



联合国  
环境规划署

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执行蒙特利尔议定书  
多边基金执行委员会  
第七十九次会议  
2017年7月3日至7日，曼谷

联合国环境规划署（环境规划署）2017年工作方案

## 多边基金秘书处的评论和建议

1. 联合国环境规划署（环境规划署）请求执行委员会为其 2017 年工作方案核准 1,048,499 美元的经费，外加 6,500 美元的机构支助费用，见表 1。来文载于本文件的附件。

**表 1：环境规划署 2017 年工作方案**

国家	活动/项目	申请数额 (美元)	建议数额 (美元)
<b>A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动</b>			
<b>A1：延长体制建设项目</b>			
不丹	延长体制建设项目(第七阶段)	85,000	85,000
布基纳法索	延长体制建设项目(第十二阶段)	92,685	92,685
柬埔寨	延长体制建设项目(第九阶段)	144,214	144,214
圭亚那	延长体制建设项目(第七阶段)	85,000	85,000
蒙古	延长体制建设项目(第 X 阶段)	85,000	85,000
纳米比亚	延长体制建设项目(第九阶段)	85,000	85,000
菲律宾	延长体制建设项目(第十一阶段)	231,850	231,850
津巴布韦	延长体制建设项目(第九阶段)	189,750	189,750
A1 小计		998,499	998,499
A1 机构支助费用（体制建设的这项费用是零）：		0	0
A1 共计		998,499	998,499
<b>A2：项目编制</b>			
刚果民主共和国	编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划(总体战略)	50,000	50,000
A2 小计		50,000	50,000
机构支助费用（技术援助费用的 13%）：		6,500	6,500
A2 共计		56,500	56,500
总计(A1 和 A2)：		1,054,999	1,054,999

### A 节：建议一揽子核准的活动

#### A1：体制建设

#### 项目说明

2. 环境规划署为表 1 所列国家提交了延长体制建设项目的请求。关于这些项目的说明载于本文件附件一。

#### 秘书处的评论

3. 秘书处对照关于资格和供资数额的准则和相关决定，审查了环境规划署代表相关政府提出的延长 8 个体制建设项目的申请。秘书处对照前一阶段的最初体制建设工作计划、国家方案和第 7 条数据、上一份氟氯烃淘汰管理计划执行情况报告、执行机构的进展情况报告以及缔约方会议的任何相关决定核查了这些申请。秘书处注意到，这些国家按照《蒙特利尔议定书》规定的各项消耗臭氧层物质淘汰目标提交了 2016 年国家方案执行数据，它们的年度氟氯烃消费量也未超过其分别同执行委员会签订的协定所列年度最高允许总消

费量。此外，所有提交的申请都按照第 74/51 号决定(e) 段<sup>1</sup> 列入了体制建设项目计划的下一阶段活动的业绩指标。

## 秘书处的建议

4. 秘书处建议一揽子核准为不丹、布基纳法索、柬埔寨、圭亚那、蒙古、纳米比亚、菲律宾和津巴布韦提出的延长体制建设项目申请，供资金额列于本文件表 1。执行委员会不妨向上述国家政府转告本文件附件二内的评论。

## A2: 项目编制

刚果民主共和国：编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第二阶段总体战略：50,000 美元

### 项目说明

5. 环境规划署作为牵头执行机构，代表刚果民主共和国政府提出了编制氟氯烃淘汰管理计划（氟氯烃淘汰管理计划）第二阶段总体战略的请求，如表 1 所示。开发计划署作为合作机构请求另外提供经费（20,000 美元），这项经费载于该机构的 2017 年工作方案<sup>2</sup>。提交的资料包括氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的最新执行情况、请求提供资金的理由、将开展的活动和相应的预算。

### 秘书处的评论

6. 秘书处审查了项目编制申请，以确保其符合：第六十三次会议为遵守《蒙特利尔议定书》的 2015 年控制措施所批准的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段工作；第 71/42 号决定所载第 5 条国家氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段供资编制准则。刚果民主共和国的氟氯烃基准消费量为 66.21 ODP 吨，2015 年根据《蒙特利尔议定书》第 7 条报告的消费量为 15.4 ODP 吨，依照国家方案数据上报规定所报告的 2016 年消费量为 9.35 ODP 吨。

7. 向第七十九次会议提交了氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的第三次、也是最后一次付款申请以供审议，但由于缺乏 2013 - 2016 年氟氯烃消费量核查报告，审议被推迟。虽然为这一期间规划的活动取得了进展，但付款申请表明需要修改氟氯烃淘汰管理计划中的氟氯烃消费总体削减量的起点。

