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COMITÉ EJECUTIVO DEL FONDO MULTILATERAL PARA LA APLICACIÓN DEL PROTOCOLO DE MONTREAL Nonagésima cuarta reunión Montreal, 27 – 31 de mayo de 2024 Cuestión 9 c) y d) del orden del día provisional¹

PROGRAMA DE TRABAJO DEL PNUMA PARA EL AÑO 2024

Los documentos previos al período de sesiones del Comité Ejecutivo del Fondo Multilateral para la Aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal no van en perjuicio de cualquier decisión que el Comité Ejecutivo pudiera adoptar después de la emisión de los mismos.

¹ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/1

OBSERVACIONES Y RECOMENDACIÓN DE LA SECRETARÍA DEL FONDO

1. El PNUMA solicita al Comité Ejecutivo aprobar la suma de 7 024 453 \$EUA más gastos de apoyo de 247 260 \$EUA para el programa de trabajo 2024 que se indica en el cuadro 1. Se adjunta la respectiva presentación al presente documento.

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (\$EUA)	Cantidad recomendada (\$EUA)
	ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA APROBACIÓ		
A1: Renovac	ión de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional		
Bahrein	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	180 000	180 000
Burundi	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	180 000	180 000
Camerún	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	369 704	369 704
Chad	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	180 000	180 000
Comoras	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Congo	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	180 000	180 000
República Democrática del Congo	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XI)	180 000	180 000
Guatemala	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase X)	330 670	330 670
Guinea- Bissau	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VIII)	180 000	180 000
República Democrática Popular Lao	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XII)	180 000	180 000
Maldivas	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIII)	180 000	180 000
Marruecos	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase V)	413 338	413 338
Níger	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XIV)	180 000	180 000
Qatar	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII)	235 814	235 814
Santo Tomé y Príncipe	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VIII)	180 000	180 000
Arabia Saudita	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IV)	529 920	529 920
Senegal	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase XV)	403 007	403 007
Sudán del Sur	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase II)	180 000	180 000
Vanuatu	Renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase IX)	180 000	180 000
	Total para A1	4 622 453	4 622 453
	ión de proyectos para planes de gestión de la eliminación de l		
Saint Kitts y Nevis	Preparación de un PGEH (etapa II)	30 000	30 000

Cuadro 1: Programa de trabajo del PNUMA para 2024

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (\$EUA)	Cantidad recomendada (\$EUA)
	Subtotal para A2	30 000	30 000
	Gastos de apoyo al organismo	3 900	3 900
	Total para A2	33 900	33 900
A3: Elaborac	ión de planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativo	s a los HFC (KIP	
Belice ^a	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	91 000	91 000
Guatemala ^b	Preparación de un KIP (etapa I)	51 000	51 000
	Subtotal para A3	142 000	142 000
	Gastos de apoyo al organismo	18 460	18 460
	Total para A3	160 460	160 460
A4: Prepara	ción de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos de	sustancias con	
elaboración	de planes para la recolección, transporte y eliminación	de dichas susta	ncias ²
Belice	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan		
Camboya	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	90 000	90 000
·	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan		
Eritrea	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan		
Granada	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	70 000	70 000
Guyana	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
Guyunu	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	00 000	00.000
Kirguistán	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
Kinguistan	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	00 000	00 000
República	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
Democrática	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	00 000	00 000
Popular Lao	de sustaileille contronadus y chaboración de un plan		
Lesotho	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
Lebouro	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	00 000	
Malawi	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	90 000	90 000
1)Iulu ()I	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	20.000	20.000
Nigeria	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	100 000	100 000
Ingenia	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	100 000	100 000
Paraguay	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	90 000	90 000
i uruguuj	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	20.000	20.000
Santa Lucía	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
Sunta Eucla	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan	00 000	00000
Sierra Leona	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan		
Somalia	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	90 000	90 000
	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan		
Zambia	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	80 000	80 000
	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan		
Zimbabwe	Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos	90 000	90 000
	de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan		
	Subtotal para A4	1 340 000	1 340 000
	Gastos de apoyo al organismo	174 200	174 200
	Total para A4	1 514 200	1 514 200
SECCIÓN B:	ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA SU CONSIDEI		
	ión de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional		
Sudáfrica	Solicitud para un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional	500 000	\$
Sadurra	(fase I)	500 000	

² Elaboración de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas utilizadas o no deseadas y un plan.

País	Actividad/Proyecto	Cantidad solicitada (\$EUA)	Cantidad recomendada (\$EUA)
	Subtotal para B1	500 000	*
B2: Asistenci	a técnica para preparar un informe de verificación sob	re el consumo d	e HCFC
Bahamas	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Barbados	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Burkina Faso	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Camboya	Informe de verificación para la etapa I del PGEH	30 000	*
Chad	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Gabón**	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Granada	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Guyana	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Madagascar	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Mozambique	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Nicaragua	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Sierra Leona	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
Timor-Leste	Informe de verificación para la etapa II del PGEH	30 000	*
	Subtotal para B2	390 000	*
	Gastos de apoyo al organismo	50 700	*
	Total para B2	440 700	*
	Total para A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B2	7 024 453	6 134 453
	Gastos de apoyo al organismo para A1, A2, A3, A4, B1, B2	247 260	196 560
	Total general	7 271 713	6 331 013

^a Con el PNUD como organismo de ejecución cooperante

^b Con la ONUDI como organismo de ejecución principal

* Recomendado para consideración individual

** Sujeto a la aprobación de la etapa II que se presenta en la reunión en curso.

ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA SU APROBACIÓN GENERAL

A1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

2. El PNUMA presentó sendas solicitudes de financiamiento para la renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional en los países que se indica en la sección A1 del Cuadro 1. Los proyectos se describen en el anexo I al presente documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

3. La Secretaría analizó las solicitudes de renovación de 19 proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional presentadas por el PNUMA en nombre de los respectivos Gobiernos a la luz de las pautas³ y decisiones pertinentes en cuanto a admisibilidad y niveles de financiamiento. Las solicitudes se confrontaron con los planes de trabajo de fortalecimiento institucional de la fase anterior, con los datos del programa de país y del Artículo 7, con el último informe de ejecución del plan de gestión para la eliminación de HCFC (PGEH), con el informe sobre la marcha de las actividades presentado por el organismo de ejecución y con las correspondientes resoluciones de la Reunión de las Partes. Se tomó nota de que los 19 países han presentado los datos de su programa de país para 2022 o 2023 y cumplen las metas de control establecidas en el

³ Decisión 91/63: b) aprobar el formato revisado para los informes finales y las solicitudes de prórroga del financiamiento de fortalecimiento institucional y los indicadores de desempeño correspondientes; y c) solicitar a los países del Artículo 5 a que se refiere el subpárrafo b) anterior para toda solicitud de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional a partir de la primera reunión del Comité Ejecutivo en 2023.

Protocolo de Montreal, y su consumo anual de HCFC no supera el consumo máximo anual admisible indicado en sus acuerdos de gestión de eliminación de HCFC con el Comité Ejecutivo. Además, todas las solicitudes presentadas incluían una evaluación de los indicadores de desempeño, del riesgo y sostenibilidad del proyecto y de la consecución de las metas de fortalecimiento institucional, de conformidad con la decisión 91/63 b).

Recomendación de la Secretaría

4. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de las solicitudes de renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional para Arabia Saudita, Bahrein, Burundi, Camerún, Chad, Comoras, Congo, Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Maldivas, Marruecos, el Níger, Qatar, República Democrática del Congo, República Democrática Popular Lao, Santo Tomé y Príncipe, Senegal, el Sudán del Sur y Vanuatu a los niveles de financiamiento indicados en la sección A1 del cuadro 1 del presente documento. El Comité Ejecutivo podrá estimar oportuno remitir a los respectivos Gobiernos las observaciones formuladas en el anexo II al presente documento.

A2: Elaboración de proyectos para los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC

Descripción del proyecto

5. El PNUMA presentó una solicitud de financiación para la preparación de la etapa III del PGEH para Saint Kitts y Nevis como organismo de ejecución designado, que figura en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

6. El PNUMA proporcionó una descripción de las actividades en apoyo de la solicitud de preparación de proyecto para la etapa II del PGEH para Saint Kitts y Nevis, que incluía: justificación de la financiación solicitada para la preparación del proyecto; un informe de situación sobre la ejecución de la etapa I del PGEH, y la lista de actividades que se realizarían durante la preparación del proyecto y los presupuestos correspondientes utilizando el formato para solicitudes de preparación de proyecto para los PGEH.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

7. Al examinar esta solicitud, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las directrices de financiación contenidas en la decisión 71/42, los avances en la etapa I del PGEH, incluido el estado de ejecución de los tramos hasta la preparación del presente documento, y la decisión 84/46 e)⁴. La Secretaría señaló que la financiación solicitada se ajusta a la decisión 71/42. La fecha de terminación de la etapa I del PGEH para Saint Kitts y Nevis se prorrogó hasta el 30 de junio de 2024 en la 93^a reunión⁵, y la Secretaría observó que la solicitud se ajusta a la decisión 82/45 que permite la presentación de solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para la etapa II del PGEH dos años antes de la fecha de terminación de la etapa I del PGEH.

8. La Secretaría observó además que el consumo anual de HCFC notificado por el país se ajusta a las metas de control previstas en el Protocolo de Montreal y a las metas fijadas en el Acuerdo sobre el PGEH con el Comité Ejecutivo. El PNUMA confirmó que la etapa II del PGEH para Saint Kitts y Nevis eliminará el 100 % de los HCFC de referencia para el 1 de enero de 2030.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

9. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de los fondos solicitados para la elaboración de los proyectos para la etapa II del PGEH para Saint Kitts y Nevis, al nivel de financiamiento indicado en la sección A2 del cuadro 1.

⁴ La inclusión de la etapa III de los PGEH en el plan administrativo se permite solo para aquellos países a los que se les haya aprobado la etapa II de los PGEH con metas de reducción inferiores a las metas de cumplimiento para 2025. ⁵ Anexo XIV del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/105.

A3: Elaboración de planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativos a los HFC (KIP)

Descripción del proyecto

10. El PNUMA presentó solicitudes de financiación para la preparación de la etapa I del KIP para dos países del Artículo 5, para un país como organismo de ejecución principal con el PNUD como organismo cooperante, y para el otro país como organismo de ejecución cooperante, con la ONUDI como organismo de ejecución principal. Estas solicitudes figuran en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

11. El PNUD, como organismo de ejecución cooperante para Belice, ha solicitado 39 000 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 2 730 \$EUA⁶. La ONUDI, como organismo de ejecución principal para Guatemala, ha solicitado 119 000 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 8 330 \$EUA en su programa de trabajo para 2024⁷, y ha facilitado una descripción de las actividades necesarias para la preparación del KIP para Guatemala y los correspondientes costos de cada actividad; también se incluyen en ella las observaciones de la Secretaría.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

12. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta las pautas para la preparación de los KIP que figuran en la decisión 87/50; las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con las actividades de apoyo y otros proyectos relacionados con los HFC en los países pertinentes.

13. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal, describió las actividades requeridas para la preparación de la estrategia general para el KIP de Belice utilizando el formato para solicitudes de preparación de proyectos para un KIP. La presentación incluye datos sobre el consumo de HFC y mezclas de HFC de 2021 a 2023. Entre las actividades de preparación del proyecto se encuentra una encuesta nacional y la recopilación de datos sobre el consumo de HFC, el análisis del uso de HFC y alternativas; una revisión de las iniciativas pertinentes, políticas y reglamentaciones pertinentes del país relativas a la reducción de los HFC; una evaluación de las necesidades de capacitación y certificación en el sector de mantenimiento de equipos de refrigeración y aire acondicionado; la elaboración de una estrategia global de reducción de los HFC; reuniones de validación de las partes interesadas; el desarrollo de un plan de comunicación y divulgación y actividades para fomentar la participación de las mujeres.

14. La Secretaría tomó nota de que Belice había ratificado la Enmienda de Kigali⁸ y ha proporcionado una carta de apoyo indicando su intención de adoptar medidas para la reducción de los HFC; y que la financiación solicitada se ajusta a la decisión 87/50 c). El PNUMA indicó que la preparación del proyecto para la estrategia global para el KIP se basaría en las actividades ejecutadas en el marco de las actividades de apoyo, ya que estas fueron las primeras medidas relacionadas con la reducción de los HFC y habían contribuido a la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

15. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general de la elaboración de proyectos para la etapa I de los planes de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativos a los HFC para Belice y Guatemala con los niveles de financiación que figuran en la sección A3 del cuadro 1.

⁶ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/18

⁷ UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/20

⁸ Fecha de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali: 3 de octubre de 2023.

A4: Preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de residuos de sustancias controladas y elaboración de un plan para la recolección, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias

Descripción del proyecto

16. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución designado, presentó solicitudes para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para 16 países, tal y como se muestra en la sección A4 del cuadro 1.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

17. Al examinar estas solicitudes, la Secretaría tuvo en cuenta los criterios para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan de la decisión 91/66, así como las actividades propuestas para la preparación de proyectos y su conexión con los planes nacionales de eliminación/reducción (es decir, PGEH o KIP) del país. La Secretaría señaló que cada solicitud de financiación se ajusta a la decisión 91/66.

18. El PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución designado, proporcionó una descripción de las actividades requeridas para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para Belice, Camboya, Eritrea, Granada, Guyana, Kirguistán, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria⁹, Paraguay, República Democrática Popular Lao, Santa Lucía, Sierra Leona, Somalia, Zambia y Zimbabwe y los costos correspondientes para cada actividad, utilizando los formularios de presentación pertinentes para las propuestas de proyectos.

19. Las actividades de las solicitudes de financiación para los 16 países comprenden la preparación del inventario, la verificación de las partes interesadas, el plan de acción y el informe final de cada país; una evaluación de las partes interesadas, las instituciones, las políticas y los reglamentos pertinentes; la previsión de las cantidades de SAO y HFC usadas o no deseadas que podrían exigir recuperación, regeneración, reciclado o eliminación en el futuro; una evaluación de la viabilidad y los costos de las opciones de eliminación existentes (reciclado, regeneración, destrucción); una evaluación de la viabilidad económica de una planta de destrucción; y consideraciones relativas a la integración en 14 países también se incluyó la selección de laboratorios y la determinación de las capacidades nacionales para analizar la composición de las SAO y los HFC usados o no deseados y el desarrollo de un modelo empresarial o de financiación para asegurar la sostenibilidad a largo plazo de las operaciones de recogida o eliminación. Las actividades de preparación en Paraguay también incluyeron un taller regional para compartir experiencias y para el desarrollo de estrategias regionales para la gestión ambientalmente racional de sustancias controladas no deseadas.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

20. La Secretaría recomienda la aprobación general para la preparación de un inventario nacional de bancos de sustancias controladas usadas o no deseadas y un plan para la recogida, transporte y eliminación de dichas sustancias para Belice, Camboya, Eritrea, Granada, Guyana, Kirguistán, República Democrática Popular Lao, Lesotho, Malawi, Nigeria, Paraguay, Santa Lucía, Sierra Leona, Somalia, Zambia, Zimbabwe al nivel de financiación mostrado en la sección A4 del cuadro 1.

⁹ Nigeria recibió financiación para la ejecución de un proyecto piloto de gestión y destrucción de residuos de SAO en la 67ª reunión (decisión 67/24).

SECCIÓN B: ACTIVIDADES RECOMENDADAS PARA SU CONSIDERACIÓN INDIVIDUAL

B1: Renovación de proyectos de fortalecimiento institucional

Descripción del proyecto

21. El PNUMA presentó una solicitud de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el país que figura en la sección B1 del cuadro 1. La descripción de este proyecto se presenta en el anexo I del presente documento.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

22. En su 19^a reunión, las Partes decidieron que Sudáfrica, como país en desarrollo que opera al amparo del párrafo 1 del Artículo 5 del Protocolo de Montreal, puede aspirar a recibir asistencia técnica y financiera del Fondo Multilateral para cumplir sus compromisos de eliminar tanto la producción como el consumo de HCFC¹⁰. Desde la 55^a reunión del Comité Ejecutivo, Sudáfrica ha recibido ayuda del Fondo Multilateral para llevar a cabo actividades de eliminación de HCFC y de reducción de los HFC. Hasta la fecha, Sudáfrica no ha solicitado financiación para el fortalecimiento institucional.

23. La Secretaría reconoce el compromiso de Sudáfrica en la aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal. La Secretaría observa que, aunque Sudáfrica pudo establecer y gestionar inicialmente la dependencia nacional del ozono sin financiación adicional, la situación económica actual del país no le permitiría seguir haciéndolo, teniendo en cuenta también la creciente demanda de trabajo relacionada con la reducción de los HFC y nuevas esferas, por ejemplo, la eficiencia energética. La Secretaría observa además que la financiación solicitada para el fortalecimiento institucional está en consonancia con las actividades propuestas y el consumo del país; la financiación adicional permitiría al país planificar y ejecutar mejor las actividades relacionadas con el Protocolo de Montreal.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

24. El Comité Ejecutivo podría considerar la aprobación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase I) para Sudáfrica por el valor de 500 000 \$EUA.

B2: Asistencia técnica para preparar un informe de verificación sobre el consumo de HCFC

25. En consonancia con la decisión 61/46 c)¹¹ la Secretaría seleccionó una muestra de 15 países que operan al amparo del Artículo 5 y con bajo consumo y dos países de alto consumo¹² con el fin de verificar el cumplimiento de sus Acuerdos relativos a los PGEH. Los países seleccionados se enumeran en el cuadro 5 del documento UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/14 sobre la reseña de las cuestiones definidas durante el examen de los proyectos. En consonancia con la decisión 92/21 c), el PNUMA, como organismo de ejecución principal, solicita financiación para la verificación del PGEH de Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, el Chad, Gabón, Granada, Guyana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sierra Leona y Timor-Leste.

¹⁰ Decisión XIX/7.

¹¹ Se pidió a la Secretaría que proporcionara, en la primera reunión de cada año, una lista que representara el 20% de los países con un nivel básico de consumo de HCFC de hasta 360 toneladas métricas, y con un PGEH aprobado, con objeto de aprobar su financiación a efectos de la verificación del cumplimiento del acuerdo del PGEH por parte de ese país para ese año.

¹² Burkina Faso y Gabón.

Observaciones de la Secretaría

26. La Secretaría señaló que la financiación solicitada era coherente con los fondos aprobados para verificaciones similares en reuniones anteriores y señaló además que los informes de verificación deben presentarse al menos con 10 semanas de antelación a las reuniones correspondientes del Comité Ejecutivo en las que se solicite el próximo tramo de financiación para el PGEH.

