour la somme de 51 000 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui à l'agence de 6 630 \$US, à condition que l'instrument de ratification signifiant la signature de l'Amendement de Kigali par le pays soit déposé et reçu par le dépositaire des Nations Unies.

⁸ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/19.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS

Cambodia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	30,000
Phase II:	Dec-03	100,000
Phase III:	Nov-05	112,667
Phase IV:	Nov-07	112,667
Phase V:	Jul-09 & Jul-10	112,667
Phase VI:	Jul-11	112,667
Phase VII:	Jul-13	112,667
Phase VIII:	May-15	112,667
Phase IX:	Jul-17	144,214
Phase X:	May-19	144,214
Phase XI:	Jul-21	144,214
	Total:	1,238,644
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		298,523
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		298,523
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		298,523
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
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)		0.5
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		15.0
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)		5.48
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	5.48
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		4,676,144
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		4,033,643
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		101.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		95.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	930,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,238,644
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,507,500
	Total:
	4,676,144
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

23. During phase XI of the institutional strengthening (IS) project Cambodia implemented the HFC licensing system put in place in 2021. The NOU continued enforcing the HCFC licensing and quota system

through the application of the Sub-decree on ODS Management (2021) which had been improved through the adoption of an online electronic system, mandatory labelling of HCFC cylinders and market inspection. NOU activities included: submission of country programme (CP) and Article 7 data reports following collaboration with the Customs Department; coordination with stakeholders to complete the fourth tranche of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and progress the preparation of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); awareness activities related to HCFC phase-out targeting the public and stakeholders; and participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The NOU made steps to integrate gender mainstreaming in some activities. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved because the awareness action plan had not yet been developed (objective 5).

Plan of action

24. Under phase XII, Cambodia will focus on preparing the country to meet the freeze in HFC consumption by 1 January 2024. Activities will include: implementation and enforcement of the HCFC and HFC quota and licensing system with the HFC quota system operating from January 2024; working with customs to monitor the trade of controlled substances and identify the approach to track individual import/export statistics of HFCs under the ASEAN Harmonized Tariff Nomenclature (AHTN 2022); data collection and reconciliation for HCFC/HFC import/export statistics to prepare CP and Article 7 data reports; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP and stage I of the KIP; public awareness; and participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. All planned activities will integrate gender mainstreaming.

Sustainability and risk assessment

25. Factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives included high-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds, stable funding from the Multilateral Fund, and support from the regional network. Regarding communications and awareness activities under the IS project, HPMP and future KIP, the NOU will prepare an action plan for awareness to ensure a clear understanding of the different awareness activities under each project to ensure they meet the objectives of the individual projects. The NOU of Cambodia has stable staffing and operates smoothly with the support of its management. The country has recognized the importance of an electronic licensing system to control HFCs and the need to interface it with the National Single Window System to contribute to the sustainability of the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

Dominican Republic (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-95	155,000
	Phase II: Nov-99	103,000
	Phase III: Apr-03	134,333
	Phase IV: Apr-06	134,333
	Phase V: Nov-08	134,333
	Phase VI: Dec-10	134,333
	Phase VII: Dec-12	134,333
	Phase VIII: Nov-14	134,333
	Phase IX: Dec-16	171,946
	Phase X: Dec-18	171,946
	Phase XI: Dec-20	171,946
	Total:	1,579,836
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		355,929
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		355,929
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		355,929

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of country programme:	1995
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)	3.6
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	51.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	104.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	27.13
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	27.13
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	11,949,228
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	10,615,374
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	680
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	697

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,628,192
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,579,836
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,741,200
Total:	11,949,228
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

Progress report

27. During phase XI of the IS project, the NOU of the Dominican Republic worked to achieve broad consensus on revised national legislation and the updated regulation for the sound management and final disposal of substances and equipment controlled under the Montreal Protocol was approved by Government resolution 005/2023 in January 2023. Twenty-three pilot centers were created for the collection and recovery of refrigerants. Following the ratification of the Kigali Amendment by the Dominican Republic on 14 April 2021, the operational import/export licensing system includes HFCs. New tariff codes for HFCs and HFC-blends were introduced. The NOU submitted CP and Article 7 data; completed the enabling activities for HFC phase-down; coordinated activities under stage III of the HPMP; organized training sessions and coordination meetings with the customs authorities; encouraged stakeholder participation; organized awareness-raising activities including International Ozone Day celebrations; and participated in regional network meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and two were partially achieved because an awareness action plan was not developed (objective 5) and gender mainstreaming activities were in progress (objective 7).

Plan of action

28. Under phase XII, the NOU of the Dominican Republic will continue implementing the HCFC/HFC licensing, the HCFC quota system, and initiate the HFC quota system; developing national capacities to allow efficient project implementation; monitoring imports and use of HCFC and HFC phase-down targets while facilitating access to and the use of new alternative substances and technologies. The NOU will continue to coordinate with customs to monitor trade of all controlled substances, facilitate the involvement of stakeholders in the implementation of the stage III of the HPMP with the aim of reduction HCFC/HFC demand; continue with to train refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians; foster partnership with

public and private sector stakeholders; continue preparation of the stage I of the KIP; and continue public awareness. Gender mainstreaming will also be integrated into implementation of the next phase of the IS project including a gender focus during World Refrigeration Day and International Ozone Day celebrations as well as during national events.

Sustainability and risk assessment

29. Factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives included high-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds, collaboration of stakeholders, guidance from the Government Ozone Committee (COGO), and stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. The Government of Dominican Republic plans to enhance cooperation with different stakeholder groups which is crucial to further develop initiatives for integral waste management and circular economy integration within the public and private sectors. Considering the number of HFC blends on the market, continuous training of customs brokers will be required and the correct application of the harmonized system (HS) codes to avoid illegal trade.

Eritrea: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-05 & Apr-08	80,000
	Phase II: Dec-12	60,000
	Phase III: Dec-16	85,000
	Phase IV: Dec-19	85,000
	Phase V: Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	395,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2008
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
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)		1.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.61
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	0.61
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		1,510,000
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,032,765
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		4.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		4.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	400,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	395,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	715,000
Total:	1,510,000

(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000
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Progress report

31. During phase V of the IS project, the NOU of Eritrea completed the enabling activities for HFC phase-down and the Government of Eritrea ratified the Kigali Amendment on 7 February 2023. The ODS regulation was reviewed and updated to include provisions for HFCs as controlled substances that require a permit for import/export, and the requirement for labelling refrigerants and equipment based on HFCs. The draft regulation is expected to be approved in 2023. The NOU completed stage I of the HPMP; prepared the project proposal for stage II of the HPMP; conducted awareness programmes; trained RAC technicians and customs officers; enhanced collaboration with RAC experts, HCFC importers and other key stakeholders; and reported CP and Article 7 data. The NOU made efforts to encourage women to participate in meetings and training events. All seven of the IS objectives were achieved.

Plan of action

32. Under phase VI, Eritrea will continue activities from the previous phase. The Department of Environment through the NOU remains committed to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol control measures by coordinating activities to achieve the gradual phase out of HCFCs and freeze of the consumption of HFCs at the baseline level. The import quota and licensing system for controlled substances will be implemented and the NOU will continue to collaborate with the customs to sustain ODS phase-out and prevent illegal trade of controlled substances. The NOU plans to engage with key stakeholders; implement the first tranche of stage II of the HPMP, including additional training of RAC technicians and customs officers; initiate preparation of the KIP; and conduct public awareness activities. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of the next phase of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

33. High-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, and timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. Potential risks could be issues associated with the COVID-19 pandemic which can be mitigated by the adoption of online meeting platforms or awareness programmes and providing stakeholders with data bundles. Regarding sustainability, the Department of Environment, which is the focal point for multilateral environmental agreements, supervises the NOU and contributes counterpart funds. The IS project is audited by the Office of the Auditor General.

Eswatini (the Kingdom of): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Dec-94	67,320
Phase II:	Dec-03	58,344
Phase III:	Nov-07	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,000
Phase V:	Dec-13	60,000
Phase VI:	May-19	85,000
Phase VII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	475,664
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	1.7
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.59
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	0.59
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	2,531,782
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	2,084,905
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	36.9
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	34.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	839,448
(b) Institutional strengthening:	475,664
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,216,670
Total:	2,531,782
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

35. During phase VII of the IS project, the NOU of Eswatini: updated the licensing and quota system and ODS regulations to cover all controlled substances including HFCs; developed energy efficiency labelling standards for refrigeration equipment with the Standards Authority and Energy Department; submitted CP and Article 7 data; continued capacity building for customs officers and technicians; organized public awareness including the celebration of International Ozone Day, and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The NOU coordinated the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and the KIP preparation project and facilitated the involvement of stakeholders including the RAC association. The NOU encouraged the participation of women in all activities and collected gender-disaggregated data. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved as there was no action plan for general awareness and outreach (objective 5).

Plan of action

36. Under phase VIII, the NOU will: enforce the licensing and quota system for controlled substances; register all HCFC and HFC importers and users; collaborate with and raise awareness of the Customs Department regarding the HFC controls under the Kigali Amendment; conduct awareness on the ODS phase-out/ HFC phase-down targeting key stakeholders; report CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordinate the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and prepare the KIP; and, promote adoption of low GWP technologies to ensure smooth transition of industry towards hydrocarbon (HC) refrigerants including training of RAC technicians. Eswatini will enforce the quota and licensing system for HCFCs and HFCs to achieve the upcoming 67.5 per cent reduction in HCFC consumption and freeze in HFC consumption. A communications expert will help develop an action plan for awareness and communications and a gender specialist will assist to develop strategy to integrate gender mainstreaming into projects and activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

37. High-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds, and support from stakeholders were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. The NOU had to cancel or postpone some planned activities due to political unrests in June 2021 but IS activities are now progressing. To ensure sustainability and avoid implementation gaps, the Government of Eswatini delegated a permanent officer to be Coordinator for the NOU, therefore, there is continuity even if the project officer left the unit. All NOU activities and expenditures are subjected to annual audits to manage risk and the Ozone Steering Committee ensures independent assessment of the NOU's activities.

