

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

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PROJECT DOCUMENT

Project Title: Extension of the Institutional Strengthening Project (phase XI: 12/2020- 11/2022) NIR/SEV/86/INS/154

Project Number: Atlas ID No: 00137465, Output ID: 00127944

Implementing Partner: National Ozone Office, Federal Ministry of Environment

Start Date: July 2021

End Date: June 2023

Duration: 2 Years

PAC Meeting date: N/A

Brief Description

Briefly describe the overall development challenge and the expected results of the project.

The Montreal Protocol (MP) on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (a protocol to the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer) is an international treaty designed to protect the ozone layer by phasing out the production and consumption of numerous substances believed to be responsible for ODS. The treaty came into force on 1 January 1989 and is structured around several groups of halogenated hydrocarbons that have been shown to play a role in ozone depletion. All of these ODS contain either chlorine or bromine.

The Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol provides funds to help developing countries comply with their obligations under the Protocol to phase out the use of ODS at an agreed schedule. The MLF was established by the London Amendment to the Protocol in 1990.

The overall objective of the extension based on the attached delegation of authority is to support the implementation of the Stage II of the HPMP project in Nigeria by enhancing and building national institutional capacity at the National Ozone Office of the Federal Ministry of Environment and ensuring that a proper monitoring framework is in place to guide in the phase out management plans.

Contributing Outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD or GPD): Outcome 3: By 2022, Nigeria achieves environmental sustainability, climate resilience and food security through efficient management of its cultural and natural resources. Indicative Output(s): Output 3.3: Extent to which implementation of comprehensive measures – plans, strategies, policies, programmes and budgets –to achieve low-emission and climate-resilient development objectives have improved	al resources required:	USD\$332,800.00	
	al resources allocated:		
		UNDP TRAC:	-
		MLF:	\$332,800.00
		Donor:	-
		Government:	-
		In-Kind:	-
	unded:	nil	

Agreed by (signatures)¹:

Government/IP	UNDP
Name: Engr. Idris Abdullahi	Name: Lealem Berhanu Dinku
Designation: National Ozone Officer	Designation: Resident Representative a.i.
Signature:	Signature:
Date: 23/07/2021	Date: 29-Jul-2021

¹ Note: Adjust signatures as needed

I. DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGE (1/4 PAGE – 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Background

The depletion of the Ozone Layer presents major challenges to all countries globally, in terms of health, environmental and economic impacts. The evolution of these impacts is regularly reviewed at the global level by the Scientific Assessment Panel of the Protocol (SAP), which consists of hundreds of top scientists from around the world. The SAP assesses the status of the depletion of the ozone layer and relevant atmospheric science issues. Pursuant to Article 6 of the Montreal Protocol, a report is prepared every 3 or 4 years by the SAP. Evidence of the potential impacts can be found on the Ozone Secretariat's web site, (<https://ozone.unep.org/sites/default/files/2019-11/twentyquestions.pdf>). As mentioned in this summary of the last SAP report (2018): "Montreal Protocol controls have led to a substantial reduction in the emissions of ODSs over the last two decades. These reductions, while protecting the ozone layer, have the additional benefit of reducing the human contribution to climate change. Without Montreal Protocol controls, the climate forcing due to ODSs could now be nearly two and a half times the present value". The depletion of the ozone layer and increased climate forcing would have a particular impact on the part of the population with lower revenues, which may not have sufficient financial means to protect itself and to adapt to the induced environmental and economic changes.

Nigeria accessed to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer in October 1988 – and it ratified all subsequent amendments, including the Kigali Amendment in 2018. The Multilateral Fund (MLF) for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol established under Article 10 of the Montreal Protocol provides funds for meeting the compliance obligations for phase out of Ozone-Depleting Substances (ODSs) to parties operating under Article 5 (developing countries) of the Montreal Protocol including Nigeria.

The funding provided by the MLF is linked to quantitative phase out target for specific Ozone-Depleting substance towards meeting compliance obligation under the Montreal Protocol. Through funds made available for quantitative phase-out targets of ODSs in a country, funding is provided for conversion of enterprises to non-ODS technologies, technical assistance, training and capacity building, etc. as specified in the Decisions of the Executive Committee of the MLF. The funding sought from the MLF is based upon a proposal submitted by the Country which is developed with assistance of the designated implementing agency and covers domestic enterprises to be converted to non-ODS technologies to meet the phase-out targets, technical assistance and training / capacity building activities etc.

Stage 1 of the HPMP was successfully implemented between 2011 and 2018, with the commitment to achieve 79.5 ODP tonnes reduction of HCFC141b and 10 ODP tonnes of HCFC22 consumptions. The HCFC baseline of Nigeria has been set at 344.88 ODP tonnes and the country achieved the freeze of 2013, as well as the 10% reduction of 2015 (310.41 ODP tonnes) and is on track to achieve the 35% reduction of the 2020 (224.17 ODP tonnes). It focused mostly on the phase-out of HCFC141b, which has a higher Ozone-Depleting Potential (ODP) than HCFC22 and contributed to several sub-sector going HCFC-free through setting up a system house supplying Methyl Formate-based foams (Methyl Formate) is an accepted ODS-free and low-GWP alternative to HCFC141b).

II. STRATEGY

Developing countries are at a critical stage in their implementation of the Montreal Protocol. With the shift in emphasis from individual projects to phase out ozone depleting substances (ODS) to ensuring overall compliance, developing countries must demonstrate through their reported data that they fully meet specific legal obligations under the Protocol according to agreed timetables. These compliance targets are only achievable if the proper policies, regulations, economic incentives and voluntary initiatives are designed, implemented and enforced.

It is now widely recognized that if technical projects to eliminate, reduce or recycle ODS are to succeed, appropriate and effective national policy frameworks must be in place. The Technology and Economic Assessment Panel has stated that "evidence indicates that cost-effective ODS phase out in Article 5(1) countries require the assistance of the Multilateral Fund to complement domestic resources in the design and

implementation of national policies and programmes. Investment projects that phase out specified quantities of ODS, in conformity with the Multilateral Fund cost-effectiveness guidelines, are not sufficient on their own. The cost-effective implementation of investment projects could be facilitated by the application of integrated policy frameworks that embrace both investment and non-investment projects

ODS regulations vary considerably from country to country, both in content and structure. They are all a result of prevailing legal and administrative structure and traditions, conveniently available general legislation, the size and type of ODS consumption, available information on alternatives at the time when the regulations were enacted and compromises between different interests. There are, however, some key elements to consider in controlling ODS which are universally relevant.

Establish a reliable system to control and monitor import and export of ODS.

An important first step is to establish a reliable system to control and monitor import and export of ODS in bulk (and production when relevant) on a regular basis. Reliable information on the consumption year by year is the key to evaluate how effective various actions to phase out ODS really are. The Parties to the Montreal Protocol have through the Montreal Amendment prescribed that all parties should have established an import and export licencing system for control and monitoring purposes by February 10 2000. However, Article 5 countries may postpone the inclusion of HCFC and HBFC into the licensing system until January 1 2005 and and methyl bromide until 2002.

