



**Programme des  
Nations Unies pour  
l'environnement**

Distr.  
GÉNÉRALE

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/16  
20 novembre 2023

FRANÇAIS  
ORIGINAL: ANGLAIS

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF  
DU FONDS MULTILATÉRAL AUX FINS  
D'APPLICATION DU PROTOCOLE DE MONTRÉAL  
Quatre-vingt-treizième réunion  
Montréal, 15-19 décembre 2023  
Point 7 a) iii) de l'ordre du jour provisoire<sup>1</sup>

**RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DU PNUD AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2022**

**Introduction**

1. Le présent document contient le rapport périodique du PNUD au 31 décembre 2022<sup>2</sup>.
2. Ce rapport indique l'état d'avancement des projets, dont 18 projets relatifs aux HFC qui ont été financés par les contributions volontaires supplémentaires de 17 Parties non visées à l'article 5, afin de fournir un appui rapide à la mise en œuvre de l'amendement de Kigali.
3. Le secrétariat a examiné l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre de chaque projet en cours, pays par pays, en tenant compte des retards de mise en œuvre survenus par rapport aux dates d'achèvement prévues qui avaient été communiquées en 2022, de l'impact potentiel de ces retards sur l'élimination progressive des substances réglementées et du taux des décaissements prévus. L'analyse contenue dans le présent document porte sur des tonnes PAO en ce qui concerne toutes les substances réglementées, à l'exception des HFC, qui sont mesurées en tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub><sup>3</sup>.
4. Le présent document se compose des sections suivantes :
  - I. Projets approuvés concernant toutes les substances réglementées dans le cadre des contributions régulières au Fonds multilatéral. Il présente un résumé des progrès réalisés dans la mise en œuvre des projets pour 2022 et cumulés depuis 1991 concernant toutes les substances réglementées dans le cadre du Protocole de Montréal, y compris les substances de l'annexe F (HFC). Il contient également un examen de l'état d'avancement de la mise en

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

<sup>2</sup> Le rapport périodique est joint au présent document. Les données ont été incluses dans la base de données du rapport périodique global qui est disponible sur demande.

<sup>3</sup> Conformément à la décision 84/12(a)(iv), la mesure des HFC en tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub> est incluse dans les rapports périodiques soumis à la 93e réunion.

œuvre de chaque projet en cours<sup>4</sup> au niveau national. Il recense les projets présentant des retards de mise en œuvre et leur impact potentiel sur l'élimination des substances réglementées, ainsi que les projets dont les questions en suspens doivent être examinées par le Comité exécutif.

II. Projets approuvés concernant les substances de l'annexe F (HFC) dans le cadre des contributions volontaires supplémentaires pour l'appui au démarrage rapide de la réduction progressive des HFC<sup>5</sup>.

III. Recommandation.

## I. Projets approuvés pour tous les types de substances réglementées dans le cadre des contributions régulières au Fonds multilatéral

### I.1 Progrès dans la mise en œuvre des projets pour 2022 et cumulés depuis 1991

5. Au 31 décembre 2022, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé des projets d'un montant de 1,02 milliard \$US pour le PNUD, soit 895,08 millions \$ US pour la mise en œuvre de projets d'investissement et hors investissement et 124,21 millions \$ US pour les coûts d'appui à l'organisme, comme le montre le tableau 1.

**Tableau 1. Financement approuvé par secteur pour le PNUD au 31 décembre 2022**

Secteur	Financement (\$ US)
Aérosol	26 054 838
Destruction	3 606 279
Mousse	173 220 709
Halon	4 996 975
Plan de réduction progressive des HFC	3 755 000
Fumigènes	20 081 243
Plan d'élimination progressive	387 379 811
Agent de traitement	1 286 923
Production	1 056 000
Réfrigération	139 623 080
Divers	69 897 960
Solvants	63 699 996
Stérilisant	417 628
<b>Sous-total</b>	<b>895 076 443</b>
Coûts d'appui à l'organisme	124 211 639
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 019 288 082</b>

6. En 2022, 38 nouveaux projets et activités ont été approuvés. Ce niveau de financement devrait permettre d'éliminer 69 658 tonnes PAO et 240 094 tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub> de la consommation de substances réglementées. L'annexe I présente l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets par pays en 2022.

<sup>4</sup> Les projets en cours sont tous les projets qui étaient en cours de mise en œuvre au 31 décembre 2022. Les principaux indicateurs de progrès comprennent le pourcentage de fonds décaissés et le pourcentage de projets qui ont commencé à décaisser des fonds ; le financement qui devrait être décaissé d'ici la fin de l'année en pourcentage du financement approuvé ; la durée moyenne du retard prévu dans la mise en œuvre ; et les informations fournies dans la colonne des remarques dans la base de données du rapport d'avancement.

<sup>5</sup> Conformément à la décision 84/12(b), un rapport périodique détaillé donnant un aperçu des objectifs, de l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre, des principales conclusions et des enseignements tirés, des quantités de HFC éliminées le cas échéant, du niveau des fonds approuvés et décaissés et des difficultés potentielles liées à l'achèvement des projets et des activités, est présenté dans le rapport périodique global (UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/14).

7. Le tableau 2 présente l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets, y compris le décaissement des fonds par type de projet au 31 décembre 2022. L'annexe II présente des informations analytiques par année depuis 1991.

**Tableau 2. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets par type au 31 décembre 2022**

Type	Nombre de projets *			Financement (\$ US)**			
	Approuvé	Achevé	% achevé	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% décaissé
Programme de pays	22	22	100	1 628 797	1 628 797	0	100
Démonstration	42	42	100	21 719 011	21 700 308	18 703	99.9
Renforcement institutionnel	273	253	93	59 530 103	54 808 570	4 721 532	92
Investissement	1 346	1 279	95	734 375 646	697 564 228	36 811 420	95
Préparation de projet	582	541	93	26 919 029	23 042 400	3 876 632	86
Assistance technique	335	322	96	49 313 367	46 472 801	2 840 567	94
Formation	28	28	100	1 590 489	1 590 489	0	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>895 076 443</b>	<b>846 807 593</b>	<b>48 268 853</b>	<b>95</b>

\* Exclut les projets clôturés et transférés.

\*\* A l'exclusion des coûts d'appui à l'organisme.

8. La mise en œuvre de projets et d'activités par le PNUD pour 2022 et cumulés depuis 1991 jusqu'au 31 décembre 2022 se résume comme suit :

- a) **Élimination progressive<sup>6</sup>** : En 2022, 178,3 tonnes PAO et zéro tonne d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub> de consommation de substances réglementées ont été éliminées progressivement et 233,5 tonnes PAO supplémentaires de consommation de substances réglementées ont été approuvées en vue d'une élimination progressive. Depuis 1991, 68 999 tonnes PAO et 240 094 tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub> de consommation de substances réglementées ont été éliminées, sur un total prévu de 69 658 tonnes PAO et 240 094 tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub> pour les projets approuvés (à l'exclusion des projets annulés et transférés) ;
- b) **Décaissements/approbations** : En 2022, 25,93 millions \$US ont été décaissés et 23,11 millions \$US étaient prévus pour le décaissement sur la base du rapport périodique de 2021, ce qui représente un taux de décaissement correspondant à 112 % de ce qui était prévu. En cumulé, 846,81 millions \$US avaient été décaissés sur un total de 895,08 millions \$US dont le décaissement avait été approuvé (hors coûts d'appui aux organismes), soit un taux de décaissement de 95 %. En 2022, 13,77 millions \$US ont été approuvés pour la mise en œuvre ;
- c) **Rapport coût-efficacité (en PAO)<sup>7</sup>** : Depuis 1991, le rapport coût-efficacité moyen des projets d'investissement approuvés conduisant à une réduction permanente de la consommation était de 11,25 \$US/kg. Le rapport coût-efficacité moyen des projets d'investissement par tonne PACO était de 10,31 \$US/kg pour les projets achevés et de 54,67 \$US/kg pour les projets en cours<sup>8</sup>.
- d) **Nombre de projets achevés** : En 2022, 46 projets ont été achevés. Depuis 1991, 2 487 projets ont été achevés sur les 2 628 projets approuvés (à l'exclusion des projets clôturés

<sup>6</sup> L'élimination des SAO est exprimée en tonnes PAO et celle des HFC en tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub>.

<sup>7</sup> Y compris 167,8 millions de tonnes de projets d'investissement dans les HFC. Le rapport coût-efficacité en équivalent CO<sub>2</sub> n'est pas inclus en raison du nombre limité de projets approuvés.