Gambia (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: May-96	42,200
	Phase II: Mar-00	28,000
	Phase III: Dec-03	36,573
	Phase IV: Apr-06	60,000
	Phase V: Apr-08	60,000
	Phase VI: Jul-10	60,000
	Phase VII: Jul-12	60,000
	Phase VIII: May-14	60,000
	Phase IX: Dec-16	85,000
	Phase X: May-19	85,000
	Phase XI: July-21	85,000
	Total:	661,773
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
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)		1.5
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)		0.19
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.19
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,226,473
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,727,052
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		43.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		42.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	383,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	661,773
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,181,200

	Total:	2,226,473
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions		95,000

Progress report

39. During phase XI of the IS project, the NOU of the Gambia completed the revision of the ODS regulations to include provisions related to the Kigali Amendment. The revised regulations for controlled substances are awaiting final endorsement by the Office of the President. The NOU carried out the following activities: reported CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; worked closely with stakeholders and RAC Associations to achieve the objectives of the Montreal Protocol; coordinated the implementation of HCFC phase-out activities under stage II of the HPMP and initiated preparation of stage I of the KIP; continued implementing the training programme for refrigeration technicians; and the training of customs officers and importers to support the implementation and enforcement of the licensing and quota system. The participation of women in capacity building activities increased including enrolment in the refrigeration certificate and diploma programmes at the University of the Gambia. The NOU organized awareness raising, and outreach activities including International Ozone Day and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. All seven of the IS objectives were achieved.

Plan of action

40. Phase XII of the IS project will enable the Government of the Gambia to implement programmes and activities to continue the phase-out of HCFCs and to freeze the consumption of HFCs in accordance with the Montreal Protocol schedules. The NOU will ensure that the HCFC and HFC quota and import system is enforced through collaboration and monitoring by the National Environment Agency; report CP and Article 7 data; continue collaboration with stakeholders to coordinate the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and prepare the proposal for the KIP; continue capacity building of refrigeration technicians, and customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of regulations on controlled substances; continue awareness raising including the celebration of International Ozone Day; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The NOU will integrate gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the next phase of the IS project including encouraging the participation of women in capacity building activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

41. High-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, and timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. The NOU also acknowledged the importance of support from stakeholders including refrigeration technicians, enforcement officers, environment inspectors, importers, and others in achieving compliance with the Montreal Protocol. The NOU is directly supervised by the National Environment Agency management team and the IS project is subjected to local and international audits.

Kenya: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Mar-93		175,000
Phase II:	Jul-98		116,667
Phase III:	Dec-00		116,667
Phase IV:	Nov-02		151,667
Phase V:	Dec-04		151,667
Phase VI:	Nov-06-Jul-07-Jul-08		227,499
Phase VII:	Jul-09		107,431

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase VIII:	Dec-10	151,667
	Phase IX:	Apr-13	151,667
	Phase X:	May-15	151,667
	Phase XI:	Nov-17	194,134
	Phase XII:	Dec-20	194,134
		Total:	1,889,867
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			401,857
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			401,857
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			401,857
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)			1.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			52.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			217.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			3.02
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			3.02
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):			9,629,257
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			7,440,888
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			675.43
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			477.89

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	5,963,973
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,889,867
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,775,417
	Total:
	9,629,257
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

43. During phase XII of the IS project, the NOU of Kenya assisted with the ratification process for the Kigali Amendment and the memorandum of ratification was submitted for approval by Parliament. The NOU in consultation with the National Environment Management Authority (NEMA) implemented activities according to plan. The NOU ensured the implementation of ODS regulations through the enforcement of HCFC licensing and quota system and revised the ODS regulations to include the HFC licensing and quota system. Other activities included coordination of activities under stage II of the HPMP; training for customs officers and RAC technicians; collection of data on the number of female participants in RAC workshops; preparation of CP and Article 7 data reports; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings where the NOU representative took part in the discussions on dumping obsolete technologies in the region; awareness activities including celebration of the 2021 International Ozone Day through social media; raising stakeholder awareness of the gender policy of the Multilateral Fund. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved because the process of ratification the Kigali Amendment was awaiting final approval by Parliament.

Plan of action

44. Under phase XIII, the NOU of Kenya, in collaboration with stakeholders and partners, will continue implementation of the IS programme and coordination of stage II of the HPMP, as well as HFC phase down activities related to the Kigali Amendment. Kenya will endeavour to implement the IS action plan to ensure sustained compliance with the Montreal Protocol's reduction targets, taking into consideration the Multilateral Fund gender policy. Specifically, the NOU will continue preparing reports on CP and Article 7 data; the training programmes for the RAC technicians; training of newly recruited and existing customs officers, and staff from other enforcement agencies to support the implementation and enforcement of regulations; a dialogue with regional network members and participation in regional network, and Montreal Protocol meetings; and awareness raising activities targeting industry and other stakeholders. Kenya expects that the ratification of the Kigali Amendment will be finalized during this phase. All planned activities will integrate gender mainstreaming.

Sustainability and risk assessment

45. High-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, and timely disbursement of funds were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. Regarding experiences or actions that should be implemented differently a more structured approach to gathering regular feedback from key stakeholders was suggested. Potential risks could be a COVID-19 pandemic or a change of government which could be mitigated by raising the awareness of stakeholder to the need for continuity of IS activities and the use of online technology together with the provision of data bundles to enable stakeholders to participate in online meetings. With regard to sustainability, the Ministry of Environment, Climate Change and Forestry contributes counterpart funds to the IS project and, at the end of each financial year, the project is audited to provide financial and managerial advice.

Kiribati: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	23,000
Phase II:	Jul-06 and Nov-07	37,666
Phase III:	Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI:	May-16	85,000
Phase VII:	May-19	85,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	495,666
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
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)		0.1
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
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	0

Summary of the project and country profile	
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	974,266
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	575,620
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	0.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	0.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	495,666
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	478,600
Total:	974,266
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

47. During phase VIII of the IS project Kiribati maintained compliance with the Montreal Protocol and implemented a HFC licensing system. The NOU maintained regular communication with all stakeholders in the public and private sectors, including consultations on the timing for a ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment. The national ozone officer (NOO) managed all activities regarding implementation of the Montreal Protocol including the coordination of stage I and II of the HPMP; submission of the CP and Article 7 data which indicated zero HCFC consumption in 2021. The gender equality policy, implemented under the Ministry of Women Youth Sport and Social Affairs, was integrated into the implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities to provide equal opportunities for men and women. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved because of the late submission of CP data due to difficulties in obtaining accurate data on HFC imports (objective 2), and because the NOU was not able to participate in Montreal Protocol meetings due to Government COVID 19 related restrictions (objective 6).

Plan of action

48. Under phase IX, the Government of Kiribati will build on the results gained to date through the following activities: implementation of the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and licensing system for HFCs through the amended ODS regulation and verification of compliance with the licenses and quota issued through periodic inspections; implementation of the HFC quota system from January 2024; collaboration with the Customs Department to effectively enforce the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU); adoption and implementation of the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2022 (PACHS22)⁹, which assigns the individual HS code for HFCs and blends; developing information materials for customs and importers on HFC blends; engagement with the National Steering Committee and RAC Association in the planning and implementation of Montreal Protocol activities; continue implementation of Multilateral Fund projects including preparation of the regional KIP for 12 Pacific Island Countries (PIC); awareness raising including celebration of International Ozone Day; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; and preparation and submission of CP and Article 7 reports. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of phase IX of the IS project and also other Multilateral Fund projects.

⁹ PACHS2022 is adapted from the Harmonized tariff classification System (HS) and adapted for use within the Pacific Customs administrations.

Sustainability and risk assessment

49. The NOU of Kiribati reported that achievement of IS objectives had been supported by high-level government support, efficient and timely support from UNDP, timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds, stakeholder collaboration, guidance from the Steering Committee and stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. The Government of Kiribati has not yet adopted PACHS2022 so there are some difficulties to identify HFC imports to record in the Customs System due to inaccurate customs declarations. The NOU of Kiribati plans to strengthen cooperation with Customs and raise the awareness of importers and customs brokers to the importance of identifying HFCs with the correct HS code.

Kuwait: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-02	121,520
Phase II:	Nov-05	105,320
Phase III:	Nov-07	105,320
Phase IV:	Nov-09 and Apr- 10	105,320
Phase V:	Dec. 2012	105,320
Phase VI:	May-16	134,810
Phase VII:	Jun-18	134,810
Phase VIII:	Jul-21	134,810
	Total:	947,230
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		279,056
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		279,056
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		279,056
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
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)		418.6
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)		224.47
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	224.47
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		14,155,677
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		8,807,941
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		352.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		89.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,356,432
(b) Institutional strengthening:	947,230
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	4,852,015
	Total:
	14,155,677
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

51. During phase VIII of the IS project the National Ozone and Climate Change Committee met on a regular basis and provided strategic guidance to the NOU of Kuwait. The NOU coordinated its activities with stakeholders, the Government and the private sector updating them on Executive Committee and Montreal Protocol decisions and engaging them in the preparation of stage II of the HPMP. Industry associations are well integrated in the HCFC phase-out activities. Kuwait adopted a fully electronic licensing system within the electronic Environmental Compliance Platform and included HFCs for a test phase. The updated harmonized system (HS) codes for HFCs were adopted. The NOU continued to enforce the HCFC quota and licensing system to ensure full compliance with the agreed HCFCs reduction steps and continued to pursue efforts to identify feasible alternatives suitable for the high-ambient temperature (HAT) countries. Activities were carried out despite the challenges faced due to the COVID-19 pandemic including completion of Kigali enabling activities project; continued public and industry awareness materials; and attendance at regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, four were achieved and three were partially achieved because CP and Article 7 data were submitted after the respective deadlines (objective 2); the delay in the submission of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP (objective 4); and gender mainstreaming activities were not fully implemented (objective 7).