A control on imports and exports of ODS in bulk can be structured in many ways. Summaries of actions taken are found in the country specific descriptions in Part I (normally in Section 4 under each country). Two SEI/UNEP publications may give further advice on this important matter: "ODS Import/Export Licensing Systems - Resource Module" gives a step by step guide on how to set up a licensing system; "Monitoring Imports of Ozone Depleting Substances" gives more details on how countries belonging to the ODS Officers Network for Southeast Asia/Pacific (ODSONET/SEAP) have tackled this task. The publications are available from UNEP DTIE's web site or from UNEP's distribution agent for publications (www.earthprint.com).

Consider all ODS and all their applications.

When developed countries started controlling ODS in the late 1970s there was no consensus on which chemicals to include or even on the need to control ODS at all. Controls on aerosols with CFC propellants became the first target, with a precautionary measure targeting non-essential use. As the international consensus developed further the targets for national regulations became broader. This gradual development is reflected in the way the regulations have developed and how they are structured in many developed countries.

Now it is better to plan for controls on all ODS in all their applications. This is particularly important with regard to ODS which can be used as substitutes for other ODS such as 1,1,1-trichloroethane, carbon tetrachloride, "other CFCs", HCFCs and HBFCs. This does not imply that all ODS and all applications must be - or can be - controlled equally or immediately, but the legal and administrative structure should be planned for their total elimination. It is also important that such signals reach the ODS users to guide their investigations on alternatives.

Control new installations to prevent increased dependency on ODS

Increased use of ODS should be prevented as soon as possible to avoid a continued dependency on ODS technology. It is more difficult and costly to eliminate an already established use pattern than to prevent it from being established. Developing countries should take advantage of this more favourable situation, compared to the situation in industrialised countries which had already developed an extensive dependency on ODS technology when the Montreal Protocol was signed in 1987.

It is particularly important to prevent increased use in applications which involve investments in equipment with a long lifetime (both industrial and non-industrial equipment). Therefore, many developed countries prohibited installations of new ODS equipment for certain applications on short notice while allowing a longer time to phase out already installed equipment.

Impact:

Nigeria on path to fully be reliant on low-GWP and energy efficient alternatives, assuring that the growth of the RAC sector is achieved through environmentally friendly means

Outcomes: Compliance with the technology requirements of the Montreal Protocol, while allowing for larger choice of low-GEP alternatives to HCFCs; Higher degree of formalisation and better practices in the sectors, particularly servicing ; Support to domestic, regional and international competitiveness of Nigeria RAC industry; Improved enabling environment on HCFC phase-out and sustainability of technology transfer; Increased, stable investments (including domestic); Gender mainstreamed in RAC sectors for improved performance.

Key Outputs:

1. Foam sector does not use HCFCs any longer – both in larger companies and in SMEs;
2. Practices of the Servicing Sector improved to reduce use / emissions of HCFCs and reduce safety risk, promoting Circular Economy principles
3. Licensing and Quota systems effective and enforced
4. Policy coordination ensured, strengthened controls of entry of products covered by the Montreal Protocol
5. Gender equity & Women Empowerment embedded in core activities of Nigeria HPMP

Key Strategies/Inputs

1. Complete HCFC141b phase-out in Foam sector

2. Support better RAC servicing practices (certification, training)

3. Provide support for Licensing and Quotas' effective enforcement

4. and 5. Focus on inter-ministry coordination and implement gender strategy (mainstreaming)

UNDP/ITALY as AGENCIES – FMENV as IMPLEMENTING PARTNER

Inputs: HPMP Stage 2 Budget, OTHER MLF PROJECTS (including Stage 3); Development PARTNERS; CO-FINANCE (UNIDO, KfW)

Proposed solution: Support technology conversion, capacity building and strengthened enforcement to reduce HCFC consumptions to the target level

Key Gaps identified

HCFC-based technologies still used in the foam

Insufficient knowledge and capital in concerned sectors to select HCFC-free solutions

Inadequate capacity of technicians (esp. servicing)

Licensing & trade controls of HCFC imports could still be strengthened

Benefits of gender mainstreaming not maximized yet

Proposition statement: HOLISTIC MULTISECTORAL INTEGRATED CAPACITY STRENGTHENING AND TECHNOLOGY CONVERSION APPROACH CAN ACHIEVE THE NIGERIA HCFC PHASE-OUT TARGETS (IN THIS CASE 51.35% BY 2023)

Assumptions

- ✓ Coordination between IAs
- ✓ Strong project management structure for smooth implementation of Stage 2 tranches
- ✓ Identifying good international expertise and South-South cooperation potential
- ✓ Good cooperation between key national institutions
- ✓ Strengthened RAC associations
- ✓ Building effective business models, particularly for training and recovery centres
- ✓ Coordinated action for HFC phase-down

III. RESULTS AND PARTNERSHIPS (1.5 - 5 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

The expected results from the extension of the funding under the institutional strengthening phase XI are as follows

- Strengthened implementation of HCFC Quota system and achievement of continuous reduction of HCFC consumption
- Increased awareness on HFCs and the Kigali Amendment
- Strengthened collaboration with customs on sustenance of the phase-out activities under the MP.
- Improved co-ordination of control measures to sustain the CFC phase-out as well as ensure steady reduction of HCFC consumption
- More trained officials on management of MP-controlled substances and enlightened officials on the Kigali Amendment.
- Increased capacity of Customs for more effective border control to prevent illegal ODS trade.
- Successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
- Improved HCFC data quality and data collection accuracy
- Strengthened collaboration with Customs & NAFDAC on data collection

Resources Required to Achieve the Expected Result

Item of expenditure	Budget for current phase (US \$)	Disbursement (For current phase) (US \$)		Estimated budget (for requested phase) (US \$)	Government funding (in kind contribution) (US \$)	
		Actual	Obligated		Current phase	Requested phase
Consultants	80,000	131,400.00		100,000	150,000	120,000
Equipment	50,000	68,200.00		30,000	30,000	40,000
Operational cost (i.e., meetings, consultations, etc.)	25,000	34,200.00		30,000	50,000	30,000
Public awareness	100,000	75,800.00		100,000	40,000	60,000
Other (Travels etc)	77,800	22,200.00		72,800	50,000	50,000
TOTAL	332,800	331,800.00	1, 000.00**	332,800	320,000	300,000

Partnerships

Stakeholders have been actively engaged in the Stage II preparation process from the onset, through several consultative meetings, which helped shape and decide on the country's strategy for HCFC phase-out. Broad sectors of industry have been invited to take part. The project will also engage with customers (who purchase and own refrigerators and AC units) as well as the general public for awareness-raising purposes. Key stakeholders such as technical trainers and customs authorities will be kept engaged regularly through project activities as well as the functioning of the project steering committee.