8. 秘书处认识到，为了确保使第一阶段开始的逐步淘汰活动持续下去，必须为氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段提供编制经费。秘书处还注意到，第一阶段的剩余资金仅占维修行业的 10%。在 58 ODP 吨起点中，符合供资条件的氟氯烃消费量还剩余 52.2 ODP 吨<sup>3</sup>，因此，氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段总体战略的供资申请没有超出第 71/42 号决定所规定的限度。

<sup>1</sup> 执行委员会决定继续使用第六十一次会议核准的体制建设项目延长现有格式（第 61/43 号决定(c)段），在第 10 节有一处修改，指明应列入 UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/74/56 号文件附件十九所载业绩指标(第 74/51 号决定(e)段)。

<sup>2</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/79/21。

<sup>3</sup> 刚果民主共和国可以得到的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划总体战略编制经费最多为 70,000 美元。

## 秘书处的建议

9. 基金秘书处建议一揽子核准关于刚果民主共和国氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段项目编制工作环境规划署所负责部分的申请，供资数额见本文件表 1 所示，并有一项谅解是，如果将来某次会议修改氟氯烃消费总体削减量的起点，供资数额将相应调整，并将在同次会议上归还余额。

**Annex I**

**INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS**

**Bhutan: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I: Jul-04 & Jul-05		130,000
Phase II: Nov-07		60,000
Phase III: Jul-09		60,000
Phase IV: Jul-11		60,000
Phase V: Dec-13		60,000
Phase VI: May-15		60,000
Total:		430,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2005
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		0.3
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.14
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		0.14
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,263,300
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		933,384
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		0.50
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		0.10

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	147,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	430,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	686,000
Total:	1,263,300

Progress report

2. During phase VI of the IS project the licensing and quota system for HCFCs import/export was enforced, the country banned imports of HCFC-based equipment, the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) was implemented as per the approved plan, and awareness and outreach activities were organized. The refrigeration technician training curriculum was developed and integrated into that of the Technical Training Institutes. Monitoring of illegal trade of all ODS was addressed during border dialogues with India, Nepal and Bangladesh held in December 2016. The ODS alternative survey was

conducted in consultation with stakeholders, and completed in May 2017. Bhutan has ensured the implementation of all activities included in the HPMP, which have assisted Bhutan to comply with the accelerated HCFC phase-out schedule. The National Environment Commission endorsed the Kigali Amendment in principle and has directed the National Ozone Unit (NOU) to place it on the agenda of the upcoming session of the National Assembly and then to the National Council.

### Plan of action

3. The action plan for phase VII of the IS project was developed in close collaboration with the members of the Ozone Technical Committee. Based on the need for policy and regulatory interventions to ensure the phase-out of HCFCs, the NOU will initiate the introduction of new zero ODP and low-GWP HCFC alternatives. The NOU plans to further strengthen its close cooperation with the Customs, relevant Ministries and industry associations to ensure the smooth implementation of the HPMP including the introduction of the certification system. The NOU will continue conducting training on good refrigeration practices and awareness activities and continue the preparatory activities to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

### **Burkina Faso: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-93	83,500
	Phase II: May-97	55,700
	Phase III: Mar-99	55,700
	Phase IV: Mar-01	55,700
	Phase V: Nov-02	72,410
	Phase VI: Dec-04	72,410
	Phase VII: Nov-06	72,410
	Phase VIII: Nov-08	72,410
	Phase IX: Dec-10	72,410
	Phase X: Dec-12	72,410
	Phase XI: May-15	72,410
	Total:	757,470
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):		92,685
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):		92,685
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		92,685
Date of approval of country programme:		1993
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)		28.9
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		14.41
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	14.41
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		2,198,570
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		1,942,623
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		78.77
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):		76.78

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	335,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	757,470
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,106,100
Total:	2,198,570

Progress report

5. During phase XI of the IS project for Burkina Faso the NOU collected ODS import data from the Customs Department and submitted country programme implementation and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats, respectively. Annual meetings were held with the National Ozone Committee and with the major importers and consumers association. The NOU resolved the delays in the implementation of the stage I of the HPMP and prepared the third tranche for submission. Training activities targeted customs officers, refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) trainers, and RAC technicians. Awareness activities targeted consumers and importers (availability of HCFC alternatives) and the Customs Department (import ban on HCFC-based equipment, regulations and decisions of the Parties); celebration of international ozone day; and awareness raising in schools. Burkina Faso participated in regional network and in Montreal Protocol meetings, and maintained compliance with the Montreal Protocol throughout the period under review.

