



**Programme des
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COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL
Quatre-vingt-onzième réunion
Montréal, 5-9 décembre 2022
Point 9 (c) et (d) de l'ordre du jour provisoire¹

**AMENDEMENTS AU PROGRAMME DE TRAVAIL DU PNUE
POUR L'ANNEE 2022**

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/91/1

OBSERVATIONS ET RECOMMANDATION DU SECRÉTARIAT DU FONDS

1. Le PNUE demande au Comité exécutif d'approuver le montant de 4 645 044 \$US, plus 370 914 \$US de frais d'appui d'agence, au titre des amendements à son programme de travail pour 2022, indiqués au tableau 1. La demande est jointe au présent document.

Tableau 1 : Amendements au programme de travail du PNUE pour 2022

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE			
A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions			
Belize	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	98 176	98 176
Botswana	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	100 061	100 061
Brunei Darussalam	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	89 600	89 600
Côte d'Ivoire	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	136 115	136 115
Djibouti	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	85 000	85 000
El Salvador	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	85 000	85 000
Fidji	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIII)	85 000	85 000
Kirghizistan	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	148 262	148 262
République démocratique populaire lao	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XI)	85 000	85 000
Mauritanie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	85 000	85 000
Mozambique	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	103 424	103 424
Pérou	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VI)	170 893	170 893
Seychelles	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase X)	85 000	85 000
Sierra Leone	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase IX)	109 824	109 824
République-Unie de Tanzanie	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase VIII)	85 000	85 000
Viet Nam	Renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions (phase XIV)	152 289	152 289
Total pour A1		1 703 644	1 703 644
A2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation du rapport de vérification de la consommation de HCFC			
Brunei Darussalam	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Cabo Verde	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Comores	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Malawi	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Paraguay	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de	30 000	30 000

Pays	Activité/Projet	Montant demandé (\$US)	Montant recommandé (\$US)
	l'élimination des HCFC		
Rwanda	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Togo	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Ouganda	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
République-Unie de Tanzanie	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Zambie	Rapport de vérification de la phase II du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC	30 000	30 000
Sous-total pour A2		300 000	300 000
Coûts d'appui d'agence		39 000	39 000
Total pour A2		339 000	339 000
A3 : Préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali sur les HFC (KIP)			
Cabo Verde	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	130 000	130 000
Comores	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	100 000	100 000
Congo ^a	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	51 000	51 000
Côte d'Ivoire ^b	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	133 000	133 000
Gabon ^b	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	133 000	133 000
Guinée-Bissau ^b	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	91 000	91 000
Mongolie	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	130 000	130 000
Sainte-Lucie ^b	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	90 000	90 000
République-Unie de Tanzanie (the) ^b	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	91 000	91 000
Zimbabwe ^c	Préparation d'un KIP (phase I)	119 000	119 000
Sous-total pour A3		1 068 000	1 068 000
Coûts d'appui d'agence		138 840	138 840
Total pour A3		1 206 840	1 206 840
A4 : Préparation de projet pour un plan régional de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali sur les HFC (KIP)			
12 Pays insulaires du Pacifique (PIP)	Préparation d'un KIP régional (phase I) pour les Îles Cook, Kiribati, les Îles Marshall, la Micronésie (États fédérés de), Nauru, Niue, Palaos, Samoa, les Îles Salomon, Tonga, Tuvalu et Vanuatu	780 000	780 000
Sous-total pour A4		780 000	780 000
Coûts d'appui d'agence		95 800	95 800
Total pour A4		875 800	875 800
SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL			
B1. Assistance technique			
Au niveau mondial	Jumelage des administrateurs des bureaux nationaux de l'ozone et des décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique pour soutenir les objectifs de l'Amendement de Kigali	793 400	*
Sous-total pour B1		793 400	*
Coûts d'appui d'agence		97 274	*
Total pour B1		890 674	*
Total pour A1, A2, A3, A4, B1		4 645 044	3 851 644
Frais d'appui d'agence pour A1, A2, A3, A4, B1		370 914	273 640
Total général		5 015 958	4 125 284

^a ONUDI en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale.

^b ONUDI en tant qu'agence d'exécution coopérante

^c PNUD en tant qu'agence d'exécution coopérante

* Recommandé pour examen individuel

SECTION A : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR APPROBATION GLOBALE

A1 : Renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions

Description du projet

2. Le PNUE a soumis des demandes de renouvellement des projets de renforcement des institutions pour les pays mentionnés à la section A1 du tableau 1. Ces projets sont décrits à l'annexe I du présent document

Observations du Secrétariat

3. Le Secrétariat a examiné les demandes de renouvellement de 16 projets de renforcement des institutions soumises par le PNUE au nom des gouvernements concernés à la lumière des lignes directrices et des décisions pertinentes se rapportant à l'admissibilité et aux niveaux de financement. Ces demandes ont été recoupées avec les informations contenues dans les plans de travail initiaux du renforcement des institutions pour la phase précédente, le programme de pays et les données communiquées au titre de l'article 7, le rapport le plus récent sur la mise en œuvre du plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH), le rapport périodique de l'agence et toutes décisions pertinentes de la Réunion des Parties. Il a été noté que ces pays ont soumis les données de leur programme de pays pour 2021 et qu'ils sont en conformité avec les objectifs de réglementation aux termes du Protocole de Montréal, et que leur consommation annuelle de HCFC ne dépasse pas la consommation annuelle maximale admissible indiquée dans les accords de PGEH qu'ils ont conclus respectivement avec le Comité exécutif. En outre, toutes les demandes soumises comprenaient des indicateurs de performance pour les activités prévues pour la prochaine phase des projets de renforcement des institutions, conformément à la décision 74/51(e).

Recommandation du Secrétariat

4. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale des demandes de renouvellement du renforcement des institutions pour le Belize, le Botswana, le Brunei Darussalam, la Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, El Salvador, Fidji, le Kirghizistan, la République démocratique populaire lao, la Mauritanie, le Mozambique, le Pérou, les Seychelles, la Sierra Leone, la République-Unie de Tanzanie et le Viet Nam aux niveaux de financement indiqués à la section A1 du tableau 1 du présent document. Le Comité exécutif pourrait souhaiter faire part des observations présentées à l'annexe II du présent document au gouvernement des pays précédemment cités.

A2 : Assistance technique pour la préparation du rapport de vérification de la consommation de HCFC

Description du projet

5. Le Comité exécutif a demandé aux agences bilatérales et d'exécution concernées d'inclure, dans les amendements à leur programme de travail respectif qui seront présentés à la 91^e réunion, le financement de la préparation des rapports de vérification pour des pays visés à l'article 5 sélectionnés. Le PNUE, en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale, fait une demande le financement pour la vérification de la phase II du PGEH pour le Brunei Darussalam, le Cabo Verde, les Comores, le Malawi, le Paraguay, le Rwanda, le Togo, l'Ouganda, la République-Unie de Tanzanie et la Zambie².