<sup>8</sup> La valeur plus élevée du rapport coût-efficacité pour les projets en cours s'explique en grande partie par les valeurs inférieures PAO des HCFC, mais aussi par les méthodes d'attribution relatives à l'élimination progressive par les organismes.

ou transférés), ce qui représente un taux d'achèvement de 95 % ;

- e) **Rapidité de mise en œuvre - projets d'investissement** : Les projets achevés en 2022 l'ont été en moyenne 37 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1991, le délai moyen d'achèvement des projets d'investissement est de 34 mois après leur approbation. Les premiers décaissements au titre de ces projets ont eu lieu, en moyenne, 13 mois après leur approbation ;
- f) **Rapidité de mise en œuvre - projets non liés à l'investissement** : Les projets achevés en 2022 l'ont été en moyenne 42 mois après leur approbation. Depuis 1991, le délai moyen d'achèvement des projets autres que d'investissement a été de 39 mois après leur approbation. Les premiers décaissements au titre de ces projets ont eu lieu, en moyenne, 13 mois après leur approbation ;
- g) **Préparation de projets** : Sur les 582 activités de préparation de projets approuvées à la fin de 2022, 541 ont été achevées, laissant 41 activités en cours. En 2022, cinq activités de préparation de projets ont été achevées ;
- h) **Retards de mise en œuvre** : Au total, 141 projets étaient en cours de mise en œuvre à la fin de l'année 2022, avec un retard moyen de six mois. Vingt de ces projets sont classés comme "projets ayant des retards de mise en œuvre"<sup>9</sup> soumis aux procédures d'annulation de projets (en tant que projets de démonstration, la préparation des projets et le renforcement institutionnel ne sont pas soumis à ces procédures) ; et
- i) **Accords pluriannuels** : En 2022, 43 accords pluriannuels pour des plans de gestion de l'élimination progressive des HCFC (PGEH) étaient en cours de mise en œuvre. Depuis 1991, 158 accords pluriannuels ont été approuvés et 115 ont été achevés, ce qui représente un taux d'achèvement de 73 %.

9. Le tableau 3 résume les progrès réalisés par le PNUD depuis 1991.

**Tableau 3: Progrès réalisés par le PNUD depuis 1991**

Élimination progressive réalisée		Décaissement (\$ US)	Coût-efficacité moyen (US\$/kg)	Nombre de projets		Délai d'achèvement (mois)		Retards moyens des projets (mois)	Nombre d'accords pluriannuels	
Tonnes PAO	Tonnes CO <sub>2</sub> -eq			Approuvé	Achevé	Investissement	Non investissement		Approuvé	Achevé
68 999	240 094	846 807 593	11.25	2 628	2 487	34	39	6	158	115

#### Projets liés aux HFC

10. Au 31 décembre 2022, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 43 projets liés aux HFC (dont trois projets d'investissement, 32 activités de préparation de projets et huit activités habilitantes) au titre des contributions ordinaires pour un montant de 6 995 530 \$ US (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui à l'organisme). Un résumé de l'état d'avancement de ces projets est présenté dans le tableau 4 et les données correspondantes ont déjà été incluses dans les paragraphes 5 à 9.

<sup>9</sup> Projets approuvés depuis plus de 18 mois avec un décaissement inférieur à 1 %, ou projets qui n'ont pas été achevés 12 mois après la date d'achèvement proposée dans le rapport d'avancement (décision 22/61).

**Tableau 4. Projets liés aux HFC approuvés dans le cadre des contributions régulières**

Type	Nombre de projets			Financement (\$ US)*			
	Approuvé	Achevé	% achevé	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% décaissé
Investissement**	3	2	67	2 486 530	2 159 576	326 954	87
Préparation de projet	32	0	0	3 865 000	479 837	3 385 164	12
Assistance technique - Activités habilitantes	8	8	100	644 000	606 300	37 701	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>6 995 530</b>	<b>3 245 713</b>	<b>3 749 819</b>	<b>46</b>

\* Ne comprend pas les coûts d'appui à l'organisme.

\*\* 167,8 millions de tonnes (240 094 tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub>) ont été approuvées et éliminées progressivement dans le cadre de projets d'investissement.

11. À la fin de 2022, sur les 43 projets, deux projets d'investissement et huit activités habilitantes avaient été achevés, et 33 étaient en cours. Ces activités sont à différents stades de mise en œuvre.

12. Le dernier projet d'investissement en cours, pour lequel la prolongation de la date d'achèvement a été approuvée lors de la 87e réunion, devrait être achevé en 2023.

13. Sur le financement total cumulé approuvé de 6 995 530 \$ US (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui à l'organisme), 3 245 713 \$ US ont été déboursés, ce qui représente un taux de déboursement de 46 %.

## **I.2 Problèmes identifiés lors de la mise en œuvre du projet en 2022**

14. Pour donner suite au processus d'examen, plusieurs questions ont été examinées et traitées de manière satisfaisante, à l'exception des questions relatives à 20 projets classés comme projets accusant des retards de mise en œuvre (dont 19 projets liés à des composantes de plans pluriannuels soumis à des procédures d'annulation de projet, conformément à la décision 84/45(c) ; et un projet d'investissement dans les HFC). L'annexe III du présent document présente les projets classés avec des retards de mise en œuvre, ainsi que les recommandations du secrétariat demandant la soumission d'un rapport à la 94e réunion.

15. En outre, un problème a été identifié dans un projet d'accord pluriannuel. Ce problème est également présenté à l'annexe III. Une brève description de l'état de la mise en œuvre et de la question en suspens est présentée et une recommandation est proposée pour examen par le Comité exécutif.

16. Des détails sur l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets associés aux PGEH pour la Chine (plan sectoriel concernant le secteur de la réfrigération industrielle et commerciale et de la climatisation et plan sectoriel concernant le secteur des solvants)<sup>10</sup>, la Colombie<sup>11</sup>, le Liban<sup>12</sup>, le Mozambique<sup>13</sup>, le Nigeria<sup>14</sup> et la Trinité-et-Tobago<sup>15</sup>, ainsi que des rapports sur les projets assortis d'exigences spécifiques en matière de compte rendu<sup>16</sup> relatifs aux PGEH pour le Brésil et le Kirghizstan, ont été présentés lors de la 93e réunion. Les recommandations concernant les questions en suspens pour ces projets, y compris l'approbation des demandes de prolongation, le cas échéant, sont traitées dans les sections correspondantes de ces documents. Les questions relatives aux PGEH pour la République démocratique populaire lao, le Népal, le Sri Lanka et le Timor Leste, dont les tranches devaient être soumises lors de la

<sup>10</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/47

<sup>11</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/48

<sup>12</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/64

<sup>13</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/73

<sup>14</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/77

<sup>15</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/89

<sup>16</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/20

93e réunion mais ne l'ont pas été, et pour la République islamique d'Iran, dont la tranche a été soumise mais retirée par la suite, sont traitées dans le document sur les retards de soumission des tranches<sup>17</sup>.

17. Sur les 80 projets en cours, à l'exclusion des projets d'infrastructure et de préparation de projets, 19 projets ont fait l'objet d'une révision des dates d'achèvement prévues depuis le rapport périodique de 2021. Conformément à la décision 82/11 c) ii), le secrétariat a noté que le renouvellement du projet de renforcement institutionnel pour la Chine n'avait pas été soumis au cours des deux dernières années.

### Intégration de la dimension de genre<sup>18</sup>

18. Le PNUD a indiqué que tous les projets qu'il exécutait suivaient sa stratégie en matière d'égalité des sexes. En outre, les pays visés à l'article 5 suivent également leurs propres politiques nationales en matière d'égalité des sexes lors de la mise en œuvre des projets appuyés par le Fonds multilatéral. Au cours de la mise en œuvre des projets, le PNUD organise des consultations avec les associations, les réseaux et les parties prenantes concernés, inclut des indicateurs et recueille des données ventilées par sexe sur des activités de projet spécifiques, et promeut l'intégration de la dimension de genre dans la mesure où des fonds sont disponibles. Les bureaux de pays du PNUD suivent leurs performances en matière d'égalité des sexes et l'impact des interventions du PNUD sur les aspects liés au genre sur le terrain.

19. La collecte d'informations et de données relatives au genre pour les projets financés par le Fonds multilatéral est assurée dans le cadre des projets. Jusqu'à présent, cela s'est traduit par une augmentation de la participation des femmes aux cours de formation, aux réunions et aux activités de sensibilisation. La plupart des projets comprennent actuellement des activités d'intégration de la dimension de genre, telles que des mandats comportant une clause spécifique encourageant les hommes et les femmes à postuler et le suivi de l'égalité des sexes parmi les participants aux réunions. Dans les bureaux nationaux de l'ozone et les unités de gestion des projets, un nombre considérable de femmes contribuent à la prise de décision et à la mise en œuvre des projets. Des informations supplémentaires concernant les activités d'intégration de la dimension de genre sont fournies dans la section VI de la description des activités du PNUD jointe au présent document.

## **II. Projets approuvés dans le cadre des contributions volontaires supplémentaires en vue d'un appui accéléré à la réduction des HFC**

20. Au 31 décembre 2022, le Comité exécutif avait approuvé 18 projets relatifs aux HFC au titre des contributions volontaires additionnelles pour un montant de 5 996 295 \$ US (à l'exclusion des coûts d'appui aux organismes). Un résumé de l'état d'avancement de ces projets est présenté dans le tableau 5.