Plan of action

52. Under phase IX the NOU will continue to coordinate activities with stakeholders, government and the private sector updating them on Executive Committee and Montreal Protocol decisions and ensure their full engagement in implementing the ongoing projects including the implementation of stage II to achieve 2025 Montreal Protocol HCFC reduction target; pursue the outcomes of the Kigali enabling activities project and continue to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment; continue the effective operation of the HCFC quota and licensing system to ensure sustainability of phase-out already achieved and comply with future HCFC consumption reduction targets; amend the quota and licensing system to include HFCs and their blends; continue efforts to identify feasible alternatives suitable for HAT countries; continue producing public and industry awareness materials; preparing CP and Article 7 data reports; consultations with stakeholders to mainstream gender in the RAC sector and encourage female participation in all activities related to the Montreal Protocol and promote gender equality in all project activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

53. Phase VIII of the IS project had been implemented as approved and high-level government support, timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds, and the continued support of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) team were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. While the current arrangements have proven effective additional staff are required and linkages with stakeholders related to energy efficiency and industry will be improved. One risk is the lack of feasible alternative substances for HAT conditions and to mitigate these risks the NOU and the Environment Public Authority will continue to work with industry and research bodies to identify long term feasible alternatives for HAT conditions, and to ensure timely implementation of the ongoing HPMP to achieve the planned HCFC phase-out targets and lay the foundation for introducing new alternatives.

Liberia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Dec-03		127,820
Phase II:	Mar-07		85,213
Phase III:	Apr-09		85,213
Phase IV:	Apr-11		85,213

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase V:	Apr-13	85,213
	Phase VI:	Nov-15	109,073
	Phase VII:	Nov-17	109,073
	Phase VIII:	May-19	109,073
	Phase IX:	Jul-21	109,073
		Total:	904,964
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			225,781
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			225,781
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			225,781
Date of approval of country programme:			2003
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)			5.3
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.83
Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			0.83
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,743,122
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			2,187,183
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			59.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			41.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	582,595
(b) Institutional strengthening:	904,964
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,255,563
	Total:
	2,743,122
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

55. During phase IX of the IS project, the NOU of Liberia carried out the following activities: completed stage I of the HPMP resulting in HCFC consumption well below the target agreed in the HPMP agreement; continued to enforce the HCFC import licensing and quota system; drafted the regulations to take into account the Kigali Amendment's HFC phase down schedule and submitted the final draft to the Policy Council/Board of Directors of the Environment Protection Agency for approval (expected in May 2023); four training workshops for practicing RAC technicians including female technicians; two workshops for customs and other law enforcement officers, including female officers; collected, compiled and submitted HCFC consumption data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; celebrated 2022 International Ozone Day; and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved because the regulation to include HFCs is awaiting final approval (objective 1); and efforts to enhance coordination with national agencies and stakeholders are ongoing (objective 3).

Plan of action

56. The NOU will endeavour to implement phase XI of the IS project to ensure sustained compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. Activities will focus on gradually achieving HCFC phase-out and HFC phase down through enforcement of the import licensing and quota system; establishment of the HFC quota system; coordination of stage II of the HPMP including training for refrigeration technicians, the pilot energy efficiency project to establish the minimum energy performance standards for RAC equipment, as well as preparation of stage I of the KIP; training of new and existing customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of revised regulations for controlled substances; compilation of CP and Article 7 data; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings, as well as regional border dialogues. The NOU will endeavour to ensure gender inclusion in the implementation of all IS activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

57. High-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, and timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds were factors that contributed to the achievement of IS objectives in Liberia. In addition to the role of the steering committee (Committee for the Management of Montreal Protocol), the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has a project monitoring committee tasked with reporting on any issues that may affect the operation of the IS project. Furthermore, the IS project is subject to periodic internal and external audits.

Mali: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-98	70,000
	Phase II: Dec-01	46,667
	Phase III: Dec-04	60,677
	Phase IV: Nov-06	60,677
	Phase V: Nov-08	60,677
	Phase VI: Apr-11	60,677
	Phase VII: Apr-13	60,677
	Phase VIII: May-15	60,677
	Phase IX: Jun-18	85,000
	Total:	565,729
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
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)		15.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		6.05
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	6.05
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,657,368
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		2,495,247
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		132.79

Summary of the project and country profile	
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	131.00

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	725,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	565,729
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,366,639
Total:	2,657,368
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

59. The NOU of Mali has implemented phase IX of the IS project, despite the delays caused by the unstable political situation and COVID-19 pandemic restrictions. There are five staff in the NOU, two of whom were recruited during the current phase. The NOU carried out the following activities: collected ODS import data from the Customs department and subsequently submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; coordinated the work plan with stakeholders including the refrigeration association, major importers, and the consumer's association; held annual meetings with the National Ozone Committee; supervised training of RAC technicians, including female technicians; and training of customs officers, including females; awareness activities including the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on relevant MOP decisions; celebrated International Ozone Day; and, participated in regional meetings. The NOU is preparing a licensing and quota system for HFCs. Despite the extraordinary challenges facing the country, Mali achieved objective six and partially achieved the other six IS objectives.

Plan of action

60. In phase X of the IS project, the NOU is planning the following activities: finalize the decree for the licensing and quota system for HFCs; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement and provide annual quotas to importers including on HFCs from 2024; set up the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism to harmonize Montreal Protocol/Kigali Amendment national policy decisions; continue information dissemination and awareness raising based on a formal action plan; coordinate the implementation of the final tranche of stage I of the HPMP and submit the project proposal for stage II of the HPMP; establish the technician certification programme; continue monitoring and evaluation; organize annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; and collect and report CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively.

Sustainability and risk assessment

61. The NOU reported efforts to achieve IS objectives had been supported by high-level government support and efficient and timely support from UNEP. The integration of the NOU in the Direction Nationale de l'Assainissement et du Contrôle des Pollutions et des Nuisances (DNACPN), and the performance of the National Ozone Committee has ensured sustainability of the IS project. Mali still faces some political and security risks and also negatives impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. In the case of security risks, the only option is the suspension of activities. The NOU managed to conduct some in-person meetings in Bamako with participants from other regions.

Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-99	66,000
	Phase II: Mar-02	57,200
	Phase III: Jul-04	57,200
	Phase IV: Nov-06	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-08	60,000
	Phase VI: Apr-10	42,500
	Phase VII: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VIII: Jul-13	60,000
	Phase IX: May-15	60,000
	Phase X: Jul-17	85,000
	Phase XI: May-19	85,000
	Phase XII: Jul-21	85,000
	Total	777,900
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
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)		1.4
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.06
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.06
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,445,570
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,892,004
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		13.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		12.9

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	445,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	777,900
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,222,670
Total:	2,445,570
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

63. The Government of Mongolia ratified the Kigali Amendment on 27 July 2022. During phase XII of the IS project, Mongolia implemented the licensing and quota system for HCFCs, and the licensing of HFCs, through the revised regulation and enforcement of control measures to sustain HCFC phase-out and measures undertaken to monitor illegal trade in ODS and HFCs, and equipment containing them. The National Ozone Authority (NOA), in cooperation with customs and border control, has implemented a ban

on the import of HCFC-based RAC equipment since 1 January 2022, and a formal ban will be presented to Parliament in 2023. Other activities included: submission of CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; support to the PMU to close stage I and initiate stage II of the HPMP; translation and distribution of information materials including OzonAction publications and factsheets on matters regarding the Kigali Amendment and the introduction of low-GWP technologies; organization of several meetings and awareness raising activities including celebration of the International Ozone Day. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved because gender mainstreaming had not been fully implemented (objective 7).

Plan of action

64. Under phase XIII, the IS action plan will focus on maintaining coordination between national agencies and stakeholders including additional stakeholders relevant to the Kigali Amendment; improving coordination with the packaging and foam sectors; formalization of the ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment; finalization of the online licensing system (including HCFCs and HFCs); fostering cooperation with the customs particularly on risk profiling, and with the Field Inspection Department of the Ministry of Environment and Tourism on local market controls; participating in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; awareness raising activities including a communication strategy; continued implementation activities under stage II of the HPMP; and, finalizing the preparation of the KIP and submission of a project proposal for funding. The NOA will steer the country towards zero-ODP and low-GWP alternatives through the enforcement of the licensing and quota system and other enforcement activities and engagement with the private sector. The NOA will promote gender equality and women's empowerment through the planned activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

65. The Government of Mongolia reported that the IS project had been implemented successfully and that government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely disbursement of funds and signature of agreements, stakeholder collaboration, the oversight of the National Steering Committee, public awareness, and stable funding from the Multilateral Fund were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. As there have been some challenges in obtaining data about HFC use in the foam sector, in the next phase of the IS project, Mongolia will increase efforts to engage with stakeholders in the foam manufacturing sector to inform them about new technologies and regulatory changes in order to understand the level of HFC consumption in the sector and to ensure appropriate customs controls and inspections.