The project involves strong coordination needs among different stakeholders to achieve national targets of Lebanon. The main stakeholders and their roles are given below:

The Government of Nigeria represented by the Federal Ministry of Environment (FMEnv): The Government is responsible for the achievement of overall project results. The Government has a binding agreement with the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund. The Government is also responsible, as a partner to UNDP and the Government of Italy, for project implementation, monitoring and reporting the results of phasing out of HCFCs. The National Ozone Unit (or National Ozone Office, NOO) will work under the direct guidance of the Government (FMEnv) and UNDP to implement the project components.

UNDP: UNDP is designated as the lead implementing Agency for this project. UNDP will be responsible for providing technical support and managing the implementation of the project. UNDP will also be responsible for the project reporting and independent verification of achievement of ODS phase-out targets under the HPMP Agreement

Risks and Assumptions

Risks	Risk level	Impact	Mitigating mechanism	Assumptions
Insufficient Policy enforcement; Lack of Effectiveness of the policy, of coordination between key institutions jeopardise timely phase-out and creates a risk of non-compliance with MP.	High	High	Effectiveness of the licensing system in the country: (a) Periodic coordination at the national level. (b) Continued focus of institutions on effectiveness of enforcement	- Strengthened licensing system leads to enhanced enforcement of trade regulations related to MP. - Willingness of institutions and high-level political support and awareness for increased coordination
Level of technical training programmes is insufficient,	High	Medium	Systemic, enhanced training systems, adoption of solid certification system in the country.	- Strengthened refrigeration associations able to support the outreach and delivery of training institutions - High-level political support
Industry not aware and reluctant to adopt HCFC-Free technologies	Medium	High	(a) Workshops and consultations with industries on HPMP Stage-II and support offered for HCFC phase-out project activities. (b) Updates on regulations that would prohibit adoption of old HCFC-based technologies in advance	Political support allows regulations' update
Informality of the servicing sector makes training programmes insufficiently impactful and jeopardises implementation progress and safety	Medium	High	Strengthened networks of training centres and of industry associations allow to reach higher number of SMEs / individual informal technicians, and to demonstrate to this sector the economic benefits of increased formality.	Sufficient geographic coverage and logistical capacity of the training centres
Small / Medium enterprises find it difficult to adopt new technologies	Medium	High	(a) Workshops and consultations with industries and support offered to service sector for HCFC phase-out project activities (including funding support). (b) Updates on regulations that would prohibit	Engagement networks of the ministry with eth SMEs are strengthened

			adoption of old HCFC based technologies and its impact on servicing applications. (c) Closer engagement and cooperation with large equipment manufacturers on service sector capacity building support.	
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Stakeholder Engagement

The project will involve close coordination among Government, industries (being the main intended beneficiaries), industry associations, regulatory bodies and UNDP and its partner agencies. The project stakeholder engagement and coordination are the foundation for systematic and sustainable HCFC phase-out. The roles and responsibilities of each stakeholder and how they would participate in the “network” for project implementation has been detailed in section on “partnerships” earlier. The project is expected to be implemented with minimum disruption to business continuity and livelihood of different industry stakeholders. Through funding support and proper timeframe, systematic monitoring and evaluation of strict adherence to the protocols would be observed while the main project implementation process and technology transfer, project is expected to achieve HCFC phase-out targets with minimum cost to industry and consumer.

South-South and Triangular Cooperation (SSC/TrC)

UNDP’s Montreal Protocol Unit benefits from its large portfolio to draw benefits from South-South and Triangular cooperation in implementation of its programme. MPU is present in 49 countries, and all the aspects of Nigeria’s HPMP Stage 2 (foam, servicing sector, policy and enforcement, ...) can of course benefit from the lessons learnt in other countries through comparable implementation – MPU implements projects in ca. 50 countries.² It works very closely with Country Offices to make sure that the Montreal Protocol’s implementation is fully supported at the local level. Experience in the servicing sector in large countries like Malaysia, Indonesia or Lebanon, or more closely in Ghana provides a valuable basis for the crucial sector of servicing in Nigeria. Noticeably, this sector will become even more important during the HFC phase-down phase in the future. The specific programmes supporting SMEs in the Montreal Protocol implementation in India, Malaysia or Brazil can also be considered as references. Finally, other countries that have strengthened their licensing and other regulatory systems, such as Colombia for example, can provide expertise that would be beneficial to Nigeria. Similarly, the specific approach of Nigeria towards favouring hydrocarbons for some time, for example, can provide very useful lessons for other Article 5 Countries.

Knowledge

A strong focus will be put on strengthening the Nigeria NOO’s web site with a particular section on HPMP activities as well as partnerships. Also, in the continuation of previous experiences (such as the publication describing the achievements of the National Phase-out Plan), other publication and innovative new communication products will be produced.

Sustainability and Scaling Up

As indicated in the risk section, particular attention will be given to new enterprises joining Nigeria’s market, so that they are well aware of regulations, follow them and realize that their best economic opportunities are with non-ODS low GWP technology options. The support of industry associations will be essential on this point.

² See: https://www.undp.org/content/undp/en/home/librarypage/environment-energy/ozone_and_climate/past-successes-and-future-opportunities--case-studies-from-the-u.html

IV. PROJECT MANAGEMENT (1/2 PAGES - 2 PAGES RECOMMENDED)

Cost Efficiency and Effectiveness

Investment of US\$332,000 of MLF resources in the project will enable the proper monitoring and evaluation of the HPMP Stage II implementation. It would also enable the National Ozone office to strengthen the coordination and collaboration amongst the regulatory agencies for effectiveness. The Plan of action is intended to consolidate and sustain the phase-out of ODSs already achieved as well as for successful implementation of Stage II of the HPMP. It will also support the preparation of Stage III of the HPMP, which is expected to be submitted by end of 2020 /early 2021. It will also support the start of implementation of the Kigali Amendment. It plans for increased awareness raising, strengthened collaboration with chemical regulatory agencies (particularly as regards data reporting), and capacity building for sustainable implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and includes an activity for gender mainstreaming.

Project Management

This is a national project covering the whole territory of Nigeria. The project will use the National Implementation Modality (NIM) and the implementing partner will be the FMEnv. For all project implementation purposes, the National Ozone Office will be responsible under the supervision of the National Ozone Officer, and fully integrated with its overall operation for the overall target of the Montreal Protocol implementation in the country. The NOO is under the direct supervision of the Director, Environmental Health and Pollution Control. This interaction ensures close coordination with the overall environmental policy and initiatives at the federal level.

V. RESULTS FRAMEWORK³

Intended Outcome as stated in the UNDAF/Country [or Global/Regional] Programme Results and Resource Framework:											
Outcome indicators as stated in the Country Programme [or Global/Regional] Results and Resources Framework, including baseline and targets:											
Applicable Output(s) from the UNDP Strategic Plan:											
Project title and Atlas Project Number:											
EXPECTED OUTPUTS	OUTPUT INDICATORS ⁴	DATA SOURCE	BASELINE		TARGETS (by frequency of data collection)						DATA COLLECTION METHODS & RISKS
			Value	Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year ...	FINAL	
Output 1 Adoption/implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption	1.1 No. of quota allocations	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	tbd	tbd					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
	1.2 No of collaboration with chemical regulatory agencies	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	1	2					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
	1.3 % Reduction in HCFC consumption	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	20	30					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
	1.4 Increased awareness activities on the KA	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	1	2					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
Output 2 Efficient and timely data	2.1 No of monitoring visits conducted	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	2	4					Verification visits, spot checks & audits

³ UNDP publishes its project information (indicators, baselines, targets and results) to meet the International Aid Transparency Initiative (IATI) standards. Make sure that indicators are S.M.A.R.T. (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant and Time-bound), provide accurate baselines and targets underpinned by reliable evidence and data, and avoid acronyms so that external audience clearly understand the results of the project.