**Tableau 5. État des projets relatifs aux HFC approuvés à la fin de l'année 2022**

Type	Nombre de projets			Financement (\$ US)*			
	Approuvé	Achevé	% achevé	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% décaissé
Investissement**	2	2	100	4 406 577	4 406 577	0	100
Préparation de projet	5	5	100	83 511	83 511	0	100
Assistance technique - Activités habilitantes	11	11	100	1 506 207	1 461 686	44 521	97
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>5 996 295</b>	<b>5 951 774</b>	<b>44 521</b>	<b>99</b>

\* A l'exclusion des coûts d'appui à l'organisme.

\*\* 480 6 millions de tonnes (587 301 tonnes d'équivalent CO<sub>2</sub>) ont été approuvées et éliminées progressivement dans le cadre de projets d'investissement.

<sup>17</sup> UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/24

<sup>18</sup> Le Comité exécutif a demandé aux organismes bilatéraux et d'exécution de fournir un bref rapport sur les principaux résultats obtenus en matière d'intégration du genre dans le cadre de leurs rapports d'activité annuels, à compter de 2023, sur la base des informations dont ils disposent (décision 90/48 d)).

21. À la fin de l'année 2022, les 18 projets approuvés avaient tous été menés à bien.
22. Sur le financement total cumulé approuvé de 5 996 295 \$, 5 951 774 \$ US ont été déboursés, ce qui représente un taux de déboursement de 99 %.

### **III. Recommandation**

23. Le Comité exécutif peut souhaiter :
  - a) Prendre note du rapport périodique du PNUD au 31 décembre 2022 figurant dans le document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/16 ; et
  - b) Approuver les recommandations relatives aux projets en cours comportant des questions spécifiques figurant à l'annexe III du présent document.

Annexe I

APERÇU DE L'ÉTAT D'AVANCEMENT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS DU PNUD  
PAR PAYS POUR 2022

1. Le tableau 1 de l'annexe I présente l'état d'avancement de la mise en œuvre des projets par pays pour 2022 en ce qui concerne l'élimination, les décaissements prévus et réalisés et l'achèvement des projets.

Tableau 1. État d'avancement de la mise en œuvre du projet par le PNUD pour 2022

Pays	Élimination en 2022 (tonnes PAO)	Élimination progressive en 2022 (tonnes d'équivalent CO2)*	Estimation des fonds décaissés en 2022 (\$US)	Fonds décaissés en 2022 (\$US)	Pourcentage des fonds décaissés par rapport à l'estimation en 2022	Pourcentage des projets prévus achevés en 2022**
Angola	2,0	0	252,410	57 847	23	100
Argentine	0,0	0	85 237	130 575	153	100
Arménie	0,0	0	743	0	0	
Bangladesh	5,0	0	719 459	1 524 213	212	100
Belize	0,0	0	45 021	40 373	90	100
Bhoutan	0,0	0	9 250	0	0	
Bésil	0,0	0	2 198 910	1 276 279	58	100
Brunei Darussalam	0,5	0	6 457	0	0	100
Cambodge	0,0	0	26 190	0	0	
Chili	9,3	0	333 125	201 899	61	100
Chine	89,2	0	4 596 551	6 452 756	140	
Colombie	2,8	0	1 003 146	445 925	44	100
Costa Rica	0,0	0	220 707	251 205	114	50
Cuba	0,0	0	257 199	277 708	108	100
République démocratique du Congo	0,0	0	89 187	10 000	11	
République dominicaine	0,0	0	389 716	561 227	144	
Égypte	2,0	0	1 081 862	792 979	73	100
El Salvador	0,0	0	144 957	24 130	17	
Eswatini	0,0	0	35 600	5 609	16	
Fidji	0,0	0	127 000	28 548	22	100
Géorgie	0,0	0	114 358	90 451	79	100
Ghana	20,9	0	279 192	151 188	54	100
Grenade	0,0	0	14 800	14 163	96	
Guyane	0,0	0	53 242	45 682	86	0
Haïti	0,0	0	14 837	19 321	130	
Inde	17,3	0	4 085 765	5 784 604	142	100
Indonésie	0,0	0	993 853	499 753	50	50
Iran (République islamique d')	5,2	0	881 128	1 546 653	176	100
Jamaïque	0,0	0	95 059	73 260	77	
Kirghizistan	0,0	0	33 931	36 673	108	
République démocratique populaire lao	0,0	0	52 540	0	0	
Liban	0,0	0	272 524	268 870	99	
Malaisie	13,7	0	1 255 939	1 404 864	112	50
Maldives	0,0	0	12 950	0	0	
Mali	0,0	0	3 700	0	0	
Mexique	0,0	0	31 450	26 722	85	



Pays	Élimination en 2022 (tonnes PAO)	Élimination progressive en 2022 (tonnes d'équivalent CO2)*	Estimation des fonds décaissés en 2022 (\$US)	Fonds décaissés en 2022 (\$US)	Pourcentage des fonds décaissés par rapport à l'estimation en 2022	Pourcentage des projets prévus achevés en 2022**
Mozambique	0,0	0	3 700	0	0	
Népal	0,1	0	38 018	0	0	100
Nigéria	3,0	0	1 283 062	2 563 240	200	80
Pakistan	0,0	0	105 899	26 889	25	
Panama	0,0	0	317 147	375 068	118	100
Paraguay	0,0	0	100 472	37 359	37	
Pérou	2,0	0	142 781	99 003	69	
République de Moldova	0,0	0	55 791	26 420	47	100
Sri Lanka	0,0	0	200 187	133 178	67	
Timor Leste	0,0	0	28 305	1	0	
Trinité-et-Tobago	0,0	0	297 210	188 548	63	
Uruguay	5,3	0	464 640	206 209	44	50
Venezuela (République bolivarienne du)	0,0	0	98 492	220 878	224	
Zimbabwe	0,0	0	157 973	7 914	5	
Mondial	0,0	0	0	0		100
<b>Total général</b>	<b>178,3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>23 111 673</b>	<b>25 928 184</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>82</b>

\* Pas d'élimination en 2022 pour les projets relatifs aux HFC.

\*\* Pour les projets dont l'achèvement était prévu en 2022.

Annexe II

**APERÇU DE L'ÉTAT D'AVANCEMENT DE LA MISE EN ŒUVRE DES PROJETS DU PNUD  
PAR ANNÉE AU 31 DÉCEMBRE 2022**

1. Le tableau 1 de l'annexe II présente une vue d'ensemble de l'état d'avancement des projets par année<sup>1</sup>. Tous les projets et activités approuvés entre 1991 et 2015 ont été menés à bien.

**Tableau 1. État de l'exécution des projets par année**

Année	Nombre de projets *			Financement (\$ US)**			
	Approuvé	Achevé	% achevé	Approuvé	Décaissé	Solde	% décaissé
1991	15	15	100	1 149 032	1 149 032	0	100
1992	67	67	100	8 619 002	8 619 002	0	100
1993	57	57	100	13 204 712	13 204 712	0	100
1994	148	148	100	49 481 580	49 481 581	-1	100
1995	117	117	100	29 599 445	29 599 446	-1	100
1996	83	83	100	27 838 805	27 838 805	0	100
1997	188	188	100	44 056 257	44 056 257	0	100
1998	172	172	100	31 305 010	31 305 010	0	100
1999	204	204	100	35 896 883	35 896 884	-1	100
2000	149	149	100	31 268 362	31 268 361	1	100
2001	179	179	100	35 292 272	35 292 271	1	100
2002	117	117	100	44 316 424	44 316 422	2	100
2003	64	64	100	36 336 530	36 336 530	0	100
2004	69	69	100	24 802 715	24 802 714	1	100
2005	53	53	100	29 124 834	29 124 833	1	100
2006	62	62	100	15 753 458	15 753 459	-1	100
2007	54	54	100	12 142 488	12 142 486	2	100
2008	84	84	100	22 873 866	22 873 866	0	100
2009	92	92	100	13 217 903	13 217 903	0	100
2010	43	43	100	19 567 971	19 567 970	1	100
2011	63	63	100	57 415 930	57 415 931	-1	100
2012	29	29	100	33 818 923	33 818 922	1	100
2013	43	43	100	33 958 973	33 958 972	1	100
2014	67	67	100	22 561 207	22 542 505	18 702	100
2015	75	75	100	30 276 800	30 274 905	1 895	100
2016	52	51	98	41 589 691	40 825 343	764 348	98
2017	27	25	93	30 607 053	30 322 093	284 961	99
2018	60	52	87	40 024 044	34 325 894	5 698 150	86
2019	41	32	78	10 370 972	7 702 349	2 668 622	74
2020	50	28	56	30 190 958	21 101 356	9 089 605	70
2021	66	5	8	24 646 043	8 562 794	16 083 250	35
2022	38	0	0	13 768 300	108 985	13 659 315	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>2 487</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>895 076 443</b>	<b>846 807 593</b>	<b>48 268 853</b>	<b>95</b>

\* Exclut les projets clôturés et transférés.

\*\* A l'exclusion des coûts d'appui à l'organisme.