Plan of action

6. In phase XII of the IS project, the NOU is planning the following activities: continue to coordinate stage I of the HPMP including submission and subsequent implementation of the third tranche; continue information dissemination and awareness raising; promote the licensing and quota system and its enforcement, and provide information about annual quotas to importers; strengthen the capacity to fight illegal trade; continue training refrigeration technicians under the HPMP; continue monitoring and evaluation; organise annual stakeholder workshops to raise awareness on low-GWP HCFC alternatives; collect and report data in a timely manner to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; and undertake the necessary preparation at national level for ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

**Cambodia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Mar-02	30,000
Phase II: Dec-03	100,000
Phase III: Nov-05	112,667
Phase IV: Nov-07	112,667
Phase V: Jul-09	112,667
Phase VI: Jul-11	112,667
Phase VII: Jul-13	112,667
Phase VIII: May-15	112,667
Total:	806,002
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):	144,214
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):	144,214
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	144,214
Date of approval of country programme:	2003

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>	
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.5
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	15.0
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2015) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	11.69
Annex E, (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	11.69
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):	3,443,502
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):	2,786,506
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	95.37
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):	93.80

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	780,000
(b) Institutional strengthening:	806,002
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,857,500
Total:	3,443,502

Progress report

8. Phase VIII of the IS project for Cambodia was coordinated by the NOU under the Department of Environment Pollution Control of the Ministry of Environment. The NOU supervises the project management unit (PMU) of the HPMP. Activities included: strict enforcement of the HCFC import and export licensing and quota system; coordination of the implementation of the HPMP; coordination of the ODS alternative survey; country programme and Article 7 data reporting; public awareness activities to support the HPMP implementation; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings; and, south-south cooperation activities, which included a border dialogue with Thailand to strengthen ODS import/export controls, and a train the trainers activity on handling flammable refrigerants with China. The NOU organized the translation of the Kigali Amendment into the Khmer language.

Plan of action

9. For phase IX of the IS project, Cambodia will continue with the implementation of the third tranche of the HPMP; enforce the HCFC import/export licensing and quota system; continue with capacity building of customs enforcement officers, refrigeration technicians and initiate other measures, such as the technicians certification system. The NOU will work with national stakeholders to coordinate the internal process for ratification of the Kigali Amendment, ensure the continuity of awareness and information exchange programme, promote international and regional cooperation on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and submit country programme data and Article 7 data.



**Guyana: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Nov-97	65,000
	Phase II: Jul-01	43,400
	Phase III: Apr-06	56,333
	Phase IV: Nov-09 & Apr-10	60,000
	Phase V: Dec-12	60,000
	Phase VI: May-15	60,000
	Total:	344,733
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.8
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		1.4
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.58
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	1.58
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,936,933
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		1,508,682
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		67.22
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):		60.40

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	883,750
(b) Institutional strengthening:	344,733
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	708,450
Total:	1,936,933

Progress report

11. In the period under review, IS funding (phase VI) assisted Guyana with its effort to reduce HCFC consumption. The country implemented and completed stage I of the HPMP and achieved the 10 per cent reduction of its HCFC baseline by 1 January 2015. The proposal for stage II of the HPMP was submitted and approved by the Executive Committee. ODS imported into the country were verified by the Customs Department in accordance with the quotas and permits issued by the National Ozone Action Unit (NOAU) of the Ministry of Agriculture, and a ban was introduced on HCFC-based equipment in Guyana's national legislation. The Guyana Revenue Authority with the assistance of the NOUA monitored equipment imported into the country to enforce the ban. The NOAU compiled data on ODS for 2015 and 2016 which was submitted to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; recovery and recycling data was also collected during those years. The NOU also coordinated the ODS alternative survey and submitted

the required report on the project. Guyana celebrated international ozone day and participated in regional networks and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

12. In phase VII of the IS project Guyana will undertake the following activities: coordination of implementation of stage II of the HPMP; cooperation with customs officers of the Guyana Revenue Authority to identify and verify refrigerant gases using the refrigerant identifiers; training of refrigeration technicians in the safe handling, storage and use of hydrocarbons and recovery and recycling of ODS; data reporting to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats; celebration of international ozone day and production of information materials; and monitoring of imports of HCFC-based equipment. Guyana also plans to initiate administrative procedures to ratify the Kigali Amendment in coordination with national stakeholders and to attend regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

**Mongolia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>		
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I: Jul-99	66,000
	Phase II: Mar-02	57,200
	Phase III: Jul-04	57,200
	Phase IV: Nov-06	60,000
	Phase V: Jul-08	60,000
	Phase VI: Apr-10	42,500
	Phase VII: Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VIII: Jul-13	60,000
	Phase IX: May-15	60,000
	Total	522,900
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):		85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		85,000
Date of approval of country programme:		1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1.4
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.45
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.45
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		1,612,570
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		1,354,347
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		13.31
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):		12.40

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a)Investment projects:	335,000
(b)Institutional strengthening:	522,900
(c)Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	754,670
Total:	1,612,570