⁴ It is recommended that projects use output indicators from the Strategic Plan IRRF, as relevant, in addition to project-specific results indicators. Indicators should be disaggregated by sex or for other targeted groups where relevant.

collection and reporting	2.2 No of reporting to Ozone Secretariat	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	1	2					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
Output 3 Consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders	3.1 Consultations and coordination with other national agencies /stakeholders	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	2	4					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
	3.2 No of Contributions to improving ODS phase-out activities	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	2	2					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
Output 4 Supervision of timely implementation of phase-out activities and reduction in ODS consumption	4.1 HPMP stage II project document	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	1	1					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
Output 5: Awareness raising and information exchange	5.1 No. of awareness activities conducted	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	2	4					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
	5.2 Increase in awareness created and public support for ODS phase-out	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	2	4					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
Output 6 Regional cooperation and participation to Montreal Protocol meetings	6.1 No. of meetings attended	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	1	1					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
	6.2 No of female technicians identified and trained on MP issues	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	50	100					Verification visits, spot checks & audits
	6.3 No of awareness campaigns organised for females only schools on MP issues.	<i>Qtrly reports, Ann. reports</i>	0	2019	1	3					Verification visits, spot checks & audits

VI. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

In accordance with UNDP's programming policies and procedures, the project will be monitored through the following monitoring and evaluation plans:
[Note: monitoring and evaluation plans should be adapted to project context, as needed]

Monitoring Plan

Monitoring Activity	Purpose	Frequency	Expected Action	Partners (if joint)	Cost (if any)
Track results progress	Progress data against the results indicators in the RRF will be collected and analysed to assess the progress of the project in achieving the agreed outputs.	Quarterly, or in the frequency required for each indicator.	Slower than expected progress will be addressed by project management.		
Monitor and Manage Risk	Identify specific risks that may threaten achievement of intended results. Identify and monitor risk management actions using a risk log. This includes monitoring measures and plans that may have been required as per UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards. Audits will be conducted in accordance with UNDP's audit policy to manage financial risk.	Quarterly	Risks are identified by project management and actions are taken to manage risk. The risk log is actively maintained to keep track of identified risks and actions taken.		
Learn	Knowledge, good practices and lessons will be captured regularly, as well as actively sourced from other projects and partners and integrated back into the project.	At least annually	Relevant lessons are captured by the project team and used to inform management decisions.		
Annual Project Quality Assurance	The quality of the project will be assessed against UNDP's quality standards to identify project strengths and weaknesses and to inform management decision making to improve the project.	Annually	Areas of strength and weakness will be reviewed by project management and used to inform decisions to improve project performance.		
Review and Make Course Corrections	Internal review of data and evidence from all monitoring actions to inform decision making.	At least annually	Performance data, risks, lessons and quality will be discussed by the project board and used to make course corrections.		
Project Report	A progress report will be presented to the Project Board and key stakeholders, consisting of	Annually, and at the end of the project			

	progress data showing the results achieved against pre-defined annual targets at the output level, the annual project quality rating summary, an updated risk log with mitigation measures, and any evaluation or review reports prepared over the period.	(final report)			
Project Review (Project Board)	The project's governance mechanism (i.e., project board) will hold regular project reviews to assess the performance of the project and review the Multi-Year Work Plan to ensure realistic budgeting over the life of the project. In the project's final year, the Project Board shall hold an end-of project review to capture lessons learned and discuss opportunities for scaling up and to socialize project results and lessons learned with relevant audiences.	Specify frequency (i.e., at least annually)	Any quality concerns or slower than expected progress should be discussed by the project board and management actions agreed to address the issues identified.		

Evaluation Plan⁵

Evaluation Title	Partners (if joint)	Related Strategic Plan Output	UNDAF/CPD Outcome	Planned Completion Date	Key Evaluation Stakeholders	Cost and Source of Funding
e.g., Mid-Term Evaluation	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a

⁵ Optional, if needed

VII. MULTI-YEAR WORK PLAN ⁶⁷

EXPECTED OUTPUTS	PLANNED ACTIVITIES	Planned Budget by Year				RESPONSIBLE PARTY	PLANNED BUDGET		
		Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4		Funding Source	Budget Description	Amount
Output 1 Adoption/implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption	71600 Travel	5,000	5,000						
	72100 Contractual Services - Companies	10,000	10,000						
	72200 Equipment & Furniture	15,000	15,000						
	Sub-Total for Output 1								
Output 2 Efficient and timely data collection and reporting	71600 Travel	5,000	5,000						
	72100 Contractual Services - Companies	10,000	10,000						
	72200 Equipment and Furniture	15,000	15,000						
	75700 Training, Workshops and Conferences	15,000	15,000						
	Sub-Total for Output 2								
Output 3 Consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders	72100 Contractual Services - Companies	5,000	5,000						
	72200 Equipment and Furniture	15,000	15,000						
	Sub-Total for Output 3								
Output 4 Supervision of timely implementation of phase-out activities and reduction in ODS consumption	72100 Contractual Services - Companies								
	72200 Equipment and Furniture								
	Sub-Total for Output 4								
Output 5 Awareness raising and	72100 Contractual Services - Companies	5,000	5,000						

⁶ Cost definitions and classifications for programme and development effectiveness costs to be charged to the project are defined in the Executive Board decision DP/2010/32

⁷ Changes to a project budget affecting the scope (outputs), completion date, or total estimated project costs require a formal budget revision that must be signed by the project board. In other cases, the UNDP programme manager alone may sign the revision provided the other signatories have no objection. This procedure may be applied for example when the purpose of the revision is only to re-phase activities among years.

information exchange	72200 Equipment and Furniture	15,000	15,000						
	Sub-Total for Output 5								
Output 6 Regional cooperation and participation to Montreal Protocol meetings	71600 Travels	26,400	26,400						
	72100 Contractual Services - Companies	10,000	10,000						
	Sub-Total for Output 6								
Evaluation (<i>as relevant</i>)	EVALUATION								
General Management Support									
TOTAL	166,400 166,400								

VIII. GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT ARRANGEMENTS

Implementing Partner: The Implementing Partner for this project is the FMEnv.

The Implementing Partner is the entity to which the UNDP Administrator has entrusted the implementation of UNDP assistance specified in this signed project document along with the assumption of full responsibility and accountability for the effective use of UNDP resources and the delivery of outputs, as set forth in this document.