<sup>1</sup> Les données sont présentées en fonction de l'année au cours de laquelle un projet a été approuvé par le Comité exécutif. Toutes les approbations (projets d'investissement et autres) sont traitées de la même manière (c'est-à-dire qu'un projet d'investissement ou une tranche de financement d'un accord pluriannuel d'un million \$US est considéré comme un seul projet, au même titre qu'une préparation de programme de pays de 30 000 \$US). Les indicateurs clés du résumé annuel sont : le pourcentage de projets achevés, les tonnes PAO/tonnes d'équivalent CO2 éliminées et le pourcentage de fonds décaissés. Il existe trois types de décaissements : en cours de mise en œuvre, après la mise en œuvre et dans le cas de projets financés rétroactivement.

## Annexe III

## PROJETS EN COURS COMPORTANT DES QUESTIONS EN SUSPENS DANS LE RAPPORT PÉRIODIQUE DU PNUD

Code de pays/code de projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Questions	Recommandation
Bangladesh BGD/PHA/81/INV/51	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur de la climatisation)	90	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Bangladesh BGD/PHA/81/TAS/49	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (unité de gestion de projet)	72	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Brésil BRA/PHA/82/INV/323	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	60	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Brésil BRA/PHA/82/TAS/322	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (mesures réglementaires et suivi du projet)	74	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Cambodge KAM/PHA/83/INV/36	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (quatrième tranche)	76	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Costa Rica COS/PHA/84/INV/60	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur des mousses de polyuréthane)	0	12 et 18 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Égypte EGY/PHA/84/TAS/143	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (gestion et suivi du projet)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Guyane GUY/PHA/83/INV/32	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche)	0	12 et 18 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Inde IND/PHA/86/TAS/482	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (gestion et suivi du projet)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Indonésie IDS/PHA/76/TAS/210	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche) (secteur des services de réfrigération)	68	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre

Code de pays/code de projet	Titre du projet	Décaissement (%)	État/Questions	Recommandation
Indonésie IDS/PHA/81/INV/213	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien des installations frigorifiques)	0	12 et 18 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d') IRA/PHA/86/INV/245	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Iran (République islamique d') IRA/PHA/86/INV/247	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, troisième tranche) (secteur de l'entretien des installations frigorifiques et UGP)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Jamaïque JAM/PHA/86/INV/43	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
République démocratique populaire lao (la) LAO/PHA/86/INV/38	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Népal NEP/PHA/86/INV/41	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	0	i) Retards de 12 mois ii) Pas de décaissement de fonds	i) Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre ii) Demander au PNUD de faire rapport à la 94e réunion sur l'état des décaissements.
Swaziland SWA/PHA/86/INV/31	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Timor-Leste TLS/PHA/80/INV/15	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, première tranche)	36	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Uruguay URU/PHA/82/INV/72	Plan de gestion de l'élimination des HCFC (phase II, deuxième tranche) (secteur des mousses)	29	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre
Zimbabwe ZIM/REF/82/INV/55	Passage du HFC-134a à l'isobutane dans la fabrication de réfrigérateurs domestiques à Capri (PME Harare)	0	12 mois de retard	Demander au PNUD de faire un rapport à la 94ème réunion sur ce projet présentant des retards de mise en œuvre



Empowered lives.  
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**Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund  
for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol**

# UNDP Annual Progress and Financial Report Narrative: 1991-2022

92nd meeting, 15 -19 December 2023, Montreal, Canada

## I. INTRODUCTION

The following narrative is based on a database of 2746 projects funded by the Multilateral Fund, which contains basic information on their status of implementation as of 31 December 2022. However, some updates of activities which took place during 2023 are also included for information purposes. The database results in 11 summary tables which can be found at the end of this report, and which are referred to throughout this narrative.

As can be seen in the following sections, UNDP has disbursed US\$ of the US\$ worth of projects that were approved under the Multilateral Fund since its inception in 1991. These programmes were supposed to eliminate 70,810 ODP T/year, of which 70,187 (99%) were phased out as of 31 December 2022. This demonstrates UNDP's important role in the success of MLF's assistance towards the elimination of Ozone Depleting Substances.

As of the end of 2022, UNDP was active in 51 countries, of which 35 are low volume consuming (LVCs). Most ongoing projects are implemented using the National Implementation modality, providing countries with larger country ownership.

A large portion of the current ongoing programmes consist of HCFC phase-out management plans (HPMPs). UNDP is the lead agency in 29 countries, including such key countries for the Montreal Protocol, as Brazil, China, and India. In all countries, UNDP is providing technical support for countries to meet their targets set forth under the Montreal Protocol and these three key countries are progressing towards their targets. In addition, UNDP also acts as the cooperating agency in 18 countries.

UNDP has been at the forefront of technical assessments and demonstration projects for potentially cost-effective alternatives to HCFCs that minimize environmental impacts, particularly for those specific applications where such alternatives are not presently available and applicable. Pursuant to ExCom decision 72/40, UNDP has prepared a number of projects to demonstrate climate-friendly and energy-efficient alternative technologies to HCFCs, and feasibility studies on district cooling. UNDP received approval and implemented eight demonstration projects to replace HCFCs with low-GWP alternatives in seven countries. The technologies deployed in the HCFC demonstration projects are relevant to the HFC phase-down in the Kigali Amendment. The factsheets on these projects are available at the MLF website.

Pursuant to ExCom decision 78/3(g), UNDP prepared investment/demonstration projects to phase down HFCs and received approval for five HFC technology demonstration investment projects in Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, Mexico and Zimbabwe. The technology demonstration projects in Bangladesh, China, Dominican Republic, and Mexico have been completed and submitted to the Executive Committee, providing valuable information to the Executive Committee for the requirements of the HFC phasedown. The HFC technology demonstration activities in Zimbabwe will also be completed in 2023. UNDP also supported 19 countries (Bangladesh, Belize, Chile, Cuba, Haiti, Iran, Moldova, Uruguay, Colombia, Costa Rica, China, El Salvador, Fiji, Jamaica, Lebanon, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Trinidad & Tobago) to undertake enabling activities for ratification and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment and all these countries have completed these activities.

Furthermore, UNDP continued to organize in-person, virtual and online-based activities to assist countries in meeting their Montreal Protocol obligations. For example, UNDP organized a webinar on Gender and the Montreal Protocol aimed at building the necessary capacity for UNDP gender focal points based in the regions and the UNDP country offices to provide targeted support for Montreal Protocol projects, and to ensure that

gender equality perspectives are included in all stages of the MLF project cycle in 2022. Furthermore, in collaboration with the Ministry of Environment and Forestry of Indonesia, UNDP organized a workshop in Bali, Indonesia from 27th February to 1 March 2023 to support countries in their preparation of the Kigali Amendment Implementation Plans (KIPs). The workshop brought together more than 70 experts and stakeholders from 17 countries to discuss strategies for implementing the Kigali Amendment under the Montreal Protocol. In addition, a side event was organized in Bangkok during the OEWG on [Beating the Heat: Achieving Sustainable Cooling through National Cooling Plans](#) (NCPs) to spotlight and share the key experiences of countries in developing the NCPs and offer space for discussion of challenges and opportunities. A side event on [Rising up for Small Island Developing States: Challenges and opportunities towards sustainable cooling and efficient cold chain](#) was also organized in the margins of the 34th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol. The event emphasized the importance of the sustainable cold chain for SIDS, as well as the experiences and technical solutions for them. The UNDP Montreal Protocol team also organized five webinars<sup>1</sup> aimed at strengthening the capacity of NOUs on the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the Kigali Amendment in 2022. In July 2023, UNDP organized a side event on [Greening cold chain practices and breakthrough technology of the life cycle management of refrigerants](#) during the 45th meeting of the OEWG of the Montreal Protocol in Bangkok, Thailand.

Finally, a guidance note on [“Assessing greenhouse gas emissions from refrigerants use in UNDP operations”](#) was developed in 2022 based on the extensive research of state-of-art GHG accounting methodologies and the experiences of the UNDP Montreal Protocol team. A guidance note on sustainable procurement and use of cooling assets was also developed to complement this methodology with practical advice for UNDP’s country and regional offices. Carbon footprint reporting for 2022 showed that, for the first time, 109 UNDP offices included actual refrigerant data based on the methodology. UNDP offices reported 3,595 cooling assets so far. Preliminary results show that refrigerant emissions contribute about 6% to UNDP’s total carbon footprint with 68% attributed to facility cooling, 23% to vehicle operations and 9% to refrigeration.

## **II. PROJECT APPROVALS AND DISBURSEMENTS**

### **A. Annual Summary Data (See table 1)**

Table 1: “Annual Summary” shows the important summary data on the number of project approvals, corresponding budgets, ODP, and disbursement figures. The table highlights that, cumulatively, as of 31 December 2022, UNDP had a total of 2746 approved projects under the Multilateral Fund, of which 100 had been canceled or transferred. Of the 2646 remaining projects, 2,505, or 95% have been completed. They are set to eliminate 70,810 ODP T/year, of which 70,187 ODP T (99%) have already been eliminated.