### Progress report

14. During phase IX of the IS project, Mongolia carried out all the activities in its action plan, including strict implementation of the licensing and quota system for HCFCs; and measures to monitor illegal ODS trade such as customs officers training. The National Ozone Authority (NOA) strengthened cooperation with the Customs General Administration and together with the reporting obligations for HCFC importers and users, resulted in reliable import/export data and timely reporting of country programme and Article 7 data. Several publications were translated into Mongolian distributed including standards, handbooks and manuals for training of refrigeration technicians. Stage I of the HPMP was implemented according to schedule and the third tranche of funding was submitted and approved at the 77<sup>th</sup> meeting. A review of international standards related to HCFCs, their alternatives and technology used in RAC was completed in June 2016. The report on the ODS alternatives survey was also finalized.

### Plan of action

15. Phase X of the IS project will ensure effective implementation of HCFC phase-out activities. The NOA will continue to work closely with and support the PMU. The NOA will initiate the introduction of new zero ODP and low-GWP alternatives, further strengthen cooperation with Customs Organization, relevant Ministries and the industry associations, continue to report country programme and Article 7 data, and conduct good practices training. The NOA will continue awareness activities and participate in regional network and international meetings, and will start preparatory work to facilitate ratification of the Kigali Amendment.

### **Namibia: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):	
Phase I: Nov-95	61,765
Phase II: Jul-00	41,177
Phase III: Dec-03	53,530
Phase IV: Nov-05	60,000
Phase V: Nov-07	60,000
Phase VI: Nov-09	60,000
Phase VII: Apr-12	60,000
Phase VIII: Nov-14	60,000
Total:	456,472
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):	85,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):	85,000
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	85,000
Date of approval of country programme:	1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011

Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	8.4
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.8
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	3.76
Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	3.76
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):	1,712,062
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):	1,297,199
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):	22.89
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):	20.28

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	792,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	456,472
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	463,090
Total:	1,712,062

Progress report

17. During the eighth phase of the IS project for Namibia the NOU implemented several activities including awareness programmes to promote HCFC phase-out, training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians and customs officers, and preparation of the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP. The NOU established and maintained working relationships with industry associations, collaboration with HCFC importers and other key stakeholders, and reported country programme and Article 7 data to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats. The HCFC import licensing system was strengthened and the quota system worked effectively. The NOU also coordinated the survey of ODS alternatives, and carried out public awareness programme including celebration of international ozone day. Namibia participated in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings.

Plan of action

18. For the ninth phase of the IS project the NOU will continue to coordinate the implementation of the IS programme and monitoring of the implementation of stage I of the HPMP. Activities will include: a continued training programme for refrigeration technicians; training of customs officers; awareness raising programme through mass media, non-governmental organizations, workshops, and distribution of awareness materials to industry and other stakeholders; timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data; coordination of the completion of the second tranche of stage I of the HPMP and launching implementation of the third tranche. The NOU will engage in regional and international meetings, workshops and events and will initiate the administrative procedures to ratify the Kigali Amendment including raising the awareness of the key policy makers on the matter.

**Philippines (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening**

<b>Summary of the project and country profile</b>			
Implementing agency:			UN Environment /WB
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):			
	Phase I:	Mar-93	209,000
	Phase II:	Jul-99	139,333
	Phase III:	Mar-02	181,133
	Phase IV:	Apr-04 & Apr-05	181,133
	Phase V:	Apr-06	181,133
	Phase VI:	Apr-08	181,133
	Phase VII:	Apr-10 & Nov-11	158,491
	Phase VIII:	Jul-11	181,133
	Phase IX:	Jul-13	181,133
	Phase X:	May-15	181,133
		Total:	1,774,755
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			231,850
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			231,850
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			231,850
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			208.4
Annex E, (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			10.3
Latest reported ODS consumption (2015) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:			
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			123.26
Annex E, (methyl bromide)			0.00
Total:			123.26
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):			40,484,687
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):			32,158,209
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):			3,772.67
ODS phased out (as at December 2015) (ODP tonnes):			3,765.63

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	31,363,531
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,774,755
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	7,346,401
Total:	40,484,687

Progress report

20. The tenth phase of the IS project provided support for the Government to continue implementation of the licensing scheme for imports of ODS and alternatives; calculation of quota allocation for HCFC imports; monitoring for cases of illegal trade; public awareness activities and information dissemination to key stakeholders. Although the final tranche of stage I of the HPMP was delayed, stage II of the HPMP was prepared and submitted to the 79<sup>th</sup> meeting. The NOU also coordinated the ODS alternative survey through the PMU and the survey report is under preparation. The

Philippines continued to participate in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings and initiated the process to ratify the Kigali Amendment.