Nicaragua: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	May-97	66,000
Phase II:	Jul-00	44,000
Phase III:	Apr-03	57,200
Phase IV:	Jul-06	60,000
Phase V:	Nov-09	60,000
Phase VI:	Apr-12	60,000
Phase VII:	Dec-13	60,000
Phase VIII:	Nov-15	85,000
Phase IX:	Jun-18	85,000
Phase X:	Dec-20	85,000
	Total:	662,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0

Summary of the project and country profile	
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
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)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	6.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.4
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)	2.47
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	2.47
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	3,018,907
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	2,399,666
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	101.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	81.6

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	772,119
(b) Institutional strengthening:	662,200
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,584,588
Total:	3,018,907
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

67. During phase X of the IS project for Nicaragua, the updated regulation for the “Control of substances that deplete the ozone layer” was approved by resolution 09/2022 to include measures to control HFCs in accordance with the Kigali Amendment that was ratified by Nicaragua in September 2020. An operational import/export licensing and HCFC quota system is in place, and the licensing system includes HFCs. The NOU carried out the following activities: submitted CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively, in a timely manner; completed the project for enabling activities for HFC phase-down; coordinated activities under stage I and II of the HPMP; organized training sessions and coordination meetings with the Green Customs Directorate and the National Commission and Toxic Substance Control Registry to evaluate applications for import permits and verify compliance with the HCFC import quotas; promoted the application of the refrigerant recovery plan in public institutions and held a meeting with the Directorate of State Assets in order to verify the measures adopted for the final disposal of deregistered RAC equipment; encouraged the participation of stakeholders in the implementation of activities; awareness-raising including International Ozone Day celebrations; and participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved because the inter-ministerial coordination mechanism was not fully in place (objective 3) and gender mainstreaming was not fully implemented (objective 7).

Plan of action

68. Under phase XI, Nicaragua will continue implementing HCFC phase-out and submit the Kigali HFC implementation plan to meet the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets. The NOU will continue activities including: strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs and HFCs;

facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies; continued coordination with customs to monitor trade in all controlled substances; facilitating the involvement of stakeholders (importers, exporters, suppliers, technicians, and end-users) in the implementation of the stage II of the HPMP; continue strengthening links with RAC institutions and associations to coordinate efforts to improve the technical level of RAC technicians; continue to promote the zero leaks programme and low-GWP alternatives to facilities with large HCFC-based equipment; public awareness activities especially with the education sector during World Refrigeration Day and International Ozone Day celebrations. All planned activities will integrate gender mainstreaming.

Sustainability and risk assessment

69. The NOU reported that the achievement of IS objectives had been maintained by high-level government support, efficient and timely support from UNEP, and timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds. Efforts should be focused on strengthening environmental management noting the HFC control measure in 2024, strengthening the Nicaragua's capacity to combat illegal trade through customs training to implement the updated regulation, using new customs codes, and automating import checks, and also to raising awareness of decision makers to the obligations under the Kigali Amendment.

Niue: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Dec-04 & Nov-06	30,000
	Phase II: Nov-07	60,000
	Phase III: Nov-09	60,000
	Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VI: Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VII: Dec-18	85,000
	Phase VIII: Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	525,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		100,000*
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		100,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		100,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2004
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)		0.0
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)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.0
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
Total:		0.0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		781,200
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		532,054
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		0**
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		0

* The Government of Niue has requested US \$100,000 for phase IX while noting that this is less than the US \$180,000 available to LVC countries.

**Very low ODS to be phased out; rounding of figures to two digits shows zero ODP tonnes.

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	525,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	256,200
Total:	781,200
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

71. During phase VIII of the IS project, the Government of Niue enforced the Ozone Layer Protection (OLP) Regulation, which was amended in 2020 including *inter alia* the mandatory control of HFCs through the licensing system, the HFC quota system, import permit forms, license for technicians, the levy for the import of high GWP HFC-based systems, and the ban of HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment from 1 January 2021. The NOU reported CP and Article 7 data indicating that the country had maintained zero consumption of HCFC and other ODS through a combination of legislative, capacity building and awareness raising measures. The NOU, customs authority and port control authority inspected all RAC technologies and refrigerants coming to the country. Other activities included: celebration of the 2022 International Ozone Day with the assistance of the Steering Committee; promotion of gender mainstreaming including equal opportunities for males and females to benefit from taking part in Montreal Protocol activities including awareness programmes, membership of the Steering Committee, and contributing to the planning and implementation of Montreal Protocol projects. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved because the country was not able to participate in Montreal Protocol meetings due to Government COVID restrictions (objective 6), and gender mainstreaming was not yet fully implemented (objective 7).

Plan of action

72. Under phase IX, the activities will include: ongoing enforcement of the HFC licensing system and development of the HFC quota system under the amended regulation; not issuing any import licenses for HCFCs in accordance with the stage II HPMP agreement; conducting joint inspections with the Customs Department and importers for physical verification of imports and quarterly data reconciliation of trade statistics of controlled substances, and implementing the PACHS22, which assigns the individual HS code for HFCs and blends; engaging the National Steering Committee in planning and implementation of activities; coordinating activities under stage II of the regional HPMP and preparation of the regional KIP for PICs; targeted awareness on Montreal Protocol obligations and celebration of International Ozone Day; participating in regional and Montreal Protocol meetings; and preparing and submitting CP and Article 7 reports. Gender mainstreaming will continue to be integrated into implementation of the IS and other Multilateral Fund projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

73. The achievement of IS objectives in Niue had been assured through high-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds, guidance from the Steering Committee, stakeholder collaboration and stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. No risks were identified. Lessons learned from the delays in phase VI and VII of the IS project caused by the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions included: the importance of a work plan to keep activities on track and communication between the NOU and implementing agency to determine how to resolve delays. The Government of Niue has not yet adopted PACHS2022 so there is a risk that HFC imports will not be accurately identified and recorded in the Customs System due to inaccurate customs declarations. The NOU of Niue plans to strengthen cooperation with Customs and raise the awareness of importers and customs brokers to the importance of identifying HFCs and using the correct HS code. The NOU of Niue plans to

prepare a communication strategy under Phase IX that will set out the awareness activities required under the IS project, the HPMP, and the future KIP to ensure they meet the individual projects' objectives.

Palau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	34,000
Phase II:	Jul-06 and Nov-07	41,333
Phase III:	Nov-09 and Apr-10	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VII:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase VIII:	May-19	85,000
Phase IX:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	570,333
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.2
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)		0.01
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.01
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		1,031,333
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		674,476
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1.48
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		0.00

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	570,333
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	461,000
	Total:
	1,031,333
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

75. During phase XI of the IS project, the Government of Palau sustained effective functioning of the NOU. The NOU maintained the enforcement of HCFC licensing and quota system, banning the import of HCFC-based equipment, as well as enforcing the HFC licensing system. The Government of Palau continued to implement the Single Window System, which further strengthened the enforcement of the licensing system and effective monitoring of HCFC and HFC trade. The NOU engaged the National

Steering Committee and public and private stakeholders in the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. Based on the 2021 Article 7 report, Palau has reduced HCFC consumption by 100 per cent from the baseline level, therefore, advancing the HCFC phase-out schedule. The Government of Palau promoted gender friendly working environments with equal opportunities to benefit from activities, for example, participating in the awareness programmes, being members of the Steering Committee and contributing to the planning and implementation of Montreal Protocol projects. All seven of the IS objectives were achieved.

Plan of action

76. During phase X, Palau plans the following activities: continuing to implement the licensing system for HCFCs and HFCs and import ban on HCFC-based equipment; implementing PACHS22, which assigns the individual HS code for HFCs and blends; actively engaging the Steering Committee and RAC Association in the planning and implementation of Montreal Protocol obligations; coordinating activities for stage II of the regional HPMP and preparation of the regional KIP for PICs; amendment of the regulations to include controls of HFC-based equipment; conducting public awareness on the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down, including dissemination of relevant information to stakeholders and coordinating the International Ozone Day; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; preparation and submission of CP and Article 7 reports. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of phase X and other Multilateral Fund projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

77. The achievement of IS objectives in Palau was maintained by high-level government support, efficient and timely support from UNEP, timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds, the participation of stakeholders, and guidance from the Steering Committee. There is a possibility of double counting activities because there is overlap between the preparation of the IS project, HPMP and future KIP in terms of the awareness activity and allocated budgets. The NOU will keep accurate records to distinguish the awareness costs associated with each project and avoid overlaps and will develop a communication and outreach strategy.

Philippines (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-93	209,000
Phase II:	Jul-99	139,333
Phase III:	Mar-02	181,133
Phase IV:	Apr-04 and Apr-05	181,133
Phase V:	Apr-06	181,133
Phase VI:	Apr-08	181,133
Phase VII:	Apr-10 and Nov-11	222,962
Phase VIII:	Jul-11	181,133
Phase IX:	Jul-13	181,133
Phase X:	May-15	181,133
Phase XI:	Jul-17	231,850
Phase XII:	May-19	231,850
Phase XIII:	Jul-21	231,850
	Total:	2,534,776
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):		479,930
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):		479,930
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		479,930
Date of approval of country programme:		1993

Summary of the project and country profile	
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2012
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)	162.0
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	10.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	60.4
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	60.4
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	44,071,109
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	34,211,393
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	3,772.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	3,765.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	32,835,789
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,534,776
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	8,700,544
Total:	44,071,109
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	250,000

Progress report

79. During phase XIII of the IS project, the Philippines maintained compliance with its HCFC phase-out obligations. Furthermore, the country ratified the Kigali Amendment on 3 November 2022, put in place the HFC licensing system, and has consulted registered importers on the Kigali Amendment's HFC phase-down schedule. The NOU, in collaboration with Customs, continued to enforce HCFC and HFC licensing system and the HCFC quota system through the established electronic licensing system. The electronic licensing system strengthened data gathering and monitoring and as a result, the NOU can report CP and Article 7 data in a timely manner. Furthermore, the NOU collaborated with relevant stakeholders to coordinate stage II of the HPMP and the preparation of the KIP; organized public awareness activities through different platforms to raise awareness among the public and stakeholders on implementation of the Montreal Protocol; and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The NOU gathered gender-disaggregated data for all our meetings, capacity building and other activities. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved because the HPMP project had been delayed due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic (objective 4), and gender mainstreaming had not been fully implemented (objective 7).