² Décision 90/33

Observations du Secrétariat

6. Le Secrétariat a noté que le financement demandé était conforme aux fonds approuvés lors de précédentes réunions pour des vérifications semblables. Il a également noté que les rapports de vérification devaient être soumis au moins 10 semaines avant la réunion du Comité exécutif au cours de laquelle la prochaine tranche de financement du PGEH sera demandée.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

7. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation des rapports de vérification se rapportant à la phase I des plans de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) pour le Brunei Darussalam, le Cabo Verde, les Comores, le Malawi, le Paraguay, le Rwanda, le Togo, l'Ouganda, la République-Unie de Tanzanie et la Zambie aux niveaux de financement indiqués à la section A2 du tableau 1, à condition que les rapports de vérification soient soumis au moins 10 semaines avant la réunion du Comité exécutif au cours de laquelle la prochaine tranche de financement du PGEH sera demandée.

A3 : Préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali sur les HFC (KIP)

Description du projet

8. Le PNUE a présenté des demandes pour la préparation de la phase I du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour trois pays visés à l'article 5 en qualité d'agence d'exécution désignée ; pour six pays en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale, avec pour cinq d'entre eux l'ONUDI comme agence d'exécution coopérante et pour l'un d'entre eux le PNUD ; et pour un pays visé à l'article 5 en tant qu'agence d'exécution coopérante, avec l'ONUDI en qualité d'agence d'exécution principale, comme indiqué à la section 3 du tableau 1. Le PNUD en tant qu'agence d'exécution coopérante pour le Zimbabwe a demandé 51 000 \$US plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 3 570 \$US, et l'ONUDI en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale pour le Congo et d'agence coopérante pour la Côte d'Ivoire, le Gabon, la Guinée-Bissau, Sainte-Lucie et la République-Unie de Tanzanie a demandé 351 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 24 570 \$US dans leurs amendements respectifs à leur programme de travail pour 2022³.

Observations du Secrétariat

9. Lors de l'examen de ces demandes, le Secrétariat a pris en compte les lignes directrices relatives à la préparation des KIP telles qu'elles figurent dans la décision 87/50 ainsi que les activités proposées pour la préparation du projet et leur lien avec les activités de facilitation et d'autres projets liés aux HFC dans les pays concernés. Le PNUE, en tant qu'agence d'exécution désignée/principale, a décrit les activités nécessaires pour la préparation des stratégies globales pour les KIP pour le Cabo Verde, les Comores, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Gabon, la Guinée-Bissau, la Mongolie, Sainte-Lucie, la République-Unie de Tanzanie et le Zimbabwe en utilisant le format des demandes de préparation de projet pour les KIP. Les demandes comprenaient des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges de HFC pour tous les pays. Les activités de préparation de projet pour les neuf pays comprenaient une étude et une collecte de données à l'échelon national sur la consommation de HFC, une analyse de l'utilisation des HFC et des solutions de remplacement ; les examens des politiques et de la législation ; la collecte de données et l'analyse des capacités du secteur de l'entretien des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation, une évaluation des besoins en formation et en équipement ; l'élaboration d'une stratégie globale de réduction progressive des HFC ; des réunions de consultation avec les parties prenantes ; et des réunions de validation des données. Certains de ces pays ont inclus, en plus des activités susmentionnées, des activités telles que l'analyse des besoins et des capacités des structures en matière de douanes/commerces/

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

application des réglementations ; les considérations sur l'intégration de la parité hommes-femmes ; l'examen des normes et codes existants et nécessaires, y compris pour les frigorigènes inflammables et les normes de performances énergétiques minimales (MEPS) ; l'examen du programme de recyclage et de régénération ; la préparation des politiques et réglementations initiales en lien avec les HFC et des plans de communication connexes ; et le développement d'une stratégie relative aux technologies écoénergétiques sur le marché.

10. Le PNUE a précisé que la préparation de projet pour les stratégies globales d'élimination visant les KIP dans neuf pays s'appuierait sur les activités mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités de facilitation, car il s'agissait des premières actions se rapportant à la réduction des HFC et qu'elles avaient contribué à la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali.

11. Le Secrétariat a noté que les neuf pays où le PNUE est agence d'exécution désignée/principale ont ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali⁴ ; que les pays ont fourni des lettres de confirmation indiquant leur intention de prendre rapidement des mesures pour réduire progressivement les HFC ; et que le financement demandé est conforme à la décision 87/50(c).

12. L'ONUDI, en tant qu'agence d'exécution principale, a fourni une description des activités requises pour la préparation du KIP pour le Congo et les coûts correspondants de chaque activité dans les amendements à son programme de travail⁵ ; les commentaires du Secrétariat y sont également inclus.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

13. Le Secrétariat recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali sur les HFC pour le Cabo Verde, les Comores, le Congo, la Côte d'Ivoire, le Gabon, la Guinée-Bissau, la Mongolie, Sainte-Lucie, la République-Unie de Tanzanie et le Zimbabwe au niveau du financement indiqués à la section A3 du tableau 1.

A4 : Préparation de projet pour un plan régional de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali sur les HFC (KIP)

Description du projet

14. Le PNUE a soumis en tant qu'agence d'exécution désignée une demande pour la préparation de la phase I du KIP pour les Pays insulaires du Pacifique (PIP) suivant une approche régionale, pour un montant total de 780 000 \$US, plus des coûts d'appui d'agence de 95 800 \$US, comme indiqué à la section A4 du tableau 1. La consommation de référence des HCFC dans ces pays est indiquée au tableau 2.

Tableau 2. Consommation de référence des HCFC en vue du financement des PIP

Pays	Valeur de référence (tonnes PAO)
Îles Cook	0,10
Kiribati	0,10
Îles Marshall	0,20
Micronésie (États fédérés de)	0,20
Nauru	0,00

⁴ Date de ratification (ou d'acceptation) de l'Accord de Kigali : Cabo Verde (28 octobre 2020), Comores (16 novembre 2017), Côte d'Ivoire (29 novembre 2017), Gabon (28 février 2018), Guinée-Bissau (22 octobre 2018), Mongolie (27 juillet 2022), Sainte-Lucie (2 novembre 2021) et la République-Unie de Tanzanie (25 mars 2022) et le Zimbabwe (18 octobre 2022).

⁵ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/90/34

Pays	Valeur de référence (tonnes PAO)
Niue	0,00
Palaos	0,20
Samoa	0,30
Iles Salomon	2,00
Tonga	0,10
Tuvalu	0,10
Vanuatu	0,30
Total	3,60

15. La soumission comprenait des données sur la consommation de HFC et de mélanges de HFC pour 10 pays (Îles Cook, Kiribati, Îles Marshall, États fédérés de Micronésie, Niue, Palaos, Samoa, Tonga, Tuvalu et Vanuatu) s'étalant de 2016 à 2021, Nauru et les Îles Salomon ne disposant pas de données de 2019 à 2021. Les activités de préparation de projet comprenaient une évaluation des besoins et l'élaboration d'une stratégie globale de réduction progressive des HFC ; une étude et une collecte des données à l'échelon national et une collecte de données sur la consommation de HFC, une analyse de l'utilisation des HFC et des solutions de remplacement ; des réunions de validation des données avec les parties prenantes ainsi qu'une coordination et des ateliers régionaux. La proposition intégrale est incluse en tant qu'élément de la soumission des amendements au programme de travail du PNUE pour 2022 jointe au présent document.