Plan of action

21. Phase XI of the IS project is envisaged to continue the implementation of the licensing system, as well as the quota system for HCFC import/export, and submission of data reports. It will assist Philippines to sustain the country's achievement under stage I of the HPMP, and to pursue the implementation of stage II of the HPMP including the investment projects, as well as monitoring of ODS imports, and conducting public awareness activities. Phase XI will also enable the NOU to continue monitoring the grant recipients of the investment project on HCFC-141b phase-out in the foam sector. The NOU will work to facilitate the ratification of the Kigali Amendment which will be supported in part through additional public awareness.

**Zimbabwe: Renewal of institutional strengthening**

Summary of the project and country profile		UN Environment
Implementing agency:		UN Environment
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Jul-94	171,050
Phase II:	Jul-99	114,033
Phase III:	Jul-01	114,033
Phase IV:	Jul-04	148,242
Phase V:	Nov-06	148,242
Phase VI:	Nov-09	148,241
Phase VII:	Apr-13	148,242
Phase VIII:	May-15	148,242
	Total:	1,140,325
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):		189,750
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		189,750
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		189,750
Date of approval of country programme:		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes):		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		17.8
Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		557.0
Latest reported ODS consumption (2016) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		9.49
Annex E, (methyl bromide)		0.00
Total:		9.49
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2016
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2016) (US \$):		9,575,260
Amount disbursed (as at December 2015) (US \$):		9,390,709
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		485.90
ODS phased out (as at December 2016) (ODP tonnes):		464.453

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

<b>Summary of activities</b>	<b>Funds approved (US \$)</b>
(a) Investment projects:	6,749,325
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,140,325
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,685,610
Total:	9,575,260

### Progress report

During phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU implemented activities under the IS project and the third tranche of stage I of the HPMP, and coordinated the ODS alternative survey. Zimbabwe's ODS regulations were revised in 2016 to ban imports of methyl bromide, HCFC-141b in pre-blended polyols, and TCA and to make it mandatory for importers to report data on HCFC imports. Visits were carried out to major ports of entry to assess control measures and the challenges being faced by customs officers in dealing with ODS imports and exports. The NOU enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of licensing and quota system and continued the awareness programme and training programmes for customs officers and refrigeration technicians, strengthened the capacity of training centres, and developed the national standard on certification of RAC technicians which was issued by the Standards Association of Zimbabwe<sup>4</sup>. Zimbabwe was represented at regional network and hosted the joint meeting held in March 2016, and also participated in Montreal Protocol meetings and has initiated the process to ratify the Kigali Amendment.

### Plan of action

23. For the ninth phase of the IS project the NOU will continue implementation of the IS programme and coordination of the implementation of stage I of the HPMP including the training programme for the refrigeration technicians and customs officers. Other activities will include: continued awareness raising targeting the general public, industry and other stakeholders; timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data; preparation of the fourth tranche of stage I of the HPMP; and engagement in regional and international meetings, workshops and events. The NOU will initiate and lead the administrative procedure to ratify the Kigali Amendment in coordination with relevant stakeholders, including awareness raising of key policy makers.

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<sup>4</sup> Requirements for certification of refrigeration conditioning personnel (ZWS 1012 (2016))





## 附件二

### 执行委员会就提交第七十九次会议的延长体制建设项目申请所发表的意见草稿

#### 不丹

1. 执行委员会审查了与不丹体制建设项目（第七阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到不丹政府向基金秘书处报告了 2016 年国家方案执行数据，并向臭氧秘书处提交了 2016 年第 7 条数据。执行委员会赞赏地确认，不丹政府承诺执行加速的氟氯烃淘汰时间表，而且有一个结构合理和发挥作用的许可证和配额制度。执行委员会注意到，不丹的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划得到高效率 and 按时的执行，并进入了国家规划进程的主流。执行委员会还赞赏地注意到，不丹已采取举措批准《蒙特利尔议定书基加利修正案》。执行委员会因此有信心地认为，不丹政府将继续开展政策和项目层面的活动，确保其年度氟氯烃消费量不超过与执行委员会之间协定中的最高允许消费量。

#### 布基纳法索

2. 执行委员会审查了与布基纳法索体制建设项目（第十二阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到布基纳法索政府向臭氧秘书处报告了 2016 年数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》，并向基金秘书处提交了 2016 年国家方案执行数据。执行委员会进一步注意到，布基纳法索政府已采取步骤来淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费，特别是通过许可证和配额制度来实行氟氯烃进口管制，并为此对海关官员和制冷技师进行培训。执行委员会确认布基纳法索政府的努力，因此希望该国政府在未来两年内继续成功开展氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段和体制建设项目的活动，以按照要求在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前把氟氯烃消费量减少 35%。