Recomendación de la Secretaría

27. El Comité Ejecutivo tal vez desee considerar la aprobación de la asistencia técnica para la preparación del informe de verificación para el plan de gestión de eliminación de HCFC (PGEH) para Camboya y la etapa II de los PGEH para Bahamas, Barbados, Burkina Faso, Chad, Gabón, Granada, Guyana, Madagascar, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Sierra Leona y Timor Oriental, cada uno por un importe de 30 000 \$EUA, más gastos de apoyo al organismo de 3 900 \$EUA para el PNUMA, en el entendimiento de que los informes de verificación deberán presentarse al menos 10 semanas antes de las reuniones del Comité Ejecutivo en las que se soliciten los siguientes tramos de financiación para los planes de gestión de eliminación de HCFC.

ANNEX I INSTITUTIONAL STRENGTHENING PROJECT PROPOSALS¹

Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (U	(S \$):		CTIEF
	Phase I:	Oct-96	74,580
	Phase II:	Jul-00	49,720
	Phase III:	Dec-03	57,200
	Phase IV:	Nov-05	60,000
	Phase V:	Nov-07	60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-10	52,500
	Phase VII:	Dec-12	60,000
	Phase VIII:	May-16	85,000
	Phase IX:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-20	85,000
	Phase XI:	Jun-22	85,000
		Total:	754,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multila	ateral Fund (US \$)):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/Co	- 1 /		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-20	00)		22.7
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			51.9
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65 % of HCFC	paseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per .	Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			25.51
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	25.51
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			4,543,642
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			3,869,310
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			136.90
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			101.60

Bahrain: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,318,672
(b) Institutional strengthening:	754,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,470,969
Total:	4,543,642
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

¹ Data as at December 2022 are based on document UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/93/17.

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

Progress report

2. Bahrain successfully implemented phase XI of its institutional strengthening (IS) project and fully achieved six performance objectives while one performance objective was partially achieved. During this phase: Article 7 and country programme data for 2021 and 2022 were reported on time and the e-licensing system was upgraded and is effectively operational for enhanced monitoring and control. Full enforcement of the updated legislation on enhancing the environmental practices in the installation and servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) equipment continued with a massive number of RAC technicians trained and certified. Stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) implementation was initiated with the successful completion of the first tranche. Regular coordination meetings with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries continued to coordinate implementation and enhance cooperation in preventing illegal trade. The national ozone unit (NOU) organized several awareness-raising campaigns, including extensive activities related to the observation of Ozone Day. The National Ozone Officer actively participated in the Executive Committee and Montreal Protocol meetings in 2022 and 2023.

Plan of action

3. During the next phase of the IS project, the NOU will continue to oversee the coordination and implementation of the activities planned under stage II of the HPMP and IS projects. The ratification process for the Kigali Amendment will continue and the preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan will be initiated. Collaboration with the GCC countries will continue, along with active engagement of stakeholders in the NOU's activities, awareness and outreach meetings, campaigns, and celebrations of Ozone Day. The NOU will continue to actively participate in network meetings, Montreal Protocol and Executive Committee meetings.

Sustainability and risk assessment

4. The national ozone unit as part of the Supreme Council of Environment, is well integrated into the national policymaking and implementation structure. The main risk would be delayed ratification of the Kigali Amendment and the adoption of feasible alternatives for high ambient temperature conditions. UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme will continue to provide all required support to facilitate the process of ratifying the Kigali Amendment and thus support the country in preparing and adopting all required policies, regulations, and standards to facilitate full compliance. Support will also continue to ensure timely implementation of the ongoing HPMP so that the planned phase-out targets can be achieved and the ground for introducing new alternatives laid.

Burundi: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening			
	Phase I:	Nov-98	74,580
	Phase II:	Jul-02	57,200
	Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase V:	Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VI:	Dec-13	0
	Phase VII:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Jun-18	84,931
	Phase IX:	Jul-21	85,000
		Total:	566,711
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multi	ilateral Fund (US \$):		180,000

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Date of approval of country programme:	1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.1
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	7.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	207,530
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	0.77
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Total:	0.77
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	57,963
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	2,597,637
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	2,183,772
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	59.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	59.5

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	538,755
(b) Institutional strengthening:	566,711
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,492,171
Total:	2,597,637
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

6. Burundi's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase IX of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving all seven performance indicators. The NOU gathered import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted a comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. Furthermore, Burundi ratified the Kigali Amendment on March 26, 2021. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 320 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians, 165 customs officers, and 50 media professionals. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Burundi submitted their Enabling Activities project, which was approved, and necessary steps were taken in preparing stage I of the Kigali Amendment's provisions are respected. Additionally, Burundi actively participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings. Burundi also continuously worked on improving the integration of the Multilateral Fund gender mainstreaming policy in the country's project implementation.

Plan of action

7. Under phase X of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP and preparation of stage I of the KIP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts;

conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; preparation of the KIP strategy; and continuing working on integrating gender mainstreaming into the IS activities and projects implementation.

Sustainability and risk assessment

8. The successful implementation of the IS project in Burundi relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as for conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is consistently guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which includes key line ministries, the RAC sector, and other pertinent agencies.

Summary of the project and country profile Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional structure	engthening (US \$):		UNEI
Amounts previously approved for institutional sur	Phase I:	Nov-93	181,930
	Phase II:	May-97	120,910
	Phase III:	Jul-99	120,910
	Phase IV:	Dec-03 & Dec-04	139,532
	Phase V:	Nov-05	139,532
	Phase VI:	Nov-07	139,532
	Phase VII:	Nov-09	139,532
	Phase VIII:	Nov-11	139,532
	Phase IX:	Dec-13	139,532
	Phase X:	Nov-15	178,601
	Phase XI:	Nov-17	178,578
	Phase XII:	Dec-19	178,000
	Phase XIII:	Nov-21	178,601
		Total:	1,974,722
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$	5):		369,704
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV	V (US \$):		369,704
Agency support costs (US \$):			C
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV	V to the Multilateral Fu	nd (US \$):	369,704
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out managemen	t plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (C		nes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (ave	6		8.2
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-20			88.8
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-199	98)		18.1
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65	% of HCFC baseline)		4,760,203
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP to	onnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			25.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.0
		Total:	25.3
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO2-eq tonnes) as per Artic			3,203,591
Year of reported country programme implementat			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 20			12,807,177
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			10,877,226
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (OD			981.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP ton	nes):		735.8

Cameroon: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,937,997
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,974,722
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,894,459
Total:	12,807,177
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

10. Cameroon's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving all the seven performance indicators. The NOU gathered import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. Furthermore, Cameroon ratified the Kigali Amendment on August 24, 2021. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 255 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 80 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Cameroon participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

11. Under phase XIV of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP and the first tranche of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); coordinating the submission and implementation of the third tranche of stage II of the HPMP, stage III of the HPMP and the second tranche of stage I of the KIP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; and timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Sustainability and risk assessment

12. The successful implementation of the IS project in Cameroon relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as for conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is consistently guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which includes key line ministries, the RAC sector, and other pertinent agencies.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional str	engthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Jul-98	67,800
	Phase II:	Dec-04	60,000
	Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-08	60,000
	Phase V:	Nov-11	60,000

Chad: Renewal of institutional strengthening

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

Summary of the project and country profile			
	Phase VI:	Dec-13	60,000
	Phase VII:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase VIII:	Nov-17	85,000
	Phase IX:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase X:	Dec-22	85,000
		Total:	707,800
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Multi	lateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1998
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/	CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2	2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			16.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC	baseline)		4,154,644
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as pe	er Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			9.91
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	9.91
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			5,374,554
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			3,392,569
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,755,070
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			45.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			37.1

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	648,638
(b) Institutional strengthening:	707,800
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,036,132
Total:	3,392,569
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

14. Chad's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase X of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving seven out of seven performance indicators. During the phase, the NOU collected relevant import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were held for effective coordination. The NOU oversaw training for 458 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians (208 women) and 405 (184 women) customs officers under the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). Ongoing activities included raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws, and regulations. Chad also observed Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

15. Under phase XI of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and preparation and submission of the Kigali HFC implementation plan strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

16. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Chad under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee which comprises of key line ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$	·		
	Phase I:	Nov-97	31,414
	Phase II:	Dec-00	20,942
	Phase III:	Apr-03	24,093
	Phase IV:	Apr-05	60,000
	Phase V:	Mar-07	60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VII:	Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Jul-13	60,000
	Phase IX:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase X:	Nov-17	85,000
	Phase XI:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase XII:	Nov-21 Total:	85,000
	716,449		
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):		180,000	
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1997
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO2-6	eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			0.1
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			34,958
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Arti	cle 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.03	
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
··· · · · · ·		Total:	0.03
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			19,482
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022

Comoros (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	1,751,276
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	1,558,407
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	2.6
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	0.4

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	80,965
(b) Institutional strengthening:	716,449
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	953,861
Total:	1,751,276
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

18. Comoros's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five out of seven performance indicators, with two performance indicators partially achieved. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted country programme and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 12 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focus on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Comoros actively participated in observing International Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

19. Under phase XIII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

20. The successful implementation of the IS project in Comoros relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as for conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is consistently guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which includes key line ministries, the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, and other pertinent agencies.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthen	ing (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Jul-95	71,099
	Phase II:	Dec-00	47,404
	Phase III:	Apr-03	54,531
	Phase IV:	Apr-05	60,000

Congo (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
	Phase V:	Mar-07	60,000
	Phase VI:	Apr-09	60,000
	Phase VII:	Jul-11	60,000
	Phase VIII:	Dec-13	60,000
	Phase IX:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-18	84,800
	Phase XI:	Jul-21	85,000
		Total:	727,834
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):			180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1995
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/C	O ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			10.14
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.9
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC b	aseline)		504,649
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per .	Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			5.57
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
• · · · ·		Total:	5.57
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			292,240
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			2,529,770
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,184,922
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			84.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			32.1

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	361,765
(b) Institutional strengthening:	727,834
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,440,171
Total:	2,529,770
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

22. Congo's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XI of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving six of seven performance indicators, with one partially achieved. The focus in the current phase was on effectively gathering import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs); submitting comprehensive country program and Article 7 data; further discussions on cooperation with the customs authority; organization of annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee for better coordination; organizing training sessions for 168 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 115 customs officers focused on raising awareness on HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Congo ratified the Kigali Amendment on June 16, 2022, and its enabling activities project was approved at the 91st Executive Committee meeting. During the phase, Congo began work on preparation for implementation of its Kigali

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

HFC implementation plan (KIP). Additionally, Congo participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Montreal Protocol-related meetings during the phase.

Plan of action

23. During phase XII, the NOU's priorities will be for Congo to achieve the 67.5% HCFC reduction target by 2025 and begin implementation of the KIP. Activities planned also include: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; continuing discussions with customs authorities and industry association; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; preparation of the KIP strategy and implementation of stage I; participation in regional network and Montreal Protocol meetings and sharing of knowledge. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into the implementation of phase XII of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

24. The effective execution of the IS project in Congo hinges on securing consistent and constant funding provided by the Multilateral Fund. Engaging participation from stakeholders, pertinent associations, ministries, and agencies is paramount for crafting recommendations and adjustments to legislation and regulations, conducting public awareness campaigns, and promoting initiatives. The NOU consistently operates under the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, comprising crucial line ministries, the RAC sector, and other relevant entities.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthenin	ng (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Mar-99	36,465
	Phase II:	Dec-00	72,930
	Phase III:	Jul-05	64,540
	Phase IV:	Jul-07	64,540
	Phase V:	Jul-09	48,405
	Phase VI:	Dec-10	64,540
	Phase VII:	Dec-13	64,540
	Phase VIII:	Dec-16	85,000
	Phase IX:	May-19	85,000
	Phase X:	Jul-21	84,800
		Total:	670,760
Amount requested for renewal (phase XI) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XI (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XI to the Mu	Itilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan (stage I):			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonne	es/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)			4.7
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			66.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			1.5
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			Not available

Democratic Republic of the Congo: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.01
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	1.01
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		5,586,205
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		5,156,807
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		359.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		355.5

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	2,707,814
(b) Institutional strengthening:	670,760
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,207,631
Total:	5,586,205
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

26. Democratic Republic of the Congo's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase X of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five out of seven performance indicators, with two partially achieved. The NOU collected ODS import data and submitted country programme and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were held for effective coordination. Democratic Republic of the Congo worked towards finalizing the ratification of the Kigali Amendment. The NOU oversaw training for 80 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians (11 women) and 33 (2 women) customs officers under the HPMP. Ongoing activities included raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant laws, and regulations. During the phase, Democratic Republic of the Congo actively observed Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

27. Under phase XI of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of the second tranche of stage II of the HPMP; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; establishing the licensing system for HFCs; preparation and implementation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; and timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Sustainability and risk assessment

28. The implementation of the IS project in the Democratic Republic of Congo can be successful provided there is stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies must actively participate in developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as in public awareness and promotional activities. One potential risk identified by the government in achieving the project's objectives and complying with the obligations of the Montreal Protocol is the failure to meet the goals of the Kigali Amendment. This risk stems from the country's ineligibility to secure funding for the preparation and implementation of its KIP before ratifying the Kigali

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

Amendment. Additionally, the absence of a licensing system for hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) at the current state is also considered a potential risk. The NOU is continuously guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which comprises key line ministries, the RAC sector, and other relevant agencies.

Summary of the project and country profile				
Implementing agency:				
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):				
Phase I:	Jun-93	194,360		
Phase II:	May-97	108,480		
Phase III:	Jul-99	108,480		
Phase IV:	Dec-01	108,480		
Phase V:	Jul-04	62,400		
Phase VI:	Nov-07	124,800		
Phase VII:	Jul-10	123,310		
Phase VIII:	Jun-18	149,89		
Phase IX:	Nov-21	159,744		
	Total:	1,139,952		
Amount requested for renewal (phase X) (US \$):		330,670		
Amount recommended for approval for phase X (US \$):				
Agency support costs (US \$):				
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase X to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):				
Date of approval of country programme:				
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:				
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO2-eq tonnes):				
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0		
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		8.		
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		400.7		
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)				
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:				
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00		
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		2.08		
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00		
	Total:	2.0		
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		1,326,57		
Year of reported country programme implementation data:				
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		10,994,432		
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):				
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		10,297,773		
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1,118.		

Guatemala:	Renewal	of institutional	strengthening
0			Not on Boundary

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	7,453,217
(b) Institutional strengthening:	1,139,952
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,401,264
Total:	10,994,432
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

30. Under phase IX of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Guatemala's national ozone unit (NOU) worked to achieve broad consensus on revised national ODS legislation. Article 7 and country programme implementation data were submitted to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats, respectively, accurately and in a timely manner. The Congress of the Republic of Guatemala ratified the Kigali Amendment on January 11, 2024. NOU staff coordinated activities under the first and second tranches of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) and worked to prepare the request for preparation of stage I Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP) to reduce 10 per cent of the country's HFC baseline. Several training sessions for customs officers were organized and conducted during the phase. The country encouraged the continued participation of stakeholders in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol at the national level, organized awareness-raising activities and Ozone Day celebrations, as well as active participation in regional network meetings and events.

Plan of action

31. With the continued support of the IS project, Guatemala will continue implementing import/export licensing for all controlled substances and quota system for HCFCs. The HPMP and preparation of the KIP will be implemented to meet the HCFC phase-out and HFC phase-down targets, while ensuring gender mainstreaming in implementing of those projects. In addition, the NOU will continue coordination with customs to ensure an effective surveillance of international trade of all Montreal Protocol controlled substances, to fulfill the requirements of the HPMP and the Kigali Amendment and development of national capacities to allow the efficient implementation of all its provisions. The action plan also includes a strict monitoring and control of the imports and use of HCFCs/HFCs, as well as facilitating access to and use of new alternative substances and technologies. The NOU will continue public awareness activities especially with the education sector and with a gender focus during the World Refrigeration Day and Ozone Day celebrations as well as national events.

Sustainability and risk assessment

32. The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN in Spanish) and the NOU seek integrating the concept of sustainability aspects in all activities that make up the IS project, through the strengthening of alliances and relationships with key stakeholders, including government entities involved in implementing the regulatory framework for the management of Montreal Protocol-controlled substances, development of policies and standards that promote the introduction and sustainability of non-HCFC and low-GWP alternative refrigerants and technologies. As has been seen, a wide range of government departments and institutions have been involved in the formulation and implementation of the IS project and HPMP, and assessment tools used in national reports have been integrated to identify the environmental, economic, and social effects and benefits for the country. In addition, MARN records the results of the project following the guidelines given by the Montreal Protocol, facilitating the consultation process when necessary. Guatemala ensures the incorporation of the gender perspective in the project implementation, and in general, pursues the necessary means to guarantee sustainability and reduce the risks.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional stren	gthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Apr-03 and Jul-04	90,000
	Phase II:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase III:	Jul-12	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-14	60,000
	Phase V:	Dec-16	84,892

Guinea-Bissau: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Phase VI:	May-19	85,000
Phase VII:	Jul-21	85,000
	Total:	524,892
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$):		180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII to the Multilateral Fund	(US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:		2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO2-eq tonnes	b):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		2.83
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		722,391
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		,
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		0.77
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00
	Total:	0.77
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		609,742
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		1,958,360
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		1,733,919
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		27.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		21.7

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	124,161
(b) Institutional strengthening:	524,892
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,309,307
Total:	1,958,360
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

34. Guinea-Bissau's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase VII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five performance indicators, and partially achieving two others. The NOU gathered import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data as required. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 125 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 80 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Guinea-Bissau actively participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

35. Under phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; planned submission and implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out

management plan and the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP); promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and preparation of the KIP strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

36. The successful implementation of the IS project in Guinea-Bissau relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund and a conducive political environment. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as for conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is consistently guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which includes key line ministries, the RAC sector, and other pertinent agencies, amidst the country's political risks.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening	(US \$):		
	Phase I:	Jul-01	74,580
	Phase II:	Jul-04	57,200
	Phase III:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-08	60,000
	Phase V:	Jul-10	60,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-12	60,000
	Phase VII:	May-14	60,000
	Phase VIII:	May-16	85,000
	Phase IX:	Jun-18	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-20	85,000
	Phase XI:	Dec-22	120,000
		Total:	806,780
Amount requested for renewal (phase XII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XII to the Mul	tilateral Fund (US \$	5):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2001
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes	1 /		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-	2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			2.3
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC	C baseline)		324,226
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as p	er Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			1.43
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	1.43
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			293,334
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$)):		2,745,261
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,201,057
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			32.00
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			16.30

Lao People's Democratic Republic: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	635,688
(b) Institutional strengthening:	806,780
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,302,793
Total:	2,745,261
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

38. The implementation of the institutional strengthening (IS) project phase XI supported Lao People's Democratic Republic to ensure compliance with its HCFC phase-out obligations during the reporting period. Lao People's Democratic Republic continued to enforce HCFC licensing system and HFC licensing system through the Ministry of Industry and Commerce. The country submitted its 2022 country programme and Article 7 data reports to the Fund and Ozone Secretariats respectively. However, there was delay in submitting both data reports as a result of the change of the national ozone unit (NOU) to the Department of Climate Change in late 2022. The new NOU worked closely with all stakeholders to resume implementation of activities of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP), such as delivering training and preparation of stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan (KIP), which allowed project implementation to get back on track. The NOU included gender mainstreaming in implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities during the phase. The NOU also organized public awareness raising activities and actively joined the regional and global meetings on the Montreal Protocol.