As of 31 December 2022, UNDP had received cumulative net project approvals of US\$ 901,071,072 (excluding support costs). Of these, UNDP, as of end-2022, had disbursed US\$ 853,076,362 excluding all obligations. This translates to 95% of approved funding. Furthermore, an additional US \$2,382,909 of obligations were outstanding as of end-December 2022, representing orders placed but final payments not yet made.

### **B. Interest and Adjustments**

Interest income earned on MLF resources in 2022 is US\$ 657,877. This amount will be reported in

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<sup>1</sup> Please see Annex 1 for more information on the webinars that were organized in 2022.

the 2022 final financial statement to be submitted to the MLF Treasurer by the agreed deadline of 30 September. The difference between the provisional and final 2022 interest income was adjusted against UNDP project approvals at the 92nd ExCom meeting.

C. **Summary Data By Type and Chemical [CPG, DEM, INS, INV, PRP, TAS, TRA] (See table 2)**

Table 2: Summary Data by Project Type presents an overview of the approvals by the type of project. It demonstrates that of the total amounts approved, 82% of the budgets were dedicated to investment projects, 6% to technical assistance projects, 6% to institutional strengthening and 3% to project preparation activities. The remaining 3% was dedicated to country programmes and demonstration/training activities.

**III. GLOBAL AND REGIONAL PROJECT HIGHLIGHTS**

A. **Global Projects:** There is one on-going global programme under implementation by UNDP:

GLO/SEV/91/TAS/263, the Core unit support (2023) programme approved at the 91st meeting of the Executive Committee, that covers the administrative costs of UNDP's Montreal Protocol Unit; and continuation of Core Unit support at a level that allows UNDP to provide the oversight, reporting and assistance needed to sustain the large programme is critical.

B. **Regional Projects:** There are no ongoing regional projects at this time.

**IV. PERFORMANCE INDICATORS**

A. **Results in 2022**

Decision 41/93 of the Executive Committee approved the following indicators to allow for the evaluation of performance of implementing agencies, with the weightings indicated in the table below. Annex X of the report of the 88th meeting of the Executive Committee contained UNDP's 2022 targets. One can see from the table below that UNDP fully met 7 out of 9 of its targets and that its score amounts to 98%.

Category of performance indicator	Item	Weight	UNDP's target for 2022	Result achieved in 2022	Score
1. Approval	Number of tranches approved vs. those planned*	10	12	9 → 75 %	7.5
2. Approval	Number of projects/activities approved vs. those planned (including project preparation activities)**	10	20	22 → 100%	10.0
3. Implementation	Funds disbursed	15	\$ 22,523,448	\$26,245,166 → 100% (see annex 1, 3)	15.0
4. Implementation	ODS phase-out for the tranche when the next tranche is approved vs. those planned per business plans	25	213.43	229.2 → % (see annex 1, 4)	25.0
5. Implementation	Project completion vs. planned in progress reports for all activities (excluding project preparation)	20	40	41 → 100% (see annex 1, 5)	20.0
6. Administrative	The extent to which projects are financially completed 12 months after project completion	10	70% of those due (out of 76, so target is 53)	57 finrevs	10.0
7. Administrative	Timely submission of project completion reports vs. those agreed	5	100% of those due (5)	100% achieved (5 individual PCRs)	5.0
8. Administrative	Timely submission of progress reports and responses unless otherwise agreed	5	On-time	100% achieved (see annex 1, 9)	5.0
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>100</b>			<b>98</b>



\*The target of an agency would be reduced if it could not submit a tranche owing to another cooperating or lead agency, if agreed by that agency.  
\*\* Project preparation should not be assessed if the Executive Committee has not taken a decision on its funding.

**Note on performance indicators on MYA tranches and corresponding ODP phaseout:**

For Brazil, the MLF Secretariat was informed that UNDP did not need the funds from the last tranche. The agreement was updated (91/26) and the report was adopted. Based on this, UNDP did in principle submit the tranche request, but it did not include a funding request as we do not need the funds from the last tranche.

For Guyana, UNDP is waiting for the lead agency to finalize the implementation of tranche 2. We are ready for the request of tranche 3.

For Nigeria's Stage III, submission to the 91st ExCom was supported by UNDP but there was no sector/component included for UNDP. It was submitted/approved only with components for UNIDO implementation.

As UNDP's tranches were ready in 2022 as we had planned for these three countries, our performance target should be reduced from 15 to 12 and the performance indicator for ODS phase-out should be adjusted accordingly.

**B. Cumulative completed investment projects (Table 4)**

As Table 4: Cumulative completed investment projects shows, a total of 1,281 investment projects have been completed, with a corresponding elimination of 63,811 ODP T. Of the US\$ 657,578,531 in their approved budgets in the sectors of Foam, Refrigeration, Phase-out Plan, Aerosol, Solvents, Fumigants, Halon, Process Agents, and Sterilants, 100% has already been disbursed. It took an average of 34 months from approval to completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$10.15/kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

**C. Cumulative completed non-investment projects (Table 5)**

As Table 5 shows, UNDP has completed 678 non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 125,052,084 in their approved budgets, 99% has been disbursed. It took an average of 39 months from approval to completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

**D. Cumulative ongoing investment projects (Table 6)**

As can be seen in Table 6, UNDP has 67 ongoing investment projects in the sectors of Phase-out Plans and Foam, with corresponding budgets of US\$ 74,660,984. Of this amount, 53% has already been disbursed. It takes an average of 43 months from approval to the estimated project completion. The overall cost-effectiveness of the projects to the Fund was \$54.67/kg. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, sector, implementation modality, etc.

**E. Cumulative ongoing non-investment projects (Table 7)**

Table 7 shows that UNDP has 33 ongoing non-investment projects excluding project preparation assistance. Of the US\$ 9,763,854 approved budgets, 30% has been disbursed. It takes an average of 32 months from approval to the estimated project completion. A breakdown of this group of projects is given by region, type, sector, implementation modality, etc.

## V. STATUS OF AGREEMENTS AND PROJECT PREPARATION BY COUNTRY

### A. Agreements To Be Signed/Executed/Finalized

Since UNDP has a standard legal agreement in place in each developing country that covers UNDP activities in that country, no additional legal agreement is required. For new projects, the UNDP country office will engage with the implementation partner in the country to sign the Project Document which details the topic, objective, activities and implementation modality of the project. There were no specific issues related to this in 2022.

### B. Project Preparation By Country, Approved Amount And Amount Disbursed (Table 8)

Table 8: Project Preparation by Country, Approved Amount and Amount Disbursed, indicates active project preparation accounts. Of the ongoing 41 PRP projects listed with US\$ 4,335,000 in associated approvals, 13% has been disbursed.

## VI. DESCRIPTION OF KEY ONGOING ACTIVITIES

This section contains a narrative description of the following key ongoing activities:

- A. Standalone investment projects for HFCs
- B. HFC Enabling Activity projects
- C. Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) Preparation
- D. Gender Mainstreaming Results Achieved
- D. Country Highlights

### A. HFC investment projects

Pursuant to ExCom decision 78/3(g), UNDP has prepared investment/demonstration projects to phase down HFCs and, so far, has received approval for five HFC technology demonstration projects listed below.

- **Bangladesh:** Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane as refrigerant in manufacturing household refrigerator and of reciprocating compressor of HFC-134a to energy efficient compressor (isobutane) in Walton Hi-Tech Industries Limited

ExCom Decision 80/42(a) approved the first HFC phase-down investment project in support of the Kigali Amendment, assisting Walton Hitech Industries Limited, Bangladesh, to convert the refrigerant used by this domestic refrigerator manufacturing facility from HFC-134a to isobutane (R-600a), including the conversion of its compressor manufacturing facility. Walton has an installed capacity of 3 million units of domestic refrigerators and of 4 million compressors (the final Report on Walton's conversion is expected to be considered at the 86th ExCom).

UNDP supported the project's implementation, which started in January 2018 and was operationally completed in December 2019, spanning 24 months of implementation, and meeting the original timeframe agreed under the project. The project included a final safety audit on the installation. The conversion has successfully phased-out 197.30 metric tonnes of HFC-134a at Walton, with additional reduction of 33.30 metric tonnes of HFC-134a per annum in the servicing sector as an additional early phase-down commitment from the Government of Bangladesh. In terms of accumulated direct emissions, following the IPCC Methodology, the conversion from HFC-134a to HC-600a at Walton will avoid the

direct emission of 7,978,873 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent of HFC-134a from 2020 to 2050.

A complementary K-CEP project also supported the development of improved design of the fixed-speed compressors to increase the energy efficiency performance of domestic refrigerators. The re-design of refrigerator and the compressor has resulted in 10 to 30% energy savings from baseline induction-based compressors. As result, based on the minimum increased energy efficiency of 10%, the new refrigerators are estimated to avoid the indirect emissions of, at least, 35,025,8090,980 CO<sub>2</sub>-equivalent tonnes from 2020 to 2050.