#### 柬埔寨

3. 执行委员会审查了与柬埔寨体制建设项目（第九阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到柬埔寨政府向臭氧秘书处报告了 2015 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》控制措施，在该年度把氟氯烃消费量削减了 10%，并按时向基金秘书处上报了 2016 年国家方案执行数据。执行委员会赞赏地确认，柬埔寨政府一直在执行机构一个结构合理和发挥作用的氟氯烃（包括氟氯烃设备）进出口许可证和配额制度。执行委员会还注意到，氟氯烃淘汰管理计划正在按计划执行，并开展了信息传播和提高认识活动。执行委员会因此有信心地认为，柬埔寨将继续开展政策和项目层面的活动，使该国做好准备，按照要求在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前把氟氯烃消费量减少 35%。

#### 圭亚那

4. 执行委员会审查了与圭亚那体制建设项目（第七阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到圭亚那政府向臭氧秘书处报告了 2016 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》，并向基金秘书处提交了 2016 年国家方案执行数据。执行委员会还注意到，圭亚那政府已采取步骤淘汰氟氯烃消费，包括改进和执行许可证制度，禁止进口使用消耗

臭氧层物质的设备和对制冷技师进行能力建设，向其传授良好做法和替代制冷剂的正确使用。执行委员会认识到圭亚那政府的努力，因此希望该国将在未来两年内继续成功开展氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第二阶段的工作和执行体制建设项目，确保其年度氟氯烃消费量不超过与执行委员会之间的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划协定中的最高允许消费量。

## 蒙古

5. 执行委员会审查了与蒙古体制建设项目（第十阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到蒙古政府向臭氧秘书处报告了 2016 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》，并向基金秘书处提交了 2016 年国家方案执行数据。执行委员会确认，蒙古有一个结构合理的许可证和配额制度，并正在高效、按时开展氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的工作。执行委员会赞赏地注意到，在体制建设项目的下个阶段，蒙古政府将发起筹备活动，促使批准《蒙特利尔议定书基加利修正案》。执行委员会赞扬蒙古政府的努力，因此希望该国将在未来两年内继续成功开展氟氯烃淘汰管理计划的工作和执行体制建设项目，使该国做好准备，按照要求在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前把氟氯烃消费量减少 35%。

## 纳米比亚

6. 执行委员会审查了与纳米比亚体制建设项目（第九阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到纳米比亚政府向基金秘书处和臭氧秘书处报告了 2016 年国家方案执行数据和第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》，并遵守了与执行委员会之间的氟氯烃淘汰管理计划规定的最高允许消费量。执行委员会注意到，纳米比亚政府已采取步骤来淘汰消耗臭氧层物质的消费，包括通过一个许可证和配额制度来实行氟氯烃进口管制，并为此对海关官员和制冷技师进行培训。执行委员会因此有信心地认为，纳米比亚政府将继续成功执行氟氯烃淘汰管理计划和体制建设项目，按照该计划规定的目标，到 2019 年把氟氯烃消费量减少 91%。

## 菲律宾

7. 执行委员会审查了与菲律宾体制建设项目（第十一阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到菲律宾政府向臭氧秘书处报告了 2015 年第 7 条数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》，并向基金秘书处提交了 2016 年国家方案执行数据。执行委员会赞扬菲律宾政府努力执行氟氯烃进出口许可证和配额制度和开展公众宣传教育活动，赞赏地注意到为协助执行《基加利修正案》所开展的筹备活动。执行委员会因此希望，该国将在未来两年内完成氟氯烃淘汰管理计划第一阶段的工作，开始第二阶段的工作，并继续成功执行执行体制建设项目，使该国做好准备，按照要求在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前把氟氯烃消费量减少 35%。

## 津巴布韦

8. 执行委员会审查了与津巴布韦体制建设项目（第九阶段）申请一并提交的报告，赞赏地注意到津巴布韦政府向臭氧秘书处报告了 2016 年数据，表明该国遵守了《蒙特利尔议定书》，并向基金秘书处提交了 2016 年国家方案执行数据。执行委员会还注意到，津巴布韦政府已采取举措，包括执行消耗臭氧层物质许可证制度以及培训海关官员和制冷技

师。执行委员会赞扬津巴布韦政府努力减少消耗臭氧层物质消费量，并表示希望，该国将在今后几年继续成功执行许可证制度和开展消耗臭氧层物质淘汰活动，按照要求在 2020 年 1 月 1 日之前把氟氯烃消费量减少 35%。





**AMENDMENT TO  
UN ENVIRONMENT'S WORK PROGRAMME  
2017**

**Presented to the  
79<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee  
of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation  
of the Montreal Protocol**