Plan of action

39. Activities planned under phase XII include: implementing the HCFC and HFC licensing and quota system; continue work with customs to assign specific Harmonized System codes for HFCs under the 2022 version; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of key stakeholders and the refrigeration and air-conditioning association in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP and KIP; organization of Ozone Day celebrations and development of awareness materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be further integrated into implementation of phase XII of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

40. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Lao People's Democratic Republic under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. Given the risk of delay in implementation primarily due to the government restructuring, the NOU will need to work with its senior management in strengthening the organizational structure; this would involve clarifying the roles and responsibilities of the entities involved in the IS project, ensuring smooth operations despite governmental changes. Furthermore, there is a need to develop a succession plan to ensure that knowledge and expertise are retained within the NOU and related departments, even when key personnel change.

Summary of the project and country profile Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening	US \$)·		UNEI
This can be the start of the st	Phase I:	Mar-94	46,613
	Phase II:	Jul-02	35,753
	Phase III:	Dec-04	60,000
	Phase IV:	Nov-06	60,000
	Phase V:	Nov-08	60,000
	Phase VI:	Jul-10	60,000
	Phase VII:	Jul-12	60,000
	Phase VIII:	May-14	60,000
	Phase IX:	Dec-16	85,000
	Phase X:	Jun-18	75,000
	Phase XI:	Jun-20	85,000
	Phase XII:	Jun-22	85,000
		Total:	772,366
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIII) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIII (US \$):			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIII to the Mul	tilateral Fund (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2010
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2	2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			4.6
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC	baseline)		434,219
Latest reported ODS consumption (2023) (ODP tonnes) as pe	r Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			C
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0
		Total:	C
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			317,887
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			3,136,691
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			2,796,955
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):			5.21
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			2.90

Maldives: Renewal of institutional strengthening

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	544,147
(b) Institutional strengthening:	772,366
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,820,179
Total:	3,136,691
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

Progress report

42. During phase XII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, Maldives strictly implemented the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and HFCs through the Makudi system and enforced the control measures to sustain HCFC phase-out and measures undertaken to monitor illegal trade in ODS and HFCs, and equipment containing them. The national ozone unit (NOU) submitted Article 7 and country programme data reports for 2023 in a timely manner. The NOU continued to maintain the high awareness of key stakeholders and organized several meetings and awareness-raising activities including the celebration of Ozone Day. Customs brokers and new custom officers were regularly briefed and trained on the Montreal Protocol provisions and amendments, including the Kigali Amendment. Maldives worked with UNEP for the preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, and the additional activities for enhancing energy efficiency. The NOU and relevant authorities participated in all relevant Montreal Protocol meetings during the reporting period.

Plan of action

43. During the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to monitor data and enforce the online quota and licensing system for HCFC and HFCs. The NOU will focus on the data collection of HFCs and its sectoral distribution to better design the HFC phase-down activities and fulfill HFC phase-down obligations in the upcoming years. In doing so, the NOU will closely cooperate with national stakeholders, build the capacity of customs and enforcement officers on the trade control of the substances controlled under the Montreal Protocol, support the refrigeration and air-conditioning association and its activities, collect trade data of the controlled substances from various sources and cross check them on regular basis, and submit necessary data reports to the Ozone and the Multilateral Fund Secretariats in a timely manner. The NOU will participate in all international and regional activities to be held during the phase and will organize awareness-raising activities to sensitize targeted/sector specific audiences as well as the general public on the Montreal Protocol issues.

Sustainability and risk assessment

44. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Maldives under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. As for the IS project implemented in Maldives, stakeholders, relevant associations, and ministries and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. There is an active advisory committee, although its composition needs to be reconfirmed following recent elections in the country.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengtheni	ng (US \$):		
	Phase I:	May-96	202,270
	Phase II:	Jul-04	155,000
	Phase III:	Nov-07	117,820
	Phase IV:	Nov-09	0
		Total:	475,090
Amount requested for renewal (phase V) (US \$):			413,338
Amount recommended for approval for phase V (US \$):			413,338
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase V to the Mu	Itilateral Fund (US \$)	:	413,338
Date of approval of country programme:			1996
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011

Morocco: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)	802.30
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)	7.00
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)	1.10
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.10
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	51.35
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	697.20
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	2,134,190
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)	0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)	0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)	0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	19.84
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0
Tot	al: 19.84
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (CO_2 -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	589,312
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	20,739,958
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	19,374,835
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	1454.7
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	1425.4

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	17,351,095
(b) Institutional strengthening:	475,090
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,913,772
Total:	20,739,958
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

46. Despite its challenges, Morocco has successfully implemented all its programmes and activities under the Montreal Protocol on the protection of the ozone layer. The implementation of the institutional strengthening project was halted due to the administrative issues in processing funds at the national level. At present, all issues are resolved, and the country is ready to resume the work. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit (NOU) of Morocco implemented activities under stages I and II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP). The NOU enforced the ODS regulations through the implementation of the licensing and quota system; it further embarked on an awareness-raising programme, trained customs officers, and refrigeration technicians.

Plan of action

47. Under phase V, the Government of Morocco will continue to support activities to phase out HCFCs and promote Montreal Protocol activities. The NOU will organize steering committee meetings to support the NOU with the implementation of activities. The following actions will be undertaken during the new phase: continue to strengthen coordination within the NOU; continue to implement the licensing and quota system for HCFCs and begin the implementation of a licensing and quota system for HCFCs; continue to coordinate and monitor programme activities under stage II of the HPMP and prepare and submit the first stage of the Kigali HFC implementation plan, as well as the investment project in the refrigeration

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

manufacturing sector for MANAR; work closely with stakeholders in the refrigeration servicing sector including capacity development; and implement public awareness campaigns through virtual and print media. During the phase, the NOU will maintain its timely country programme and Article 7 data reporting and will maintain active participation in the meetings related to the Montreal Protocol and the promotion of women's participation in the refrigeration servicing sector.

Sustainability and risk assessment

48. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Morocco as the Government has expressed full support for the project. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the national ozone committee which comprises of key inline ministries, the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector and other relevant agencies. It is crucial that the NOU strengthens cooperation with customs in monitoring HFCs through targeted awareness for importers and customs brokers on identifying HFCs being imported with their proper HS codes.

Summary of the project and country profile			LINED
Implementing agency: Amounts previously approved for institutional stru			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional stre		D 04	04.504
	Phase I:	Dec-94	84,524
	Phase II:	Nov-98	56,500
	Phase III: Phase IV:	Mar-01	56,500
		Dec-03	64,827
	Phase V:	Nov-05	64,827
	Phase VI Phase VII:	Nov-07 Nov-09	64,282
	Phase VII: Phase VIII:	Nov-11	64,828 64,828
	Phase VIII: Phase IX:	Dec-13	64,828 64,828
	Phase IX: Phase X:	Nov-15	85,000
	Phase XI:	Nov-17	84,838
	Phase XII:	Dec-19	85,000
	Phase XIII:	Jun-22	85,000
	Thase Am.	Total:	925,782
Amount requested for renewal (phase XIV) (US \$	2).	Totul.	180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase XIV			180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XIV	V to the Multilateral Fund (U	S \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:	X		1994
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out managemen	t plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (C			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (ave	1 /		0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-20	5		15.98
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-19			0.00
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65			1,222,358
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP to			, ,
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			7.47
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
· · · · · ·		Total:	7.47
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Artic	cle 7		813,172
Year of reported country programme implementat			2022

Niger (the): Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	3,532,154
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	2,720,336
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	106.5
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	40.6

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	757,886
(b) Institutional strengthening:	925,782
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,848,486
Total:	3,532,154
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

50. Niger's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving five out of seven performance indicators, with two partially achieved. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the national ozone committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU coordinated training sessions for 270 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 162 customs officers. Ongoing efforts focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Niger participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

51. Under Phase XIV of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan and stage I of the Kigali HFC implementation plan; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; and timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats.

Sustainability and risk assessment

52. The successful implementation of the IS project in Niger relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as for conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is consistently guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which includes key line ministries, the refrigeration and RAC sector, and other pertinent agencies.

Oatar:	Renewal	of institutional	strengthening
Zatar.	Itene wai	or monutional	suchgenening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthenin	ng (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Mar-99	72,500
	Phase II:	Dec-03 & Jul-06	92,521
	Phase III:	Nov-09	94,611
	Phase IV:	Jul-17	90,733
	Phase V:	Jun-20	113,920
	Phase VI:	Jun-22	113,920
		Total:	578,205
Amount requested for renewal (phase VII) (US \$):			235,814
Amount recommended for approval for phase VII (US \$):			235,814
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VII to the M	ultilateral Fund (U	US \$):	235,814
Date of approval of country programme:			1999
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:			2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonn	es/CO ₂ -eq tonnes)):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 199	8-2000)		0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)			86.9
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)			0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HC	FC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as	per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	L		0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			56.44
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0
		Total:	56.44
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7			Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US			3,855,888
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			3,103,481
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		125.2
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):			122

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	1,679,028
(b) Institutional strengthening:	578,205
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects*:	1,598,655
Total:	3,855,888
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

* Includes US \$150,000 for HFC phase-down enabling activities.

Progress report

54. Qatar's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase VI of the institutional strengthening (IS) project and fully achieved six performance indicators while one was partially achieved. During the phase, Qatar implemented ODS control measures and efficiently operated electronic HCFC licensing and quota system. The NOU has undertaken HCFCs data collection, processing and reporting. All required reports were submitted on time. The NOU participated in the Montreal Protocol meetings and regional network meetings. The NOU also conducted an awareness-raising campaign and information dissemination activities to facilitate full engagement of all stakeholders in order to enable a smooth implementation of the phase-out programme.

Plan of action

55. Under the upcoming phase, the NOU will continue to work with all stakeholders including academia to ensure their full engagement in implementing the Montreal Protocol funded activities. The NOU will continue the operation of the e-licensing and quota system to ensure full compliance and combat illegal trade. It will also enforce the updated licensing and quota system that includes HFCs as required under the Kigali Amendment, facilitate the ratification process of the Kigali Amendment and pursue efforts to identify feasible alternatives suitable for the high ambient temperature countries. The NOU will intensify its efforts to ensure the proper implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to achieve the upcoming phase-out targets and will continue producing public and industry awareness and preparing Montreal Protocol reports.

Sustainability and risk assessment

56. The main risk would be the delayed ratification of the Kigali Amendment and adoption of feasible alternatives for high ambient temperature conditions. UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme will continue to provide all required support to facilitate the process for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and thus support the country to prepare and adopt all required policies, regulations, and standards to facilitate full compliance. Support will also continue to ensure timely implementation of the ongoing stage II of the HPMP and facilitate the approval of the third tranche under stage II in order to achieve the planned phase-out targets and lay the ground for introducing new alternatives.

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional stren	ngthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Nov-02	30,000
	Phase II:	Dec-04 & Nov-06	100,666
	Phase III:	Apr-11	60,225
	Phase IV:	Dec-13	60,666
	Phase V:	May-16	85,000
	Phase VI:	Dec-18	84,876
	Phase VII:	Jul-21	85,000
		Total:	506,433
Amount requested for renewal (phase VIII) (US \$)			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase VIII	(US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase VIII	to the Multilateral Fu	nd (US \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2004
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management	*		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (OI		nes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (avera			0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-201	· ·		2.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-199			0.0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65%	6 of HCFC baseline)		71,039
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP to	nnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0.05
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0.00
		Total:	0.05
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Articl			28,907
Year of reported country programme implementation			2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 202	23) (US \$):		1,740,019
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			1,474,210

Sao Tome and Principe: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	4.8
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	2.5

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	124,564
(b) Institutional strengthening:	506,433
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	1,109,023
Total:	1,740,019
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

58. Sao Tome and Principe's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase VII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, successfully achieving four out of seven performance indicators, with three partially achieved. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU organized training sessions for 14 customs agents, 15 refrigeration technicians, 19 customs tax police officers, five importing companies, and 49 stakeholders, including technicians from the General Directorate of the Environment, representatives from hospitals, and training centres, were trained on the monitoring and identification of ODS as well as on good refrigeration practices and safety related to the use of hydrocarbons. Ongoing efforts were focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Sao Tome and Principe participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

59. Under phase VIII of the IS project, the NOU will focus on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan; promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; establishing the technician certification program sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; and preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation plan strategy.

Sustainability and risk assessment

60. The successful implementation of the IS project in Sao Tome and Principe relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as for conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is consistently guided by the National Ozone Steering Committee, which includes key line ministries, the refrigeration and air-conditioning sector, and other pertinent agencies.

Saudi Arabia: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):		
Phase I:	Nov-07	250,000
Phase II:	Jul-12	200,000
Phase III:	Jun-22	256,000
	Total:	706,000
Amount requested for renewal (phase IV) (US \$):		529,920
Amount recommended for approval for phase IV (US \$):		529,920
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		529,920
Date of approval of country programme:		2007
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		1,798.5
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		1,064.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		259.2
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		29.8
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		1,468.7
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		204.1
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		Not available
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		876
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0
	Total:	876
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		Not available
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		13,753,975
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		13,230,841
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		1,158.79
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		1,060.60

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	9,279,163
(b) Institutional strengthening:	706,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	3,768,812
Total:	13,753,975
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	0

Progress report

62. Saudi Arabia's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase III of the institutional strengthening (IS) project. During the phase, the NOU integrated the e-licensing and quota system with customs system to strengthen supervision on ODS trade, included HFCs into the system, and enhanced procedures of quota distribution by including a QR code. The NOU developed eight standard operating

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

procedures for the issued executive regulation (ER) to implement and enforce all control measures. The NOU facilitated the completion of the remaining activities of stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP) to achieve smooth transition between stage I and II and started the implementation of the preparation project for stage II of the HPMP. The NOU held many workshops with governmental and private stakeholders to raise awareness and enhance compliance with the Protocol; provided training to environmental inspectors of the National Center for Environmental Compliance; and raised awareness on Montreal Protocol by publishing content on social media, distributing brochures, and participating in expositions.

Plan of action

63. Saudi Arabia will continue effective coordination with all stakeholders to ensure full compliance to the Montreal Protocol and ensure their full engagement and facilitation of the ongoing Multilateral Fund-funded projects. The NOU will continue effective enhancement of the e-licensing and quota system to improve control measures and to comply with the reporting requirement. The NOU will continue to hold workshops to train customs officers in cooperation with the customs academy; industrial workshops will also be held to explore and evaluate the current challenges to adopt the HFC phase-down, as well as workshops to raise awareness of Montreal Protocol. The NOU aims for a smooth implementation and early ratification of the Kigali Amendment and smooth transition between stages I and II of the HPMP which is being submitted for consideration at the 94th meeting of the Executive Committee. The NOU will continue active participation in all regional thematic and network meetings.

Sustainability and risk assessment

64. The main risk would be the delayed ratification of the Kigali Amendment and adoption of feasible alternatives for high ambient temperature conditions. UNEP's Compliance Assistance Programme will continue to provide all required support to facilitate the process for the ratification of the Kigali Amendment and thus support the country to prepare and adopt all required policies, regulations, and standards to facilitate full compliance. Support will also continue to ensure timely implementation of stage II of the HPMP once approved in order to achieve the planned phase-out targets and lay the ground for introducing new alternatives.

Summary of the project and country pro	file		
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institutio	nal strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Nov-93	197,750
	Phase II:	Nov-97	132,210
	Phase III:	Nov-99	132,210
	Phase IV:	Mar-02	152,100
	Phase V:	Dec-03	152,100
	Phase VI:	Nov-05	152,100
	Phase VII:	Nov-07	152,100
	Phase VIII:	Nov-09	152,101
	Phase IX:	Nov-11	152,101
	Phase X:	Dec-13	152,101
	Phase XI:	Nov-15	194,689
	Phase XII:	Nov-17	194,689
	Phase XIII:	Dec-19	194,689
	Phase XIV:	Nov-21	194,689
		Total:	2,305,629

Senegal: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Amount requested for renewal (phase XV) (US \$):	403,007
Amount recommended for approval for phase XV (US \$):	403,007
Agency support costs (US \$):	0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase XV to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):	403,007
Date of approval of country programme:	1993
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:	2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)	0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)	36.2
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)	53.2
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)	2,664,194
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)	0.00
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)	10.67
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)	0.00
Tot	
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7	1,930,179
Year of reported country programme implementation data:	2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):	5,237,838
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):	4,585,718
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):	196.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	148.1

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	915,763
(b) Institutional strengthening:	2,305,629
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,016,447
Total:	5,237,838
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	150,000

Progress report

66. Senegal's national ozone unit (NOU) successfully implemented phase XIV of the institutional strengthening (IS) project, fully achieving six out of seven performance indicators. The NOU collected import data on ozone-depleting substances (ODS) and hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) and submitted comprehensive country program and Article 7 data. Annual meetings with stakeholders, including the National Ozone Committee, were conducted to ensure efficient coordination. The NOU organized training sessions for 150 refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) technicians and 125 customs officers. Ongoing efforts were focused on raising awareness about HCFC alternatives, relevant legislation, and regulatory frameworks. Additionally, Senegal participated in observing Ozone Day and engaged in Protocol-related meetings.

Plan of action

67. Under phase XV of the IS project, the NOU will concentrate on: continuing information dissemination and awareness activities; coordinating the implementation of stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP); promoting and enforcing the licensing and quota system, providing importers with annual quota information; working with customs to monitor the legal trade of ODS/HFC; establishing the technician certification program; sustaining monitoring and evaluation efforts; conducting annual

stakeholder workshops to promote low-GWP HCFC alternatives; timely data collection and reporting to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats; preparation of the Kigali HFC implementation Plan (KIP) strategy; and continuing its efforts to integrate gender mainstreaming into the implementation of the IS project.

