



**Programme des  
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DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL  
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Point 9 e) de l'ordre du jour provisoire<sup>1</sup>

**BUDGET DU PROGRAMME D'AIDE À LA CONFORMITÉ DU PNUE POUR 2024**

**Introduction**

1. Le PNUE a soumis le budget de son Programme d'assistance à la conformité (PAC) pour 2024, pour un coût total de 10 431 200 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 834 496 \$US<sup>2</sup>. La demande comprend le rapport périodique 2023 ainsi que le programme des travaux de 2024, qui sont joints au présent document.
2. La proposition de plan de travail du PAC 2024 est présentée au titre la première année de la stratégie triennale 2024-2026 du PAC.

**Rapport périodique du PAC pour 2023**

3. Le rapport périodique complet est inclus dans la partie III de la demande jointe au présent document, Les activités mises en œuvre de septembre 2022 à août 2023 sont résumées ci-dessous :
  - (a) Le programme a fourni une aide en matière de conformité à 147 pays visés à l'article 5, a soutenu la mise en œuvre de projets de renforcement institutionnel dans 103 pays et a suivi régulièrement l'état des rapports sur les données de l'article 7 et des programmes nationaux, ainsi que la mise en œuvre des lois et règlements pertinents, en fournissant des actions de suivi si nécessaire. Ces efforts ont permis aux pays de respecter dans une large mesure les obligations du Protocole de Montréal et les objectifs d'élimination, d'obtenir le soutien des

<sup>1</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/1

<sup>2</sup> Cette demande est conforme à la décision 47/24, qui a limité l'augmentation du budget du PNUE consacré au PAC à 3 % par an,

parties prenantes nationales et d'associer les unités nationales de l'ozone (UNO) aux processus décisionnels nationaux ;

- (b) Il a soutenu la mise en œuvre de plans de gestion de l'élimination progressive des HCFC (PGEH) dans 105 pays (en tant qu'agence principale d'exécution dans 77 pays et en tant qu'agence de coopération d'exécution dans 28 pays) ainsi que six projets d'efficacité énergétique conformément à la décision 89/6, ce qui a permis l'élimination systématique des HCFC ;
- (c) Il a aidé 31 pays à mettre en œuvre des activités habilitantes pour l'élimination progressive des HFC et à établir des rapports à ce sujet, et il a aidé les pays à ratifier l'amendement de Kigali ; il a élaboré des kits d'outils pour la préparation du plan de mise en œuvre des HFC de Kigali, il a aidé 12 pays visés à l'article 5 dans leurs demandes de préparation de projets de plans de mise en œuvre des HFC et dans leurs demandes pour un plan de mise en œuvre des HFC ; il a aidé au suivi et à l'analyse de la consommation de HFC et des calculs de référence ; il a discuté avec les pays concernés des risques de non-conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal, des raisons de l'augmentation de la consommation de HFC et des mesures d'atténuation possibles ;
- (d) Il a continué à faire fonctionner les réseaux régionaux de responsables nationaux de l'ozone en organisant au total 23 réunions de réseau et réunions thématiques, ainsi que 22 autres réunions (dont 40 % de réunions virtuelles) sur divers sujets liés à la conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal, y compris l'amendement de Kigali ; il a formé 116 nouveaux responsables nationaux de l'ozone dans six régions dans le cadre du programme de formation des responsables nationaux de l'ozone, ce qui a permis d'accroître la capacité des responsables nationaux de l'ozone à traiter les questions émergentes et à partager les informations et les meilleures pratiques ;
- (e) Il a élaboré des produits et services d'information et de développement des capacités aux niveaux régional et mondial, notamment des fiches d'information, des publications, des applications pour ordinateurs de bureau et smartphones et des manuels de formation ; il a mis à jour le site web d'OzonAction ; il a préparé et diffusé le bulletin d'information bihebdomadaire OzonNews et quatre éditions spéciales, ce qui a permis aux pays de se montrer très satisfaits des produits et ressources du PAC, comme l'indiquent les réponses à une enquête régionale ; il a organisé des activités de vulgarisation telles que le concours artistique régional Ozone2Climate pour l'Asie et le Pacifique ; il a soutenu la célébration de la Journée mondiale de l'ozone et de la Journée mondiale de la réfrigération ;
- (f) Il a continué à développer et à promouvoir les produits issus des activités mondiales et du programme mondial de formation pour le secteur de l'entretien des équipements de réfrigération : le programme Refrigerant Driving License (RDL), qui est ouvert aux candidatures des UNO intéressées depuis juillet 2023 ; trois cours d'apprentissage en ligne (connaissance des réfrigérants, gestion rationnelle des réfrigérants et connaissance de l'efficacité énergétique pour les systèmes de réfrigération et de climatisation (R&C)) ; un cours universitaire sur la gestion des réfrigérants ; un manuel de formation R&C ; des fiches d'information (une sur la sécurité des réfrigérants et une pour le secteur des climatiseurs mobiles) ; un guide rapide sur les réfrigérants inflammables ; et des applications mobiles pour les techniciens R&C, qui ont tous fourni aux UNO une variété de produits et d'outils pour faciliter la préparation et la mise en œuvre des projets et des activités du Fonds multilatéral ;
- (g) Il a poursuivi son partenariat avec l'Organisation mondiale des douanes (OMD), sur la base d'un protocole d'accord et d'un plan de travail annuel, afin de fournir aux agents des

douanes et aux ONO des informations et du matériel de formation appropriés sur les questions liées au commerce des substances réglementées, aux opérations d'application, aux meilleures pratiques et aux approches novatrices, ainsi qu'aux moyens de lutter contre le commerce illégal des substances réglementées ;

- (h) Il a continué à développer ses partenariats avec plusieurs associations professionnelles<sup>3</sup> pour tirer parti de leur réputation, de leur expertise et de leurs produits de connaissance afin de soutenir les pays visés à l'article 5 dans leurs initiatives dans le secteur de l'entretien des équipements de réfrigération ; et
- (i) Il a soutenu la politique du Fonds multilatéral sur la prise en compte de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes au niveau des projets et dans les services de la PAC en incluant des ressources sur la prise en compte de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes sur le site web OzonAction, en organisant plusieurs ateliers régionaux sur la prise en compte de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes ou des sessions liées à l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes dans la plupart des régions, en publiant deux publications sur la prise en compte de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes, en soutenant un réseau international de femmes dans le domaine du refroidissement et en veillant à ce que les exigences, les objectifs et les indicateurs de la prise en compte de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes soient inclus dans toutes les phases d'élaboration et de mise en œuvre des projets, ce qui a entraîné une prise en compte accrue de la prise en compte de l'égalité entre les femmes et les hommes dans la mise en œuvre des projets soutenus par le Fonds.

Rapport périodique sur le projet d'assistance technique pour le jumelage des responsables de l'ozone et des décideurs en matière d'efficacité énergétique afin de soutenir les objectifs de l'amendement de Kigali (phase I : 2023-2024).

4. À sa 91<sup>e</sup> réunion, le Comité exécutif a approuvé la phase I du projet mondial d'assistance technique pour le jumelage des ONO et des décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique afin de soutenir les objectifs de l'amendement de Kigali (ci-après dénommé "projet de jumelage") et a demandé au PNUE de fournir un rapport à mi-parcours sur les progrès de la mise en œuvre en 2023 dans le cadre de son rapport sur l'état d'avancement du PAC (décision 91/42).

5. Le PNUE a rapporté avoir achevé plusieurs activités préparatoires au cours de la période couverte par le présent rapport, notamment : l'identification des décideurs nationaux éligibles en matière d'efficacité énergétique et des correspondants au sein des mécanismes financiers de chaque pays participant ; le recrutement d'experts techniques qui feront office d'intervenants/formateurs pendant les ateliers ; l'identification des outils, informations et matériels de développement des capacités existants sur la base du rapport d'analyse de l'évaluation des besoins ; la préparation des ordres du jour des ateliers qui couvrent des sujets tels que les synergies, les relations institutionnelles, la collaboration et l'alignement des politiques en matière d'efficacité énergétique et de refroidissement propre ; le développement du contenu technique, des photocopies, des présentations et des matériels connexes ; et la conception de la structure de l'atelier. Le premier atelier du projet de jumelage s'est tenu juste après la réunion du réseau régional commun pour l'Europe et l'Asie centrale (ECA) et l'Asie de l'Ouest. D'autres ateliers seront organisés dans différentes régions parallèlement aux réunions de réseau prévues en 2024.

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<sup>3</sup> L'American Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE), l'International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), l'Air-conditioning Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI), l'Indian Society of Heating Refrigerating and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ISHRAE), ainsi que la Federación de Asociación Iberoamericana (FAIAR) et l'Union des associations d'acteurs africains en réfrigération et climatisation (U-3ARC),

### Décaissement des fonds

6. À la 91<sup>e</sup> réunion du Comité exécutif<sup>4</sup>, sur les 9 988 900 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 799 112 \$US approuvés pour le budget du PAC pour 2022, le PNUE a restitué 828 000 \$US en coûts de projet, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence de 66 240 \$US, et un montant supplémentaire de 599 922 \$US plus 47 994 \$US de coûts d'appui d'agence sont restitués à la 93<sup>e</sup> réunion<sup>5</sup>, pour un montant total de restitutions de 1 427 922 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence. Les soldes restants, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence, seront restitués une fois les projets financièrement clôturés et au plus tard lors de la 94<sup>e</sup> réunion, conformément à la décision 35/36 d),

### **Stratégie triennale glissante pour 2024-2026**

7. La stratégie triennale glissante du PAC pour 2024-2026 a été préparée conformément aux fonctions de centre d'échange du PNUE décrites au paragraphe 3(b) de l'article 10 du Protocole de Montréal et en tenant compte du retour d'information des UNO et des enseignements tirés de la mise en œuvre des activités associées à la stratégie triennale précédente. La stratégie 2024-2026 repose sur deux piliers primordiaux : l'élimination progressive des HCFC et la réduction progressive des HFC, et les activités sont conçues pour atteindre les huit principaux résultats suivants grâce à l'appui aux projets et aux services du PAC :

- (a) Les UNO gèrent efficacement leurs programmes nationaux ;
- (b) Les pays visés à l'article 5 rapportent en temps utile des données exactes ;
- (c) Des cadres juridiques, réglementaires et politiques efficaces sont établis et appliqués ;
- (d) Les importations et les exportations sont contrôlées et le commerce illégal est réduit/prévenu ;
- (e) Les principales parties prenantes et le public soutiennent les programmes nationaux de conformité ;
- (f) Les technologies à faible PRP sans SAO sont adoptées et utilisées de manière sûre, et les compétences de la main-d'œuvre du secteur de l'entretien sont renforcées ;
- (g) L'efficacité énergétique est maintenue ou améliorée dans le secteur R&C ; et
- (h) Les questions et les approches liées au genre sont examinées et prises en compte dans les programmes et les projets soutenus par le Fonds multilatéral.

8. Une description détaillée de la stratégie triennale glissante de la PAC pour 2024-2026 figure dans la section I de la demande jointe au présent document.

### **Programme de travail du PAC pour 2024**

9. Pour 2024, le PNUE mettra en œuvre les activités suivantes à l'appui des huit objectifs énumérés ci-dessus (le plan de travail complet pour 2024 est achevé dans la partie II de la demande) :

- (a) Continuer à fournir une assistance technique pour le suivi, l'établissement de rapports et la mise en œuvre des projets RI ; fournir une assistance spécifique aux pays visés à l'article 5, sur demande, pour traiter des questions techniques, politiques ou opérationnelles

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<sup>4</sup> Décision 91/61 a) ii)

<sup>5</sup> Rapport sur les soldes et la disponibilité des ressources (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/4)

spécifiques ;

- (b) Renforcer les réseaux régionaux et sous-régionaux des UNO en organisant des réunions en personne, en ligne ou hybrides pour traiter les questions prioritaires demandées par les pays membres du réseau, échanger des informations et partager des expériences ; renforcer les capacités des UNO nouvelles et existantes en menant un programme de formation actualisé dans certaines régions ; encourager les activités de pays à pays pour répondre à des besoins spécifiques et promouvoir la coopération sud-sud ; et soutenir les UNO dans l'exploration des synergies liées à la mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali ;
- (c) Suivre régulièrement les exigences en matière de transmission des données et aider les UNO à utiliser les formats de rapport révisés et les systèmes de rapport en ligne, afin de garantir la transmission des rapports dans les délais et d'identifier tout risque potentiel de non-respect des objectifs du Protocole de Montréal et de l'Accord ; aider les pays visés à l'article 5 à identifier et à adopter les meilleures pratiques en matière de collecte de données, de vérification croisée, de rapprochement et de transmission des rapports afin de faciliter la formalisation d'une méthodologie de collecte de données, en particulier pour les HFC, et aider les UNO, le cas échéant, à comprendre les calculs de base des HFC et les points de départ pour des réductions globales durables de la consommation de HFC dans leurs pays ;
- (d) Aider les pays visés à l'article 5 à élaborer, réviser, mettre en œuvre et appliquer des politiques, y compris des systèmes de licences et de quotas pour les HFC, ainsi que soutenir l'amélioration des systèmes existants de suivi, de rapports, de vérification et d'application afin de renforcer les cadres réglementaires ; promouvoir les outils existants (par exemple : manuel pour la communication des données, consentement informel préalable en connaissance de cause, calculateurs de quotas, etc. ;
- (e) Continuer à s'engager aux côtés des services des douanes et des organismes chargés de l'application de la loi pour intégrer les travaux liés au Protocole de Montréal dans leurs diverses opérations/programmes de travail ; mettre à jour et distribuer des outils et du matériel de formation (par ex, HCFC Quota and Licence Tracker Desktop Application) et soutenir la formation des agents chargés de l'application du protocole et des courtiers en douane ; encourager les pays à institutionnaliser le manuel de formation douanière du PNUE-OMD et l'apprentissage en ligne dans les programmes de formation nationaux ; promouvoir une large utilisation des codes du système harmonisé 2022 ou des codes régionaux ; encourager les organisations régionales et sous-régionales à développer des initiatives visant à suivre le commerce des HCFC et des HFC et à lutter contre le commerce illégal de ces substances ;
- (f) Continuer à mettre en œuvre les activités du centre mondial d'échange d'informations en publiant des notes techniques sur les réfrigérants et les technologies de remplacement, en réalisant des études de cas et en organisant des manifestations techniques pour favoriser l'adoption de technologies de remplacement à faible PRP ; mettre au point de nouveaux produits et services régionaux et mondiaux de renforcement des capacités et d'information, notamment des fiches d'information, d'autres publications et du matériel de sensibilisation (y compris de courtes vidéos) sur l'amendement de Kigali, afin d'encourager les parties prenantes nationales et le public à se conformer à la législation ;
- (g) Soutenir toutes les UNO dans le domaine de la formation au secteur de l'entretien des installations frigorifiques en leur fournissant des produits et des outils de formation (par exemple, RDL, HFC Outlook Model, etc.) et des informations sur les réfrigérants et les technologies de remplacement, y compris les technologies en nature ; continuer les activités de renforcement des capacités des techniciens d'entretien soutenues par le PNUE ; soutenir

la coopération entre les UNO et les autorités chargées de l'enseignement et de la formation techniques et professionnels pour mettre en œuvre des programmes de certification ; entamer une coopération avec les parties prenantes dans le secteur de la chaîne du froid ; renforcer les capacités des UNO en ce qui concerne les HFC et les solutions de remplacement utilisées dans les installations frigorifiques ;

- (h) Encourager l'utilisation de réfrigérants et de technologies à faible PRP et à haut rendement énergétique, diffuser les produits d'information existants et développer de nouveaux produits d'information relatifs aux équipements R&C à haut rendement énergétique ; soutenir la coopération entre les autorités nationales de l'environnement et les décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique ; proposer des programmes de formation actualisés pour les techniciens sur l'installation et la maintenance d'équipements R&C à haut rendement énergétique ; soutenir les autorités nationales de l'environnement dans l'élaboration de politiques ou de réglementations visant à améliorer l'efficacité énergétique des équipements R&C ;
- (i) Aider les UNO qui participent à des projets menés par le PNUE à examiner systématiquement les questions et les approches liées à l'égalité des sexes dans toutes les phases du cycle de projet ; continuer à faire de l'intégration de l'égalité des sexes un thème des réunions des réseaux régionaux ; et offrir des possibilités de mise en réseau et de mentorat par l'intermédiaire du réseau international des femmes dans le secteur du refroidissement ; et
- (j) Continuer à soutenir la préparation des projets pour les KIP, les projets visant à améliorer ou à maintenir l'efficacité énergétique des équipements R&C et les projets visant à soutenir la préparation des inventaires nationaux des banques de substances contrôlées utilisées ou non désirées ; la mise en œuvre des KIP approuvés et des PGEH en cours ; et l'établissement de rapports de vérification.

#### Évolutions du budget du PAC pour 2024

10. Le budget du PAC pour 2024, qui s'élève à 10 431 200 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 834 496 \$US, figure à l'annexe 1 de la présente demande. La demande globale de budget pour la PAC est supérieure de 2,98 pour cent au budget approuvé en 2023 (soit 10 129 162 dollars US, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence de 810 333 dollars US), avec une augmentation de 4,1 pour cent des dépenses de personnel (soit 302 038 dollars US) pour couvrir l'inflation, les engagements de personnel basés sur les dépenses réelles et l'utilisation des coûts standard de l'ONU pour les postes vacants. La demande globale de budget pour la PAC se situe dans la limite de l'augmentation maximale de 3 % autorisée par la décision 47/24 a) iii)<sup>6</sup>.

#### *Évolution du personnel du PAC<sup>7</sup>*

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<sup>6</sup> Les futures demandes d'augmentation du budget du PAC seront limitées à 3 %, à moins que le Comité exécutif ne reçoive des preuves que les pressions inflationnistes justifient de procéder autrement,

<sup>7</sup> Décision 91/61 c) iii) : il a été demandé au PNUE de continuer à établir des rapports sur le niveau actuel des postes du personnel du PAC dans les futures demandes de budget du PAC et d'informer le Comité exécutif de tout changement à cet égard, en particulier en ce qui concerne toute augmentation des allocations budgétaires.

11. Le PNUE a indiqué que sur les neuf postes vacants signalés à la 91<sup>e</sup> réunion, cinq ont été pourvus, quatre postes sont en phase finale de recrutement, trois desquels devraient être clôturés d'ici décembre 2023 et un au cours du premier trimestre 2024.

*Modifications du budget programmatique<sup>8</sup>*

12. Le PNUE propose des modifications et des réaffectations aux lignes budgétaires (LB) associées aux postes décrits ci-dessous, afin de refléter les responsabilités nouvelles et restructurées :

- (a) BL 1121 (P5) - Coordinateur principal régional du Protocole de Montréal - Asie-Pacifique : poste annulé ; les fonds seront réaffectés à deux nouveaux postes P2 (BL 1126 et 1127) et à un poste P3 (BL 1106) ;
- (b) BL 1126 et 1127 (P2) - Chargés de programme associés au protocole de Montréal - Asie du Sud-Est et pays insulaires du Pacifique (PIC) / Asie du Sud (Bangkok) : les postes seront chargés de soutenir la mise en œuvre des projets (PGEH et KIP), d'organiser des réunions et des ateliers, d'aider les pays à communiquer des données, d'assurer le suivi de la communication avec les NOO, et de soutenir l'équipe PAC Asie et Pacifique ; les fonds pour ces postes proviendront du poste annulé (BL 1121) ci-dessus ;
- (c) BL 1106 (P3) - Chargé de programme pour le Protocole de Montréal - Paris : pour soutenir les questions relatives à l'amendement de Kigali, y compris l'efficacité énergétique et l'examen des projets connexes, et aider les équipes régionales du PAC dans ces domaines ; il s'agissait d'un poste vacant et non financé dans le précédent programme triennal du PAC ; le financement sera assuré en partie par le poste annulé (BL 1121) susmentionné ; et
- (d) BL 1122 et 1123 (P4) - remplacement des titres fonctionnels des chargés de programme du Protocole de Montréal en coordinateurs régionaux, pour l'Asie du Sud-Est et les États insulaires du Pacifique, ainsi que pour l'Asie du Sud, ce qui reflète les responsabilités restructurées pour inclure la coordination des deux réseaux en plus de la mise en œuvre des projets ; un reclassement postérieur sera effectué pour couvrir les responsabilités supplémentaires au même niveau P4.

*Comparaison du budget pour la période 2022-2024*

13. Le PNUE a fourni une comparaison du budget du PAC pour trois ans, conformément à la décision 91/61 c) iv)<sup>9</sup>, comme indiqué au tableau 1.

**Tableau 1. Budget du PAC pour la période 2022-2024 (\$US)**

Ligne budgétaire	2022			2023		2024
	Approuvé	Dépense	Solde	Approuvé	Dépense*	Proposé
Personnel et consultants	7 183 900	6 439 639	744 261	7 324 162	6 912 423	7 626 200
Déplacements	548 000	416 871	131 129	548 000	548 000	548 000
Activités et réunions régionales**	1 117 000	697 578	419 422	1 117 000	985 929	1 117 000
Services mondiaux***	550 000	314 443	235 557	550 000	450 000	550 000
Locaux et équipement	590 000	390 773	199 227	590 000	590 000	590 000

<sup>8</sup> Décision 91/61 c) ii) : il a été demandé au PNUE, dans les futures demandes de budget du PAC, de continuer à étendre l'ordre de priorité du financement entre les lignes budgétaires du PAC afin de tenir compte de l'évolution des priorités et de fournir des détails, conformément aux décisions 47/24 et 50/26, sur les réaffectations effectuées.

<sup>9</sup> Décision 91/61 c) iv) : il a été demandé au PNUE de continuer à fournir, dans les futures demandes de budget pour le PAC, un budget pour l'année considérée et un rapport sur les coûts encourus au cours de l'année précédant la dernière année, en prenant note des sous-paragraphe c) ii) et c) iii).

Ligne budgétaire	2022			2023		2024
	Approuvé	Dépense	Solde	Approuvé	Dépense*	Proposé
<b>Sous-total</b>	<b>9 988 900</b>	<b>8 259 304</b>	<b>1 729 596*</b> ***	<b>10 129 162</b>	<b>9 486 352</b>	<b>10 431 200</b>
Coûts d'appui au programme	799 112	660 744	138 368	810 333	758 908	834 496
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 788 012</b>	<b>8 920 048</b>	<b>1 867 964</b>	<b>10 939 495</b>	<b>10 245 260</b>	<b>11 265 696</b>

\* Dépenses estimées en date du 31 décembre 2023.

\*\* Comprend les dépenses de la ligne budgétaire relative aux réunions consultatives.

\*\*\* Comprend la vulgarisation et la traduction, ainsi que les réunions des groupes consultatifs.

\*\*\*\* Les soldes restitués aux 91<sup>e</sup> et 93<sup>e</sup> réunions s'élèvent à 1 427 922 \$US, la différence de 301 674 \$US a été entièrement engagée à la fin de 2022 et tout solde supplémentaire, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence, une fois les dépenses finales effectuées, sera restitué à la 94<sup>e</sup> réunion.

14. Les soldes du PAC 2022 ont été restitués aux 91<sup>ème</sup> et 93<sup>ème</sup> réunions comme décrit au paragraphe 6 ci-dessus. Un solde supplémentaire de 301 674 \$US a été relevé par le PNUE comme étant engagé d'ici à la fin de 2022 ; il s'agit de dépenses finales qui sont en cours d'examen, y compris les contrats et engagements en cours. Une fois qu'elles auront été rapprochées et que les projets auront été clôturés, le solde supplémentaire, plus les coûts d'appui de l'agence, sera restitué au plus tard à la 94<sup>ème</sup> réunion, conformément à la décision 35/36 d).

## REMARQUES ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRETARIAT

### REMARQUES

15. Le Secrétariat a examiné la demande de budget pour le PAC et les modifications apportées au programme et à la dotation en personnel conformément à la décision 91/61 c)<sup>10</sup>, en tenant compte de la structure globale du PAC, de ses opérations et de sa structure régionale, ainsi que d'autres décisions pertinentes.

16. Le Secrétariat a pris note que la stratégie triennale glissante pour 2024-2026 a été alignée sur le plan d'activités du Fonds multilatéral et a pris en compte les besoins actuels et anticipés des pays visés à l'article 5 ; elle a suivi l'approche de gestion axée sur les résultats du PNUE et a inclus une théorie du changement<sup>11</sup>.

17. En réponse à la question du Secrétariat sur le changement d'orientation perçu dans la nouvelle stratégie, des pays à faible consommation en volume (LVC) à tous les UNO pour la fourniture de services, le PNUE explique que le PAC continuera à aider les pays à faible consommation en volume qui sont au cœur de son travail par l'intermédiaire des équipes régionales du PAC. En prenant note de l'observation du Secrétariat, le PNUE a réintroduit une référence spécifique aux pays visés à faible consommation en volume dans la stratégie, d'autant plus que la plupart des activités dans ces pays sont mises en œuvre par le PNUE.

18. Le Secrétariat a également demandé des éclaircissements sur la corrélation entre les domaines thématiques identifiés, les résultats et les activités spécifiques, en particulier sur la façon dont les services du PAC sont liés aux divers autres domaines pour lesquels le PNUE reçoit un financement de projet séparément du PAC. Le PNUE a expliqué que les domaines thématiques du PAC sont alignés sur ceux qui doivent être abordés par les pays visés à l'article 5 lors de la mise en œuvre de leurs projets (par ex, Par la suite, le PNUE a remis une version révisée de la stratégie triennale qui a pris en compte les commentaires et les observations du Secrétariat.

<sup>10</sup> Décision 91/61(c)(i) : continuer à fournir des informations détaillées sur les activités pour lesquelles les fonds globaux seraient utilisés ; décision 91/61(c)(ii), (iii) et (iv) : Ibid.

<sup>11</sup> La théorie du changement est une méthodologie de planification, de participation et d'évaluation, qui définit des objectifs à long terme, puis remonte le temps pour identifier les conditions préalables nécessaires.

19. En ce qui concerne l'annulation du poste P5 de coordinateur principal du réseau régional au sein du bureau de l'Asie et du Pacifique et son impact sur la représentation globale dans la région, le PNUE a expliqué que ce changement avait été effectué en consultation avec le bureau régional et était basé sur les besoins prioritaires de la région pour une mise en œuvre plus efficace. L'ajout de deux postes P2 fournira l'appui supplémentaire requis par la région et le PNUE est convaincu que cette approche garantira l'excellente prestation des services du PAC et des projets aux pays visés à l'article 5 dans cette sous-région et les sous-régions correspondantes.

20. En examinant le rapport périodique remis au titre du projet d'assistance technique pour le jumelage des ONO et des décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique conformément à la décision 91/42(a), le Secrétariat a demandé au PNUE une mise à jour des résultats du premier atelier de jumelage achevé à la fin du mois de septembre pour les régions conjointes de l'Asie Centrale et Orientale et de l'Asie occidentale, le PNUE a indiqué que l'atelier a été bien accueilli par les participants et qu'il a permis d'examiner les synergies/liens sur le financement (Fonds pour l'environnement mondial, Fonds vert pour le climat, Fonds multilatéral, ) et les rapports/plans (contributions déterminées au niveau national, plans de Kigali, etc.) pour le secteur du refroidissement pour les pays participants. Il a également permis de discuter des moyens de s'assurer que le mandat et les exigences du Protocole de Montréal sont pris en compte lors de l'examen de l'efficacité énergétique dans le secteur du chauffage, de la ventilation et de la climatisation. Le PNUE a également expliqué que les retards dans la tenue des autres ateliers régionaux étaient principalement dus à d'autres priorités sur lesquelles les pays visés à l'article 5 souhaitent se concentrer pour les réunions du réseau en 2023 ; les autres ateliers de jumelage devraient être achevés d'ici le premier trimestre 2024.

21. Lors de l'examen du projet de budget 2024 du PAC par rapport au budget approuvé 2023, le Secrétariat n'a observé aucun changement dans les totaux des principales lignes budgétaires, à l'exception de l'augmentation des dépenses de personnel (BL 1100), comme indiqué au tableau 2. Le budget global du PAC est inférieur au niveau admissible d'augmentation et les changements proposés du personnel sont conformes aux responsabilités accrues des postes.

**Tableau 2. Comparaison du budget approuvé du PAC pour 2023 et du budget proposé pour 2024 (\$US)**

Ligne budgétaire	Approuvé pour 2023	Proposé pour 2024	Écart	Évolution (%)
1100 (personnel)	7 324 162	7 626 200	302 038	4,1
1600 (déplacements)	548 000	548 000	0	0
2030 (activités régionales)	1 097 000	1 097 000	0	0
3200 (services mondiaux)	550 000	550 000	0	0
4200 (réunions de conseil et consultation)	20 000	20 000	0	0
5200 (entretien des locaux/communication)	590 000	590 000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 129 162</b>	<b>10 431 200</b>	<b>302 038</b>	<b>2,98</b>

## RECOMMANDATION

22. À la lumière des informations fournies par le PNUE et des commentaires ci-dessus, le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter :

- (a) Prendre note du rapport d'activité 2023, de la stratégie triennale proposée pour 2024-2026 et du plan de travail et du budget 2024 pour le Programme d'aide à la conformité (PAC) du PNUE figurant dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/94 ;
- (b) Approuver les activités et le budget du PAC pour 2024, d'un montant de 10 431 200 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence de 8 % s'élevant à 834 496 \$US, en prenant note des

ajustements qui y sont proposés ;

- (c) Demander au PNUE, dans les futures demandes de budget pour le PAC, de continuer à :
    - (i) Fournir des informations détaillées sur les activités pour lesquelles les fonds globaux seraient utilisés ;
    - (ii) Étendre la hiérarchisation des financements entre les lignes budgétaires du PAC pour tenir compte de l'évolution des priorités et fournir des précisions, conformément aux décisions 47/24 et 50/26, sur les réaffectations effectuées ;
    - (iii) Établir des rapports sur le niveau actuel des postes du personnel et informer le Comité exécutif de tout changement à ce sujet, notamment en ce qui concerne l'augmentation des dotations budgétaires ;
    - (iv) Fournir un budget pour l'année courante et un rapport sur les frais encourus au cours de l'avant-dernière année, en prenant note des alinéas c) ii) et c) iii) ci-dessus ; et
  - (d) Demander en outre au PNUE de présenter un rapport final détaillant les enseignements tirés de la mise en œuvre de la première phase du projet mondial d'assistance technique pour le jumelage des responsables nationaux de l'ozone et des décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique afin de soutenir les objectifs de l'amendement de Kigali lorsqu'il présentera la phase II du projet lors de la deuxième réunion de 2024.
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**OZONACTION COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE PROGRAMME**  
**2024-2026 CAP STRATEGY**  
**AND**  
**2024 WORKPLAN, BUDGET AND PROGRESS REPORT**

Submitted by

United Nations Environment Programme

to the 93<sup>rd</sup> Executive Committee Meeting

3 November 2023

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## INTRODUCTION

1. In its capacity as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, UN Environment Programme (UNEP) is submitting this document for the consideration of the Executive Committee at its 93<sup>rd</sup> meeting. The document comprises:

- Part I: *2024-2026 Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) Strategy*.
- Part II: *2024 CAP Workplan and Budget*, with associated annexes.
- Part III: *2023 CAP Progress Report*, with associated annexes.

## PART I: 2024-2026 CAP STRATEGY

### PURPOSE

2. This strategy sets the overall vision and direction of the Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) for the 2024-2026 period in UNEP's capacity as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer. The period covered by this strategy is aligned with the Multilateral Fund's Business Planning cycle. UNEP updates its strategy at the beginning of each triennium to reflect the evolving situation of Article 5 countries with respect to the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments, as well as the recent policies, guidelines, and decisions of the Meeting of the Parties (MOP) and the Multilateral Fund's Executive Committee. This is the fourth such strategy that UNEP has submitted to the Executive Committee for its consideration.<sup>1</sup>

3. UNEP developed this strategy based on the current and anticipated needs of Article 5 countries that it identified from various sources and through consultations and interactions with concerned stakeholders. This needs-based approach considered feedback UNEP collected during its meetings of the Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, the CAP teams' regular and direct consultations with National Ozone Units (NOUs) and other national stakeholders, ideas generated during joint implementation activities with our sister Implementing Agencies and bilateral agencies, as well as interactions with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and Ozone Secretariat. UNEP also reviewed the previous strategy as well as the decisions and discussions of the major Montreal Protocol events that have taken place since the last strategy was adopted three years ago, as well as recent evaluations and audits related to UNEP's Montreal Protocol-related work.<sup>2</sup> This strategy follows UNEP's Results Based Management approach that includes a Theory of Change.

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<sup>1</sup> The previous strategies covered the periods 2016-2018 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/75/33/Rev.1), 2018-2020 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/80/28), and 2021-2023 (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36).

<sup>2</sup> Namely, the 87<sup>th</sup> – 91<sup>st</sup> Executive Committee meetings; the four Inter-Agency Coordination Meetings held between 2021-2023; the 33<sup>rd</sup> and 34<sup>th</sup> Meetings of the Parties (MOP) and 4<sup>th</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Extraordinary MOPs; the 43<sup>rd</sup> – 45<sup>th</sup> Open-Ended Working Group meetings; and the 66<sup>th</sup> – 69<sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee meetings.

## MANDATE

4. This strategy is based on UNEP's mandate as defined in the agreement signed on 19 June 1991 between UNEP's Executive Director and the Chair of the Executive Committee. The Executive Committee entrusted UNEP with the following roles as an Implementing Agency:

- Political promotion of the objectives of the Protocol.
- Research and data gathering, according to the provisions of the Protocol.
- Assistance in Clearinghouse functions as per Article 10 (3)(b) of the Montreal Protocol.

5. The Clearinghouse function comprises the following activities:

- Assist Parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5, through country specific studies and other technical co-operation, to identify their needs for cooperation;
- Facilitate technical co-operation to meet these identified needs;
- Disseminate information and relevant materials, hold workshops and training sessions and other related activities for the benefit of Parties that are developing countries; and
- Facilitate and monitor other multilateral, regional and bilateral cooperation available to Parties that are developing countries.

6. UNEP designs its strategies, work programmes, and services according to this unique mandate and in line with its areas of comparative advantages.

## STRATEGIC CONTEXT

7. UNEP fulfils its Implementing Agency mandate through the Law Division's OzonAction Branch. The discharge of this mandate contributes directly or indirectly to UNEP's 2022-2025 Medium Term Strategy (MTS), which focusses on three interconnected planetary crises – climate change, biodiversity loss and pollution.<sup>3</sup> The MTS employs seven interlinked subprogrammes for action: Climate Action, Chemicals and Pollutions Action, Nature Action, Science Policy, Environmental Governance, Finance and Economic Transformations and Digital Transformations. Most of UNEP's work under the Multilateral Fund falls under the Environmental Governance subprogramme, although some of it contributes to Climate Action as well.

8. UNEP's work under the Multilateral Fund revolves around two main compliance pillars: the phase out of hydrochlorofluorocarbons (HCFCs) and the phase down of hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs):

9. **HCFC phase-out.** The primary task in front of the Montreal Protocol community remains the phase-out of ozone-depleting substances (ODS), which today are principally HCFCs. The upcoming target for Article 5 countries is to meet the 67.5% reduction step that takes effect on 1 January 2025, which is in the middle of the period covered by this strategy. Most countries are on track to meet this target, but considerable implementation work is still ahead. Continued actions need to be taken to implement and/or prepare the various stages (II and III) and tranches of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (HPMPs) to achieve compliance with the countries' agreements with the Executive Committee. This work includes HPMP development, implementation, monitoring, and verification, as well as the elaboration, implementation, and enforcement of the related legislative, policy, institutional, capacity

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<sup>3</sup> <https://www.unep.org/resources/policy-and-strategy/people-and-planet-unep-strategy-2022-2025>.

building and programmatic measures to phase-out HCFCs. Lessons learned from verification reports will be considered when developing and implementing subsequent HPMP Stages or tranches and Kigali HFC Implementation Plans (KIPs). During the next three years, most Article 5 countries must also begin preparing their longer-term strategy of reaching the total HCFC phase-out by 2030. At the same time, NOUs need to consider how their national HCFC-related plans, projects and activities may fit into the parallel and integrated implementation of the HCFC phase out and the HFC phase down. Moreover, the NOUs need to sustain the phase-out achievement not only for HCFCs, but also for other ODS that have been completely phased-out under the Montreal Protocol.

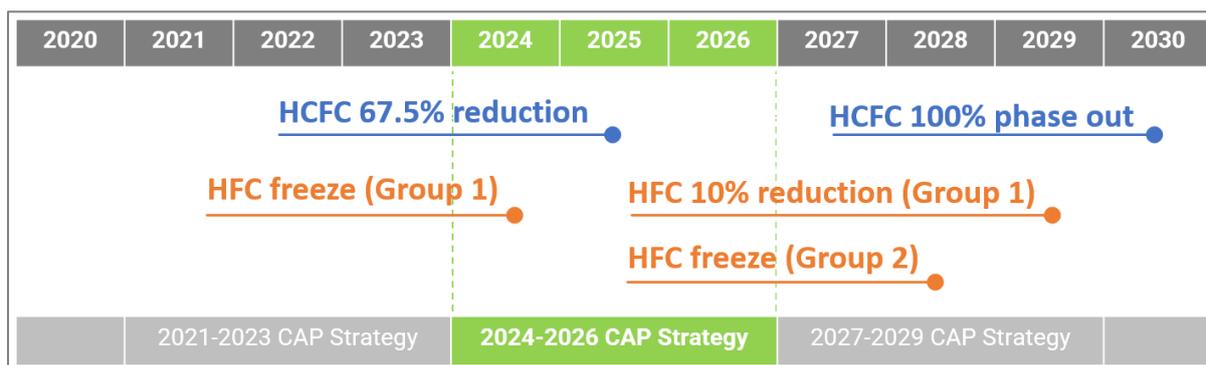
10. **HFC phase down.** The Kigali Amendment entered into force on 1 January 2019, thus ushering in a new era for the Montreal Protocol community in terms of implementation, compliance, and contribution to climate mitigation. Compliance with the Kigali Amendment has the potential to avoid a 0.3 to 0.5°C rise in global surface temperature over this century.<sup>4</sup> The majority of Article 5 countries have already ratified the amendment and many others are preparing to do so in the near future. As of 18 September 2023, 152 Parties have ratified the Kigali Amendment. While many of the Article 5 countries have progressed, others are at different stages in the process of ratification. The goal is to achieve the universal ratification of the Amendment within the next few years, which will be achievable through collaborative efforts at different levels, including focused support by CAP to promote and facilitate ratification. Most Article 5 countries that have ratified the amendment have already established enforceable HFC import/export licensing systems and reported the same to the Ozone Secretariat, however for the minority of ratifiers that have not already done so, it is of the highest priority that they establish and report them as soon as possible. Implementing, enforcing, and fine-tuning licensing systems will require continuing attention over the next three years, as will the development and operationalisation of the required HFC quota systems in tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent, for which Article 5 countries have limited experience. Countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment (particularly, but not only, the newer parties to the Amendment) will need assistance<sup>4</sup> to report timely and accurate HFC consumption and production data by 30 September each year. Article 5 Group 1 Parties to the Kigali Amendment will need information and guidance to establish their HFC baselines and to determine their starting points for sustained aggregate reductions. The countries that have not yet ratified the Amendment will also need to accurately monitor their HFC consumption during the same period to be prepared for compliance as and when they ratify. Additionally, most Article 5 Group 1 countries have rising trends of HFC consumption as a result of improved livelihoods from economic development and the use of HFCs as an alternative during the HCFC phase-out, in particular following the COVID-19 pandemic. During the period covered by this strategy, they will need support to monitor and control the growth of HFC consumption to ensure compliance with the freeze obligation and assistance with preparing, submitting, and implementing their KIPs. Those plans should also reflect cumulative lessons learned including from prior Enabling Activities projects.<sup>5</sup> During this period, Article 5 Group 2 countries will need support to start reporting HFC data using the new reporting formats, establishing licensing and quota systems, preparing for the establishment of their HFC consumption baselines, and monitoring and controlling the growth of HFC consumption to prepare for the freeze in 2028.

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<sup>4</sup> UNEP, WMO, USDOC, NASA, EC. *20 Questions and Answers about the Ozone Layer. 2022 Update* (April 2023), p. 62.

<sup>5</sup> This includes the 92 Article 5 countries which had UNEP-assisted Enabling Activities projects.

Figure 1. Milestones for Article 5 countries during the period covered by this strategy.