**June 2017**

**UN ENVIRONMENT**

## A. INTRODUCTION

1. UN Environment's Work Programme 2017 was approved at the 77<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.
2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 79<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

## B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2017

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2017-2019, this Amendment comprises funding requests for
  - Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in 8 countries.
  - Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) in 1 countries
4. Details of the Work Programme Amendment and the total requested funding by project groups are presented in Table 1.
5. Summary of the Work Programme Amendment is presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 79<sup>th</sup> Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
<b>INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)</b>				
Bhutan	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Burkina Faso	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XII)	92,685	0	92,685
Cambodia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	144,214	0	144,214
Guyana	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase VII)	85,000	0	85,000
Mongolia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase X)	85,000	0	85,000
Namibia	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	85,000	0	85,000
Philippines	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase XI)	231,850	0	231,850
Zimbabwe	Renewal of institutional strengthening project (Phase IX)	189,750	0	189,750
<i>Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Project Renewals</i>		<i>998,499</i>	<i>0</i>	<i>998,499</i>
<b>PREPARATION OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGE 2)</b>				
Democratic Republic of the Congo	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2) – lead agency	50,000	6,500	56,500
<i>Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)</i>		<i>50,000</i>	<i>6,500</i>	<i>56,500</i>

Table 2. Summary of items submitted for consideration by the 79<sup>th</sup> Executive Committee meeting by group

<i>Type of projects</i>	<i>Value in US</i>	<i>Project support costs in US\$</i>	<i>Total in US\$</i>
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	998,499	0	998,499
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plans (stage 2)	50,000	6,500	56,500
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>1,048,499</b>	<b>6,500</b>	<b>1,054,999</b>

### C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UN Environment

**Title:** *Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (8 countries) Bhutan, Burkina Faso, Cambodia, Guyana, Mongolia, Namibia, Philippines, and Zimbabwe*

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

These projects have been included in the UN Environment's 2017-2019 Business Plan.

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

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

**Time Frame:** 24 months

<b>Per country cost:</b>	<b>Country</b>	<b>US\$</b>
	Bhutan	85,000
	Burkina Faso	92,685
	Cambodia	144,214
	Guyana	85,000
	Mongolia	85,000
	Namibia	85,000
	Philippines	231,850
	Zimbabwe	189,750
	<b>Total:</b>	<b>US\$ 998,499</b>

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

**Funding Request for the Preparation of  
Stage-II HCFC Phase-out Management Plan of  
The Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC)  
By: UN Environment & UNDP**

**Background**

The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol, at its 63<sup>rd</sup> Meeting held in Montreal in April 2011, approved stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) for DRC for the period 2011 to 2015 to reduce HCFC consumption by 10 per cent of the baseline, at the amount of:

- US \$235,000, plus agency support costs of US \$30,550 for UN Environment;
- US \$240,000 plus agency support costs of US \$21,600 for UNDP.

The Government of DRC committed to the following control measures with the support of funding and technical assistance from the Multilateral Fund and implementing agency:

- (i) Freeze the consumption of HCFCs in 2013 to the agreed baseline figure.
- (ii) Reduce consumption of HCFCs by 10% from 2015.

The HPMP for the Democratic Republic of the Congo was approved based on the estimated baseline at the time of submission (58 ODP tonnes of HCFC-22). The Government has agreed to establish as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption the baseline of 58 ODP tonnes. The established baseline for the country is now 66.21 ODP tonnes. The Democratic Republic of the Congo requested a revision of the reported consumption of HCFC-22 in 2009 from 890 MT (48.95 ODP tonnes) to 1,014.98 MT (55.82 ODP tonnes). The request for the revision of the baseline submitted by the Democratic Republic of the Congo was reviewed during several meetings of the Implementation Committee (46 to 49). MOP Decision XXV/13 noted that “[...] the Democratic Republic of the Congo [...] [has] presented sufficient information, in accordance with decision XV/19, to justify their requests for the revision of their consumption data for hydrochlorofluorocarbons for 2009 [...] which are part of the baseline for parties operating under paragraph 1 of Article 5.

The approved HPMP Stage I preparation funds have been fully used, and it is confirmed that there is no balance remaining.



The endorsement from the Government for the request of the Stage-II HPMP preparation has been received.