- **China:** Conversion from C5+HFC-245fa to C5+HFOs in a domestic refrigerator manufacturer (Hisense Kelon)

The 82nd Executive Committee approved the project proposal for the conversion from HFC-245fa and cyclopentane to HFO-1233zd(E) and cyclopentane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Hisense Kelon in the amount of US \$1,275,000 in response to the Decision 79/45, aiming to gather information related to incremental costs that could support the discussion on the cost guidelines for the HFCs Phase-down. The Project was completed in June 2021 and eliminated 250mt of HFC-245fa consumption through the conversion of a production line, by replacing the use of C5+HFC-245fa with C5+HFO1233zd as foaming co-blowing agent. In addition, in view of the high operational cost of cyclopentane + HFO-1233zd system, Hisense invested their own resources to carry out further research on low-density systems. As a result, ultra-low density three-component blowing agent composed by cyclopentane+HFO-1233zd+butane system is being developed, which can reduce the foam density the amount of raw materials by 5-8% without compromising the performance.

With the successful adoption of co-blowing cyclopentane and HFO-1233zd, 259,195 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>-eq of HFC-245fa in the annual production were reduced. The energy consumption of the refrigerator after the conversion also decreased by 2.12%. It is estimated that 1.2 million units could avoid indirect emissions of 5,847.3 tons CO<sub>2</sub> per year.

The project achieved its objectives and provided detailed information on the alternative technology and related costs.

- **Dominican Republic:** Conversion of a commercial refrigerator manufacturing line at Fábrica de Refrigeradores Comerciales, SRL (FARCO) from HFC-134a and R-404A to propane (R-290) as refrigerant

The project of FARCO in the Dominican Republic was approved in 2018 and completed in 2020. The completion report was submitted to the MLF in 2021. FARCO now has the capacity to produce all of its self-contained commercial refrigeration units with R-290. The consumption of HFCs in FARCO is small, however, it is an important project for the country to meet its obligations for the Kigali Amendment and reduce the production and servicing demands of HFCs. The total cost of the project was USD\$ 662,986 (USD\$ 129,825 from the Multilateral Fund, USD\$ 50,000 from the government of Canada and USD\$ 483,161 from FARCO). With the conversion, 3.95 mt of HFC-134a and R-404A were phased out. The project also supports the training of technicians for the safe handling of flammable refrigerants. This is an important achievement not only for the Dominican Republic but also for other islands in the Caribbean where FARCO sells their units.

- **Mexico:** Conversion of domestic refrigeration manufacturing facility from HFC-134a to isobutane as a refrigerant and conversion of compressors manufacturing facility from HFC-134a-based to

isobutane-based at Mabe Mexico

The project was approved at the 81<sup>st</sup> meeting of the ExCom in June 2018 with USD 2,700,000 and was operationally completed in June 2020. Mabe has six manufacturing lines producing domestic refrigerators using HFC-134a. All lines have been fully converted and can use R600a safely. Safety audit was completed at both the compressor and refrigerator manufacturing plant. Additional 500,000 USD was provided by the Government of Canada and 250,000 USD by K-CEP to support the conversion and improvement of energy efficiency. The project phased out 198 MT of HFC 134a, which is equivalent to 283,140 MT of CO<sub>2</sub>. MABE provided significant co-financing in the conversion. The completion report with all detailed information was submitted by UNDP to the MLF Secretariat in 2021.

- **Zimbabwe:** Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri (SME Harare)

The HFC demonstration project for Zimbabwe on “Conversion from HFC-134a to isobutane in the manufacture of domestic refrigerators at Capri (SME Harare)” was approved by the Executive Committee at its 82<sup>nd</sup> meeting for UNDP and bilateral partner of France. Due to the small levels of consumption, Capri needs to find co-financing for the conversion in addition to the grant provided by the MLF. During 2021, UNDP supported Capri in realizing the earlier committed co-finance resources, including from the company’s sources and national development funds. US\$ 200,000 of additional support has been identified. A tender selection process has been carried out for Capri company, and one supplier has been selected to assemble and supply technology equipment. Associated contract has been signed, and equipment has been shipped to Harare in May 2023. Training on the use of equipment with a separate expert is expected who will have a mission to Harare. Supplier's engineers are in communication with Capri's management on the process of completing the technology supply. The project will initiate the financial closure process with current commitments pending its operational closure in summer 2023.

## **B. HFC Enabling Activity projects**

As highlighted earlier in the report, UNDP is providing support to 19 countries to undertake their HFC enabling activities (EAs) for ratifying and early implementation of the Kigali Amendment. All the EA activities have been completed by the end of 2022. For more details on the status of these activities, please see the table below.

Country	MLF Number	Project Title	Ratification Status	Latest Status
Bangladesh	BGD/SEV/81/TAS/52	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 8 June 2020.	Completed in 2022. RAC servicing sector needs assessment and Alternatives assessment completed. Final consultations with stakeholders were completed in 2022.
Belize	BZE/SEV/85/TAS/37	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Completed in 2022. Activities concluded as expected. Report submitted to MLFS in 2022.
Chile	CHI/SEV/80/TAS/03+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 19 Sept 2017.	Completed in 2022.

China	CPR/SEV/80/TAS/04+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali Amendment in June 2021.	Financially completed in 2022.
Colombia	COL/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 25 Feb 2021.	Financially completed in 2022.
Costa Rica	COS/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 23 May 2018.	Financially completed in 2022.
Cuba	CUB/SEV/81/TAS/57	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 20 June 2019.	Completed in 2022. Review of legal framework to control HFC was completed. Update of alternative survey was completed. Awareness raising material regarding the Kigali Amendment was produced and distributed. Due to COVID-19 restrictions, some activities (especially during the first semester) were conducted virtually.
El Salvador	ELS/SEV/81/TAS/37	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has ratified Kigali on 13 September 2021.	Financially completed in 2022.
Fiji	FIJ/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 16 June 2020.	Financially completed in 2022.
Haiti	HAI/SEV/84/TAS/23	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Completed in 2022. International and national consultants have been recruited. HFC consumption figures are being updated through a survey process. Policy paper finalized and presented
Iran	IRA/SEV/82/TAS/232	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Completed in 2022. HFCs consumption scenarios and HFCs long term strategy document prepared and under GOV endorsement process. Final consultations with stakeholders were completed in 2022. Ratification is expected in 2024.
Jamaica	JAM/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Financially completed in 2022.

Lebanon	LEB/SEV/80/TAS/02+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali Amendment on 5 Feb 2020.	Financially completed in 2022.
Moldova	MOL/SEV/85/TAS/41	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Country has not ratified Kigali yet.	Completed in 2022. Ratification of the Kigali amendment can be expected later on in 2023.
Panama	PAN/SEV/81/TAS/46	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 28 Sept 2018.	Financially completed in 2022.
Paraguay	PAR/SEV/81/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 1 Nov 2018.	Financially completed in 2022.
Peru	PER/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 7 Aug 2019.	Financially completed in 2022.
Trinidad and Tobago	TRI/SEV/80/TAS/01+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 17 Nov 2017.	Financially completed in 2022.
Uruguay	URU/SEV/80/TAS/02+	Enabling activities for HFC phase-down	Ratified Kigali on 12 Sept 2018.	Completed in 2022. Review of customs procedures and tariff codes for the import, export and transit of HFCs with support of international expert. Collection of HFC import, export and transit data. Awareness raising activities related to the Kigali Amendment and the national obligations.

### C. KIP Preparation

As of the end of 2022, UNDP has received approval from the Multilateral Fund to provide support to 30 countries to prepare their Kigali Implementation Plans as the lead or cooperating agency. For more details on these countries, please see the table below.

Country	MLF Number	Project Title
Angola	ANG/KIP/88/PRP/24	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Bangladesh	BGD/KIP/90/PRP/58	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Bhutan	BHU/KIP/87/PRP/29	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Chile	CHI/KIP/88/PRP/207	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Colombia	COL/KIP/87/PRP/110	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Costa Rica	COS/KIP/87/PRP/63	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Cuba	CUB/KIP/87/PRP/65	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Dominican Republic	DOM/KIP/87/PRP/73	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
El Salvador	ELS/KIP/88/PRP/44	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Fiji	FIJ/KIP/88/PRP/41	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Ghana	GHA/KIP/87/PRP/51	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan

Grenada	GRN/KIP/88/PRP/28	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Cambodia	KAM/KIP/88/PRP/40	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Kyrgyzstan	KYR/KIP/87/PRP/45	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Laos PDR	LAO/KIP/87/PRP/39	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Lebanon	LEB/KIP/87/PRP/98	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Maldives	MDV/KIP/87/PRP/36	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Mexico	MEX/KIP/87/PRP/195	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Mozambique	MOZ/KIP/90/PRP/36	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Nigeria	NIR/KIP/87/PRP/156	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Panama	PAN/KIP/87/PRP/53	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Paraguay	PAR/KIP/87/PRP/42	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Peru	PER/KIP/87/PRP/59	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Philippines	PHI/KIP/91/PRP/109	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Sri Lanka	SRL/KIP/87/PRP/59	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Eswatini	SWA/KIP/87/PRP/33	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Trinidad & Tobago	TRI/KIP/87/PRP/40	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Turkiye	TUR/KIP/90/PRP/112	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Uruguay	URU/KIP/87/PRP/77	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan
Zimbabwe	ZIM/KIP/91/PRP/66	Preparation of Kigali HFC implementation plan

#### **D. Gender Mainstreaming Results Achieved**

All projects implemented by UNDP must follow [UNDP's Gender Equality Strategy](#). In addition, countries also follow their own national policies on gender. UNDP's projects organize consultations with relevant associations, networks, and stakeholders, and include data collection disaggregated by gender and the promotion of gender mainstreaming (subject to financial availability). UNDP's country offices track their performance on gender equality through the flagship Gender Seal programme, that measures progress on wide-ranging criteria, including the impact of UNDP's interventions on the ground.