The Implementing Partner is responsible for executing this project. Specific tasks include:

- Project planning, coordination, management, monitoring, evaluation and reporting. This includes providing all required information and data necessary for timely, comprehensive and evidence-based project reporting, including results and financial data, as necessary. The Implementing Partner will strive to ensure project-level M&E is undertaken by national institutes and is aligned with national systems so that the data used and generated by the project supports national systems.
- Risk management as outlined in this Project Document;
- Procurement of goods and services, including human resources;
- Financial management, including overseeing financial expenditures against project budgets;
- Approving and signing the multiyear workplan;
- Approving and signing the combined delivery report at the end of the year; and,
- Signing the financial report or the funding authorization and certificate of expenditures.

The National Ozone Unit will play a key role in implementation of the HPMP as described below. It will host the Project Management Unit of the HPMP and ensure coordination and monitoring of the PMU's activities with direct hierarchical responsibilities for the National Ozone Unit head. It will ensure the coordination of policy and programme and oversee the overall coordination of sectoral activities, as well as coordination between the various implementing/bilateral agencies.

Project stakeholders and target groups: the stakeholder described above in this Project Document (Industry, NGOs, other Government entities and agencies) will be engaged through participation in the steering committee and regular meetings gathered to update on the planning and progress of the HPMP Stage 2 project.

UNDP: UNDP is accountable to the MLF for the implementation of this project. This includes oversight of project execution to ensure that the project is being carried out in accordance with agreed standards and provisions. UNDP is responsible for delivering MLF project cycle management services comprising project approval and start-up, project supervision and oversight, and project completion and evaluation. UNDP is responsible for the Project Assurance role of the Project Board/Steering Committee.

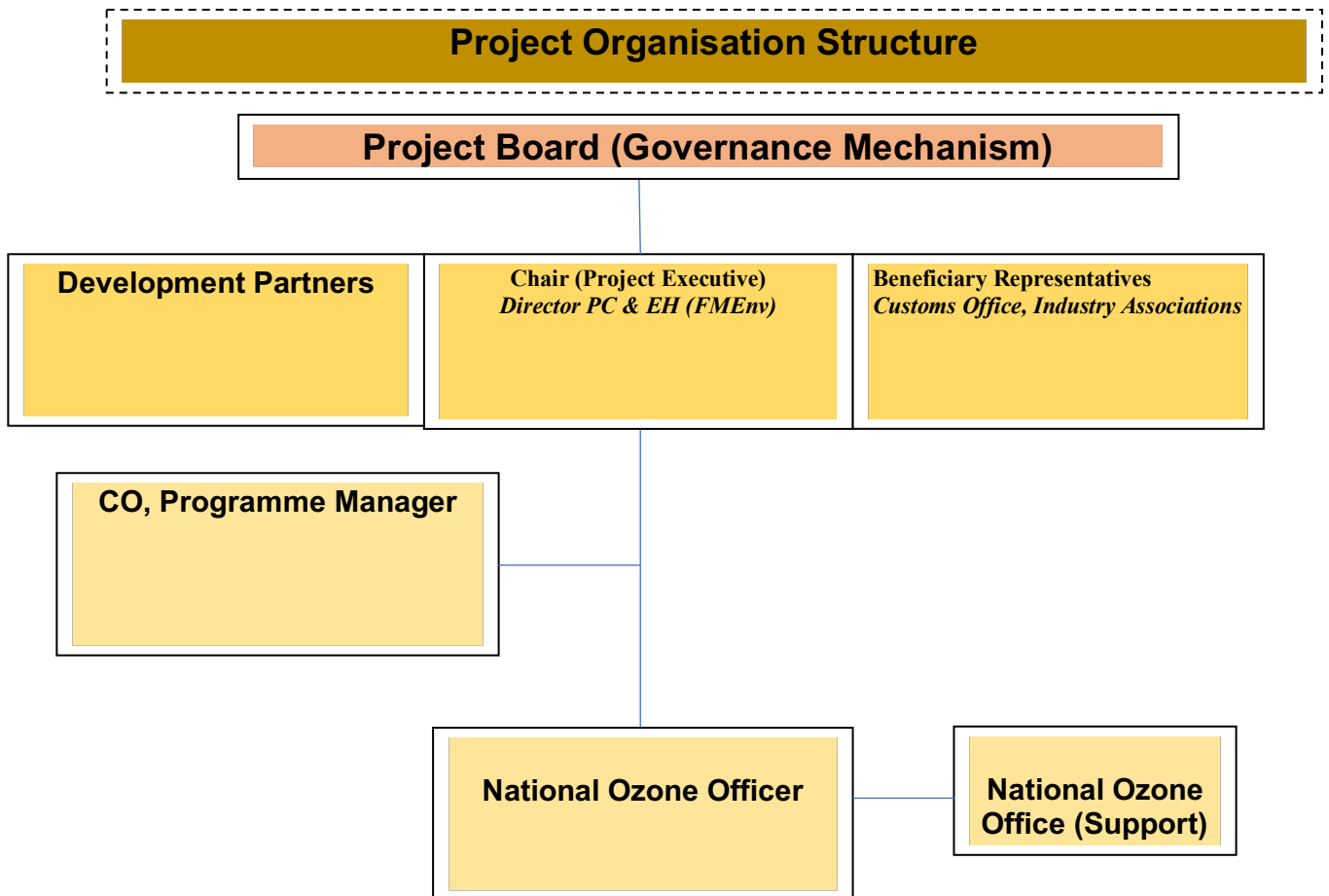
Project organisation structure:

The project management structure would be designed along the lines of the mother-project – the HPMP Stage II implementation. The Project Steering Committee is responsible for taking corrective action as needed to ensure the project achieves the desired results. Project Steering Committee decisions should be made in accordance with standards that shall ensure management for development results, best value money, fairness, integrity, transparency and effective international competition.

Specific responsibilities of the Project Steering Committee include:

- Provide overall guidance and direction to the project, ensuring it remains within any specified constraints;
- Address project issues as raised by the NOO;
- Provide guidance on new project risks, and agree on possible mitigation and management actions to address specific risks;

- Ensure that the project is implemented within the parameters set by the MLF;
- Advise on major and minor amendments to the project within the parameters set by the MLF
- Ensure coordination between various donor and government-funded projects and programmes;
- Ensure coordination with various government agencies and their participation in project activities;
- Track and monitor co-financing for this project;
- Review the project progress, assess performance, and appraise the Annual Work Plan for the following year;
- Appraise the annual project implementation reports, including the quality assessment rating report;
- Ensure commitment of human resources to support project implementation, arbitrating any issues within the project;
- Review combined delivery reports prior to certification by the implementing partner;
- Provide direction and recommendations to ensure that the agreed deliverables are produced satisfactorily according to plans;
- Address project-level grievances;
- Review the final project report package during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.