Observations du Secrétariat

16. Lors de l'examen de ces demandes, le Secrétariat a pris en compte les lignes directrices relatives à la préparation des KIP telles qu'elles figurent dans la décision 87/50 ainsi que les activités proposées pour la préparation du projet et leur lien avec les activités de facilitation et d'autres projets liés aux HFC dans les pays concernés. Le Secrétariat a noté que le PNUE, en tant qu'agence d'exécution désignée, a décrit les activités requises pour la préparation de stratégies globales pour le KIP des pays insulaires du Pacifique en utilisant le format des demandes de préparation de projet pour les KIP. Le PNUE a expliqué que la phase I du KIP sera mise en œuvre en utilisant l'approche régionale qui a été un mécanisme efficace pour partager les bonnes pratiques/expériences entre ces pays aux caractéristiques similaires, permettant la mise en œuvre réussie du PGEH. La préparation du KIP régional comprendra à la fois des activités nationales et régionales, les premières étant menées par chaque pays, et les secondes étant conduites par le PNUE et se concentrant sur des consultations dans tous les pays pour avoir une compréhension commune des activités prévues et des résultats attendus tant au stade de la préparation que de la mise en œuvre.

17. Le Secrétariat a noté que les 12 pays ont tous ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali⁶ ; que les pays ont fourni des lettres de confirmation indiquant leur intention de prendre rapidement des mesures sur la réduction progressive des HFC et que le financement demandé pour la préparation du KIP régional pour les pays insulaires du Pacifique est de 450 000 \$US inférieur à ce que les 12 pays recevraient individuellement en vertu de la décision 87/50(c).

Recommandation du Secrétariat

18. Le Comité exécutif recommande l'approbation globale de la préparation de projet pour les plans de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali sur les HFC pour les pays insulaires du Pacifique par le biais d'une approche régionale au niveau de financement indiqué à la section A4 du tableau 1.

⁶ Date de ratification (ou d'acceptation) de l'Amendement de Kigali : Îles Cook (22 août 2019), Kiribati (26 octobre 2018), Îles Marshall (15 mai 2017), États fédérés de Micronésie (12 mai 2017), Nauru (3 novembre 2022), Niue (24 avril 2018), Palaos (29 août 2017), Samoa (23 mars 2018), Îles Salomon (23 mai 2022), Tonga (17 septembre 2018), Tuvalu (21 septembre 2017) et Vanuatu (20 avril 2018).

SECTION B : ACTIVITÉS RECOMMANDÉES POUR EXAMEN INDIVIDUEL

B1 : Assistance technique

Au niveau mondial : Jumelage des administrateurs des bureaux nationaux de l’ozone et des décideurs nationaux en matière d’efficacité énergétique pour soutenir les objectifs de l’Amendement de Kigali

Description du projet

19. Le PNUE a soumis une demande pour un projet d’assistance technique au niveau mondial correspondant à un montant de 793 400 \$US, plus des coûts d’appui d’agence de 92 274 \$US, comme indiqué à la section B1 du tableau.1.

20. Ce projet d’assistance technique devrait répondre au besoin d’une plate-forme de renforcement des capacités pour les acteurs de l’ozone et de l’énergie sur les questions liées à l’Amendement de Kigali, exprimé par les pays visés à l’article 5. Ce projet s’appuiera sur le jumelage des administrateurs des bureaux nationaux de l’ozone avec les décideurs nationaux en matière d’efficacité énergétique (NEEP) dans leur pays pour renforcer les capacités et la coopération dans la réalisation des objectifs de l’Amendement de Kigali en utilisant la plate-forme de réseau régionale existante. Cette activité de jumelage permettra aux Unités nationales de l’ozone (UNO) de mieux comprendre les politiques, programmes et projets liés à l’efficacité énergétique (par ex., normes de performances énergétiques minimales (MEPS), programmes de labels écologiques et politiques d’efficacité énergétique), tout en renforçant la compréhension des décideurs nationaux en matière d’efficacité énergétique (NEEP) concernant les exigences et les objectifs de conformité du Protocole de Montréal.

21. La proposition s’appuie sur les résultats d’un projet antérieur financé par un autre mécanisme financier⁷ et soutenu par le Programme d’aide à la conformité (PAC) du PNUE qui a aidé à renforcer la capacité des participants des pays visés à l’article 5 pour leurs programmes respectifs, et qui a renforcé (et dans certains cas, revitalisé) le processus national de consultation des parties prenantes sur le lien entre l’ozone et l’efficacité énergétique.

22. Le projet comprend quatre volets : le volet I couvrira l’identification des principaux participants aux ateliers et les évaluations des besoins par région pour comprendre quelles informations essentielles sont les plus nécessaires pour que les pays aient une collaboration fructueuse avec d’autres parties prenantes afin de concevoir des programmes d’ateliers efficaces ; le volet II impliquera en 2023 et 2024 la tenue d’ateliers de deux jours consécutifs à chacune des réunions du réseau régional destinés aux administrateurs des bureaux nationaux de l’ozone (NOO) et les décideurs nationaux en matière d’efficacité énergétique (NEEP) et les correspondants⁸ nationaux des mécanismes financiers afin de renforcer leur collaboration pour atteindre les objectifs de Kigali ; le volet III comprendra le développement de nouveaux outils et/ou le partage d’outils de renforcement des capacités existants liés à l’efficacité énergétique et aux frigorigènes à faible PRP pour les besoins identifiés des NOO et des NEEP ; le volet IV couvrira le suivi et l’évaluation du projet.

23. Le projet proposé sera mis en œuvre en deux phases et la présente demande de financement ne concerne que la première phase à mettre en œuvre en 2023 et 2024. Le financement de la deuxième phase sera demandé en 2024 pour une mise en œuvre en 2025 et 2026 sur la base d’un rapport sur la première phase. Certains des postes budgétaires pourraient être couverts par le budget de l’établissement de réseaux régionaux dans le cadre du programme de travail du Programme d’aide à la conformité (PAC) de 2023 et 2024, comme indiqué au tableau 3.

⁷ Programme d’efficacité du refroidissement (KCEP) devenu à présent le Clean Cooling Collaborative (collectif de refroidissement propre).

⁸ Il s’agit des correspondants opérationnels pour d’autres mécanismes financiers comme le FEM et le FVC.