11. Within these two compliance pillars, the following thematic areas are critical for Article 5 countries with respect to their Montreal Protocol obligations and relate to UNEP's specific mandate. These themes are not static and have evolved since the previous strategy was developed:

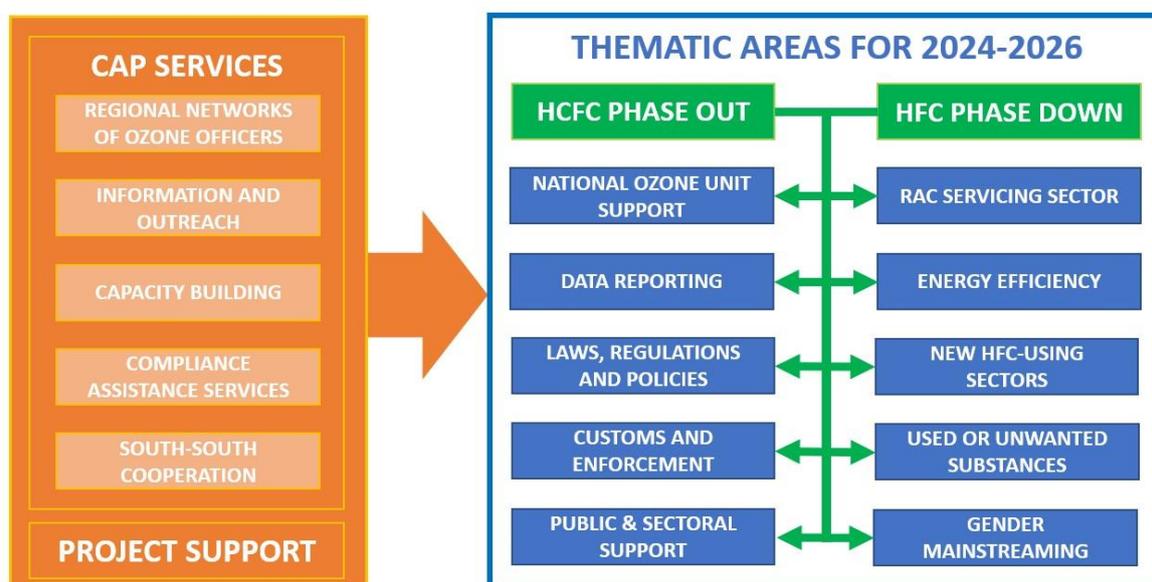


Figure 2. New thematic focus areas for CAP during 2024-2026

12. **National Ozone Unit support.** Since Article 5 countries are in the driver's seat of Montreal Protocol implementation, then the NOUs are the drivers. They are responsible for managing their national Montreal Protocol compliance strategies and programmes, engaging with stakeholders, and providing inputs, strategic information dissemination, and advice to inform their countries' senior decision-makers and policymakers. The roles and responsibilities of these units are evolving quickly, given the recent changes to the Montreal Protocol, as noted by the adoption of Executive Committee decision 91/63. Based on the lessons learned under the Enabling Activities for HFC Phase-down, the Kigali Amendment implies an additional workload for the NOUs given the parallel HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down, the multiple sectoral challenges, and the need to sustain the phaseout of substances that have already been achieved. Experiences from HCFC phase-out revealed that some interventions required to implement the Montreal Protocol including the Kigali Amendment could not be solely handled by the NOUs as they go beyond the mandate and authority of the NOUs. Therefore, there is a need to support the NOUs to identify existing institutional mechanisms of other authorities in

the country, map national stakeholders and strengthen collaboration with other authorities throughout this period. With the Kigali Amendment, additional support is needed to help the NOUs engage and strengthen the capacities of relevant stakeholders including authorities responsible for energy efficiency, standards, and technical and vocational education and training (TVET), communication and gender to facilitate the preparation and implementation of KIPs and to meet other obligations under the Amendment. Since it is a phase-down and not a phase-out, the design of regulations, allocation quotas, and licensing systems will need to ensure that while there is flexibility in the marketplace for the variety of substances, the overall control measures need to be met. As each country reaches their next obligation step, certain high-GWP substances will be replaced by lower-GWP substance, so a balance between the metric tonnes of the substance and the CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent will need to be ensured to meet the obligated consumption and production caps as demand for refrigeration and air-conditioning increases. Intense coordination for implementing the right quotas could produce a time constraint on the amount of work for the NOU at the beginning/end of each year. It is critical that Ozone Officers<sup>6</sup> and their teams have the right capacity and know-how to meet these challenges. Staff turnover in some regions continues to be an important factor and there is a need to ensure business continuity and handover protocols within NOUs. Some may require specific assistance to strengthen their daily operations related to planning, information/file management, administration, and finance. Continued capacity building of the NOU staff – existing Ozone Officers, new Ozone Officers, and their assistants who handle the second line of operations – will further strengthen their knowledge and skills and help to further professionalize the role of these different actors (including in terms of operational issues as well as negotiation skills). Although CAP services are provided to all NOUs, UNEP is fully aware of the specific challenges that LVCs are facing, and CAP will provide them with prioritised and focused attention and additional support to help them in achieving their commitments under the Protocol.

13. **Data reporting.** Data are the lynchpin of the Montreal Protocol system. Incomplete, missing, or late data submissions can create multiple problems ranging from difficulties in assessing compliance to project submission delays. It is therefore critical that countries report accurate and timely data under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and Country Programme data reports. There has been a revamp of the data reporting requirements in recent years, including revised Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting formats, the introduction of an online system for submitting Article 7 data, and new requirements related to HFCs for those countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment. Data reporting complexities (including blends and new sectors) mean that increased attention will need to be paid to data reporting for Article 5 countries, particularly for HFCs. It is increasingly important that the two main data sets are cross-checked, data differences are identified and resolved (reconciliation), and ensure project proposals are consistent with those reconciled data. Some NOUs will need support to establish mechanisms to collect and reconcile data from different sources. Article 5 Group 2 countries will require support for accurate HFC baseline consumption reporting to the Ozone Secretariat. Beyond the reporting requirements, countries also have an opportunity to do more analysis of their own data to help inform the future Montreal Protocol strategies. During the period covered by this strategy, countries need to go beyond simple reporting to data analysis and trend reporting to help inform their HCFC phase out and HFC phase down activities. Unlike HCFCs and CFCs, HFC data has not been collected years prior to control obligations. While data collection is underway it is not as robust as other Annex substances, thus will need more resources to ensure accuracy and verification. HFCs are contained in many more blends, compared to HCFCs, with newer blends coming to the market each

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<sup>6</sup> Considering the new Kigali Amendment era of the Montreal Protocol, the term “National Ozone Unit” and “Ozone Officer” may need to be reconsidered in light of new climate-related obligations that extend beyond mere ozone protection. Terms such as “Montreal Protocol Units” and “Montreal Protocol Officers” are already being used in one region.

year. These blends will add to the complexity of data reporting. HFC control is more complex than HCFC where most low-volume consuming countries (LVCs) only have HCFC-22 to control. Under the Kigali Amendment, NOU will have to control a group of commonly used HFCs e.g., HFC-134a, HFC-32, R-410A, R-404A, and R-407C.

14. **Laws, regulations, and policies.** The Montreal Protocol continues to be one of the rare examples where the international obligations of countries have been successfully transposed into comprehensive national legal and regulatory frameworks and have operated effectively for decades. However, this work is not static and adjustments to laws, regulations and policies are needed during this period for matters as diverse as the control of HFCs, promotion of low-GWP alternatives, professionalization and certification of the servicing sector, refrigerant leak management, energy efficiency, and regulating the informal servicing sector, to name a few. Article 5 countries require examples of such regulations and policies from other countries, sharing of best practices and success stories. Some countries require specialized assistance to draft or modify specific legislation or regulations relating to the Montreal Protocol or Kigali Amendment. Also, in some cases, the investment projects implemented by other Implementing Agencies require certain regulations or policies to provide the enabling conditions and the proper environment for those projects to flourish. Activities related to laws, regulations and policies will therefore be essential throughout this period.

15. **Customs and enforcement.** Customs is one of the most consequential national stakeholders to enforce the national provisions of this trade-based multilateral environmental agreement. Beside their central role in ensuring accurate data reporting and enforcement of the national licensing and quota systems, Customs authorities play an essential role in combatting illegal trade in controlled substances as well as preventing imports of second-hand and energy-inefficient equipment that are controlled under national legislation. Such work is a recurring need that will exist for the duration of the Montreal Protocol. New challenges are emerging, including growing illegal trade in controlled substances, the complexity of refrigerants that need to be controlled, new data reporting requirements, and the recently introduced 2022 Harmonized System (HS) codes for HFCs. Countries will need support to adopt the new codes include further national sub-divisions to allow for individual substances tracking (a complex and lengthy process) and then to operationalize them. There is a need to continue engaging with Customs agencies to integrate Montreal Protocol-related work into their various operations, notably in risk profiling, screening of declarations, on-site inspections, and post-clearance auditing. Increasingly, NOUs need to cooperate and coordinate with their Customs agencies (at the national level but also during regional enforcement meetings), and to connect with other regional and international enforcement organisations including the World Customs Organisation (WCO) to fight illegal trade that undermines Montreal Protocol compliance and successes. Capacity building of Customs for effective control of trade of controlled substances as well as for improving and enhancing quality of data for Montreal Protocol purposes continues to be in high demand, and it should increasingly target not only the frontline officers but also the officers who are responsible for other customs areas that are linked to Montreal Protocol enforcement, such as risk profiling and identifying and handling the new long-term flammable refrigerants. Border dialogues, cooperation with key partners (brokers, dealers, shippers, chemical producers, etc.), and awareness raising including awards have proven their usefulness for fighting illegal trade and will be needed again in the coming period. Additional efforts will be required to encourage Customs training academies to institutionalize the Montreal Protocol training. Additionally, a broader approach towards enforcement that includes all actors in the national compliance and enforcement chain is needed: Customs, environmental inspectors, enforcement personnel, police, border police, coast guards, prosecutors, and judges. Expanded engagement of these stakeholders on Montreal Protocol issues, as well as the related capacity building, is important for

ensuring compliance. New areas such as inspection of white goods and automobile recycling facilities and monitoring and control of internet-based refrigerant sales could also be explored. Prevention should be promoted by making the regulated communities aware and educated about their countries' Montreal Protocol obligations to avoid violations in the first place, however some countries will need assistance to bolster their legislative and regulatory frameworks and to enforce them more vigorously. Also, the NOUs should use both formal and informal approaches to promote compliance. The latter includes tools such as the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism, which has proven to be very effective in supporting compliance with licensing and quota systems. The iPIC mechanism should be further enhanced and promoted to NOUs that have not yet used it.

16. **Refrigerant management for the servicing sector.** The choice of refrigeration and air conditioning (RAC) technology and how it is installed, serviced, and maintained throughout its lifetime, as well as disposed of at the end of its life, all have a direct bearing on the sector's consumption and emissions of refrigerants. Since the RAC servicing sector (RSS) currently accounts for 80-100% of consumption of controlled substances depending on the Article 5 country concerned, it therefore has a significant and direct impact on the HCFC phase-out, the HFC phase-down, and thus on both ozone protection and climate change. Methods to enhance the ozone and climate performance of the servicing sector include training, certifying and (in some cases) professionalizing the RAC workforce, as well as promoting holistic (integrated) approaches to refrigerant management, enabling the informed selection of refrigerant technology, promoting adoption of energy efficient equipment, adopting the best and safest servicing practices, optimizing installation practices, labelling, adopting equipment logbooks, preventing and fixing refrigerant leaks, recovering and recycling and reclaiming refrigerants, and managing an environmentally-responsible disposal and end of life for both refrigerants and equipment. There are an estimated 5 billion refrigeration and air conditioning devices installed in the world, and with an increasing population now living in middle-income countries, that number is growing at a staggering pace.<sup>7</sup> Even as the sector continues to grow, RAC technology is evolving quickly. In this context, Article 5 countries continue to face many inter-related issues that include, for example, safety (flammability, toxicity, and pressure), market availability of affordable and cost-effective alternatives, the low competency of some servicing technicians, the informal sector, the lack of critical servicing tools/equipment, contaminated refrigerants, mislabelled/fake refrigerants, disposal of unwanted or unusable refrigerants, and energy efficiency considerations. There are several aspects to issues facing this sector in the coming years:

- **Technician training.** Capacity-building for RAC servicing sector remains a high priority for all Article 5 countries. A properly trained servicing workforce that knows how to work safely with the lower-GWP refrigerants is a precondition for Article 5 countries to adopt the new generation of ozone- and climate-friendly RAC technology, and good practices need to be extended to the safe handling of lower-GWP refrigerants. The training on good practices needs to be intensified, both for trainers and for technicians, and it needs to be expanded to cover the maximum number of people who will handle flammable refrigerants. Training centres need to be equipped with proper equipment to conduct the training. This capacity-building process takes years to strengthen, and it is a long-term investment for this critical consumption sector. Training of technicians contributes to the professionalization of the sector and enhances the reputation of people working in the servicing sector, which in turn further empowers them as partners in Montreal Protocol compliance. Awareness raising to increase the demand for trained

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<sup>7</sup> International Institute of Refrigeration, *Informatory Note: The Role of Refrigeration in the Global Economy* (June 2019), p. 4.

technicians by informing and educating the building owners/factory owners on how to save money with the proper handling of refrigerants (e.g., increased leak detection, optimized servicing, reduced venting) would also help promote the use of properly trained servicing technicians.

- Certification. Technician training alone is insufficient: skill and knowledge acquisition must be independently verified. Certification programmes are critical for the success of the Montreal Protocol. In this era of flammable, toxic and high-pressure alternatives, *all* people who handle those gases should do so in a professional and safe manner that meets at least minimal industry requirements and codes of practice. Article 5 countries using flammable refrigerants should establish or adopt *some form* of certification for RAC servicing technicians, either mandatory or voluntary, preferably based on national standards or legal frameworks. Only a small number of countries currently have such programmes, therefore significant attention needs to be focused on their development, which is a long-term process due to the complexity and interaction required with several national stakeholders. There is a great diversity of approaches, including certification programmes managed by refrigeration associations, the private sector, government ministries, or in some cases, by NOUs. Since not all Article 5 countries can develop formal, independent certification systems, different levels and types of certification are needed. A mix of full certification systems, including hybrid options like the Refrigerants Driver's License (RDL) developed by UNEP, AHRI and industry/association partners, are needed to cover the range of countries' different needs. Development and implementation of competency-based certification schemes for technicians and the strengthening of national institutions for such systems including for energy efficiency and safety are crucial in the coming 3-6 years.
- Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET). Article 5 countries are currently doing an admirable job at delivering RAC technician training, however in most countries there is no link to their TVET authorities. To ensure the long-term sustainability of the training, good practices content could be integrated into the national TVET system, which include for example, the national occupational (competency) standards for RAC servicing technicians, the training curriculum of vocational institutions, and the national qualification certificate system including the Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL). To assist Article 5 countries to gain support from their TVET authorities, partnerships with other existing entities working in this area, such as UNESCO and ILO, are needed.
- Standards and codes of practice. Standards for facilitating the expanded and safe use of lower-GWP refrigerants and equipment are important for the success of the Montreal Protocol. Technology-producing countries are reluctant to provide equipment based on flammable refrigerants until proper standards and regulations are in place in technology-receiving countries. Standards committees around the world are in the process of adopting or updating safety standards for the use of flammable refrigerants, however it is a technically complex and long process. Article 5 countries should continue their efforts to ensure that their national standards are supportive of their national Montreal Protocol objectives and policies through regular dialogue between NOUs and their national standards bodies. Once adopted, industry and government need to jointly enforce those standards in the marketplace. For non-manufacturing countries, notably LVCs, complex standards related to equipment may be less relevant, therefore the focus should be on promoting codes of practice or guidelines to ensure an adequate level of safety and efficiency that reflect best practice for servicing technicians and installers.
- Associations. As the voices of the RAC sector, national and regional associations are critically important for bridging the gap between the Government and the industry on matters related to

the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down. They provide a platform for the private sector to present unified positions about important Montreal Protocol issues to the NOU. Such collective voices can help inform the government's decision making and thus contribute to inclusive and sound policies. Moreover, associations have strong networking with target audiences, in particular the servicing workshops/technicians. Therefore, RAC associations are key partners for NOUs to address the challenges of the refrigeration servicing sector and such consultations should be further engaged and strengthened.

17. **Energy efficiency.** Maintaining the energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through best installation and servicing practices and ensuring that new equipment is energy efficient through policies could double the climate benefits of the Kigali Amendment during the transition to lower-GWP alternatives. Awareness-raising, training of servicing technicians, standards, and policies and regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment could contribute to achieving that goal. Twinning of National Ozone Officers and energy policy makers will build momentum for change at the country level. Cooperation with other relevant organizations and alliances (e.g., the Cool Coalition) which have energy efficiency mandates would help in achieving the climate aspirations of the Kigali Amendment and enhance the work of the Montreal Protocol. Following Executive Committee decision 89/6(b), interested LVCs will require assistance with designing and implementing additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector, when needed for the introduction of alternatives to HCFCs with low or zero global-warming potential (GWP) and for maintaining energy efficiency. Article 5 countries will need support for *inter alia* pilot projects for end-users, updating of training materials, help promote Minimum Energy Performance Standards (MEPs) and labelling systems that achieve Kigali Amendment objectives, promoting collaboration between NOUs and energy efficiency authorities, and strengthening certification schemes to include energy efficiency, and awareness and outreach programmes. Moreover, a new funding window for pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency in the context of HFC phase-down of US\$ 20 million is available to countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment and that wish to avail themselves of such funding. As pilot project proposals can be submitted between the 93rd and 96th Executive Committee meetings, the submission and implementation will fall under the period covered by this strategy.

18. **New HFC-using sectors.** As a result of the Kigali Amendment, several sectors that were not at the forefront of the HCFC phase out have re-emerged in the context of the HFC phase down. These include applications that use high-GWP HFCs such as mobile air conditioning (MAC), a widespread application with considerable consumption, firefighting applications (which can also have relatively significant consumption in some countries), and certain solvent applications. Article 5 countries will need support and focussed attention on these subjects. Some of the activities will be addressed through KIP preparation activities, however over the next few years some countries will require additional technical support, capacity building, and awareness raising to address this consumption. Moreover, all Article 5 countries need to manage HFC consumption in MAC servicing sector, which is anticipated to play critical role for phasing down HFC consumption under the Kigali Amendment. Based on lesson learned from RAC servicing sector, there is an immediate need to engage stakeholders in MAC servicing sector, noting that the informal MAC servicing sector may pose challenges during the HFC phase-down. Article 5 countries will need support and focussed attention on MAC over the next few years, through technical support, capacity building, and awareness raising to address consumption in these sectors.

19. ***Used or unwanted controlled substances.*** The release of already-produced refrigerants and foam-blowing agents containing ODS or HFCs poses a long-term challenge to the recovery of the ozone layer and climate change. The servicing sector in all countries has a quantity of unusable or unwanted refrigerants that cannot be recovered, recycled, or reused for technical or cost reasons, and the long-term storage and cost pose difficult problems. Some countries have local concerns about how customs can store and manage seized or confiscated refrigerants that cannot be released onto the market for compliance and/or national regulatory reasons. Following Executive Committee decision 91/66, interested Article 5 countries will need support to prepare and implement their national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, auctioning, and cost-effective destruction. As these project proposals can be submitted between the 93rd and 97th Executive Committee meetings, the submission and implementation will fall under the period covered by this strategy.

20. ***Public and sectoral support for Montreal Protocol objectives.*** During these early stages of Kigali Amendment compliance and implementation, targeted work on informing and mobilising the public and the specialized stakeholders involved in the HFC phase down will be needed. This is akin to the early days of the CFC and HCFC compliance regimes where public support for national objectives, strategies and projects was crucial for the success of the initiating the Montreal Protocol's compliance regime. We are now in a similar period where intensified communication and outreach including both digital and print media are needed for the HFC controls to take hold and embed themselves in society at different levels. New or refreshed information campaigns targeted at existing stakeholders such as the RAC sector and customs are needed to drill home the messages. Due to the complexity of the HFC phase down, with many substances and many subsectors involved using different refrigerants, the stakeholders in those subsectors may need access to simplified technical knowledge products. Additionally, NOUs may need to inform stakeholders such as big end users, building managers, refrigeration engineers, and architects that are not normally primary audiences, but who often make choices on refrigeration equipment. Certain existing campaigns such as the Ozone2Climate roundtables and exhibitions should be continued and extended and linked to industry technology events, when possible and appropriate. There is also a need to engage new stakeholders that NOUs have most likely never worked with over the last decade, such as the MAC and fire-fighting sectors, which have not been at the forefront during HCFC phase-out, and which can play a vital role in achieving HFC phase-down obligation in Article 5 countries. NOUs need to engage these new additional stakeholders to outreach their national strategies and gain their support for the HFC phase-down. Continued public support for national Montreal Protocol compliance programmes needs to be mobilised around (but not limited to) World Ozone Day (16 September) and World Refrigeration Day (26 June), and certain activities aimed at university students and youth are needed to entrench the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment in the next generation of leaders and the future workforce.

21. ***Gender mainstreaming.*** Empowering women and promoting gender equality as per Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 5 is crucial to accelerating sustainable development, of which the Montreal Protocol is a part. The Executive Committee's operational policy on gender mainstreaming for Multilateral Fund affirms the importance of gender mainstreaming in Multilateral Fund-supported projects and activities. The gender policy of the UN, including that of UNEP, and the Multilateral Fund's policy are being applied to projects, meetings, and activities. Gender-related information, communication and education about initiatives, materials, case studies and inspiring examples will continue to be collected and shared through Regional Network meetings and publications. The historic under-representation of women in both Customs and the RAC sector continues, and cooperation with

leading organisations in those two areas is needed to promote more participation of women in Montreal Protocol activities, highlight role models, and encourage young women to go into those professions.

## LESSONS LEARNED AND EVALUATION/AUDIT RECOMMENDATIONS

22. **COVID-19.** This strategy is taking the optimistic view that the COVID-19 pandemic that began in early 2020 and abated significantly by early 2023 will no longer be a significant factor in the 2024-2026 period. During the previous three years, UNEP took successful measures to mitigate the impacts of COVID-19 on its work and the services it provided to Article 5 countries through a dynamic response that includes contingency planning, redesign of activities, and appropriate scheduling of work at the international, regional, and national levels. UNEP will apply the lessons it learned during that period for the future activities presented in this strategy, notably the option of using virtual meetings to supplement physical meetings, increased webinars, distance training, e-learning and digital platforms. The approaches used to deliver projects and activities during the 2020-2023 COVID-19 period, as well as the insights gained, enable UNEP to be well-prepared to ensure business continuity during any possible future pandemics.

23. **Assessments and audits.** The strategy and subsequent annual workplans will be informed by the recommendations of recent evaluations and audits that cover different substantive and procedural aspects of UNEP's work as an Implementing Agency and as a UN entity:

- Multilateral Fund *Final Report on the Evaluation of Regional Networks of National Ozone Officers* (2023).<sup>8</sup>
- Multilateral Fund *Desk Study for the Evaluation of Enabling Activities for HFC phase-down* (2023).<sup>9</sup>
- UN Board of Auditors *Audit of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) headquarters including GEF for the financial year 2022* (2023).<sup>10</sup>

24. During 2022/2023, UNEP cooperated closely with the entities that undertook the audits or evaluations to facilitate their work and to provide requested inputs. In 2024, UNEP will also continue to provide inputs in support of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat's implementation of the recommendations of the 2019 MOPAN Assessment of the Multilateral Fund, and to provide information and support to the Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer as needed for future evaluations that involve UNEP's work, notably including the planned Evaluation of the Compliance Assistance Programme.

## VISION

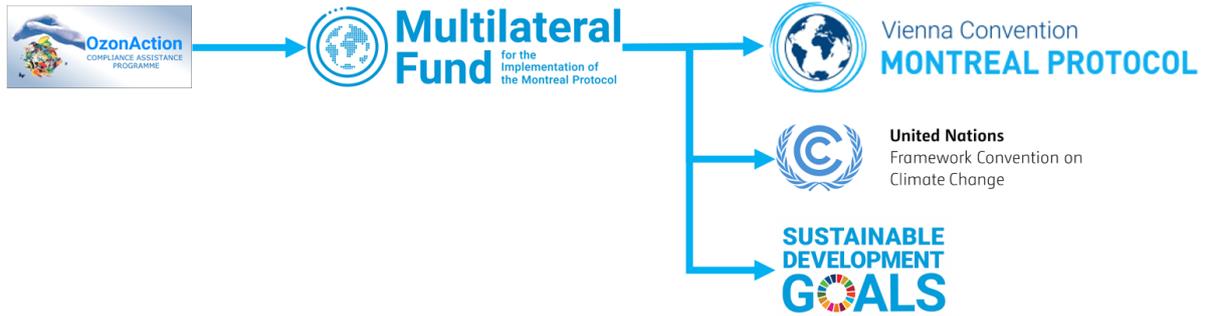
25. Based on this strategic context, the following presents the vision of what UNEP in its capacity as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund is seeking to achieve through its work during and beyond the three years covered by this strategy. This section explains how specific programme outputs contribute to those larger goals.

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<sup>8</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/6.

<sup>9</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/92/7.

<sup>10</sup> AOM-BPPM3-1 (forthcoming).



26. Using a Theory of Change approach, diagram 1 presents an analysis of the problem that UNEP seeks to address through this strategy. UNEP then transformed the problem into a solution as presented in diagram 2, which provides an overview of the causal pathways from outputs to impacts.

## DEFINITIONS

**Activities – "What we do."** These are the actions taken and work performed through which the inputs (CAP staff time, expertise, budget) are mobilized to produce the outputs. They change on an annual basis. Activities are presented to the Executive Committee in the annual *CAP Work Programme, Budget and Progress Report*. These activities have a short-term timeframe, i.e., one year. As the principal entity contributing to the achievement of these activities, UNEP has direct control.

**Outputs – "What we produce."** Outputs are gains in knowledge, abilities, and awareness of individuals or within institutions, and the availability of new products and services that result from the completion of activities. These outputs have a short-term timeframe, i.e., one year, and are detailed in the annual *CAP Workplan, Budget and Progress Report*, starting with the 2024 proposal (i.e., the first year of this three-year strategy). As one of several entities contributing to the achievement of these outputs, UNEP has direct control.

**Outcomes – "What we help achieve."** The outcomes are realized as a result of the implementation of combination of activities and outputs. They include assisting NOUs to effectively manage their national programmes, report accurate and timely data, implement and enforce policy and legal frameworks, control imports and exports of controlled substances, ensuring public support for Montreal Protocol objectives, promoting adoption of state-of-the-art alternative technologies by industry, strengthening the refrigeration servicing sector (RSS), maintaining or improving energy efficiency of RAC equipment, and motivating more women to work in Montreal Protocol-related activities. These outcomes have a medium-term timeframe, i.e., 2024-2026 and are detailed in this *Three-Year CAP Strategy*. As one of several entities contributing to the achievement of these states, UNEP has a direct influence on these outcomes.

**Intermediate states – "How we get there."** To achieve the desired impacts below, UNEP must help bring about certain intermediate states, i.e., the reduction of consumption and emissions of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol and the reduction of direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions. These intermediate states have a long-term timeframe, e.g., roughly a decade, which corresponds to three iterations of the *CAP Strategy*. As one of many entities contributing to the achievement of these states, UNEP has an indirect influence on these intermediate states.

**Impact – "Why we do it."** The goal of UNEP's interventions as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund is to promote compliance with the Montreal Protocol. By doing so, UNEP thereby contributes to the achievement of the Paris Climate Accord objectives as well as the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). These impacts have a long-term timeframe, i.e., until the achievement of the final legal obligation under the Montreal Protocol for Article 5 countries under the Kigali Amendment in 2047, and until 2100 for climate mitigation targets under the Paris Accord. The results leading to these impacts are detailed in the compliance reports of the Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol, the Climate Conference of the Parties, and the SDG status reports of the concerned countries and the United Nations. As one of many entities contributing to the achievement of these impacts, UNEP has an indirect influence on the impacts.

Diagram 1: Problem analysis

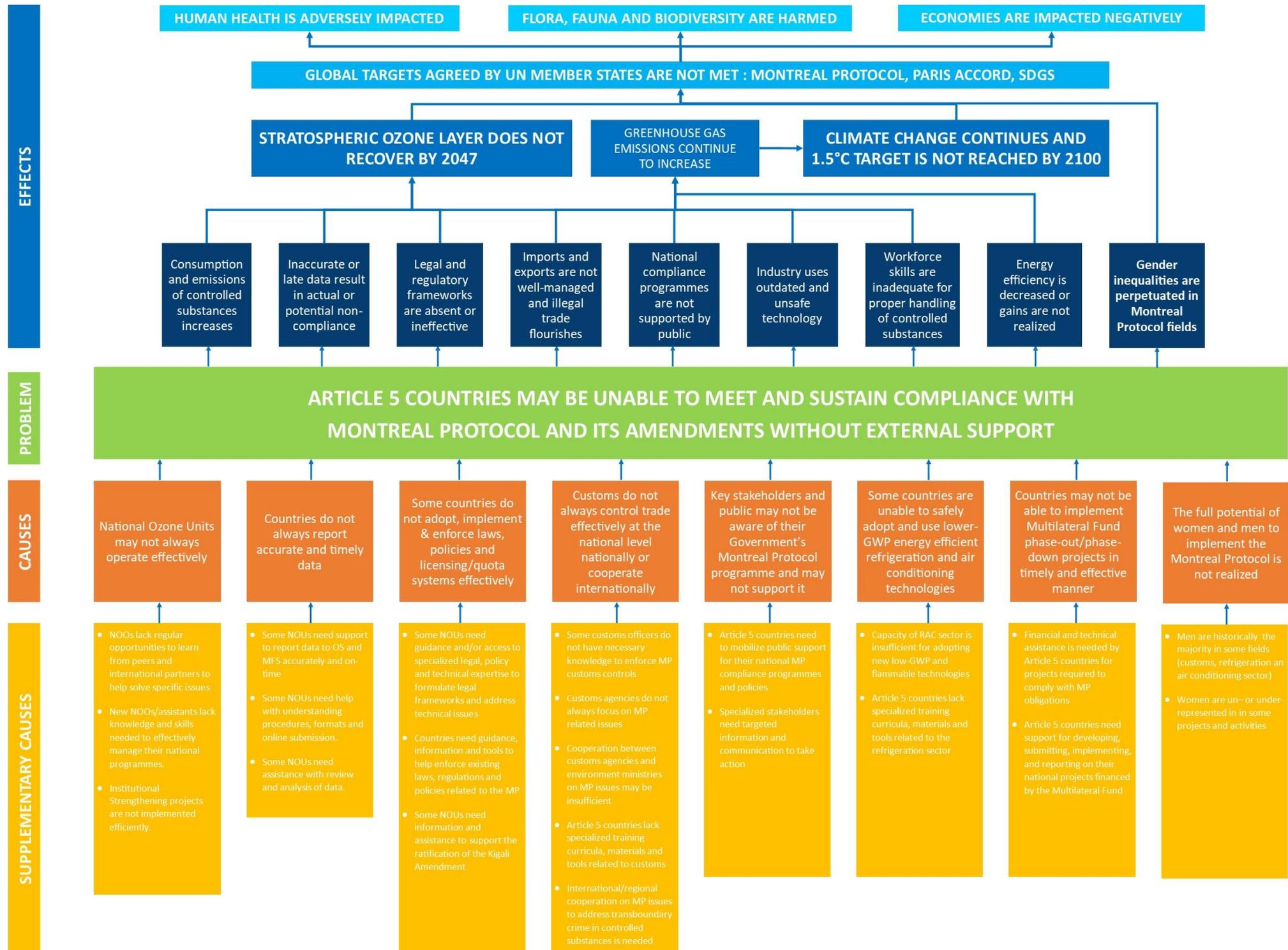
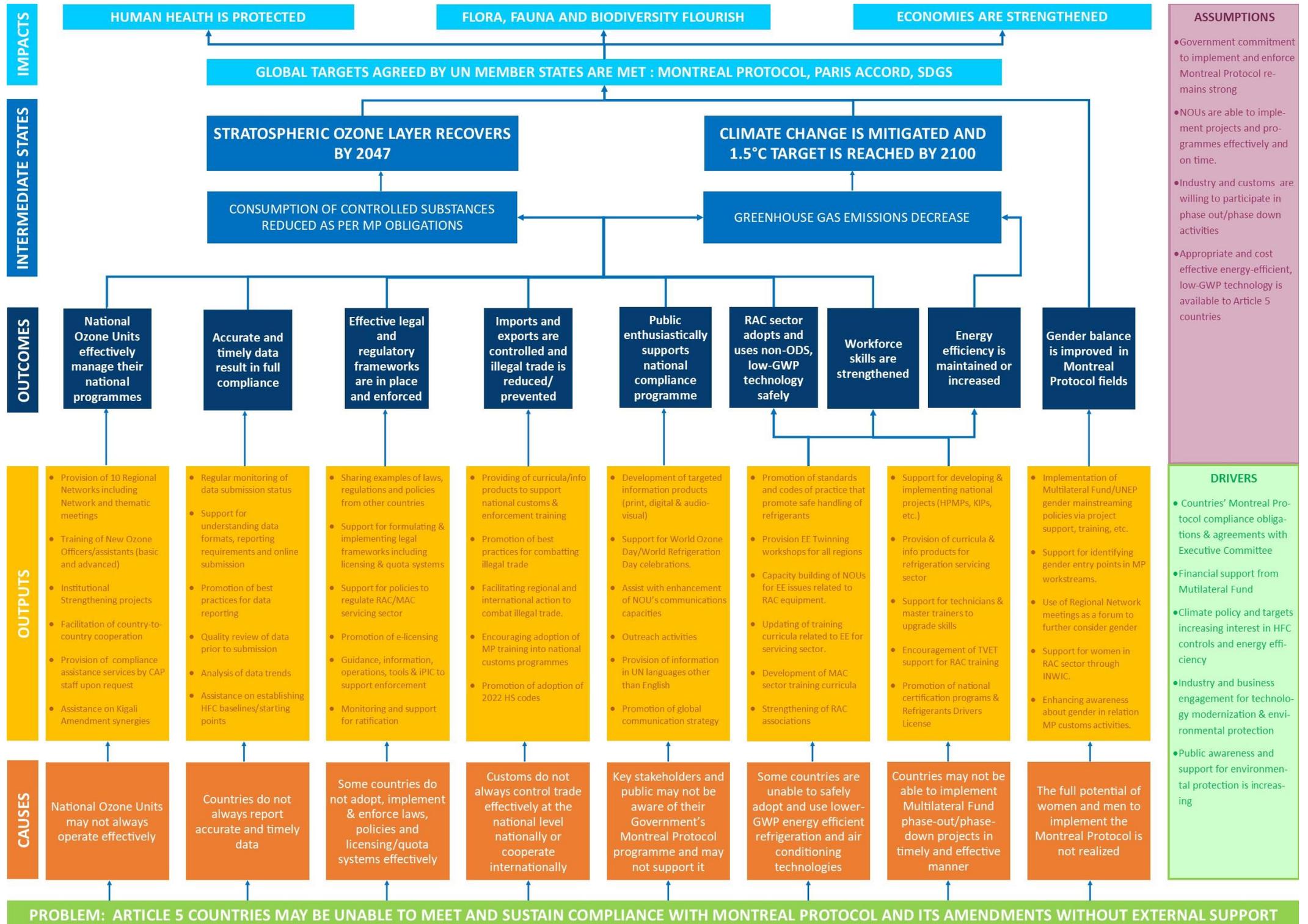


Diagram 2: Theory of Change diagram



## COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE – UNEP'S VALUE ADDITION

27. **Value addition.** The following aspects of UNEP's programme, amongst others, makes it particularly well-suited to achieve the vision outlined above:

- **Compliance focus.** Compliance with the Protocol is the key overall indicator of success for UNEP and the other members of the Montreal Protocol family of institutions. UNEP's focus on "compliance assistance" addresses both the "prevention" and "solution" stages. We regularly review the compliance status of Article 5 countries, identify potential risk of non-compliance, and provide advice and support accordingly. When an Article 5 country is in danger of not meeting a specific obligation under this treaty, UNEP provides proactive support to enable the country to avoid being in actual non-compliance or quickly return to compliance. UNEP also provides specific, tailored assistance to countries to help them sustain compliance through ongoing direct support for the development and enforcement of legislation, regulations and other policies, assistance with technology issues, data reporting guidance and capacity building activities. This compliance focus and structure is unique amongst Implementing Agencies.
- **The Ozone Officer** is the single most important element in a national strategy to comply with the Montreal Protocol. How well the officer and her/his team does in their work – developing projects, managing national strategies, reporting data, developing and enforcing policies, working with national and international institutions, communicating with stakeholders – directly or indirectly affects the status of their country's compliance with its obligations under this treaty. National Ozone Units are UNEP's primary "client", and our major mission is to strengthen and support these operational focal points. Although CAP services are provided to all NOUs, UNEP is fully aware of the specific challenges that LVCs are facing. CAP provides them with prioritised and focused attention and additional support to help them in achieving their commitments under the Protocol.
- **Regional delivery.** In 2002, OzonAction strategically reoriented its approaches and delivery mechanisms by creating CAP to help Article 5 countries better address the demands of the Protocol's compliance period. The majority of the CAP staff are located in UNEP's Regional Offices (Bangkok, Beirut, Nairobi, Panama City) and Paris where they closely interact with NOUs on a day-to-day basis to help them reach their compliance objectives. This unique regional presence enables the CAP team to be accessible to NOUs and to interact with them on a regular basis.
- **Clearinghouse mandate.** UNEP is the sole agency under the Multilateral Fund that has a mandate to provide Clearinghouse functions as per Article 10 (3)(b) of the Montreal Protocol. It has extensive expertise in information, communication and capacity building that spans three decades that are devoted to supporting Article 5 countries.
- **Inter-connectedness.** The CAP comprises Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, Information and outreach, Capacity building, Compliance assistance services, and Country-to-country cooperation. Along with project support provided by CAP, these components are interconnected and mutually supportive : lessons learned, information, and products developed in one component inform and assist the other components, in a virtuous cycle of continuous improvement that benefits Article 5 countries.
- **Diversity of countries.** OzonAction has 147 developing country partners that cover a broad spectrum in terms of population, geographic size, location, and level of ODS consumption and production, ranging from Niue, the smallest consuming country, to China, the largest. This varied group of partners includes all 46 countries classified by the UN system as Least Developed Countries and 39 countries classified as Small Island Developing States.<sup>11</sup> This wide diversity enables UNEP to easily cross-fertilise ideas and information between countries and between regions.

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<sup>11</sup> <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-ldcs>; <https://www.un.org/ohrlls/content/list-sids>.

- Ability to work outside of projects. Of all the Implementing Agencies, UNEP has both the mandate and the structure that allows it to assist countries with their compliance efforts outside of individual projects, and for the long-term. In cases where other agencies are no longer active in a particular country, UNEP can provide a degree of CAP support to help the countries overcome certain challenges.
- Skills and knowledge of the CAP team. The Regional and Global CAP teams' deep knowledge of Montreal Protocol issues as well as the NOUs, institutions, programmes, and projects in Article 5 countries, past and present, is unparalleled thanks to their long-term and regular interactions with Ozone Officers and their teams.
- Partnerships. UNEP has an excellent convening power that enables it to bring diverse public, private, regional, and international stakeholders together within and across regions to address specific issues. UNEP has a thriving portfolio of partnerships, notably in the refrigeration sector and Customs/enforcement, that continues to bring best practices, support, and expertise to Article 5 countries.
- Networks. CAP assists all 147 developing countries through its Regional Networks, a highly successful and cost-effective capacity building mechanism that promotes the exchange of information, experience and know-how between countries on how to meet the Montreal Protocol commitments, report data, set and enforce policies, adopt technologies and effectively manage their national programmes. CAP manages 10 Networks covering: Anglophone Africa, Francophone Africa, the Caribbean, Central America, Europe and Central Asia, Pacific Island Countries, South America, South Asia, Southeast Asia, and West Asia
- UNEP. As an Implementing Agency, UNEP draws on expertise and experience of the entire organisation to inform and assist its activities. This includes notably OzonAction's home in the Law Division, which has expertise in laws, regulations and multilateral environmental agreements and extensive experience in assisting countries in the review, development, implementation, and enforcement of these legal instruments, as well as the UNEP Regional Offices where the CAP teams are based, including the high-level support of the respective Regional Directors.

## **DELIVERY OF PLANNED OUTCOMES FOR 2024-2026**

28. Within the strategic context described above, UNEP will use its comparative advantages to assist Article 5 countries to meet and sustain compliance with their HCFC and HFC commitments under the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments. UNEP will help reach the nine major desired outcomes by delivering the outputs indicated below over the next three years.

<b>OUTCOME 1</b>
<b>National Ozone Units effectively manage their national programmes</b>

29. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All Article 5 countries with Institutional Strengthening projects approved for UNEP implementation have NOUs that function effectively and deliver the outputs described in their IS renewal.
- Any NOU requesting region- and country-specific compliance assistance to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues is provided with that support.
- All Ozone Officers and/or their assistants learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels through participation in Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, which may include physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, inter-regional, and/or thematic meetings.
- All new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund.

- Any Ozone Officer who wishes to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs acquires those advanced skills.
- Selected Ozone Officers (pilot) receive training on multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) negotiation skills with regard to Montreal Protocol/Multilateral Fund meetings.
- Any NOU requesting or needing specific support is assisted through country-to-country (south-south/north-south) cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables.
- NOUs are assisted to explore synergies related to Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment objectives with national energy efficiency policymakers, financial mechanism focal points, climate change focal points and others through the approved twinning project and other activities.

## OUTCOME 2

### Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data

30. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- The status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions is regularly monitored, and follow-up support is offered to countries.
- Any NOU requesting support with collecting, reviewing and reporting accurate Article 7 and/or Country Programme data is assisted to do so, so that they report by (or in advance of) the reporting deadlines.
- All NOUs are assisted in understanding the revised data reporting formats and the new data reporting obligations related to the Kigali Amendment, and to use the online reporting systems.
- All NOUs are made aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking and reporting requirements for all controlled substances.
- All NOUs are offered information or assistance to establish their HFC baselines and the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.