Plan of action

80. Phase XIII activities will focus on: enforcing the HCF licensing system and, from 1 January 2024 also the HFC quota and licensing system; working with customs to monitor the legal trade of ODS and HFCs; conducting regular data collection and reconciliation for HCFC/HFC import and export statistics to ensure timely and accurate submission of CP and Article 7 data reports; reviewing regulations in respect of the Kigali Amendment including the guideline on banning high-GWP HFCs depending on the outcome of the KIP survey; strengthening coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and submission of the project proposal of stage I of the KIP; information dissemination to target

groups; and participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. The project will integrate gender mainstreaming into all Multilateral Fund projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

81. The objectives of the IS project for the Philippines had been achieved through high-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds, and stakeholder collaboration. were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. Actions that should be implemented differently were related to project audits and the time and resources to carry them out. The support of the NOU management played an important role not only in successful implementation at the national level, but also in regional network-building through knowledge sharing and international cooperation. Actions that should be implemented differently were related to the financial project audits required by UNEP due to the complexity of hiring the auditing team and the specific scope of the audit.

Republic of Moldova: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-98	80,000
	Phase II: Mar-02	69,334
	Phase III: Jul-04	69,334
	Phase IV: Apr-06	69,334
	Phase V: Apr-08	69,334
	Phase VI: Jul-10	69,334
	Phase VII: Jul-12	69,334
	Phase VIII: May-14	69,334
	Phase IX: Dec-16	88,748
	Phase X: Dec-18	88,748
	Phase XI: Jul-21	88,748
	Total:	831,582
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		183,707
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		183,707
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		183,707
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
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)		1.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		7.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.54
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.54
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,791,162
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		2,382,796
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		94.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		94.4

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	590,800
(b) Institutional strengthening:	831,582
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,368,780
Total:	2,791,162
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

83. During phase XI of the IS project for the Republic of Moldova, the national legislation was updated to strengthen the HCFC import /export licensing and quota systems and adopted by Parliament in March 2023. The draft law for accession to the Kigali Amendment was transmitted to the Parliament to be examined by the parliamentary commissions. The Montreal Protocol Unit (MPU) implemented activities as follows: organized regular Steering Committee meetings to evaluate progress of the HPMP projects and allocation of annual HCFC import quotas; organized consultations between the Ministry of Environment, the Refrigeration Association, importers, and the Technical University of Moldova to discuss the draft law on fluorinated greenhouse gases; coordinated activities under stage II and the first tranche of stage III of the HPMP including gender related gap assessments; preparation of CP and Article 7 data reports; training of customs officers on the control of the import/export of ODS, equipment containing ODS, import quotas, and illegal trade; training of environmental inspectors on the trade regime and use of ODS; awareness-raising related to the protection of the ozone layer and climate change, including several activities to mark International Ozone Day; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; and, updated the MPU website. A study was conducted to map gender roles and opportunities in the RAC sector and was to improve gender balance in the sector and a workshop was organized with stakeholders to present and raise awareness of the results of the study. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved as the Republic of Moldova has not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment (objective 1).

Plan of action

84. Under phase XII, the MPU will continue its work to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Montreal Protocol and the HPMP agreement with the Executive Committee and further develop legislative measures to control HCFC and HFC consumption. The country will focus on the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the subsequent preparation of the KIP. The MPU will: continue implementing activities under stage III of the HPMP; update training materials for refrigeration technicians and customs officers; continue public awareness raising related to the protection of the ozone layer and climate, including activities to mark World Refrigeration Day and International Ozone Day; continue and further strengthen cooperation with the national RAC Association, Technical University of Moldova and Technological College. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of all Multilateral Fund projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

85. The achievement of IS objectives in the Republic of Moldova was maintained by high-level government support, efficient and timely support from UNEP, and timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds. There are no risks if there is no Government restructuring, elections, civil unrest, or implications of ongoing conflicts in the region. The Republic of Moldova will use the funding under phase XII of the project to strengthen the capacity of the Montreal Protocol Unit to handle the more complex activities related to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment including the preparation of the KIP.

Rwanda: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02 & Dec-03	86,600
Phase II:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase III:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI:	Nov-15	85,000
Phase VII:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase VIII:	Dec-19	85,000
Phase IX:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	666,600
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
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)		4.1
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)		1.53
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	1.53
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,230,358
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,731,235
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		32.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		28.7

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	348,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	666,600
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,215,758
	Total:
	2,230,358
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

87. During phase IX of the IS project, the NOU of Rwanda: enforced the HCFC licensing and quota system; implemented the HFC enabling activities project and revised regulations to include HFCs in the licensing and quota system; trained customs and enforcement officers, including females, on the licensing and quota system and combatting illegal trade; coordinated the completion of stage I of the HPMP and commenced activities under stage II; trained RAC technicians, including females, to encourage the use of low-GWP refrigerants including safe-handling of hydrocarbons and an introduction to energy efficiency; compiled and reported CP and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively; celebrated

International Ozone Day in 2021 and in 2022; and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. All seven IS objectives were achieved.

Plan of action

88. Under phase X, Rwanda will focus on activities on promoting HCFC phase-out and the Kigali Amendment. Strategic public awareness activities through stakeholders' workshop, promotional materials, celebration of international ozone day will be carried out. The NOU will continue: to monitor activities under stage II of the HPMP; the enforcement of the regulations on controlled substances under Montreal Protocol; training of newly recruited customs officer and other enforcement agency staff on the regulation for controlled substances; training of RAC technicians to encourage the adoption of low-GWP alternatives; public awareness activities through workshops, promotional materials, and celebration of International Ozone Day. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of all Multilateral Fund projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

89. The IS project had been implemented successfully through high-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely disbursement of funds, and support from public and private stakeholders. In addition to the National Ozone Steering Committee, the Rwanda Environmental Management Authority (REMA) has a project monitoring committee which monitors the IS project reports on any issues that may affect the continued operation of the project. Furthermore, the Government of Rwanda implements periodic internal and external audits to mitigate any risk and ensure sustainability of the project.

Samoa: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		UNEP
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	May-97	30,000
Phase II:	Apr-03	26,000
Phase III:	Nov-05	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-07	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-09 and Jul-10	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase VII:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-15	60,000
Phase IX:	Nov-17	85,000
Phase X:	May-19	85,000
Phase XI:	Jul-21	85,000
Total:		671,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.3
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)		0.01
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00

Summary of the project and country profile	
Total:	0.01
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	1,452,750
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,142,510
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	4.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	3.8

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	75,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	671,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	706,750
Total:	1,452,750
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

91. During phase XI, the NOU established working mechanisms with the public and private sector stakeholders and developed a more institutional approach rather than a project-to-project approach for the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities. Regular meetings at the National Ozone Steering Committee and Stakeholder Committee took place to share knowledge of project activities and enhance linkages with the NOU's activities. The country fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner. Compliance was sustained through a holistic approach comprising of legislative measures, the HCFC licensing and quota system, monitoring of ODS imports, capacity building, involvement of the National Ozone Committee and the national RAC Association as well as awareness raising activities. Samoa successfully completed the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP. All seven IS objectives were achieved.

Plan of action

92. Phase XII will include: implementing the new licensing system for HCFC, HFC and all other refrigerants under the new Refrigerant Management Regulations; adoption of the Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2022 (PACHS22) to have an individual HS code for HFCs and blends; submission of Article 7 and Country Programme reports; engagement of National Ozone Committee and RAC Association in the implementation of Montreal Protocol activities; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and preparation of the KIP; organization of International Ozone Day and development of awareness materials; and participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of all Multilateral Fund projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

93. High-level government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely signing of agreements and disbursement of funds, participation of stakeholders, guidance from the National Ozone Ministry, and stable funding from the Multilateral Fund were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. Samoa has not yet adopted the PACHS2022 thus there is a risk that HFC imports may not be accurately identified and recorded in the Customs System. To mitigate this risk Samoa plans to strengthen NOU

cooperation with Customs to monitor and identify HFCs and to raise awareness of importers and customs brokers to the HC codes.

Tonga: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Mar-02	19,700
	Phase II: Jul-06 and Nov-07	36,566
	Phase III: Nov-09 and Apr-10	60,000
	Phase IV: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-13	60,000
	Phase VI: May-15	60,000
	Phase VII: Nov-17	85,000
	Phase VIII: May-19	85,000
	Phase IX: Ju-21	85,000
	Total:	466,266
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
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)		0.1
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.01
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.01
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		1,033,316
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		677,555
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		0.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	551,266
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	482,050
	Total
	1,033,316
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

95. During phase IX of the IS project the Government of Tonga implemented activities under the IS project with tangible outputs despite the volcanic eruption and tsunami in Tonga in January 2022 which delayed the implementation of some activities. Phase IX supported the Government of Tonga to maintain compliance with the HCFC phase-out obligations and the initial obligations of the Kigali Amendment for an HFC licensing system. The country fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone Secretariat and

Multilateral Fund Secretariats; implemented activities under stage II of the HPMP; sustained compliance with the HCFC phase-out targets through legislative measures, the HCFC licensing and quota system, monitoring of HCFC and HFC imports, capacity building, the involvement of the National Ozone Advisory Committee and the RAC Association, and awareness raising activities. Of the seven IS objectives, six were fully achieved and one was partially achieved because the NOO was not able to participate in Montreal Protocol meetings due to COVID-19 travel restrictions (objective 6).