Sustainability and risk assessment

68. The successful implementation of the IS project in Senegal relies on stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Active participation from stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies is crucial for developing recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations and conducting public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU consistently follows the guidance of the National Ozone Steering Committee, comprising the ministries involved, the RAC sector, and other relevant agencies.

Summary of the project and country profile		
Implementing agency:		UNEP
Amount requested for phase I (US \$):		500,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase I (US \$):		500,000
Agency support costs (US \$):		0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase I to the Multilateral Fund (US \$):		500,000
Date of approval of country programme:		n/a
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:		2012
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO ₂ -eq tonnes):		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs) (average 1995-1997)		592.6
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons) (average 1995-1997)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		369.7
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		602.7
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)		13,843,139
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex A, Group I (CFCs)		0.0
(b) Annex A, Group II (halons)		0.0
(c) Annex B, Group II (carbon tetrachloride)		0.0
(d) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.0
(e) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		73.8
(f) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.0
	Total:	73.8
(g) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		8,647,454
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		11,746,102
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		7,157,152
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		243.1
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):		176.7

South Africa: Request for institutional strengthening project

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	8,806,456
(b) Institutional strengthening:	-
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	2,939,646
Total:	11,746,102
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	240,000

Plan of action

70. South Africa's national ozone unit (NOU) is located within the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment. The NOU is currently developing its Kigali HFC implementation plan and it will implement it to ensure sustained compliance with Montreal Protocol reduction targets. Under the IS project, the NOU will review and approach the key national stakeholders for formal cooperation/partnership for effective implementation of the Montreal Protocol; reorganize the National Steering Committee and coordinate stakeholder meetings; strengthen its collaboration with ITAC and customs for the effective implementation and enforcement of the quota and licensing system for import and export of the controlled substances; regular data collection and verification for timely submission of country programme and Article 7 data reports; as well as organizing various stakeholder outreach and awareness activities including celebration of the Ozone Day. South Africa also plans to host Southern African Development Community (SADC) workshops to facilitate discussions around uniform requirements and trainings of informal servicing technicians within the SADC region. The NOU will develop and distribute various types of awareness materials, such as flyers, brochures, pamphlets to be distributed at these organized events and others to the industry and other stakeholders.

Sustainability and risk assessment

71. South Africa is currently phasing out HCFC by controlling HCFC import and export using the permit and quota systems. This is achieved in collaboration with ITAC and customs officials. The Ministry of Forestry Fisheries and the Environment will continue to submit annual Article 7 and country programme data as evidence of progress in the phase-down of HFCs and phase-out of HCFCs. Awareness raising activities will be prioritized to facilitate the progressive phase-out of ODS and HFC refrigerants.

Summary of the project and country profile				
Implementing agency:		UNEP		
Amounts previously approved for institutional strengthening (US \$):				
Sta	art-up: Dec-1	2 40,000		
Ph	ase I: May-1	· · · · ·		
	Tota			
Amount requested for renewal (phase II) (US \$):		180,000		
Amount recommended for approval for phase II (US \$):		180,000		
Agency support costs (US \$):		(
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase II to the Multilateral Fu	und (US \$):	180,000		
Date of approval of country programme:				
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management plan:				
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (ODP tonnes/CO2-eq	tonnes):			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (average 1998-2000)				
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-2010)		4.1		
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-1998)		0.7		
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)				
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP tonnes) as per Article	e 7:			
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)		0.00		
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)		1.24		
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)		0.00		
	Tota	l: 1.24		
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Article 7		60,060		
Year of reported country programme implementation data:		2023		
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):		472,943		
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):		220,479		
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODP tonnes):		0.4		

South Sudan: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile	
Implementing agency:	UNEP
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonnes):	0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	54,500
(b) Institutional strengthening:	125,000
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	293,443
Total:	472,943
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	95,000

Progress report

73. The implementation of the Montreal Protocol activities in South Sudan is commendable, despite the numerous challenges the country faces. During the reporting period, the national ozone unit (NOU) has satisfactorily implemented the required activities under the first phase of its institutional strengthening (IS) project. The NOU has successfully built local capacity in areas such as policy development, regulatory enforcement, and technology transfer. In particular, the NOU implemented the following activities: enforced the HCFC licensing and quota system; trained customs and enforcement officers; compiled and reported ODS consumption to the Fund and the Ozone Secretariats; and joined the rest of the world in celebrating the annual Ozone Day.

Plan of action

74. The activities planned for the second phase of the IS project for South Sudan will focus on activities aimed at promoting HCFC phase-out. Focus will also be placed on the Kigali Amendment, leading to the phase-down of HFCs. Strategic public awareness activities through stakeholders' workshops, promotional materials, celebration of Ozone Day, will be carried out. In addition, the NOU will continue to monitor program activities under stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan and continue the enforcement of the regulations on controlled substances under the Montreal Protocol, as well as carry out the training of relevant personnel connected with the phase-out process, among others. The Government will continue with awareness-raising programmes, training of refrigeration and air-conditioning technicians, customs officers and implementing a licensing and quota system for HCFCs to meet and sustain the 67.5 per cent reduction in 2025.

Sustainability and assessment

75. Two employees of the Government of South Sudan are tasked with the responsibility of monitoring the project and reporting on any issues that may affect the continued operation of the project. The IS project is subjected to periodic internal and external audits to ensure adequate risk avoidance and management.

Summary of the project and country prof	ile		
Implementing agency:			UNEP
Amounts previously approved for institution	al strengthening (US \$):		
	Phase I:	Mar-02	20,250
	Phase II:	Apr-08 & Nov-09	39,250
	Phase III:	Dec-10	60,000
	Phase IV:	Jul-12	60,000
	Phase V:	May-14	60,000

Vanuatu: Renewal of institutional strengthening

Summary of the project and country profile			
Implementing agency:			UNEP
	Phase VI:	Dec-16	85,000
	Phase VII:	Dec-19	80,000
	Phase VIII:	Nov-21	85,000
		Total:	489,500
Amount requested for renewal (phase IX) (US \$):			180,000
Amount recommended for approval for phase IX (US \$):		180,000
Agency support costs (US \$):			0
Total cost of institutional strengthening phase IX to	o the Multilateral Fund (U	S \$):	180,000
Date of approval of country programme:			2002
Date of approval of HCFC phase-out management	plan:		2011
Baseline consumption of controlled substances (OI	$OP \text{ tonnes/CO}_2\text{-eq tonnes}$:	
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform) (aver	age 1998-2000)		0.0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs) (average 2009-20	0.3		
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide) (average 1995-199	0.2		
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (average 2020-2022 plus 65% of HCFC baseline)			20,482
Latest reported ODS consumption (2022) (ODP to	nnes) as per Article 7:		
(a) Annex B, Group III (methyl chloroform)			0
(b) Annex C, Group I (HCFCs)			0
(c) Annex E (methyl bromide)			0
		Total:	0
(d) Annex F (HFCs) (CO ₂ -eq tonnes) as per Articl		17,511	
Year of reported country programme implementati	on data:		2022
Amount approved for projects (as at December 2023) (US \$):			1,045,987
Amount disbursed (as at December 2022) (US \$):			723,949
ODS to be phased out (as at December 2023) (ODI	P tonnes):		0.3
ODS phased out (as at December 2022) (ODP tonn	nes):		0.0

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

Summary of activities	Funds approved (US \$)
(a) Investment projects:	0
(b) Institutional strengthening:	489,500
(c) Project preparation, technical assistance, training and other non-investment projects:	556,487
Total:	1,045,987
(d) HFC activities funded from additional voluntary contributions	50,000

Progress report

77. Phase VIII of the institutional strengthening (IS) project in Vanuatu progressed despite a setback in 2023. The NOU fully achieved six out of seven performance indicators. Vanuatu also fulfilled its data reporting obligations to the Ozone and Fund Secretariats in a timely manner and has sustained compliance with the HCFC reduction targets. The National Ozone Officer (NOO) worked in close collaboration with the Department of Customs in the implementation of the HCFC/HFC licensing system through the Vanuatu National Single Window system. In addition, Vanuatu celebrated Ozone Day and continued to disseminate information on the protection of the ozone layer and the national law. The implementation of national activities to support compliance management is ongoing with the full support of senior management and the new NOO Assistant. The key achievements during this reporting period also include the successful completion of the third tranche stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP).

UNEP/OzL.Pro/ExCom/94/19 Anexo I

Plan of action

78. Under phase IX activities will include: implementing the HFC licensing and quota system; amendment of the Ozone Layer Protection Act and Regulations; timely submission of Article 7 and country programme data; active engagement of key stakeholders and the refrigeration and air-conditioning (RAC) association in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol; coordination with stakeholders for the implementation of the HPMP and Kigali HFC implementation plan; organization of Ozone Day and development of awareness-raising materials; and participation in regional and international meetings. Gender mainstreaming will be integrated into implementation of the upcoming phase of the IS project.

Sustainability and assessment

79. The IS project can be successfully implemented in Vanuatu under conditions of stable funding from the Multilateral Fund. Stakeholders, relevant associations, ministries, and agencies actively participate in the development of recommendations and amendments to laws and regulations, as well as public awareness and promotional activities. The NOU is continuously guided by the key inline ministries, the RAC sector and other relevant agencies. Although there were setbacks in the project implementation in 2023, there are no foreseen risks under phase IX.

Anexo II

CONSIDERACIONES PRELIMINARES DEL COMITÉ EJECUTIVO EN CUANTO A LA RENOVACIÓN DE LOS PROYECTOS DE FORTALECIMIENTO INSTITUCIONAL PRESENTADOS ANTE LA 94ª REUNIÓN

Bahrein

1. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Bahrein (fase XII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, lo que indica que el país está en situación de cumplimiento con lo dispuesto en el Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los importantes avances de Bahrein en la eliminación del consumo de SAO durante el periodo del proyecto, especialmente mediante la aplicación de cursos de capacitación a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos de refrigeración. Además, el Comité reconoció los esfuerzos de Bahrein en la reducción del consumo de HCFC y anticipa que el país seguirá aplicando con éxito su PGEH y el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de reducir el consumo de HCFC en un 67,5 % para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Burundi

2. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Burundi (fase X) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que demuestran el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los importantes avances de Burundi en la eliminación del consumo de SAO durante el período del proyecto, especialmente mediante la aplicación de controles de importación de sAO a través de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. Además, el Comité reconoció los esfuerzos de Burundi para reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC y anticipa que el país seguirá ejecutando con éxito su PGEH y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de reducir el consumo de HCFC en un 67,5 % para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Camerún

3. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Camerún (fase XIV) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, que demuestran el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los importantes avances de Camerún en la eliminación del consumo de SAO durante el período del proyecto, especialmente mediante la aplicación de controles de importación de SAO a través de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas y la impartición de cursos de capacitación a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos de refrigeración. Además, el Comité reconoció los esfuerzos de Camerún para reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC y anticipa que el país seguirá aplicando con éxito su PGEH, el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativo a los HFC y el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de reducir el consumo de HCFC en un 67,5 % para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Chad

4. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Chad (fase XI) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación a la Secretaría del Ozono de los datos sobre HCFC y HFC para 2021 y 2022, lo que demuestra el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los avances del Chad en la eliminación del consumo de SAO y HFC durante el periodo del proyecto. Concretamente, el Chad hizo cumplir los controles

de importación de SAO y HFC mediante un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas e impartió capacitación a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos del Chad para reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC y espera que el país continúe aplicando con éxito su PGEH y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de lograr una reducción del 65 % del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025, según lo dispuesto por el Protocolo de Montreal.

Comoras

5. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Comoras (fase XIII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, lo que demuestra un compromiso con el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité Ejecutivo reconoció los esfuerzos de Comoras para eliminar el consumo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el período del proyecto, en particular las rigurosas medidas coercitivas aplicadas para controlar las importaciones de SAO a través del sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, junto con la capacitación exhaustiva impartida a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos de refrigeración. Además, el Comité confía en que el Gobierno de las Comoras continúe con éxito la ejecución del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para mantener los logros de eliminación de los HCFC y cumplir con la reducción de los HFC estipulada en la Enmienda de Kigali.

Congo

6. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Congo (fase XII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, lo que demuestra el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los progresos del Congo en la eliminación del consumo de SAO durante el período del proyecto, especialmente mediante la aplicación de controles de importación de SAO a través de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas y la capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos en refrigeración. Además, el Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos del Congo para reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC y anticipa que el país seguirá ejecutando con éxito su PGEH y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de reducir el consumo de HCFC en un 67,5 % para el 1 de enero de 2025.

República Democrática del Congo

7. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para la República Democrática del Congo (fase XI) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, demostrando el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los avances de la República Democrática del Congo en la eliminación del consumo de SAO durante el periodo del proyecto. Concretamente, la República Democrática del Congo ha hecho cumplir los controles de importación de SAO mediante un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas y ha impartido capacitación a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos de refrigeración. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos de la República Democrática del Congo para reducir el consumo de HCFC y espera que el país continúe aplicando con éxito su PGEH y el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de reducir el consumo de HCFC en un 65 % para el 1 de enero de 2025, según lo dispuesto por el Protocolo de Montreal.

Guatemala

8. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Guatemala (fase X) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el país ha cumplido con sus obligaciones de notificación de datos y de eliminación de HCFC en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y se congratula por la ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali en enero de 2024. El Comité tomó

nota de que la dependencia nacional del ozono coordinó las actividades en el marco de la etapa II del PGEH y organizó y llevó a cabo varias sesiones de capacitación para funcionarios de aduanas. El Comité también tomó nota de la continua participación del país de las partes interesadas en la aplicación del Protocolo de Montreal a nivel nacional, las actividades de sensibilización y las celebraciones del Día del Ozono, así como la participación activa en la red y en los eventos regionales.

Guinea-Bissau

9. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Guinea-Bissau (fase VIII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo Multilateral, demostrando el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también reconoció los avances de Guinea-Bissau en la eliminación del consumo de SAO durante el período del proyecto, especialmente mediante la aplicación de controles de importación de SAO a través de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas y la impartición de cursos de capacitación a funcionarios de aduanas y técnicos de refrigeración. El Comité reconoció a Guinea Bissau por sus esfuerzos para reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC y anticipa el éxito continuado del país en la aplicación de sus estrategias, incluidos sus planes para lograr una reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025.

República Democrática Popular Lao

10. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para la República Democrática Popular Lao (fase XII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno de la República Democrática Popular Lao utilizó el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para reanudar las operaciones y acelerar la ejecución de proyectos a fin de ponerse al día con la ejecución de proyectos demorada durante un período de transición. El Comité tomó nota de que los datos del programa de país de 2022 y los datos del Artículo 7 indican que el país cumple con el Protocolo de Montreal y ha mantenido el cumplimiento del consumo máximo permitido según lo acordado con el Comité Ejecutivo. El Comité también tomó nota de que el gobierno continuó la aplicación del requisito de etiquetado obligatorio para HCFC-22 y está trabajando en el fortalecimiento de las medidas de aplicación sobre el control del comercio de HCFC y HFC. El Comité confía en que el Gobierno de la República Democrática Popular Lao continúe con éxito la ejecución del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y mantenga los logros de eliminación de HCFC y cumpla la primera obligación de reducción de HFC en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Maldivas

11. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Maldivas (fase XIII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno de Maldivas había notificado los datos del programa de país y los datos del Artículo 7 a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, indicando que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité confía en que el Gobierno de Maldivas seguirá ejecutando con éxito el proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y mantendrá los logros alcanzados en materia de eliminación de HCFC e iniciará la reducción de HFC según lo estipulado en la Enmienda de Kigali.

Marruecos

12. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Marruecos (fase V) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno de Marruecos había comunicado los datos del programa de país y los datos del Artículo 7 a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, indicando que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de que el país está aplicando el PGEH, llevando a cabo actividades de divulgación de información y sensibilización y participando en reuniones de la red regional. El Comité

Ejecutivo confía en que el Gobierno de Marruecos continúe con éxito la ejecución del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para mantener el impulso de la eliminación de HCFC y cumplir las futuras medidas de control del Protocolo de Montreal y su Enmienda de Kigali.

Níger

13. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Níger (fase XIV) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, lo que demuestra un compromiso con el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. También se observaron logros en los esfuerzos del Níger por eliminar el consumo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el período del proyecto. Destacaron las medidas de ejecución aplicadas para controlar las importaciones de SAO mediante un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, junto con la amplia capacitación impartida a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos de refrigeración. Además, el Comité reconoció las iniciativas del Níger encaminadas a reducir el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativo a los HFC en la próxima fase, con el ambicioso objetivo de lograr una reducción del 67,5 % del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Qatar

14. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional (fase VII) para Qatar y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Qatar había notificado a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo los datos del Artículo 7 y del programa de país para 2022, respectivamente, indicando que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité anticipó que se mejorará la coordinación en curso con las partes interesadas, los sectores público y privado, para asegurar su plena participación en la ejecución de los proyectos en curso financiados por el Protocolo de Montreal, incluida la ejecución de la etapa II del PGEH para alcanzar el objetivo de reducción de 2025. Por consiguiente, el Comité confía en que, en los próximos tres años, Qatar siga ejecutando con éxito su PGEH y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de preparar al país para una mayor reducción del consumo de HCFC en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal e iniciar las actividades requeridas en virtud de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Santo Tomé y Príncipe

15. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Santo Tomé y Príncipe (fase VIII) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, lo que demuestra un compromiso con el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité también tomó nota de los esfuerzos realizados para eliminar el consumo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el período del proyecto y de las rigurosas medidas de ejecución aplicadas para controlar las importaciones de SAO mediante un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, junto con la amplia formación impartida a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos de refrigeración. Además, el Comité reconoció las iniciativas de Santo Tomé y Príncipe para reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC. De cara al futuro, el Comité prevé que Santo Tomé y Príncipe presente y aplique el PGEH y el plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativo a los HFC en la próxima fase, con el objetivo de lograr una reducción del 67,5 % del consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Arabia Saudita

16. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Arabia Saudita (fase IV) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Arabia Saudita notificó a las Secretarías del Ozono y del Fondo Multilateral los datos correspondientes a 2022 y 2023 del Artículo 7 y del programa de país, respectivamente, indicando que el país cumple los requisitos

del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos de Arabia Saudita para reducir el consumo de HCFC y, por lo tanto, confía en que, en los próximos tres años, Arabia Saudita continúe con la aplicación de su PGEH y las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional con éxito para preparar al país para una mayor reducción del consumo de HCFC en virtud del Protocolo de Montreal y completar el proceso de ratificación de la Enmienda de Kigali.