Tableau 3. Budget proposé pour l'assistance technique du projet de jumelage

Poste	Nombre	Coûts (\$US)	
		Phase 1 2022	Phase 2 2024
Administrateurs des bureaux nationaux de l'ozone – frais de déplacement et indemnités journalières*	147	0	0
Décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique – frais de déplacement et indemnités journalières	147	286 020	286 020
Correspondants nationaux des mécanismes de financement – frais de déplacement et indemnités journalières	147	286 020	286 020
Organisations régionales pour l'efficacité énergétique – frais de déplacement et indemnités journalières	20	39 200	39 200
Conseillers techniques – frais de déplacement et indemnités journalières	20	79 200	79 200
Frais de location de salles, de logistique et d'interprétation*	10	0	0
Expert technique pour soutenir la réalisation du projet	1	102 960	102 960
Outils de renforcement des capacités*	s.o.	0	0
Total par an		793 400	793 400
Total général		1 586 800	

* Sera couvert par le budget de l'établissement de réseaux régionaux dans le cadre du programme de travail du PAC de 2023 et 2024.

Observations du Secrétariat

24. Le Secrétariat a demandé des éclaircissements au PNUE sur la valeur ajoutée de ce projet de jumelage proposé pour les réseaux régionaux par rapport aux enseignements tirés des ateliers de jumelage précédents et la manière dont ceux-ci ont été pris en compte dans la présente proposition ; pourquoi les activités ne peuvent-elles pas être mises en œuvre dans le cadre des activités du Programme d'aide à la conformité (PAC) sur le fonctionnement des réseaux régionaux ; quels sont les résultats attendus de cette assistance technique en termes d'institutionnalisation de la collaboration avec les bureaux de l'énergie dans les pays visés à l'article 5, et quels avantages présentera ce projet en matière de soutien aux décisions du Comité exécutif concernant directement l'assistance aux pays à faible volume de consommation de SAO afin de renforcer la collaboration avec les organismes et institutions concernés pour promouvoir l'efficacité énergétique des équipements⁹. Le Secrétariat a également posé des questions sur les financements demandés et sur la manière dont ils ont été harmonisés avec le budget du PAC.

25. En réponse, le PNUE a noté que les premiers ateliers de jumelage avaient fourni un cadre initial de coopération entre les UNO et les autorités chargées de l'énergie en amorçant un dialogue, mais que ceux-ci n'avaient pas abouti à l'époque à des mécanismes formels de coordination entre les parties prenantes, car la plupart des pays n'ayant pas encore ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali n'avaient aucune obligation juridique de réduire progressivement les HFC. Le PNUE a souligné que le projet renforcera les relations amorcées dans le cadre de ces ateliers de jumelage initiaux et des projets d'activités de facilitation. Le PNUE a également recueilli certains des enseignements tirés du programme précédent et identifié les lacunes qui seront prises en main grâce au projet proposé. Il s'agit, entre autres, de la nécessité de renforcer la collaboration institutionnelle pour les responsabilités en matière d'efficacité énergétique et de gestion des frigorigènes ; du renforcement des capacités et de la formation pour mieux

⁹ Coordination et collaboration entre les UNO et les autorités et organismes compétents pour inclure une prise en compte appropriée des frigorigènes à faible PRP lors de l'élaboration des plans de refroidissement et d'efficacité énergétique, qui incluent entre autres les normes de performances énergétiques minimales (MEPS) et, le cas échéant, les programmes de label énergétique et d'essais, et les normes pour les équipements de réfrigération, de climatisation et les pompes à chaleur (décision 89/6 (b)(iii)).

démontrer les avantages des équipements de réfrigération et de climatisation écoénergétiques ; d'une meilleure conception des politiques pour assurer l'intégration des considérations relatives aux frigorigènes dans les normes de performances énergétiques minimales (MEPS) ; du soutien à une infrastructure de conformité en matière d'efficacité énergétique pour assurer la mise en œuvre et l'application réussies de la législation sur l'efficacité énergétique et des exigences de l'Amendement de Kigali ; du soutien de l'adoption par le marché d'équipements écoénergétiques à faible PRP en faisant la démonstration de leurs avantages ; et l'encouragement des engagements institutionnels en faveur d'une coopération régulière entre les administrateurs des bureaux nationaux de l'ozone et leurs homologues régulateurs de l'énergie.

26. Le PNUE a également expliqué que ces ateliers proposés seraient organisés immédiatement après les réunions de réseaux régionaux pour optimiser les coûts, et seuls les coûts supplémentaires nécessaires à la participation des autorités de l'énergie sont demandés, ceux-ci ne pouvant pas être absorbés par le PAC afin d'éviter des répercussions sur l'aide à la conformité générale à fournir aux pays. Aucun type d'engagement spécifique n'est expressément prévu pour le projet car celui-ci est conçu comme une plateforme de renforcement des capacités et de partage d'informations ; cependant, comme pour les réunions de réseau, on prévoit que des recommandations seront convenues sans être toutefois contraignantes, et les pays participants pourront choisir de s'engager dans des actions spécifiques qui seront suivies par l'intermédiaire des réseaux régionaux.

27. En ce qui concerne l'impact sur les décisions du Comité exécutif, en particulier pour les pays à faible volume de consommation, le PNUE a précisé que les ateliers aideraient les UNO à identifier des possibilités intéressantes pour des projets et des activités d'efficacité énergétique liés aux substances réglementées, et à interagir avec leur homologue national en matière d'efficacité énergétique pour soutenir le secteur de l'entretien. En conséquence, les UNO seraient mieux préparées à formuler des propositions de projets d'efficacité énergétique et à se coordonner avec les parties prenantes concernées pour les étapes ultérieures de développement et de mise en œuvre.

28. Le PNUE a également ajusté le budget demandé, le faisant passer de 975 420 \$US à 793 400 \$US afin d'harmoniser les coûts des journées supplémentaires pour l'UNO et les coûts des lieux de réunions, et l'élaboration d'outils de renforcement des capacités et de sensibilisation. Le PNUE a révisé la proposition pour y intégrer tous les éléments notés par le Secrétariat et le budget ajusté. La proposition intégrale est incluse dans les documents soumis par le PNUE joints au présent document.

Recommandation du Secrétariat

29. Le Comité exécutif pourrait envisager d'approuver le projet mondial d'assistance technique pour le jumelage des administrateurs des bureaux nationaux de l'ozone et des décideurs nationaux en matière d'efficacité énergétique afin de soutenir les objectifs de l'Amendement de Kigali (phase I : 2023-2024) correspondant à un montant de 793 400 \$US, plus les coûts d'appui d'agence de 92 274 \$US, étant entendu que :

- (a) Le PNUE soumettra à la dernière réunion du Comité exécutif de 2023, dans le cadre du rapport périodique du Programme d'aide à la conformité (PAC) du PNUE, un rapport de mi-parcours sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre du projet mentionné au paragraphe 29 ;
- (b) La deuxième phase du projet sera soumise lors de la deuxième réunion de 2024, uniquement dans le cadre du budget du PAC du PNUE, y compris un rapport final détaillant les enseignements tirés de la mise en œuvre de la première phase du projet ;
- (c) Tout solde restant de la première phase du projet sera restitué au Fonds multilatéral au plus tard à la deuxième réunion de 2025.