## OUTCOME 3

### Effective legal, regulatory and policy frameworks are in place and enforced

31. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs are informed about options, including preventative approaches involving awareness and education, to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) systems.
- All NOUs are assisted to operate and enhance their HCFC licensing and quota systems as per Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund targets.
- All NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment are assisted to develop, operationalize and enhance their HFC licensing and quota systems.
- All NOUs in countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are encouraged to consider introducing voluntary licensing systems.
- All NOUs are made aware of the benefits of, and approaches for, electronic licensing systems for controlling HCFCs and HFCs.
- All NOUs are informed about existing HCFC and HFC legislation in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries and offered assistance with developing/enhancing their own.

- All NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism use that system to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, more countries are encouraged to join, and the system is modified to reflect emerging needs.
- All NOUs are provided with information and assistance to identify/establish policies or regulations to regulate RAC/MAC servicing sector.
- All NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are assisted to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat.

#### **OUTCOME 4**

##### **Imports and exports are controlled, and illegal trade is reduced/prevented**

32. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs are encouraged to update, monitor or enforce their national regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat illegal trade through an integrated approach.
- All NOUs are provided with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers.
- All NOUs have increased awareness and understanding about critical Montreal Protocol Customs issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to combat illegal trade in controlled substances.
- All NOUs are made aware of innovative methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets.
- All NOUs are encouraged to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international action to combat illegal trade.
- Interested national Customs training academies are encouraged and assisted to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual and e-learning into their national curricula.
- Interested regional and sub-regional organizations are encouraged to develop regional and/or sub-regional initiatives or policies to facilitate and monitor legal HCFC and HFC trade and to combat illegal trade.
- All NOUs are assisted to work with Customs to enhance data quality and promote adoption of the 2022 Harmonized System codes and/or subcodes or otherwise adopt regional codes or other interim measures for monitoring HFC imports and exports.

#### **OUTCOME 5**

##### **Key stakeholders and the public enthusiastically support national compliance programmes**

33. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs and specific stakeholders are well-informed about specific high-priority topics through printed, online, and/or audio-visual information products through digital and print media.
- Interested NOUs are assisted to celebrate World Refrigeration Day (26 June) and World Ozone Day (16 September) at the national level to increase public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol.
- Interested NOUs are assisted with training and development of communications capacities related to the Montreal Protocol.

- All NOUs as well as key members of the Montreal Protocol community are kept informed about the activities of UNEP and its partners through outreach activities.
- NOUs speaking UN languages other than English are provided with information in their languages.
- All NOUs are informed on global communication strategies to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.

#### OUTCOME 6

**Non-ODS, low GWP technology is adopted and used safely, and servicing sector workforce skills are strengthened**

34. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs and the main servicing sector stakeholders are provided with key information needed to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector, including up-to-date information about alternative refrigerants, technologies, and best and safe servicing practices.
- All NOUs are offered the refrigeration servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners, and an increasing number incorporate them into their national Montreal Protocol activities.
- All servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities are assisted to acquire new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances.
- Interested national refrigeration training institutes and NOUs are assisted to establish agreements to cooperate on refrigeration servicing sector training and they adopt UNEP-developed training materials.
- All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to increase their cooperation with their Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs.
- All NOUs are provided with information and offered technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programs.
- More Article 5 countries consider adopting the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) global qualification program either to complement their existing certification programme or as an alternative if they do not yet have a certification programme.
- More Article 5 countries consider adopting the HFC Outlook Model as a comprehensive tool for modelling and projecting the use of HFCs and alternatives in different consuming sectors and encourage linkage of the model scenarios with the preparation of KIPs.
- All NOUs have increased awareness about relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management.
- All NOUs are encouraged to cooperate with their standards organisations to consider Montreal Protocol issues.
- National/regional RAC associations are strengthened, interact regularly with NOUs, and exchange best practices so that they have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities.
- All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.
- All NOUs have increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC).

## OUTCOME 7

### Energy efficiency is maintained or increased in the RAC sector

35. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All NOUs are supported to interact with their national energy efficiency policy makers and financial mechanism focal points through Twinning workshops and identify areas of cooperation to promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase down.
- All NOUs receive information and have their capacity strengthened to better understand energy efficiency issues related to RAC equipment.
- All NOUs receive updated training curricula to teach technicians how to maintain energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through best installation and servicing practices.
- All NOUs are provided with information and assistance to enhance or establish policies or regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment.

## OUTCOME 8

### Gender issues and approaches are considered and addressed in Montreal Protocol programmes and projects

36. For this outcome to be achieved, UNEP will deliver the following outputs during this period:

- All UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include gender mainstreaming components.
- All NOUs receive support to identify the entry point to integrate gender mainstreaming into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol.
- All NOUs use Regional Network meetings as a forum to further consider gender mainstreaming in the context of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities.
- Interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries are offered networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and interested countries incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects.
- More women in Article 5 countries are attracted to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC.
- All NOUs have enhanced awareness about gender mainstreaming related to Montreal Protocol-related customs activities and encourage their customs authorities to do the same.

## PROJECTS CONTRIBUTING TO ACHIEVING ALL OUTCOMES

### Article 5 countries meet their commitments through effective and timely implementation of Multilateral Fund projects

37. The delivery of projects contributes to the achievement of the above outcomes. UNEP will assist countries to develop, submit, implement, and report on the following projects during this period:

#### HCFC phase out

- All Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner.
- All Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and UNEP helps them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.

- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches are supported to do so.
- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector under Executive Committee decision 89/6(b) are supported to do so.

#### HFC phase down

- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit KIPs are supported to do so.
- All Article 5 countries with KIP tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner.
- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit Pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down under Executive Committee Decision 91/65 are supported to do so.

#### Controlled substances

- All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit projects under the funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances under Executive Committee Decision 91/66 are supported to do so.

### **IMPLEMENTATION ARRANGEMENTS**

38. This strategy will be implemented by UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme (CAP) teams, through the delivery of the approved services in the annual *CAP Workplan, Progress Report and Budget*, and the individual projects in the approved *Business Plans* during the 2024-2026 period.

39. ***Low-volume consuming countries.*** While much has been achieved in recent years in countries that consume low or very low quantities of controlled substances, the overall conditions still prevail – they have fewer human and institutional resources, their economies are small, many are geographically remote, and they are "technology takers." The 39 Article 5 countries classified as Small Island Developing States and the 46 countries considered to be Least Developed Countries also face their own unique challenges. The overwhelming majority of LVC consumption is in the refrigeration servicing sector, and due to the composition and nature of their economies, most are not eligible for investment projects and therefore focus on training, capacity building, and awareness activities related to customs and the RAC sector. The LVCs need focussed attention and additional support, as emphasized by various decisions in support of this category of country taken by the Executive Committee and Meeting of the Parties in recent years. While UNEP works with countries of all consumption levels, it will give prioritized attention to LVCs under this strategy.

40. ***Staff capacity building.*** This strategy recognises additional subject areas that CAP staff must handle during this period related to new Kigali Amendment issues, e.g., new substances and blends, rapidly changing technologies, energy efficiency considerations, new sectors. To successfully support NOUs in fulfilling their mission of ensuring national compliance with the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment, CAP staff need to deepen their knowledge and expertise in those areas. Under this new strategy, capacity building activities for staff will be organized, e.g., leveraging on longstanding relations with UNEP's partners in the RAC sector, and seeking out opportunities to learn about energy efficiency and Kigali Amendment-related areas.

## PART II : 2024 WORKPLAN

Note: The specific indicators for each of the following activities are presented in Annex 4 – Logical Framework Analysis for 2024.

### OUTCOME 1

#### National Ozone Units effectively manage their national programmes

41. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:
- Provide all Article 5 countries with IS projects approved for UNEP implementation with technical assistance to expedite the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of IS phases as per Annex 5.
  - Provide support to any NOU requesting region- and country-specific compliance assistance needed to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues as per Annex 6, or as per ad hoc requests.
  - Organise Regional Network meetings for Ozone Officers in all ten regions, including physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, inter-regional, and/or thematic meetings, so that all Ozone Officers and/or their assistants can learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels.
  - Offer introductory training to all new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants to acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund.
  - Offer advanced training to any Ozone Officer who wishes to acquire advanced skills to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs.
  - Offer on a pilot basis training on multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) negotiation skills with regard to Montreal Protocol/Multilateral Fund meetings for selected Ozone Officers.
  - Support NOUs requesting or needing specific support through country-to-country (south-south/north-south) cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables.
  - Assist NOUs to explore synergies related to Kigali Amendment objectives with national energy efficiency policymakers and financial mechanism focal points through the approved twinning project.
  - Identify opportunities for NOU synergies with other MEAs through participation in UNEP Law Division's *Pilot project to enhance cooperation between Montreal Protocol, the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and Minamata Convention at the country level on areas of common interest* and other related research projects.

### OUTCOME 2

#### Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data

42. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:
- Regularly monitor the status of Article 7 and Country Programme data to identify and avoid late submissions or risks of non-compliance and provide follow-up support to countries as needed.
  - Assist any NOU requesting support with collecting, reviewing and/or reporting accurate Article 7 and/or Country Programme data.
  - Regularly remind and follow up with all NOUs about data reporting deadlines.

- Assist all NOUs to understand the revised data reporting formats and the data reporting obligations related to the Kigali Amendment, and to use the online reporting systems.
- Make all NOUs aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking and reporting requirements for all controlled substances and encourage the institutionalization those processes.
- Encourage all NOUs to identify and analyse differences between their country's trade data and those reported by other countries with whom they trade and to resolve any inconsistencies with their counterparts.
- Offer all NOUs information or assistance to establish their HFC baselines and the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.

### **OUTCOME 3**

#### **Effective legal, regulatory and policy frameworks are in place and enforced**

43. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:

- Inform all NOUs about options, including best practices and preventative approaches involving awareness and education, to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) systems.
- Strengthen the capacity of all NOUs to operate and enforce their HCFC licensing and quota systems as per Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund targets.
- Assist all NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment to develop, adjust and enforce their HFC licensing and quota systems.
- Encourage all NOUs in countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to consider introducing voluntary licensing and quota systems.
- Make all NOUs aware of the benefits and approaches for electronic licensing systems for controlling HCFCs and HFCs.
- Support all NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism to use that system to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, and encourage more countries to join.
- Inform all NOUs about existing HCFC and HFC legislation in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries (including the MAC sector) and offer assistance for developing/enhancing their own.
- Assist all NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat.

### **OUTCOME 4**

#### **Imports and exports are controlled, and illegal trade is reduced/prevented**

44. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:

- Assist all NOUs requesting support to update, monitor or enforce their national regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat illegal trade through an integrated approach.
- Provide all NOUs with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers.

- Increase the awareness and understanding of all NOUs about critical Montreal Protocol Customs issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to combat illegal trade in controlled substances.
- Make all NOUs aware of methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets.
- Encourage all NOUs to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international action to combat illegal trade.
- Encourage and assist interested national Customs training academies to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual and e-learning into their national curricula.
- Encourage interested regional and sub-regional organizations to develop regional and/or sub-regional initiatives or policies to facilitate and monitor legal HCFC and HFC trade and to combat illegal trade.
- Assist all NOUs to work with Customs to promote the adoption of the 2022 Harmonized System codes or otherwise adopt regional codes or other interim measures for monitoring HFC imports and exports.

## OUTCOME 5

### **Key stakeholders and the public enthusiastically support national compliance programmes**

45. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:

- Prepare and disseminate targeted information, communications and educational materials and services to ensure that NOUs, key stakeholders and the public are well informed about priority topics related to the Montreal Protocol through digital and print media.
- Promote public support for the Montreal Protocol at the regional level through awareness activities agreed by the Regional Network members.
- Outreach Montreal Protocol issues, including gender mainstreaming and SDG linkages, at key international, regional, and national forums including those related to Montreal Protocol and climate.
- Update, maintain and enhance the OzonAction website ([www.unep.org/ozonaction](http://www.unep.org/ozonaction)) and OzonAction Meeting Portal ([www.ozonactionmeetings.org](http://www.ozonactionmeetings.org)).
- Update the online OzonAction Knowledge Maps to provide NOUs and other stakeholders with access to key and recent data to support Montreal Protocol implementation.
- Produce and disseminate the OzoNews e-newsletter on a bi-weekly basis, develop a subscription management system and enhanced functionality.
- Produce and disseminate the OzonAction Scoop on topical subjects three times per year.
- Encourage and support national celebrations of World Ozone Day on 16 September, including the development of specific materials.
- Encourage and support celebrations of World Refrigeration Day (WRD) on 26 June, in cooperation with the WRD Secretariat and refrigeration and air conditioning partners to promote Montreal Protocol objectives to policymakers and the public.
- Translate prioritised publications and tools into UN languages, depending on regional priorities and available resources.
- Produce a Global Communication Strategy to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.

## OUTCOME 6

### **Industry adopts and uses non-ODS, low GWP technology safely and strengthens workforce skills**

46. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:

- Provide all NOUs with the key information needed to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector, including up-to-date information about alternative refrigerants and technologies, including not-in-kind technologies.
- Provide all NOUs with the refrigeration servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners.
- Assist all servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities to acquire new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances.
- Assist interested national refrigeration training institutes and NOUs to establish agreements to cooperate on refrigeration servicing sector training and adopt UNEP-developed curricula.
- Encourage and assist all NOUs to increase their cooperation with their Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs.
- Provide all NOUs with information and technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programs.
- Encourage more Article 5 countries to adopt the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) global qualification program either to complement their existing certification programme or as an alternative if they do not yet have a certification programme in place.
- Encourage interested countries to adopt the HFC Outlook Model as a comprehensive tool for modelling and projecting the use of HFCs and alternatives in different consuming sectors and encourage linkage of the model scenarios with the preparation of KIPs.
- Inform all NOUs about relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management.
- Encourage all NOUs to cooperate with their standards organisations to consider Montreal Protocol issues.
- Assist interested NOUs with ideas on how to strengthen their national/regional RAC associations, encourage them to interact regularly with their associations, and exchange best practices so that the associations have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities.
- Encourage all NOUs to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.
- Support all NOUs to have an increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC).
- Conduct research and data gathering to better understand the current situation of African countries with respect to the servicing sector's ability to handle low-GWP alternatives, to help inform NOU strategies and approaches on the same.

## OUTCOME 7

### **Energy efficiency is maintained or increased in the RAC sector**

47. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:

- Support all interested NOUs to interact with their national energy efficiency policy makers and financial mechanism focal points through Twinning workshops and identify areas of cooperation to promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase-down.
- Assist all NOUs to better understand energy efficiency issues related to RAC equipment through information collection of existing information materials and/or development of new materials.

- Provide all NOUs with updated training curricula to teach technicians how to maintain energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through best installation and servicing practices.
- Provide all interested NOUs with information and assistance to enhance or establish policies or regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment.

## OUTCOME 8

### Gender issues and approaches are considered and addressed in Montreal Protocol programmes and projects

48. UNEP will deliver the following activities in 2024 to help achieve this outcome:

- Ensure that all UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include gender mainstreaming components.
- Assist NOUs to identify the entry point to integrate gender mainstreaming into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol.
- Provide all NOUs with Regional Network meetings to use as a forum to further consider gender mainstreaming in the context of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities.
- Offer interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and assist interested countries to incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects.
- Attract more women in Article 5 countries to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC.
- Assist Article 5 countries to reflect gender considerations in their Customs work related to the Montreal Protocol as a result of enhanced awareness about this issue by contributing to the Green Customs Initiative's development of a publication on the subject.

## PROJECTS CONTRIBUTING TO ACHIEVING ALL OUTCOMES

### Article 5 countries meet their commitments through effective and timely implementation of Multilateral Fund projects

49. UNEP will deliver the following project services activities in 2024 to help achieve all above outcomes:

#### HCFC phase out

- Assist all Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation to implement them in a timely and effective manner.
- Assist all Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner and help them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.
- Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches.
- Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector under Executive Committee decision 89/6(b).

#### HFC phase down

- Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit KIPs.

- Assist all Article 5 countries with KIP tranches approved for UNEP implementation to implement them in a timely and effective manner.

Unwanted controlled substances

- Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit projects under the funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances under Executive Committee Decision 91/66.

Pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency

- Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit Pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down under Executive Committee Decision 91/65 are supported to do so.

## PART III : 2023 CAP PROGRESS REPORT

### INTRODUCTION

1. This report provides details of the progress made by UNEP in the implementation of the CAP and results achieved for the period September 2022 - August 2023, i.e., since the submission of the previous CAP Progress Report. Progress is presented according to the eight Outcomes and 72 Activities and indicators listed in the Logical Framework Analysis of the 2023 CAP Strategy.<sup>12</sup>

2. Highlights of UNEP's achievements are provided in the summary below. More details can be found in the table that follows, as well as in Annexes 8 – *Progress report on four global CAP activities*; 9 – *Report on the use of CAP staff time*; and 10 – *Meetings and workshops organised by CAP*.

### HIGHLIGHTS

3. During the period September 2022 - August 2023, UNEP made significant progress in assisting Article 5 countries in meeting and sustaining compliance with their Montreal Protocol obligations through the delivery of the planned CAP activities and services. Notable achievements include:

#### **OUTCOME 1: National Ozone Units effectively manage their national Montreal Protocol compliance programmes**

- Supported the operation of the Regional Networks of Ozone Officers by organising a total of 23 network and thematic regional meetings<sup>13</sup> to address issues related to *inter alia*: Data reporting, Ratification of the Kigali Amendment, Licensing and Quota Systems for HFCs; Needs and challenges of Kigali Implementation; KIP data collection tools for HFC surveys and inventories; key elements in the short and medium term for the KIP strategies, development and adoption of standards under the Kigali Amendment; CAP tools and services to support Kigali implementation; Decisions of the Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee meetings; gender mainstreaming; independent evaluation of OzonAction Regional Networks; 2023 Communications and Public Outreach Strategy, Twinning and thematic NOO-Customs Workshop on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting, Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Industry Roundtable, Future Gas Forum and Thematic Workshop on Strengthening Partnership in the RAC Servicing Sector; Regional Training Workshop for Female RAC Technicians; Additional meetings were organised or co-organised by CAP for NOU and/or other stakeholders to address specific topics (22 meetings in total). UNEP continued to use lessons learned during COVID pandemic, especially on using virtual meetings to supplement the physical meetings. In the reporting period, around 40% of network and thematic meetings were organized virtually. Going forward, UNEP will continue to use a combination of both in-person network meetings and virtual thematic meetings that are targeting a specific issue or a topic. *As a result, the capacity of NOUs to deal with specific and emerging issues was increased, the articulated needs of the Article 5 parties were addressed, information and good examples were shared, and networking was enhanced.*
- Trained 116 new ozone officers and assistants in six regions through the National Ozone Officer (NOO) Training Programme. *As a result, new national ozone officers and assistants were better equipped with knowledge and resources to ensure smooth transition and continuation of the Montreal Protocol activities at the national level.*

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<sup>12</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/58

<sup>13</sup> See Annex 10 for more details.

- Provided CAP assistance to 147 Article 5 countries and supported the implementation, monitoring and reporting of institutional strengthening (IS) projects in 103 countries. *As a result, most countries are in compliance with their Montreal Protocol reporting obligations and phase-out targets, MLF-funded projects are successfully managed; national stakeholders and public are supportive of Montreal protocol objectives and interested NOUs are participating in the Montreal Protocol decision-making processes.*
- Promoted gender mainstreaming through both project support and CAP services. A dedicated section on gender mainstreaming<sup>14</sup> is available on the OzonAction website and includes all relevant resources for the NOUs to use in their work. In the reporting period, two publications on gender mainstreaming were published: *Women in Cooling, A Global Survey* and *Gender mainstreaming in the Montreal Protocol: experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean region*; UNEP ensured that the projects that it helped prepare took gender mainstreaming into account as per the Multilateral Fund guidelines, including new gender mainstreaming requirements for the IS projects, in line with decision 91/63; two regional workshops for female technicians were organized in Africa; several regional workshops on gender mainstreaming or gender related sessions were organized in most regions. Countries were briefed about improved requirements for gender mainstreaming in the Multilateral Fund-supported projects and resources and tools that are available to them. *As a result, consideration of gender mainstreaming in implementation of Montreal Protocol project and activities has been enhanced.*

#### **OUTCOME 2: Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data**

- Provided regular monitoring of the data submissions, follow-up with the countries to ensure that deadlines are met, and individual support for reviewing of country programme (CP) and Article 7 data leading to timely and efficient data reporting for Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol, and CP implementation reports, providing additional specific support to individual countries as required. *As a result, most countries reported CP and Article 7 data on time and are in compliance with their Montreal Protocol targets.*

#### **OUTCOME 3: Article 5 countries adopt, implement and enforce Montreal Protocol laws, regulations, licensing and quota systems**

- Monitored the status of Montreal Protocol laws, regulations and policies through meetings and project implementation, assisted countries to establish the HFC licensing and quota system and strengthen their HCFC licensing and quota system including through implementing of recommendations from the verification reports. As of September 2023, a total of 93 Article 5 countries have successfully established, and are in-compliance, with their HFC licensing systems. *As a result, Article 5 countries have enforceable Montreal Protocol legislation in place, including licensing and quota systems capable of ensuring compliance with the phase-out and phase-down schedules.*

#### **OUTCOME 4: Customs effectively controls trade of controlled substances nationally and cooperates internationally to support legal trade and fight illegal trade**

- Supported individual countries and/or regions as well as regional organisations to work with their customs organisations to adopt the customs codes of the 2022 Harmonized System (HS) code update and the corresponding training of enforcement officers. *As a result, NOU and customs officials are informed about the importance of specific customs codes for calculating consumption of substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, especially HFCs and HFC*

<sup>14</sup> [OzonAction and Gender Mainstreaming \(unep.org\)](https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/gender-mainstreaming)

blends.

- Continued and enhanced partnership, based on a cooperation agreement, MOU and annual workplan, with the World Customs Organisation (WCO) to provide appropriate information and training materials for customs officers and NOOs on issues related to facilitating legal trade and prevent illegal trade in controlled substances, and engagement in enforcement operations. *As a result, NOUs and customs officers have increased awareness and understanding about critical Montreal Protocol Customs issues, including best practices, innovative approaches, and ways to combat illegal trade in controlled substances.*

#### **OUTCOME 5: Key stakeholders and public informed and supportive of Article 5 Governments' Montreal Protocol programmes**

- Developed new regional and global capacity building and information products and services including factsheets, publications, manuals, smartphone, and desktop applications (see details below). In addition, the OzonAction website was maintained up to date, and 28 editions of the OzoNews electronic newsletter were prepared and disseminated (24 regular biweekly issues and 4 special issues). The OzonAction website had 189,008 users, 317,100 page views and 5,957 downloads of different OzonAction products and tools from the “Resources” webpage during this reporting period. Some regional teams conduct regular surveys on their networks’ needs and priorities, and those surveys show that the usefulness of CAP products, including publications and fact sheets, is reasonably high. *As a result, NOU’s are provided with a variety of products and tools to help them with implementation of the Montreal Protocol projects and activities.*
- Encouraged and assisted countries to celebrate International Ozone Day<sup>15</sup>, launched the regional art contest for Latin America and the Caribbean "The Planet is Your Canvas", and Developed 5 posters in 4 UN languages<sup>16</sup>. *As a result, World Ozone Day celebrations are consistently organised in Article 5 parties. Public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol is increased.*
- Cooperated with the World Refrigeration Day Secretariat and industry associations worldwide to celebrate World Refrigeration Day, 26 June, under the 2023 campaign theme “Next Generation Cooling” (#NextGenCooling). Two factsheets<sup>17</sup> and an Information note were produced to highlight next generation cooling, both in terms of new technology and future workforce that is more diverse. *As a result, World Refrigeration Day celebrations are consistently organised in Article 5 parties. Public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol and the role of the RAC sector is increased.*
- Organized different outreach activities, including the announcing winners for the Asia-Pacific Ozone2Climate Art Contest<sup>18</sup>. *As a result, key stakeholders and public are informed and supportive of Article 5 Governments' Montreal Protocol programmes.*

#### **OUTCOME 6: Article 5 countries safely adopt appropriate lower-GWP and energy efficient refrigeration and air conditioning technology and servicing practices**

- Continued and expanded partnerships with industry associations, *inter alia*, ASHRAE, International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR), Air-conditioning, Heating and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI), Indian Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers (ISHRAE), and Federación de asociación iberoamericana (FAIAR), and Union of Associations of African Actors in Refrigeration and air Conditioning (U-3ARC). *As a result, institutional*

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<sup>15</sup> [Celebrating World Ozone Day Around the Globe 2022 | Ozonaction \(unep.org\)](#)

<sup>16</sup> [Posters for World Ozone Day - 2022 \(unep.org\)](#)

<sup>17</sup> [2023 World Refrigeration Day Promotes "Next Generation Cooling" | Ozonaction \(unep.org\)](#)

<sup>18</sup> [36 winners awarded for Asia-Pacific Ozone2Climate Art Contest | Ozonaction \(unep.org\)](#)

*reputation, expertise, and knowledge products of these world-recognised partners are harnessed to help Article 5 countries in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.*

- Further developed and implemented main global products and activities ("Global CAP activities"), e.g., Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) and the Global training programme for the refrigeration servicing sector.<sup>19</sup> *As a result, NOUs are provided with variety of products and tools to help them ensure a smooth transition to lower-GWP and energy efficient refrigeration and air conditioning technology and servicing practices.*
- Further developed and implemented other specific global products and activities: INWIC<sup>20</sup>, HFC Outlook<sup>21</sup>, Cold Chain Database<sup>22</sup> and OzonAction Knowledge Maps<sup>23</sup>. *As a result, NOU's are provided with a variety of products and tools to help them with preparation and implementation of the Montreal Protocol projects and activities.*

### **OUTCOME 7: Article 5 countries ratify the Kigali Amendment and begin meeting HFC phase-down obligations**

- Monitored and analysed the HFC consumption in Article 5 Group 1 countries, assisted countries with establishing HFC baseline consumption in CO<sub>2</sub>-eq and discussed reasons for increase in HFC consumption and potential mitigation measures during network meetings. *As a result, the risk of possible non-compliance with the first HFC compliance target in 2024 has been identified and is being mitigated.*
- Monitored the status of ratification of the Kigali amendment. Encouraged parties and provided support when requested to facilitate ratification of the amendment. *As a result, 12 Article 5 parties ratified the Kigali Amendment in the reporting period.*
- Developed tool kits and the KIP Preparation Kit to assist NOUs and local experts in structuring their data collection process for the HFC consumption surveys undertaken as part of preparation of national KIP Strategies. *As a result, NOUs can make informed decisions on priority sectors and activities needed to achieve the freeze in HFC consumption in 2024 and the 10% reduction in 2029.*
- Assisted countries in implementation and reporting for 93 HFC Enabling Activities (EA) projects. In the reporting period, UNEP actively assisted and supported 31 countries ensuring the efficient and successful execution of their EA projects, ultimately resulting in the official submission of comprehensive final reports for each project. *As a result, countries were prepared for ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment, including legislative, institutional, and technical aspects of the implementation.*

### **OUTCOME 8: Article 5 countries implement Multilateral Fund HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down projects in timely and effective manner**

- Assisted Article 5 countries with the preparation and submission of 103 projects approved at the 91<sup>st</sup> and 92<sup>nd</sup> Executive Committee meetings - 7 HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) Stage I tranches, 16 HPMP Stages II and III tranches (including 5 new stages), 21 HPMP

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<sup>19</sup> See Annex 8 for more details.

<sup>20</sup> International network of women in cooling (INWIC) is an initiative that aims to advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the cooling sector.

<sup>21</sup> The HFC Outlook model is a practical tool developed to support national decision-making about the Kigali Amendment. The model offers multiple and flexible scenarios for forecasting HFC consumption in different consuming sectors in conjunction with technology dynamics, compliance targets and socio-economic aspects. The HFC Outlook can help NOU to assess gaps and consider policies.

<sup>22</sup> Cold Chain Database and Modeling tool was developed to assist developing countries in identifying their cold chain baseline data along with the consumption of relevant refrigerants in this sector.

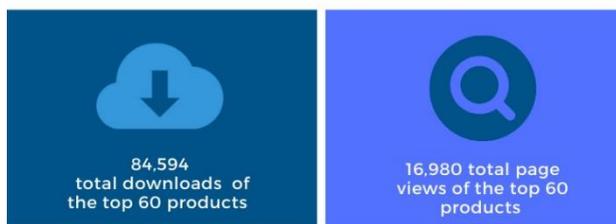
<sup>23</sup> Two UNEP OzonAction Knowledge Maps contain data and information about relevant stakeholders involved in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol programs (RAC associations and national TVET authorities). The third one contains data on all UNEP's projects supported by the Multilateral Fund (MLF). [OzonAction Knowledge Maps | Ozonaction \(unep.org\)](#)

verification reports, 38 Institutional Strengthening projects, 1 HPMP preparation (PRP) project, 12 KIP preparation (PRP) projects, 1 KIP implementation project, 1 technical assistance project (Twinning of Ozone Officers and national Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives) and 6 energy efficiency projects in line with decision 89/6 (two standalone and 4 with tranche requests). *As a result, most countries submitted their project proposals on time and in accordance with UNEP's Business Plan. Some regions are experiencing delays in submission of some tranches and new stages and UNEP will provide priority assistance to those regions to assist them with overcoming the delays.*

- Supported the implementation of HPMPs in 105 countries: 77 as the Lead Agency and as Cooperating Agency in 28 countries. *As a result, those countries are in compliance with their Montreal Protocol targets, and HCFCs are being systematically phased-out.*

# UNEP OZONACTION

## PRODUCTS STATISTICS



### TOP 5 PRODUCTS BY TOTAL DOWNLOADS AND PAGE VIEWS

- Global Warming Potential (GWP) of Refrigerants: Why are Particular Values Used? (2016)
- Women in the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry: Personal Experiences and Achievements (2019)
- Update on New Refrigerants Designations and Safety Classifications (2020)
- Legislative and Policy Options to Control Hydrofluorocarbons (2018)
- The Kigali Amendment to the Montreal Protocol: HFC phase-down (2016)



### OzonAction webpage statistics

As part of its information clearinghouse mandate, UNEP OzonAction maintains a website (<https://www.unep.org/ozonaction>) that provides NOUs and other stakeholders with publications and other tools that can be used at the national level in support of Montreal Protocol objectives. Below are some facts and figures on the use the site during this progress report period:

- **189,008 users** with a **24 % increase** compared to last year's same reporting period.
- **317,100 pageviews** with a **23 % increase** compared to last year's same reporting period.
- **5,957 downloads** of different OzonAction products and tools from the "**Resources**" webpage during this reporting period.
- **84%** of traffic was delivered from "**Organic Search**" which would include all search results that are produced by search engines' algorithms, followed by **11%** from "**Direct Links**" and **5%** from "**Referral Links and Social Networks.**"
- **57% of the users** are accessing the website using **desktop/laptop computers** followed by **42%** from **mobile devices** and **1% from tablets,**

## **TWINNING PROJECT STATUS REPORT**

### **Project Full Name:**

*Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives*

### **Reporting Period:**

September 1, 2022 - August 31, 2023

### **Introduction:**

The Executive Committee of the Montreal Protocol's Multilateral Fund approved the global technical assistance project for the "Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives" (GLO/SEV/91/TAS/365 phase I: 2023–2024). The project's overarching objective is to enhance the climate benefits of the refrigerant transition under the Montreal Protocol by maximizing a simultaneous improvement in the energy efficiency of the cooling sector through enhanced policy and programmatic coordination at the national and regional levels. The project aims to strengthen the capacity of National Ozone Officers (NOOs) so that they can effectively adjust their national Montreal Protocol compliance programmes to align with the Kigali Amendment and incorporate energy efficiency considerations in the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

The project is aligned with the thematic priorities of UNEP's 2021-2023 CAP Strategy and indirectly supports various national projects, including Kigali HFC Implementation Plans (KIPs). The project is linked to the Regional Networks meetings by providing an opportunity (on a voluntary basis) to further engage one national energy efficiency policymaker (NEEP) and (optionally) one focal point for a relevant financial mechanism (FPFM) per country and allows them to participate and follow up on the concept of "twinning" with the NOO from the same country to further advance energy efficiency considerations in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

As part of this project, UNEP is currently planning and organizing Twinning workshops in 2023-2024 to provide an opportunity for NOOs and their NEEP and FMFP counterparts to exchange experiences, share knowledge, coordinate policies, and identify potential joint activities to advance the ozone-energy efficiency-climate agenda. This interaction seeks to catalyze enhanced cooperation at the national level between these stakeholder groups and enable individual governments to integrate energy efficiency more rapidly into the ongoing Montreal Protocol, energy policy, and climate policy processes. The NOOs, NEEOs, and FMFPs will benefit from the project's lessons learned regarding the creation of an enabling environment, particularly in terms of institutional coordination and capacity building at the national level. The capacity building and networking achieved during these meetings will provide a framework for further in-depth engagement in specific countries and regions by UNEP and other organizations. Participation in the project will be voluntary and will be offered as a service to NOOs, NEEPs, and FMFPs. UNEP will provide a workshop forum for these officials and the international and regional partners to interact, share knowledge, and learn from one another. The workshops will be held back-to-back with the Regional Network meetings to minimize travel costs for the NOOs.

This status report provides an overview of the activities and achievements of the *"Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives"* project during the reporting period from September 1, 2022, to August 31, 2023.

### **Project Objectives and Sustainability:**

Based on the needs of Article 5 countries, this project aims to enhance the climate benefits derived from the transition to alternative refrigerants under the Montreal Protocol. Its overarching goal is to achieve a dual outcome: not only reducing the environmental impact but also maximizing energy efficiency

improvements within the cooling sector. This is currently being accomplished through a strategic approach involving enhanced policy and program coordination at both the national and regional levels. The project also recognizes the critical role of National Ozone Officers (NOOs) by empowering them to effectively adapt their national Montreal Protocol compliance programs to align with the Kigali Amendment while incorporating energy efficiency considerations into the refrigeration and air conditioning sector.

The primary objectives of the project are to:

1. Facilitate and support the national policy direction and development planning regarding the energy efficiency of the cooling sector at the national level.
2. Share experiences and success stories of countries, bilateral and implementing agencies, and other partners in building and cooling sectors.
3. Explore synergies between the Multilateral Fund and the Green Climate Fund/Global Environment Fund in assisting in the building sector and energy efficiency.
4. Enhance communication and coordination between relevant stakeholders and ongoing projects in the cooling sector at the national level.
5. Enable better coordination between NOOs and other government stakeholders involved in adopting energy-efficient and low-GWP cooling technologies.
6. Facilitate the inclusion of energy efficiency aspects in Multilateral Fund-supported projects.

The project's sustainability strategy revolves around leveraging the well-established infrastructure of Regional Network meetings and engaging one national energy efficiency policymaker (NEEP) from each participating country, with the option to involve a relevant financial mechanism focal point (FPFM) as well. This collaborative approach will encourage 'twinning' between the NEEP and the NOO from the same country and foster technical understanding and cooperation, building political support for energy-efficient and low-GWP cooling solutions.

### **Summary of Project Status and Achievements:**

In preparation for the Twinning Project, UNEP undertook the following actions:

- A. At the start of project implementation, UNEP defined the project's goals, objectives, and main components. These elements were communicated with the project teams and an initial project implementation plan was prepared, outlining the project's primary components, all based on the approved project proposal.
- B. Building upon the agreed initial implementation plan, essential project resources, and tools were systematically identified and allocated to each regional network and making necessary adaptations to address the requirements and specific needs of each network. This approach ensured that sufficient resources and tools were available to support the project's various components and key activities within each regional network.
- C. In addition to these preparatory activities, substantial progress was achieved during the first half of 2023, specifically in preparation for the *Joint Twinning Workshop between the Europe & Central Asia (ECA) and West Asia (WA) Networks*. This event is currently underway in Amman, Jordan (25-26 September 2023), back-to-back with the Regional Network meetings of the two networks. The following offers an overview of the activities completed during the preparation and organization phases of this Joint Twinning Workshop:

#### **1- Initial Preparation:**

- 1.1 National-Level NEEPs and FMFPs Identification: Established and suggested criteria for supporting in nominating eligible National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEPs) and

Financial Mechanism Focal Points (FMFPs) to participate in the workshop. These criteria served as a guiding tool to assist countries in making well-informed selections and finalizing the identification of participants for the Joint Twinning Workshop.

- 1.2 Development of Needs Assessment Survey/Questionnaire: Prepared and developed a comprehensive Twinning workshop needs assessment questionnaire. This tool aims to capture critical topics, information requirements, and knowledge gaps related to energy efficiency and low-GWP refrigerants. It has been distributed to National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NEEPs/FMFPs to gather their input and encourage stakeholder engagement.
- 1.3 Identification of Technical Experts: Identified and engaged technical experts from partner organizations who will serve as speakers/trainers during the workshop. These experts will address issues related to energy efficiency and low-GWP refrigerants and coordinate with external partners participating in the Joint Twinning workshop.
- 1.4 Tools and Capacity-building Materials: Identified existing tools, information, and capacity-building materials based on the needs identified in the needs assessment analysis reports to facilitate effective knowledge sharing and capacity building during the workshop.
- 1.5 Draft Workshop Agenda: Prepared and agreed on a draft agenda for the Twinning workshop, aligning it with the needs identified in the needs assessment survey. This ensures the workshop will address the specific requirements of participants and will include topics such as identifying synergies for energy-efficient and clean cooling, understanding institutional relationships, evaluating collaboration between ozone and energy focal points, and policy alignment.

#### 2- Twinning Workshop Organization:

- 2.1 Pre-Twinning Workshop Phase: Prepared a detailed "pre-workshop" work plan and tasks checklist, ensuring progress monitoring for timely execution. Additionally, technical content, handouts, presentations, and related materials are being prepared and distributed.
- 2.2 Workshop Structure: The workshop's structural framework was prepared and designed to encompass a dynamic blend of plenary sessions, smaller breakout working groups, and an interactive meeting format to promote immersive participation among the project "twins" - National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers (NEEPs) and Financial Mechanism Focal Points (FMFPs).

#### **Conclusion:**

In summary, the project has made progress during this reporting period by achieving significant milestones in project general preparation, resource allocation, and the preparation and organization of the Joint Twinning Workshop between the Europe & Central Asia (ECA) and West Asia (WA) Networks, scheduled for September 25-26, 2023, in Amman, Jordan.

UNEP is committed to continuing the momentum generated during this reporting period and anticipates further progress as the project unfolds and more Twinning Workshops are organized in different regions as dates will be confirmed for these workshops during the second half of 2023, following discussions and confirmation of the Regional Network Meetings dates.