Senegal

17. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Senegal (fase XV) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de la presentación de datos para 2021 y 2022 a la Secretaría del Ozono, lo que demuestra un compromiso con el cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de los esfuerzos de Senegal para eliminar el consumo de sustancias que agotan la capa de ozono (SAO) durante el período del proyecto. En particular, tomó nota de las medidas de ejecución aplicadas para controlar las importaciones de SAO mediante un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, así como de la amplia capacitación impartida a los funcionarios de aduanas y a los técnicos de refrigeración. Además, el Comité reconoció las iniciativas proactivas de Senegal encaminadas a reducir el consumo de HCFC y HFC. De cara al futuro, el Comité anticipa el éxito continuado de Senegal en la ejecución de su PGEH y su proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional, con el objetivo de lograr una reducción del 67,5 % en el consumo de HCFC para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Sudáfrica

18. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Sudáfrica (fase I) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el país contaba con una dependencia nacional del ozono operacional y había estado cumpliendo con las obligaciones del Protocolo de Montreal, incluida la aplicación de un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas para los HCFC y la presentación oportuna de los datos del Artículo 7 y del programa de país. El Comité también tomó nota con reconocimiento de que Sudáfrica había logrado la eliminación total de los CFC sin apoyo financiero del Fondo Multilateral y había legislado la prohibición de la importación de CFC en 2014. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos realizados por el Gobierno de Sudáfrica para cumplir con las obligaciones del Protocolo de Montreal y ejecutar proyectos sin contar con un proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional y confía en que, con la aprobación del proyecto, el Gobierno se coordinará con las partes interesadas nacionales y fomentará su capacidad, sensibilizará a las diferentes partes interesadas de sectores específicos, así como al público en general, y aplicará la etapa II del PGEH, y congelará el consumo de HFC al nivel de referencia y desarrollará la estrategia global y el plan de ejecución para la etapa I de su plan de aplicación de la Enmienda de Kigali relativo a los HFC para lograr una reducción del 10 % en el consumo de HFC con respecto al nivel de referencia para 2029.

Sudán del Sur

19. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para el Sudán del Sur (fase II) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Sudán del Sur había comunicado datos del Artículo 7 que indicaban que el país cumplía el Protocolo de Montreal en 2023. El Comité reconoció que el Sudán del Sur cuenta con un sistema de concesión de licencias y cuotas, y que el país había llevado a cabo actividades de capacitación de funcionarios de aduanas, técnicos de refrigeración, actividades de sensibilización y preparación de la fase II del PGEH. El Comité reconoció los esfuerzos del Sudán del Sur para reducir el consumo de HCFC y espera que, en los próximos tres años, el Sudán del Sur inicie la ejecución de la etapa II del plan de gestión de la eliminación de HCFC y siga ejecutando con éxito las actividades del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional a fin de preparar al país para lograr la reducción del 67,5 % del consumo de HCFC requerida para el 1 de enero de 2025.

Vanuatu

20. El Comité Ejecutivo examinó el informe presentado con la solicitud de renovación del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para Vanuatu (fase IX) y tomó nota con reconocimiento de que el Gobierno de Vanuatu, a pesar del contratiempo en 2023, notificó a tiempo los datos del programa de país y los datos del Artículo 7 a las Secretarías del Fondo y del Ozono, respectivamente, lo que indica que el país está en cumplimiento del Protocolo de Montreal. El Comité tomó nota de que el Gobierno sigue aplicando eficazmente el sistema de concesión de licencias para HCFC y HFC a través del sistema de Ventanilla Única Nacional y el cumplimiento sostenido de las obligaciones de eliminación de HCFC del Protocolo de Montreal y el consumo máximo permitido según lo acordado con el Comité Ejecutivo y con las obligaciones de la Enmienda de Kigali. El Comité confía en que el Gobierno de Vanuatu continúe con éxito la ejecución del proyecto de fortalecimiento institucional para mantener los logros de eliminación de HCFC y cumplir con la reducción de HFC estipulada en la Enmienda de Kigali.



AMENDMENT TO UNEP'S WORK PROGRAMME 2024

Presented to the 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol

April 2024

United Nations Environment Programme

A. INTRODUCTION

1. UNEP's Work Programme 2024 was approved at the 93rd Meeting of the Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund for the Implementation of the Montreal Protocol.

2. This document, as submitted for consideration to the 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee, represents an Amendment to that Work Programme.

B. SUMMARY OF THE WORK PROGRAMME AMENDMENT FOR 2024

3. Consistent with the Business Plan 2024-2026, this Amendment comprises funding requests for

- Support for the implementation of Institutional Strengthening projects in 20 countries.

- Support in preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3) in one country.

- Support in preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP) in two countries.

- Support in preparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled substances and national action plan in **16** countries.

- Support in preparation of Verification reports in 13 countries.

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

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

Table 1. Funding requests for annual tranches for ISP renewals and individual projects to be considered at the 94th Meeting of the Executive Committee

Country	Project title	Amount, US\$	PSC, US\$	Total requested amount, US\$
INSTITUTION	AL STRENGTHENING PROJECT RENEWALS (ISRs)			
Bahrain	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Burundi	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	180,000	0	180,000
Cameroon	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	369,704	0	369,704
Chad	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Comoros (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Congo (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Democratic Republic of the Congo (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XI)	180,000	0	180,000
Guatemala	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase X)	330,670	0	330,670
Guinea-Bissau	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XII)	180,000	0	180,000
Maldives	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase XIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Morocco	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase V)	413,338		413,338
Niger (the)	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase XIV)	180,000	0	180,000
Qatar	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VII)	235,814	0	235,814
Sao Tome and Principe	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase VIII)	180,000	0	180,000
Saudi Arabia	Extension of the institutional strengthening project (phase IV)	529,920	0	529,920
Senegal	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase XV)	403,007	0	403,007

South Africa	Institutional strengthening project (phase I)	500,000	0	500,000
South Sudan	Extension Institutional strengthening project (phase II)	180,000	0	180,000
Vanuatu	Extension of institutional strengthening project (phase IX)	180,000	0	180,000
	stitutional Strengthening Projects	5,122,453	0	5,122,453
	N OF HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLANS (STAGE	,		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	Preparation of HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP) Stage II	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Pr 3)	eparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and	30,000	3,900	33,900
PREPARATIO	N OF KIGALI IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) STAGE I			
Belize	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the lead agency in cooperation with UNDP.	91,000	11,830	102,830
Guatemala	Preparation of Kigali Implementation Plan (KIP) stage I - the cooperating agency. The lead agency is UNIDO.	51,000	6,630	57,630
Sub-total for Pr	eparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	142,000	18,460	160,460
	N OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF WASTE-C	CONTROLLE	D SUBST	ANCES
	AL ACTION PLAN			
Belize	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Cambodia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Eritrea	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Grenada	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	70,000	9,100	79,100
Guyana	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Kyrgyzstan	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Lao PDR	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Lesotho	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Malawi	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Nigeria	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	100,000	13,000	113,000
Paraguay	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Saint Lucia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Sierra Leone	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400

Somalia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
Zambia	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	80,000	10,400	90,400
Zimbabwe	Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan – the lead agency	90,000	11,700	101,700
	eparation of national inventories of banks of waste-controlled	1,340,000	174,200	1,514,200
	national action plan			
	ASSISTANCE TO PREPARE A VERIFICATION REPORT O	T		
Bahamas	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Barbados	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Burkina Faso*	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Cambodia	Verification report for stage I of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Chad	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Gabon**	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Grenada	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Guyana	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Madagascar	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Mozambique	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Nicaragua	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sierra Leone	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Timor-Leste	Verification report for stage II of the HCFC phase-out management plan	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Pr	eparation of Verification reports	390,000	50,700	440,700

*Non-LVC country funded as LVC one ** Subject to approval of stage II also being considered at the 94th meeting

Table 2 Summary	of items submitted	1 for consideration 1	ov the 94 th Executive	Committee meeting by group
1 abic 2. Summary	or nems submittee	a for consideration	Jy me J+ Executive	commute meeting by group

Type of projects	Value in US\$	Project support costs in US\$	Total in US\$
Sub-total for Institutional Strengthening Projects	5,122,453	0	5,122,453
Sub-total for Preparation of HCFC phase-out Management Plans (stages 2 and 3)	30,000	3,900	33,900
Sub-total for Preparation of the Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)	142,000	18,460	160,460
Sub-total for Preparation of national inventories of banks of waste- controlled substances and national action plan	1,340,000	174,200	1,514,200
Sub-total for Preparation of Verification reports	390,000	50,700	440,700
Grand Total	7,024,453	247,260	7,271,713

C. PROJECT CONCEPTS for items to be submitted by UNEP

Title:	Requests for institutional strengthening renewals for (20 countries) Bahrain, Burundi, Cameroon, Chad, Comoros (the), Congo (the), Democratic Republic of the Congo (the), Guatemala, Guinea-Bissau, Lao People's Democratic Republic (the), Maldives, Morocco, Niger (the), Qatar, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, South Africa, South Sudan, and Vanuatu				
Background:	Renewals of institutional strengthening projects (ISP) for the above-listed twenty countries are being requested in line with relevant decisions and guidelines of the Executive Committee.				
	These projects have been included	These projects have been included in the UNEP's 2024-2026 Business Plan.			
Objectives:		se Article 5 countries in building and strengthening ion of the Montreal Protocol and its Amendments.			
Activities and description:		Individual documents for these projects – the terminal reports and the action plans - have been submitted to the Multilateral Fund Secretariat separately.			
Time Frame:	36 months				
Per country cost:	Country	US\$			
	Bahrain	180,000			
	Burundi 180,000 Cameroon 369,704 Chad 180,000 Comoros (the) 180,000				
	Congo (the)	Congo (the) 180,000			
	Democratic Republic of the				
	Congo (the)	180,000			
	Guatemala	330,670			
	Guinea-Bissau	180,000			
	Lao People's Democratic Republic (the)	180,000			
	Maldives	180,000			
	Morocco	413,338			
	Niger (the)	180,000			
	Qatar	235,814			
	Sao Tome and Principe	180,000			
	Saudi Arabia	529,920			
	Senegal	403,007			
	South Africa	500,000			
	South Sudan	180,000			
	Vanuatu	180,000			
	Total	5,122,453			

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

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND A PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF RECYCLING, RECLAMATION AND COST-EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of National Inventory of Banks of Used of Unwanted			
	Controlled Substances			
Country:	Belize			
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP			
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom-94			
Implementation period	24 months			
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in m	Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national			
inventory and action plan (please specify): .	June 2024 – N	/lay 2026		
Funding requested:				
Agency		Funding requested (US \$)*		
UNEP		80,000		
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.		
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.		
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.		

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item		No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	\boxtimes	
If NO , please provide explanation: N/A		

- A. Information required for PRP funding request for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

Belize has been successful in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the phase out of consumption of HCFCs since becoming Party to the Montreal Protocol in 1998. It has regulated this through the Pollution Regulations (Amended in 2009) under the Environmental Protection Act of 2003. Since becoming Party to the Kigali Amendment in 3 October 2023, the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) has been added to the list of controlled substances under control. As a result of the consumption of these controlled substances, large banks of unused unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally and in Belize. Emissions from these banks are continuously being released to the atmosphere. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing

to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol nor by Belize's national regulations. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries and Belize.

The project seeks to establish an inventory of banks of unused or unwanted controlled substances in Belize and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91-66, include the analysis of exciting legislation and policies and stakeholder consultation. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of unwanted ODS/HFCs. The methodology or approach can be inspired by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of unused and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ODS like HCFC and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and future KIP to reduce emissions through good practices, containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouse, sate and containment chemicals, blends and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of				
Activity	e activities described broken down per agency Description	Agency		
Data collection	Determine the data collection methodology and approach along with the NOU and stakeholders. Undertake a Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Identify laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identify data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Conduct further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNEP		
Stakeholder consultations	Conduct a stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste collectors and traders	UNEP		
Analysis of data collected	Analyse the data collected, including but not limited to: the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management; existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies; forecast the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFCs which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant; assess the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated; analyse the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate; analyse the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use; analyse existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	UNEP		

Preparation of the Inventory report or National Plan: develop a database or inventory of banks of used or

unwanted controlled substances; prepare initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up

Preparation of inventory

report/national plan

UNEP

3. Funding for the activities desc	the required disposal infrastructure; Develop a business or financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection or disposal operations; Conduct stakeholder consultations to present the draft National Plan to obtain stakeholder input and validation; Draft recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs and sustainable financing; Finalization and endorsement of the National Plan considering stakeholder comments.		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency	
Activity 1: Data Collection	\$20,000	UNEP	
Activity 2: Stakeholder consultations	\$15,000	UNEP	
Activity 3: Analysis of data collected	\$20,000	UNEP	
Activity 4: Preparation of inventory report/National plan	\$25,000	UNEP	
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)	
TOTAL		80,000	
	d gender policy be considered during project prepara		
In line with the MLF's Gender Mainstreaming Policy, performance indicators will be incorporated into the preparation of the Inventory of Banks of unused or unwasted controlled submitted and National Plan. In the project's implementation, the NOU will capture data on gender disaggregated data pertaining to consultations, meetings etc; females will be encouraged to apply for available positions; and the NOU will use female imagery in promotional (public awareness) material related to the project.			

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL KIGALI-HFC IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (KIP) PROJECT PREPARATION (PRP) KIGALI HFC PHASE DOWN PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of Kigali HFC Implementation Plan (KIP)			
Country:	Belize	Belize		
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP			
Cooperating agency (1):	UNDP	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
Implementation period for	2025-2029			
stage I of the KIP:				
Duration of PRP implementation (i.e., time (in months) from the approval of PRP to submission of the KIP				
(please specify): 24 months				
Funding requested: US \$130,0	Funding requested: US \$130,000			
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*		
UNEP	Overarching	\$91,000		
UNDP	Overarching	\$39,000		
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item		No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating the specifying roles of	\boxtimes	
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved)		

A. Information required for PRP funding request for the overarching strategy of the KIP

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in 🛛 stage I of the KIP				
Phase-out commitmentFreeze and 10%Year of2029				
(%)		commitment		
Servicing only 🗆 Manufacturing 🗆 Servicing an				
only manufacturing				

2. Brief background/description/information on approved relevant projects and multi-year agreements as follows:

 The current progress in implementation of any funded HFC-related project (enabling activities or standalone HFC investment projects

The *Kigali Amendment* was ratified by Belize on the 3rd October 2023. Prior to this, the Enabling Activities Project for HFC phase-down (EA Project) was approved by the 85th Executive Committee (ExCom) Meeting in June 2020 and was completed in April 2022. The following were the key achievements:

- a. Comprehensive review of licensing and quota system (LQS) to include HFCs and alternatives and controls on HFC-based products,
- b. Policy interventions for energy efficiency and/or adapting safety standards for the proper handling of flammable/toxic refrigerants;
- c. Development of country-specific HS codes for HFCs;
- d. Knowledge, attitude, and practices study of the refrigeration servicing sector (RSS) regarding low-GWP and flammable refrigerants and supporting the RSS with managing the transition from HFC-based refrigerants, and a national strategy on a staged approach to introducing low-GWP energy efficient alternatives.

• The current progress in ongoing HCFC phase-out management plan (HPMP)

The *Stage I of HCFC Phase out Management Plan (HPMP I)* was approved by the 62nd Executive Committee Meeting (ExCom-62) of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) in December 2010 with an agreed baseline consumption of 2.94 ODPt. At ExCom-79 the HCFC baseline was established at 2.80 ODPt, based on 2009 and 2010 data along with the agreed starting point for aggregate reduction ODP. The overall objective of Stage I was to phase out 0.94 ODPt of HCFCs by 2020. This was achieved through the following activities: capacity development and support to the Refrigeration Servicing Sector (RSS); expansion of the legislative and policy framework; education and awareness; and monitoring, evaluation, and reporting. The funding was approved in three tranches.

The *HPMP II*, was approved at the ExCom-87 for the period 2021 to 2030 for the complete phase-out of HCFCs. The HPMP II activities include: (i) Developing and implementing regulatory measures; (ii) Strengthening the Licensing and quota system including training for Customs officers, importers and Customs Brokers; (iii) Strengthening the capacity of servicing technicians including support for the RAC Association; (iv) promoting refrigerant recovery and recycling and strengthening vocational training institutes; (v) Awareness raising; and (vi) Project implementation, monitoring and reporting. The request for the second tranche of the HPMP stage II has been submitted to the consideration of the 94th ExCom.

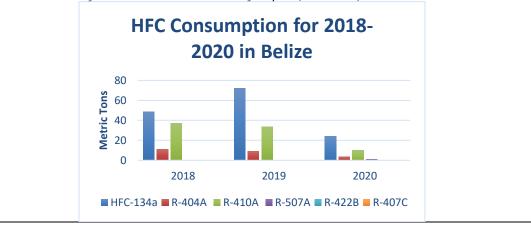
• Consideration of integrating HFC phase-down activities with HPMP activities taking into account previously approved HFC-related projects, if this information is available.

The Government of Belize is conscious of the linkages between the HFC phase-down and the HPMP activities and the additional workload that may be created. Though the NOU is fully staffed and both projects allow for the intake of external consultants and other support services to implement activities, the NOU is not planning to integrate the two projects but will implement them in parallel optimizing the results without compromising quality of output, funding nor phase out objectivise.

Click or tap here to enter text.					
3. Overview of current HFC consumption in metric tonnes by substance (last three years)					
Substance/blend	Sector	2021	2022	2023	
HFC-134A	RAC servicing	691.865	33.86	96.74	
HFC-32	RAC servicing	0.00	0.0	0.077	
R-404A	RAC servicing	4.6643	3.918	21.28	
R-407C	RAC servicing	0.57	0.587	0.0	
R-410A	RAC servicing	61.42	27.22	76.81	
R-507A	RAC servicing	0.26	0.0	0.28	
TOTAL	RAC servicing	758,7793	65.585	195.687	

4. Based on the consumption data given above, please provide a description of the sector/sub-sector that use HFCs in the country, including a short analysis and explanation of the consumption trends (i.e., increasing or decreasing)

There is limited data available on the sector/subsector distribution of HFCs in Belize. One of the outputs of the EA Project was a report on HCFC/HFC Consumption Report of Belize for 2018-2020 (*December 2021*). The report determined that HFCs are mainly consumed in the refrigeration (domestic, commercial, industrial and transportation) and air conditioning (stationary) sub sectors, with some consumption in mobile air conditioning. This was also confirmed by the ODS Alternatives Survey Report (*June 2017*).