Plan of action

96. Under phase X the Government of Tonga plans to build on the achievements gained to date and implement the following activities: enforcement of the licensing and quota systems for HCFCs, licensing system for HFCs and the development of a quota system for HFC; adoption of PACHS22; working with the customs to strengthen data monitoring and tracking of controlled substances complimented by the field inspection to ensure timely submission of Article 7 and CP data; coordination with stakeholders on the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; continue collaboration to prepare the regional KIP for PICs; information dissemination to target groups; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of IS activities.

Sustainability and risk assessment

97. The achievement of IS objectives in Tonga was maintained by high-level government support, efficient and timely support from UNEP, timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds, the participation of stakeholders, guidance from the National Ozone Advisory Committee, and stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Tonga has not yet adopted PACHS2022 so there is a risk that HFC imports will not be accurately identified and recorded in the Customs System due to inaccurate customs declarations. The NOU of Tonga plans to strengthen cooperation with Customs and raise the awareness of importers and customs brokers to the importance of identifying HFCs and using the correct HS code. Tonga also plans to prepare a communication strategy under Phase X that will set out the awareness activities required under the IS project, stage II of the HPMP, and the future KIP to ensure they meets the individual projects' objectives.

Tuvalu: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02	17,500
Phase II:	Nov-06 & Nov-08	37,583
Phase III:	Dec-10	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase V:	May-14	60,000
Phase VI:	May-16	85,000
Phase VII:	Dec-18	85,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	490,083
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
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)		0.1
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0

Summary of the project and country profile	
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7: Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	0.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Total:	0.0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	844,533
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	591,778
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022 (ODP tonnes):	0.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	0.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	490,083
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	354,450
Total:	844,533
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

99. During phase VIII of the IS project for Tuvalu, the HCFC licensing and quota system and HFC licensing systems were in place and fully operational. The NOO cooperated with the Customs Department to monitor the import/export of controlled substances as per the Memorandum of Understanding with the Customs Department, and also to assist Customs to adopt PACHS22. There was no illegal ODS trade during phase VIII. The NOO coordinated implementation of stage II of the HPMP; worked closely with the RAC Association and the National Steering Committee to implement Montreal Protocol activities including the planning for International Ozone Day; submitted CP and Article 7 data; and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Tuvalu has sustained zero HCFC consumption in advance of the Montreal Protocol schedule. During the implementation of phase VIII and stage II of the HPMP, the Government of Tuvalu promoted gender friendly working environments and provided women and men with equal opportunities to participate in activities. Of the seven IS objectives, five were achieved and two were partially achieved because CP and Article 7 data reports were not submitted on time (objective 2), and consultations on gender mainstreaming were ongoing (objective 7).

Plan of action

100. Phase IX will include the following activities: enforcement of the HCFC licensing and quota system, the HFC licensing system, and establishment of the HFC quota system; complete the adoption of the PACHS22 to have individual HS code for HFCs and blends; timely submission of Article 7 and CP reports; engagement of the National Steering Committee and RAC Association in the implementation of activities under stage II of the HPMP; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and preparation of the regional KIP for PICs; celebration of International Ozone Day and development of awareness materials; and, participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of phase IX.

Sustainability and risk assessment

101. The NOU reported that the achievement of IS objectives had been maintained by high-level government support, efficient and timely support from UNEP, timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds, the participation of stakeholders, and stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. The

NOU is continuously guided by the IS project steering committee including members from relevant government ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Tuvalu plans to adopt PACHS2022 in June 2023 thus the NOU will target importers and customs brokers to raise their awareness of the need to ensure the correct identification of HFCs.

Zambia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	May-93	75,600
Phase II:	Mar-00	50,400
Phase III:	Dec-04	65,520
Phase IV:	Apr-09	65,520
Phase V:	Dec-13	65,520
Phase VI:	Dec-16	85,000
Phase VII:	May-19	85,000
Phase VIII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	577,560
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000
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)		0.1
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		5.0
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		29.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.19
Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	2.19
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):		2,641,528
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		2,061,706
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		44.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		60.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	588,548
(b) Institutional strengthening:	577,560
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,475,420
	Total:
	2,641,528
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

103. During phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU of Zambia successfully implemented activities under the IS project and stage II of the HPMP despite the Covid-19 outbreak. Working in collaboration with the Zambia Environmental Management Agency (ZEMA), the NOU ensured the implementation of ODS regulations through enforcement of the HCFC licensing and quota system. The ODS regulations were

revised to include an HFC licensing and quota system and the revised regulations, including the provisions required by the Kigali Amendment, were approved by the Cabinet with Parliamentary approval expected in May 2023. Other activities undertaken included: submission of CP and Article 7 data reports; training RAC technicians and customs officers to support the enforcement of ODS regulations and control measures of HCFC; awareness and information dissemination including celebration of International Ozone Day in 2021 and 2022; and participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Of the seven IS objectives, six were achieved and one was partially achieved because the revised regulations required by the Kigali Amendment were not in place due to a change in Government. The Government of Zambia expects to approve the revised regulations by the end of May 2023.

Plan of action

104. Under phase IX, the country will enforce the import quota and licensing system for controlled substances to meet 67.5 per cent reduction target of HCFCs in 2025, as well as meet the HFC control measure in 2024, and endeavour to maintain compliance with the Montreal Protocol and its Kigali Amendment. NOU activities will include: training of newly recruited and existing customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of revised regulations measures of the controlled substances; training of RAC technicians in safety use of hydrocarbons; issuing of quota allocations for HFCs and HFC blends starting from 2024; continued awareness programmes; policy enforcement and strengthening, collaboration with the RAC servicing industry; and active participation in the regional and global meetings and gender mainstreaming activities. The NOU will prepare project proposals for stage I of the KIP and the next tranche of stage II of the HPMP and engage a gender expert to carry out an assessment of the integration of gender mainstreaming into Montreal Protocol projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

105. The NOU reported that the achievement of IS objectives had been maintained by high-level government support, efficient and timely support from UNEP, timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds, and support from stakeholders. Reliance on physical meetings or interactions during project implementation had been an issue but was mitigated by the adoption of online platforms and providing stakeholders with data bundles. The project steering committee provides oversight of IS project activities, and the project is audited by the Office of the Auditor including a financial audit. At the end of every Financial Year, the project is subjected to auditing by the Office of the Auditor General. There are no major risks that are likely to hinder the implementation of the IS activities.

Zimbabwe: 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	171,050
	Phase II:	Jul-99	114,033
	Phase III:	Jul-01	114,033
	Phase IV:	Jul-04	148,242
	Phase V:	Nov-06	148,242
	Phase VI:	Nov-09 and Apr-10	148,241
	Phase VII:	Apr-13	148,242
	Phase VIII:	May-15	148,242
	Phase IX:	Jul-17	189,750
	Phase X:	May-19	189,750
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	189,750
		Total:	1,709,575
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			392,782
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			392,782
Agency support costs (US \$):			0

Summary of the project and country profile	
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	392,782
Date of approval of country programme:	1994
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)	17.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	557.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	3.79
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	3.79
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2022) (US \$):	11,895,881
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	10,509,098
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	502.74
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	475.59

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,910,696
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,709,575
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,275,610
Total:	11,895,881
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	180,000

Progress report

107. During phase XI of the IS project, the Government of Zimbabwe ratified the Kigali Amendment on 18 October 2022. The ODS regulations were revised to include HFCs (Statutory Instrument 49 of 2023) and entered into force on the 11 April 2023. The Customs Technical Division of the Zimbabwe Revenue Authority collaborated with the NOU to implement an electronic licensing system for controlled substances as there are plans to link the NOU system to the Customs database. There were no reported cases of illegal trade and the NOU continued to work smoothly with customs officers. The NOU finalized stage I of the HPMP and began implementing stage II; coordinated the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector including two workshops for female RAC practitioners; trained of customs officers to support the enforcement of regulations and control measures of HCFCs; continued awareness raising activities including symposia and 2021 and 2022and targeted information materials for stakeholders; reported CP and Article 7 data; and participated regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Zimbabwe was a member of the Executive Committee in 2021 and 2022. Gender mainstreaming was taken into consideration: a booklet on female RAC stories is awaiting publication and sex disaggregated data was captured during all workshops. The Government of Zimbabwe ratified the Kigali Amendment on 18 October 2022. All seven IS objectives were achieved.

Plan of action

108. Under phase XII, the Government of Zimbabwe will implement licensing and quota system to achieve and sustain the 67.5 per cent reduction of HCFC consumption by 2025 and the freeze in HFC consumption in 2024. The country intends to ban imports of HCFCs for use in appliances where effective alternatives have been adopted. The NOU will carry out the following activities: continue collaborating with all key stakeholders including the customs officers and other enforcement agencies on controlling

ODS and HFCs and combatting illegal trade; link the NOU licensing system to the Customs database; prepared CP and Article 7 data reports; continue coordination of stage II of the HPMP and the preparation of stage I of the KIP; continue with awareness programmes and put in place a communication and awareness strategy; training of RAC technicians; and participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. A gender expert will be recruited to carry out an assessment of the integration of gender mainstreaming into Montreal Protocol projects.

Sustainability and risk assessment

109. The Government of Zimbabwe reported that the IS project had been implemented successfully and that government support, timely and efficient UNEP support, timely signature of agreements and disbursement of funds, and support from stakeholders were all factors contributing to the achievement of IS objectives. Potential risks could be the reliance on physical meetings or interactions during project implementation which could be mitigated by adopting online platforms to conduct meetings or carry out awareness programmes and providing stakeholders with data bundles. In addition to the oversight role of the National Ozone Steering Committee, the Government of Zimbabwe periodically audits the IS project to ensure adequate risk avoidance and management.