## 2023 PROGRESS REPORT DETAILS

Overarching Desired Outcome: ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES MEET AND SUSTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND AMENDMENTS			
Outcomes	Outputs		
<p><b>OUTCOME 1</b> National Ozone Units effectively manage their national Montreal Protocol compliance programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Article 5 countries with Institutional Strengthening projects approved for UNEP implementation have NOUs that function effectively and deliver the outputs described in their IS renewal.</li> <li>Any NOU requesting region- and country-specific compliance assistance to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues is provided with that support.</li> <li>All Ozone Officers and/or their assistants learn from peers and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels through participation in Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, which may include physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, and/or thematic meetings.</li> <li>All new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund.</li> <li>Any Ozone Officer who wishes to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs acquires those advanced skills.</li> <li>Any NOU requesting or needing specific support is assisted through country-to- country cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables.</li> </ul>		
2023 Activities	Indicators	Number	Progress
<p>1. Organise Regional Network and sub-regional meetings for NOUs using in-person, hybrid or online methods in all ten regions to address priority issues, exchange information, and share experiences.</p>	<p>Number of meetings successfully organized (2 per region target)</p>	<p>37</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised regular Network and thematic meetings, in-person and virtually (see Annex 10).</li> <li>Presented and shared information and experiences on Data reporting, Ratification, Licensing, and Quota Systems for HFCs; Needs and challenges of Kigali Implementation; Recommendations from the Implementing Agencies; Decisions of the Meeting of the Parties and the Executive Committee meetings adopted; Gender mainstreaming; HFC inventories, Key elements in the short and medium term of the HFC phase-down Strategy, Independent Evaluation of the Networks; CAP tools and services to support Kigali Implementation (LA); Technical and Coordination Meeting for the Development and Adoption of Standards Under the KA/ MP for GCC (WA); Virtual Thematic Meeting - 2023 Communications and Public Outreach Strategy, SEA Twinning NOO-Customs Workshop on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting, PIC Virtual KIP meeting; Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Industry Roundtable, Future Gas Forum and Thematic Workshop on Strengthening Partnership in the RAC Servicing Sector; Twinning NOO-Customs Workshop on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting (ROAP); KIP preparation workshop; Regional Training Workshop for Female RAC Technicians (AF-A , AF-F); Thematic Workshop for Customs Officers (AF-A); Meeting on KIP data collection tools (AF-F)</li> </ul>
<p>2. Offer capacity-building training to all new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants using the Training Programme for National Ozone Officers and/or other tailored approaches.</p>	<p>Number of Ozone Officers/assistants trained (all new Ozone Officers)</p>	<p>116</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Training Programme for National Ozone Officers was resumed when in-person meetings became possible in 2022.</li> <li>In 6-7 October 2022, the Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff was organized in Chiang Mai, Thailand for SA and SEA regions. A total of 22 participants (12 female and 10 male) from 16 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training. The recommencement</li> </ul>

			<p>of the training for new NOU staff members was welcomed and supported by the Network meeting of SA and SEA regions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 13-14 October 2022, the Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff was organized in Coral Coast, Fiji for Pacific Island Countries. A total of 54 participants (34 female and 20 male) from 14 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training.</li> <li>• In 16-17 March 2023, the Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff was organized in Panama City for the Caribbean region. A total of 9 participants (7 female and 2 male) from 9 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training. Mr. Leslie Smith, National Ozone Officer, Energy Division, Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, and Renewable Energy, Grenada was supporting the training as a speaker, presenter, and a resource person. The recommencement of the training for new NOU staff members was welcomed and supported by the Network meeting of Caribbean countries.</li> <li>• In 24-25 and 27 March 2023, the Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff was organized in Panama City for Latin America region. A total of 21 participants (12 female and 9 male) from 15 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training. All documents for the training modules including presentations, practical exercises and background documents were translated into Spanish language (over 500 pages). This was the first NOU training workshop using the interpreters' services. The workshop was very successful, and UNEP works now to organize similar training in French speaking countries of Africa region.</li> <li>• Joint NOOs Training for Iraq and Jordan (21-23 May 2023): 10 employees of the National Ozone Units (3 female and 7 male) in Iraq and Jordan provided with the information, knowledge, key techniques, and contacts necessary to manage the approved MP projects in their respective countries and ensure the effectiveness of their national ozone unit's work and its contribution to achieving national obligations within the framework of the Montreal Protocol and its amendments, in addition to providing an opportunity to exchange experiences between the participants and to enhance communication and cooperation between the national ozone units in the region.</li> </ul>
3. Pilot the Advanced Training Programme for National Ozone Officers for Ozone Officers in select regions.	Number of pilot trainings conducted	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The advanced modules for experienced NOOs have been updated considering new MOP decisions which were reviewed and incorporated (the decisions of MOP XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII and XXXIV). New ExCom decisions were also reviewed and included into slides (specifically, those related to the cost guidelines and funding as well as those related to energy efficiency). Three pilot training workshops are planned before finalization of modules and the entire programme (similar methodology is applied as it was for new ozone officers training programme). The first pilot training workshop is being scheduled to be held by the end of November back-to-back with the Network meeting for SA and SEA countries to be held in Phuket, Thailand.</li> </ul>
4. Provide all Article 5 countries with IS projects approved for UNEP with technical assistance to expedite the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of IS phases	Number of IS phases successfully implemented and monitored	102	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supported IS project implementation, monitoring and reporting, as well as submission of IS renewals.</li> <li>• Provided countries with technical assistance and innovative implementation intervention where required.</li> <li>• Organized briefing sessions on the new IS reporting format (decision 91/63) during network meetings.</li> <li>• Ensured that gender mainstreaming was taken into account as per Multilateral Fund guidelines during the implementation and preparation of renewals.</li> </ul>

<p>5. Deliver country-specific services to NOUs as per Annex 6 - Country-specific CAP services proposed for 2023 and respond to ad hoc requests.</p>	<p>Number and type of services delivered</p>	<p>135</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided country-specific services through direct contact with Ozone Officers, (virtual) network and thematic meetings, and other bilateral/group discussions, one-on-one meetings, and interactions. Followed up with countries that had experienced institutional changes, political instability, or change of NOO (Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru) and provided support for continued implementation. Responded to all queries and requests received from network countries (LA).</li> <li>• Provided support to Dominica for correction of 2021 Article 7 data in Oct 2022; support to Suriname, Antigua and Barbuda, and Dominica to submit delayed 2021 Article 7 data to avoid non-compliance; support services to Antigua and Barbuda, Haiti and St. Kitts and Nevis in May 2023 to submit 2022 CP data that was delayed; one close coordinated support to Suriname for resubmission of 2022 Article 7 and CP data in Apr 2023 in support of Tranche 3 submission to ExCom-92; 3 missions - St. Kitts and Nevis Nov 2022, Antigua and Barbuda May 2023, Dominica Jun 2023 - all to address serious potential compliance issues and project delays; one mission to St. Kitts and Nevis in Jul 2023 to address serious issues regarding implementation of LQS raised by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat. (CAR)</li> <li>• 11 query responses to A5 countries, 6 query responses to CEIT countries, 10 query responses to other stakeholders (OS, MFS, WCO, EU, Centro Studi Galileo, GIZ etc.), stakeholder consultation in Albania in Nov 2022, technology roundtable and exhibition booths in Serbia in Nov 2022 (ECA)</li> <li>• Provided country-specific services (compliance monitoring, Strengthening policy options and measures for enhanced management of refrigerants and support the RAC servicing sector, strengthen the enforcement of licensing system; dissemination and promotion of OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications, facilitation of iPIC mechanism, support some countries in establishment of equipment import bans, support some parties in Article 7 and CP data reporting, gender mainstreaming, etc.) through direct contact with Ozone Officers, virtual network and thematic meetings, webinars and other bilateral/group discussions, one-on-one meetings, and interactions. (WA)</li> <li>• Facilitated communication between China and other countries for specific iPIC requests where the NOU or contact person was unresponsive; advised Bhutan, Pakistan, India, Nepal, Sri Lanka on personnel/institutional changes in NOU and provided increased communications to get them up to speed; HFC growth analysis provided for all SA countries. (SA)</li> <li>• Supported Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia and Lao PDR to establish HFC quota system using tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq concept; Comprehensive training to new NOU team of Lao PDR to understand the Montreal Protocol implementation and assisted Brunei Darussalam as panelist for the Environmental Week. (SEA)</li> <li>• Supported the NOU on Nauru in national processes leading up to the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The Kigali Amendment was ratified by Nauru on 3 November 2022; assisted Solomon Islands and Nauru to prepare for meeting initial obligations under the Kigali Amendment after ratification; supported Cook Islands to establish HFC quota system using tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>-eq concept (PIC)</li> <li>• CAP provided country-specific services to Angola, Botswana, Eritrea, Lesotho, Sudan and South Sudan. A special mission was undertaken to Botswana to follow-up on unresolved issues stalling implementation of HPMP Stages I and II and extension of institutional strengthening project. A special mission was undertaken to Lesotho to train NOU on funds management in line with ExCom approvals. Special assistance was provided to Eritrea and Zimbabwe immediately after ratification of the Kigali Amendment</li> </ul>
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			<p>to come up with speed with KIP preparation. CAP followed-up with countries that had experienced institutional changes, political instability, and changes of NOO. Special assistance was provided Angola, Gambia and Sierra Leone in Article 7 and Country Programme data reporting. All 28 Anglophone countries were supported with gender mainstreaming and facilitation of iPIC mechanism. In addition, CAP responded to all queries and requests received from network countries and other partners. (AF-A)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Morocco and CAR NOU assisted on re-start of IS project. Mauritania NOU assisted on data accuracy; Bissau Guinea NOU assisted to finalise survey results (AF-F)</li> </ul>
6. Promote country-to-country cooperation to address specific priority needs articulated by NOUs and other key stakeholders and share the results across countries and/or regions.	Number and type of country-to-country cooperation activities	29	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contributed to facilitating country-to-country cooperation between Peru and Colombia on certification mechanisms for refrigeration technicians and a study tour. (LA)</li> <li>• One virtual Informal Meeting Nov 2022 and one virtual Townhall Sep 2022 held promoting country-to-country cooperation; Grenada supported Dominica in enhancing implementation; Grenada supported St. Kitts and Nevis with guidance on HPMP activities specific to RSS (CAR)</li> <li>• Promote and support experience exchange among GCC countries to update their ODS regulations and standards- two meeting held; Experience exchange between Kuwait/Qatar, Iraq/Syria and Bahrain/Saudi Arabia to facilitate the delivery of the MP funded projects soundly and timely (WA)</li> <li>• Facilitated ideas for south-south cooperation at the SA network meeting in Maldives between India and Iran, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives; UNEP facilitated country-to-country communications to share their national experiences during network meetings. (SA)</li> <li>• Planned South-South cooperation for 5 SEA countries to learn experience from Indonesia on implementation of competency-based certification (SEA)</li> <li>• Liaised with Vanuatu NOU to assist Nauru NOU in implementing pending activities under the HPMP Stage I Tranche 3 and formal establishment of the RAC Association. (PIC)</li> <li>• Facilitated country-to-country communications between Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, Zambia, and Zimbabwe, and provided a platform for countries to share their national border experiences. Facilitated three border workshops for the customs officers to share experiences in combating illegal trade. (AF-A)</li> <li>• Facilitated country-to-country cooperation Gabon/Senegal and Senegal/Mauritania (AF-F)</li> </ul>
7. Provide guidance and support to NOUs to promote gender mainstreaming and gender equality in national Montreal Protocol activities.	Number of NOUs provided with guidance. Type of support provided.	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• OzonAction Gender Core Team continued to support regional teams, activity leaders and NOUs by providing tools and products, information sessions and gender mainstreaming sessions during regional network and/or thematic meetings (see Annex 8).</li> <li>• Dedicated gender mainstreaming page with all related resources was established on the OzonAction website <a href="https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/ozonaction-and-gender-mainstreaming">https://www.unep.org/ozonaction/ozonaction-and-gender-mainstreaming</a></li> <li>• As part of UNEP's Law Division, OzonAction was involved in the Participatory Gender Audit, aimed at aligning the unit with the overall gender mainstreaming commitments made by the UNEP Executive Director as well as the UNEP Gender Equality and the Environment – Policy and Strategy, Dec 2022.</li> <li>• Two publications on gender mainstreaming were published: Women in Cooling, A Global Survey in Oct 2022 and Gender mainstreaming in the Montreal Protocol: experiences from Latin America and the Caribbean region (led by ROLAC team) in Nov 2022.</li> <li>• A guidebook for NOU on how to mainstream gender in the daily implementation of the Montreal</li> </ul>

			<p>Protocol (led by ROAP team) was finalized and will be published by MOP-35.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activities of the International Network for Women in Cooling (INWIC) were implemented and outreached to the NOUs.</li> <li>• Two regional workshops for female technicians were organized in AF-A in Jan 2023 and AF-F in May 2023.</li> <li>• CAP provided guidance and ensured that gender mainstreaming was considered in all project preparations, implementations and reporting as per Multilateral Fund guidelines.</li> <li>• Regional workshops on gender mainstreaming or gender related sessions were organized in WA, AF-A, AF-F, SEA, LA, CAR and ECA. Countries were briefed about improved requirements for gender mainstreaming in the MLF-funded projects and resources and tools that are available to them.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		
<p><b>OUTCOME 2</b> Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions is regularly monitored, and follow-up support is offered to countries in the case of late reporting.</li> <li>• Any NOU requesting support with collecting, reviewing and reporting accurate Article 7 and/or Country Programme data is assisted to do so, so that they report by (or in advance of) the reporting deadlines.</li> <li>• All NOUs understand and use the revised reporting formats and use the online reporting systems.</li> <li>• All NOUs are aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross- checking and reporting requirements for all controlled substances.</li> <li>• All NOUs are assisted to understand the new data reporting obligations related to the Kigali Amendment.</li> <li>• All NOUs are offered information or assistance to establish their HFC baselines and the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.</li> <li>• All NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment are offered assistance to put their HFC licensing systems in place.</li> </ul>		
<b>2023 Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Progress</b>
8. Monitor the status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions of all Article 5 countries to identify and avoid late submissions or risks of non-compliance.	Number of countries with UNEP-assisted IS projects submitting data on time; Type of support provided	145	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly monitored the submission status of all countries for both Article 7 and Country Programme data.</li> <li>• Maintained close contact with the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and the Ozone Secretariat about the status of data submissions for UNEP-assisted countries.</li> <li>• Regularly informed NOOs about key data reporting deadlines throughout the period, provided support when necessary, and sent reminders.</li> </ul>
9. Regularly remind and follow up with all NOUs about data reporting deadlines.	Number of countries correctly submitting data; Type of support provided	137	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regular communication with NOUs about data submission; review of draft reports and provision of required clarifications and comments to ensure complete and correct submissions.</li> <li>• Regular reminders were sent to NOUs about Article 7 and CP data reporting deadlines.</li> <li>• Followed up with countries to correct minor errors in CP data.</li> <li>• CAP provided support in cross-checking data before submission and ensuring data is reported in the right format. In addition, correct email address for reporting data is provided to the countries for reporting both Article 7 and CP data.</li> <li>• Developed a tracking table and early warning tool to alert countries (AF-F)</li> </ul>

<p>10. Assist NOUs that request help with data reporting by providing individual support such as review of data prior to official submission, help with understanding reporting formats, and access and use of online reporting systems.</p>	<p>Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided.</p>	<p>108</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisted NOOs with review of data and support for improving data quality prior to submission for those countries that requested such support. Assisted NOOs with submission of their data by the respective data reporting deadline. In cases where data was not reported on schedule, closely worked with the NOO to report the data at the earliest possible date.</li> <li>• Provided support to all Article 5 countries on data reporting procedures, approaches, and issues as part of the Network and thematic meetings.</li> <li>• Assisted 8 countries with understanding reporting formats and accessing ORS (Belize, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, St. Kitts and Nevis, Trinidad and Tobago, Jamaica) during the Training for New NOO and NOAs. Provided additional 2 support to Jamaica with accessing the ORM and credentials and to Dominica with further understanding the CP form and clarifying data submitted. (CAR)</li> <li>• Helped 10 SA network meeting attendees with understanding the new reporting formats of CP and access to ORS online systems for Article 7 during the Joint SA and SEA network meetings in Oct 2022 (except Afghanistan and DPR Korea who did not attend the meetings) Specifically reviewed: Mongolia, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives (SA)</li> <li>• Helped 10 SEA network meeting attendees with understanding new reporting formats of CP and access to ORS online systems for Article 7 during the Joint SA and SEA network meetings in Oct 2022 (except Myanmar who did not attend the meetings) Specifically reviewed: Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Thailand, Timor Leste, and Vietnam (SEA)</li> <li>• Helped 14 PIC network meeting attendees with understanding new reporting formats of CP and access to ORS online systems for Article 7 during the PIC network meetings in Oct 2022. Specifically reviewed: All 14 countries in the network (PIC)</li> <li>• Targeted assistance provided to Mauritania and Guinea Bissau (AF-F)</li> </ul>
<p>11. Encourage all NOUs to adopt best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking, reconciliation, and reporting, and promote the formal institutionalization of the data collection, record keeping and reporting process.</p>	<p>Type of support provided.</p>	<p>96</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided assistance to NOOs on data collection and reconciliation of data from different sources prior to reporting.</li> <li>• Shared best practices and methodologies for data collection and reconciliation of data from different sources prior to reporting.</li> <li>• Dedicated sufficient time during missions as well as at the margins of regional meetings to cover issues related to data collection and reconciliation.</li> <li>• Included a session on data monitoring in the Twinning NOO-Customs Workshop on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting and supported Sri Lanka, Nepal, Pakistan, Mongolia, Bhutan, Maldives, Cambodia, Lao PDR, and Timor Leste to review data from different sources to reconcile data for reporting (SA and SEA).</li> <li>• Supported Cook Islands, Fiji, Nauru, Niue, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Solomon Islands and Tuvalu to review data from different sources to reconcile data for reporting (PIC).</li> <li>• Encouraged countries to establish mandatory reporting for importers, wholesalers, and equipment operators (logbooks).</li> </ul>

12. Encourage all NOUs to identify and analyse differences between their country's trade data and those reported by other countries with whom they trade and to resolve any inconsistencies with their counterparts.	Type of support provided	90	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported countries in identifying and analysing differences in their trade data and those reported by other countries with whom they trade, in cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat.</li> </ul>
13. Translate and disseminate the revised <i>Data Reporting Handbook</i> to all NOUs.	Number of NOUs provided with Handbook	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The revised Data Reporting Handbook is still under preparation and is expected to be finalized by the end of the year.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>		<b>Outputs</b>	
<b>OUTCOME 3</b> Article 5 countries adopt, implement and enforce Montreal Protocol laws, regulations, licensing and quota systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs are informed about options and approaches to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement systems.</li> <li>All NOUs operate and enforce their HCFC licensing and quota systems as per Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund targets.</li> <li>Interested NOUs assess their HCFC licensing and quota systems to identify ways to further enhance them.</li> <li>All NOUs in countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment are supported to develop, implement and enforce their HFC licensing and quota systems, and countries that have not yet ratified are encouraged to consider introducing voluntary licensing systems.</li> <li>All NOUs are aware of innovative methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets.</li> <li>All NOUs are aware of the benefits and approaches for electronic licensing systems for controlling HCFCs and HFCs.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged to outreach Montreal Protocol-related MRVE issues to other national enforcement stakeholders and to strengthen their capacity about the same.</li> <li>All NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism use that system to complement and support their licensing and quota systems, and more countries are encouraged to join.</li> <li>All NOUs are informed about existing HCFC and HFC legislation in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries and offered assistance with developing/enhancing their own.</li> </ul>		
<b>2023 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b> <b>Progress</b>
14. Inform all NOUs about best practices and preventative approaches to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification, and enforcement (MRVE) systems by facilitating the exchange of experiences through inter alia Regional Network meetings, country-to-country exchanges, and information services.	Type of support provided	128	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitated exchange of experiences between countries on, <i>inter alia</i>: implementation of HCFC quota and licensing systems, allocation of HFC quota, verification of data, legal framework for the Kigali Amendment, data discrepancies among importing/exporting countries, establishing the HS Code 2022, bilateral exchanges on trade statistics and use of iPIC mechanism, HCFC verification, monitoring, reporting and verification (MRVE) mechanisms, advanced and electronic licensing system, establishment/implementation of HFC licensing systems, electronic databases and equipment logbooks.</li> <li>The training of new Ozone Officers/Assistants of Latin America included a specific module on monitoring, reporting, verification, and enforcement (MRVE) (LA).</li> <li>Organized a dedicated session on MRVE as well as data reconciliation and reporting to discuss principles and share best practices and methodologies during the Joint SA and SEA network meetings in October 2022; Included a session on MRVE - data monitoring in the Twinning NOO-Customs Workshop on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting (SA and SEA).</li> <li>Organized a dedicated session on MRVE as well as data reconciliation and reporting to discuss principle and share best practices and methodologies during the PIC network meetings in October 2022 (PIC).</li> </ul>

<p>15. Monitor the status of Montreal Protocol laws, regulations, and policies in all Article 5 countries to identify good examples, identify gaps and offer assistance to interested NOUs for developing/enhancing their Montreal Protocol legislation and regulations.</p>	<p>Number of times status monitored</p>	<p>80</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facilitated exchange of experiences on electronic licensing systems as part of network meetings. (AF-A)</li> <li>• Regularly monitored the status of Montreal Protocol laws, regulations and policies through meetings, and gaps identified.</li> <li>• Engaged national legal experts in network meetings to assess national laws and regulations and their local adaptation.</li> <li>• Promoted national and regional HFC legislative and policy options.</li> <li>• Montreal Protocol legislation reviewed by international policy expert in Albania and Armenia. (ECA)</li> <li>• Monitored implementation progress of the legislation and regulation in Mongolia (update of licensing and SOP), Iran, Pakistan; prepared legislation profiles for all countries in the region. (SA)</li> <li>• Monitored implementation progress of the legislation and regulation in Brunei (dedicated HCFC/HFC regulation to empower the NOU to further strengthen the enforcement of Montreal Protocol, Cambodia (registration of RAC business, HFC phase-down policies), Lao PDR (registration of RAC business, banning import of HCFC-based equipment) and Vietnam (enforcement of regulation through local government officer). (SEA)</li> <li>• Monitor implementation progress of HCFC ban in Niue and Cook Islands and banning import of HCFC-based RAC equipment in Niue, Micronesia, Cook Islands, Tonga, and Palau. (PIC)</li> <li>• Encouraged national legal experts in network meetings to assess national laws and regulations and their local adaptation. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
<p>16. Assist NOUs to strengthen their HCFC licensing and quota systems by helping them identify the strengths/weaknesses, sharing best practices and/or encouraging them to transition to electronic systems.</p>	<p>Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided</p>	<p>101</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Assisted countries with UNEP-assisted verification reports to use the recommendations to strengthen their HCFC licensing and quota systems.</li> <li>• Supported countries, as part of their IS (8), HPMP (11) and EA (2) projects to review their existing regulations for ODS quota and licensing system and to identify strengths/weaknesses and share best practices (LA)</li> <li>• 12 Countries provided with support through HPMPs and or ISPs. Saint Kitts and Nevis and Antigua and Barbuda supported through Country Missions. (CAR)</li> <li>• 11 countries received checklist on HCFC / HFC licensing and quota systems in English and Russian (ECA)</li> <li>• Supported 6 countries to review their existing regulations for ODS and HFC quota and licensing system as well as data monitoring and reporting mechanisms. Shared information on licensing and quota systems via network meeting sessions and during missions. Supported countries, as part of their HPMP and EA projects to review their existing regulations for ODS quota and licensing system and to identify strengths/weaknesses and share best practices. (WA)</li> <li>• Included presentation on National Single Window system in the Twinning NOO-Customs on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting in Vietnam in Mar 2023 and in Maldives in May 2023 to generate discussion on digitalization of ODS/HFC licensing system. (SA and SEA)</li> <li>• Invited NOO of Vanuatu to share experiences/improvement of licensing system from the implementation of National Single Window to other PICs. (PIC)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported countries requesting assistance to review their revised regulations for ODS quota and licensing system as well as data monitoring and reporting mechanisms. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
17. Assist NOUs that request support to establish HFC licensing systems or modify their existing system to include HFCs.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	83	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continuously monitored the status of establishment of HFC licensing system for all Article 5 countries that ratified the Kigali Amendment.</li> <li>Encouraged all countries to establish a quota and licensing system for HFCs by the required deadline and to report the same to the Ozone Secretariat.</li> </ul>
18. Inform all NOUs about the principles and options for establishing and managing HFC quotas, including quota allocation, monitoring, and reporting.	Number of NOUs informed. Type of support provided	134	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised thematic meetings/sessions on establishment of HFC quota systems under the Kigali Amendment, including on establishing the national quota, allocation of quota to importers and monitoring HFC quota usage.</li> <li>A special session on Licensing and Quota Systems was organized as part of the Virtual Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America Oct 2022. (LA)</li> <li>A special session on Baseline Calculations was organized as part of the Joint Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America and the Caribbean Mar 2023. (LA and CAR)</li> <li>All network countries received checklist on HCFC/ HFC licensing and quota systems (English, Russian). (ECA)</li> <li>Shared available information and fact sheets on KA obligations and the calculation of HFC baseline; Organised meetings/sessions on establishment of HFC quota systems under the Kigali for three countries. (WA)</li> <li>Assisted Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR to establish HFC quota system based on tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent; participated in the importer meeting with Cambodia and Lao PDR NOU to explain importers on the methodology to allocate HFC quota using tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and how the quota is transferred into amount of each HFCs in the license/permit. (SEA)</li> <li>Organized bilateral discussion with Cook Islands and Fiji on quota establishment; Participated in the importer meeting with Cook Islands NOU to explain importers on the methodology to allocate HFC quota using tonnes CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent and how the quota is transferred into amount of each HFCs in the license/permit. (PIC)</li> <li>•Shared available information and fact sheets on KA obligations and the calculation of HFC baseline to the network countries. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
19. Encourage NOUs and their national Customs agencies to consider integrating or interfacing the national licensing and/or quota system with their national single window and/or customs automation management system.	Feasibility study prepared.	2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported Albania in establishing the single window system. (ECA)</li> <li>Feasibility study has been completed and is in the finalization process to be ready to be shared (not published) with interested parties.</li> </ul>
20. Encourage NOUs to adopt integrated approaches that strengthen enforcement of licensing and quota systems beyond the customs checkpoint by cooperating with their domestic enforcement authorities, e.g.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	121	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Informed and encouraged NOOs about the importance of involving other enforcement authorities through the HPMP and EA's implementation. (LA)</li> <li>Support provided to all countries through the thematic Network meeting as topic was on the agenda. (CAR)</li> </ul>

<p>domestic market inspection/surveillance mechanisms.</p>			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All network countries invited to attend virtual ceremony of ECA award for customs and enforcement officers (5th edition) and received UNEP publication "Watch out for illegal trade - lessons learned from the global award". (English) (ECA)</li> <li>• Introduced integrated approach for strengthening domestic market inspection in 8 countries; Supported 8 WA countries to adopt mandatory labelling requirements for HCFC cylinders to strengthen their monitoring capacity in the domestic market; Encouraged all WA countries to conduct domestic market inspection together with custom officers. (WA)</li> <li>• Customs and Ozone Officers Twinning Workshop in May 2023 facilitated the dialogue between NOUs and Customs authorities to mainstream trade control on ODS/HFC into their daily operations for inspection/surveillance. (SA)</li> <li>• Introduced integrated approaches during the Joint SA and SEA Network Meeting in Oct 2022 and had detailed discussion with NOO and Customs of SEA during the Twinning NOU-Customs Workshop on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting in Mar 2023; followed-up with the SEA on assigning additional digits on top of the regional HS code to assigns specific HS code for HFCs and blends and discussed options for SEA countries that do not have additional digit system; followed-up with the 4 SEA countries (Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Timor-Leste) on implementation of mandatory labeling requirement for HCFC cylinders; facilitated sharing experiences and discussion on domestic market inspections through establishment of the working group and facilitated sharing experiences and discussion on principle and benefits of post clearance audit (PCA) to enhance enforcement of licensing system. (SEA)</li> <li>• Introduced integrated approaches during the PIC Network Meeting in October 2022. Further discussions will be undertaken during the Twinning NOU-Customs Workshop on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting in Samoa in Sep 2023; followed-up with the PICs on adoption of regional HS code that assigns specific HS code for HFCs and blends and followed-up with the 8 PICs (Kiribati, Micronesia, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu, and Vanuatu) on implementation of mandatory labeling requirement for HCFC cylinders. (PIC)</li> <li>• Supported network members in updating their iPIC and accessing the updated system and disseminated custom awareness materials during network meetings. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
<p>21. Provide NOUs with the <i>Best Practices on Penalties under the Montreal Protocol</i> and encourage them to share it with their country's judges and prosecutors.</p>	<p>Number of countries provided with Guide.</p>	<p>59</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Continued to review and revise the Montreal Protocol Penalties and Enforcement Guide but the publication is still in production due to issues related to consultant performance. This activity will be carried over to the 2024 CAP.</li> <li>• Continued support to NOOs to conduct on enforcement of domestic legislation ODS implementing the Montreal Protocol and provided details and cases of illegal trade and legal actions taken. (WA)</li> <li>• 20 countries learned experiences from Thailand on penalty for misdeclaration identified from the post-clearance audit. (SA and SEA)</li> <li>• Micronesia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea and Vanuatu shared cases of corrective orders under the national legations mandating the Montreal Protocol implementation to the Law Division that is currently compiling a publication on "Promoting a Culture of Compliance: Penalties, remedies and other enforcement measures for domestic legislation related to the Montreal Protocol". (PIC)</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared information to countries in the region on legal action, court cases, penalties and fines as part of Network meetings (AF-A)</li> </ul>
22. Promote the online informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism and assist in conducting iPIC consultations between countries.	Number of countries participating in iPIC. Statistics of iPIC exchanges.	130	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>iPIC consultations were continuously monitored and recorded. 2022 saw some 2340 queries conducted between countries via the iPIC mechanism. As of 12 June 2023, 1537 queries have been recorded.</li> <li>UNEP is continuously encouraging countries to use iPIC mechanism to prevent illegal trade. The total of 130 countries has an active iPIC sheet – 103 countries plus the European Commission, covering 27 EU member states.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		
<b>OUTCOME 4</b> Customs effectively controls trade of controlled substances nationally and cooperates internationally to support legal trade and fight illegal trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs requesting support to update, monitor or enforce their national regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal HCFC and HFC trade and to combat illegal trade are assisted through an integrated approach.</li> <li>All NOUs requesting support to deliver effective enforcement training workshops and related activities as part of approved HPMP projects are assisted.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged to use existing tools developed by UNEP and its partners during the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers.</li> <li>All NOUs have increased awareness and understanding about critical Montreal Protocol Customs issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to combat illegal trade in controlled substances.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international action to combat illegal trade.</li> <li>Interested national Customs training academies are encouraged and assisted to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual and e-learning into their national curricula.</li> <li>Interested regional and sub-regional organizations are encouraged to develop regional and/or sub-regional initiatives or policies to facilitate and monitor legal HCFC trade and to combat illegal trade.</li> <li>All NOUs understand the need for establishing national Customs codes as an interim measure for monitoring HFC imports/exports until the 2022 Harmonized System codes enters into force and is adopted by countries.</li> </ul>		
<b>2023 Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Progress</b>
23. Encourage and assist NOUs to review HCFC and HFC Customs and trade regulations and policies in cooperation with national Customs and trade authorities to mainstream trade control of ozone depleting substances (ODS)/HFCs into their daily operations.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	121	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraged countries to review their HCFC and HFC customs and trade regulations and advised NOOs to work with customs to mainstream trade controls on HCFCs/HFCs into their daily operations.</li> <li>Supported customs to correctly declare shipment, with correct codes, to facilitate effective control during the customs training workshops and meetings with customs.</li> <li>Encouraged and assisted all WA countries to review their HCFC and HFC customs and trade regulations and advised NOOs to work with customs to correctly declare shipments; Supported WA countries to organise training workshops for customs and enforcement officers for enhanced enforcement of the ODS regulations. (WA)</li> <li>Twinning NOO-Customs Workshop in May 2023 facilitated the dialogue between NOUs and Customs authorities to review the workstream related to trade control on ODS/HFC and discuss with countries on how the Montreal Protocol can be mainstreamed into their daily operations. (SA and SEA)</li> <li>All 14 PICs were encouraged through meetings to revisit and review the HCFC and HFC Customs and trade regulations and policies. This includes adoption of Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2022 that has streamlined and included specific regional codes for HFC and HFC blends.</li> </ul>

			<p>(PIC)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>One customs thematic workshop was organized to strengthen the enforcement of licensing system including accurate declaration of HCFC/HFC shipments and verification procedures, data tracking and monitoring against the quota/issued import license through different mechanisms and risk profiling of HCFC/HFC controls. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
24. Assist NOUs to work with Customs and enforcement personnel, including customs brokers, in their countries to build their capacity on issues related to controlled substances, through training (including train the trainer programmes), updating of customs training materials, intelligence sharing and information exchange.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided	87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported countries in the delivery of training workshops for customs and enforcement officers as part of CAP support for implementation of HPMPs or EA projects.</li> <li>Encouraged countries to work with customs and enforcement personnel and build capacity through network meetings and webinars.</li> <li>Provided support through the regional network and thematic meetings, including on licensing and quota systems, training of customs officers/environmental inspectors, and encouraged the designation of specific Montreal Protocol customs focal points.</li> <li>Standardized customs brokers training package has been developed and currently finalised for launching in September 2023 during the Twinning NOU-Customs Workshop. The training package will be distributed to all PICs for delivering the customs brokers training at country level. (PIC)</li> <li>Supported countries in the delivery of thematic border dialogue workshops for customs and enforcement officers as part of CAP support for implementation of HPMPs. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
25. Translate and disseminate the updated UNEP-World Customs Organization (WCO) <i>Montreal Protocol Training Manual</i> and promote its incorporation into national customs training curricula.	Number of countries provided with <i>Montreal Protocol Training Manual</i>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Review process delayed. Some updates may be needed. Publication is expected to be completed by Sep 2023. Translations will be produced once text is finalized.</li> </ul>
26. Update and disseminate information and training tools developed by UNEP and its partners to NOUs to support the delivery of their national customs training.	Number of sessions in network meetings	73	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Outreached UNEP customs-related publications, smartphone applications (such as WhatGas Application) and training materials and tools to all network countries and other relevant stakeholders, at networks meetings, and in some regions Twinning NOO-Customs Workshops.</li> </ul>
27. Support strengthened transboundary cooperation and intelligence sharing between NOUs, customs, WCO, Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILOs) and other enforcement entities to combat illegal trade of controlled substances <sup>24</sup>	Number of specific meetings held (e.g. border dialogues); Type of support provided	21	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraged countries to conduct border dialogues and strengthen cooperation among enforcement officers.</li> <li>A thematic meeting held with NOOS and Customs. (CAR)</li> <li>A virtual ceremony of ECA award for customs and enforcement officers (5th edition); Dissemination of UNEP publication "Watch out for illegal trade - lessons learned from the global award" (English). (ECA)</li> <li>Facilitated border dialogue between Iraq/Syria, and Bahrain/Saudi Arabia. (WA)</li> <li>Green Customs Initiative Workshop for customs officers held in parallel with Network Meeting in Maldives in May 2023. (SA)</li> <li>Green Customs Initiative Workshop for customs officers held in parallel with Network Meeting in</li> </ul>

<sup>24</sup> This may include: organising border dialogues and/or region-specific enforcement meetings; sharing of experiences, strategies, and best practices; sharing information about seizures; and outreaching enforcement actions and successes.

			<p>Vietnam in Mar 2023; Led session on Montreal Protocol at WCO Asia Pacific Regional Workshop on MEAs in Malaysia in in Mar 2023; During the twinning NOO-Customs workshop in Mar 2023, initiated discussion on SEA collaboration on border dialogue, which will be implemented in 2024. (SEA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Conducted one regional customs workshop covering Customs cooperation mechanism and how to cover ODS/HFC issues. CAP encouraged countries to conduct border dialogues and strengthen cooperation among enforcement officers. Botswana, Eswatini, Namibia, South Africa, Zambia, and Zimbabwe held 3 border dialogue session. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
28. Provide NOUs and Customs agencies with information about critical Montreal Protocol customs issues, innovative approaches, and best practices.	Number of specific meetings/sessions held; Type of support provided	74	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Shared information with specific NOOs on ODS seizures, intelligence and legal actions taken against perpetrators.</li> <li>• Outreached information on seizure statistics and iPIC consultations to all NOOs.</li> <li>• Shared best practices through network and thematic meetings and bilateral discussions on prevention of illegal trade, data collection and reconciliation.</li> <li>• Countries are encouraged to make good use of the WCO enforcement tools including the seizure-sharing platform, CEN, and its communication platform, in their daily enforcement work as well as through participating in the Operation Demeter IX which continued to combat illicit trade of waste and substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol. Countries are encouraged to follow up the implementation of HS 2022 closely to facilitate the legitimate trade of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol and combat the illegal trade. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
29. Support NOUs and Customs agencies to educate customs brokers/importers, where relevant, on the importance of accurate declarations and implications of misdeclaration, which would facilitate data collection and reconciliation process.	Number of specific meetings/sessions held	62	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sessions in network meetings provided briefings to custom brokers and importers.</li> <li>• NOU were encouraged to convey the key message to customs brokers/importers on the importance of accurate declaration into the context of the customs training workshop programs.</li> <li>• Assessment, during workshops of potential misdeclaration cases by customs brokers/importers and the implications on data reporting.</li> </ul>
30. Support interested NOUs, Customs agencies and (if applicable) customs brokers to set up a system to identify potential shipments of controlled substances through a comprehensive risk profiling system.	Number of countries that have implemented comprehensive risk profiling system. Type of support provided	7	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Initiated discussion with Oceania Customs Organization (OCO) to explore setting up of comprehensive risk profiling system for the PICs. UNEP is compiling information on countries that wish to pursue this further. In addition, in collaboration with Oceania Customs Organisation, a risk assessment matrix will also be developed. (PIC)</li> <li>• Countries are encouraged to liaise with Customs to integrate ODS/HFC trade into risk profiling management system and to review the ODS/HFC trade related risk profiling indicators. Countries are encouraged to regularly review the risk profiling indicators for ODS/HFC trade and regularly updated jointly by NOU and Customs Authority to reflect the change of situation especially risk profiling indicator for smuggler who would not have license/permit. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
31. Cooperate with the WCO, related regional institutions and NOUs on coordinated enforcement operations aiming to detect and deter illegal trade in controlled substances.	Number of enforcement operations participated in	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UNEP actively participated in the WCO global enforcement operation operations Demeter VIII and IX.</li> <li>• 1 virtual ceremony of ECA award for customs and enforcement officers (5th edition). (ECA)</li> <li>• Countries are encouraged to take note of the WCO's Green Customs strategy and its relevant activities, and make sure their work priorities are in line with the objectives of the strategy. (AF-A)</li> </ul>

32. Assist interested NOUs to implement Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on the processes of customs clearance, seizures/confiscations, and levying penalties.	Number of NOUs assisted to implement SOPs. Nature of support provided	63	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encouraged countries to develop SOPs and MOUs with Customs Authorities regarding customs clearance, seizures etc. (WA, SA,)</li> <li>• In collaboration with OCO, 14 Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) are currently being drafted and anticipated to be launched during the Twinning NOO-Customs Workshop in Samoa in Sept 2023. The SOGs will cover all aspects of the enforcement chain from the beginning to the end of the process of ODS/HFC trade control. (PIC)</li> <li>• Countries are encouraged to follow up the implementation of HS 2022 closely to facilitate the legitimate trade of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol and combat the illegal trade. Countries are invited to contact the WCO Secretariat to submit concrete proposals related to the amendments of the HS code of the substances controlled by the Montreal Protocol to be included in the HS2027. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
33. Support Customs agencies to adopt the new specific 2022 HS codes for HFCs and mixtures to facilitate accurate data reporting.	Number of countries supported. Nature of support provided.	71	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A special session on HFC codes for pure substances and mixtures was organized as part of the Virtual Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America (Oct 2022) to facilitate data reporting. (LA)</li> <li>• Two meetings held with Customs Departments of St. Kitts and Nevis (Nov 2022) and Dominica (Jun 2023) during country missions on the adoptions of HS Codes and integration into ASYCUDA through red flagging. (CAR)</li> <li>• Informed and encouraged all countries to update their national HS codes in line with WCO's 2022 HS code and advised to work with customs authority in a timely manner to include individual national subcodes for commonly imported HFCs. (WA)</li> <li>• Targeted assistance provided to Nepal, Iran, Pakistan, Mongolia – helped to clarify specific questions on HS Codes and provided advice. (SA)</li> <li>• Assisted 2 SEA countries (Cambodia and Vietnam) to identify alternate mechanism to collect HFC data given that these two countries' HS code system has only 8 digits, which does not allow them to assign specific HS code for HFCs and blends. (SEA)</li> <li>• Countries have been informed on recommended national HS codes in line with WCO's 2022 HS code and advised to work with customs authority in a timely manner to include individual national subcodes for commonly imported HFCs. (AF-A)</li> <li>• Targeted assistance provided to Benin, Senegal, Mali, Guinea, and Gabon. (AF-F)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>		<b>Outputs</b>	
<b>OUTCOME 5</b> Key stakeholders and public informed and supportive of Article 5 Governments' Montreal Protocol programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All NOUs and specific stakeholders are well-informed about specific high-priority topics through printed, online, and/or audio-visual information products.</li> <li>• All NOUs and other members of the Montreal Protocol community are kept up-to-date about the latest Montreal Protocol developments related to policy, technology and science through weekly and biannual information services and individual responses to queries.</li> <li>• All NOUs are assisted for their national celebrations of World Refrigeration Day (26 June) and World Ozone Day (16 September) to increase public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol.</li> <li>• All NOUs as well as key members of the Montreal Protocol community are kept informed about activities of UNEP and its partners through outreach activities.</li> <li>• NOUs speaking UN languages other than English are provided with information in their languages to the extent feasible.</li> </ul>	
<b>2023 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b> <b>Progress</b>

<p>34. Prepare and disseminate targeted information materials and services to ensure that NOUs, key stakeholders and the public are well informed about priority topics related to the Montreal Protocol.</p>	<p>Number and type of publications, products, tools and services produced</p>	<p>32</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cooperation with partners (ASHRAE, AHRI, FAIAR, EPEE, AREA, AREMA, IIR, ISHRAE, IOR, U-3ARC, KGH, others) in producing tools, events, publications and services to support NOUs and local RAC stakeholders.</li> <li>• Development and dissemination Gender Mainstreaming in the Montreal Protocol: Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean publication and related poster.</li> <li>• Developed and disseminated Watch out for Illegal Trade of HCFCs and HFCs: Lessons learnt from the Global Montreal Protocol Award for Customs and Enforcement Officers publication.</li> <li>• Developed and disseminated Every Action Counts: Kigali Amendment booklet.</li> <li>• Developed five different posters and brand for the Kigali Amendment.</li> <li>• Drafted and edited Guidebook on Gender mainstreaming into implementation of the Montreal Protocol - in the process of publication approval. (ROAP, global)</li> <li>• Developed and translated Sustainable Development Goals and Montreal Protocol publication (under finalisation).</li> <li>• Developed and translated the KIP preparation kit.</li> <li>• Developed a factsheet on Considerations for Establishing National HFC Quota System.</li> <li>• Drafted Promoting a Culture of Compliance: Available enforcement measures for domestic legislation related to the Montreal Protocol publication.</li> <li>• Guide for Integration of good servicing practices into Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).</li> <li>• Recognition of Prior Learning Scheme for Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Servicing Technicians in Mongolia.</li> <li>• Feasibility study and guideline for integration of ODS/HFC licensing system into the National Single Window System.</li> <li>• Factsheet on Vanuatu's Case Study on Integrating ODS/HFC Module into the National Single Window System.</li> <li>• Factsheet on setting up and managing logbooks for refrigeration, air-conditioning, heat pump (RACHP) and other types of equipment, in English and Russian.</li> <li>• In collaboration with ASHRAE: a) Reviewed and updated the Energy Efficiency Literacy E-learning course for policy makers, business leaders, and community stakeholders in developing countries about the benefits of air conditioning and refrigeration, the scientific principles involved, and factors that contribute to maximum energy efficiency; b) Redesigned and launched the ASHRAE-UNEP Web Portal, providing a user-friendly platform to access valuable resources and information to strengthen the capacity of governments and industry in developing countries.</li> <li>• Updated the key Mobile applications to reflect updated ODP/GWP values and 2022 HS codes for HFCs and blends. Rewrote the application's code using the latest app software to comply with host platforms security requirements on Google Play and Apple AppStore.</li> </ul>
<p>35. Promote public support for the Montreal</p>	<p>Number and description of</p>	<p>39</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A session on UNEP Communication Strategy for Kigali Implementation was organized as part of the</li> </ul>