Annex I

INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Belize: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

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

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Botswana: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNE P
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		90,20
Phase I:	Jul. 1994	0
		78,17
Phase II:	Dec. 2003	3
		78,17
Phase III:	Nov. 2007	3
		78,17
Phase IV:	Dec. 2012	3
		100,0
Phase V:	May-16	61
	Total:	424,7
		80
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		100,0
		61
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		100,0
		61

Summary of the project and country profile	
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	100,061
Date of approval of country programme:	1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2015
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	11.0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2020) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	5.42
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	5.42
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	2,490,750
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,502,257
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	12.08
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	8.00

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

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

5. During the upcoming phase, the country will commit to implement its action plan to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol. The NOO will continue with the training programme for technicians in the refrigeration sector as well as training of newly recruited and remaining customs officers to support the implementation and enforcement of ODS regulations including control measures of HCFCs. The NOO will also continue with its awareness-raising programme through mass media, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), workshops, and distribution of materials such as brochures,

pamphlets and others to the industry and other stakeholders, at Gantsi Agricultural shows, school visits and during gatherings for national celebrations and commemorations.

Brunei Darussalam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNE P
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		80,00
Phase I:	Nov-98	0
		70,00
Phase II:	Jul-04	0
		70,00
Phase III:	Jul-12	0
		70,00
Phase IV:	Nov-14	0
		89,60
Phase V:	May-16	0
		89,60
Phase VI:	Dec-18	0
		89,60
Phase VII:	Dec-20	0
	Total:	558,8 00
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		89,60 0
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		89,60 0
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		89,60 0
Date of approval of country programme:		1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		6.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		3.75
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	3.75
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		1,989, 900
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,505, 432
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		69.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		67.3

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

7. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue with the following activities: enforcement of the licensing and quota system for HCFC and HFC import/export through the electronic system; regularly conducting data collection and reconciliation for HCFC and HFC import/export statistics to ensure timely and accurately submission of Article 7 and country programme data; continued implementation of the labeling requirement for HCFC cylinders; working with other relevant stakeholders to enact specific regulation on control of ODS; continued and enhanced information dissemination to the target groups including celebration of World Ozone Day; promotion of international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

Côte d'Ivoire: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	122,810
Phase II:	Nov-98	81,800
Phase III:	Jul-04 and Apr-06	106,340
Phase IV:	Nov-07	106,340

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
	Phase V:	Dec-10	106,340
	Phase VI:	Dec-12	106,340
	Phase VII:	Nov-14	106,340
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	136,115
	Phase IX:	May-19	136,115
		Total:	1,008,540
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			136,115
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			136,115
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			136,115
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			63.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			8.1
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			35.84
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			35.84
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):			6,950,387
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			3,038,378
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			489.69
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			210.09

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	3,785,957
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,008,540
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,155,890
	Total:
	6,950,387
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

8. During phase IX of the IS project for Côte d'Ivoire, the NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs department and subsequently submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. The NOU also held annual meetings with the National Ozone Committee to ensure coordination with other stakeholders. Meetings were also held with the refrigeration association and the major importers and consumer's association. The NOU also supervised the training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, and training of customs officers; held awareness-raising activities including the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on ODS, and Montreal Protocol-related decisions; celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Côte

d'Ivoire fully achieved 18 out of 20 performance indicators selected for the phase, one was not achieved, and one could not be assessed.

Plan of action

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

Djibouti: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-02	90,000
Phase II:	Apr-06	78,000
Phase III:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase IV:	Jul-11	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-13	60,000
Phase VI:	May-15	60,000
Phase VII:	Jun-18	85,000
	Total:	493,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.34
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.34
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		1,590,263
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,260,332
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		21.24
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		21.40

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

El Salvador: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNE P
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		66,90
Phase I:	May-97	0
		44,60
Phase II:	Dec-00	0
		57,98
Phase III:	Nov-02	0
		60,00
Phase IV:	Dec-04	0
		30,00
Phase V:	Jul-07	0
		30,00
Phase VI:	Nov-08	0
	Total:	289,4 80*
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		85,00 0
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		85,00 0
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,00 0
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		306.5
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.7
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		11.7
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A Group I (CFCs)		0.00
(b) Annex A Group II (Halons)		0.00
(c) Annex B Group II (Carbon tetrachloride)		0.00
(d) Annex B Group III (Methyl chloroform)		0.00
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		3.97
(f) Annex E (Methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	3.97
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		4,103 ,911
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		3,348 ,347
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		378.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		373.1

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

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

12. Phase VIII of the IS project for El Salvador was approved in December 2016 and implemented as part of stage I of the HPMP. During the reporting period, the NOU coordinated the activities for the implementation of the HPMP, submitted Article 7 and country programme data; organized trainings, including in-person workshops on the safe use and handling of hydrocarbons as a refrigerant in commercial freezers and capacity building for the customs and enforcement officers; and public meetings were organized to inform the wider public on the progress in the project's implementation. El Salvador organized different campaigns and activities for Ozone Day celebrations, such as in the year 2021 celebrations were organized together with local universities. Additionally, the NOU participated in the regional and global meetings of the Montreal Protocol, both in person and virtually. El Salvador ratified the Kigali Amendment on 13 September 2021. The NOU rated all 20 performance indicators as fully achieved.

Plan of action

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

Fiji: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNE P
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
Phase I:	Mar-94	65,89	0
Phase II:	Nov-99	43,93	0
Phase III:	Jul-02	57,00	0

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase IV:	Dec-04 & Nov-05	60,00 0
	Phase V:	Nov-06	60,00 0
	Phase VI:	Nov-08	60,00 0
	Phase VII:	Jul-10	60,00 0
	Phase VIII:	Jul-12	60,00 0
	Phase IX:	May-14	60,00 0
	Phase X:	Dec-16	85,00 0
	Phase XI:	Dec-18	85,00 0
	Phase XII:	Dec-20	85,00 0
		Total:	781,8 20
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			85,00 0
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			85,00 0
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			85,00 0
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			5.73
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.70
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.14
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
			Total:
			0.14
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):			2,411, 145
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):			1,635, 998
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):			33.0
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):			32.2

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Kyrgyzstan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	UNEP
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Jul-02	133,650
Phase II: Dec-04	115,830
Phase III: Nov-06	115,830
Phase IV: Jul-08	115,830
Phase V: Jul-10	115,830
Phase VI: Dec-12	115,830
Phase VII: Nov-14	115,830
Phase VIII: Dec-16	148,262
Phase IX: Jun-18	148,262
Phase X: Dec-20	148,262
Total:	1,273,416
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):	148,262

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):	148,262
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	148.262
Date of approval of country programme:	2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	4.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	14.2
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Total:	0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	4,065,143
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	3,423,088
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	88.71
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	88.40

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

17. The action plan for the next phase focuses on continued coordination and support to the development of the National Cooling Plan on HFC phase-down and implementation of the preparation of the national Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP). It will also implement the HFC phase-down activities project to facilitate the preparation of the national country programme. These activities will

include the development of an HFC quota system, enforcement of the import/export licensing and HFC system, updating national legislations in accordance with the requirements of the Eurasian Economic Union, training and certification of service technicians, training of enforcement officers, public awareness raising, and upgrading the capacity of technical training institutes. The Ozone Centre will work closely with the industry association and other relevant stakeholders to address the challenges of introduction of climate-friendly alternatives to the local market and the training of technicians on the safe use of flammable, high-pressure and toxic refrigerants. The Ozone Centre will also promote gender equality and women's empowerment through planned activities.