The low availability of data clearly demonstrates the need for more detailed data gathering and analysis. The data suggests that the possible drop in 2020 and increase in 2021 was due to the global COVID-19 pandemic, which curbed national economic activity, impacting the RSS. The data also suggests possible sectors/sub-sectors where the phasedown plan should focus on, and to give special attention to those sub-sectors with high consumption and growth rates.

data will be gathered Information needed	D	escription	Agency
Data on HFC consumption in		ation on consumption of	UNDP
nanufacturing/servicing sector	HFCs by sector, pend		
6 6	solvents, fire-fighting and others that are		
	identified, which is through the execution of		
		ys that they make it possible	
	to determine the sector		
	consumption projecti	ons of HFCs in their pure	
	state and in mixtures	1	
IFC sectoral consumption	Update sectoral const	umption analysis focused on	UNDP
nformation		n, including a wider survey	
	amongst sectors and		
Analysis of types of equipment using	Analysis of banks of		UNDP
HFCs		ent and vehicles currently in	
		and per refrigerant type	
New information on ODS regulations	Review existing polic		UNEP
	frameworks		
(select)	Click or tap here to e	nter text.	(select)
6. Activities to be undertaken for p			(501000)
Activity	- •J•••• F- •F•••••••	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Update sectoral consumption analysis	focused on end user	\$20,000	UNDP
consumption, including a wider survey		<i><i><i>q20,000</i></i></i>	01121
subsectors - Collection of information			
HFCs per sector and its substitutes, pen			
solvents, fire-fighting and others that ar			
through the execution of interviews a			
make it possible to determine the sect			
consumption projections of HFCs in the			
mixtures; specifically, the development			
evaluation of the replacement of HFC			
friendly substitutes in the controlled se			
Review of existing Policy and Leg		\$30,000	UNEP
ncluding development of import quota		+20,000	
promotion of low-GWP alternatives, i			
ncentives and disincentives.	anaryono or		
reparation of the national strategy for	the gradual reduction	\$35,000	UNEP
of HFCs, which includes the evaluation	-	<i><i><i><i></i></i></i></i>	er Er
sectors to prioritize, which must inc			
elimate benefits and HFC reductions that			
he uses and the availability of alterna			
dentify feasible measures to implement			
n the long, medium and short term and			
dentification and prioritisation of acti			
be included in the national strategy to lin			
reduce consumption of HFCs.	inte die 510 with and/Of		
Assessment of training and certification	needs at the country	\$19,000	UNDP
level in the use of flammable refrigerar		ψ12,000	UNDI
raining plan and organization of work			
raining high and organization of work			

Preparation of a communication and outreach plan in	\$26,000	UNEP
consultation with key stakeholders. Presentation of the		
prepared KIP including the national overarching strategy and		
data validation meeting with the relevant stakeholders, in		
order to present the results obtained on the consumption of		
HFCs and to raise awareness of them in order to reduce them.		

TOTAL \$130,000

7. How will activities related to preparing the KIP be linked to the current stages of the HPMP being implemented in the country? (OPTIONAL)

KIP activities are expected to have potential overlaps in the areas of training and certification of technicians, training of customs, customs brokers and enforcement offices, and policy measures. These will be examined with a view of maximizing the best mode of implementation. Other synergies from ongoing and future HPMP activities will be assessed and integrated into the KIP development without additional costs. Lessons learnt from HPMP implementation will also be considered to the extent possible

8. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

Belize's RSS has traditionally been male-dominated with little involvement of females in installation and servicing activities. However, the Government has been taking action to encourage women to be more active in the RSS and HPMP implementation. More recently, the Government participated in UNEP's Workshop for Women in RAC in Trinidad and Tobago in November 2023, where a female technician actively participated. The Government will continue to encourage women to participate in activities during the project preparation, participate as presenters and apply to consultancies under the project. This is expected to continue throughout implementation and extend to encouraging women participate in training activities. Additionally, with support from UNEP OzonAction, the NOU has been designing its projects to implement the policy approved by the ExCom Decision 84/92 on Gender Mainstreaming for MLF supported projects. The National Women's Commission in Belize and has an active committee member at the Department. The National Women's Commission recognizes that gender inequality has significant and extensive effects in a country's development.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND A PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF RECYCLING, RECLAMATION AND COST-EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or
	unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Cambodia
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94
submitted	
Implementation period	July 2024 – June 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of	
national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months	
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	90, 000

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of	\boxtimes	
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the		
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from		
the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?		\boxtimes
If NO , please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with	ExCom decision	n 93/26(b) which
allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit	the project duri	ng 2024 even in
cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Cambodia, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

The National Ozone Unit of Cambodia will take the leading role as the "National Executing Agency" of		
the project to implement activitie	h support of UNEP.	
Activity	Activity Description	
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach	UNEP
	Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies.	
	Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.	
	Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories.	
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal.	
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management.	UNEP
	Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies.	
	Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant.	

	Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated.	
	Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	
	Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use.	
	Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances.	UNEP
	Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure.	
	Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations.	
	Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation.	
	Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing.	
	Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	
Activity 4: Project	Managing and monitoring project activities.	UNEP
management, monitoring,	Establishing national expert team.	
progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Reporting and evaluating project progress.	
	Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments.	
	Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	
3. Funding for the activities d		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	36,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of	18,000	UNEP
institutional, policy and		
regulatory frameworks		
Activity 3: Inventory of banks	18,000	UNEP
and preparation of action plan		

Activity 4: Project	18,000	UNEP
management, monitoring,		
progress reporting, final report,		
and evaluation		
TOTAL	90,000	
		4. 0

4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Eritrea
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94
submitted	
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time	(in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of
the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of		
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the		
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from		
the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?		\boxtimes
If NO, please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with	th ExCom dec	cision 93/26(b)
which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during		
2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans		

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction.
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Eritrea, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency				
Activity	Description	Agency		
Activity 1: Data collection and	Agreeing with project team on data collection	UNEP		
stakeholder analysis	methodology and approach			
	Desk study on available data on banks of used			
	and unwanted controlled substances, relevant			
	institutions and stakeholders, and existing			
	regulations and policies.			
	Conducting stakeholder analysis with			
	responsibilities and roles including new			
	stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.			
	Identifying laboratories able to analyse the			
	composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs,			
	and the need for upgrading such laboratories.			
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and			
	unwanted controlled substances, relevant			
	institutions and stakeholders, policies and			
	regulations, including transport / export for			
	disposal.			
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits			
	and surveys as needed.			
Activity 2: Analysis of	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs,	UNEP		
institutional, policy and	stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and	01(21		
regulatory frameworks	other institutions involved in waste management.			
regulatory frame works	Analysing existing policy and regulatory			
	frameworks, including waste management			
	policies.			
	Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted			
	ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal			
	in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a			
	reclamation respectively destruction plant.			
	Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing			
	disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction),			
	based on expected amounts to be treated.			
	Analysing the potential environmental benefits			
	for the ozone layer and the climate.			
	Analysing the potential for substance recycling			
	and reclamation for re-use.			
	Analysing existing disposal options for			
	ODS/HFCs including export and local			
	ODS/III CS meruung export and local			

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

	reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities de		A
Activity Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	Indicative funding (US \$) 32,000	Agency UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	12,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	20,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	16,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fu	and gender policy be considered during project p	reparation?
gender mainstreaming policy and report will be incorporated into th	0 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat selected performance indicators described in Annex e preparation of the inventory of banks of used or un ollection, transport, and disposal of such substances.	XXII of ExCom 92

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND A PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF RECYCLING, RECLAMATION AND COST-EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation	of national inventory of banks of waste-controlled	
	substances a	nd development of a national plan for management of	
	these substan	nces for Grenada	
Country:	Grenada		
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP		
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Meeting where request is being submitted	94 th Meeting		
Implementation period	2024-2025		
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in m	Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national		
inventory and action plan (please specify):			
Funding requested:			
Agency		Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	70,000		
(select)	(select) Click or tap here to enter text.		
(select) Click or tap here to enter text.			
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	\boxtimes	
If NO , please provide explanation:		

- A. Information required for PRP funding request for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Government of Grenada through the Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1993. In 2010 the Government of Grenada established a licensing and quota system (LQS) to control the import of HCFCs. The LQS is governed under the Supplies Control Regulations, CAP 314, of the revised laws of Grenada, 1990. A ministerial order under the Regulations CAP 314 also created the post of Controller of Supplies, whose function is to ensure compliance with the system for regulating the import of supplies into, and export from the country (such supplies include HCFCs). Grenada's ratification of the Kigali Amendment added hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. The Government also prepared a draft Montreal Protocol Bill which is being finalised for enactment by the country's parliament. When passed into law, the Bill will legally create the post of National Ozone Officer (NOO), establish the Ozone Layer Protection Fund and require the formulation of national policies for the protection of the ozone layer. It defines controlled substances and products as those listed in Annexes A, B, C, D, E and F of the MP, requires the registration of all importers of controlled substances, establishes limitations, controls and quotas, as applicable, for the import, export, storage, disposal or manufacture of controlled substances or equipment containing controlled substances and defines a licensing system for their importation. It also requires RAC technicians to be licensed and sets standards for the storage and labelling, of controlled substances. It also includes penalties for violating its provisions.

Locally, banks of used and unwanted controlled substances may have accumulated, which are continuously being released into the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Grenada, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective disposal. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, including the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and KIP to reduce emissions through good practices/containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals/blends, and residues from recycling and reclaiming processes.

2	. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national
	inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of
	the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency			
Activity	Description	Agency	
Data collection	Data collection and stakeholder analysis:	UNEP	
	i) Determine data collection methodology and		
	approach.		
	ii) Desk study on available data on banks of		
	used and unwanted controlled substances,		
	relevant institutions and stakeholders, and		
	existing regulations and policies.		
	iii) Conducting stakeholder analysis with		
	responsibilities, and roles and considering		
	gender aspects including for new		
	stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.		

	iv) Identifying existing capacity to analyse the	
	composition of used or unwanted ODS /	
	HFCs, and the need for upgrading capacity.	
	v) Identifying data gaps related to banks of	
	used and unwanted controlled substances,	
	relevant institutions and stakeholders,	
	policies and regulations, including	
	transport/export for disposal.	
	vi) Setting up a database/inventory of banks of	
	used or unwanted controlled substances.	
	vii) Conducting further data collection, on-site	
	visits and surveys as needed.	
Analysis of data collected	Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory	UNEP
5	frameworks:	
	i) Analysing the role of Government bodies,	
	NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling	
	centres and other institutions involved in	
	waste management.	
	ii) Analysing existing policy and regulatory	
	frameworks, including waste management	
	policies.	
	iii) Forecasting the amounts of used or	
	unwanted ODS/HFC which might require	
	RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the	
	economic viability of a reclamation and	
	destruction plant.	
	iv) Assessing the feasibility and costs of	
	existing disposal options (recycling,	
	reclaiming, destruction), based on expected	
	amounts to be treated.	
	v) Analysing the potential environmental	
	benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	
	vi) Analysing the potential for substance	
Descention City	recycling and reclamation for reuse.	INTO
Preparation of inventory	Preparation of National Action Plan:	UNEP
report/national plan	i) Technical and economic analysis to compare	
	available options for handling and final	
	disposal of unwanted controlled substances.	
	ii) Elaborating a business/financing model to ensure the long-term sustainability of	
	collection/disposal operations.	
	iii) Preparing initial action plan for collection,	
	transport, storage and setting up the required	
	disposal infrastructure.	
	iv) Conducting stakeholder consultations	
	presenting the draft inventory and action plan	
	to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and	
	validation.	
	v) Drafting a set of recommended regulations	
	and policies supporting the	
	collection/disposal of used or unwanted	
	ODS/HFCs, and sustainable financing.	
	vi) Finalization of the action plan for the sound	
	handling of unwanted MP-controlled	
	substances including collection, transport,	

	and disposal of such substances and	
	considering stakeholder comments.	
Stakeholder consultations	Consultation with key national stakeholders	
	i) Conducting stakeholder consultations	
	presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and	
	validation.	
Others, specify.	Project management, monitoring, progress	UNEP
Project Management and	reporting, final report, and evaluation:	
Reporting	i) Managing and monitoring project	
	activities.	
	ii) Establishing a national expert team.	
	iii) Reporting and evaluating project	
	progress.	
	iv) Preparing initial and final reports	
	considering stakeholder comments.	
	v) Project progress is properly monitored	
	and evaluated, including gender	
	considerations.	
3. Funding for the activities desc		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	30,000	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	10,000	UNEP
Preparation of inventory	20,000	UNEP
report/national plan	7 000	
Stakeholder consultations	5,000	UNEP
Project Management and Reporting	5,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
moment		()

TOTAL70,0004. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

The Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances. The NOU will seek to encourage women to apply for consultations under the project; data on gender will be collected; images of women will be incorporated or used in any promotional material.

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND A PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF RECYCLING, RECLAMATION AND COST-EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation	of National Inventories of Banks of Controlled
	Substances f	or Guyana
Country:	Guyana	
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.
Meeting where request is being submitted	94 th Meeting	
Implementation period	2024-2025	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in m	nonths)) from	the approval of PRP to submission of the national
inventory and action plan (please specify):		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP		80,000
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	\boxtimes	
If NO , please provide explanation:		

- A. Information required for PRP funding request for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Government of Guyana through the Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1993 through The Trade (restriction on import of ozone-depleting substances) Order No. 19 of 2007 and Amendment (2010) were implemented under the Guyana Trade Act (Cap. 91:01) to control the importation of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) in Guyana. The Orders require the licensing of all importers before the importation of ozone-depleting substances. It also restricts the importation of equipment containing ODS. In addition to the Trade Orders the Guyana Standard, GYS 9-10:2002: Specification for Labelling of Ozone Depleting Substances and Guyana Standard, on the Safe use and Handling of Refrigerants GYS 556: 2019, provides specifications for labelling of ODS and dependent technologies and its handling of refrigerants respectively.

In Guyana, banks of used and unwanted controlled substances may have accumulated, and some of the chemicals from these banks may be escaping into the atmosphere. Any emissions that may be occurring are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. In addition, collection, recovery and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Guyana, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective disposal. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, including the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions through good practices/containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals/blends, and residues from recycling and reclaiming processes.

Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of

the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency			
Activity	Description	Agency	
Data collection	Data collection and stakeholder analysis:	UNEP	
	i) Determine data collection methodology and		
	approach.		
	ii) Desk study on available data on banks of		
	used and unwanted controlled substances,		
	relevant institutions and stakeholders, and		
	existing regulations and policies.		
	iii) Conducting stakeholder analysis with		
	responsibilities, and roles and considering		
	gender aspects including for new		
	stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.		
	iv) Identifying existing capacity to analyse the		
	composition of used or unwanted ODS /		
	HFCs, and the need for upgrading capacity.		
	v) Identifying data gaps related to banks of		
	used and unwanted controlled substances,		
	relevant institutions and stakeholders,		
	policies and regulations, including		
	transport/export for disposal.		

2.

	ui) Sotting up a database/investance of handle of	
	vi) Setting up a database/inventory of banks of	
	used or unwanted controlled substances.	
	vii) Conducting further data collection, on-site	
A 1	visits and surveys as needed.	LINICD
Analysis of data collected	 Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks: Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaiming, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. 	UNEP
	 v) Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. 	
	vi) Analysing the potential for substance	
Preparation of inventory	recycling and reclamation for reuse. Preparation of National Action Plan:	UNEP
report/national plan	 i) Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for handling and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances. ii) Elaborating a business/financing model to ensure the long-term sustainability of collection/disposal operations. iii) Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. iv) Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation. v) Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection/disposal of used or unwanted ODS/HFCs, and sustainable financing. vi) Finalization of the action plan for the sound handling of unwanted MP-controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances and 	
Stakeholder consultations	considering stakeholder comments. Consultation with key national stakeholders i) Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and	
Others, specify.	validation. Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation:	UNEP

Project Management and	i) Managing and monitoring project	
Reporting	activities.	
	ii) Establishing a national expert team.	
	iii) Reporting and evaluating project	
	progress.	
	iv) Preparing initial and final reports	
	considering stakeholder comments.	
	v) Project progress is properly monitored	
	and evaluated, including gender	
	considerations.	
3. Funding for the activities desc	ribed in 2 above	
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Data collection	30,000	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	15,000	UNEP
Preparation of inventory	20,000	UNEP
report/national plan		
Stakeholder consultations	5,000	UNEP
Project Management and	10,000	UNEP
Reporting		
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
TOTAL	80,000	
	d gender policy be considered during project prepara	
	gender mainstreaming policy will be incorporated into the	
	ed controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, tr	
	eek to encourage women to apply for consultations unde	
gender will be collected; images of v	vomen will be incorporated or used in any promotional n	naterial.

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances	
Country:	Kyrgyzstan	
Implementing agency:	UNEP	
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94	
submitted		
Implementation period	24 months	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of		
national inventory and action plan (plea	ase specify): July 2024 – June 2026	
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	\boxtimes	
If NO , please provide explanation: N.a.		•

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the completed HPMP and KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and	Agreeing with project team on data collection	UNEP
stakeholder analysis	methodology and approach	
	Desk study on available data on banks of used	
	and unwanted controlled substances, relevant	
	institutions and stakeholders, and existing	
	regulations and policies.	

	Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles.	
	Identifying needs to upgrade laboratories to	
	enable them analysing the composition of used	
	or unwanted ODS / HFCs.	
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used	
	and unwanted controlled substances, relevant	
	institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations.	
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits	
	and surveys as needed.	
Activity 2: Analysis of	Analysing the role of Government bodies,	UNEP
institutional, policy and	NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling	
regulatory frameworks	centres.	
	Analysing existing policy and regulatory	
	frameworks, including waste management	
	policies.	
	Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted	
	ODS/HFC which might require RRR or	
	disposal in future. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing	
	disposal options (recycling, reclaim).	
	Analysing the potential environmental benefits	
	for the ozone layer and the climate.	
	Analysing the potential for substance recycling	
	and reclamation for re-use.	
	Analysing existing disposal options for	
	ODS/HFCs including export and local	
	reclamation.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with	UNEP
and preparation of action plan	distinction of amounts for recycling and	
	reclamation.	
	Preparing initial action plan for collection,	
	transport, and storage.	
	Conducting stakeholder consultations	
	presenting the draft inventory and action plan to	
	obtain stakeholder input, support, and	
	validation.	
	Drafting a set of recommended regulations and	
	policies supporting the collection of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable	
	financing.	
	Finalization of the action plan considering	
	stakeholder comments.	
Activity 4: Project	Managing and monitoring project activities.	UNEP
management, monitoring,	Establishing national expert team.	
progress reporting, final report,	Reporting and evaluating project progress.	
and evaluation	Preparing initial and final report considering	
	stakeholder comments.	
	Project progress properly monitored and	
	evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	
	unitension	

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3. Funding for the activities described in 2 above		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and	32,000	UNEP
stakeholder analysis		
Activity 2: Analysis of	16,000	UNEP
institutional, policy and		
regulatory frameworks		
Activity 3: Inventory of banks	16,000	UNEP
and preparation of action plan		
Activity 4: Project	16,000	UNEP
management, monitoring,		
progress reporting, final report,		
and evaluation		
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fi	und gender policy be considered during project	preparation?
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational		
gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom		
92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted		
controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.		