<p>Protocol at the regional level through awareness activities agreed by the Regional Network members.</p>	<p>regional awareness activities</p>		<p>Thematic Meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America (March 2023). (LA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• “The Planet is Your Canvas” regional art contest for Latin America and the Caribbean was launched and promoted through website and social media platforms. (LA and CAR)</li> <li>• Outreach of Montreal Protocol issues and Asia-Pacific regional Art contest in OzonAction exhibition in the Meeting of the Parties.</li> <li>• Outreach of OzonAction awareness materials in the exhibition in the Joint network meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean.</li> <li>• ECA countries encouraged to celebrate WOD and WRD. (ECA)</li> <li>• Liaised with key regional organizations such as the League of Arab States and The GCC Secretariat to attend WA thematic and network meetings for wider awareness about MP and support of related programs; Engaging with key regional RAC associations (EUROVENT) for better communication/ awareness with RAC manufacturers and technology providers. (WA)</li> <li>• Concluded the 2022 Asia Pacific Regional ozone2Climate Art Contest in September 2022; Initiated the 2023 public awareness support. (SA, SEA, PIC)</li> </ul>
<p>36. Outreach Montreal Protocol issues, including gender mainstreaming and SDG linkages, at key international, regional, and national forums including those related to Montreal Protocol and climate.</p>	<p>Number and description of outreach events conducted</p>	<p>25</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ozone and Montreal Protocol issues outreached at key international, regional, and national fora, as well as through regional webinars for NOUs and other stakeholders. (Annex 10)</li> <li>• Used the opportunity during MOPs and OEWGs to organise side-events (RDL program was officially launched at a side event during the 45th OEWG in Bangkok, Jul 2023).</li> <li>• CAP will join other Montreal Protocol institutions and partners in outreaching MP's achievements and results at the upcoming Climate COP in Dec 2023.</li> </ul>
<p>37. Update, maintain and enhance the OzonAction website (<a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction">www.unep.org/ozonaction</a>) and OzonAction Meeting Portal (<a href="http://www.ozonactionmeetings.org">www.ozonactionmeetings.org</a>).</p>	<p>Web statistics confirming growth/activity</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated and maintained the OzonAction website and OzonAction Meeting Portal on an ongoing basis throughout the period.</li> <li>• Upgraded and migrated the OzonAction Meeting Portal to add new and improved features with more stable and user-friendly platform.</li> <li>• Prepared the OzonAction Web Performance Report with the OzonAction website analytics throughout the period to measure and analyze the website data to optimize the website usage.</li> </ul>
<p>38. Maintain and enhance the online <i>OzonAction Knowledge Maps</i> to provide NOUs and other stakeholders with access to key and recent data to support Montreal Protocol implementation.</p>	<p>Web statistics for <i>OzonAction Knowledge Maps</i>. Number and type of enhancements</p>	<p>3</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Updated the datasets and maintained UNEP’s Multilateral Fund Projects Knowledge Map that provided an overview of projects in developing countries implemented by UNEP under the Montreal Protocol’s Multilateral Fund. Users of this tool were able to explore the data/ information by filtering and viewing the details of a data point on a global map to analyze data at global, regional, and national levels.</li> <li>• Updated the datasets and maintained UNEP’s Refrigeration, Air-Conditioning and Heat Pumps (RACHP) Associations &amp; Organizations Knowledge Map that provides a global directory of RACHP associations, societies, and organisations around the world.</li> <li>• Updated the datasets and maintained UNEP’s Local Technical &amp; Vocational Education and Training (TVET) Knowledge Map that provides a global directory of TVET entities and centres around the world.</li> </ul>
<p>39. Produce and disseminate the <i>OzoNews</i> e-newsletter on a bi-weekly basis, develop a subscription management system and</p>	<p>Number of <i>OzoNews</i> e-newsletter issues produced</p>	<p>28</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Prepared 24 issues of <i>OzoNews</i>, plus four special issues, and distributed to a readership of about 1,400 persons interested in the Montreal Protocol, including all NOOs.</li> </ul>

enhanced functionality.	(both regular and special issues)		In cooperations with communication unit of the Law Division, improved the mailing platform for OzoNews distribution to Mail Chimp paid version.
40. Produce and disseminate the <i>OzonAction Scoop</i> on topical subjects three times per year.	Number of <i>OzonAction Scoops</i> produced and disseminated	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissemination of <i>OzonAction Scoops</i> in the Meeting of the Parties in Oct 2022 and Joint network meeting for Latin America and the Caribbean in Mar 2023.</li> </ul>
41. Encourage and support national celebrations of <i>World Ozone Day</i> on 16 September, including the development of specific materials.	Number of countries celebrating <i>World Ozone Day</i> . Type of support provided	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Encouraged all Article 5 countries to celebrate World Ozone Day on 16th September 2022 to create support amongst the general public for national Montreal Protocol strategies and policies. Many countries produced awareness materials, and organised dedicated events as part of their Institutional Strengthening projects.</li> <li>Launched the regional art contest for Latin America and the Caribbean "The Planet is Your Canvas" launched on World Ozone Day 2022 and was promoted through website and social media platforms.</li> <li>Developed the regional poster and information note to guide countries in the region for celebration of the 2022 World Ozone Day. Reminded countries of information/material disseminated by <i>OzonAction Paris</i> and Ozone Secretariat. (ROAP)</li> </ul>
42. Encourage and support celebrations of <i>World Refrigeration Day (WRD)</i> on 26 June, in cooperation with the WRD Secretariat and refrigeration and air conditioning partners to promote Montreal Protocol objectives to policymakers and the public.	Number of countries celebrating <i>World Refrigeration Day (WRD)</i> . Type of support provided	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cooperated with the World Refrigeration Day Secretariat and industry associations worldwide to celebrate World Refrigeration Day, 26 June, under the 2023 campaign theme "Next Generation Cooling" (#NextGenCooling).</li> <li>Two factsheets and an Information note were produced to highlight next generation cooling, both in terms of new technology and future workforce that is more diverse.</li> <li>The campaign is promoted amongst all parties and community of the Montreal Protocol and through social media of the partners in the HVACR sector (WRD Secretariat, ASHRAE, ISHRAE, IIR, FAIAR, U-3ARC, INWIC)</li> </ul>
43. Develop communication materials for the refrigeration and air conditioning servicing sector to inform both technicians end-users about zero/low-GWP technologies and to encourage the shift away from the use of HFCs where possible.	Number and type of communication materials developed	5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed a new series of RAC videos comprising five informative videos aimed at improving and enhancing the understanding of the refrigeration cycle, promoting good practices, and sharing the latest knowledge on refrigeration applications.</li> </ul>
44. Translate prioritised publications and tools into UN languages, depending on regional priorities and available resources.	Number and type of publications and tools translated	25	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Translation of Gender Mainstreaming in the Montreal Protocol: Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean publication and the related poster from Spanish to English.</li> <li>Translation of Watch out for Illegal Trade of HCFCs and HFCs: Lessons learnt from the Global Montreal Protocol Award for Customs and Enforcement Officers from English to Russian.</li> <li>Translation of Every Action Counts: Kigali Amendment booklet from English to Spanish.</li> <li>Translation of different posters for the Kigali Amendment from English to French, Spanish and Russian.</li> <li>Translation of Sustainable Development Goals and Montreal Protocol from English into French and Spanish.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Translation of KIP preparation kit from English into French and Spanish.</li> <li>• UNEP-ASHRAE Refrigerants designation and safety classification factsheet translated into Russian.</li> <li>• UNEP Technical brief on equipment logbooks submitted for layout and translation into Russian.</li> </ul>
45. Develop information materials to assist NOUs with Kigali Amendment implementation, including five short awareness videos, and conduct related outreach.	Number of Kigali Amendment videos developed. Type of outreach conducted.	8	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed, translated and disseminated Every Action Counts: Kigali Amendment booklet.</li> <li>• Developed, translated and disseminated five different posters and branding for the Kigali Amendment.</li> <li>• Developed and disseminated an electronic bulletin on Kigali Amendment and communication activities in Latin America in Spanish. (LA)</li> <li>• Developed a website for Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment for Latin America in Spanish. (LA)</li> </ul>
46. Develop a communication strategy to promote Kigali Amendment objectives that can be used by the NOUs to encourage key stakeholders and the public to support their national compliance programmes.	Communication strategy developed and disseminated to NOUs.	4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organisation of a brainstorming webinar for Latin America about the content of communication strategy on Kigali Amendment. This meeting provided input about the communication needs of the Latin American NOUs. The draft Latin American communication strategy was presented in thematic network meetings for Latin America and the Caribbean. The global communication strategy On Kigali Amendment is under development.</li> <li>• Developed communication strategy for Asia and Pacific Region, which guides NOO and UNEP CAP on the direction and strategy to enhance communication and awareness under the Montreal Protocol. (ROAP)</li> <li>• Developed stakeholder engagement plan to guide the NOO to tailor methodology and message to different stakeholders in the Montreal Protocol implementation. (ROAP)</li> <li>• Initiated discussion with countries on establishment of the working group on communication and outreach under the Montreal Protocol. (ROAP)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		
<b>OUTCOME 6</b> Article 5 countries safely adopt appropriate lower-GWP and energy efficient refrigeration and air conditioning technology and servicing practices	<i>Strengthening national capacity</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All NOUs and refrigeration servicing sector stakeholders have the key information and knowledge needed to make informed choices about policies and technologies related to the refrigeration servicing sector.</li> <li>• All NOUs are offered the refrigeration servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners, and an increasing number incorporate them into their national Montreal Protocol activities.</li> <li>• National/regional RAC associations are strengthened, interact regularly with NOUs, and exchange best practices so that they have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities.</li> </ul> <i>Upgrading servicing skills</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities acquire new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances.</li> <li>• Interested national refrigeration training institutes, NOUs and UNEP establish agreements to cooperate on refrigeration servicing sector training and they adopt UNEP-developed curricula.</li> <li>• More Article 5 countries reflect gender considerations in their refrigeration servicing sector projects and more female professionals are engaged in refrigeration servicing sector activities, including training.</li> </ul> <i>Promoting certification, standards and codes</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All NOUs are provided with information and offered technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programs.</li> <li>• All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to increase their cooperation with their Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authorities with</li> </ul>		

	<p>respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs have increased awareness on updating/adopting relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management.</li> <li>More Article 5 countries adopt the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) global qualification program either to complement their existing certification programme or as an alternative if they do not yet have a certification programme.</li> <li>All NOUs have increased understanding of how to build a local risk assessment methodology for the safe deployment of lower-GWP refrigerants during installation, servicing and handling.</li> <li>All NOUs are up-to-date about relevant standards and are encouraged to cooperate with their standards organisations to consider Montreal Protocol issues.</li> </ul> <p><i>Assisting deployment of alternative refrigerants and technologies</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs, including those in low-volume consuming countries (LVCs), are supported to promote and exchange experiences about appropriate alternative refrigerants and technologies including not-in-kind technologies.</li> <li>More refrigeration servicing sector stakeholders in Article 5 countries have increased awareness of alternative refrigerants and technologies.</li> </ul> <p><i>Supporting specific sectors</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs and selected stakeholders in high-ambient temperature (HAT) countries have increased capacity and information to help them address their HCFC phase-out/HFC phase-down challenges.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.</li> <li>All NOUs have increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC).</li> <li>All NOUs are offered information support to help their countries evaluate COVID 19 implications in the refrigeration servicing sector and assess preparedness to carry out activities under such difficult circumstances.</li> <li>All NOUs are informed about key technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs in the foam sector.</li> </ul>		
2023 Activities	Indicators	Number	Progress
<i>Upgrade servicing skills through training</i>			
47. Disseminate and promote the updated <i>RAC Training Manual</i> to training institutes/centres and TVET authorities to promote good and safe practices including handling of flammable refrigerants as well as incorporating energy efficiency in servicing RAC applications.	Number of training institutes/centers and TVET authorities that are using <i>RAC Training Manual</i>	0	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The training manual was finalized in June 2023. The manual is designed in a modular format enabling the users to tailor their training programs in accordance with the local needs. The UNEP-AREA Training Manual is available through a special portal that gives the opportunity for users to build their own course by selecting the topics and areas they need to cover in the training course they intend to offer.</li> </ul>
48. Disseminate and promote <i>RAC training videos</i> on fundamental knowledge and skills to help educate the informal or less-trained refrigeration servicing sector workforce so that they can properly handle refrigerants.	Number of downloads of RAC training videos	2250	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First and second series RAC technicians' videos (23 Videos- available in all UN languages) were disseminated and promoted through the mobile application covering instructional on techniques, security and best practice and flammable refrigerant safety. The videos served as a complementary training tool for refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) sector servicing technicians. This mobile application has been downloaded on more than 2250 devices during this reporting period, with a total of over 105,000 downloads since the inception.</li> </ul>
49. Update and promote the <i>Refrigerant Management University Course</i> to promote skills related to Montreal Protocol refrigerant issues at higher	Number of universities using the <i>Refrigerant Management University</i>	17	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reviewed the UNEP's Refrigerant Management University Course for engineering students, ensuring that it aligns with academic requirements, and this involved examining over 1000 pages of documentation, including lecture notes, guiding documents, presentations, activity sheets, and a teaching schedule for a</li> </ul>

educational levels.	<i>Course</i>		<p>full semester.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During this reporting period, the University Course was requested by 17 universities from Article 5 countries. It was successfully incorporated in the curriculum of the Capital University of Science and Technology in Islamabad, Pakistan, where it received a positive response from professors and students. The comprehensive scientific information provided at an academic level proved valuable and equipped future engineers with the necessary skills to effectively manage refrigerants and addressed both technical and policy aspects associated with the refrigeration and air-conditioning industry.</li> </ul>
<i>Promoting certification, standards and codes</i>			
50. Support Article 5 countries to establish and enforce competency-based national certification programmes on good and safe servicing practices for technicians, including through approaches such as Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) and its implementation.	Number of NOUs assisted, and type of support provided	59	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Five countries were supported to develop/update competency-based certification programs for the servicing sector. (LA)</li> <li>Support provided to Grenada to continue to be part of the RDL pilot and host in Jun 2023. (CAR)</li> <li>One train the trainers courses on alternative technologies as part of KIP preparation (Turkmenistan); one train the trainers course on containment as part of HPMP (Albania). (ECA)</li> <li>Continued support to 9 countries to establish and soundly enforce their certification schemes for RAC technicians. (WA)</li> <li>Assisted and advised Sri Lanka, China, Mongolia, Pakistan. (SA)</li> <li>Supported Brunei, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Timor Leste and Vietnam to review existing infrastructure, mechanism to identify most appropriate methodology to implement the competency-based certification. South-south cooperation is planned in Q4 of 2023 to learn experiences from other countries on operation of the programme and promotion of competency-based certified technicians. (SEA)</li> <li>Initiated discussion with the PICs during the Network Meeting in Vanuatu in May 2023 on modality to operate competency-based certification scheme with experience sharing from Australia Government and the Australia and Air-Conditioning &amp; Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia (AREMA); Specific support to Micronesia, Samoa, Solomon Islands and Vanuatu to revising the existing TVET mechanism to integrate good servicing practices into TVET system. (PIC)</li> <li>Supported 2 countries to develop or update servicing sector certification (Zambia and Zimbabwe). (AF-A)</li> <li>Supported eight countries to develop certification scheme through certification of certifiers (Benin, Chad, Cabo Verde, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Niger, Senegal and Togo). (AF-F)</li> </ul>
51. Promote the exchange of experiences and sharing of success stories through the Regional Networks on the development and implementation of certification schemes.	Number of sessions/meetings organized.	16	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A Panel session on Training and Certification of Refrigeration Technicians was organized as part of the Thematic Meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America (March 2023) providing a space to exchange experiences regarding the implementation of certification schemes. (LA)</li> <li>Two face-to-face meetings in Prague/Cheb (Sept 2022) and Ohrid (Apr 2023). (ECA)</li> <li>Facilitated and supported exchange of experiences in developing and enforcing RAC certification scheme among GCC countries as well as Jordan and Iraq. (WA)</li> <li>During the breakout session of Joint SA and SEA Network Meeting in Oct 2022, organized the session on competency-based certification and invite countries that have the system in place to share their experience on operation of the programme and promotion of competency-based certified technicians using the web-</li> </ul>

			<p>based platform to manage the database of certified technicians. (SA and SEA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Solomon Islands presented in the PIC Network Meeting in Vanuatu in May 2023 to share experiences on integration and implementation of good practices into the national certification scheme and competency-based certification in the region. The Air-Conditioning &amp; Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia (AREMA) also shared on the establishment and launching of competency-based certification system in the PICs – what is needed and how to move forward. (PIC)</li> <li>• Promoted exchange of experiences and sharing of success stories during implementation of Joint Ozone Officers Network Meeting back-to-back with Thematic Workshop on Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) preparation held from 3-7 October 2022 in Nairobi, Kenya, and Regional Network Meeting for National Ozone Officers of the English-Speaking African Countries back-to-back with Thematic Workshop for Customs Officers held from 8-12 May 2023 in Kigali, Rwanda. (AF-A)</li> <li>• One training on Certification of Certifiers Workshop for Eight countries in the Africa Francophone Network organised in Cape Verde in Jun 2023. (AF-F)</li> </ul>
52. Offer Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) to interested Article 5 countries and open enrolment to the programme in conjunction with HPMPs and KIPs.	Number of countries using Refrigerants Driver's License	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The RDL program successfully completed a pilot stage including train-the-trainers' and train-the-technicians' sessions in 6 pilot countries namely Grenada, Maldives, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Surinam, and Trinidad and Tobago. The final Stage of the RDL program (Stage III: Launch and Outreach) was completed in July 2023.</li> <li>• Two pilot certification exercises were completed in June 2023 in Maldives and Grenada.</li> <li>• The RDL program was successfully launched and outreach to the interested NOUs and other partners at the side event during the 45OEWG in Bangkok, Thailand. (more information about RDL program and the application form can be found on the <a href="http://www.RDLprogram.org">www.RDLprogram.org</a>).</li> </ul>
<i>Assisting deployment of alternative refrigerants and technologies</i>			
53. Develop and disseminate technical briefs or success stories on alternative refrigerants, technologies and/or not-in-kind technology to promote a better understanding of technological opportunities and promote adoption of low-GWP technologies in Article 5 countries.	Number and type of technical briefs and outreach tools developed and disseminated	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Developed and translated the KIP preparation kit.</li> <li>• Guide for Integration of good servicing practices into Technical and Vocational Education and Training (TVET).</li> <li>• Update on New Refrigerants Designations and Safety Classifications is released – 2023.</li> <li>• 2023 ASHRAE-UNEP OzonAction Lower-GWP Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Innovation Awards selected. The annual international award program promotes innovative design, research, and practice by recognizing people who have developed or implemented innovative technological concepts applied in developing countries to promote lower GWP refrigerants.</li> <li>• During the RAC Industry Roundtable, Future Gas Forum and Thematic Workshop on Strengthening Partnership in the RAC Servicing Sector was held in Vanuatu in May 2023, and discussed information on alternative refrigerants, technologies and/or not-in-kind technology to promote a better understanding of technological opportunities and promote adoption of low-GWP technologies in Article 5 countries. (PIC)</li> </ul>
54. Cooperate with RAC partners to organize technology and technical events (Ozone2Climate shows, seminars, webinars, conferences, roundtables, symposium, etc.) as means to advance	Number and type of events organized	15	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fifteen (15) international events/sessions were organized in on refrigeration certification, data modelling, technology, women in cooling, WRD, policy and legislation and others. (Annex 10)</li> <li>• The technology roundtable and exhibition on energy efficiency in climate and ozone friendly latest refrigeration technologies was organized during SMEITS / KGH's annual International HVAC&amp;R</li> </ul>

<p>adoption of low-GWP alternatives and address emerging technology issues.</p>			<p>Congress in Belgrade, Serbia. (ECA)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• One meeting with Montreal Protocol Officers and HVACR associations in Ohrid (Apr 2022), in parallel to IIR conference on CO<sub>2</sub> and NH<sub>3</sub> technologies. (ECA)</li> <li>• A field visit to a new technology facility was organized during the Joint Network Meeting of Ozone Officers of Latin America and the Caribbean (March 2023) providing first-hand information about the feasibility of the adoption of such technology in visiting countries. Guatemala, Nicaragua, and the Dominican Republic have co-organized training and technology exhibition events as part of their HPMP activities. (LA)</li> <li>• Supported and facilitated the organization of the Eurovent Middle East HVACR Summit which took place on 13-14 September 2022 in Dubai with participation of all WA countries. (WA)</li> <li>• Collaborated with China to jointly organise and participate in the Ozone2Climate Roadshow and Industry Round Table in Shanghai, China in April 2023. (SA)</li> <li>• Collaborated with ISHRAE at the REFCOLD conference in November 2022 on adoption of low-GWP alternatives. (SA)</li> <li>• Collaborated with Government of Vanuatu, Government of Australia and Air-Conditioning &amp; Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia (AREMA) to organise the Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Industry RoundTable Future Gas Forum on 10 May 2023. The events included sessions on the low-GWP alternatives and emerging technology issues. (PIC)</li> <li>• Regional Meeting was organized in cooperation with ASHRAE on female RAC technicians (women in cooling) held from 17 to 19 January 2023 in Cairo, Egypt, attended by 18 female technicians. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
<p><i>Support to special sectors</i></p>			
<p>55. Launch and promote the final version of the <i>Cold Chain Database</i> as a comprehensive tool to survey, assess and analyse the use of refrigerants and technology-related needs in the cold chain sector in conjunction with preparation and implementation of HPMP Stages and KIPs.</p>	<p>Number of countries using the Cold Chain Database in their HPMP/KIP preparation</p>	<p>8</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The cold chain methodology and questionnaires are released for interested parties and partners.</li> <li>• Analytical module for is still under development.</li> <li>• No significant progress due to departure of the Global Partnership Coordinator in Nov 2022.</li> </ul>
<p>56. Provide information, in cooperation with international mobile air conditioning (MAC) partners, to NOUs to help them better understand the MAC sector in relation to future HFC controls.</p>	<p>Nature and type of support provided.</p>	<p>4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In partnership with MACPartners Europe, CAP is developing two products that aim to assist Article 5 parties to better understand the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in the MAC sector and their national situation with regards to MAC servicing sector: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) MAC Information Kit, a series of fact sheets about the status of the MAC sector.</li> <li>b) Data Collection Kit for MAC servicing sector, a set of questionnaires that will help the NOUs structure their data collection process in the MAC servicing sector.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Organised a session on MAC sector during the SA Network Meeting in Maldives in May 2023 to brainstorm strategies to re-engage stakeholders in MAC sector. (SA)</li> <li>• Organised a session on MAC sector during the SEA Network Meeting in Vietnam in March 2023 to</li> </ul>

			inform SEA countries about the recent development in manufacturing of vehicles on conversion to HFO-1234yf in the MAC sector and to further brainstorm the strategy to engage stakeholders in MAC sector. (SEA)
57. Participate in and support the International Network for Women in Cooling (INWIC) to promote better engagement of women in the RAC sectors through networking, mentoring, internship, and knowledge sharing tools, and to offer such services (when available) to NOUs to support gender mainstreaming objectives of HPMP and/or KIPs.	Nature and type of support provided. Number of individual women in RAC sector joining. Number and type of supporting partners in INWIC	192	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>INWIC products and tools (membership platform, mentoring, internship opportunities) and those made available through INWIC by the founding partners (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences) aim to assist Article 5 parties mainstream gender consideration into preparation and implementation of their Montreal Protocol projects.</li> <li>INWIC website was officially launched in May 2023 (www.inwic.org) and has attracted 192 members, 96% women (as of August 2023). The INWIC board met five times, and the three working groups met several times to discuss issues relevant for membership, mentoring and communication issues.</li> <li>INWIC mentoring Working Group is currently customizing the MentorCity mentoring platform to provide mentoring opportunities to its members.</li> <li>INWIC was presented to NOUs and their HVACR stakeholders during network and thematic meetings in LA, CAR, AF-A, AF-F, and ECA, and two regional workshops for female technicians in AF-A and AF-F.</li> </ul>
58. Support interested NOUs in proposing additional activities for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in HPMPs for LVCs as per Decision 89/6 (c)	Number and type of activities	104	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All countries where UNEP is implementing HPMP projects were informed about provisions of decision 89/6 on additional activities for maintaining energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector in HPMPs for LVCs.</li> <li>Targeted assistance provided for interested countries about potential activities to be included in the project proposals.</li> <li>Four countries were supported to include an additional energy-efficiency component in the tranches of their HPMPs (Nicaragua, Honduras, Malawi and Zimbabwe). Projects approved at ExCom-92.</li> <li>Two countries were supported to submit stand-alone additional energy-efficiency project in line with decision 89/6 (Maldives and Kyrgyzstan).</li> <li>Factsheet prepared and peer reviewed for circulation to countries, outlining the steps to accessing the funds (to be distributed in the next quarter). (CAR)</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs</b>		
<b>OUTCOME 7</b> Article 5 countries ratify the Kigali Amendment and begin meeting HFC phase-down obligations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are assisted to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat.</li> <li>All UNEP-assisted Enabling Activity projects are effectively implemented as per Executive Committee guidelines and deadlines.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to review their institutional arrangements for efficient implementation of HFC phase-down activities.</li> <li>Interested NOUs are encouraged and assisted to investigate and understand their countries' overall refrigerant consumption patterns and RAC market to help inform their future HFC phase-down strategies.</li> <li>All NOUs have increased awareness and information about Kigali Amendment and ozone-climate interlinkages.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged to identify and consider linkages between refrigeration servicing sector activities and energy efficiency institutions, programmes, policies and activities with the goal of maintaining or enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment.</li> </ul>		
<b>2023 Activities</b>	<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Progress</b>
59. Monitor and analyze the HFC consumption in Article 5 Group 1 countries to identify and avoid risks of possible non-compliance	Monitoring regularly conducted	147	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regularly monitored and prepared periodic status reports on establishing the HFC Licensing and Quota System in all Article-5 countries using the OzonAction HFC licensing system risk analysis and compliance tracker tool through assessing and collecting the most up-to-date data and information about</li> </ul>

with the freeze obligations and provide advice/support to help avoid that situation.			<p>each Article-5 country.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly informed NOOs about the deadlines for the establishment of the HFC Licensing System throughout the period and provided support when necessary.</li> <li>• One deep monitoring analysis done in preparation for the Joint Network meeting Mar 2023; 2 quarterly monitoring activities held to verify ratification status in 2022 and 2023. (CAR)</li> <li>• 11 countries' HFC data monitored when reported and HFC baseline extrapolated / calculated to provide early warning. (ECA)</li> <li>• Regularly monitored and analysed the HFC consumption of the 3 countries that have ratified the KA. (WA)</li> <li>• Presented a forecast of HFC baseline consumption and discussed with countries on risks of possible non-compliance with the freeze obligations during the breakout session of the Joint SA and SEA Network Meeting in October 2022. (SA, SEA)</li> <li>• Organised the breakout group discussion during the SEA Network Meeting in Vietnam in Mar 2023 to discuss the reason of the drastic change in HFC consumption of some countries as well as the implication of COVID-19 on HFC consumption. (SEA)</li> <li>• Presented a forecast of HFC baseline consumption and discussed with countries on risks of possible non-compliance with the freeze obligations and organised the breakout session to discuss policy option to limit the growth of HFCs during the PIC Network Meeting in Oct 2022. (PIC)</li> <li>• 2 regional meetings were conducted to guide countries in analysing the HFC data and on reporting on HFC. (AF-A)</li> </ul>
60. In cooperation with the Ozone Secretariat, encourage and assist Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to do so.	Number of countries assisted that ratified the Kigali Amendment	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly monitored status of Kigali Amendment ratification in all network countries.</li> <li>• Offered support of the Ozone Secretariat and OzonAction to interested countries.</li> <li>• Encouraged all remaining Article 5 countries to ratify the Kigali Amendment through Network meetings and implementation of Enabling Activity projects.</li> </ul>
61. Provide technical support to the UNEP-assisted countries to complete the implementation and reporting of the remaining Enabling Activities projects.	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided	93	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regularly monitored the status of all ongoing UNEP-assisted Enabling Activities projects.</li> <li>• Provided support to NOOs to review, finalise and submit their completed Enabling Activities final reports to the Executive Committee, and ensured that the officially submitted final reports comply with the Multilateral Fund guidelines.</li> <li>• Provided continuous support to all countries with the ongoing UNEP-assisted Enabling Activities projects and mapped UNEP's resources that can be used during project implementation.</li> <li>• Prepared and effectively responded to all comments and feedback requested by the Multilateral Fund's Senior Monitoring and Evaluation Officer during the evaluation process and the preparation of the Multilateral Fund Secretariat Desk Study evaluation report of the EA projects.</li> </ul>
62. Assist Article 5 Group 1 countries to calculate and analyse their HFC baselines, including understanding calculations in CO2 equivalence and how the baselines affect future	Number of countries assisted	108	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provided assistance on HFC data collection and understanding baselines through online meetings and consultations with specific NOOs.</li> <li>• Provided assistance to NOOs to calculate their HFC consumption baselines in CO2 equivalence</li> <li>• Provided guidance on the establishment of HFC quota systems.</li> </ul>

	compliance targets.			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared concise information on Kigali Amendment obligations and the calculation of HFC baselines,</li> </ul>
63.	Help NOUs to develop national surveys and organise stakeholders' consultations etc for the preparation of KIPs.	Number of countries assisted with national surveys and stakeholder's consultations	77	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Prepared and developed the OzonAction's Kigali Implementation Plans (KIPs) Tool Kit to assist National Ozone Units (NOUs) and local experts in structuring the data collection process.</li> <li>Organized a workshop for 54 countries (28 Anglophone and 26 Francophone). Assisted in workshop development, introduced OzonAction's KIP Tool Kit, and conducted training on data collection and quality for KIP preparation and design.</li> <li>KIP preparation kit was presented and discussed in various network/thematic meetings.</li> <li>Targeted assistance was provided to interested countries with their HFC national surveys and KIP design and preparation.</li> </ul>
64.	Encourage interested countries to adopt the HFC Outlook Model as a comprehensive tool for modelling and projecting the use of HFCs and alternatives in different consuming sectors and encourage linkage of the model scenarios with the preparation of KIPs.	Number of countries using HFC Outlook Model outputs	10	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A new version of the HFC Outlook model was developed for each of the ten pilot countries, which included the following new features and modules:</li> <li>The "Analyzer" section of the model was upgraded to generate automatic reports with various types of data and information analysis.</li> <li>An energy efficiency module was developed to incorporate various applications within the model.</li> <li>Orientation webinar sessions were conducted to familiarize the NOUs with the additional features and modules, and also a new structured data collection questionnaire was sent to the ten NOUs in order to help them in collecting the most updated and recent data, currently the ten countries are working to collect/validate the data needed and the final version of the national model under Stage III will be provided to each of the ten pilot countries once we receive the completed questionnaire and data files required from the NOUs.</li> </ul>
65.	Organise special sessions in Network meetings to explore opportunities for synergies between HPMPs and HFC phase-down plans.	Number of sessions in Network meetings	12	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Organised network meetings/sessions to consider overlapping issues and opportunities between HPMPs and HFC phase-down plans.</li> </ul>
<b>Outcomes</b>		<b>Outputs</b>		
<b>OUTCOME 8</b> Article 5 countries implement Multilateral Fund HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down projects in timely and effective manner		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries with UNEP-assisted HCFC verification reports are assisted to implement the recommendations in the verification reports.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches are supported to do so.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to conceive, prepare and submit new HFC phase-down projects and developing HFC phase-down strategies are assisted.</li> </ul>		
<b>2023 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Progress</b>
66.	Assist all Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation to implement them in a timely and effective manner as per Annex 5 (Implementation of UNEP-	Number of HPMP Stages/tranches implemented	114	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided assistance to all countries where UNEP is an implementing agency with ongoing HPMP stages or tranches for implementation in a timely and effective manner.</li> <li>Provided assistance to 23 countries with preparation and submission of subsequent stage/tranche requests.</li> </ul>

assisted Article 5 country projects in 2023).			
67. Ensure that all Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner and assist them to implement the recommendations in future stages/tranches.	Number of HPMP verification projects implemented	34	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported all relevant Article 5 countries with preparation and submission of their HPMP verification projects as approved by the Executive Committee.</li> <li>Provided input to HCFC verification reports for countries where UNEP is the Cooperating Agency.</li> <li>Encouraged and assisted all such countries to consider implementation of the recommendations from the verification reports, as appropriate.</li> </ul>
68. Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches.	Number of new HPMP Stages or tranches submitted	23	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported all relevant Article 5 countries with preparation and submission of new stages or tranches.</li> </ul>
69. Provide priority assistance to countries and regions that are experiencing delays in tranche/stage submissions to address underlying causes.	Number of countries assisted	30	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Provided priority assistance through special country missions/meetings for countries who are experiencing delays in submission of HPMP stages and tranches to address underlying causes for the delays.</li> </ul>
70. Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare, submit and implement KIP preparation projects and to submit the KIPs once completed.	Number of KIP preparation/KIP projects submitted	13	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported 12 countries to submit KIP preparation funding requests and one country to prepare and submit KIP (UNEP as a cooperating agency).</li> </ul>
71. Support NOUs with UNEP-assisted projects to consider gender issues and approaches systematically in all phases of the project cycle.	Number of projects with gender considerations in project submissions Type of support provided	75	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported NOUs to address gender mainstreaming considerations during the preparation and implementation of all MLF funded projects.</li> <li>The Gender Core team has organised regular briefing sessions for the CAP team on new ExCom decisions on gender mainstreaming in the IS projects (decision 91/63) and HPMP and KIP projects (decision 92/40).</li> <li>Gender mainstreaming sessions to discuss in details new ExCom requirements in accordance with decisions 91/63 and 92/40 were organized in LA, CAR, ECA, SEA, AF-A and AF-F.</li> </ul>
72. Explore opportunities for promoting energy efficiency through new Multilateral Fund projects	Number and type of projects	6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Supported 6 countries to submit energy efficiency projects in the servicing sector, in accordance with decision 89/6 (2 standalone and 4 as part of HPMP tranche submission).</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 1 – CAP BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 2024

Budget Line	Component	Location	w/m	Grade	Approved CAP 2023	Proposed CAP 2024
<b>10</b>	<b>PROJECT PERSONNEL COMPONENT</b>					
	<b>Title/Description</b>					
1101	Head of Branch	Paris	12	D-1	305,704	286,000
1102	Montreal Programme Officer – ECA/Global Capacity Building	Paris	12	P-3	180,600	180,600
1103	Montreal Protocol Senior Programme Management Officer - Capacity Building	Paris	12	P-5	245,800	245,800
1104	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer	Paris	12	P-4	195,700	199,000
1105	Montreal Protocol Senior Coordination Officer -ExCom	Paris	12	P-5	185,400	189,000
1106	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer	Paris	12	P-3	0	180,600
1107	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – ExCom/Partnerships	Paris	12	P-3	192,610	195,000
1108	ECA Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator	Paris	12	P-4	247,200	252,000
1109	Montreal Protocol Coordinator International Partnerships	Paris	12	P-5	278,512	278,500
1121	Montreal Protocol Regional Senior Coordinator - Asia Pacific	Bangkok	12	P-5	247,200	0
1122	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South East Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	P-4	175,100	178,000
1123	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South Asia	Bangkok	12	P-4	194,464	198,000
1124	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South East Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	P-3	194,464	198,000
1125	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South Asia	Bangkok	12	P-3	194,464	195,000
1126	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South East Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	P-2		160,000
1127	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer – South Asia	Bangkok	12	P-2		160,000
1131	Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator - West Asia	Manama	12	P-4	247,200	277,000
1132	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - West Asia	Manama	12	P-3	181,795	184,000
1141	Montreal Protocol Regional Senior Coordinator - Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-5	282,735	288,000
1142	Montreal Protocol Regional Senior Coordinator - Anglophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-5	282,735	288,000
1143	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - Anglophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-3	247,200	252,000
1144	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer -Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-3	195,700	199,000
1145	Montreal Protocol Associate Officer Anglophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-2	168,700	168,700
1146	Montreal Protocol Associate Officer -Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	P-2	168,700	172,000
1147	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer (Admin and Finance)	Nairobi	12	P-4	204,970	209,000
1151	Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator - Latin America	Panama City	12	P-4	226,703	231,000
1152	Montreal Protocol Regional Coordinator - Caribbean	Panama City	12	P-4	180,250	183,000
1153	Montreal Protocol Information Manager	Panama City	12	P-4	226,703	230,000
1154	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - Caribbean	Panama City	12	P-3	174,500	177,000
1155	Montreal Protocol Programme Officer - Latin America	Panama City	12	P-3	226,703	231,000
1301	Principal Assistant Head of Branch	Paris	12	G-6	108,150	110,000
1302	Programme Assistant - Regional Networks	Paris	12	G-6	108,150	110,000
1303	Programme Assistant - Clearinghouse	Paris	12	G-6	110,210	112,000
1304	Programme Assistant – Europe & Central Asia	Paris	12	G-6	103,000	105,000
1305	Programme Assistant - Capacity Building/iPIC	Paris	12	G-6	103,000	105,000

	<b>Budget Line</b>	<b>Component</b>	<b>Location</b>	<b>w/m</b>	<b>Grade</b>	<b>Approved CAP 2023</b>	<b>Proposed CAP 2024</b>
	1306	Programme Assistant	Paris	12	G-5	92,700	95,000
	1307	Global Budget & Finance Assistant	Paris	12	G-7	127,720	130,000
	1321	Programme Assistant - South Asia	Bangkok	12	G-6	92,700	35,000
	1322	Programme Assistant – Southeast Asia & PICs	Bangkok	12	G-5	72,100	73,000
	1323	Administrative Assistant – Asia-Pacific	Bangkok	12	G-7	92,700	95,000
	1332	Programme Assistant – West Asia	Lebanon	12	G-6	92,700	95,000
	1341	Administrative Assistant - Africa	Nairobi	12	G-7	63,860	65,000
	1342	Global Administrative Assistant	Nairobi/ Law	12	G-5	39,140	40,000
	1343	Programme Assistant - Africa	Nairobi	12	G-6	47,000	48,000
	1344	Programme Assistant - Francophone Africa	Nairobi	12	G-7	63,860	65,000
	1345	Global Administrative Assistant	Nairobi/ Law	12	G-6	48,410	49,000
	1351	Administrative Assistant – Latin America & Caribbean	Panama	12	G-5	40,000	41,000
	1352	Administrative Assistant – Latin America & Caribbean	Panama	12	G-7	66,950	68,000
		<b>Subtotal Staff Personnel</b>				<b>7,324,162</b>	<b>7,626,200</b>
<b>1600</b>	<b>TRAVEL</b>						
	1601	Staff travel - Global	Paris			171,000	171,000
	1610	Staff travel – Europe & Central Asia	Paris / ECA			25,000	25,000
	1620	Staff travel – South Asia	Bangkok			33,000	33,000
	1621	Staff travel – Southeast Asia	Bangkok			33,000	33,000
	1622	Staff travel - PIC	Bangkok			50,000	50,000
	1630	Staff travel – West Asia	Manama			45,000	45,000
	1640	Staff travel – Francophone Africa	Nairobi			60,500	60,500
	1641	Staff travel - Anglophone Africa	Nairobi			60,500	60,500
	1650	Staff travel - Caribbean	Panama			35,000	35,000
	1651	Staff travel - Latin America	Panama			35,000	35,000
		<b>Subtotal Travel</b>				<b>548,000</b>	<b>548,000</b>
<b>2030</b>	<b>REGIONAL ACTIVITIES</b>						
		<b>CONTRACT SERVICE COMPONENT</b>					
	2210	Network Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising – Europe & Central Asia	Paris / ECA			130,000	130,000
		<b>Subtotal Europe &amp; Central Asia</b>				<b>130,000</b>	<b>130,000</b>
	2220	Network Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising - South Asia	Bangkok			92,000	92,000
	2221	Network Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising - Southeast Asia	Bangkok			70,000	70,000
	2222	Network Thematic Meetings/South South Cooperation/Regional awareness raising - PIC	Bangkok			105,000	105,000
		<b>Subtotal Asia-Pacific</b>				<b>267,000</b>	<b>267,000</b>
	2230	Network Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising – West Asia	Manama			100,000	100,000
		<b>Subtotal West Asia</b>				<b>100,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
	2240	Network Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising – Francophone Africa	Nairobi			175,000	175,000
	2241	Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising - Anglophone Africa	Nairobi			175,000	175,000
		<b>Subtotal Africa</b>				<b>350,000</b>	<b>350,000</b>
	2250	Network Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising - Caribbean	Panama			130,000	130,000
	2251	Network Thematic Meetings/South South cooperation/Regional awareness raising - Latin America	Panama			120,000	120,000
		<b>Subtotal Latin America &amp; Caribbean</b>				<b>250,000</b>	<b>250,000</b>

	Budget Line	Component	Location	w/m	Grade	Approved CAP 2023	Proposed CAP 2024
		<i>Subtotal Regional activities</i>				<b>1,097,000</b>	<b>1,097,000</b>
<b>GLOBAL CAP SERVICES*</b>							
	3210	NOO Training				50,000	50,000
	3211	Policy & Technical Assistance				95,000	95,000
	3212	Translation & Outreach				160,000	160,000
	3214	Refrigeration Servicing Sector Assistance				160,000	160,000
	3215	Enforcement & customs				85,000	85,000
		<i>Subtotal Global Services</i>				<b>550,000</b>	<b>550,000</b>
<b>50</b>	<b>MEETINGS</b>						
	4210	Advisory and Consultative Meetings and Stakeholders Workshops	Paris/ Regions			20,000	20,000
		<i>Subtotal Meetings</i>				20,000	20,000
		<i>Subtotal Global Services/Meetings</i>				<b>570,000</b>	<b>570,000</b>
<b>60</b>	<b>OFFICE OPERATIONS</b>						
	5210	Office Operations/Communication (equipment, rental, supplies & maintenance)	Paris			290,000	290,000
	5220	Office Operations/Communication (equipment, rental, supplies & maintenance)	Regions			300,000	300,000
		<i>Subtotal Office Operations</i>				<b>590,000</b>	<b>590,000</b>
<b>99</b>	<b>TOTAL DIRECT PROJECT COST</b>					<b>10,129,162</b>	<b>10,431,200</b>
	<i>Programme support costs (8%)</i>					810,333	834,496
	<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					<b>10,939,495</b>	<b>11,265,696</b>

\*3210-3215 activities & budget to be carried to 2024. Note on all other budget lines unspent balances will be returned.