IX. LEGAL CONTEXT AND RISK MANAGEMENT

Select the relevant one from each drop down below for the relevant standard legal text:

1. Legal Context:

- ☐ Country has signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- ☐ Country has not signed the Standard Basic Assistance Agreement (SBAA)
- ☐ Regional or Global project

2. Implementing Partner:

- ☐ Government Entity (NIM)
- ☐ UNDP (DIM)
- ☐ CSO/NGO/IGO
- ☐ UN Agency (other than UNDP)
- ☐ Global and regional projects

Or [click here for the MS Word version of the standard legal and risk management clauses](#).

X. ANNEXES

1. **Project Quality Assurance Report**

2. **Social and Environmental Screening Template** [English][French][Spanish], including additional Social and Environmental Assessments or Management Plans as relevant. *(NOTE: The SES Screening is not required for projects in which UNDP is Administrative Agent only and/or projects comprised solely of reports, coordination of events, trainings, workshops, meetings, conferences, preparation of communication materials, strengthening capacities of partners to participate in international negotiations and conferences, partnership coordination and management of networks, or global/regional projects with no country level activities).*

3. **Risk Analysis.** Use the standard [Risk Log template](#). Please refer to the [Deliverable Description of the Risk Log](#) for instructions

4. **Capacity Assessment:** Results of capacity assessments of Implementing Partner (including HACT Micro Assessment)

5. **Project Board Terms of Reference and TORs of key management positions**

REVISED FORMAT FOR INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING TERMINAL REPORTS AND INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING RENEWAL REQUESTS

2020 to 2022

Sections 1 to 12 and 15 to be completed by the country concerned prior to transmission to the implementing agency for comments in 14.

1. Country: NIGERIA
2. National implementing agency / ozone unit: FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT (NATIONAL OZONE OFFICE)
3. Implementing agency: UNDP
4. Institutional strengthening (IS) project phases (approved):

Phase	Duration (dd/mm/yy)	Multilateral Fund funding (approved)	Multilateral Fund funding (disbursed)
1	Mar, 1993- Mar, 1996	US \$300,000.00	US \$ 300,000
2	Jul, 2001- Aug, 2003	US \$200,000.00	US \$ 200,000
3	Jul, 2003- Jun, 2005	US \$260,000	US \$ 224,547.12
4	April, 2006- April, 2008	US \$260,000.00	US \$260,000.00
5	April, 2008- March, 2010	US \$260,000.00	US \$260,000.00
6	Dec, 2010- Nov, 2012	US \$260,000.00	US \$260,000.00
7	Dec, 2012- Nov, 2014	US \$260,000.00	US\$ 260,000.00
8	Dec, 2014- Nov, 2016	US \$260,000.00	US\$ 260,000
9	Dec, 2016 – Nov, 2018	US \$332,800	US \$332,800
10	Dec, 2018 – Nov, 2020	US \$332,800	US \$332,800

5. a) Reporting period (mm/yy to mm/yy): Dec, 2018 to Nov, 2020 (submitted in October 2020)
- b) Requested (phase funding (US \$), and period): US 332,800.00 Dec. 2020 to Nov 2022 (Phase XI)
6. Data reporting:

Reporting requirement	Reported		Year reported	Year submitted
	yes	no		
Article 7	X		2019	2020
Country programme implementation	X		2019	2020

7. Describe the role and position of the National Ozone Unit (NOU) within the national administration, the way its work is supervised and its access to senior decision-makers (this may include cooperation with steering committees, advisory groups or inter-ministerial bodies).

The NOO's role and position within the national administration and its operational mechanism remain the same as in the previous years. Therefore, the NOO has continued to operate within the structure of the Federal Ministry of Environment. The office is located in the Department of Pollution Control and Environmental Health and reports directly to the Director who is the head of department. The Director reports to the Permanent Secretary who is the professional head of the Ministry. The Permanent Secretary is responsible to the Honourable Minister, who is the political head of the Ministry. The Honourable Minister is a member of the Federal Executive Council Chaired by Mr. President. The council meets weekly and through this process, environmental issues including Ozone Layer Protection are discussed when necessary. There is also a National Council on Environment that has Commissioners of Environment from all 36 states of the Federation including the Federal Capital Territory, as members. The Minister of Environment is the Chairman of this body that meets annually. The process ensures that relevant issues relating to Ozone Layer protection get to the State level. Other subject/sector-related inter-ministerial committees are set up when necessary. The Minister and Top Management also meet with the Senate and House Committees on Environment when necessary.

The NOO also relates with Industrial Associations such as the National Association of Refrigeration and Air Conditioning Practitioners (NARAP) which has a wide coverage area across the 36 states of Nigeria and the Federal Capital Territory and plays a key advisory role on technical issues in the Refrigeration Service Sector. The Office also interacts with Chemical Regulatory Agencies, particularly the Nigerian Customs Service (NCS) and the National Agency for Food and Drugs Administration (NAFDAC) as well as Chemical Importers, on issues relating to monitoring imports of ODS through licensing and quota systems as well as data verification.

The NOO is headed by the National Ozone Officer who has a responsibility to brief the Hon. Minister and Top Management of the Ministry on the status of implementation of the Montreal Protocol on a quarterly basis.

8. Indicate the total number staff in the NOO: 5 Professional and 2 Support Staff
- How many are paid under the IS? _____None_____Full time___-___Half time_-
 - _____How many are paid by the Government? _All (7)_____Full time__7____Half time___-_____

YES NO

explain _____

10. Please provide details on the status of the implementation of the activities approved from the previous IS phase and planned activities for the requested phase. Please add specific indicators if necessary.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
Objective 1: Adoption/implementation of ODS legislation and regulation to control and monitor ODS consumption				
Sustenance of licensing and quota system for HCFCs Indicators: - No. of quota allocations - Strengthened collaboration with chemical regulatory agencies - reduction in HCFC consumption - Increased awareness on the KA	Inspections of importers or market or end-users for effective implementation of the Quota system. Review meeting with ODS importers, NAFDAC, NCS for improved implementation of the HCFC import quota system/licensing system, awareness creation on HFCs and the Kigali Amendment.	Licensing system fully operational. Data collection process strengthened, Strengthened collaboration with regulatory agencies on import quota administration leading to sustainable reduction in HCFC consumption. Stakeholders getting aware of the Kigali Amendment and HFC phase-down	Continuous awareness creation to importers, marketers and end users on sustenance of the quota system, Routine inspections of importers or market or end-users for effective implementation of the Quota system. Review meeting with ODS importers, NAFDAC, NCS for improved implementation of the HCFC import quota system/licensing system, awareness creation on HFCs and the Kigali Amendment.	Strengthened implementation of HCFC Quota system and achievement of continuous reduction of HCFC consumption. Increased awareness on HFCs and the Kigali Amendment.
Enforcement of control measures to sustain CFC phase-out and the current HCFC phase-out process. Also awareness on Kigali Amendment Indicators:	Continuous Training and regular meetings with Regulatory agencies (NAFDAC and Customs including Clearing Agents).	Two meetings were held in Abuja (Phase X/ July & October, 2019); One meeting held in Lagos (phase X/ March, 2019) No case of illegal CFC	Continuous routine meetings with all relevant Chemical control agencies. Training of new custom officers on HCFC import control.	Strengthened collaboration with customs on sustenance of the phase-out activities under the MP. Improved co-ordination of control measures to sustain the CFC phase-out as well as ensure steady reduction of HCFC consumption.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
- No of Trainings held - No. of Meetings - Increased awareness on the Kigali Amendment		import recorded. Regular on-line communication with NAFDAC and Customs leading to strengthened collaboration and effective control of HCFC importation.	Awareness creation workshops to customs on Kigali Amendment and HFC control.	More trained officials on management of MP-controlled substances and enlightened officials on the Kigali Amendment.
Monitoring illegal ODS trade (all ODSs) Indicators: - No. of meetings - Awareness of stakeholders - No. of seizures if any	Awareness raising meeting with stakeholders/HCFC importers on prohibition of illegal ODS trade (Phase X, July, 2019)	No reported case of illegal ODS importation. More stakeholders/importers aware of prohibition of illegal ODS trade, customs sensitized for effective control of borders to prevent illegal ODS importation (Phase X, July, 2019)	Routine monitoring visits to borders to interact with customs on illegal trade in ODS. Continuous training of new and experienced customs officers (re-training) on prohibition of importation of ODS. Awareness creation workshops for customs and enforcement officers on monitoring of illegal ODS trade.	Increased capacity of Customs for more effective border control to prevent illegal ODS trade.
Ratification of Amendments to the Montreal Protocol	Awareness raising workshop on the Kigali Amendment and benefits of its ratification (Phase X, June, 2019)	Kigali Amendment (KA) ratified, December 2018, Increased Stakeholders awareness on the benefits of the KA	Continuous awareness raising activities on HFC phase down under the KA	Successful implementation of the Kigali Amendment.
Objective 2: Efficient and timely data collection and reporting				