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-01	66,000
Phase II:	Jul-04	57,200
Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV:	Nov-08	60,000
Phase V:	Jul-10	60,000
Phase VI:	Jul-12	60,000
Phase VII:	May-14	60,000
Phase VIII:	May-16	85,000
Phase IX:	Jun-18	85,000
Phase X:	Jun-20	85,000
	Total:	678,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2001
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.82
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.82
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		2,783,188
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,913,412
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		32.14
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		16.30

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Mauritania: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Sep-94	38,874
	Phase II: Mar-01	25,900
	Phase III: Jul-04	33,670
	Phase IV: Jul-06	60,000
	Phase V: Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VI: Jun-18	85,000
	Phase VII: Dec-20	85,000
	Total:	388,444
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2017
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		20.5
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		13.12
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		13.12
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2020
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		1,905,139
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,273,467
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		18.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		16.4

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

20. Under phase VII of the IS project, Mauritania's NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs department and subsequently submitted country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. To ensure coordination with other stakeholders, annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee and meetings were also held with the refrigeration association and the major importers and consumer's association. The NOU supervised training of refrigeration and air conditioning technicians and training of customs officers. Awareness-raising activities included the dissemination of information to consumers and importers on the availability of HCFC alternatives, information on ODS, and Montreal Protocol-related decisions. Mauritania celebrated International Ozone Day and participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings. Work progressed

towards the ratification of the Kigali Amendment, which is expected in late 2022. The country fully achieved 14 out of 17 performance indicators during the phase, with one indicator partially achieved, one was not achieved, and one not assessed.

Plan of action

21. During the upcoming phase, the NOU is planning the following activities: continuing information dissemination and awareness-raising; coordinating the implementation of stage I of the HPMP; promoting the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and providing information about annual quota to importers; continuing monitoring and evaluation activities; organizing annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-global warming potential HCFC alternatives; and collecting and reporting of data to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Mozambique: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNE P
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Dec-94	92,40 0
	Phase II:	Dec-03	80,08 0
	Phase III:	Nov-06	80,80 0
	Phase IV:	Apr-09	80,80 0
	Phase V:	Jul-11	80,80 0
	Phase VI:	Jul-13	80,80 0
	Phase VII:	May-16	103,4 24
	Phase VIII:	Dec-18	103,4 24
	Phase IX:	Jun-20	103,4 24
		Total:	805,9 52
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			103,4 24
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			103,4 24
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			103,4 24
Date of approval of country programme:			1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			8.69
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			3.40
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			

Summary of the project and country profile	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	2.21
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	2.21
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	2,941,788
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,977,557
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	28.13
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	9.60

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Peru: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-95	154,000
Phase II:	Nov-99	102,700
Phase III:	Jul-02	133,510
Phase IV:	Dec-12	133,510
Phase V:	Nov-17	170,893
	Total:	694,613
Amount requested for renewal (phase VI) (US \$):		170,893
Amount recommended for approval for phase VI (US \$):		170,893
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		170,893
Date of approval of country programme:		1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		26.9
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		9.39
(c) Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	9.39
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		8,124,330
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		6,080,070
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		547.4
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		501.4

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

24. During phase V of the IS project for Peru, the NOU/Environmental Directorate ensured that the licensing and quota system was in place and that Article 7 and country programme data were submitted in a timely manner. The Environmental Directorate implemented multiple actions to comply with the HPMP and continued with actions to maintain controls on regulated substances under the Montreal Protocol. Among other actions, the team of the Environmental Directorate was responsible for: coordination of ODS import/export controls with Customs and other enforcement authorities; data cross-

checking and timely submission of reports to the Ozone Secretariat and the Multilateral Fund Secretariat; conducting awareness rising activities among, suppliers, end-users and general public; training activities for the service sector promoting good practices in refrigeration and the certification of technicians, as well as training of customs officers. The NOU fully achieved all performance indicators selected for the phase.

Plan of action

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

Seychelles: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNE P
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			31,90
Phase I:	Jul-94		0
Phase II:	Jul-00		21,26 7
Phase III:	Dec-04		60,00 0
Phase IV:	Nov-07		60,00 0
Phase V:	Apr-11		60,00 0
Phase VI:	Jul-13		60,00 0
Phase VII:	Nov-15		85,00 0
Phase VIII:	Jun-18		85,00 0
Phase IX:	Jun-20		85,00 0
	Total:		548,1 67
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			85,00 0

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	1.4
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.0
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.0
Total:	0.0
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):	1,837,774
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):	1,311,937
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	4.18
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	2.80

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

27. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue with the training of technicians in the refrigeration and air-conditioning servicing sector, training of customs officers and environment

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

Sierra Leone: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNE P
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Mar-02 & Dec-03	111,800
Phase II:	Nov-05 & Mar-07	96,890
Phase III:	Apr-08	85,800
Phase IV:	Jul-10	85,800
Phase V:	Apr-13	85,800
Phase VI:	Nov-15	109,824
Phase VII:	Dec-18	109,824
Phase VIII:	Jun-20	109,824
	Total:	795,562
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		109,824
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		109,824
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		109,824
Date of approval of country programme:		2003
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		2.6
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.56
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.56
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		2,497,795
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		1,698,

Summary of the project and country profile	
	483
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):	80.32
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):	71.10

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

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

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Oct-96	66,000
Phase II:	Dec-04	57,200
Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
Phase IV:	Apr-09	60,000
Phase V:	Apr-12	60,000
Phase VI:	May-14	60,000
Phase VII:	May-19	85,000
Total:		448,200
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.7
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2020) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.90
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.90
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		3,927,316
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		2,963,917
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		361.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		292.5

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Viet Nam: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-95	137,280
Phase II:	Jul-99	91,520
Phase III:	Mar-01	91,520
Phase IV:	Jul-03	118,976
Phase V:	Jul-05	118,976
Phase VI:	Jul-07	118,976
Phase VII:	Apr-09	118,976
Phase VIII:	Apr-11	118,976
Phase IX:	Dec-12	118,976
Phase X:	Nov-14	118,976
Phase XI:	Dec-16	152,289
Phase XII:	Dec-18	152,289
Phase XIII:	Dec-20	152,289
	Total:	1,610,019
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$):		152,289
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV (US \$):		152,289
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		152,289
Date of approval of country programme:		1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.2
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		221.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		136.5
Latest reported ODS consumption (2021) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		141.79
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	141.79
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2021
Amount approved for projects (as at June 2022) (US \$):		25,076,277
Amount disbursed (as at December 2021) (US \$):		16,993,150
ODS to be phased out (as at June 2022) (ODP tonnes):		905.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2021) (ODP tonnes):		865.8