The collection of gender-related information and data for projects funded by the Multilateral Fund began much earlier and the incorporation of the MLF's new gender policy in the planning and execution of projects has followed. It is important to note that gender mainstreaming activities vary from country to country and should be culturally adapted. However, the strategies so far have resulted in an increase of women's participation in courses, meetings, and awareness activities. Most projects now include gender mainstreaming activities, such as TORs with a specific clause encouraging men and women to apply and tracking of the gender composition of meeting participants. In Iran, women account for more than 50% of the NOU team and the project board of the HPMP. In the National Ozone Network, a considerable number of members are women who are staff of the Department of Environment in the provinces who are contributing to decision making and project implementation. In Bangladesh, gender actions were guided by the Gender Action Plan 2021-2023. Some of the actions implemented include: 1) considering women candidates with preferred status- terms of references for projects consultants will include clear messaging to promote women candidates; 2) strengthening women representation in key positions- Technical Advisory Committee and Project Steering Committee meetings had women participants; 3) raising awareness of all beneficiary companies to take appropriate measures to prevent sexual exploitation and harassment or abuse of authority of any beneficiary, especially women. In Peru, a working group for gender equality in the Ministry of Production was created, the participation of female RAC students at vocational schools were promoted, and

RAC training courses tailored for female technicians were developed. Likewise, in Trinidad & Tobago, education and skills development courses have been promoted for women, activities have been undertaken to sensitize the RAC sector on gender, and opportunities have been built for women to participate in all the activities of KIP Preparation.

UNDP's Montreal Protocol team at Headquarters organized a webinar on *Improving the Mainstreaming of Gender into UNDP Montreal Protocol projects and applying a gender responsive approach to activities under the Montreal Protocol* in May 2022. The audience for this webinar included gender focal points based in UNDP country offices, gender advisors based in regional centers and UNDP country offices working on Montreal Protocol projects. UNDP's Montreal Protocol team based in the regions provide inputs to countries during the development and implementation of Montreal Protocol projects. Meetings were held with key NOUs to build capacity within countries to ensure the implementation of gender mainstreaming activities in projects. A session on *Good practices on mainstreaming gender in Montreal Protocol Projects* was included in the Asia Pacific regional gender workshop in June 2022 to identify potential gender mainstreaming activities for MP projects. Data collection for KIP preparation has been gender-sensitive and the collected data includes the number of technicians, disaggregated by gender, sector and subsector. Furthermore, while UNDP is developing KIPs and new stages of HPMPs for countries, lessons learnt from past HPMPs on gender mainstreaming are extensively considered. The key challenges include the lack of baseline data on gender and the limited involvement of women in the RAC sector.

#### **E. Country Highlights (January – December 2022)**

UNDP has been dedicated to finding innovative solutions for countries to address their Montreal Protocol compliance obligations. Interventions have supported countries to strengthen the coordination of stakeholders, access emerging technologies, improve operational standards and skills of technicians, reduce energy bills for consumers, and allow indigenous manufacturers to maintain competitiveness.

The next section showcases several prominent examples showing the impact of UNDP's support at the country level.

#### **China**

Since 2012, the first Ozone2Climate Technology Roadshow and Industry Roundtable, jointly organized by UNDP, UNEP, FECO, and the China Refrigeration and Air-Conditioning Industry Association (CRAA), was successfully held during the China Refrigeration Expo.

This event has been held during the China Refrigeration Expo for more than 10 years. Each year, the event carries out a series of activities: 1) an exhibition of the technical road show, which displayed the progress of refrigerant replacement in the ICR sector; 2) organized an industry roundtable to invite representatives and experts from relevant international institutions, enterprises, universities and other institutions to share the latest policies, technological progress and practical experiences at home and abroad; and 3) held a thematic sub-forum to give keynote speeches which are related to policies and challenges, air conditioning and cold chain technology, and good maintenance of servicing topics. Meanwhile, Industry enterprises were invited to show the latest solutions and application results of zero ODP, low GWP and high efficiency energy saving alternative technologies such as CO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>3</sub>, HC, R-32 and HFO.

The event has become a flagship activity of the China Refrigeration Expo, which has played a positive role in protecting the ozone layer and promoting the green development of refrigeration and air conditioning industry. During the decades, through this platform, UNDP and UNEP have also invited the representatives from Japan, Iran, Thailand, Pakistan, Mongolia, Indonesia, the Philippines and other countries' ozone



institutions and industry representatives to participate in the roundtables, which give them opportunities to engage in technical and business communications.

In line with the gender mainstreaming policies approved by the ExCom Decision 84/92 and the related guidance of UNDP, FECO has been making efforts to engage gender issues into implementation activities. During the training workshops for the project enterprises under the solvent sector held by FECO and ICAC in September 2022, FECO invited a gender expert recommended by the UNDP China country office, who shared ways to promote gender mainstreaming throughout project implementation and encouraged the engagement of women in various steps, such as planning, management and decision making, and monitoring and evaluation.

The disposable medical devices sub-sector under the solvent sector has a high ratio of female workers and has paid a lot of attention to women's rights. It's worth mentioning that a project enterprise "Henan light group medical products Co., Ltd." created a number of positions with more flexible working hours for new mothers and many other enterprises in various industries have started to emulate this practice. The measures may still have room for improvement, but the important thing is that it brings the gender issue actually into the public eye and shows that they are making efforts on such issues. These kinds of actions could be used as great examples in promoting gender mainstreaming during project implementation and could also be further studied.

## **Georgia**

In coordination between the Government of Georgia and UNDP, the HPMP Stage 2 programme was successfully launched in 2022. The programme was designed and approved by the Multilateral Fund Secretariat and its Executive Committee and included a number of key activities on the phase-out of HCFCs. Those covered gradual improvements in HCFC control legislation, capacity building for the government and technical assistance to the private sector to enhance knowledge in terms of technological developments. An important market-based mechanism was developed to incentivize a broader introduction of new non-HCFC/non-HFC/low-GWP refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technologies for various economic sectors of the country. This work has been initiated with a comprehensive study of the active private sector counterparts in the cold chain/food processing and distribution business, industry, residential and commercial buildings. Once the sector will be accurately defined, the study will continue with the determination of suitable financial mechanisms, including ESCOs, to support a stronger market uptake of low GWP RAC technological solutions.

## **Development of HFC quota systems in the LAC Region**

The Kigali Amendment on HFCs requires that A5 countries update their licensing and quota systems to include HFCs. However, HFC quota systems must have the flexibility to include many new aspects that were not relevant in the past, given that the Kigali Amendment is a phase-down, not phase-out, many more substances (pure and blends) must be controlled than in the past, and the measurement is done in CO<sub>2</sub>eq instead of MT. UNDP therefore conducted a series of webinars and discussions about the aspects A5 countries must consider when developing their HFC quota systems. South-south collaboration was facilitated, and experts provided guidance during the process. UNDP considers this support vital given the new realities, that quota systems must have the flexibility to adjust to a very different new situation.

## South-South Cooperation (Sri Lanka, Timor-Leste and India)



An exchange mission to India was organised by UNDP (with support by NOU India) from 27 to 30 March 2023 involving the delegations of Sri Lanka and Timor Leste for training/exposure to alternative technologies in the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, especially R290 (Propane). The delegation included technicians, instructors, and master trainers along with government staff involved in the ODS control program. A total of 14 participants (7 from each country) were engaged in this programme, of which 13 were men and 1 was a woman).

The exchange began with a two day training (27-28 March) in one of the training centers (M/s Keypath India Pvt. Ltd., Delhi), whose objective was to provide hands-on exposure to good service practices and the installation of room air-conditioners with flammable refrigerants (R290).

On 29th March, the delegation met the Deputy Resident Representative, UNDP and shared their experiences from the training program and expectations from the mission. The delegation also met Additional Director and In-charge Ozone Cell, Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. The delegation also shared their views and appreciated the support of India on behalf of low-consumption countries as a participating member of the ExCom meetings from the region. The delegation also visited **one of the RAC servicing centers** in Delhi to understand the process and safety practices followed during the repair and servicing of RAC appliances.

On 30<sup>th</sup> March, the delegation visited the R290 based AC manufacturing facility of Godrej and Boyce Mfg. Company Limited in Pune. The delegation had a detailed discussion with the management of the plant and visited the AC assembly line to understand the mechanisms of safety equipment, storage yard and testing infrastructure in their manufacturing line based on R-290.