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
Monitoring customs import/export Indicator: - No of monitoring visits conducted	Continued process of Data Collection (Phase X, Feb & March 2019, Feb 2020)	Field Visits carried out to Tin Can Island, Warri, Port Harcourt Ports for data collection (Phase X; Feb & March 2019 and Feb, 2020) Meeting held with NAFDAC and Nigerian Customs to analyse Import permits vs. Actual imports and Verify Customs Data (Phase X April 2019, March 2020) 2018 & 2019 data assessed and verified more accurately.	Continuous visits to ODS entry points/ports for data collection and monitoring. Field (Importers) Data collection and Verification with the Nigerian Customs and NAFDAC. Assessment of Data Collection and Reporting process	Improved HCFC data quality and data collection accuracy Strengthened collaboration with Customs & NAFDAC on data collection
Article 7 data reporting Indicators: - Timely reporting to Ozone Secretariat	Field Collection and Analysis of Consumption data through visits to ports and meetings with NAFDAC, NCS. Field visits in view of continued enforcement of the HCFC Quota system (Phase IX June 2017; Feb, 2018); Continuous meetings with NAFDAC and Customs for verification of import data (Phase	Field Data collected and verified in collaboration with NAFDAC and NCS (Phase X, June 2019, July, 2020) Consumption Data Report prepared and submitted online to the Ozone Secretariat in the approved format before the deadline.	Continuous data collection visits and meetings with relevant regulatory agencies. Revision, harmonisation and verification of data (Phase XI, 2021, 2022)	Prompt Data reporting to Ozone Secretariat to meet target date for Data Reporting.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
	IX 2017, 2018).			
Country programme data reporting Indicators: - Timely reporting to MLF Secretariat	Same as for A7 data	CP data successfully reported to the MFS before deadline	Same process as above for Article 7 Data reporting	Timely reporting of CP Data to MFS
Objective 3: Consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders				
Steering Committee Indicators: - Consultations and coordination with other national agencies/stakeholders Support for ODS phase-out programme - Contributions to improving ODS phase-out activities	Transportation of obsolete Halon Canisters for maintenance & optimal utilization of the Halon Bank. Phase X, March 2019	Total of 10,086.80 Kg of Halons were transported from various locations to the Halon Bank for storage.	Consultation meetings with new identified stakeholders in view of the Kigali Amendment. Monitoring/advocacy visits to HFC importers and other HFC stakeholders Support activities on Energy Efficiency through the KCEP-funded projects	Synergy with new stakeholders for implementation of the KA and sustenance of HPMP implementation
Industry associations & NGOs Indicators: - No of meetings held - Support for ODS	Continuous support to Industry associations (AAP) Continuous support for NGOs (NARAP)	Successfully coordinated distribution of Ozone-friendly chemicals to some NARAP members (Phase X June 2019) Supported NGO activities for	Continuous support to NGOs and industry associations in the implementation of ozone friendly activities. The NGOs that the NOO plans to continue to work	Strengthened collaboration with industry and NGOs on ODS phase-out & HFCs, effective result support for HCFC phase-out.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
phase-out programme - Contributions to improving ODS phase-out activities		the celebration of Ozone Day in Benin City (Phase X, Sept 2019).	with/support include: - the National Association of Refrigeration & Air-conditioning Practitioners (NARAP). The objective of NARAP is to bring together technicians in the Refrigeration and Air-conditioning sector in order to improve their capacity. - Association of Agricultural Products Preservation Equipment Dealers, Manufacturers and Suppliers duly registered as an NGO to bring together practitioners of Industrial Refrigeration, Rigid Foam Making and related services in the preservation of Agricultural products to save the environment and preserve nature. - the National Association of Engineering Craftsmen (NAEC). The foremost objective of the NAEC is to bring together all engineering personnel within this cadre and the general public together in order to promote quality and professionalism in engineering practice in Nigeria.	