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND A PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF RECYCLING, RECLAMATION AND COST-EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or
	unwanted controlled substances
Country:	Lao PDR
Implementing agency:	UNEP
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94
submitted	
Implementation period	July 2024 – June 2026
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (i	in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the
national inventory and action plan (plea	ase specify): 24 months
Funding requested:	
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*
UNEP	80, 000

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the	\boxtimes	
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from		
the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?		\boxtimes
If NO, please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which		
allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.	allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during 2024 even in	

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries. The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Lao PDR, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2.	Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national
	inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an
	indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

The National Ozone Unit of Lao PDR will take the leading role as the "National Executing Agency" of the project to implement activities proposed under this project as indicated below with support of UNEP.

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach	UNEP
	Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies.	
	Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.	
	Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories.	
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal.	
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management.	UNEP
	Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies.	
	Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal	

	in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant.	
	Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated.	
	Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	
	Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use.	
	Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances.	UNEP
	Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure.	
	Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations.	
	Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation.	
	Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing.	
	Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	
Activity 4: Project	Managing and monitoring project activities.	UNEP
management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report,	Establishing national expert team.	
and evaluation	Reporting and evaluating project progress.	
	Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments.	
	Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming	
	dimension	
3. Funding for the activities d		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	31,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of	13,000	UNEP
institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	,	

Activity 3: Inventory of banks	18,000	UNEP
and preparation of action plan		
Activity 4: Project	18,000	UNEP
management, monitoring,		
progress reporting, final report,		
and evaluation		
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational		

gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances	
Country:	Lesotho	
Implementing agency:	UNEP	
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94	
submitted		
Implementation periodJuly 2024 – June 2026		
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of		
the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency Funding requested (US \$)*		
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from the Government, indicating roles of	\boxtimes	
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the		
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from		
the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?		\boxtimes
If NO , please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b)		
which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during		
2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

- A. Information is required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction.
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released into the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery, and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Lesotho, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, including the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation, and policies to

enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and	Agreeing with the project team on data collection	UNEP
stakeholder analysis	methodology and approach	
	Desk study on available data on banks of used	
	and unwanted controlled substances, relevant	
	institutions and stakeholders, and existing	
	regulations and policies.	
	Conducting stakeholder analysis with	
	responsibilities and roles including new	
	stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.	
	Identifying laboratories able to analyse the	
	composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs,	
	and the need for upgrading such laboratories.	
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and	
	unwanted controlled substances, relevant	
	institutions and stakeholders, policies, and	
	regulations, including transport/export for	
	disposal.	
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits	
	and surveys as needed.	
Activity 2: Analysis of	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs,	UNEP
institutional, policy and	stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and	
regulatory frameworks	other institutions involved in waste management.	
	Analysing existing policy and regulatory	
	frameworks, including waste management	
	policies.	
	Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted	
	ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal	
	in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a	
	reclamation respectively destruction plant.	
	Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing	
	disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction),	
	based on expected amounts to be treated.	
	Analysing the potential environmental benefits	
	for the ozone layer and the climate.	
	Analysing the potential for substance recycling	
	and reclamation for re-use.	
	Analysing existing disposal options for	

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

	ODS/HFCs including export and local	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	reclamation and/or destruction. Setting up a database/inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business/financing model to ensure the long-term sustainability of collection/disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations and presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection/disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing.	UNEP
	Finalization of the action plan considering	
	stakeholder comments.	
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing a national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress.	UNEP
	Preparing initial and final reports considering stakeholder comments. Project progress was properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	
3. Funding for the activities de	scribed in 2 above	
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	32,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	16,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	16,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	16,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fu	and gender policy be considered during project p	reparation?
In line with ExCom decision 92/4 gender mainstreaming policy and report will be incorporated into the	0 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat selected performance indicators described in Annex e preparation of the inventory of banks of used or un ollection, transport, and disposal of such substances.	s operational XXII of ExCom 92

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances	
Country:	Malawi	
Implementing agency:	UNEP	
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94	
submitted		
Implementation period June 2024 – May 2026		
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of		
the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	90,000 plus PSC	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes No	
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of		
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from		
the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?		
If NO , please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during		
	o submit the project d	

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction.
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol on Substances that deplete the Ozone Layer has successfully controlled the production and consumption of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODS) across the world. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances under the Protocol. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. Emissions from the banks are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Furthermore, collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Malawi, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. The inventory results are important in terms of determining priority areas for management of banks of controlled substances and setting up appropriate policy measures. They will guide the country to decide whether to export the ODS/HFCs for destruction or to destroy these substances locally. Furthermore, the survey will quantify the mitigation potential in

line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the KIP to reduce emissions through good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. The inventory data sources will include seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes and end-of-life appliances.

2.	Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national
	inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an
	indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	 Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach. Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and review of existing regulations and policies. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. 	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	 Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant respectively. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. 	UNEP

	• Analysing the potential for substance	
	recycling and reclamation for re-use.	
	 Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local 	
	reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks	• Setting up database / inventory of banks of	UNEP
and preparation of action plan	used or unwanted controlled substances, with	UNLI
and preparation of action plan	distinction of amounts for recycling,	
	reclamation, and destruction.	
	• Preparing initial action plan for collection,	
	transport, storage and setting up the required	
	disposal infrastructure.	
	• Elaborating a business / financing model to	
	ensure long-term sustainability of collection /	
	disposal operations.	
	• Conducting stakeholder consultations	
	presenting the draft inventory and action plan	
	to obtain stakeholder input, support, and	
	validation.	
	• Drafting a set of recommended regulations	
	and policies supporting the collection /	
	disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs,	
	and sustainable financing.	
	• Finalization of the action plan considering	
	stakeholder comments.	
Activity 4: Project management,	• Managing and monitoring project activities.	UNEP
monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	• Establishing national expert team.	
mai report, and evaluation	• Reporting and evaluating project progress.	
	• Preparing initial and final report considering	
	stakeholder comments.	
	 Project progress properly monitored and avaluated including conder maintreaming 	
	evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	
3. Funding for the activities de		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and	42,000	UNEP
stakeholder analysis	,	
Activity 2: Analysis of	16,000	UNEP
institutional, policy and		
regulatory frameworks		
Activity 3: Inventory of banks	16,000	UNEP
and preparation of action plan		
Activity 4: Project management,	16,000	UNEP
monitoring, progress reporting,		
final report, and evaluation	00.000	
TOTAL	90,000	4. 0
	and gender policy be considered during project pr	
	0 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat'	
	selected performance indicators described in Annex	
	e preparation of the inventory of banks of used or un ollection, transport, and disposal of such substances.	wanted controlled
substances, and the plan for the Co	meetion, iranoport, and insposal of such substances.	

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances	
Country:	Nigeria	
Implementing agency:	UNEP	
Meeting where request is being ExCom 94		
submitted		
Implementation period June 2024 – May 2026		
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of		
the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency Funding requested (US \$)*		
UNEP	100,000 plus PSC	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of	\boxtimes	
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the		
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from		
the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	\boxtimes	
If NO , please provide explanation:.		

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction.
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Nigeria, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone

Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

Activity	Description	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and	Agreeing with project team on data collection	UNEP
stakeholder analysis	methodology and approach	
	Desk study on available data on banks of used	
	and unwanted controlled substances, relevant	
	institutions and stakeholders, and existing	
	regulations and policies.	
	Conducting stakeholder analysis with	
	responsibilities and roles including new	
	stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.	
	Identifying laboratories able to analyse the	
	composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs,	
	and the need for upgrading such laboratories.	
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and	
	unwanted controlled substances, relevant	
	institutions and stakeholders, policies and	
	regulations, including transport / export for	
	disposal.	
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits	
	and surveys as needed.	
Activity 2: Analysis of	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs,	UNEP
institutional, policy and	stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and	
regulatory frameworks	other institutions involved in waste management.	
	Analysing existing policy and regulatory	
	frameworks, including waste management	
	policies.	
	Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted	
	ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal	
	in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a	
	reclamation respectively destruction plant.	
	Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing	
	disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction),	
	based on expected amounts to be treated.	
	Analysing the potential environmental benefits	
	for the ozone layer and the climate.	
	Analysing the potential for substance recycling	
	and reclamation for re-use.	
	Analysing existing disposal options for	
	ODS/HFCs including export and local	
	reclamation and/or destruction.	

Activity 3: Inventory of banks	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used	UNEP
and preparation of action plan	or unwanted controlled substances, with	UNLF
and preparation of action plan	distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation,	
	and destruction.	
	Preparing initial action plan for collection,	
	transport, storage and setting up the required	
	disposal infrastructure.	
	Elaborating a business / financing model to	
	ensure long-term sustainability of collection /	
	disposal operations.	
	Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting	
	the draft inventory and action plan to obtain	
	stakeholder input, support, and validation.	
	Drafting a set of recommended regulations and	
	policies supporting the collection / disposal of	
	used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable	
	financing.	
	Finalization of the action plan considering	
	stakeholder comments.	
Activity 4: Project management,	Managing and monitoring project activities.	UNEP
monitoring, progress reporting,	Establishing national expert team.	
final report, and evaluation	Reporting and evaluating project progress.	
	Preparing initial and final report considering	
	stakeholder comments.	
	Project progress properly monitored and	
	evaluated, including gender mainstreaming	
	dimension	
3. Funding for the activities de		•
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	40,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of	20,000	UNEP
institutional, policy and		
regulatory frameworks		
Activity 3: Inventory of banks	20,000	UNEP
and preparation of action plan		
Activity 4: Project management,	20,000	UNEP
monitoring, progress reporting,		
final report, and evaluation		
TOTAL	100,000	
	und gender policy be considered during project p	
	0 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat	
	selected performance indicators described in Annex	
	e preparation of the inventory of banks of used or ur	iwanted controlled
substances, and the plan for the co	ollection, transport, and disposal of such substances.	

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND A PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF RECYCLING, RECLAMATION AND COST-EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or		
	unwanted controlled substances and national action plan		
Country:		Paraguay	
Lead implementing agency:		UNEP	
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (3):	(select) Click or tap here to enter text.		
Meeting where request is being submitted	94th meeting		
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026		
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in m	n months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national		
inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months			
Funding requested:	Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*		
UNEP	90,000 + PSC		
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.		
*Dataila should be consistent with information		ha walaasant aa ati awa halaasa	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?	\boxtimes	
If NO, please provide explanation: NA		

Information required for PRP funding request for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective disposal.

1. Brief overview of the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programs.

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozone-depleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have been accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and cost-effective disposal (recycling, reclaiming, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Paraguay, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective disposal. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs.

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozone-depleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions through good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaiming processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency		
Activity	Description	Agency
Data collection	Activity 1 - Data collection and stakeholder	UNEP
	analysis: Agreeing with project team on data	
	collection methodology and approach.	
	Desk study on available data on banks of used and	
	unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions	
	and stakeholders, and existing regulations and	
	policies.	
	Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities,	
	roles and considering gender aspects including for	
	new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.	
	Identifying laboratories able to analyse the	
	composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and	
	the need for upgrading such laboratories.	
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and	
	unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions	
	and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including	
	transport / export for disposal.	
	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or	
	unwanted controlled substances.	
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and	
	surveys as needed.	
Analysis of data collected	Activity 2 - Analysis of institutional, policy and	UNEP
	regulatory frameworks:	
	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs,	
	stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other	
	institutions involved in waste management.	

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		1
Preparation of inventory report/national plan	Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation and destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaiming, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Activity 3 - Preparation of National Action plan: Technical and economic analysis to compare available options for the collection, transport, storage and final disposal of unwanted controlled substances. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure.	UNEP
	Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder's input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan for the sound handling of unwanted MP controlled substances including collection, transport, and disposal of such substances	
Others, specify. Dissemination activities	and considering stakeholder comments. Activity 4 – Regional Workshop: Sharing of experiences and development of regional strategies for the environmentally sound management of unwanted controlled substances	UNEP
Others, specify. Project Management and Reporting	unwanted controlled substances Activity 5 – Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation: Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities of		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	30,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	15,000	UNEP

Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	25,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Regional Workshop	10,000	UNEP
Activity 5: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	10,000	UNEP
TOTAL	90,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fu	nd gender policy be considered during project p	reparation?
1 0	der mainstreaming policy will be incorporated into the	1 1

The Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.

FUNDING REQUEST FOR THE PREPARATION OF NATIONAL INVENTORIES OF BANKS OF USED OR UNWANTED CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES AND A PLAN FOR THE COLLECTION, TRANSPORT AND DISPOSAL OF SUCH SUBSTANCES, INCLUDING CONSIDERATION OF RECYCLING, RECLAMATION AND COST-EFFECTIVE DESTRUCTION

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation	Preparation of National Inventory of Banks of Used of Unwanted	
	Controlled Substances and National Plan		
Country:	Saint Lucia		
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP		
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (3):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Meeting where request is being submitted	ExCom-94		
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026		
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of the national			
inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months			
Funding requested:			
Agency		Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP		80,000	
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)		Click or tap here to enter text.	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of respective	\boxtimes	
agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the national		
inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from the date of project		
approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?		\boxtimes
If NO please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which		

If **NO**, please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b) which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during 2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.

A. Information required for PRP funding request for the national inventories of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction

1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

Saint Lucia has been successful in the implementation of the Montreal Protocol and the phase out of consumption of HCFCs since becoming Party to the Montreal Protocol in 1994. It has regulated this through the Montreal Protocol Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Act Cap 06:09 and its accompanying Montreal Protocol Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer Regulation 39 of 2015. Since becoming Party to the Kigali Amendment on 2nd November 2021, the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) has been added to the list of controlled substances under

control. As a result of the consumption of these controlled substances, large banks of used or unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally and in Saint Lucia. Emissions from these banks are continuously being released to the atmosphere. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol nor by Saint Lucia's national regulations. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries and Saint Lucia.

The project seeks to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Saint Lucia and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of exciting legislation and policies and stakeholder consultation. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of unwanted ODS/HFCs. The methodology or approach can be inspired by the recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ODS like HCFC and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and future KIP to reduce emissions through good practices, containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouse, waste and containment chemicals, blends and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

Activity	Description	Agency
Data collection	Determine the data collection methodology and approach along with the NOU and stakeholders. Undertake a Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Identify laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS and HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identify data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Conduct further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.	UNEP
Stakeholder Analysis	Conduct a stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste collectors and traders	UNEP
Analysis of data collected	Analyse the data collected, including but not limited to: the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management; existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies; forecast the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFCs which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant; assess the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated; analyse the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate; analyse the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use; analyse existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction.	UNEP
Preparation of inventory	Preparation of the Inventory report or National Plan:	UNEP

report/national plan	develop a database or inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances; prepare initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure; Develop a business or financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection or disposal operations; Conduct stakeholder consultations to present the draft National Plan to obtain stakeholder input and	
	validation; Draft recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection and disposal of used	
	or unwanted ODS and HFCs and sustainable financing; Finalization and endorsement of the	
	National Plan considering stakeholder contributions.	
3. Funding for the activities descr		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data Collection	\$20,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Stakeholder Analysis	\$15,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Analysis of data collected	\$20,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Preparation of inventory report/National plan	\$25,000	UNEP
Click or tap here to enter text.		(select)
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?		
In line with ExCom Decision 92/40 and Document 92/51 the MLF's Gender Mainstreaming Policy and Performance Indicators will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances and National Plan. In the project's implementation, females will be encouraged to apply for available positions and the NOU will use female imagery in promotional material related to the project. Female imager will be used as much as possible, in documentation produced during the preparation phase.		

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances	
Country:	Sierra Leone	
Implementing agency:	UNEP	
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94	
submitted		
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time	(in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of	
the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$) *	
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item		No	
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of	\boxtimes		
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the			
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from			
the date of project approval			
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?			
If NO , please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b)			
which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during			
2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.			

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction.
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Sierra Leone, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation, and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS/HFCs.

The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

stakeholder analysis methodology and approach Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies, and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed. Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks Activity frameworks Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency			
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and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies, and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Conducting further data collection, on-site visits and surveys as needed.Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworksAnalysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	stakeholder analysis	methodology and approach		
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Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	institutional, policy and	stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and		
frameworks, including waste management policies. Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.	regulatory frameworks	other institutions involved in waste management.		
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ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.		policies.		
in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.		Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted		
reclamation respectively destruction plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.		ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal		
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disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.		reclamation respectively destruction plant.		
based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.		Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing		
Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate.		disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction),		
for the ozone layer and the climate.				
•				
		for the ozone layer and the climate.		
Analysing the potential for substance recycling		Analysing the potential for substance recycling		
and reclamation for re-use.				
Analysing existing disposal options for		Analysing existing disposal options for		
ODS/HFCs including export and local				

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

	reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities de		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	32,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	16,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	16,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	16,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fu	and gender policy be considered during project p	reparation?
In line with ExCom decision 92 gender mainstreaming policy and report will be incorporated into the	2/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secret selected performance indicators described in Annex ne preparation of the inventory of banks of used or upplection, transport, and disposal of such substances.	etariat's operationa XXII of ExCom 92

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances	
Country:	Somalia	
Implementing agency:	UNEP	
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94	
submitted		
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026	
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of		
the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months		
Funding requested:		
Agency	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	90,000 plus PSC	

*Details should be consistent with the information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No	
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of	\boxtimes		
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the			
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from			
the date of project approval			
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?			
If NO , please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b)			
which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during			
2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.			