The feedback from the participants was overwhelming. The participants found this mission very useful. Some of the comments are captured below:

- Sri Lanka participants: “We got lots of experience from program specially about propane refrigerant (R 290). We would like to say that UNDP and the Govt of India has given a great opportunity for improving knowledge of handling flammable refrigerant. Thanks for organising this great workshop.”
- Timor Leste participants (and NOO): “It was very useful for our trainers as they could upgrade their knowledge in R 290 and visit to Godrej was great. We could connect to our import country and this will also help us in future.”



## VII. ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES (OPERATIONAL, POLICY, FINANCIAL, OTHER)

### A. Meetings Attended by UNDP in 2022

The UNDP Montreal Protocol team carried out the following missions in 2022. In addition to this, UNDP country offices also carried out field visits in countries with MLF programmes.

From	To	Country	Details
20-Jun-22	23-Jun-22	Canada	Participation in the 89th and 90th meetings of the Executive Committee of the MLF
9-Jul-22	15-Jul-22	Thailand	Participation to the 44th OEWG meeting and the Fifth Extraordinary Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol

11-Sep-22	13-Sep-22	Dubai, UAE	Participation in the West Asia Network Meetings for Standards and Operational discussions related to HPMP and Kigali Amendment and join the UNEP-Eurovent Meeting for Middle East
19-Sep-22	21-Sep-22	Canada	Participation at the Inter-Agency Coordination Meeting
19-Sep-22	23-Sep-23	Czech Republic	Participation in UNEP ECA OzonAction Network meeting
3-Oct-22	5-Oct-22	Thailand	Participation in the Joint Southeast and South Asia Ozone Officers Network Meeting organized by UNEP OzonAction
30-Oct-22	3-Nov-22	Canada	Participation at the 34th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol
4-Dec-22	8-Dec-22	Canada	Participation in the 91st meeting of the Executive Committee of the MLF
12-Dec-22	16-Dec-22	Trinidad and Tobago	Project oversight mission

B. **Other Issues**

None.

## ANNEX 1

In 2022, UNDP organized a side event in Bangkok during the OEWG on [Beating the Heat: Achieving Sustainable Cooling through National Cooling Plans](#) (NCPs) to spotlight and share the key experiences of countries in developing the NCPs and offer space for discussion of challenges and opportunities. UNDP also organized a side event on [Rising up for Small Island Developing States: Challenges and opportunities towards sustainable cooling and efficient cold chain](#) in the margins of the 34th Meeting of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol.

In addition, UNDP organized 5 webinars for Latin America and the Caribbean. Approximately, 213 people benefited and participated in these webinars, of which approximately 40% were women.

Virtual trainings 2022										
No. webinars	No. sessions/virtual training	Month	Year	Region	Language	Title	Content	Time	Attendees/virtual training	% Participation of women
UNDP: Montreal Protocol Unit										
1	1	February	2022	Latin America and the Caribbean	Spanish/English	Lessons learned from the project on Persistent Organic Pollutants and Mercury in the SDGs in Colombia	To learn about Colombia's main experiences and lessons learned in the development of the project to reduce the release of unintentional POPs in Healthcare waste management, Steel processing, Waste of Electric and Electronic Equipment (WEEE) and biomass burning. The actions developed	60 min	41	44

Virtual trainings 2022										
No. webinars	No. sessions/virtual training	Month	Year	Region	Language	Title	Content	Time	Attendees/virtual training	% Participation of women
							d during the project were aligned with the Sustainable Development Goals and the National Circular Economy Strategy developed by the Colombian government			
2	1	February	2022	Trinidad and Tobago	English	Cooling as a Service	The focus was on the concept of Cooling as a Service, highlighting opportunities and benefits for both consumers (off-takers) and Service providers	80 min	105	No data available
3	2	March	2022	Latin America and the Caribbean	Spanish/English	Kigali Amendment Implementation Tools: Quota system, Report and WCO update	This virtual training is aimed at strengthening technical capacities on three core issues for the impleme	135 min	48	67

Virtual trainings 2022										
No. webinars	No. sessions/virtual training	Month	Year	Region	Language	Title	Content	Time	Attendees/virtual training	% Participation of women
							ntation of the Montreal Protocol: a quota system for the control of HFC imports, HCFC and HFC consumption reporting, and the update to the World Customs Organization (WCO) harmonized system			
4	1	September	2022	The Caribbean	English		Possible ways to address the illegal trade of controlled substances by the Montreal Protocol	60 min	15	60
5	1	November	2022	Latin America and the Caribbean	Portuguese/Spanish/English	Environmentally Sound Management and Disposal of ODS in Brazil		240 min	No data available	No data available

\* Type

Informative
Exchange of experiences and lessons learned
Good practices or new technologies

## ANNEX 2: Tables related to the Performance Indicators

### 1. Performance Indicator 1: MYAs

Multi-year agreements submitted in 2022 are listed in the following table.

Country	Title
Barbados	Stage II HPMP
Bangladesh	Stage II HPMP
Costa Rica	Stage II HPMP
China	Stage II HPMP
India	Stage II HPMP
India	Stage III HPMP
Iran	Stage II HPMP
Peru	Stage II HPMP
South Sudan	Stage I HPMP

### 2. Performance Indicator 2: Individual Projects

The number of individual projects approved in 2022 are listed in the following table.

MLF Number
BGD/KIP/90/PRP/58
COS/PHA/91/TAS/66
CUB/SEV/90/INS/67
ELS/PHA/91/TAS/45
GEO/PHA/91/TAS/45
GHA/SEV/91/INS/54
GLO/SEV/91/TAS/363
HAI/PHA/91/PRP/26
HAI/SEV/90/INS/25
IDS/SEV/90/INS/219
IRA/SEV/91/INS/263
JAM/PHA/91/TAS/45
KYR/PHA/90/TAS/47
MEX/FOA/90/PRP/198
MEX/REF/90/PRP/199
MOZ/KIP/90/PRP/36
NIR/SEV/91/INS/165
PAN/SEV/90/INS/54
PHI/KIP/91/PRP/109

SRL/SEV/91/INS/61
TUR/KIP/90/PRP/112
ZIM/KIP/91/PRP/66

**3. Performance Indicator 3: Funds disbursed**

2022 Disbursements	\$ 26,245,166
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**4. Performance Indicator 4: 2022 ODS phase-out**

Country	Project Title	ODP 2022
Barbados	Stage II HCFC phase-out management plan	
Bangladesh	Stage II HCFC phase-out management plan	8.7
Costa Rica	Stage II HCFC phase-out management plan	3.3
China	Stage II HCFC phase-out management plan	17.8
India	Stage II HCFC phase-out management plan	51.4
India	Stage III HCFC phase-out management plan	136.2
Iran	Stage II HCFC phase-out management plan	6.7
Peru	Stage II HCFC phase-out management plan	4.9
South Sudan	Stage I HCFC phase-out management plan	0.2
		<b>229.2</b>

**5. Performance Indicator 5: Projects completed in 2022.**

The following 41 projects were completed in 2022.

MLF Number
ANG/PHA/79/INV/19
ARG/SEV/82/INS/188
BGD/SEV/81/TAS/52
BGD/SEV/83/INS/55
BRA/DES/72/DEM/305
BRU/PHA/85/INV/26
BZE/SEV/85/TAS/37
CHI/PHA/81/INV/197
CHI/PHA/85/INV/201
COL/PHA/84/TAS/108
COL/PHA/88/INV/111
COL/SEV/83/INS/106
COS/PHA/84/INV/61
CPR/PHA/85/INV/600
CUB/SEV/83/INS/62
EGY/PHA/79/INV/135



EGY/PHA/79/TAS/132
FIJ/PHA/86/INV/38
GEO/PHA/85/INV/42
GEO/SEV/85/INS/43
GHA/SEV/86/INS/49
GLO/SEV/88/TAS/360
IDS/PHA/76/INV/211
IDS/SEV/84/INS/215
IND/PHA/82/TAS/477
IND/PHA/86/INV/479
IRA/SEV/82/TAS/232
MAL/PHA/77/TAS/183
MAL/PHA/84/TAS/187
MOL/PHA/86/TAS/42
MOL/SEV/85/TAS/41
NEP/PHA/86/INV/44
NIR/PHA/81/TAS/148
NIR/PHA/81/TAS/150
NIR/SEV/86/INS/155
PAN/SEV/84/INS/50
SRL/SEV/86/INS/57
URU/PHA/85/INV/75
URU/SEV/84/INS/74
VEN/SEV/82/INS/136
ZIM/PHA/86/INV/60

#### **7. Performance Indicator 7: Final Revisions**

Last year's database counted 76 projects, of which 53 should have been financially completed in 2022. This year's database counts 57 projects for which a final revision was issued in 2022.

#### **8. Performance Indicator 8: PCRs**

100% achieved (5 individual PCRs were due and submitted in 2022).

#### **9. Performance Indicator 9**

Progress Report produced on 4 September 2023 as required.