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
Objective 4: Supervision of timely implementation of phase-out activities and reduction in ODS consumption				
HCFC phase-out management plan implementation Indicators: - HPMP stage II project document	Consultations and preparation of stage II HPMP project document	Successfully completed HPMP II project document. Had virtual project appraisal meetings for the stage II HPMP project document and completed the document awaiting signature from the government.	Commencement and implementation of stage II of the HPMP (2020). Monitoring of HCFC phase-out nationwide (Phase XI / March/April & July/Sept 2020 & 2021).	Successful commencement and implementation of Stage II of the HPMP Supervision of the HPMP PMU by the NOO
Objective 5: Awareness raising and information exchange				
Information dissemination to key stakeholders, including International Ozone Day Event Indicators: - No. of awareness activities conducted - Increase in awareness created and public support for ODS phase-out	Commemoration of the International Day for the Preservation of the Ozone Layer, through more awareness creation activities such as Road Shows, lecture to school children, expanded media involvement. Media interaction (Phase X /Sept. 2019).	Distribution of awareness and promotional materials to school children and other stakeholders to mark the 2019 Ozone Day. Lectures delivered to some school children. More children aware of Ozone issues.	Mark the 2021 & 2022 Ozone Day through media chats, public lectures, Press briefings and continuous secondary school outreach. Special Training programme for Secondary School Teachers and Media Practitioners on Ozone issues. Distribution of customised awareness & promotional materials such as bags, t-shirts, face caps and other gift items to school children and general public.	Increased awareness on ozone issues created across the six geographical zones and more public support for ODS phase-out in Nigeria. Gender mainstreaming.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
Objective 6: Regional cooperation and participation to Montreal Protocol meetings				
Regional network participation Indicator: - No. of meetings attended	In-Country preparatory meetings for the Anglophone ODSOINET – AF Meeting, scheduled to hold in Abuja	One national preparatory meeting each held towards the ODSOINET meeting in March, 2019 (Phase X) NOO effectively participated at training for Ozone Officers and also workshop on the Kigali Amendment held in Accra Ghana from 23 – 27 September, 2019. The NOO presented salient activities of Nigeria under the HPMP, and also Nigeria's data collection methodologies Nigeria planned to host a regional network meeting in 2020, which was cancelled	Continuation of active participation at Regional Network meetings. Phase XI, 2021 & 2022	Successful Regional cooperation and participation at ODSOINET Meetings, outreach and lesson-learnt/knowledge sharing with other African countries.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
		because of the COVID-19 pandemic.		
Open-ended Working Group (OEWG) / Meeting of the Parties (MOP) Indicator: No. of meetings attended	In-Country Preparatory meeting and participation at OEWG meetings and Meeting of the Parties (MOP) (Phase X, 2019 & 2020)	Successfully participated in 41 st Meeting of the Open-ended Working Group of the Parties to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer, held in Bangkok from 1 – 5 July, 2019 and the 31 st Meeting of Parties held in Rome, 2019. Nigeria co-chaired the CCAC cold chain session. The COVID-19 pandemic prevented travels for MP meetings in 2020.	Continuation of active participation at MP meetings. Phase X, 2019 & 2020.	Successful participation at OEWG Meetings and Meeting of the Parties and strengthened implementation of the provisions of the Montreal Protocol. Sharing/dissemination of Nigeria's most successfully implemented activities under the Montreal Protocol.
To consciously encourage gender participation in all aspects of MP activities Indicators - No of female technicians identified and trained on MP issues - No of awareness campaigns organised for females only schools on MP issues.			2 sensitization activities per year for women organisations/associations and awareness campaigns 5 female-only schools sensitized on involvement in MP activities Organise one session targeted at women students in technical training centres for the RAC sector. At least 10 female technicians trained.	Well informed target group on Montreal Protocol programmes to enhance Ghana's ODS phase-out obligation. Increased female participation in MP activities.

Objectives (please add as necessary)	Activities in current phase	Achievements in current phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Planned activities in next phase (specify phase/mm/yy)	Expected results for next phase
- No of women/females enrolled in technical schools as refrigeration practitioners -No of women associations/organisations sensitised - No of female only schools sensitized on MP issues				

11. Financial report:

Item of expenditure	Budget for current phase (US \$)	Disbursement (For current phase) (US \$)		Estimated budget (for requested phase) (US \$)	Government funding (in kind contribution) (US \$)	
		Actual	Obligated		Current phase	Requested phase
Staff (including consultants)	80,000	131,400.00 (Consultants only)		100,000 (Consultants only)	150,000	120,000
Equipment	50,000	68,200.00		30,000	30,000	40,000
Operational cost (i.e. meetings, consultations, etc.)	25,000	34,200.00		30,000	50,000	30,000
Public awareness	100,000	75,800.00		100,000	40,000	60,000
Other	77,800 (Travels)	22,200.00 (For local & international travels)		72,800	50,000	50,000
TOTAL	332,800	331,800.00	1, 000.00**	332,800	320,000	300,000

**** NOO in agreement with the UNDP Country office revised budget line allocations in the course of implementing the project to address priority needs. There is a balance of \$1,000.00 that has been committed to activities to be completed by the end of November 2020.**

12. Please evaluate the IS performance in meeting the following indicators:

Indicator	Evaluation			Comments
	Very good	Satisfactory	Poor	
1. Effectiveness of import control measures		X		Strengthened co-ordination and collaboration amongst regulatory agencies have improved the effectiveness of import controls.
2. Integration of ozone protection issues into national plans	X			Ozone protection issues are well integrated into national plans through the National Chemicals Management Committee.
3. Completion of phase-out projects	X			Stage I HPMP completed.
4. Efficient data reporting	X			NOO submitted 2018 & 2019 data in a timely manner. The Ozone Secretariat data was submitted online through the UNEP ozone secretariat online reporting system while the MLF was submitted via email using the formats from the secretariat.

13. Government endorsement:

Action plan authorized by (name):	Engr. Idris Abdullahi
Signature of authorising authority:	
Title:	Assistant Director/National Ozone Officer
Supervising Organization/Agency/Ministry:	Federal Ministry of Environment
Date:	1 st September, 2020

14. Submission of action plan:

Name of implementing agency:	UNDP
Name of Project Officer:	Mr. Etienne Gonin
Signature of Project Officer:	
Date:	
Comments of the implementing agency:	This was a momentous Phase for Nigeria with the ratification of the Kigali Amendment end of 2018. Nigeria keeps putting Montreal Protocol implementation very high on its agenda for

	implementation of the SDGs. The operation of the National Ozone Unit keeps getting more structured in order to support the phase-out activities, coordinate the stakeholders, ensure all key activities of implementation of the MP and that the national capacity is being strengthened. Continued efforts on the licensing/quota system will be pursued with the new activities of the HPMP Stage 2, in complement to support to technology conversions, and the engagement of industry associations / stakeholders will be essential for success.
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15. Executive summary: Please provide summaries for the information required below in no more than one paragraph each. These paragraphs will be used in documents for the Executive Committee Meeting.

a) Terminal report

This report covered activities of Phase X of the I.S. from December 2018 – November 2020 (reported completed in September 2020). During that period, the IS project allowed for continuation of successful implementation of ODS phase-out activities in Nigeria.

The Stage 1 of the HPMP activities were completed, with the commissioning of the System House and the Methyl Formate end users conversion, which helped Nigeria remaining on track with its Montreal Protocol obligations. There was closer monitoring of the HCFC Quota system through effective collaboration with NAFDAC. Data collection and reporting process was improved with timely submission of data to the Ozone and MLF secretariats.

Participation in regional and international meetings, consultations with local stakeholders and awareness raising were undertaken successfully. 2020 meetings were successfully done virtually in view of the COVID-19 pandemic. The virtual project appraisal committee meetings facilitated successful validation of the HPMP stage II project document.

During this Phase X, Nigeria ratified the Kigali Amendment, showing strong commitment to the timely FC phase-down.

b) Plan of action

The Plan of action is intended to consolidate and sustain the phase-out of ODSs already achieved as well as for successful implementation of Stage II of the HPMP. It will also support the preparation of Stage III of the HPMP, which is expected to be submitted by end of 2020 /early 2021. It will also support the start of implementation of the Kigali Amendment. It plans for increased awareness raising, strengthened collaboration with chemical regulatory agencies (particularly as regards data reporting), and capacity building for sustainable implementation of the Montreal Protocol, and includes an activity for gender mainstreaming.

c) Views Expressed by the Executive Committee