## **ANNEX 2 – FINANCIAL ANALYSIS OF CAP BUDGET PROPOSAL FOR 2024**

### **Overview of proposed 2024 budget**

50. While developing this budget proposal, UNEP considered feedback received from Article 5 countries about their needs related to meeting the 67.5% phase out target for HCFCs in 2025 and the new Kigali Amendment responsibilities, as well as recent developments under the Montreal Protocol. The proposal also reflects UNEP's internal analysis of the CAP structure, staff roles and responsibilities, the distribution of resources within CAP. It also considers the funds returned to the previous Executive Committee as an indication of actual expenditures. UNEP continues to exercise due diligence and optimise activities and costs to ensure the most efficient use of funds.

51. To deliver the planned comprehensive compliance assistance services to Article 5 countries during 2024, UNEP requests Executive Committee approval of US\$ 11,265,696 which consists of a project cost of US\$ 10,431,200 and programme support costs (PSC) of US\$ 834,496 (8%). This request is based on a zero-growth scenario for activities and a 1.9% increase to cover inflationary costs related to staff commitments and year 2023 UN standard costs for vacant positions. It represents a total increase of 2.98% compared to the 2023 budget, which falls below the maximum 3% increase limit that is allowed under Executive Committee Decision 47/24 (a)(iii), which limits the increase in the CAP budget to that amount unless the Executive Committee is given evidence that inflationary pressures justify otherwise. The proposed value for 2024 is also less than the amount indicated in the approved UNEP Business Plan.

52. UNEP undertook an in-depth review of the actual annual expenditures for the CAP for the period 2021-2022 and this was compared with the partial expenditures for the current year up to 31 July 2023 to make projections for 2024. In accordance with Decision 91/61(c)(iv), Table 1 presents a proposed budget for 2024 and a report on the costs incurred in the year prior to the last year.

53. UNEP is proposing an overall 2.98% growth on staffing costs in accordance with the UN staff regulations, noting that the direct project costs have remained at the same level for the past three budget cycles. Based on the projected requirements, UNEP proposes a 2024 budget level that is realistic and sufficient to cover CAP operations, noting that UNEP continues to return all unspent balances from CAP to the Executive Committee in a timely manner in accordance with Decisions 35/36(d) and 73/53(b)(ii).

### **Staff costing**

54. UNEP has based the 2024 staff costs for encumbered positions on the projected actual costs for those positions, which reflect real costs that are being incurred during the current year (i.e., 2023), plus a 1.9% increase to account for inflation. It is important to note that staff entitlements and benefits change from year-to-year and from duty station to duty station, in accordance with the UN staff regulations and rules, and final incurred costs can vary depending on the number of dependents, education grant entitlement, home leave, etc. applicable in a particular year. For vacant positions, UNEP has used the official UN 2023 standard costs since the actual costs for those positions will only be known after they are encumbered. These two factors have resulted in slight adjustments to the costs of all staffing lines.

### **Budget re-prioritisation**

55. As per Decision 86/61 (ii), UNEP may continue extending the prioritization of funding between CAP budget lines to accommodate changing priorities.

## Proposed changes to staff lines

56. UNEP proposes the following changes to staff lines for 2024:

### Asia-Pacific CAP team

57. On 3 April 2023, the P5 Senior Regional Coordinator – Asia Pacific resigned from UNEP and moved to another UN agency. Prior to his departure, consultations were held between OzonAction management, the departing staff member, the P4 Programme Officer (South-East Asia and Pacific & Pacific Island Countries), and the P4 Programme Officer (South Asia) about various options for the post in light of the current and upcoming needs of Article 5 countries in those regions. Accordingly, UNEP wishes to propose the following changes as a package:

- Discontinue the P5 Senior Regional Coordinator – Asia Pacific (post no. 30606955).
- Formally assign the P4 Programme Officer (South-East Asia and Pacific & Pacific Island Countries) and P4 Programme Officer (South Asia) the responsibilities for Regional Network coordination, delivery of the CAP portfolio of projects and services, reporting and management in their respective regions that were formerly done by the P5 Senior Regional Coordinator – Asia Pacific, with immediate effect. At the same time, certain project implementation responsibilities that they were handling will be assigned to two new P3 positions (see below). The P4 incumbents have been filling these roles very effectively on an *ad interim* basis since the departure of the P5 Senior Regional Coordinator. Following the Executive Committee's approval of this proposal, UNEP would request a reclassification of those posts to reflect their partial change of responsibilities, however the posts would remain at the same P4 level.
- Create two new P2 Montreal Protocol Associate Officer positions to support the implementation of projects and provision of CAP assistance in the two regions (South-East Asia and Pacific & Pacific Island Countries, and South Asia), one each under the leadership of the respective P4 Regional Coordinator. The posts will be responsible for supporting *inter alia* project implementation (HPMPs and KIPs), meeting and workshop organisation, data reporting assistance for countries, follow up communication with National Ozone Officers, etc. The posts would be funded largely using the resources from the suppression of the above-mentioned P5 post.

### Global CAP team

58. The Montreal Protocol is in a profound state of change and evolution in Article 5 countries with respect to national conditions, policy developments, current implementation progress and future compliance obligations with respect to the Kigali Amendment. This requires additional expertise and levels of effort at the Implementing Agency level to support KIP project preparation and implementation, data reporting, understanding and knowledge of new/revised industry sectors, interaction with additional or new stakeholders, coordination with new government partners, development or complementarity with new policy and regulatory areas (e.g. climate change, energy efficiency), promoting understanding of Kigali Amendment objectives to industry stakeholders and the public, etc. This need comes at a time when all institutions and Article 5 countries are experiencing the significant workload associated with the parallel HCFC phase out and HFC phase down. Some areas of expertise (energy efficiency, climate policy) are not fully available in-house in CAP and require strengthening. Additional support is required during peak workload periods, e.g. during maximum project preparation and submission periods particularly involving overlapping HCFC and HFC projects. Accordingly, UNEP wishes to propose, in line with the comments noted in Decision 91/61 (ii):

- Reorientation and funding of an existing vacant P3 Montreal Protocol Programme Officer position in the Global CAP team (Paris) to support Kigali Amendment issues including energy efficiency and related project review and assisting the Regional CAP teams in those areas. Once the CAP budget proposal is approved by the Executive Committee, UNEP will request that the post be reclassified to reflect these new areas of responsibility.

## **Structure**

59. UNEP's continued high level of performance as an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund, thanks to the expertise, dedication, and hard work of the Regional and Global CAP teams in five duty stations. Over the years, these Montreal Protocol professionals have evolved both individually and collectively to meet the ever-changing needs of Article 5 countries and to adjust to the evolution of the Montreal Protocol, including the new Kigali Amendment developments. This flexibility and ability to adapt quickly to respond to country needs is one of the hallmarks of CAP. An organigram describing the structure of CAP for 2024, is presented in Annex 3 (CAP Organigram for 2024).

**Table 1 : 2022-2023 approved CAP budgets, actual expenditures, and balances (US\$)**

Budget item	2022 (pandemic)			2023				2024
	Approved	Actual expenditures	Balance as of 31-Aug- 2023	Approved	Estimated expenditure as of 31-Aug-2023	Estimated expenditure as of 31-Dec-2023	Projected balance as of 31-Dec-2023	Proposed
Staff and personnel	7,183,900	6,439,639	744,261	7,324,162	4,324,987	6,912,423	411,739	7,626,200
Travel	548,000	416,871	131,129	548,000	317,144	548,000	-	548,000
Regional activities and meetings	1,117,000	697,578	419,422	1,117,000	739,223	985,929	131,071	1,117,000
Global services	550,000	314,443	235,557	550,000	149,219	450,000	100,000	550,000
Space and equipment	590,000	390,773	199,227	590,000	356,228	590,000	-	590,000
<i>Sub-total</i>	<b>9,988,900</b>	<b>8,259,304</b>	<b>1,729,596</b>	<b>10,129,162</b>	<b>5,886,801</b>	<b>9,486,352</b>	<b>642,810</b>	<b>10,431,200</b>
PSC	799,112	660,744	138,368	810,333	470,944	758,908	51,425	834,496
<i>Grand total</i>	<b>10,788,012</b>	<b>8,920,048</b>	<b>1,867,964*</b>	<b>10,939,495</b>	<b>6,357,745</b>	<b>10,245,260</b>	<b>694,235</b>	<b>11,265,696</b>

\* UNEP returned US\$ 828,000 in project costs plus PSC of US\$ 66,240 to the 91<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee. Additional funding will be returned once the projects are financially completed.

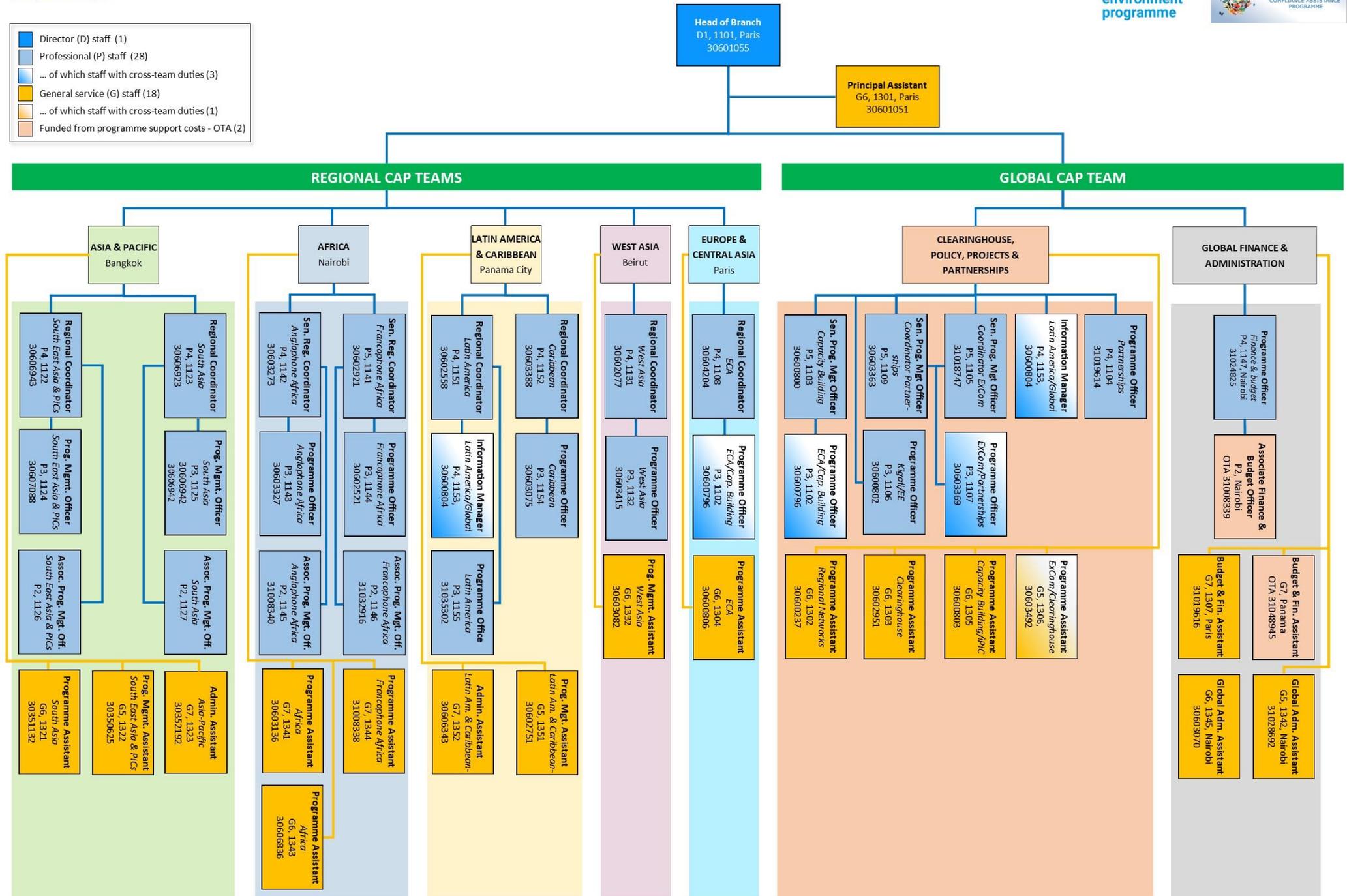
# ANNEX 3 – CAP ORGANIGRAM FOR 2024

## UNEP Law Division, OzonAction — ORGANIGRAM

18 September 2023



- Director (D) staff (1)
- Professional (P) staff (28)
- ... of which staff with cross-team duties (3)
- General service (G) staff (18)
- ... of which staff with cross-team duties (1)
- Funded from programme support costs - OTA (2)



## ANNEX 4 – LOGICAL FRAMEWORK ANALYSIS FOR 2024

<b>Overarching Desired Outcome:</b>		
<b>ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES MEET AND SUSTAIN COMPLIANCE WITH MONTREAL PROTOCOL AND AMENDMENTS</b>		
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)</b>	<b>Relevant SDG targets</b>
<p><b>OUTCOME 1</b> National Ozone Units effectively manage their national programmes</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Article 5 countries with Institutional Strengthening projects approved for UNEP implementation have NOUs that function effectively and deliver the outputs described in their IS renewal.</li> <li>• Any NOU requesting region- and country-specific compliance assistance to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues is provided with that support.</li> <li>• All Ozone Officers and/or their assistants learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels through participation in Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, which may include physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, inter-regional, and/or thematic meetings.</li> <li>• All new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund.</li> <li>• Any Ozone Officer who wishes to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs acquires those advanced skills.</li> <li>• Selected Ozone Officers (pilot) receive training on multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) negotiation skills with regard to Montreal Protocol/Multilateral Fund meetings.</li> <li>• Any NOU requesting or needing specific support is assisted through country-to-country (south-south/north-south) cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables.</li> <li>• NOUs are assisted to explore synergies related to Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment objectives with national energy efficiency policymakers, financial mechanism focal points, climate change focal points, and others through the approved twinning project and other activities.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 &amp; 15)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 &amp; 9)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)</li> </ul>
<b>2024 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>
1.	Provide all Article 5 countries with IS projects approved for UNEP implementation with technical assistance to expedite the preparation, implementation, monitoring and reporting of IS phases as per Annex 5	Number of IS phases successfully implemented and monitored
2.	Provide support to any NOU requesting region- and country-specific compliance assistance needed to address specific technical, policy, or operational issues as per Annex 6, or as per ad hoc requests.	Number and type of services delivered
3.	Organise Regional Network meetings for Ozone Officers in all ten regions, including physical and/or online regional, sub-regional, inter-regional, and/or thematic meetings, so that all Ozone Officers and/or their assistants can learn from peer-to-peer interaction and strengthen cooperation at the regional and international levels.	Number of meetings successfully organized (2 per region target)
4.	Offer introductory training to all new Ozone Officers and/or their assistants to acquire the basic skills, competencies and understanding of the Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund.	Number of Ozone Officers/assistants trained (all new Ozone Officers)
5.	Offer advanced training to any Ozone Officer who wishes to acquire advanced skills to further enhance her/his management of their NOUs.	Number of pilot trainings conducted

6.	Offer on a pilot basis training on multilateral environmental agreement (MEA) negotiation skills with regard to Montreal Protocol/Multilateral Fund meetings for selected Ozone Officers	Number of pilot trainings conducted
7.	Support NOUs requesting or needing specific support through country-to-country (south-south/north-south) cooperation facilitated by CAP, e.g., NOU-NOU meetings, study tours, technology roundtables.	Number and type of country-to-country cooperation activities
8.	Assist NOUs to explore synergies related to Kigali Amendment objectives with national energy efficiency policymakers and financial mechanism focal points through the approved twinning project.	Number of twinning workshops organised
9.	Identify opportunities for NOU synergies with other MEAs through participation in UNEP Law Division's <i>Pilot project to enhance cooperation between Montreal Protocol, the Basel, Stockholm and Rotterdam Conventions and Minamata Convention at the country level on areas of common interest</i> and other related research projects	Report(s) produced
<b>Outcomes</b>		<b>Relevant SDG targets</b>
<b>Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)</b>		
<b>OUTCOME 2</b> Article 5 countries report accurate and timely data	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The status of Article 7 and Country Programme data submissions is regularly monitored, and follow-up support is offered to countries.</li> <li>Any NOU requesting support with collecting, reviewing and reporting accurate Article 7 and/or Country Programme data is assisted to do so, so that they report by (or in advance of) the reporting deadlines.</li> <li>All NOUs are assisted in understanding the revised data reporting formats and the new data reporting obligations related to the Kigali Amendment, and to use the online reporting systems.</li> <li>All NOUs are made aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking and reporting requirements for all controlled substances.</li> <li>All NOUs are offered information or assistance to establish their HFC baselines and the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 & 15) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13) <input type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 & 9) <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12) <input type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)
<b>2024 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>
10.	Regularly monitor the status of Article 7 and Country Programme data to identify and avoid late submissions or risks of non-compliance and provide follow-up support to countries as needed.	Status report on data submission. Type of support provided
11.	Assist any NOU requesting support with collecting, reviewing and/or reporting accurate Article 7 and/or Country Programme data.	Number of countries supported. Type of support provided
12.	Regularly remind and follow up with all NOUs about data reporting deadlines.	Number and type of support provided
13.	Assist all NOUs to understand the revised data reporting formats and the data reporting obligations related to the Kigali Amendment, and to use the online reporting systems.	Type of support provided
14.	Make all NOUs aware of best practices and methodologies for data collection, cross-checking and reporting requirements for all controlled substances and encourage the institutionalization those processes.	Type of support provided
15.	Encourage all NOUs to identify and analyse differences between their country's trade data and those reported by other countries with whom they trade and to resolve any inconsistencies with their counterparts.	Type of support provided
16.	Offer all NOUs information or assistance to establish their HFC baselines and the starting points for sustained aggregate reductions in HFC consumption.	Type of support provided
<b>Outcomes</b>		<b>Relevant SDG targets</b>
<b>Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)</b>		

<p><b>OUTCOME 3</b> Effective legal, regulatory and policy frameworks are in place and enforced</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs are informed about options, including preventative approaches involving awareness and education, to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) systems.</li> <li>All NOUs are assisted to operate and enhance their HCFC licensing and quota systems as per Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund targets.</li> <li>All NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment are assisted to develop, operationalize and enhance their HFC licensing and quota systems.</li> <li>All NOUs in countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are encouraged to consider introducing voluntary licensing systems.</li> <li>All NOUs are made aware of the benefits of, and approaches for, electronic licensing systems for controlling HCFCs and HFCs.</li> <li>All NOUs are informed about existing HCFC and HFC legislation in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries and offered assistance with developing/enhancing their own.</li> <li>All NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism use that system to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, more countries are encouraged to join, and the system is modified to reflect emerging needs.</li> <li>All NOUs are provided with information and assistance to identify/establish policies or regulations to regulate RAC/MAC servicing sector.</li> <li>All NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment are assisted to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 &amp; 15)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 &amp; 9)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)</li> </ul>
<b>2024 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>
17.	Inform all NOUs about options, including best practices and preventative approaches involving awareness and education, to enhance their national Montreal Protocol monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) systems.	Type of support provided
18.	Strengthen the capacity of all NOUs to operate and enforce their HCFC licensing and quota systems as per Montreal Protocol and Multilateral Fund targets.	Type of support provided
19.	Assist all NOUs of Article 5 Parties to the Kigali Amendment to develop, adjust and enforce their HFC licensing and quota systems.	Type of support provided
20.	Encourage all NOUs in countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to consider introducing voluntary licensing and quota systems.	Number of countries that introduced voluntary HFC licensing system
21.	Make all NOUs aware of the benefits and approaches for electronic licensing systems for controlling HCFCs and HFCs.	Type of support provided
22.	Support all NOUs participating in the informal Prior Informed Consent (iPIC) mechanism to use that system to support enforcement of their licensing and quota systems, and encourage more countries to join.	Number of countries participating in iPIC. Statistics of iPIC exchanges
23.	Inform all NOUs about existing HCFC and HFC legislation in Article 5 and non-Article 5 countries (including the MAC sector) and offer assistance for developing/enhancing their own.	Type of support provided. Number of NOUs assisted with policy development/update
24.	Assist all NOUs in Article 5 countries that have not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment to ratify through support provided by CAP in collaboration with the Ozone Secretariat.	Number of countries assisted that ratified the Kigali Amendment. Type of support provided

Outcomes	Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)	Relevant SDG targets
<p><b>OUTCOME 4</b> Imports and exports are controlled, and illegal trade is reduced/prevented</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs are encouraged to update, monitor or enforce their national regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat illegal trade through an integrated approach.</li> <li>All NOUs are provided with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers.</li> <li>All NOUs have increased awareness and understanding about critical Montreal Protocol Customs issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to combat illegal trade in controlled substances.</li> <li>All NOUs are made aware of innovative methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international action to combat illegal trade.</li> <li>Interested national Customs training academies are encouraged and assisted to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual and e-learning into their national curricula.</li> <li>Interested regional and sub-regional organizations are encouraged to develop regional and/or sub-regional initiatives or policies to facilitate and monitor legal HCFC trade and to combat illegal trade.</li> <li>All NOUs are assisted to work with Customs to promote adoption of the 2022 Harmonized System codes and/or subcodes or otherwise adopt regional codes or other interim measures for monitoring HFC imports and exports.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 &amp; 15)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 &amp; 9)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)</li> </ul>
<b>2024 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>
25.	Assist all NOUs requesting support to update, monitor or enforce their national regulations and policies to facilitate and monitor legal trade in controlled substances and to combat illegal trade through an integrated approach.	Number of NOUs supported. Type of support provided
26.	Provide all NOUs with tools developed by UNEP and its partners for use in the delivery of their national Customs training, and, as appropriate, training of environmental inspectors and other law enforcement officers.	Number and type of tools provided
27.	Increase the awareness and understanding of all NOUs about critical Montreal Protocol Customs issues, including best practices, innovative approaches and ways to combat illegal trade in controlled substances.	Number of sessions on customs issues in the regional network/thematic meetings
28.	Make all NOUs aware of methods that support enforcement of national licensing systems, both at and beyond the Customs check point in domestic markets.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided
29.	Encourage all NOUs to interact more closely with Customs agencies to promote regional and international action to combat illegal trade.	Type of support provided
30.	Encourage and assist interested national Customs training academies to adopt the UNEP-WCO Customs Training Manual and e-learning into their national curricula.	Number of countries provided with Montreal Protocol Training Manual
31.	Encourage interested regional and sub-regional organizations to develop regional and/or sub-regional initiatives or policies to facilitate and monitor legal HCFC and HFC trade and to combat illegal trade.	Number of specific meetings held (e.g., border dialogues); Type of support provided

32.	Assist all NOUs to work with Customs to promote the adoption of the 2022 Harmonized System codes or otherwise adopt regional codes or other interim measures for monitoring HFC imports and exports.	Number of countries supported. Type of support provided.
Outcomes		Relevant SDG targets
Outcomes	Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)	Relevant SDG targets
<b>OUTCOME 5</b> Key stakeholders and the public enthusiastically support national compliance programmes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs and specific stakeholders are well-informed about specific high-priority topics through printed, online, and/or audio-visual information products through digital and print media.</li> <li>Interested NOUs are assisted to celebrate World Refrigeration Day (26 June) and World Ozone Day (16 September) at the national level to increase public awareness of, and support for, the Montreal Protocol.</li> <li>Interested NOUs are assisted with training and development of communications capacities related to the Montreal Protocol.</li> <li>All NOUs as well as key members of the Montreal Protocol community are kept informed about the activities of UNEP and its partners through outreach activities.</li> <li>NOUs speaking UN languages other than English are provided with information in their languages.</li> <li>All NOUs are informed on global communication strategies to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 & 15) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13) <input type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 & 9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)
2024 Activities		Indicators
33.	Prepare and disseminate targeted information, communications and educational materials and services to ensure that NOUs, key stakeholders and the public are well informed about priority topics related to the Montreal Protocol through digital and print media.	Number and type of publications, products, tools and services produced
34.	Promote public support for the Montreal Protocol at the regional level through awareness activities agreed by the Regional Network members.	Number and description of regional awareness activities
35.	Outreach Montreal Protocol issues, including gender mainstreaming and SDG linkages, at key international, regional, and national forums including those related to Montreal Protocol and climate.	Number and description of outreach events conducted
36.	Update, maintain and enhance the OzonAction website ( <a href="http://www.unep.org/ozonaction">www.unep.org/ozonaction</a> ) and OzonAction Meeting Portal ( <a href="http://www.ozonactionmeetings.org">www.ozonactionmeetings.org</a> )	Web statistics confirming growth/activity
37.	Update the online <i>OzonAction Knowledge Maps</i> to provide NOUs and other stakeholders with access to key and recent data to support Montreal Protocol implementation.	Web statistics for <i>OzonAction Knowledge Maps</i> . Number and type of updates
38.	Produce and disseminate the <i>OzoNews</i> e-newsletter on a bi-weekly basis, develop a subscription management system and enhanced functionality.	Number of <i>OzoNews</i> e-newsletter issues produced (both regular and special issues)
39.	Produce and disseminate the <i>OzonAction Scoop</i> on topical subjects three times per year.	Number of <i>OzonAction Scoops</i> produced and disseminated
40.	Encourage and support national celebrations of <i>World Ozone Day</i> on 16 September, including the development of specific materials.	Number of countries celebrating <i>World Ozone Day</i> . Type of support provided
41.	Encourage and support celebrations of <i>World Refrigeration Day (WRD)</i> on 26 June, in cooperation with the WRD Secretariat and refrigeration and air conditioning partners to promote Montreal Protocol objectives to policymakers and the public.	Number of countries celebrating World Refrigeration Day (WRD). Type of support provided
42.	Translate prioritised publications and tools into UN languages, depending on regional priorities and available resources.	Number and type of publications and tools translated

43.	Produce a Global Communication Strategy to support compliance with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.	Communication strategy developed and disseminated to NOUs.
Outcomes	Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)	Relevant SDG targets
<p><b>OUTCOME 6</b> Non-ODS, low GWP technology is adopted and used safely, and servicing sector workforce skills are strengthened</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs and the main servicing sector stakeholders are provided with key information needed to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector, including up-to-date information about alternative refrigerants, technologies, and best and safe servicing practices.</li> <li>All NOUs are offered the refrigeration servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners, and an increasing number incorporate them into their national Montreal Protocol activities.</li> <li>All servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities are assisted to acquire new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances.</li> <li>Interested national refrigeration training institutes and NOUs are assisted to establish agreements to cooperate on refrigeration servicing sector training and they adopt UNEP-developed training materials.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to increase their cooperation with their Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs.</li> <li>All NOUs are provided with information and offered technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programs.</li> <li>More Article 5 countries consider adopting the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) global qualification program either to complement their existing certification programme or as an alternative if they do not yet have a certification programme.</li> <li>More Article 5 countries consider adopting the HFC Outlook Model as a comprehensive tool for modelling and projecting the use of HFCs and alternatives in different consuming sectors and encourage linkage of the model scenarios with the preparation of KIPs.</li> <li>All NOUs have increased awareness about relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged to cooperate with their standards organisations to consider Montreal Protocol issues.</li> <li>National/regional RAC associations are strengthened, interact regularly with NOUs, and exchange best practices so that they have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities.</li> <li>All NOUs are encouraged and assisted to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.</li> <li>All NOUs have increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 &amp; 15)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 &amp; 9)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)</li> </ul>
2024 Activities		Indicators
44.	Provide all NOUs with the key information needed to make informed choices related to the refrigeration servicing sector,	Number and type of information materials developed

	including up-to-date information about alternative refrigerants and technologies, including not-in-kind technologies.	
45.	Provide all NOUs with the refrigeration servicing sector training products and tools developed by UNEP and its partners.	Type of training products provided
46.	Assist all servicing technicians, master trainers, and other practitioners involved in UNEP-assisted capacity-building activities to acquire new or updated skills and competencies for minimizing leakages, the sound and safe handling of refrigerants, and maintaining/enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliances.	Type of support provided
47.	Assist interested national refrigeration training institutes and NOUs to establish agreements to cooperate on refrigeration servicing sector training and adopt UNEP-developed curricula.	Number of national training institutes using the training materials
48.	Encourage and assist all NOUs to increase their cooperation with their Technical Vocational Education and Training (TVET) authorities with respect to RAC servicing sector training and certification programs.	Number of NOUs cooperating with their TVET authorities. Type of support provided.
49.	Provide all NOUs with information and technical and policy assistance for developing national RAC certification programs.	Number of NOUs assisted, and type of support provided.
50.	Encourage more Article 5 countries to adopt the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) global qualification program either to complement their existing certification programme or as an alternative if they do not yet have a certification programme in place.	Number of countries that adopted RDL
51.	Encourage interested countries to adopt the HFC Outlook Model as a comprehensive tool for modelling and projecting the use of HFCs and alternatives in different consuming sectors and encourage linkage of the model scenarios with the preparation of KIPs.	Number of countries using HFC Outlook Model outputs
52.	Inform all NOUs about relevant standards and codes of practice that promote safe handling of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants, facilitate the introduction of lower-GWP technologies into the market, and promote sound refrigerant management.	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided
53.	Encourage all NOUs to cooperate with their standards organisations to consider Montreal Protocol issues.	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided
54.	Assist interested NOUs with ideas on how to strengthen their national/regional RAC associations, encourage them to interact regularly with their associations, and exchange best practices so that the associations have increased engagement in their countries' national Montreal Protocol activities.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided
55.	Encourage all NOUs to provide increased attention to the food cold chain sector and to strengthen their cooperation with stakeholders in that sector.	Type of support provided
56.	Support all NOUs to have an increased understanding of the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in mobile air conditioning (MAC).	Nature and type of support provided.
57.	Conduct research and data gathering to better understand the current situation of African countries with respect to the servicing sector's ability to handle low-GWP alternatives, to help inform NOU strategies and approaches on the same.	Report on servicing sector in Africa
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)</b>	<b>Relevant SDG targets</b>
<b>OUTCOME 7</b> Energy efficiency is maintained or increased in the RAC sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All NOUs are supported to interact with their national energy efficiency policy makers and financial mechanism focal points through Twinning workshops and identify areas of cooperation to promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase down.</li> <li>All NOUs receive information and have their capacity strengthened to better understand energy efficiency issues related to RAC equipment.</li> <li>All NOUs receive updated training curricula to teach technicians how to maintain energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through best installation and servicing practices.</li> <li>All NOUs are provided with information and assistance to enhance or establish policies or</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 & 15) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 & 9) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12)

	regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment.	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)
<b>2024 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>
58.	Support all interested NOUs to interact with their national energy efficiency policy makers and financial mechanism focal points through Twinning workshops and identify areas of cooperation to promote energy efficiency during the HFC phase-down.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided
59.	Assist all NOUs to better understand energy efficiency issues related to RAC equipment through information collection of existing information materials and/or development of new materials.	Number and type of information materials developed
60.	Provide all NOUs with updated training curricula to teach technicians how to maintain energy efficiency of existing RAC equipment through best installation and servicing practices.	Training curricula updated to reflect energy efficiency considerations
61.	Provide all interested NOUs with information and assistance to enhance or establish policies or regulations aimed at maintaining and enhancing energy efficiency of existing and new RAC equipment.	Number of NOUs assisted. Type of support provided
<b>Outcomes</b>	<b>Outputs (2024-2026 CAP Strategy)</b>	<b>Relevant SDG targets</b>
<b>OUTCOME 8</b> Gender issues and approaches are considered and addressed in Montreal Protocol programmes and projects	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include gender mainstreaming components.</li> <li>All NOUs receive support to identify the entry point to integrate gender mainstreaming into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol.</li> <li>All NOUs use Regional Network meetings as a forum to further consider gender mainstreaming in the context of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities.</li> <li>Interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries are offered networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and interested countries incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects.</li> <li>More women in Article 5 countries are attracted to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC.</li> <li>All NOUs have enhanced awareness about gender mainstreaming related to Montreal Protocol-related customs activities and encourage their customs authorities to do the same.</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 & 15) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13) <input type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 & 9) <input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)
<b>2024 Activities</b>		<b>Indicators</b>
62.	Ensure that all UNEP-implemented Multilateral Fund projects include gender mainstreaming components.	Compliance with MLF's Gender Policy is monitored
63.	Assist NOUs to identify the entry point to integrate gender mainstreaming into implementation workstreams of the Montreal Protocol.	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided
64.	Provide all NOUs with Regional Network meetings to use as a forum to further consider gender mainstreaming in the context of their national Montreal Protocol programmes, projects and activities.	Number of meetings/sessions organised
65.	Offer interested women working in the RAC sector in Article 5 countries networking and mentorship opportunities through the International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), and assist interested countries to incorporate those activities into HPMP and KIP projects.	Number of projects that include INWIC activities
66.	Attract more women in Article 5 countries to work in the RAC sector as a result of awareness, information and opportunities provided by NOUs and INWIC.	Type of assistance provided

67.	Assist Article 5 countries to reflect gender considerations in their Customs work related to the Montreal Protocol as a result of enhanced awareness about this issue by contributing to the Green Customs Initiative's development of a publication on the subject.	Number of countries assisted. Type of support provided
Outcomes		Relevant SDG targets
<p><b>OVERARCHING</b> Article 5 countries meet their commitments through effective and timely implementation of Multilateral Fund projects</p>	<p><i>HCFC phase out</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and UNEP helps them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches are supported to do so.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector under Executive Committee decision 89/6(b) are supported to do so.</li> </ul> <p><i>HFC phase down</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit KIPs are supported to do so.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries with KIP tranches approved for UNEP implementation are assisted to implement them in a timely and effective manner.</li> <li>All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit Pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down under Executive Committee Decision 91/65 are supported to do so.</li> </ul> <p><i>Unwanted controlled substances</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>All Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit projects under the funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances under Executive Committee Decision 91/66 are supported to do so.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Human health is protected (SDG 3)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ecosystems are healthy (SDG 14 &amp; 15)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Climate is protected (SDG 13)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Food security is improved, and food loss reduced (SDG 2)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Economic competitiveness is maintained (SDG 1, 8 &amp; 9)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Sustainable technologies and practices adopted (SDG 12)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> More women enter workforce (SDG 5)</li> <li><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Montreal Protocol objectives achieved through partnerships (SDG 17)</li> </ul>
2024 Activities		Indicators
<i>HCFC phase out</i>		
68.	Assist all Article 5 countries with ongoing HPMP Stages or tranches approved for UNEP implementation to implement them in a timely and effective manner.	Number of HPMP Stages/tranches implemented
69.	Assist all Article 5 countries with HPMP verification projects approved for UNEP implementation have their HCFC consumption verified in a timely and effective manner, and help them implement the recommendations in the verification reports.	Number of HPMP verification projects implemented
70.	Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit new HPMP Stages or tranches.	Number of new HPMP Stages or tranches submitted

71.	Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit additional activities in their HPMPs under the special funding window to maintain energy efficiency in the refrigeration servicing sector under Executive Committee decision 89/6(b).	Number of requests for additional activities in line with decision 89/6 (b)
<i>HFC phase down</i>		
72.	Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit KIPs.	Number of KIP projects approved
73.	Assist all Article 5 countries with KIP tranches approved for UNEP implementation to implement them in a timely and effective manner.	Number of KIP tranches implemented
74.	Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit Pilot projects to maintain and/or enhance energy efficiency of replacement technologies and equipment in the context of HFC phase-down under Executive Committee Decision 91/65 are supported to do so.	Number of requests for pilot projects in line with decision 91/65
<i>Unwanted controlled substances</i>		
75.	Support all Article 5 countries requesting UNEP assistance to prepare and submit projects under the funding window for an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances under Executive Committee Decision 91/66.	Number of countries with funding requests for inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances
<b>ASSUMPTIONS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Continued high-level political commitment by all Montreal Protocol Parties</li> <li>Stable political and economic conditions in Article 5 countries</li> <li>Operational National Ozone Units with dedicated, skilled and empowered staff at appropriate level</li> <li>Government commitment in Article 5 countries to approve and enforce Montreal Protocol-related legislation, regulations and policies</li> <li>Political will in Article 5 countries to ratify Kigali Amendment</li> <li>Controls to monitor and control trade in controlled substances are in place and effective/can be implemented</li> <li>Constructive cross-border cooperation between Customs and enforcement agencies in neighbouring countries</li> <li>Skilled workforce for the servicing of refrigeration and air conditioning equipment, particularly for 'longer term' alternatives</li> <li>Climate friendly and energy efficient alternatives are commercially available and affordable in Article 5 country markets</li> <li>Cooperation and active participation of other stakeholders</li> <li>Assistance and support provided by CAP is sufficient during the COVID-19 period, even when face to face support is not possible</li> </ul>		
<b>RISKS</b>		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unstable political and economic situations</li> <li>Natural/manmade disasters</li> <li>Uncertainties in security situations</li> <li>Frequent turn-over of Ozone Officers or changes in national administrations</li> <li>Limited human and/organisational capacities of some NOUs</li> <li>Delays due to administrative, financial, or legal procedures by Implementing Agency and/or country administrations</li> <li>Delay or incomplete progress reporting by some countries due to the long process of data verification at national level (particularly in countries with political instability)</li> <li>Unstable currency markets fluctuating during project implementation</li> <li>Unreliability of information technology in some developing countries; access to email and prompt communication very limited in some countries</li> <li>Increased trend of introducing high-GWP alternatives due to lower prices and commercial availability compared to low/lower GWP options particularly for RAC</li> <li>Technology and economic related concerns for high-ambient operating conditions</li> </ul>		

- Difficulties related to harmonising standards and codes at the regional level
- Weak infrastructure of the RAC servicing sector in most developing countries
- RAC servicing sector and Customs not considered attractive professions for young people particularly young women

## ANNEX 5 – IMPLEMENTATION OF UNEP-ASSISTED ARTICLE 5 COUNTRY PROJECTS IN 2024

<p><b>Key :</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>* = All UNEP’s projects (both as lead and cooperating Agency) are included in the table</li> <li>● – UNEP is lead agency</li> <li>● – UNEP is cooperating agency</li> <li>● – Energy Efficiency Twinning project</li> <li>● – Energy Efficiency projects in the servicing sector (decision 89/6)</li> <li>● – Pilot projects on energy efficiency (decision 91/65)</li> <li>● – Regional KIP preparation project for PICs (counted as one)</li> </ul>
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Country	Project Services								
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL* (Stage I, II, III)	HPMP VER	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans <sup>25</sup>	Enabling Activities
Afghanistan	(●)		(●)			(●)			
Albania		●	●			●	●		
Algeria	●								
Angola	●								
Antigua and Barbuda	●		●		●				●
Argentina									
Armenia			●		●		●		
Bahamas	●		●						
Bahrain	●		●						
Bangladesh			●			●	●		
Barbados	●		●			●			
Belize	●		●		●	●			
Benin	●		●	●		●	●		
Bhutan	●		●	●		●	●		
Bolivia	●		●		●				
Bosnia and Herzegovina									
Botswana	●		●		●	●	●		
Brazil									

<sup>25</sup> This list is incomplete, as it contains only projects for which UNEP received support letters, as of end of August 2023. More information will be available upon finalisation of UNEP’s 2024-2026 Business Plan.