Annexe II

PROJETS DE POINTS DE VUE EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS PROPOSÉ À LA 92^e RÉUNION

Cambodge

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Cambodge (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Cambodge a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Cambodge a mis en place un programme d'octroi de permis pour les HFC après la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali par le pays le 8 avril 2021 et qu'il collabore avec le ministère général des Douanes et Accise afin de relier le programme d'octroi de permis de SAO/HFC existant au Programme national de guichet unique afin de renforcer les activités de suivi, d'établissement de rapport, de vérification et d'application. Le Comité exécutif a reconnu les efforts du pays pour encourager l'égalité des genres et prévoit que l'intégration de l'égalité des genres se poursuivra à la phase XII du projet de renforcement des institutions. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement du Cambodge poursuivra ses activités de projet et de politique générale, dont la soumission du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, afin que le pays puisse respecter les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal.

République dominicaine

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République dominicaine (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la République dominicaine a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a aussi pris note que le pays a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali en avril 2021. Le Comité exécutif a pris note en outre que le pays a mis en place un programme d'octroi de permis d'importation/exportation de HCFC/HFC et un programme de quotas de HCFC fonctionnels, qu'il a mis à jour sa réglementation pour une saine gestion et l'élimination finale des substances et de l'équipement réglementé au titre du Protocole de Montréal, qu'il a fait d'important progrès en matière de certification des techniciens en réfrigération et climatisation et d'installation de centres pilotes de collecte de récupération de frigorigènes, et qu'il poursuit la formation des techniciens en bonnes pratiques et en manipulation sécuritaire de substances de remplacement. Il a aussi mené des consultations et haussé le niveau de sensibilisation du public. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain que la République dominicaine poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la troisième étape de son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, le projet de renforcement des institutions et les progrès dans le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali de manière efficace, afin de respecter les objectifs d'élimination des HCFC et de réduction progressive des HFC.

Érythrée

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IV) pour l'Érythrée et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de l'Érythrée a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a aussi pris note avec satisfaction que l'Érythrée a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali le 7 février 2023 et qu'elle a pris des mesures afin de respecter les premières obligations au titre de l'Amendement. Le Comité exécutif a pris note que le gouvernement de l'Érythrée a pris des mesures

supplémentaires pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC, dont l'application du programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas, la formation des agents de douane et des agents chargés de l'application, et des techniciens en réfrigération et en climatisation. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement de l'Érythrée poursuivra la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, afin de respecter le prochain objectif de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal, et qu'il entreprendra des activités pour réaliser la réduction progressive des HFC.

Eswatini (Royaume d')

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour l'Eswatini (phase VIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement d'Eswatini a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît que le gouvernement d'Eswatini est en voie de mettre en œuvre un programme d'octroi de permis d'importation/exportation de HCFC et de HFC, qu'il a formé des techniciens en réfrigération et en climatisation et des agents de douanes, et qu'il a développé et organisé des activités de sensibilisation du public. Le Comité exécutif a donc espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement d'Eswatini poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités qui permettront au pays de respecter ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal et son Amendement de Kigali.

Gambie

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Gambie (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la Gambie a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone pour l'année 2021, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît avec satisfaction que le pays a mis en place un programme d'octroi de permis pour les HFC en janvier 2021. Le Comité exécutif encourage le gouvernement de la Gambie à assurer l'efficacité du programme d'octroi de permis, de suivi et d'établissement de rapports sur les substances réglementées par le biais du Bureau national de l'ozone et de l'Agence nationale de l'environnement. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, la Gambie poursuivra la réduction progressive de la consommation des HCFC et entreprendra des activités pour réduire progressivement les HFC et ainsi respecter les prochains objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.

Kenya

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Kenya (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Kenya a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît que le pays a révisé la réglementation nationale sur les SAO afin d'y inclure un programme d'octroi de permis pour les HFC et que les lignes directrices révisées sont en attente de l'approbation du Parlement du Kenya. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que le gouvernement du Kenya a poursuivi l'élimination de la consommation de SAO en appliquant le programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC, en formant les techniciens en utilisation sécuritaire des hydrocarbures et en entreprenant des programmes de sensibilisation du public. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain que le gouvernement du Kenya approuvera les réglementations révisées sur les substances réglementées et mettra en œuvre des activités, dont des activités d'élimination des HCFC et de réduction progressive des HFC, et tiendra compte de l'intégration des genres, afin que le pays puisse respecter les objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.

Kiribati

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Kiribati (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de Kiribati a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du gouvernement de Kiribati en matière de promotion de l'intégration des genres dans tous les projets du Fonds multilatéral et il est certain que la promotion de l'intégration des genres et des milieux de travail non discriminatoires sera maintenue au cours de la phase IX. Le Comité exécutif a pris note que le pays continue à appliquer le programme d'octroi de permis pour les HFC grâce à l'Ordre ministériel et qu'il a entrepris la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, qu'il offre des activités de rayonnement de l'information et de sensibilisation, et qu'il participe aux réunions du réseau régional. Le Comité exécutif a espoir que le gouvernement de Kiribati poursuivra la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de maintenir la dynamique de l'élimination des HCFC et de respecter les futures mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal et son Amendement de Kigali.

Koweït

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Koweït (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Koweït a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note avec satisfaction que le Koweït a mis en œuvre un programme électronique d'octroi de permis et qu'aucun cas de commerce illicite n'a été relevé pendant la phase VIII du projet. Maintenant que le programme électronique d'octroi de permis est en place, le Comité exécutif encourage le gouvernement du Koweït à travailler en étroite collaboration avec les parties prenantes par l'entremise de son Bureau national de l'ozone, afin de garantir l'efficacité de son programme d'octroi de permis, et du suivi et de l'établissement de rapports sur les substances réglementées. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts déployés par le gouvernement du Koweït afin de poursuivre la mise en œuvre des produits des activités de facilitation. Il est certain que le pays poursuivra la réduction progressive de la consommation de HCFC afin de respecter les prochains objectifs du Protocole de Montréal, ainsi que la facilitation de la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Liberia

9. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Liberia (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Liberia a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que le Liberia a pris des mesures pour finaliser l'examen de la réglementation nationale sur les SAO afin d'y intégrer les dispositions de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts déployés par le gouvernement du Liberia et est certain qu'il continuera la réduction progressive de la consommation de HCFC afin de respecter les prochains objectifs de réglementation au titre du Protocole de Montréal et qu'il entreprendra des activités pour la réduction progressive des HFC.

Mali

10. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Mali (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement

du Mali a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif félicite le Bureau national de l'ozone pour les efforts qu'il a déployés pour mettre en œuvre les activités de la phase IX du renforcement des institutions malgré les difficultés avec lesquelles le pays est aux prises. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du gouvernement du Mali pour éliminer la consommation des HCFC par la mise en place d'un programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC et la formation des agents de douane et des techniciens en réfrigération, et a donc espoir que le gouvernement du Mali mettra en place un programme d'octroi de permis pour les HFC et poursuivra la mise en œuvre d'activités avec succès afin que le pays puisse atteindre et maintenir la conformité au Protocole de Montréal.

Mongolie

11. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Mongolie (phase XIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la Mongolie a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif constate avec satisfaction la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali par la Mongolie le 27 juin 2022 et l'amendement des lois nationales pertinentes. Le Comité exécutif a pris note que la Mongolie est en voie de développer une solide plateforme d'octroi de permis en ligne pour les HCFC et les HFC, et pris note des efforts déployés pour appliquer le programme d'octroi de permis pour les HCFC, émettre des quotas annuels et remettre les rapports sur les données relatives au programme de pays et les données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 dans les délais prescrits. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, la Mongolie poursuivra ses activités tant au niveau des projets que des politiques générales afin de respecter les futurs objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.

Nicaragua

12. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Nicaragua (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Nicaragua a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît que le pays a mis à jour sa réglementation sur les substances visées par le Protocole de Montréal afin de respecter les exigences de l'Amendement de Kigali, a fait des progrès importants dans la formation des techniciens en réfrigération en bonnes pratiques et en entreposage écologique des frigorigènes, et est engagé à formuler des normes pour la manipulation sécuritaire des frigorigènes de remplacement. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain que le Nicaragua poursuivra la mise en œuvre du projet de renforcement des institutions et la phase II de son plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC, et préparera le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali de manière efficace afin de respecter les objectifs d'élimination des HCFC et de réduction progressive des HFC.

Nioué

13. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Nioué et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de Nioué a respecté les premières obligations de l'Amendement de Kigali en créant un programme d'octroi de permis pour les HFC. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que Nioué a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif est reconnaissant des efforts du gouvernement de Nioué pour maintenir la consommation de HCFC à un niveau nul depuis 2011 et promouvoir l'intégration des genres dans tous les projets financés par le Fonds multilatéral, et s'attend à ce que la promotion de l'intégration des genres et d'un milieu de travail non discriminatoire se

poursuive au cours de la phase IX. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de Nioué a demandé moins que le niveau de financement minimum pour mettre en œuvre la phase IX de son projet en prenant en charge le paiement du salaire de deux membres du Bureau national de l’ozone. Le Comité exécutif a donc espoir qu’au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement de Nioué mettra au point et entreprendra la mise en œuvre de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l’Amendement de Kigali et poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités du projet de renforcement des institutions avec succès afin de maintenir la consommation de HCFC à un niveau nul et demeurer conforme au Protocole de Montréal et son Amendement de Kigali.

Palau

14. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions de Palau (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de Palau a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l’article 7 au Secrétariat et de l’ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif apprécie les efforts du gouvernement de Palau pour mettre en place un programme d’octroi de permis pour les HFC et maintenir l’interdiction d’importer de l’équipement à base de HCFC. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît également les efforts du gouvernement de Palau pour promouvoir un environnement de travail non discriminatoire à l’égard des genres et s’attend à ce que l’intégration des genres se poursuive à la prochaine phase du projet. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que Palau poursuit la mise en œuvre du Programme de guichet unique, ce qui a renforcé l’application du programme d’octroi de permis. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain que Palau poursuivra ses activités, tant au niveau des projets que des politiques générales, afin de respecter les futurs objectifs du Protocole de Montréal et son Amendement de Kigali.