### Progress in the implementation of the Stage-I (brief information)

	Activity	Progress In Implementation
1	<i>Legislation</i>	
	Introduction of ODS import monitoring in the curricula of all customs schools;	License and Quota systems in place which currently restrict imports and exports of HCFC. The “Office Congolais du Contrôle” in charge of the control of all imports in DRC has integrated an Ozone Module including the control of ODS and ODS-based equipment into its curricula.
2	<i>Capacity Building</i>	
Tranche 1	Customs officers training programme to enhance the surveillance of import of HCFCs and HCFC based equipment;	A training workshop for twenty trainers was organized. Also, five workshops for 120 customs officers and inspectors were completed. Five refrigerant identifiers were purchased and used during the customs training workshops.
Tranche 2	Continuation of training programme for customs and enforcement officers	A total of eighty five (85) customs and other enforcement officers were trained on control and identification of ODS and ODS-based equipment including HCFCs and HCFC-based equipment.
Tranche 1	Training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	A training workshop for twenty five (25) trainers was completed. These trainers have provided training to ninety four (94) additional technicians with the main goal of the training workshops to equip refrigeration technicians with knowledge and necessary skills in good refrigeration practices and in hydrocarbon technologies.
Tranche 2	Continuation of the training of service technicians in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies in close cooperation with the refrigeration association in the country.	An additional sixty (60) technicians were trained in good refrigeration practices including the use of hydrocarbon technologies during the 2 training workshops that were organized by the NOU in cooperation with the industry association.
3	<i>Investment project</i>	
Tranche 1	Provision of Equipment and Reinforcement of 4 Training centres	Equipment received and distributed to 4 training centres of excellence (INPP Kinshasa, ITP N’Galema, ITI N’Djili and the ACROPOF, i.e. the refrigeration Association). A survey of the refrigeration professionals was also completed, accounting for ca. 6,000 technicians in the country
Tranche 2	Provision of new Equipment and Reinforcement of 4 new Training centres	Equipment received and distributed to 4 new training centres of excellence – as per the modification of the targets approved at ExCom 70, this was completed in lieu of commercial refrigeration end user programme and local filling facility development. - Two publications will be printed and widely distributed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Results of national survey on refrigerant uses in DRC</li> <li>• Manual for importers and users of refrigerants</li> </ul>
4	<i>Monitoring, evaluation of implementation of the HPMP</i>	

	<b>Activity</b>	<b>Progress In Implementation</b>
Tranches 1 and 2	Monitoring and evaluation	The NOU recruited two consultants (1 refrigeration expert and 1 customs expert) in addition to the existing NOU team to assist in the monitoring of the effective implementation of all the HPMP activities and collect accurate data for both tranches. Consultants provided to the NOU reports on the implementation of the HPMP.

### **Overarching Strategy**

The overarching strategy that DRC expects to implement assumes that new commercially viable refrigeration and, in particular, air-conditioning technologies that use zero-ODP and low-GWP refrigerants in energy efficient equipment will become available in the coming decade.

The overarching strategy will be based on strengthening the implementation of the existing quota and licensing system and technical capacity building of trainers and technicians, to support appropriate technology choices.

### **HCFC Consumption**

DRC has reported HCFC consumption for 2015 as 15.4 ODP Tonnes and estimated it preliminarily at 15 ODP Tonnes for 2016.

### **Information to be collected**

Information to be collected during the Stage-II HPMP preparation would include:

- The current HCFC quantities consumed by servicing workshop/end users and legally imported HCFCs under the licensing/quota system (update of Stage 1 survey);
- Analysis of the current situation and development trends;
- Inventory of the HCFC-based equipment especially for room air conditioners and commercial HCFC-based equipment;
- Feedbacks from national stakeholders on the possible set-up and enforcement method of a refrigeration servicing technicians certificate system, as well as other policy initiatives and technical interventions;
- Consideration of the need for additional actions for introduction of low-GWP alternatives to HCFCs into the country (standards, training, incentives);
- Estimate of market share of the HCFC-based equipment vs various alternative technologies to get a better understanding of how the ozone- and climate-friendly alternatives technologies are received.

### **Activities proposed for Stage II Preparation**

As requested by the Government, the HPMP stage II would be developed with assistance of UN Environment, as leading agency, and UNDP, as cooperating agency. The proposed activities and budget are as per following:

<b>Activities</b>	<b>Proposed cost</b>	<b>UN Environment</b>	<b>UNDP</b>
Survey of the HCFC servicing workshops, as well as HCFC importers for the HCFC consumption	30,000	30,000	
Survey of end users, importers of the HCFC-based equipment to update the inventory of the HCFC equipment	5,000		5,000

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National review, discussion and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	10,000	10,000	
Consultant for the draft and finalization of stage II HPMP	25,000	10,000	15,000
<b>Total (USD) without PSC</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>20,000</b>

**Note:** All the preparation activities including the stakeholder consultations and finalization of the Stage-II HPMP will be conducted in an integrated manner for both UN Environment - and UNDP-led components. Thus, the funding level of each activity is indicative and subject to changes based on the further discussion between the NOU, implementing agencies and the national stakeholders during the Stage-II preparation.