Country	Project Services								
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL* (Stage I, II, III)	HPMP VER	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans <sup>25</sup>	Enabling Activities
Brunei Darussalam	●		●		●	●			
Burkina Faso	●		●						
Burundi	●		●		●	●			
Cambodia	●		●				●		
Cameroon	●								
Cape Verde	●		●		●	●			
Central African Republic	●	●	●		●				●
Chad	●		●			●	●		
Chile			●				●		
China			●			●	●		
Colombia									
Comoros	●		●		●	●			
Congo	●		●		●	●	●		
Congo DR	●		●	●					
Cook Islands	●		●			●	●		
Costa Rica									
Côte d'Ivoire	●		●			●	●		
Cuba									
Djibouti	●		●		●	●			
Dominica	●	●	●		●				
Dominican Republic	●		●						
Ecuador									
Egypt			●			●			
El Salvador	●		●					●	
Equatorial Guinea	●		●		●	●			
Eritrea	●		●	●		●			
Eswatini, Kingdom of	●		●		●		●		
Ethiopia	●		●	●	●	●	●		
Fiji	●		●				●		

Country	Project Services								
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL* (Stage I, II, III)	HPMP VER	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans <sup>25</sup>	Enabling Activities
Gabon	●		●			●	●		
Gambia	●		●		●	●	●		
Georgia						●			
Ghana			●				●		
Global					●				
Grenada	●		●				●		
Guatemala	●		●		●	●			
Guinea	●		●			●	●		
Guinea-Bissau	●		●		●	●	●		
Guyana	●		●		●	●			
Haiti			●						
Honduras	●		●		●				
India			●			●			
Indonesia									
Iran, Islamic Republic of			●			●			
Iraq	●		●			●			
Jamaica	●								
Jordan									
Kenya	●					●			
Kiribati	●		●			●	●		
Korea, DPR	(●)								
Kuwait	●		●						
Kyrgyzstan	●		(●) completed		● ●		●	●	
Lao PDR	●		●		●		●		
Lebanon									
Lesotho	●						●		
Liberia	●		●	●					
Libya									
North Macedonia									
Madagascar	●		●			●			

Country	Project Services								
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL* (Stage I, II, III)	HPMP VER	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans <sup>25</sup>	Enabling Activities
Malawi	●		●	●	●		●		
Malaysia									
Maldives	●		(●) completed		●		●		
Mali	●		●		●	●			
Marshall Islands	●		●			●	●		
Mauritania	●	●	●			●			
Mauritius	●								
Mexico			●				●		
Micronesia, Federated States of	●		●			●	●		
Moldova, Republic of	●		●		●	●			
Mongolia	●		●		●	●	●		
Montenegro									
Morocco	(●)								
Mozambique	●		●		●	●	●		
Myanmar	(●)		(●)		(●)				
Namibia	●						●		
Nauru	●		●			●			
Nepal	●		●		●	●			
Nicaragua	●		●		●				
Niger	●		●						
Nigeria							●		
Niue	●		●			●	●		
Oman			●			●			
Pakistan			●			●			
Palau	●		●	●		●	●		
Panama									
Papua New Guinea									
Paraguay	●		●	●	●			●	
Peru	●		●						

Country	Project Services								
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL* (Stage I, II, III)	HPMP VER	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans <sup>25</sup>	Enabling Activities
Philippines	•								
Qatar	•		•			•			
Rwanda	•		•	•	•		•		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	•	•	•		•				
Saint Lucia	•		•		•	•			
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	•		•	•					
Samoa	•		•	•		•	•		
Sao Tome and Principe	•		•		•	•			
Saudi Arabia	•		•						
Senegal	•		•				•		
Serbia		•	•			•	•		
Seychelles	•					•	•		
Sierra Leone	•		•		•		•		
Singapore									
Solomon Islands	•		•	•		•	•		
Somalia	•					•	•		
South Africa									
South Sudan	•	•	•		•	•			
Sri Lanka			•				•		
Sudan	•					•			
Suriname	•		•		•				
Syrian Arab Republic		•	•				•		
Tanzania, United Republic of	•		•	•		•	•		
Thailand									
Timor-Leste	•	•	•		•	•			
Togo	•		•	•		•	•		
Tonga	•		•	•		•	•		
Trinidad and									

Country	Project Services								
	IS project	HPMP PRP*	HPMP IMPL* (Stage I, II, III)	HPMP VER	Energy* Efficiency	KIP PRP*	KIP IMPL*	Inventory of banks and disposal plans <sup>25</sup>	Enabling Activities
Tobago									
Tunisia			•						
Turkey			•						
Turkmenistan									
Tuvalu	•		•			•	•		
Uganda	•		•	•	•		•		
United Arab Emirates									
Uruguay									
Vanuatu	•		•			•	•		
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of									
Viet Nam	•						•		
Yemen	•		•						
Zambia	•		•	•	•		•		
Zimbabwe	•		•		•	•			
Total:	102	9	103	18	46	48	55	3	2

## ANNEX 6 – COUNTRY-SPECIFIC CAP SERVICES PROPOSED FOR 2024

### REGIONAL NETWORKS OF OZONE OFFICERS

#### NETWORK AND THEMATIC MEETINGS

The UN Environment Programme (UNEP) provides CAP support to enable all National Ozone Units (NOUs) to participate in the meetings of the Regional Networks of Ozone Officers, and to specific NOUs for thematic meetings, depending on the focus of those meetings. CAP also provides support for NOUs and specific stakeholders for workshops. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries (noting that the topics of some thematic meetings will be defined later):

<p><u><i>Africa – Anglophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings - All 28 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Workshop for the Ozone and Customs Officers on Strengthening Monitoring and Enforcement Mechanisms for ODS and HFC Trade Control and reporting.</li> <li>• Thematic Workshop for Female Refrigeration and Air-conditioning (RAC) Technicians on Good Refrigeration Practices - All 28 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Thematic workshop for KIP preparation -All 28 countries in the region</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Africa – Francophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings – All 26 countries in the region</li> <li>• Other meetings - Thematic meeting on KIP implementation</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Caribbean</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings – All 14 countries in the Region</li> <li>• Other meetings – Twinning of Ozone Officers and national Energy-Efficiency Policy Makers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives – All 14 Countries in the Region</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Europe and Central Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings - 2 meetings to discuss compliance matters, to brief countries on the ExCom and MOP decisions, to focus on KIP implementation and supporting legislative / policy measures, preparation of inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and activities related to energy-efficiency, involvement of RAC associations / experts in one of the meetings - 11 network countries plus interested CEIT countries.</li> <li>• Other meetings - 4 quarterly online meetings on priority topics as expressed by the countries in the interviews - 11 network countries plus interested CEIT countries.</li> </ul>	<p><u><i>South Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings – All 13 countries in the region</li> <li>• Other meetings – Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives back-to-back with Ozone2Climate Technology Roadshow and Roundtable - All 13 countries in the region</li> </ul> <p><u><i>South East Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings - All 11 countries in the region</li> <li>• Thematic workshop: Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives - All 11 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Border dialogue on ODS/HFC trade – Cambodia, Lao PDR, Thailand, and Vietnam.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Pacific Island Countries</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings - All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Thematic workshop: Twinning of Ozone Officers and National Energy Efficiency Policymakers to Support Kigali Amendment Objectives - All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Thematic workshop: Data Validation and Strategy of Stage I of the Regional 12 PIC KIP – Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</li> <li>• Thematic Workshop: Establishment and Implementation of Competency-based Certification under the Regional 12 PIC HPMP Stage II – Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</li> <li>• Thematic workshops: Finalization of the Stage I of Regional KIP for 12 PICs – Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</li> </ul>
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<p><u>Latin America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings – two network/thematic meetings with a focus on Kigali implementation, gender mainstreaming, customs cooperation, and communication strategies - All 19 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Other meetings – Twinning of NOO and Energy Efficiency Policymakers Meeting – All 19 countries in the region.</li> </ul>	<p><u>West Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Network meetings – All 11 countries (plus one observer country) in the region.</li> <li>• Other meetings - Thematic Meeting on KIP preparation, HFC baseline and Quota calculation. In addition to Licensing and HFC Trade Control and reporting.</li> <li>• Other meetings - Workshop on the Enforcement of Safety Standards and Regulating the RAC Serving Sector</li> </ul>
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## COMPLIANCE ASSISTANCE SERVICES

### COMPLIANCE

UNEP provides compliance monitoring through CAP to NOUs upon request or identified need to help the Ozone Officers ensure that national compliance commitments under the Montreal Protocol are met in a timely and efficient manner. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing compliance related services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries:

<p><u>Africa – Anglophone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring– All 28 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Focused assistance - HFC growth and readiness analysis for 2024 freeze – All 23 countries that ratified Kigali Amendment in the region.</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Monitoring of development of Licensing systems for HFCs - 21 countries</li> <li>• Focused assistance – to ratify the Kigali Amendment (Egypt, Kenya, Libya, South Sudan, Sudan)</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Follow-up on timely data reporting (Angola, Botswana, South Sudan, Sudan, Mozambique, Sierra Leone, Somalia, and Tanzania)</li> </ul> <p><u>Africa – Francophone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring– All 26 countries in the region.</li> </ul> <p><u>Caribbean</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring – All 14 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Monitoring and follow-up on actions regarding HPMP implementation and compliance related matters: 4 countries - Antigua and Barbuda, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</li> </ul> <p><u>Europe and Central Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring - Close monitoring and follow-up on timely data reporting including HFCs, and operational licensing system including HFCs - 11 network countries.</li> </ul>	<p><u>South Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring – All 13 countries in the network</li> <li>• Focused assistance - Follow-up on timely data reporting and preparation for HFC baseline, freeze, and phase-down; Monitoring of implementation or development of Licensing and Quota systems for HFCs</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Border dialogue on ODS/HFC trade – India, Nepal, Pakistan</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Review of readiness for 2024 freeze control – All countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Monitor DPR Korea to implement the Action Plan for Return to Compliance.</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Assist Afghanistan to re-establish functioning NOU, when possible</li> </ul> <p><u>South East Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring – All 11 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Monitoring implementation of HFC quota in tonnes CO2 equivalent – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines and Timor Leste.</li> </ul> <p><u>Pacific Island Countries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring – All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Monitoring implementation of HFC quota in tonnes CO2 equivalent – All 14 countries in the region</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused assistance – On timely data reporting, licensing systems and meeting the phase-out / phase-down provisions of the Montreal Protocol as needed and upon request.</li> </ul> <p><u>Latin America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring – All 19 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Bolivia, Nicaragua, Peru.</li> </ul>	<p><u>West Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compliance monitoring – All 11 countries (plus one observer country) in the region.</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Ratify the Kigali Amendment for 7 countries.</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Monitoring and follow-up on timely data reporting and preparation for HFCs freeze and Phase down.</li> </ul>
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**POLICY SUPPORT**

UNEP provides CAP support to NOUs upon request or identified need to help the Ozone Officers design, review, modify and/or enforce national legislation and policies needed to comply with the Montreal Protocol. UNEP will keep monitoring the status of ratification of the Kigali Amendment and supporting the ratification process for those countries that have not ratified it. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries:

<p><u>Africa – Anglophone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support– enhancing gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol - All 28 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Continued support on integrated approach to strengthen enforcement of licensing system – All 28 countries in the region</li> <li>• Policy Support –to achieve upcoming targets including sustainable total HCFCs phase out in 2030 - All 28 countries</li> </ul> <p><u>Africa – Francophone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – All 26 countries in the region. Support the adoption of policy measures, including gender mainstreaming, to help countries meet the HFC freeze in 2024 through Network meetings or ad-hoc requests.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Encourage countries (Mauritania, Algeria CAR) to ratify the KA.</li> </ul> <p><u>Caribbean</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – Enhancing gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol - All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Policy support – Enhancing collaboration between NOUs and National Energy Efficiency Units for the HFC phase down and transition to suitable and available alternatives - All 14 Countries in the Region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Development of HFC phase-down policy in servicing sector in Barbados, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines</li> </ul> <p><u>Europe and Central Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – Monitoring the establishment of legislative / policy measures including HFC-related</li> </ul>	<p><u>Latin America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – All 19 countries in the region. Support the adoption of policy measures, including gender mainstreaming, to help countries meet the HFC freeze in 2024 through Network meetings or ad-hoc requests.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.</li> </ul> <p><u>South Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – Strengthening the legal and policy framework for HFC phase down, while sustaining 67.5% HCFC phase-out - All 13 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Development of HFC phase-down policy in servicing sector (Bhutan, Maldives, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Mongolia)</li> </ul> <p><u>South East Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – Strengthening the legal and policy framework for HFC phase down, while sustaining 67.5% HCFC phase-out - All 11 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Development of HFC phase-down policy in servicing sector (Lao PDR)</li> </ul> <p><u>Pacific Island Countries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – Strengthening the legal and policy framework for HFC phase down, while sustaining HCFC phase-out - All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Development of Regional HFC phase-down policy in servicing sector - Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu</li> </ul>
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<p>measures (overview tables indicating existing, planned and not planned measures), and the encouragement of early adoption of legislative / policy measures to help countries meeting the HFC freeze in 2024 - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused Assistance – Supporting the adoption of legislative / policy measures as part of HPMPs / KIPs where UNEP is lead or cooperating agency – 6 network countries (Albania, Armenia, Georgia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Serbia).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused Assistance – Development of policy on HCFC leakage control in fisheries sector (Fiji)</li> </ul> <p><u>West Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Policy Support – to achieve upcoming Phase Out/down targets - All 11 countries (plus one observer country) in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Provide targeted assistance to review/modify national legislation and policies as required under the Kigali Amendment.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Enhancing gender mainstreaming in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Targeted support for enforcement of refrigerants management in the servicing sector.</li> </ul>
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**TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE**

UNEP provides CAP support to NOUs, the refrigeration and air conditioning sector, Customs, and other industry and government stakeholders with technical support for specific issues (e.g. technology, refrigerant management, standards, certification, safety, energy efficiency, new sectors such as MAC and firefighting, used or unwanted controlled substances, etc.) upon request. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries:

<p><u>Africa – Anglophone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Continued support on adoption of standards, new technology awareness, safety, energy efficiency awareness - All 28 countries in the region</li> <li>• Technical Assistance - Establishment of HFC quota system for 2024 freeze control - All Group 1 countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment</li> <li>• Technical Assistance - support certification of female technicians and promote gender mainstreaming – All 28 countries.</li> </ul> <p><u>Africa – Francophone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Continued support on adoption of standards, new technology awareness, safety, energy efficiency awareness - All 26 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Promote certification of RAC experts for countries where UNEP is lead in HPMP stage 2.</li> </ul> <p><u>Caribbean</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Establishment of HFC quota system for 2024 freeze control - All countries that have ratified the Kigali Amendment</li> <li>• Technical Assistance - Support to female RAC technicians to build their capacity and activity participate in the Regional/International Network(s) for Women in RSS – All 14 Countries in the Region</li> </ul>	<p><u>South Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Continued support on adoption of standards, new technology awareness, safety, refrigerant management, technician certification, energy efficiency awareness - All 13 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Support for O2C Technology Roadshow and Roundtables, support to China, India, Pakistan, Nepal, Bhutan, Mongolia on integration of GSP into TVET.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Facilitate discussions and development of projects that include refrigerant management, in particular leak management, including preventative maintenance, repair, practice, standards, trainings, and knowledge products such as tools and calculators for consumer savings/benefits.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Development/Implementation of Energy Efficiency projects under Decision 89/6 for Bhutan, Mongolia, Maldives, &amp; Nepal</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Development of inventory of Banks projects under Decision 90/49 for Bhutan, Mongolia, Maldives, &amp; Nepal</li> </ul> <p><u>South East Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance: Mechanisms to enhance energy efficiency of RAC appliance and safety in handling of flammable refrigerant in the context of HCFC phase-out / HFC phase-down – all 11 countries</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Development and or identification of and Dissemination of appropriate Low GWP, Energy Efficient Standards for the RSS – All 14 Countries in the Region</li> <li>• Technical Assistance – Support countries with preparing projects proposals under the MLFS’ additional funding windows (Energy Efficiency and ODS Waste Disposal) – 11 Countries in the Region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Continued support Countries participating in second phase of the RDL - Grenada (and others)</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Preparation of Factsheets where needed to disseminate technical guidelines to NOUs – All 14 Countries in the Region</li> </ul> <p><u>Europe and Central Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Sharing of technical information during ECA meetings, dissemination of technology information and invitations to technical webinars and international conferences, organization of technology roundtable and exhibition as part of SMEITS/KGH congress in Belgrade and encouraging training on the safe use of alternative technologies - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Strengthening women’s role in the RAC sector as part of network meetings and project implementation - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</li> </ul> <p><u>Latin America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Technical assistance in technology, refrigerant management, standards, certification, RDL, safety, energy efficiency, MAC, and unwanted controlled substances.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused Assistance: Development of safety standard for safe handling of flammable refrigerant – Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam</li> <li>• Focused Assistance: Development of Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) on enforcement of licensing system - Cambodia</li> </ul> <p><u>Pacific Island Countries</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance: Adoption of Standard Operating Guidelines (SPG) on enforcement of licensing system - All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Technical Assistance: Capacity building of assessor on competency-based certification of RAC technicians - All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance: Policy and technical options for management of HCFC-22 in the fisheries sector for PIC (Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Tuvalu, Kiribati, Micronesia and Marshall Islands)</li> <li>• Focused Assistance: Mechanisms to enhance energy efficiency of RAC appliance in the context of HCFC phase-out / HFC phase-down Support including implementation of the Pacific Appliance Labelling and Standards for refrigeration and air-conditioning appliances - Cook Islands, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance: Support operation of RAC Association – all 14 countries in the region</li> </ul> <p><u>West Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Technical Assistance - Continued support on adoption of standards, new technology awareness, safety, energy efficiency awareness - All 11 countries</li> <li>• Continued assistance in implementing and enforcing the code of good practices and certification schemes and related measures in the servicing sector.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Enhancement the capacities of Customs and Enforcement Officers /Brokers on monitoring of ODSs/HFCs and combating illegal trade</li> </ul>
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#### DATA REPORTING

UNEP provides CAP assistance to Ozone Officers to help them comply with data reporting requirements under Article 7 of the Montreal Protocol and Country Programme data under the Multilateral Fund for all substances controlled under the Protocol. CAP also provides support to NOUs upon request for support with responding to Implementation Committee requests. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries:

<p><u>Africa – Anglophone</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - Reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using</li> </ul>	<p><u>South Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - Reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using</li> </ul>
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<p>accurate template and OS online reporting tool - All 28 countries in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused Assistance – Review the draft CP and Article 7 data reporting (Botswana, Sudan, South Sudan)</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Africa – Francophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - Reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using accurate template and OS online reporting tool</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Development of an early warning tool to alert countries to report on time.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Caribbean</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance – Circulate reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using accurate template and OS online reporting tool - All 14 Countries in the Region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Review Draft CP and A7 Data Reports submitted to UNEP CAP – Upon Request by relevant countries</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Organization and delivery of training on the Online Reporting System (ORS), in collaboration with the OS, upon request, for relevant countries</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Europe and Central Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - Encouraging timely reporting of Article 7 and Country Programme data, cross-checking of data from different sources, promoting legislative / policy measures supporting the collection of reliable trade data e.g. mandatory reporting by importers/wholesalers/equipment operators or mandatory equipment logbooks - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Supporting data reporting through follow-up, data analysis, query response as needed and upon request - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Latin America</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - Ensure timely and accurate CP and Article 7 data reporting - All 19 countries in the region.</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Bolivia, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua.</li> </ul>	<p>accurate template and OS online reporting tool - All 13 countries in the region</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Focused Assistance - Review the draft CP and Article 7 data reporting (Afghanistan, Bhutan, Maldives, Mongolia, Nepal) and any other countries that request UNEP review.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>South East Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - Reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using accurate template and OS online reporting tool - All 11 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Review the draft CP and Article 7 data reporting (Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR, Philippines, Timor Leste and Vietnam)</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Pacific Island Countries</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - reminder on timely submission of CP and Article 7 data reporting using accurate template and OS online reporting tool - All 14 countries in the region</li> <li>• Focused Assistance – Review the draft CP and Article 7 data reporting (Cook Islands, Fiji, Kiribati, Micronesia, Marshall Islands, Nauru, Niue, Palau, Samoa, Solomon Islands, Tonga, Tuvalu and Vanuatu)</li> </ul> <p><u><i>West Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Data Reporting Assistance - Support for the timely and accurate collection and submission of Country Programme and Article 7 data, review and analysis of the raw data - All 11 countries including accurate and timely data reporting including HFCs (Lebanon, Jordan, Syria).</li> <li>• Focused Assistance - Effective use of the Online Reporting System (ORS) and MLFS Online Reporting tools - all countries</li> </ul>
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#### **MONITORING THE TRADE OF CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES**

UNEP provides CAP assistance to support NOUs, Customs and enforcement officers in their work to implement their national licensing and quota systems for substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, to detect and prevent illegal trade in these chemicals, and to facilitate the legal trade. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries:

#### Africa – Anglophone

- Monitor and encourage the use of iPIC to provide input for the iPIC statistics – All 28 countries
- Capacity building for customs brokers and importers to ensure accurate declaration of commodities - All 28 countries in the region.
- Support and facilitate border-dialogues – All 28 countries.

#### Africa – Francophone

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – promotion of data reconciliation of ODS/HFC trade data – All 26 countries in the region
- Focused assistance - Promotion of WCO new HS codes
- Focused assistance - Encourage border dialogues.

#### Caribbean

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – Respond to iPIC queries between Countries and iPIC – All 14 Countries in the Region
- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – promoting the use of iPIC - All 14 Countries in the Region
- Focused assistance – Continue to enhance cooperation between Customs Officers and NOU in the Region through the Organization of a Thematic Network Meeting where possible – All 14 Countries in the Region

#### Europe and Central Asia

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – Encouraging countries issue import quotas well in advance, to issue import licenses per shipment, to apply iPIC to all shipments of controlled substances, to report cases of illegal trade to the Ozone Secretariat, to analyse discrepancies of reported trade data, to cooperate with and train relevant stakeholders (customs, inspectors, importers, wholesalers), to encourage regional cooperation, to share information and intelligence related to illegal trade/seizures – 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.
- Focused assistance – Assisting countries on any of the above topics through query response as needed and upon request - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.

#### Latin America

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – All 19 countries in the region.
- Focused assistance – Bolivia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Paraguay, and Peru

#### South Asia

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – promotion of data reconciliation of ODS/HFC trade data – All 13 countries in the region
- Focused assistance – Promoting and facilitating iPIC mechanism - All 13 countries in the region - Assist iPic requests and contact information for countries that request assistance.
- Focused assistance: Strengthening risk profiling for HFC control and establishment of post-clearance audit mechanism –All 13 countries in the region
- Focused assistance: Provide support in the integration of HCFC/HFC trade monitoring into National Single Window (NSW) system for Nepal

#### South East Asia

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – promotion of data reconciliation of ODS/HFC trade data – All 11 countries in the region
- Focused assistance: Strengthening risk profiling for HFC control and establishment of post-clearance audit mechanism – Brunei Darussalam, Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam

#### Pacific Island Countries

- Monitoring the trade of controlled substances assistance – promotion of data reconciliation of ODS/HFC trade data – All 14 countries in the region
- Focused assistance: Strengthening risk profiling for HFC control and establishment of post-clearance audit mechanism –All 14 countries in the region
- Focused assistance: Provide support in the integration of HCFC/HFC trade monitoring into Customs Automation System (CAMS) – Marshall Islands

#### West Asia

- Monitoring and control of ODS trade assistance – All countries in the region:
- Promoting iPIC mechanism
- Data collection and reconciliation especially for countries HFCs data reporting.
- Focused assistance - will be provided to those countries where the discrepancies in the reported import/export data.

## INFORMATION AND OUTREACH

### **INFORMATION AND OUTREACH**

In addition to global information, communication and education services, UNEP also provides CAP assistance to support awareness and information activities at the national and regional levels, both within and outside of the Institutional Strengthening projects. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries:

<p><u><i>Africa – Anglophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach - Disseminate and promote OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications - All 28 countries in the region</li><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li><li>• Focused assistance – Assist with materials that can be translated into local languages for countries that specifically request assistance.</li><li>• Encourage celebration of World Ozone Day and Word Refrigeration Day - All 28 countries in the region.</li></ul> <p><u><i>Africa – Francophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li><li>• Focused assistance - Encourage all countries to organize awareness activities under the respective IS projects</li></ul> <p><u><i>Caribbean</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach - Disseminate and promote OzonAction tools such as awareness materials, eLearning courses and Applications for the RSS – All 14 Countries in the Region</li><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li><li>• Focused assistance - Organize a regional awareness activity based on a priority issue selected by Countries (tbd)</li><li>• Focused Assistance – Preparation of Factsheets where needed, to disseminate additional technical guidance to NOUs – All 14 Countries in the Region</li></ul> <p><u><i>Europe and Central Asia</i></u></p>	<p><u><i>South Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach - Disseminate and promote OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications - All 13 countries in the region</li><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li><li>• Focused assistance - Assist with materials that can be translated into local languages for countries that specifically request assistance.</li><li>• Focused assistance – Strengthen capacity of the communications focal person in countries to enhance awareness and communication on the Montreal Protocol through communications working group for interested countries.</li></ul> <p><u><i>South East Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Disseminate and promote OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications - All 11 countries in the region</li><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li><li>• Focused assistance – Identification and engagement with stakeholders to support HCFC phase-out/HFC phase-down – Brunei, Cambodia, Laos PDR, Timor-Leste, Vietnam</li><li>• Focused assistance – Strengthen capacity of the awareness focal person in the region to enhance awareness and communication on the Montreal Protocol - Brunei, Cambodia, Laos PDR, Timor-Leste, Vietnam</li></ul> <p><u><i>Pacific Island Countries</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Awareness raising and information outreach - Disseminate and promote OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and mobile applications - All 14 countries in the region</li></ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising and information outreach - Encouraging the celebration of World Ozone Day and Word Refrigeration Days, support the implementation of awareness raising activities as part of IS, HPMP, KIP preparation and implementation, outreach the Montreal Protocol related information materials and tools/products through 7 dissemination lists, translating into Russian, disseminating - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</li> <li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Assisting countries on any of the above activities through query response as needed and upon request - 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</li> </ul> <p><u>Latin America</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising and information outreach - Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region; Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached, Educational tools on Kigali Amendment developed, Electronic Bulletin in Spanish on several topics is developed and outreached four times a year for NOUs and other stakeholders, development of content to regional website in Spanish, development of social media platforms (LinkedIn), case studies in gender related issues collected and distributed in Spanish.</li> <li>• Focused assistance – gender mainstreaming workshops in El Salvador, Peru, Mexico, pilot communication strategy for Mexico</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Identification and engagement with stakeholders to support HCFC phase-out/HFC phase-down - Cooks Island, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu</li> <li>• Focused assistance – Strengthen capacity of the awareness focal person in the region to enhance awareness and communication on the Montreal Protocol – Cooks Island, Fiji, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, Palau, Papua New Guinea, Samoa, Tonga, Vanuatu</li> </ul> <p><u>West Asia</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Awareness raising and information outreach Including support to the celebration of World Ozone Day and Word Refrigeration Days - All 11 countries (plus State of Palestine as an observer country) in the region</li> <li>• Awareness raising and information outreach – Communication strategy on Kigali Amendment to be implemented in the region, Four videos on Kigali Amendment outreached</li> <li>• Focused assistance - Translation into Arabic and promotion and outreach of key policy and technical papers, and other relevant information material</li> <li>• Disseminate and promote OzonAction tools such as awareness materials and applications.</li> </ul>
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## SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION

### **SOUTH-SOUTH COOPERATION**

UNEP provides CAP assistance upon request to facilitate cooperation between two or more countries to address specific targeted needs identified by Ozone Officers. This cooperation may take the form of bilateral country-to-country (South-South, North-South) assistance or arrangement involving several countries, depending on the needs. The cooperation may entail visits, technical missions, or study tours and varies in nature from one year to another. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries (noting that for most regions, the activities will be determined upon a case-by-case request by countries and upon assessing the needs of the countries):

<p><u><i>Africa – Anglophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate exchange of experience between network members – All 28 countries</li><li>• Arrange small-scale online meetings to exchange experience on emerging issues.</li><li>• Encourage the sharing of national experience on e-licensing, publications, and products with other countries.</li></ul> <p><u><i>Africa – Francophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Promote quota system for HFC,</li><li>• Promote the new WCO HS codes.</li></ul> <p><u><i>Caribbean</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Trinidad and Tobago-The Bahamas: Encouraging women in RSS</li><li>• Grenada-Saint Kitts and Nevis: Transitioning to an E-Licensing and Quota system through ASYCUDA</li><li>• Barbados-Antigua and Barbuda: Best practices for successful NOU operations</li></ul> <p><u><i>Europe and Central Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitating exchange of experience among the network countries and between the network countries and CEIT countries, arranging small-scale country-to-country meetings (physical or online) with 2-3 countries, encouraging the sharing of national experience, publications, and products with other countries upon request and subject to fund availability.</li></ul> <p><u><i>Latin America</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate the exchange of experiences and cooperation between two or more countries in the region on compliance-related matters and Kigali implementation, including but not limited to seminars, visits, conferences, technical missions.</li></ul>	<p><u><i>Latin America</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate the exchange of experiences and cooperation between two or more countries in the region on compliance-related matters and Kigali implementation, including but not limited to seminars, visits, conferences, technical missions.</li></ul> <p><u><i>South Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• India – liaise with Maldives, Iran, Bhutan</li><li>• China – hold one international training workshop on good servicing practices for regional countries.</li><li>• Maldives – Study tour as part of the EE project (e.g. to Singapore or other identified country with testing laboratory) to exchange methodologies on EE labels and equipment testing program.</li></ul> <p><u><i>South East Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Thailand - Cambodia, Lao PDR and Vietnam: Strengthening risk profiling for HFC control and establishment of post-clearance audit mechanism</li></ul> <p><u><i>Pacific Island Countries</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Fiji - Cook Islands, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu and Tonga: Experience on the NOU operations including ODS/HFC licensing system, enforcement, RAC Association and Reviving of RAC Association, TVET systems, certification</li><li>• Palau – Micronesia: Experience on the NOU operations including ODS/HFC licensing system, enforcement, RAC Association</li><li>• Vanuatu – Marshall Islands: Experience on the establishment of RAC Association</li></ul> <p><u><i>West Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Facilitate the exchange of experience, publications and products among the network countries including organizing small-scale meetings with 2-3 countries upon request to advance the policy and regulation development (HFCs Q&amp;LS, Refrigerants management, certification schemes, E-licensing systems, ..etc.)</li></ul>
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## CAPACITY BUILDING

### **NOU CAPACITY BUILDING**

UNEP provides CAP assistance to support learning and skill growth of Ozone Officers and their staff through sharing the collective wisdom of the wider community of Ozone Officers who are leading NOUs. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries (noting that for some regions, it will be determined upon a case-by-case request by countries and upon assessing the needs of the countries):

<p><u><i>Africa – Anglophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building through training of new NOO and staff as requested by countries.</li><li>• NOU capacity building: All 28 network countries via network activities and meetings, training of new NOO and staff as requested by countries, tailor-made training and query response.</li><li>• Focused assistance – for additional assistance to newer ozone officers (Somalia, Sierra Leone)</li></ul> <p><u><i>Africa – Francophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building - through training of new NOO and staff as requested by countries.</li><li>• Focused assistance - Introductory training for new Ozone Officers (Mauritania, Morocco, CAR)</li></ul> <p><u><i>Caribbean</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Organize Advanced NOO training for all 14 Countries (depending on availability of course)</li><li>• Focused assistance - Organize Negotiators’ Training for New NOOs – 8 Countries: Belize, Grenada, Haiti, Dominica, Saint Lucia, Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago (back-to-back with a Network Meeting where possible)</li></ul> <p><u><i>Europe and Central Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building – Supporting countries through network meetings, information services, country-to-country assistance, tailor- and query response – 11 network countries and interested CEIT countries.</li><li>• Focused assistance – Providing tailor-made training for new staff of Montreal Protocol Units (MPUs) and inviting additional participants to regional meetings upon request and subject to fund availability.</li></ul>	<p><u><i>Latin America</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building – support learning and skill growth of Ozone Officers through network meetings and webinars – All 19 countries of the region.</li><li>• Focused assistance – Bolivia, and Nicaragua.</li></ul> <p><u><i>South Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building – NOU capacity building through training of new NOO and staff as requested by countries</li><li>• Focused assistance - support gender mainstreaming in all MLF projects and activities as requested by countries</li></ul> <p><u><i>South East Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building - NOU capacity building through training of new NOO and staff as requested by countries</li><li>• Focused assistance - support gender mainstreaming in all MLF projects and activities as requested by countries</li></ul> <p><u><i>Pacific Island Countries</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building - NOU capacity building through training of new NOO and staff as requested by countries</li><li>• Focused assistance - support gender mainstreaming in all MLF projects and activities as requested by countries</li></ul> <p><u><i>West Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• NOU capacity building – Regular capacity building of NOU staff through regional network and clearinghouse activities.</li><li>• Focused assistance – focused training to new NOU staff members (Qatar, Palestine and Syria).</li></ul>
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### **OTHER**

UNEP is called upon by Article 5 (and CEIT) countries to provide tailored CAP assistance to help address country-specific needs that do not fall into the above categories. In 2024, UNEP anticipates providing services in this category to the following Article 5 (and CEIT) countries (noting that these emerging needs will be determined in the coming months upon a case-by-case request by countries and upon assessing the needs of the countries):

<p><u><i>Africa – Anglophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Africa – Francophone</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Special assistance for Central African Republic and Morocco to re-start IS activities.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Caribbean</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Europe and Central Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined case-by-case upon request by countries and upon assessing their needs. The surveys on needs and priorities will be continued to ensure that assistance provided, and meeting topics meet the expressed interest of the countries.</li> <li>• Supporting countries to request funding for the preparation of national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and supporting project implementation upon request - 4 countries (Albania, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova).</li> <li>• Supporting countries to request funding for energy-efficiency related activities (additional activities, pilot projects) upon request and supporting project implementation upon request – 2 countries (Armenia, Kyrgyzstan).</li> </ul>	<p><u><i>Latin America</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>South Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>South East Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>Pacific Island Countries</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.</li> </ul> <p><u><i>West Asia</i></u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To be determined by case-by-case requests by countries and upon assessing the needs.</li> </ul>
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## ANNEX 7 – OZONACTION PARTNERSHIPS FOR 2024

1. Since becoming an Implementing Agency of the Multilateral Fund in 1991, UNEP OzonAction has built long-standing partnerships with key international, regional, and national industry associations, professional societies, international organisations, government agencies, industry groups, and non-governmental organisations to further the objectives of the Montreal Protocol. These world-recognised partners bring their institutional reputation, expertise, and knowledge products to bear on issues related to implementation or enforcement of this multilateral environmental agreement in Article 5 countries. OzonAction's partnership activities produce and deliver the necessary support, tools and services that Article 5 countries efficiently implement their commitments under the Montreal Protocol and respond to emerging concerns and issues. These partnerships cover most of the important focus areas for the Parties of the Montreal Protocol with the main emphasis in the following:

- Certification of the refrigeration servicing sector technicians.
- Training and education of the refrigeration servicing sector.
- Advancement and deployment of suitable lower-GWP alternatives and technology.
- Surveying and analysing consuming sectors.
- Development and update of codes and standards.
- Customs training, monitoring trade and combating illegal trade.
- Development, enactment, and enforcement of policies and regulations.
- Gender Mainstreaming in cooling sectors

2. Table 1 provides an overview of all OzonAction's Cooling Partnerships. More detailed information about the partners with whom OzonAction's plans to cooperate in 2024 for different initiatives, products, and activities is presented in Table 2 (List of UNEP's partners in 2024 with details of partnership). New partners may be added during the year depending on the needs of Article 5 countries and other emerging issues in relation to the implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

**Table 1: OzonAction Cooling Partnership Matrix**

Partner*	Partner Mandated Region / Country	Area of Cooperation						
		RAC Training & Materials	RAC Certification	Codes & Guides	Technology Advancement	Sectors Analysis	Campaigns & Awareness	Gender Equality
Scope of Cooperation between OzonAction and the partner (G: Global – R: Regional – N: National)								
ABRAVA	Brazil (Latin America)		G					
ACAIRE	Colombia (Latin America)		R, G			N		N
AREA	Europe	G	G		R, G		R, G	G
AHRI	North America		G		R, G			
AREMA	Australia	R	R	R	R			
ARIAH	Australia							G
ASHRAE	North America / Global	G	G	G	G		G	G
ATF	Italy	G	G					
BFS	Germany	G						
CAR	China						N, G	N, G
CHEAA	China				N, G			
CRAA	China				N, G			
EPEE	Europe					G	G	
FAIAR	Latin America				R		R, G	R, G
GFCCC	Global				G	G	G	
IIR	Global			G	G		G	G
IOR	UK / Europe	G			G		G	G
ISHRAE	India				N, G		N, G	N, G
JSRAE	Japan							G
MAC Partners	Europe				G			
U-3ARC	Africa				G		G	G
Women in HVACR	North America						G	G
WRD	Global						G	G
The Pacific Community	Regional			R				

\* Local associations and organizations where OzonAction is only cooperating with partners at the national level as part of ongoing countries' Montreal Protocol projects and activities are excluded from this list

**Table 2: List of UNEP’s partners in 2024**

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
<b>REFRIGERATION AND AIR CONDITIONING</b>				
Brazilian Association of Refrigeration, Air-Conditioning and Ventilation Industry (ABRAVA)	Industry association	National	Member to the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL)	- Support the International Advisory Group of the RDL program.
Colombian Association for Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration (ACAIRE)	Industry association	National	Member to the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL)	- Support the International Advisory Group of the RDL program.
Air Conditioning and Refrigeration European Association (AREA)	Professional/ Industry Association	Global	Promoting adoption of ozone-friendly lower-GWP and energy efficient RAC technology; online e-learning; materials on the use of new refrigerants; certification of technicians.  Member to the Refrigerant Driving License (RDL)  Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	- Sharing experience on strengthening RAC associations, training, certification, technology transfer and innovation with the network countries; developing of a “UNEP ARE training manual” on sound use of refrigerants to support training centres and programs in Article 5 countries.  - Online proctoring of practical part of the RDL exam  - Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)
Air Conditioning, Heating, and Refrigeration Institute (AHRI)	Industry association	Global	Promoting a global industry approach to qualify refrigeration technicians, cooperating in addressing technical needs for promoting low-GWP alternatives  Main partner in designing and implementing RDL program.	- Develop and deploy a global refrigeration qualification program (entitled the ‘Refrigerant Driving License’);  - Administer theoretical part of the RDL exam, issue RDL certificates and wallet cards  - Support UNEP in addressing research needs for examining lower-GWP alternatives in high ambient temperature countries.
Air Conditioning & Refrigeration Equipment Manufacturers Association of Australia (AREMA)	Industry association	Regional	Providing technical assistance to 12 Pacific Island Countries under the Regional PIC HPMP Stage II	- Support the International Advisory Group of the RDL program.  - Supporting 14 Pacific Island Countries under the Regional PIC HPMP Stage II through (i) delivering training on good servicing practices, (ii) updating the training curriculum for RAC good servicing practices and (iii) designing and implementing the certification of RAC

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
				<p>technicians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting 12 Pacific Island Countries to strengthen partnership with RAC Association to implement the Montreal Protocol activities.</li> </ul>
Australian Institute of Refrigeration Air Conditioning and Heating (ARIAH)	Professional/Industry association	Global	Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> <li>- Strengthening knowledge and skills of RAC Association/technicians in the PIC region.</li> </ul>
ASHRAE	Professional association	Global	<p>Supporting the evolving needs of developing countries by offering specialized services, products, and initiatives that facilitate refrigerant management for climate protection and energy-efficient Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) technology in Article-5 countries. Additionally, supporting in raising awareness and promoting understanding among stakeholders in Article-5 countries about best practices in the sound management of refrigerants.</p> <p>Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP and ASHRAE have had a long-standing cooperation and biennial work plans since 2007. Joint activities include:</li> <li>- Updating, deploying, and reporting usage of the joint ASHRAE-UNEP products, tools, and initiatives to ensure effective outreach.</li> <li>- Explore opportunities to advance standards, codes, norms, and guidelines concerning refrigerants management, including aspects related to flammability, operation, and maintenance.</li> <li>- Exchange and/or development of technology awareness resources, and actively promote activities that emphasize sustainability and state-of-the-art technologies. This includes encouraging the adoption of lower global warming potential (GWP) alternative refrigerants, efficient energy systems, and innovative building designs.</li> <li>- Explore opportunities for engaging in joint technology research on areas of mutual interest, including identifying gaps in information needs in developing countries, gap analysis, and process for research.</li> <li>- Explore opportunities for joint participation in relevant international and regional technical events, specially tailored to cater to the specific needs of developing countries.</li> <li>- UNEP is also part of ASHRAE's relevant refrigeration and research committees to ensure that the needs of Article 5 countries are well-</li> </ul>