Summary of activities and funds approved by the Executive Committee:

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

Progress report

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

Plan of action

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

Annexe II

PROJET DE POINTS DE VUE EXPRIMÉS PAR LE COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF SUR LE RENOUVELLEMENT DES PROJETS DE RENFORCEMENT DES INSTITUTIONS PRESENTÉS À LA 91^e RÉUNION

Belize

1. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Belize (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a communiqué les données de mise en œuvre du programme de pays ainsi que les données au titre de l'article 7 de 2021 respectivement au Secrétariat du Fonds et au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a reconnu que le gouvernement du Belize est sur la bonne voie s'agissant du calendrier d'élimination des HCFC, que le pays dispose d'un système électronique d'autorisation et de quotas bien structuré et opérationnel pour l'importation des HCFC, et que le plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (PGEH) a continué à être mis en œuvre malgré les difficultés dues à la pandémie de Covid-19. Le Comité a également noté que le pays prend des mesures pour ratifier l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a donc toute confiance, qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement du Belize va poursuivre ses activités tant au niveau des politiques que des projets afin de garantir sa conformité avec les prochaines mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal et de l'accord du PGEH conclu avec le Comité exécutif.

Botswana

2. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Botswana (phase VI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a communiqué les données de mise en œuvre du programme de pays ainsi que les données au titre de l'article 7, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris note de la mise en œuvre du système d'autorisation et de quotas, des événements de sensibilisation du public et de la diffusion d'informations, de la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes, tous ces éléments ayant contribué à réduire la consommation de HCFC. Le Comité a pris acte avec satisfaction que le pays a ratifié l'Amendement de Kigali en septembre 2020. Le Comité a exprimé l'espoir, qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement du Botswana continuera à mettre en œuvre des activités d'élimination des HCFC dans le cadre d'une coopération étroite entre le Bureau national de l'ozone et les parties prenantes afin de préparer le pays à parvenir à la réduction de 67,5 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC requise d'ici le 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Brunei Darussalam

3. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Brunei Darussalam (phase VII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a soumis pour les années 2020 et 2021 les données au titre de l'article 7 ainsi que les données de mise en œuvre du programme de pays respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec ses obligations en vertu du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a reconnu que le pays entretient un solide système d'autorisation et de quotas pour le contrôle du commerce des HCFC et que le système d'autorisation des HFC a été tout le temps opérationnel en attendant la finalisation de l'amendement à la réglementation existante pour y inclure les HFC. Le Comité a également pris note de la participation active du pays au réseau régional et des progrès accomplis vers la ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali. Le Comité a donc bon espoir, qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement du Brunei Darussalam poursuivra ses activités de mise en œuvre pour atteindre les prochains objectifs du Protocole de Montréal, tout en veillant à l'intégration de la parité hommes-femmes dans la mise en œuvre des activités du Protocole de Montréal.

Côte d’Ivoire

4. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Côte d’Ivoire (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que de ce pays a communiqué les données de mise en œuvre du programme de pays ainsi que les données au titre de l’article 7 respectivement au Secrétariat du Fonds et au Secrétariat de l’Ozone, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a en outre noté que le gouvernement de la Côte d’Ivoire a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC, notamment la mise en œuvre du contrôle des importations de SAO par le biais d’un système d’autorisation et de quotas et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes. Le Comité a pris bonne note des efforts déployés par le gouvernement de la Côte d’Ivoire pour réduire la consommation de HCFC et a donc bon espoir, qu’au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement poursuivra avec succès la mise en œuvre des activités afin de permettre au pays d’atteindre et de maintenir la conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal.

Djibouti

5. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Djibouti (phase VIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays a communiqué pour les années 2020 et 2021 des données au Secrétariat de l’Ozone, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a en outre noté que le gouvernement de Djibouti a pris des mesures importantes pour éliminer progressivement sa consommation de HCFC. Le Comité a pris acte avec satisfaction de la ratification par le pays de l’Amendement de Kigali en juillet 2022. Le Comité a donc bon espoir, qu’au cours des deux prochaines années, Djibouti poursuivra la mise en œuvre des activités d’élimination des HCFC et amorcera des activités visant la réduction progressive des HFC.

El Salvador

6. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour El Salvador (phase IX) et a pris note avec satisfaction que ce pays s’était conformé à ses obligations, en vertu du Protocole de Montréal, de communication des données au titre de l’article 7 et d’élimination des HCFC, et qu’un système opérationnel d’autorisations d’importations/exportations de SAO et de quotas des HCFC est en place. Le Comité a en outre noté que le gouvernement d’El Salvador avait soumis en temps voulu des données sur la mise en œuvre du programme de pays au Secrétariat du Fonds et avait assuré avec succès la formation de techniciens frigoristes, obtenu le soutien des parties prenantes grâce à l’organisation de réunions de coordination et sensibilisé le public à la protection de la couche d’ozone. Le Comité a pris acte avec satisfaction de la ratification par le pays de l’Amendement de Kigali en septembre 2021 et a donc toute confiance dans le fait que le gouvernement d’El Salvador continuera de mettre en œuvre les activités d’élimination des HCFC et du le projet de renforcement des institutions, et qu’il soumettra le plan de mise en œuvre de l’Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC de manière efficace pour répondre aux objectifs d’élimination des HCFC et de réduction progressive des HFC.

Fidji

7. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour Fidji (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a soumis les données de mise en œuvre du programme de pays ainsi que les données au titre de l’article 7 de 2020 et 2021 respectivement au Secrétariat de l’Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que Fidji dispose d’un système opérationnel d’autorisation et de quotas pour les HCFC et que le PGEH a été mis en œuvre de manière efficace et dans les délais. Le Comité a également pris note avec satisfaction

que le gouvernement de Fidji, depuis sa ratification de l'Amendement de Kigali le 16 juin 2020, a mis en place des contrôles obligatoires des HFC à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2021. Le Comité a en outre noté l'engagement continu des principales parties prenantes du pays dans la mise en œuvre du Protocole de Montréal au niveau national, l'organisation d'activités de sensibilisation et des célébrations de la Journée mondiale de l'ozone, ainsi qu'une participation active aux réseaux régionaux. Le Comité a donc bon espoir, qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement de Fidji poursuivra la mise en œuvre d'activités, en tenant compte de la parité hommes-femmes, afin de se conformer aux obligations du Protocole de Montréal.

Kirghizistan

8. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Kirghizistan (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le pays a communiqué les données au titre de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays a achevé son élimination complète accélérée des HCFC, devançant de loin le calendrier de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a donc toute confiance qu'au cours des deux prochaines années le gouvernement du Kirghizistan maintiendra l'élimination réalisée et amorcera la préparation et l'application du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC.

République démocratique populaire lao

9. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République démocratique populaire lao (phase XI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a soumis les données au titre de l'article 7 et celles de la mise en œuvre du programme de 2020 et 2021 respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris bonne note que le pays a mis en place à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2021 un système d'autorisation pour les HFC. Le Comité a en outre noté le changement de correspondant national chargé d'exécuter le mandat de l'Unité nationale de l'ozone (UNO) et exhorte donc le PNUE à continuer de soutenir le pays pendant la période de transition afin d'assurer le fonctionnement continu de l'UNO et d'autres activités financées par le Fonds multilatéral afin de permettre au pays de respecter les objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.