Philippines

15. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Philippines (phase XIV) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement des Philippines a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l’article 7 au Secrétariat et de l’ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif constate avec satisfaction que le gouvernement des Philippines a ratifié l’Amendement de Kigali le 3 novembre 2022 et qu’il a mis en place un programme d’octroi de permis pour les HFC. Le Comité exécutif a pris note que le pays applique son programme d’octroi de permis pour les HCFC et les HFC, de même que son programme de quotas sur la plateforme d’octroi de permis et de suivi en ligne, qui a permis d’améliorer le suivi et l’établissement de rapports sur les substances réglementées. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que les Philippines ont intégré l’égalité des genres dans la mise en œuvre des activités du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a donc espoir que le gouvernement des Philippines poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités, tant au niveau des projets que des politiques générales, afin que le pays puisse respecter les objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.

République de Moldova

16. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République de Moldova (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la République de Moldova a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l’article 7 au Secrétariat et de l’ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît que le gouvernement de Moldova a mis en place des lois pour réglementer l’importation des HCFC en fixant un quota annuel d’importation des HCFC et en émettant des permis d’importation/exportation pour chaque envoi. Par conséquent, le Comité exécutif est certain qu’au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement de la République de Moldova poursuivra ses activités, tant au niveau des projets que des politiques générales,

afin que le pays respecte les prochains objectifs de réglementation au titre du Protocole de Montréal et finalise le processus de ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Rwanda

17. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Rwanda (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Rwanda a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a pris note également que le Rwanda applique un programme d'octroi de permis pour les HFC depuis le 1^{er} janvier 2021 et a pris des mesures supplémentaires pour éliminer sa consommation de HCFC, notamment l'application du programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas, et la formation des agents de douane et des agents chargés de l'application, ainsi que des techniciens en réfrigération et en climatisation. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du Rwanda et a donc espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le pays poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et du projet de renforcement des institutions afin d'atteindre et de maintenir la conformité au Protocole de Montréal, et entreprendra la réduction progressive des HFC conformément à l'Amendement de Kigali.

Samoa

18. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Samoa (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Samoa a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que le pays prend les mesures nécessaires pour respecter les mesures de réglementation du Protocole pour les HCFC et les premières obligations de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît les efforts du gouvernement du Samoa pour assurer la durabilité de l'élimination de la consommation de HCFC, mettre en œuvre le programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas pour les HCFC et le programme de quotas pour les HFC de manière efficace, et intégrer l'égalité des genres et coordonner des activités avec les parties prenantes concernées. Le Comité exécutif a pris note en outre du niveau de sensibilisation du public visant à informer les parties prenantes et le public du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et des obligations du pays au titre de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité exécutif a espoir que qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement du Samoa poursuivra la mise en œuvre de la phase II du PGEH et préparera la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali afin que le pays puisse respecter ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal, y compris celles au titre de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Tonga

19. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Tonga (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Tonga a mis en place avec succès un programme d'octroi de permis pour les HCFC et les HFC et a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a exprimé sa grande désolation concernant la catastrophe naturelle survenue au pays en 2023 et apprécie les efforts du gouvernement du Tonga pour revoir sa stratégie et son plan de travail afin de poursuivre la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a pris note également que le Tonga continue à appliquer avec rigueur son programme d'octroi de permis pour les HCFC et son interdiction d'importer de l'équipement à base de HCFC, et a maintenu l'élimination de la consommation de HCFC avant l'entrée en vigueur des prochaines mesures de réglementation. Le Comité exécutif apprécie également les efforts du Tonga pour promouvoir les environnements de travail non discriminatoires et la participation des femmes. Le Comité exécutif a donc espoir que le gouvernement du

Tonga poursuivra ses activités, tant au niveau des projets que des politiques générales afin de respecter les futurs objectifs du Protocole de Montréal et de son Amendement de Kigali.

Tuvalu

20. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Tuvalu (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement des Tuvalu a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que le pays fait le nécessaire pour respecter les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal s'appliquant aux HCFC et les premières mesures de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité exécutif apprécie les efforts du gouvernement des Tuvalu pour la promotion d'un milieu de travail non discriminatoire à l'égard des genres et de la participation des femmes aux projets appuyés par le Fonds multilatéral. Le Comité exécutif a aussi pris note de la participation active du pays aux réunions du réseau régional et du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a espoir qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement des Tuvalu mettra en œuvre la deuxième étape du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC et préparera la première étape du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali, afin que le pays puisse respecter les objectifs de consommation convenus avec le Comité exécutif et ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal.

Zambie

21. Le Comité exécutif a examiné la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Zambie (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de la Zambie a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone pour 2021, indiquant que le pays respecte le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité exécutif a aussi pris note des mesures prises par le pays pour réviser sa réglementation sur les SAO afin d'y intégrer les HFC. Le Comité exécutif reconnaît que la Zambie maintient son programme d'octroi de permis et de quotas d'importation et d'exportation pour les HCFC, a formé des techniciens en réfrigération et des agents de douane, et a élaboré et organisé des activités de sensibilisation du public. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, la Zambie continuera à réduire sa consommation de HCFC afin de respecter les prochains objectifs de réglementation au titre du Protocole de Montréal et préparera son plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali.

Zimbabwe

22. Le Comité exécutif a examiné la demande de renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions du Zimbabwe (phase XII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement du Zimbabwe a déclaré des données relatives au programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et des données soumises en vertu de l'article 7 au Secrétariat et de l'ozone. Le Comité exécutif constate avec satisfaction que le Zimbabwe a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali le 18 octobre 2022 et révisé la réglementation nationale concernant les SAO afin d'y inclure les HFC. Le Comité exécutif a également pris note que le gouvernement du Zimbabwe a continué à former des agents de douane pour le suivi et le contrôle du commerce, et des techniciens en réfrigération et en climatisation en utilisation sécuritaire des frigorigènes à base d'hydrocarbures. Le Comité exécutif est donc certain qu'au cours des trois prochaines années, le gouvernement du Zimbabwe poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités d'élimination des HCFC de manière efficace, afin de respecter les prochains objectifs de réglementation au titre du Protocole de Montréal et de préparer le plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali.



**AMENDMENT TO
UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME
2023**

**Presented to the
92nd Meeting of the Executive Committee
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation
of the Montreal Protocol**

April 2023

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2023 was approved at the 91st 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 92nd Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2023

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2023-2025, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in **22** countries.
- Support in preparation of Verification reports in **11** countries.
- Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3) in **1** country.
- Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in **2** countries.

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 92nd Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)				
Cambodia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	298,522	0	298,522
Dominican Republic (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	355,929	0	355,929
Eritrea	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VI)	180,000	0	180,000
Eswatini (the Kingdom of)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Gambia (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Kenya	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIII)	401,857	0	401,857
Kiribati	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Kuwait	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	279,056	0	279,056
Liberia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	225,780	0	225,780
Mali	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Nicaragua	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Niue*	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	100,000	0	100,000
Palau	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Philippines (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XIV)	479,930	0	479,930
Republic of Moldova (the)	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	183,707	0	183,707
Rwanda	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Samoa	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Tonga	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Tuvalu	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Zambia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
Zimbabwe	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	392,782	0	392,782
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>5,057,563</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>5,057,563</i>
VERIFICATION REPORTS				

Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Benin	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Bhutan	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Eritrea	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Ethiopia	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Liberia	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Palau	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Verification report on the implementation of the HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Samoa	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Solomon Islands	Verification report on the implementation of the stage 2 of HPMP	30,000	3,900	33,900
Tonga	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>330,000</i>	<i>42,900</i>	<i>372,900</i>
PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGES 2 AND 3)				
Albania	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 3) – the cooperating agency. The project document is submitted by UNIDO as the lead agency	10,000	1,300	11,300
<i>Sub-total for preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)</i>		<i>10,000</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>11,300</i>
THE KIGALI HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) PREPARATION				
Burundi	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the lead agency in cooperation with UNIDO	119,000	15,470	134,470
Guatemala	Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO	51,000	6,630	57,630
<i>Sub-total for preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)</i>		<i>170,000</i>	<i>22,100</i>	<i>192,100</i>

*The Government of Niue has only requested 100,000 USD for phase IX due to specific circumstances of Niue

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 92nd 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	5,057,563	0	5,057,563
Sub-total for Verification Reports	330,000	42,900	372,900
Sub-total for preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)	10,000	1,300	11,300
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	170,000	22,100	192,100
Grand Total	5,567,563	66,300	5,633,863

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title: *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (22 countries) Cambodia, Dominican Republic (the), Eritrea, Eswatini (the Kingdom of), Gambia (the), Kenya, Kiribati, Kuwait, Liberia, Mali, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Niue**, Palau, Philippines (the), Republic of Moldova (the), Rwanda, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu, Zambia and Zimbabwe*

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

These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2023-2025 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: 36 months

<i>Per country cost:</i>	Country	US\$
	Cambodia	298,522
	Dominican Republic (the)	355,929
	Eritrea	180,000
	Eswatini (the Kingdom of)	180,000
	Gambia (the)	180,000
	Kenya	401,857
	Kiribati	180,000
	Kuwait	279,056
	Liberia	225,780
	Mali	180,000
	Mongolia	180,000
	Nicaragua	180,000
	Niue**	100,000
	Palau	180,000
	Philippines (the)	479,930
	Republic of Moldova (the)	183,707
	Rwanda	180,000
	Samoa	180,000
	Tonga	180,000
	Tuvalu	180,000
	Zambia	180,000
	Zimbabwe	392,782
	Total:	USD 5,057,563

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

** The Government of Niue has only requested 100,000 USD for phase IX due to specific circumstances of Niue