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction.
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Somalia, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency				
Activity	Description	Agency		
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	 Agreeing with project team on data collection methodology and approach Desk study on available data on banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, and existing regulations and policies. Conducting stakeholder analysis with responsibilities and roles including new stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders. Identifying laboratories able to analyse the composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and the need for upgrading such laboratories. Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and unwanted controlled substances, relevant institutions and stakeholders, policies and regulations, including transport / export for disposal. Conducting further data collection, onsite visits and surveys as needed. Verify data quality to ensure the accuracy and reliability of the collected data 	UNEP		
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	 Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs, stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and other institutions involved in waste management. Analysing existing policy and regulatory frameworks, including waste management policies and strategies Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a 	UNEP		

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

	reclamation respectively destruction	
	 plant. Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction), based on expected amounts to be treated. Analysing the potential environmental benefits for the ozone layer and the climate. Analysing the potential for substance recycling and reclamation for re-use. Analysing existing disposal options for ODS/HFCs including export and local reclamation and/or destruction. 	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	 Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan 	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	 considering stakeholder comments. Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension 	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities de		
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	40,000	UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	18,000	UNEP

Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	16,000	UNEP		
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting,	16,000	UNEP		
final report, and evaluation TOTAL	90,000			
4. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?				
In line with ExCom decision 92/40 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat's operational gender mainstreaming policy and selected performance indicators described in Annex XXII of ExCom 92 report will be incorporated into the preparation of the inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and the plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances.				

MULTILATERAL FUND FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE MONTREAL PROTOCOL HPMP PROJECT PREPARATION REQUEST FORM HCFC PHASE-OUT MANAGEMENT PLAN (OVERARCHING STRATEGY)

Part I: Project Information

Project title:	Preparation of a Hydrochlorofluorocarbon (HCFC) Phase-out Management Plan		
	(HPMP) Stage II, in Saint Kitts and Nevis		
Country:	Saint Kitts and Nevis		
Lead implementing agency:	UNEP		
Cooperating agency (1):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (2):	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
Cooperating agency (3):	(select) Click or tap here to enter text.		
Implementation period:	July 2024 – June 2025		
Funding requested: 30,000			
Agency	Sector	Funding requested (US \$)*	
UNEP	Overarching	30,000	
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	
(select)	(select)	Click or tap here to enter text.	

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

	Item	Yes	No
1.	Official endorsement letter from Government specifying roles of respective	\boxtimes	
	agencies (where more than one IA is involved)		
2.	Written confirmation – balances from previous PRP funding approved for	\boxtimes	
	stage I HPMP had been returned / will be returned (decision 71/42(i))		
	• Specify meeting at which PRP funding balance had been returned/will	The balance	of 17,932 USD
	be returned	was returned in 2013	

A. Information required to support PRP funding (Overarching strategy)

1. Montreal Protocol compliance target to be met in 🛛 stage II / 🗆 stage III of the HPMP				
Phase-out commitment67.5% and 100Year of2025 and 2030				
(%)		commitment		
⊠ Servicing only		□ Manufacturing	□ Servicing and	
		only	manufacturing	

2. Brief background on previous stage of the HPMP (i.e., when the HPMP was approved; a description of the progress in implementation of the previous stage of the HPMP to demonstrate that substantial progress had been made.)

The Stage I HPMP for St. Kitts and Nevis was approved at the 64th Meeting of the Executive Committee held in Montreal, 25 to 29 July 2011. Stage 1 of the HCFC Phase-out Management Plan (HPMP I) for St. Kitts and Nevis for the period 2011 to 2020 was approved at the funding level of US \$ 124,500.00 for UNEP, and US \$40,000.00 for UNDP. Through the HPMP, the Government of Saint Kitts and Nevis has phased out 35 per cent of HCFC consumption by 2020, with an agreed estimated baseline of 0.5 ODP tonnes as its starting point for sustained aggregate reduction in HCFC consumption.

The First Tranche of Stage I and the corresponding implementation plan was approved at the 64th meeting of the Executive Committee at the amount of US \$109,592, consisting of US \$58,400 plus agency support costs of US \$7,592 for UNEP, and US \$40,000 plus agency support costs of US \$3,600 for UNDP. The Second Tranche was approved at the 74th meeting of the Executive Committee in April 2015 at the funding level of US \$49,200 plus agency support costs of US \$6,396 for UNEP only. The Third and final

tranche of Stage I was approved at the 93rd meeting of the Executive Committee in December 2023 at the funding level of US \$16,900, plus agency support costs of US \$2,197 for UNEP only. At the same meeting, Executive Committee approved, on an exceptional basis, the extension of the duration of stage I of the HPMP to 30 June 2024.

The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis has made commendable progress on the implementation of activities under the HPMP I. The HPMP I have successfully enabled St. Kitts and Nevis to freeze their HCFC baseline in 2013 and consecutively achieve the 2015 and 2020 reduction targets in HCFC consumption. The Government of St. Kitts and Nevis continues to staunchly promote the use of alternative technologies such as natural refrigerants and low GWP HFCs under the implementation of HPMP I.

3. Current progress in implem	nentation of previous stage of the HPMP		
Activity	Description	Implementing agency	
Legal/regulatory framework	 The NOU established the Licensing and Quota System (LQS) for ODS and HCFCs through the "Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer (Control) Regulations S. 63-SRO 6/2004" (The ODS regulations). It is a subsidiary legislation under the umbrella of the National Conservation and Environment Protection Act. The licensing and quota system is in place and operational. An automated system for customs data (ASYCUD) was introduced and captures information on HCFCs. HCFC quotas have consistently been issued at levels below the control targets of the Montreal Protocol A ban on the export of ODS Robust system of registration of importers Labelling requirement for ODS and ODS-based equipment. Currently, a review is ongoing to determine if an update to national policy is necessary. A ban on the import of HCFC-based equipment is under discussion. Revision of the Act is ongoing and being revised to include HFC and other refrigerants. Draft Legislation to support new measures is currently under review pending the finalization of the Electronic Licenses and Quota System (eLQS) expected under Tranche 3. NOU is developing plans for a public awareness campaign to sensitize the public on the licensing and quota system. 	UNEP	
Refrigeration servicing sector	 47 RAC technicians were trained on good refrigeration servicing practices, recovery, reuse, and safe handling of natural refrigerant. Two (2) refrigerant identifiers were procured and utilized during training programmes for the NOU. These units were earmarked to continue the training of technicians. Training material developed and training is being planned for the training of an additional 45 technicians consisting of a refresher on ODS phase-out and illegal imports. 	UNEP	

HCFC-22	RAC servicing	0.03	0.04 a description of the		0.11
Substance	Sector	2020	2021		2022
. Overview of current	equipmer HCFC consumption	n in metric tonnes by	substance (last three	e years)	
	welding a was carri	and cold-welding tools ed out on properly us	s etc. A training progra ing and handling tool	amme	
Equipment procurement			ctors, recovery mach rcing, lockers, and cu		
Others, specify.	Procurem	ent of basic servici	ing tools and specia		UNDP
Project monitoring		support to assist th ion, and reporting of a	e NOU with monito ctivities.	oring,	
Others, specify.	• A cons		ocess has been initiat		UNEP
			is) on licensing and i		
		e monitoring roles at the transformed for the monitoring planned for	he borders. r importers (10 from	Saint	
	with Cu	ustoms for continuing	use. These units rem g training purposes a		
	• Three	(3) refrigerant identi	ifiers were procured,		
		ry took place in 2020	on the Montreal Pro		
		tronic licensing and qu) follow-up sensitizati	ota system. on training sessions fo	or the	
	Custom	s and Excise Departn	ings were held with the nent on the development		
	address	ing Montreal Protocol	issues.		
		nd ODS-containing eq oms officers' basic trai	uipment. ining included a comp	onent	
Others, specify. Capacity building	were tra	ained on the monitor	ch at least 18 were wo		UNEP
Others specify	support	and encourage the RA	AC training.		UNEP
	150 prii	nt media including flye	ers were created to high along with information	nlight	
		al alternatives. Awareness targeted at	Technicians was exec	cuted.	
	phase-o	out and the transitio	ing sub-sector on H n to low global-war		
	schools				
			was shared with stude h students at five (5)		
		cements and public ations on various ozor	c exhibitions; talks ne issues.	and	
Awareness activities	• NOU e	ngaged the public th	rough radio public se		
Others, specify. Organise and Undertake Pt	Public a focused	awareness activities or l on digital and print n	n the HCFC phase-out	were	UNEP
		g curriculum of Clarer	nce Fitzroy Bryant Co		
			vicing practices of orated into the Techr		
			ing practices, safe han erant recovery and ret		

Saint Kitts and Nevis does not produce nor export refrigerants and therefore, the consumption equals imports. HCFCs are used solely for the servicing of refrigeration and air-conditioning equipment. There has been an 85% decrease in peak HCFC consumption from 2014 to 2022 years (0.36 to 0.04 ODP tonnes). This decreasing trend is due to the implementation of the HPMP, increasing prices of HCFCs and low import of HCFC-based equipment into the Country. However, in 2022 there was a 64% increase (representing 0.07 ODP tonnes increase) in consumption (from 0.04 to 0.11 ODP tonnes) which may be due to the need for maintenance and servicing of existing equipment on the Island. Notwithstanding, Saint Kitts and Nevis have maintained on average 42% below the 2014 baseline reduction target (0.5 ODP Tonnes) and on average 81% below the 2020 baseline reduction target (0.3 ODP Tonnes).

6. Description of information the undertaken during preparation	on for the previous stage of the HPMP.	
Information needed	Description	Agency
Updated sectoral consumption information	To develop an effective implementation plan it is critical to have credible and accurate data on the current consumption of HCFCs and HFCs and the trends in the changing trends in the local market. The updated information would enable Saint Kitts and Nevis to conduct a comprehensive analysis to understand the future consumption of HCFS and HFCs based on the current situation and identify	UNEP
New information on ODS regulations	actions to curb the growth of HCFCs in the future. The integration of updated or new regulations with the existing legal framework: HFC phase-down and HCFC phase-out coordination and monitoring; procedures and control mechanism integrated; Improvement of the Quota and license system; Support Custom Activities to control HCFC and HFC imports; Standards ban and policy controls measures.	UNEP
Analysis of types of equipment using HCFCs	Assessment of types of equipment using HCFC would be useful in determining remaining equipment lifetime and opportunities for equipment change out and leapfrogging to alternative refrigerants with low- GWP.	UNEP
7. Activities to be undertaken for	r project preparation and funding	
Activity	Indicative funding (US \$)	Agency
Review and update national surveys undertaken to verify HCFC quantities currently consumed by servicing workshops	5,000	UNEP
Confirm inventories of existing HCFC-based equipment both domestic and commercial.	5,000	UNEP
National Review, discussion, and consultation meetings on the draft of Stage II HPMP	5,000	UNEP
Recruitment of international/ national experts to assist in the development of stage II HPMP	15,000	UNEP
TOTAL	30,000	

considered during project preparation for stage II of the HPMP?

Synergies from ongoing and planned HPMP activities will be determined and streamlined into the implementation of the Kigali Amendment as applicable. The HPMP II strategy will highlight to stakeholders the current and future obligations (as the country has not yet ratified the Kigali Amendment), focusing on reduced consumption of HCFCs and issues related to HFCs. Regulatory measures will take into consideration the HFC phase-down and possible actions needed by key stakeholders such as customs and governmental authorities. In

this regard, the NOU will consider activities that are in line with national the climate change regime, with the aim of supporting the reduction of carbon emissions from the RAC sector.

9. How will the Multilateral Fund gender policy be considered during project preparation?

Consideration of the Multilateral Fund's gender policy will be given during project preparation. Activities will be designed to create an enabling environment for more women to participate in the RSS. During the project preparation efforts will be made to ensure that female stakeholders have equal opportunity to participate. Finally, the agreement between UNEP and St. Kitts and Nevis includes tracking of Gender Performance Indicators (PIs), and gender markers such as women participating in meetings, consultations, applying for available position(s) under the project

B. Information required for PRP funding request for investment projects as part of the HPMP

1. Agency:			(select)		
2. Sector:			(select)		
3. HCFC consumption in item #2 reported			🗆 Yes, plea	se specify reporte	d amount and year:
under country programme (CP) data?					
4. Information	on remaining e	ligible consumptio	n		
	Substance		Remaining e	ligible consumptio	n (ODP tonnes)
	(select)				
	(select)				
	(select)				
5. Information on enterprise(s) for which funding is being sought					
Enterprise	Year	HCFC consumpt	ion (ODP tonnes)	(last three years)	HCFC phase-out
	established	2017	2018	2019	to be achieved
6. Activities to	be undertaken :	for preparation of	the investment pro	, <u>,</u>	
Activity			Indicative funding (US \$)		
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
Click or tap here to enter text.					
TOTAL					

Part I: Project information

Project title:	Preparation of national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances		
Country:	Zambia		
· · ·	UNEP		
Implementing agency:	UNEP		
Meeting where request is being	ExCom 94		
submitted			
Implementation period	June 2024 – May 2026		
Duration of implementation (i.e., time (in months)) from the approval of PRP to submission of			
the national inventory and action plan (please specify): 24 months			
Funding requested:			
Agency Funding requested (US \$)*			
UNEP	80,000 plus PSC		

*Details should be consistent with information provided in the relevant sections below.

Part II: Prerequisites for submission

Item	Yes	No
Official endorsement letter from Government, indicating roles of	\boxtimes	
respective agencies (where more than one IA is involved), and that the		
national inventory/action plan will be completed within 24 months from		
the date of project approval		
Project included in the bilateral/IA business plan?		\boxtimes
If NO, please provide explanation: The project is being submitted in line with ExCom decision 93/26(b)		
which allows, on an exceptional basis, bilateral and implementing agencies to submit the project during		
2024 even in cases where such projects had not been included in the agencies' business plans.		

- A. Information required for the funding request to prepare a national inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, and a plan for the collection, transport and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation and cost-effective destruction.
- 1. Brief overview of the the concept, methodology and approach to be taken for the preparation of the national inventory and / or action plan and how it is linked to other activities in the country (i.e., national plans like the KIP), in particular those activities in the refrigeration servicing sector such as recovery, recycling, and reclamation programmes

The Montreal Protocol has been effectively regulating the production and consumption of ozonedepleting substances (ODS) since 1989. The Kigali Amendment added the global warming hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs) to the list of controlled substances. Large banks of used and unwanted controlled substances have accumulated globally, which are continuously being released to the atmosphere from these banks. These emissions are damaging the ozone layer and contributing to global warming. Banks of controlled substances are not regulated under the Montreal Protocol. Collection, recovery and disposal (recycling, reclaim, destruction) of used or unwanted controlled substances represent a challenge for developing countries.

The project aims to establish an inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances in Zambia, and a plan for the collection, transport, and disposal of such substances, including consideration of recycling, reclamation, and cost-effective destruction. It will quantify the mitigation potential in line with ExCom Decision 91/66, include the analysis of existing legislation and policies, and stakeholder consultations. The final report and action plan will propose actions, new legislation and policies to enhance the collection and disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs.

The methodology / approach might be inspired by that recommended by the Climate and Ozone Protection Alliance (COPA).

The inventory of banks of used and unwanted controlled substances and action plan will cover ozonedepleting substances like HCFCs and global warming HFCs and thus contribute to the objectives of the HPMP and the future KIP to reduce emissions though good practices / containment, recovery, recycling and reclaim (RRR) and environmentally sound disposal. This includes seized chemicals stored at customs warehouses, waste and contaminated chemicals / blends, and residues from recycling and reclaim processes.

2. Description of activities that will be implemented during the preparation of the national inventories/action plans of banks for used and/or unwanted controlled substances and an indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency

indication of the estimated costs for the activities described broken down per agency			
Activity	Description	Agency	
Activity 1: Data collection and	Agreeing with project team on data collection	UNEP	
stakeholder analysis	methodology and approach.		
	Desk study on available data on banks of used		
	and unwanted controlled substances, relevant		
	institutions and stakeholders, and existing		
	regulations and policies.		
	Conducting stakeholder analysis with		
	responsibilities and roles including new		
	stakeholders e.g. e-waste traders.		
	Identifying laboratories able to analyse the		
	composition of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs,		
	and the need for upgrading such laboratories.		
	Identifying data gaps related to banks of used and		
	unwanted controlled substances, relevant		
	institutions and stakeholders, policies, and		
	regulations, including transport / export for		
	disposal.		
	Conducting further data collection, on-site visits		
	and surveys as needed.		
Activity 2: Analysis of	Analysing the role of Government bodies, NGOs,	UNEP	
institutional, policy and	stakeholders, recovery and recycling centres and		
regulatory frameworks	other institutions involved in waste management.		
	Analysing existing policy and regulatory		
	frameworks, including waste management		
	policies.		
	Forecasting the amounts of used or unwanted		
	ODS/HFC which might require RRR or disposal		
	in future, to evaluate the economic viability of a		
	reclamation respectively destruction plant.		
	Assessing the feasibility and costs of existing		
	disposal options (recycling, reclaim, destruction),		
	based on expected amounts to be treated.		
	Analysing the potential environmental benefits		
	for the ozone layer and the climate.		
	Analysing the potential for substance recycling		
	and reclamation for re-use.		
	Analysing existing disposal options for		
	ODS/HFCs including export and local		

The Multilateral Fund Secretariat

	reclamation and/or destruction.	
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	Setting up database / inventory of banks of used or unwanted controlled substances, with distinction of amounts for recycling, reclamation, and destruction. Preparing initial action plan for collection, transport, storage and setting up the required disposal infrastructure. Elaborating a business / financing model to ensure long-term sustainability of collection / disposal operations. Conducting stakeholder consultations presenting the draft inventory and action plan to obtain stakeholder input, support, and validation. Drafting a set of recommended regulations and policies supporting the collection / disposal of used or unwanted ODS / HFCs, and sustainable financing. Finalization of the action plan considering stakeholder comments.	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	Managing and monitoring project activities. Establishing national expert team. Reporting and evaluating project progress. Preparing initial and final report considering stakeholder comments. Project progress properly monitored and evaluated, including gender mainstreaming dimension.	UNEP
3. Funding for the activities de		A
Activity Activity 1: Data collection and stakeholder analysis	Indicative funding (US \$) 32,000	Agency UNEP
Activity 2: Analysis of institutional, policy and regulatory frameworks	16,000	UNEP
Activity 3: Inventory of banks and preparation of action plan	16,000	UNEP
Activity 4: Project management, monitoring, progress reporting, final report, and evaluation	16,000	UNEP
TOTAL	80,000	
4. How will the Multilateral Fu	and gender policy be considered during project p	reparation?
gender mainstreaming policy and report will be incorporated into th	0 and ExCom document 92/51, the Fund Secretariat' selected performance indicators described in Annex e preparation of the inventory of banks of used or un ollection, transport, and disposal of such substances.	XXII of ExCom 92