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
				<p>tabled in ASHRAE standards, research, and global programs.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
Italian Association of Refrigeration (ATF)	Professional association	European	Advancing certification programs for refrigeration servicing technicians	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperate in building national refrigeration servicing certification model similar to F-Gas certification but tailored to the needs and operating conditions of Article-5 countries</li> <li>- Assist 8 countries in Francophone Africa to establish national certification schemes</li> </ul>
Bundesfachschule Kälte-Klima-Technik (BFS)	Training institute	Global	Training and capacity building related to safe use of ozone-friendly low-GWP & energy efficient RAC technology	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Co-developing training materials/applications for good practice, safety and low-GWP refrigerants.</li> </ul>
Chinese Association of Refrigeration (CAR)	Professional association	National	Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> <li>- Organize training programme for technicians on handling ammonia based cold storage.</li> </ul>
China Household Electric Appliances Association (CHEAA)	Industry Association	National	Facilitating South-South cooperation (especially in the Asia Pacific region) to exchange China's experiences with the transition to R-290 (propane) in A/C industry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Supporting the annual conference of CHEAA; cooperating to assist HAT countries to regarding understanding the needs of using A3 refrigerants - based applications</li> </ul>
China Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry Association (CRAA)	Industry Association	National	Cooperation in organizing technical events & implementation of national Montreal Protocol activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organizing regular and annual O2C (Ozone-to-Climate) Roadshow to showcase and debate latest low-GWP technologies feasible for RAC industry in Article 5 countries.</li> </ul>
European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE)	Industry association	Regional	Exchanging experiences with European Industry about analysing consuming sectors and building scenario models for alternatives availability and potential in markets	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Updating the forecasting scenario model entitled "HFCs Outlook" for assessing consuming sectors, availability of alternatives and prospects in the short and long term vis-à-vis compliance scenarios from HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down commitments.</li> </ul>

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
Federation of Ibero-American Air Conditioning and Refrigeration Associations (FAIAR)	Industry association	Regional	Technical events, Campaigns, and support to RDL  Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise technical functions and events, cooperate in international campaigns such as the World Refrigeration Day, and support the International Advisory Group of the RDL program.</li> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
Global Food Cold Chain Council (GFCCC)	Initiative (Industry and RAC associations)	Global	Mapping the needs of Cold Chain sub-sectors in relation to lower-GWP technologies while considering the relationship between energy and food loss/waste.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adding the analysis module into the “Cold Chain Database Model” which is an in-depth survey for the cold chain subsectors to build better understanding the needs and possible interventions for promoting lower-GWP alternatives and technology while connecting with energy demand, economics and food/loss dimensions.</li> <li>- Organizing technical events on sustainable cold chain technologies in conjunction with the Montreal Protocol and Kigali Amendment.</li> </ul>
International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR)	Inter-Governmental Organization	Global	Promoting adoption of ozone-friendly low-GWP and energy efficient RAC technology  Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Sharing technical information and expertise; organising joint events; co-organising thematic workshop on alternative technologies</li> <li>- Conduct global survey about Women in RAC sectors in cooperation with several associations and industry partners.</li> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
Institute of Refrigeration (IOR)	Professional association	National/Regional	Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
The Indian Society of Heating, Refrigerating and Air Conditioning	Professional association	National	Training programs, technical events, and support to small RAC associations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Organise technical conferences and technology shows in addition to providing experience and</li> </ul>

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
Engineers (ISHRAE)			Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- support to small RAC associations in A5 countries</li> <li>- Develop Session at upcoming ACREX conference in February 2024 in Delhi, India and REFCOLD conference in October 2024 (location TBD).</li> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
The Japan Society of Refrigerating and Air Conditioning Engineers, (JSRAE)	Professional association	National	Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
MAC Partners Europe	Industry Association	Regional	Technical Materials and events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Cooperation in designing an information and data collection kits for Mobile Air-Conditioning (MAC) sector and organise MAC related events and functions.</li> </ul>
Union of Associations of African Actors in Refrigeration and air-Conditioning (U-3ARC)	Professional association	Regional	<p>Initiatives, technical events, training programs, and support to RAC associations in Africa.</p> <p>Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conduct research and data gathering to better understand the current situation of African countries with respect to the servicing sector's ability to handle low-GWP alternatives, to help inform NOU strategies and approaches</li> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
Women in HVACR	Professional association	National	Founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
World Refrigeration Day Secretariat	International Initiative	Global	Global public and specialized campaign to highlight the importance of sector and environmental issues in relation to Montreal Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Celebrating annually the World Refrigeration Day (WRD) through international campaigns with other international partners. Three campaigns organized in 2019, 2020, and 2021, 2022 and 2023 under the themes "Refrigerant4Life", "Cold</li> </ul>

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
			Co-initiator and a founding partner of INWIC (International Network of Women in Cooling)	<p>Chain4Life”, “Cooling Champions”, “Cooling Keeps Food Fresh” and “#NextGen Cooling” in cooperation with many partners</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector by coordinating INWIC activities and providing resources (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences)</li> </ul>
The Pacific Community	Inter-Governmental Organisation	Regional	Enhancing energy efficiency of RAC appliance through the Pacific Appliance Labeling Standards (PALS).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Pacific Appliance Labeling Standards (PALS) is the programme that supports 10 PICs to establish the national MEPS for RAC appliance including residential air-conditioner, which is dominated RAC appliance in the region. The project was closed in 2019 with different level of implementation at the national level. In 2024, UNEP will collaborate with the Pacific Community to support the PICs that are part of this programme to strengthen the implementation of PALS to enhance energy efficiency in RAC servicing sector, while phasing out HCFCs/phasing down HFCs.</li> </ul>
<b>CUSTOMS AND ENFORCEMENT</b>				
Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)	Intergovernmental	Regional	Regional collaboration on strengthening of enforcement of licensing system through integrated approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- All SEAP countries (except Timor Leste) are members of ASEAN, which has played a vital role in the region to promote regional collaboration in a number of aspects including environment.</li> <li>- In 2024, UNEP will collaborate with ASEAN through the Customs Working Group to strengthen enforcement of licensing system through integrated approaches such as risk profiling, post-clearance audit and to enhance awareness of the Customs working group on the Montreal Protocol trade control to strengthen regional cooperation in combatting illegal ODS trade for the Southeast Asia Network.</li> </ul>
Green Customs Initiative (GCI)	International partnership	Global	Customs training; compliance and enforcement; combatting illegal ODS trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The GCI partners include the Secretariats of the relevant multilateral environmental agreements (Basel, Cartagena, CITES, Montreal, Rotterdam Stockholm and Minamata), Interpol, the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons, UNEP, the United Nations Office on</li> </ul>

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
				Drugs and Crime (UNODC) and the World Customs Organization (WCO). The partnership is led and coordinated by UNEP Law Division/International Environmental Law Unit.
Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) Secretariat	Regional	Regional	Monitor the trade ODS and alternatives as well as combat illegal trade. Raise awareness about the MP and promote for updated standards, policies and regulations and subregional cooperation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP is cooperating with GCC and other regional &amp; sub-regional organisations and secretariats to support developing and implementing of strategies or action plans to foster the monitoring the trade ODS and alternatives as well as combat illegal trade.</li> <li>- Raise awareness of member states about related issues and promote for regional cooperation for adopting unified regional standards, regulations and policies as required for meeting MP targets including the adoption of the KA.</li> </ul>
League of Arab States (LAS) Secretariat	Regional	Regional	Development and dissemination of Codes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP is working jointly with LAS on updating the Arab Unified RAC codes and adding two (2) more codes on District Cooling and Commercial Refrigeration and completing the process of updating the insulation materials codes as part of the regional building codes.</li> <li>- Developing tools for introduction of the developed/updated codes to all Arab Member States.</li> <li>- Raise awareness of member states about related issues and promote regional cooperation for adopting unified regional standards, regulations and policies as required for meeting MP targets including the adoption of the KA.</li> </ul>
Oceania Customs Organization Secretariat (OCO)	Regional	Regional	Strengthening capacity of customs/enforcement officers on enforcement of licensing system for controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Following the successful partnership to assign specific HS code for HFCs and most commonly used and potential blends under the region HS code namely Pacific Harmonized Commodity Description and Coding System 2022 (PACHS22), UNEP continued partnership with OCO to further strengthen capacity of customs/enforcement officers on enforcement of licensing system for controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol. In 2024, UNEP will continue collaborating with OCO on the followings</li> </ul>

Organisation	Type of organisation	Scope	Type of cooperation with UNEP	Details of partnership
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Adoption of Standard Operating Guidelines (SOG) on Enforcement of Licensing System for Controlled Substances under the Montreal Protocol in the national enforcement process of the PICs to enhance national controlled substances trade control/management regulation.</li> <li>- Implementation of integrated approach e.g. training of customs brokers, harmonized system code, risk profiling, and monitoring, reporting, verification and enforcement (MRVE) mechanism, and post-clearance audit etc to further strengthen controlled substances trade control/management regulation.</li> <li>- Inclusion of agenda item on enforcement of national controlled substances trade control/management regulation as part of the agenda for the regional meetings/events organised by OCO.</li> </ul>
World Customs Organization (WCO)	International organisation	Global	Customs training; e-training; compliance and enforcement; combatting illegal ODS trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- UNEP and WCO have a formal framework for cooperation (MOU). UNEP cooperates with WCO Headquarters as well as WCO's Regional Intelligence Liaison Offices (RILOs), Regional Offices of Capacity Building (ROCB), and Regional Training Centres (e.g., AKMAL in Malaysia, ROK, India).</li> <li>- UNEP will also work with WCO to strengthen capacity of the customs in Article 5 countries to establish risk profiling criteria for trade controlled of substances under the Montreal Protocol.</li> </ul>

## ANNEX 8 – PROGRESS REPORT ON GLOBAL CAP ACTIVITIES

In accordance with the decision 91/61 of the Report of the ninety-first meeting of the Executive Committee (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/72\*), this annex provides detailed information on the activities for which the global funds were used during the period **September 2022 – August 2023**. These are four multi-year activities, namely the Refrigerant Driving License, Global training for the refrigeration servicing sector, the National Ozone Officer training programme, and Gender mainstreaming activities. This annex provides a brief update of the substantive progress and outcomes.

### REFRIGERANT DRIVING LICENSE (RDL)

The Refrigerant Driving License (RDL) is an initiative that aims to introduce a globally recognized qualification program for the sound management of refrigerants. RDL aims to set minimum competencies and skills for the heating, ventilating, air conditioning and refrigeration (HVAC&R) servicing network (individuals and companies) and creates an international recognition program through industry and governments.

The RDL is implemented in three stages:

- Stage-I: Development
- Stage-II: Review and Pilot
- Stage-III: Launch and Outreach

An RDL Advisory Committee was established consisting of key industry associations namely AHRI, AREA, ASHRAE, ABRAVA, ACAIRE, EPEE, JRAIA, KRAIA, Refrigerants Australia, the Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy and U-3ARC.<sup>26</sup>

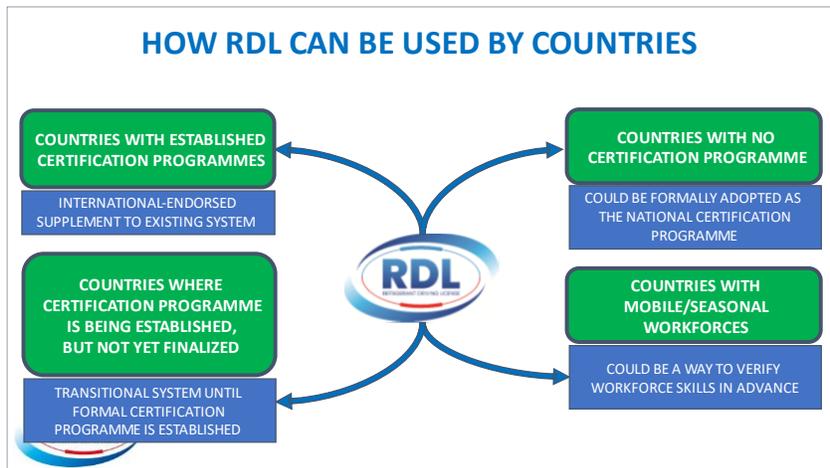


The RDL program successfully completed a pilot stage including train-the-trainers’ and train-the-technicians’ sessions in 6 pilot countries namely Grenada, Maldives, Rwanda, Sri Lanka, Surinam, and Trinidad and Tobago. The final Stage of the RDL program (Stage III: Launch and Outreach) was completed in July 2023. Online testing platform is available in English, French and Spanish. Resource materials (Host Package, consisting of guidelines, checklists, and templates for NOUs/local training centers) were prepared. The RDL test consists of two exams – theoretical exam (100 multiple-choice questions) and remotely proctored practical exam, covering three main testing areas: tubing and brazing, leak checking and parameters reading, and refrigerant handling (vacuum-charge-recovery). Two pilot certification exercises were completed in June 2023 in Maldives and Grenada. Lessons learned from those exercises were used to finalize resource materials and the Host Package.

The RDL program was successfully launched and outreached to the interested NOUs and other partners at the side event during the 45OEWG in Bangkok, Thailand. More information can be found [here](#).

<sup>26</sup> Air Conditioning, Heating, Refrigeration Institute (AHRI); European Association of Refrigeration, Air Conditioning and Heat Pump Contractors (AREA); American Society of Heating, Refrigerating, and Air-Conditioning Engineers (ASHRAE); Associação Brasileira de Refrigeração, Ar Condicionado, Ventilação e Aquecimento (ABRAVA); Asociación Colombiana de Acondicionamiento del Aire y de la Refrigeración (ACAIRE); European Partnership for Energy and the Environment (EPEE); Japan Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Industry Association (JRAIA); Korea Refrigeration and Air-conditioning Industry Association (KRAIA); Refrigerants Australia; The Alliance for Responsible Atmospheric Policy (ARAP) and Union of Associations of African Actors in Refrigeration and air-Conditioning (U-3ARC)

The RDL program is open for applications from the interested NOUs that would like to incorporate it in their HPMP and KIP servicing sector activities. More information about RDL program and the application form can be found on the [www.RDLprogram.org](http://www.RDLprogram.org).



#### GLOBAL TRAINING PROGRAMME FOR THE REFRIGERATION SERVICING SECTOR (RSS)

The 2021-2023 CAP Strategy included several initiatives to address the specific training needs of the refrigeration servicing sector (RSS), including the development of capacity building and outreach tools. The support to the RSS remains a priority of the CAP strategy, noting the importance of this sector in both HPMPs and future KIPs.

An important aspect of CAP support to RSS is ensuring diversity of products and tools in a way that can meet different backgrounds of RSS clients as well as offering so through different platforms to ease access to the knowledge and skills. In relation to RSS clients, CAP tools are designed to reach:

- Field technicians, or practitioners, who can attend face-to-face training sessions
- Field technicians, or practitioners, who doesn't have time or can't attend face-to-face training
- Non-field personnel who need to be aware about refrigerants related considerations
- Training institutes/centres that need flexible materials to tailor courses according to market
- Informal technicians or those with limited literacy
- Higher-level engineering students
- Professional engineers and operators

Therefore, CAP designed a range of services for RSS to be available in many formats, and languages, as feasible, where it can reach all clients regardless of their background or limitations. In addition, CAP also ensured that whatever was being developed should be easily and quickly updated, noting the dynamics and pace of technology development. The type of tools offered by CAP for RSS clients includes factsheets/quick guides, training guides, educational tools, mobile applications, e-learning platform and short videos. Some highlights include:

- **Refrigerants Literacy e-Learning Course, *in cooperation with ASHRAE***: a first of its kind course for non-specialists about refrigerants. The course is currently offered in English, French and Spanish. It is a very useful tool for NOUs, government officers, and even for RAC experts who are not familiar with the dynamics of refrigerants. The course consists of four main chapters that address the relevant environmental issues, refrigerants classification and safety, refrigerants applications and uses, and principles of refrigerant

management. The course offers an international Certificate of Completion signed by ASHRAE.

- **Sound Management of Refrigerants e-Learning Course, *in cooperation with ASHRAE*:** This is a dedicated course for refrigerants good service practices addressing the needs of field practitioners i.e., servicing technicians and engineers. The course covers five main topics which are: Refrigerants and environmental issues, Refrigerant designation and classifications, Lubricants and Applications, Servicing good Practice, and Refrigerant containers and safety aspects and issues related to new and flammable refrigerants. The course also offers an international Certificate of Completion signed by ASHRAE. It is currently offered in English and will be available shortly in other UN Languages. These e-learning courses are being used by stakeholders from most countries, including non-Article 5 countries.
- **Energy Efficiency Literacy for Air-Conditioning and Refrigeration Systems e-Learning**  
The course is designed to educate developing country policy makers, business leaders, and community stakeholders as well as NOUs about the benefits of air conditioning and refrigeration, the scientific principles involved, and factors that contribute to maximum energy efficiency.
- **University Course on Refrigerant Management:** OzonAction teamed up with the American University in Beirut (AUB) and developed a special course for undergraduate engineering students. The course is the first of its type, globally, to be developed in accordance with academic requirements targets engineering universities/colleges. It is a full semester elective course (16 weeks) designed with full supporting documentation. Through the cooperation with ASHRAE and its university networks (more than 450 engineering universities/colleges worldwide),

Below are the enrollment statistics for the above-mentioned eLearning courses from inception to March 2023: "Refrigerant Literacy English" has attracted 1089 enrollments, with 440 successfully completing the course. The Spanish version has seen 610 enrollments and 48 completions, while the French course had 22 enrollments and 5 completions. In "Sound Management of Refrigerants English," 498 have enrolled, with 183 completions. For "Energy Efficiency Literacy English," there have been 191 enrollments, with 74 completions.

- **The UNEP-AREA Training Manual: Refrigerants Servicing and Best Practices Manual, *in cooperation with AREA*:** Finalised in June 2023, The manual is designed in a modular format enabling the users to tailor their training programs in accordance with the local needs. The UNEP-AREA Training Manual is available through a special portal that gives the opportunity for users to build their own course by selecting the topics and areas they need to cover in the training course they intend to offer. The online dissemination tool is also designed to enable training centers to design their courses and enable UNEP to track the usage of the manual. The courses cover refrigerant characteristics and environmental considerations, sound management of refrigerants, and the safe handling of HFC (hydrofluorocarbon)/HFO (hydrofluoro-olefins) and flammable refrigerants. The manual consists of 10 individual modules. The resources provided with each download (lecture notes, syllabus, PowerPoints, attendee pre-assessment and final test, specification of trainer qualifications, venue requirements and equipment needed, and generic certificate) enable trainers to deliver complete training experiences. Some modules present theoretical content delivered as lectures and others cover practical, hands-on demonstration and instruction. The manual is also available as eight downloadable, pre-assembled courses consisting of selected modules. The pre-assembled courses can range from five hours of instruction to 56 hours when the course with all modules is used. It provides a comprehensive, but flexible tool for NOUs and local training institutes/centres in Article 5 countries.
- **Update on New Refrigerants Designations and Safety Classifications, *in cooperation with ASHRAE*:** A factsheet, developed by ASHRAE in cooperation with UN Environment Programme OzonAction, serves as a comprehensive resource detailing refrigerant designations and safety classifications. This informative factsheet undergoes biannual updates, reflecting the inclusion of new refrigerants that have been assigned

“R” numbers in accordance with ASHRAE designations.

- **Good Servicing Flammable Refrigerants Quick Guide** – A small booklet that includes most important background, information, best practices and safety when servicing with flammable refrigerants, also available as a smartphone application. The product is also available as a mobile application.
- **Mobile applications for RAC technicians:**
  - **New RAC Training Videos:** *in cooperation with Bundesfachschule Kälte-Klima-Technik (BFS)*, a third series of instructional videos was developed to build the understanding and skill of technicians about basic refrigeration (theory, cycles, measurements and units) and some good practices to encourage better performance and servicing.
  - **WhatGas?** – searchable database with information on refrigerants and alternatives (also Available on the Ozonation website. The tool was updated in 2023 to reflect the latest GWP values for some HFCs and HFC blends.
- **Support for the MAC sector, *in cooperation with MACPartners Europe*:** CAP is developing two products that aim to assist Article 5 parties to better understand the technical and regulatory issues related to HFCs and alternatives used in the MAC sector and their national situation with regards to MAC servicing sector:
  - a) **MAC Information Kit**, a series of fact sheets that will inform the NOUs about the status of the MAC sector and help them better understand the MAC sector in relation to future HFC controls. It will support NOUs in implementation of national programs related to MAC that are consistent with the best practices available from industry to achieve compliance with refrigerant management regulations. Additionally, it will promote awareness of and use of best practices within the servicing sector that are consistent with refrigerant management regulations.
  - b) **Data Collection Kit for MAC servicing sector**, a set of questionnaires suitable for A5 countries, that will help the NOUs structure their data collection process in the MAC servicing sector and will help make informed decisions about activities for this sector that will be planned under their future KIPs.
- **International Guide: Sustainable Operation and Management of RAC Installations, *in cooperation with ASHRAE*.** As part of ASHRAE-UNEP OzonAction cooperation and their joint workplan, this product has been under development for the last couple of years aiming at designing the first international guide for managing the operation of RAC installations with focus on management of refrigerant, servicing skills, proper and preventive maintenance as well as energy efficiency aspects. The draft guide was developed and is currently being reviewed and finalised by a group of international experts.
- **ASHRAE-UNEP OzonAction Lower-GWP Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Innovation Awards, *in cooperation with ASHRAE*.** The annual international award program promotes innovative design, research, and practice by recognizing people who have developed or implemented innovative technological concepts applied in developing countries to promote lower global warming potential (GWP) refrigerants through refrigeration and air-conditioning applications. Completed and announced project selections for the 2023 ASHRAE-UNEP OzonAction Lower-GWP Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Innovation Awards, these projects were selected based on delivering innovative solutions to meet refrigeration and air-conditioning needs by using lower-GWP technologies.

## NATIONAL OZONE OFFICER (NOO) TRAINING PROGRAMME

### a) *Training for new NOOs*



Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff  
 Dates: 03-07 October 2022  
 Venue: DusitDiva Hotel, Chiang Mai, Thailand

Day	Time	Activity
03 Oct	08:00 - 12:00	Registration and Welcome
03 Oct	13:00 - 17:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
04 Oct	08:00 - 12:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
04 Oct	13:00 - 17:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
05 Oct	08:00 - 12:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
05 Oct	13:00 - 17:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
06 Oct	08:00 - 12:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
06 Oct	13:00 - 17:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
07 Oct	08:00 - 12:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation
07 Oct	13:00 - 17:00	Introduction to the Ozone Unit and its role in the Ministry of Natural Resources and Environmental Conservation

The Training Programme for National Ozone Officers was resumed when in-person meetings became possible in 2022. In 6-7 October 2022, the Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff was organized in Chiang Mai, Thailand for South Asia and South East Asia regions. A total of 22 participants (12 female and 10 male) from 16 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training. The recommencement of the training for new NOU staff members was welcomed and supported by the Network meeting of SA and SEA regions.

In one week, the UNEP team organized a similar training for Pacific Island Countries which was held on 13-14 October 2022, in Coral Coast, Fiji. A total of 54 participants (34 female and 20 male) from 14 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training.

In 16-17 March 2023, the Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff was organized in Panama City for Caribbean region. A total of 9 participants (7 female and 2 male) from 9 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training. Mr. Leslie Smith, National Ozone Officer, Energy Division, Ministry of Climate Resilience, the Environment, and Renewable Energy, Grenada was supporting the training as a speaker, presenter, and resource person. The recommencement of the training for new NOU staff members was welcomed and supported by the Network meeting of Caribbean countries.



On 24-25 and 27 March 2023, the Training of New National Ozone Unit Staff was organized in Panama City for Latin America region. A total of 21 participants (12 female and 9 male) from 15 countries including new National Ozone Officers (NOOs) and NOU staff joined the training. All documents for the training modules including presentations, practical exercises and background documents were translated into Spanish language (over 500 pages). This was the first NOU training workshop using interpreters' services. The workshop was very successful, and UNEP works now to organize similar training in French speaking countries of Africa region.

The training programme for New Ozone Officers and NOO assistants is designed in a standardized way across the regions to enable them to fulfil the necessary tasks of NOU most effectively. The country-driven approach requires countries to have skilled and committed Ozone Officers and assistants who can effectively manage various activities at national, regional, and global levels. This NOU training programme is very well received by participants and UNEP will continue organizing the training programme as per the requests and needs of partner Article 5 countries.

*b) Advanced (refresher) training for experienced NOOs*

The training package and components for the advanced (refresher) training for experienced NOOs have been finalized and are currently under review. The package of training materials contains a series of modules. Modules contain the documents used during the 2-day training refresher training. Each module typically contains: a training presentation (PowerPoint slides), a handout copy of the PowerPoint slides - for participants to annotate or make notes during the presentation, a practical exercise for participants and background information resources.

The advanced modules have been updated considering new MOP decisions which were reviewed and incorporated (the decisions of MOP XXXI, XXXII, XXXIII and XXXIV). New ExCom decisions were also reviewed and included into slides (specifically, those related to the cost guidelines and funding as well as those related to energy efficiency). The advanced training programme addresses the following areas:

- Details of the Kigali Amendment on HFC phase-down, including legal aspects, agreed principles and points, and implications for Article 5 countries.
- Calculation of the GWP of blends/mixture; calculations of the HFC production/consumption baselines and first reduction steps in CO<sub>2</sub>e, and related monitoring and reporting.
- Near-term steps for ratifying and implementing the Kigali Amendment.
- Longer-term steps for implementing the Kigali Amendment, including policy measures and options.
- Checklist for identifying stakeholders in HFC sub-sectors, and tools for building capacity and furnishing stakeholders with the information they need.
- Optimizing Multilateral Fund projects
- Updated information on CP data reporting to the Fund Secretariat
- Updated information on Article 7 data reporting to the Ozone Secretariat
- Project management skills and other useful skills
- Gender Mainstreaming
- Information resources on each topic
- Administrative information for trainers and course organizers

Three pilot training workshops are planned before finalization of modules and the entire programme (similar methodology is applied as it was used for new ozone officers training programme). The first pilot training workshop is being scheduled to be held by the end of November of 2023 back-to-back with the Network meeting for South Asia and South East Asia countries to be held in Phuket, Thailand.

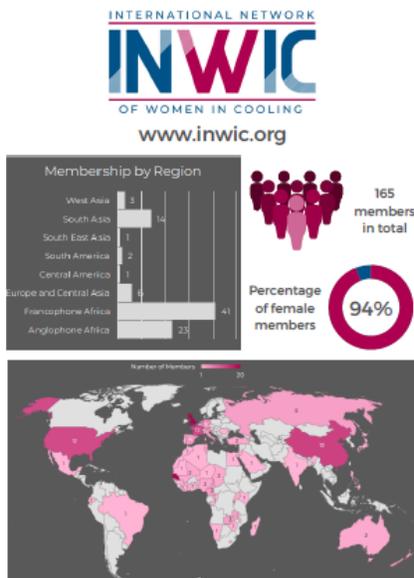
## GENDER MAINSTREAMING

In order to help NOUs implement the Gender Policy of the Multilateral Fund, several products and initiatives were delivered under the CAP global budget. They are designed to support and complement gender mainstreaming activities organized as part of CAP regional activities (e.g. regional training workshops for female technicians) and national projects implementation. Highlights for the period September 2022-August 2023 include:

***Women in Cooling, A Worldwide survey, in cooperation with IIR:*** The International Institute of Refrigeration (IIR) and UNEP OzonAction, in cooperation with several partners, undertook a worldwide survey to better understand the background, motivation, challenges, and opportunities faced by women working in RACHP. A total of 810 women from all continents responded to the survey which was available in six UN languages and Portuguese. The survey report was published in October 2022, and disseminated during the 34<sup>th</sup> MOP. This publication is one of the most download ones from both UNEP OzonAction and IIR's websites.



***Gender Mainstreaming in the Montreal Protocol: Experiences in Latin America and the Caribbean:*** UNEP OzonAction has prepared this publication to give visibility to the actions, good practices and progress achieved in relation to gender mainstreaming in the MP projects and activities in a selected group of countries in the ROLAC region, and to serve as an inspiring guide and a model for other countries for the integration of gender perspective into their national programs and projects. This publication includes a section with action principles and tools for the institutional, operational and communication areas, and a series of complementary resources and relevant references to support NOUs’ efforts in the implementation of policies on gender mainstreaming. It was published in November 2022 and is available in Spanish and English.



***International Network of Women in Cooling (INWIC), in cooperation with WRD and 11 HVACR partners:*** A joint initiative created in April 2022 to advance the engagement of women, promote career opportunities, and increase their overall participation in the HVACR sector. Through INWIC, UNEP OzonAction is harnessing the institutional reputation, expertise, and knowledge products of these RACHP sector partners to help developing countries (Article 5 countries) in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol. Products and tools, both delivered by INWIC (membership platform, mentoring, internship opportunities) and made available to the wider INWIC network by the founding partners (webinars, training opportunities, participation in meetings/conferences) aim to assist Article 5 parties mainstream gender consideration into preparation and implementation of their Montreal Protocol projects. It also helps UNEP OzonAction and the National Ozone Units (NOUs) in implementation of both UNEP’s Gender Equality and the Environment Policy and Strategy (2017) and Multilateral Fund’s Operational Policy on Gender Mainstreaming (2019). INWIC website was officially launched in May 2023 ([www.inwic.org](http://www.inwic.org)) and has attracted 192 members (as of August 2023). The INWIC board met six times, and the three working groups met several times to discuss issues relevant for membership, mentoring and communication issues. INWIC will use the MentorCity mentoring platform to provide mentoring opportunities to its members.

## ANNEX 9 – REPORT ON THE USE OF CAP STAFF TIME

Decision 70/10 (iii) requested UNEP to provide a status report to the 71<sup>st</sup> Executive Committee meeting on the extent to which UNEP implemented measures to ensure that all staff time paid with CAP funds was used for the Multilateral Fund Montreal Protocol activities, in line with decision 50/26(a)(iii). Moreover, Decision 70/10(d)(ii), requested UNEP to continue providing reports according to the following five categories in the context of annual progress and financial reports on the utilization of CAP staff:

- Projects and services approved by the Executive Committee.
- Pursuing synergies or implementing joint activities with other non-Multilateral Fund partnerships and initiatives.
- Mobilizing resources for ozone protection activities from entities outside of Multilateral Fund.
- UNEP-wide processes and activities.
- Administrative activities.

For the period September 2022 through August 2023, UNEP continued to ensure that all staff paid through CAP were dedicated to the delivery of the activities, services and projects approved by the Executive Committee via the Business Plan and CAP Work Programme. This was done primarily through:

- Work planning. All Regional Coordinators and Global Activity Leaders have developed their individual e-Performance work plans in close consultation with the Head of OzonAction, and all other staff have developed theirs in close consultation with the Regional Coordinators or the Global Fund Management Officer. The individual work plans reflect the goals and priorities set for the staff member for this reporting period. Collectively, the implementation of these work plans reflected the projects and services approved by the Executive Committee for the reporting period.
- Monitoring of legal instruments. The Head of OzonAction reviews all proposed legal instruments with countries and organisations, commercial companies, terms of reference for consultants, as well as requests for payments, thus ensuring that Multilateral Fund resources are used for the intended purpose. The Regional Coordinators ensure that funding is commensurate with planned activities as well as review expenditure and progress reports to ensure that they reflect implementation by the countries and consultants.
- Regular communication with CAP teams. Through regular communication with regional coordinators and other team members, review of outputs and deliverables, and participation in events/missions organised by CAP, the Head of OzonAction keeps an overview on activities undertaken by CAP staff. The Regional Coordinators also play a key role in monitoring use of CAP staff time. Regional Coordinators report to the Head of OzonAction as their first reporting officer and to the Law Division Director as their second reporting officer.
- Accountability framework. As part of UNEP's accountability framework, all staff are individually responsible for the use of their time and delivery of their own work, which is to deliver Multilateral Fund outputs.

The following table provides estimates for the use of CAP staff time during this period:

CAP team	Projects and services approved by the Executive Committee (% time)	Pursuing synergies or implementing joint activities with other non-Multilateral Fund partnerships and initiatives (% time)	UNEP-wide processes and activities (% time)	Administrative activities for CAP and Multilateral Fund projects (% time)
Africa – Anglophone	75	5	0	20
Africa – Francophone	75	5	0	20
Caribbean	75	5	0	20
Europe & Central Asia	75	5	0	20
Latin America	75	5	0	20
Pacific Island Countries	75	5	0	20
South Asia	75	5	0	20
South East Asia	75	5	0	20
West Asia	75	5	0	20
Global CAP team including management	55	10	5	30

In collaboration with Ozone Officers, CAP staff continue to explore opportunities for co-financing and climate co-benefits through interactions with non-Multilateral Fund organizations, including but not limited to those indicated in Annex 7 – *CAP partnerships*.

## ANNEX 10 – MEETINGS AND WORKSHOPS ORGANIZED BY CAP

During the period 1 August 2022 – 1 August 2023, UNEP organized/co-organized the following events as part of CAP services. Due to the restrictions and constraints on travel and holding meetings resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, UNEP organized a combination of virtual (**V**), hybrid (**H**) and in-person physical meetings (**P**) during this period. Documentation from many of the events listed below are available on the OzonAction Meeting Portal at [www.ozonactionmeetings.org](http://www.ozonactionmeetings.org).

### Meetings organized or supported by CAP for NOUs and other national stakeholders:

1. *West Asia: Thematic Technical and Coordination Meeting on the development and adoption of Standards as required under the Kigali Amendment /Montreal Protocol Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 11-12 September 2022. P*
2. *Africa, Francophone: Meeting on Refrigeration Technicians Certification for Africa Francophone: participation of selected countries, 13 September 2022. V*
3. *West Asia: Network Meeting of the West Asia National Ozone Officers, Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 15-16 September 2022. P*
4. *Europe & Central Asia: ECA Meeting on Czech Republic's Montreal Protocol experience and the preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plans (KIPs), Prague / Cheb, Czech Republic, 20-22 September 2022. P*
5. *Latin America & the Caribbean: English Caribbean and Haiti Network Town Hall Meeting, 29 September 2022. V*
6. *Asia & the Pacific: Joint Network Meeting of the South Asia and Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers, Chiangmai, Thailand, 3-5 October 2022. P*
7. *Africa: Joint Network Meeting of African Ozone Officers and Planning Meeting for Africa's KIP Preparation, Nairobi, Kenya, 3-7 October 2022. P*
8. *Asia & the Pacific: Network Meeting of the Pacific Island Countries' National Ozone Officers, Coral Coast, Fiji, 10-12 October 2022. P*
9. *Latin America & the Caribbean: Network Meeting for Latin America Ozone Officers, 11-13 October 2022. V*
10. *Europe & Central Asia: 27th ECA Meeting on Waste Management in RAC and Financial Instruments, 19 October 2022. V*
11. *Europe & Central Asia: 28th ECA Meeting on climate-friendly and natural alternative technologies in the RAC sector, 16 November 2022. V*
12. *Latin America and the Caribbean: 4th Quarter Informal Thematic Network Meeting of the English-Speaking Caribbean and Haiti, 28 November 2022. V*
13. *Europe & Central Asia: 29th ECA Meeting from Article 5 & CEIT countries and UN agency representatives, 14 December 2022. V*
14. *Asia & the Pacific: Network Meeting of the Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers, Halong City, Vietnam, 13-15 March 2023. P*
15. *Latin America & the Caribbean: Joint and Thematic Network Meetings of Latin America and the Caribbean National Ozone Officers, Panama City, Panama, 20-24 March 2023. P*
16. *Europe & Central Asia: 30<sup>th</sup> ECA Meeting for the Ceremony of the ECA Montreal Protocol Award for Customs and Enforcement Officers (5th edition), 29 March 2023. V*

17. *Europe & Central Asia: 32<sup>nd</sup> Network Meeting for ECA Montreal Protocol Officers and Refrigeration Experts (in parallel to the 10th International IIR Conference on NH3 / CO2 Refrigeration Technologies, Ohrid, 27-29 April 2023), Ohrid, North Macedonia, 26-28 April 2023. P*
18. *Asia-Pacific: Network Meeting of the Pacific Island Countries' National Ozone Officers, Port Vila, Vanuatu, 8-9 and 12 May 2023. P*
19. *Africa, Anglophone: Network Meeting of English-Speaking African National Ozone Officers back-to-back with the Customs Officers Meeting, Kigali, Rwanda, 8-12 May 2023. P*
20. *Asia & the Pacific: Thematic Workshop on Strengthening Partnership in the RAC Servicing Sector, Port Vila, Vanuatu, 11 May 2023. P*
21. *Asia & the Pacific: Network Meeting of South Asia National Ozone Officers, Male, Maldives 21-23 May 2023. P*
22. *Africa, Francophone: Thematic Workshop for Selected Countries (Experts and Ozone Officers) for the KIP Preparation Kit (French version) developed by OzonAction, Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire, 22-26 May 2023. P*
23. *Europe & Central Asia: 31<sup>st</sup> ECA Meeting focusing on KIP preparation and related ExCom decisions including that related to gender mainstreaming in Montreal Protocol projects, 20<sup>th</sup> June 2023. V*

**Other meetings organized/co-organized by CAP:**

24. *Asia and the Pacific: Ozone2Climate Technologies Industry Roadshow and Roundtable, with FEEO, China Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Association (CRAA) and UNDP China, Chongqing, China, 1-3 August 2022. P*
25. *West Asia: Eurovent Middle East Industry Summit: HVACR next generation- rethinking policies and strategies, (Agreement on co-organization), Dubai, United Arab Emirates, 13-14 September 2022. P*
26. *Asia & the Pacific: Training of New National Ozone Unit staff in South Asia-Southeast Asia, Chiangmai, Thailand, 6-7 October 2022. P*
27. *Asia & the Pacific: Training of New National Ozone Unit staff in Pacific Island Countries, Coral Coast, Fiji 13-14 October 2022. P*
28. *Europe & Central Asia: Participation stakeholder consultation on KIP preparation, Tirana, Albania, 8-10 November 2022. P*
29. *Europe & Central Asia: Organization of technology roundtable and exhibition booth as part of KGH congress, Belgrade, Serbia, 30 November – 2 December 2022. P*
30. *Asia & the Pacific: 2022 Train-the-trainers workshop on GSP and new alternatives: Theoretical and practical training to master trainers in Pacific Island Countries, Australia, 5-9 December 2022. P*
31. *Africa, Anglophone: Regional Training Workshop for Female Refrigeration and Air Conditioning (RAC) Technicians in Anglophone Africa, Cairo, Egypt, 17-19 January 2023. P*
32. *Europe & Central Asia: Participation in UNIDO workshop on KIP preparation, Vienna, Austria, 25-26 January 2023. P*
33. *West Asia: Technical and Coordination Meeting to discuss and finalize a roadmap for the Development and Adoption of Standards under the Kigali Amendment / Montreal Protocol for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 12-13 March 2023. P*
34. *Asia & the Pacific: Green Customs Workshop of the Southeast Asia Customs Officers, Halong City, Vietnam, 13-15 March 2023. P*

35. *West Asia: National consultation workshop "Preparing the RAC sector for the Kigali Amendment (KA)" organized by the NOU/KSA, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 15 March 2023. P*
36. *Asia & the Pacific: Twinning Workshop for Southeast Asia National Ozone Officers and Customs Officers on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting, Halong City, Vietnam, 16-17 March 2023. P*
37. *Latin America & the Caribbean: Training for New National Ozone Officers and National Ozone Assistants in the Caribbean Region, Panama City, Panama, 16-18 March 2023. P*
38. *Latin America & the Caribbean: Training for New National Ozone Officers and National Ozone Assistants in Latin America, Panama City, Panama, 24-25 and 27 March 2023. P*
39. *Asia & the Pacific: Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Roundtable and Future Gas Forum, Port Vila, Vanuatu, 10 May 2023. P*
40. *West Asia: Stakeholders' consultation workshop for the preparation of HPMP Stage II in KSA, Al-Khobar, Saudi Arabia, 16-17 May 2023. P*
41. *Asia & the Pacific: Green Customs Workshop for South Asia Customs Officers, Male, Maldives, 21-23 May 2023. P*
42. *West Asia: Joint Training for New National Ozone Officers in Jordan and Iraq, Amman, Jordan, 21-24 May 2023. P*
43. *Asia & the Pacific: Twinning Workshop for South Asia National Ozone Officers and Customs Officers on ODS/HFC Trade Control and Reporting, Male, Maldives, 24-25 May 2023. P*
44. *West Asia: Consultation Meeting for the preparation of the Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) and Initiation of the implementation of the 2nd Tranche HPMP stage I in Syria, Damascus, Syria, 7 June 2023. P*
45. *West Asia: Training for Trainers for Refrigeration & Air-Conditioning Instructors in Iraq on the Safe Handling of Flammable and Hazardous Refrigerants, Erbil, Iraq, 18-20 June 2023. P*

#### **Other major meetings in which CAP participated:**

1. *Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting, Montreal, Canada, 19-23 September 2022. P*
2. *69<sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee Meeting, Montreal, Canada, 29 October 2022. P*
3. *34<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Parties, Montreal, Canada, 31 October – 4 November 2022. P*
4. *91<sup>st</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee, Montreal, Canada, 5-9 December 2022. P*
5. *ASHRAE Winter Conference, Atlanta, USA, 3-7 February 2023. P*
6. *UNEP OzonAction Retreat, Naivasha, Kenya, 19-21 February 2023. P*
7. *UNEP Law Division Retreat, Naivasha, Kenya, 22-25 February 2023. P*
8. *Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting, Montreal, Canada, 7-9 March 2023. P*
9. *92<sup>nd</sup> meeting of the Executive Committee, Montreal, Canada, 29 May – 2 June 2023. P*
10. *Workshop on Kigali Implementation Plans, Vienna, Austria, 15-16 June 2023. P*
11. *70<sup>th</sup> Implementation Committee Meeting, Bangkok, Thailand, 1 July 2023. P*
12. *Workshop on Enforcement, Bangkok, Thailand, 2 July 2023. P*
13. *45<sup>th</sup> Open-Ended Working Group, Bangkok, Thailand, 3-7 July 2023. P*