Mauritanie

10. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Mauritanie (phase VIII) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a soumis les données de mise en œuvre du programme de pays ainsi que les données au titre de l'article 7 de 2020 et 2021 respectivement au Secrétariat du Fonds et au Secrétariat de l'Ozone, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a en outre noté que le gouvernement de la Mauritanie a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC, y compris la mise en œuvre du contrôle des importations de SAO par le biais d'un système d'autorisation et de quotas et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes. Le Comité a pris bonne note des efforts déployés par le gouvernement de la Mauritanie pour réduire la consommation de HCFC et a donc bon espoir, qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement poursuivra avec succès la mise en œuvre des activités afin de permettre au pays d'atteindre et de maintenir la conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal.

Mozambique

11. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Mozambique (phase X) et a pris note que le gouvernement de ce pays a soumis les données au titre de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays

respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a en outre noté que le gouvernement du Mozambique a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de SAO, y compris la mise en œuvre du contrôle des importations de SAO par le biais d'un système d'autorisation et de quotas, et la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes. Le Comité a donc bon espoir, qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement du Mozambique poursuivra ses activités au niveau des politiques et des projets pour permettre au pays de respecter ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal.

Pérou

12. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Pérou (phase VI) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a communiqué les données au titre de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a noté que le pays dispose d'un système opérationnel d'autorisation d'importations/exportations de SAO et de quotas de HCFC, qu'il s'est efforcé de renforcer les capacités des autorités douanières, a obtenu le soutien des parties prenantes grâce à l'organisation de réunions de coordination, a participé à des ateliers régionaux et mondiaux et a sensibilisé le public à la protection de la couche d'ozone. Le Comité qui a pris acte avec satisfaction de la ratification par le Pérou de l'amendement de Kigali le 7 août 2019 a donc toute confiance que le gouvernement de ce pays continuera à mettre en œuvre les activités d'élimination des HCFC et le projet de renforcement des institutions, et qu'il amorcera la préparation et l'application du plan de mise en œuvre de l'Amendement de Kigali pour les HFC (KIP) de manière efficace pour atteindre les objectifs d'élimination des HCFC et de réduction progressive des HFC.

Seychelles

13. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour les Seychelles (phase X) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a communiqué les données au titre de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays de 2020 et 2021 respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris bonne note des mesures prises par le pays pour interdire les importations de HCFC et a bon espoir qu'au cours des deux prochaines années les Seychelles maintiendront l'élimination totale des HCFC en avance sur le calendrier de réduction du Protocole de Montréal, et amorceront l'élimination progressive des HFC telle que stipulée dans l'Amendement de Kigali.

Sierra Leone

14. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la Sierra Leone (phase IX) et a pris note que le gouvernement de ce pays a communiqué les données au titre de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays de 2021 respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a en outre noté que le gouvernement de la Sierra Leone a pris des mesures pour éliminer la consommation de HCFC, y compris la mise en œuvre du contrôle des importations au moyen d'un système d'autorisation et de quotas, et de la formation des agents des douanes et des techniciens frigoristes. Le Comité a donc bon espoir, qu'au cours des deux prochaines années, le gouvernement de la Sierra Leone poursuivra ses activités au niveau des politiques et des projets pour permettre au pays de respecter ses obligations au titre du Protocole de Montréal.

République-Unie de Tanzanie

15. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour la République-Unie de Tanzanie et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a communiqué les données au titre de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays, indiquant que le pays est en bonne voie de respecter les mesures de réglementation du Protocole de Montréal sur les HCFC. Le Comité a également pris note de l'engagement du gouvernement à poursuivre le suivi, la notification et la vérification à long terme des SAO qui ont été éliminées. Le Comité est donc convaincu que le gouvernement de la République-Unie de Tanzanie continuera de mettre en œuvre avec succès les activités d'élimination des HCFC afin d'atteindre la réduction de 67,5 pour cent de la consommation de HCFC d'ici le 1^{er} janvier 2025.

Viet Nam

16. Le Comité exécutif a examiné le rapport accompagnant la demande concernant le renouvellement du projet de renforcement des institutions pour le Viet Nam (phase XIV) et a pris note avec satisfaction que le gouvernement de ce pays a communiqué les données au titre de l'article 7 et les données du programme de pays respectivement au Secrétariat de l'Ozone et au Secrétariat du Fonds, indiquant que le pays est en conformité avec le Protocole de Montréal. Le Comité a pris bonne note que le pays a appliqué un système bien structuré d'autorisation et de quotas pour les importations/exportations de HCFC et établi un système d'autorisation pour les importations/exportations de HFC assorti de plans pour mettre en œuvre le système de quotas de HFC à compter du 1^{er} janvier 2024. Le Comité a donc toute confiance que le gouvernement du Viet Nam poursuivra ses activités tant au niveau des projets que des politiques pour permettre au pays d'atteindre les objectifs du Protocole de Montréal.



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

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

October 2022

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2022

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

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

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

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

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

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

Time Frame: 24 months

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

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



Project Proposal

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

Submitted by

United Nations Environment Programme

to the 91st Executive Committee Meeting

28 October 2022

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1. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

BOX 2 OVERVIEW OF THE PREVIOUS K-CEP TWINNING PROJECT

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

2. NEEDS OF ARTICLE 5 COUNTRIES

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. LESSONS LEARNED AND GAPS IDENTIFIED

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

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

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

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

Lessons learned

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

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

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

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

Gaps identified

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

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

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

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

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

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

4. PROJECT OBJECTIVES

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

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

The main project objectives are to:

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

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

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

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

5. LINKAGES TO OTHER PROJECTS

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

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

¹³ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/86/36.

¹⁴ Decision 87/50.

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

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

6. PROJECT STRATEGY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7. PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

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

Component 1: Preparation for Twinning

Identification of NEEP and FMFP

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

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

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

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

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

Needs assessments

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

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

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

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

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

Component 2: Twinning Workshops Organization

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

Indicative agenda topics that may be covered include:

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

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

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

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

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

Component 3: Deployment of Capacity Building Materials

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

Component 4: Monitoring and Evaluation

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

8. SUSTAINABILITY OF PROJECT RESULTS

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

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

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

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

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

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

9. GENDER MAINSTREAMING CONSIDERATIONS

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

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

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

10. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

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

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

11. PROJECT BUDGET

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

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

Assumptions:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. WORKPLAN

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

ANNEX 1: DETAILS OF ADDITIONAL IDENTIFIED NEEDS

Executive Committee meetings

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Other Multilateral Fund projects

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

TEAP reports

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

2018

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

2021

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

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

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

⁴⁴ *Ibid.*, p. 29.

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

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

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

2022

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

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

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

⁵⁰ *Ibid.*, p. 121.